ther the magnitude which they

the July session will abundantly

is our policy (since we cannot em) to throw the reins loose upon

s, and let them plunge blindly into

beset their path. Their further blunders will

supply us with fresh arguments, and we must interpose no obstacle to their commission. Let

them heap up wrath against the day of retri-

Let us give them no handle for charging the

ostponement of restoration upon us. We

cannot restore the Union until we come into

power. Our road to success lies through

their demonstrated incompetency. The Re-

construction law, which it took them two

years to frame, breaks down as soon as an

attempt is made to execute it. A more

elaborate attempt is certain to issue in a more

disgraceful failure. It would be easy to show

why they cannot succeed, but the country will

therefore welcome a July session and a new

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ANDALUSIA,

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TITANCIAE ...

From Southern Georgia to the line of 38 legrees of north latitude, or of St. Louis and Eincinnati, a distance of about 650 miles, the wheat has been put in shock. The yield was good, the quality excellent, and undoubtedly there was a larger breadth than ever was sown before. But through much of this region, particularly within the influence of the Atlantic and below the Blue Ridge, there have been heavy and protracted rains, and as barns are uncommon, the wheat must have suffered some damage, but how great has not yet been reported. Southern wheat is decidedly superior to that generally grown in the North,

and usually is a surer crop.

The condition of the cotton plant is various. In some of the Louisiana parishes the overflow has destroyed it, and when the waters subsided it was too late for anything but corn. In other sections, the cold, wet weather in April made much replanting necessary; while, where the soil is rich and light, the moisture has given the quack grass a start, and much labor will be required to eradicate it. Still, the planters have met these adverse conditions with energy, and now all the cotton fields are cleared, and the plant is pushing forward with great rapidity. In the extreme South bolls are already formed, and the fields are grey with the broad green leaves and the white and pink blossoms. Of course corn is backward for the same reasons, but as it is a tougher plant, and can stand much, it has received its last ploughing, and is laid by. In Kentucky it is knee high. Everywhere it is a good color, and a large yield may be expected. In many places there is a complaint that the tobacco plants are small. Of other crops, such as field peas, beans, sweet potatoes, and the like, there was full planting, for it was desirable that everything that could make food should be tried. Garden patches are larger, and will yield more than ever before. This is owing to the new condition of the freedmen. In most cases the colored women have taken this branch upon themselves, and already they have good supplies of Irish potatoes, beans, and some roasting ears.

North of 38 degrees, for 60 miles, and from Kansas to Southern Maryland, the farmers are in the midst of the wheat harvest. The last four days of almost continuous rain will be likely to do much damage if it extended thither. The quality of the wheat grown there is next to the very best, and it is liable to be injured in the shock, for there are few barns. With few exceptions, the yield will be fair, but as the soil is not very rich, and as much of it has become thin from frequent cropping, the amount per acre will not be large. The corn here is very good, and in the warm, damp weather is making a good growth. Fruit is reported better than in many sections further South. Peach and apple trees are very full. The strawberry crop suffered greatly through the picking season from several rainy days, and much of the fruit rotted.

Between 39 to 41 degrees lies the great corn region. The protracted wet weather was a formidable obstacle, and up to the first week in June thousands of acres were completed. By the use of two-horse sulky cultivators, very large fields were prepared and the cornplanter followed. Here, that is to say, in Illinois, Missouri, Kansas, and Iowa, very little winter wheat is raised. In regions east, including Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and a part of New York and New England, the wheat still is promising; fruit is abundant, and the corn crop is coming on well. Still, on heavy clay soils favorable for grass, it has been almost impossible to work the crop. On drier soils it has been ploughed and hoed, and it is in fine order.

Through this whole belt there will be more peaches than for several years. Even in the prairie regions, where they raise the tree for fuel, not expecting much fruit, they will have fair supplies. In Illinois and Iowa, the potato bug is making frightful ravages, and unless the farmer either catches, or with brush drives the pest from the fields, this crop will be ruined. In other sections the potato promises well as yet, but of late years so uncertain has this root become, that it is too early to predict much. In Kansas, Southern Nebraska, and Western Missouri, the grasshopper is making a clean sweep in many fields; still, this is not to be said of the whole face of the sections named, for there are many counties unvisited. In Idaho and Colorado we also hear of its ravages. North of the forty-first parallel, the wheat crop is in good condition. Corn is doing well, and is generally clean. In many parts there has been much less rain than further South, indeed, in the latter part of May there were fears of drouth.

California farmers were greatly encouraged by their large crops of wheat last year, and by the extraordinary prices they obtained, and they have sown largely. We hear no complaints that their harvest will not be abundant. Of other crops, including grapes they will produce largely. In Nevada, Colorado, and Idaho, there will be as much grain as the people will need. We have few accounts from Utah, except that they will have good crops of fruit. So far as heard from, the grape crop through the whole country will be better than last year, particularly on the Islands, on the Ohio north shore, on the western Michigan shore, and on the Upper

Mississippi.
In the New England, or Eastern States, including New York and New Jersey, there has been a surplus of rain, except in Northern New York, and farmers have been very much embarrassed in working their ground. Wheat so far looks uncommonly well, and an unusual breadth was sown. Of grass, here, as well as elsewhere, the stand of course is good, and only favorable weather is required to secure the largest crow of hay the country has ever

To this summary something should be added regarding the crops in grain-growing regions abroad, since our market is affected by their own supplies. In Continental Europe there will probably be as good crops as last year. In Southern France, Russia, Italy, and Spain, wheat must be already cut. In France, ad through Germany and Austria, and in the rions around the Baltic, we have no unvoyable accounts, and it will be well into July ore their harvests commence. In England nd Scotland the general estimate is that the wheat will be equal to last year, while the grass will be better. The harvest will not commence much before August. In many districts they had a great deal of wet weather in the first part of this month. On heavy clay land grass showed hadly; in short, there was too much wet for growing crops on any land. In others the and forcing weather, and on seem and of pros-

pros-

depended on the weather they were to have: At the last accounts the conditions, on the whole, were cheering. Of fruit in Europe we have few accounts, except regarding grapes; these, thus far, promise an average yield. Whether they have apples at all, writers and travellers have not condescended to inform us.

Republican Conventions - Purposes of the Party. From the Times.

The Republican State Conventions held within the last few days in Pennsylvania and Maine, afford timely indications of party feelings and purposes in view of the special session of Congress.

So far as its regular organizations are concerned, the Republican party has never countenanced the extreme principles of some of its leaders. When the question of reconstruction was in its earlier stages, and the proposed Constitutional amendment formed the sum of the demands made by Congress upon the excluded States, the party conventions in the North and West accepted that measure as a finality. Had the South ratified it promptly, the party would have been pledged by the action of its State Conventions to hold that ratification conclusive, despite all the dissatisfaction of the radicals. The great body of the party, speaking through the conventions, ranged themselves on the side of moderation and conciliation content to take the Constitutional amendment as a guarantee of the future safety to the Union and the future justice to the freedmen. which constitute the main ends of the Reconstruction policy.

The obstinacy of the South rendered other measures necessary, and the legislation of the last session was the result. Its increased stringency grew out of the more urgent requirements of the occasion, as understood by the Republican party. The objects in view are still the same; and the means employed are not more harsh than to the party judgment has seemed necessary for the completion of reconstruction. The first process-that of the Constitutional amendment, with its dependence on the voluntary action of the Southern people—had failed. Compulsion was, substituted for voluntary action in no vindictive spirit, but under the conviction that Congress must do for the South and the country that which the South unwisely refused to do for itself.

And the party everywhere declares its adhesion to the present scheme of Congress as the sole basis of reconstruction. Individual radicals may insist on severer penalties and renewed delays. They may threaten further legislation as preliminary to the readmission of the South. But the State Conventions which have been recently held vindicate the party from the suspicion of bad faith. In every instance, these conventions have ex-pressly referred to the acts now in operation as providing the measures by which they are prepared to abide. They affirm the justice of these measures, and to all practical purposes their finality. They have nowhere and in no manner, directly or inferentially, afforded encouragement to the ulterior measures with which the country has been threatened.

The Conventions of the Republicans of Maine and Pennsylvania are notable in this respect, because their resolutions have this prepared and adopted with full consciousness of the spirit in which Congress will next week reassemble. The resolutions are firm, as they have need to be. They assure Congress of the hearty approval of the party to the full extent of the present legislation. But they give no encouragement to propositions or discussions tending to reopen the reconstruction question, undo all that has been done, and introduce new elements of strife and complication. A marked and most honorable moderation pervades the resolutions of both Conventions. They reveal, indeed, a deter mination to allow of no trifling on the part of the South. They are a pledge of further support if further measures be ultimately found essential. But in the meantime they sustain the reconstruction scheme as it is, with a candor and fairness that should do much towards counteracting the misapprehensions to which the violence of the extremists has exposed the Republican party.

Louisiana-Geveral Sheridan and Ex-Governor Wells, From the Herald.

Through his man Friday President Johnson

has spoken, and the result is the issue of orders, based on the opinion of the Attorney-General, which threatens to form the basis of a new rebellion. Among the first to enter the new field of anarchy which the President throws wide open is ex-Governor Wells, who from our New Orleans advices, will declare the acts of General Sheridan in deposing him to be illegal, as well as all the measures of the new Government instituted by the military ruler of that district. As well might we hope to see the particles of the earth cling together with two centres of gravity, as to see two distinct and equally powerful governments ruling in State. A measure that one dicone the other revokes, and vice tates Either the military commander versa. Either the military commander appointed under the Reconstruction act is the sole ruler responsible to the general Government for his rule, or else the State Government is intrusted with the reconstruction, and the military commander is a nonentity. General Sheridan, in his straightforward, soldierly action, is, fortunately for his country, the man for the position; and his acts have been so consistent, so clear-headed, and so dictated by good judgment, unbiassed by party spirit, that the whole common sense of the country can but uphold him in the course he has taken. His answer to the President with reference to registration proves this; it was perfectly respectful, and in accordance with the President's letter to him; for in that letter the President gave him liberty to use his own judgment in the matter, and he did it. For that reason the radical Johnsonites set up a howl because there is a man in the employ of the Government who does not toady to the Administration. The whole of Louisians

BEST

, Pope, Schofield bulling up the national edifice, and bringing order out of chaos. President Johnson evidently thought the reconstruction was going on with too much rapidity, and by his last act proves, what he has proven ever since he has occupied the Presidential chair, that he is the worst enemy the South ever had, and does more against a healthy restoration of the country to its normal condition than can be repaired in the next five years. Under these circumstances it is an absolute necessity that Congress assemble and define at once the position of the military commanders. If we are to have two governments of equal power in each I struction law than they did in framing it.

of the Southern States, it is bett atil) further and have fifty, or there are inhabitants in each State. Congress should, at its coming ses the President that he is appointed to the laws made by the Representatives of people, and that he is not, as he imnself, the Congress, the Judiciary, and the President-all in one.

The July Session.

From the World. We are not of those who regret or deprecate the assembling of the National Legislature in consequence of the official opinions of the Attorney-General. We saw this consequence, and admitted this necessity immediately on the publication of Mr. Stanbery's first opinion although the Republican party did not perceive it until after the second. If Congress would acquiesce in Mr. Stanbery's interpretation, no session would be necessary; but we were convinced from the beginning that Congress would not acquiesce; and if not, it was bound in fairness and honor to declare its dissent with all reasonable promptitude. It would have been disgraceful trifling with a momentous subject for Congress to look on and permit the Southern States to go through the hollow and expensive farce of reorganizing on a repudiated nterpretation of the law, thus necessitating a reinitiation of the wheie experiment, after a prodigious waste of time, trouble, money, and what is more expensive than all) humiliation. Unless Mr. Stanbery's interpretation was accepted, Congress was morally bound to reassemble, and spare the South the turmoil of a fruitless reorganization.

The Southern people have been hardly and unjustly dealt by in this business of reconstruction. It was no fault of theirs that the different departments of the Government fell to quarrelling over the conditions of restoration. When they had thrown down their arms and submitted, they were entitled to know what would be required of them. Two years and three months have elapsed, and they are still in ignorance. They have a right to demand that this uncertainty, so disgraceful to the Government, shall be removed by a simple, perspicuous, self-interpreting law; informing them without the ambiguity of the terms proposed, and pledging the honor of Congress to their prompt readmission when the prescribed terms are complied with.

We do not know whether Mr. Stanbery saw that his opinions would lead either to an extrasession of Congress to reverse them, or else to the rejection of the States reorganized in conformity to those opinions, nor does it much matter whether he contemplated such consequences or not. When the military commanders administered the law each in a different manner, the Executive was bound to reduce their jarring administrations to unity; for whatever else Congress may or may not have intended, it did not intend to establish five different systems for the five different departments. The fact that no two commanders understood and administered the law alike, proved that it was a bungle requiring Executive intervention; and the President pursued the customary course of all his predecessors in taking the advice of his Attorney-General on doubtful points of interpretation. Thus far, all was regular and in the line of established precedents; and until the Republicans attempt to refute Mr. Stanbery's arguments, they have no right to complain of his construction of the law. His opinions cannot be successfully combated by logic, but only by sup-plementary legislation. If what Congress enacted is not what Congress intended, it is quite proper that they should make a new attempt to embody their actual meaning in a statute. It is not the Attorney-General who has made a July session necessary, but the clumsiness of Congress in enacting a law which the military commanders cannot understand, and which the law-officer of the Government required weeks of laborious study and reams of paper to expound. If what Congress wished to enact is so different from what they did enact that they refuse to stand by their work when it is explained, it is better that they should repudiate it now by an extra session, than repudiate hereafter by rejecting the reorganized States. The South have a right o know, definitely and finally, what is to be required of them; and after a delay of more than two years Congress cannot be too prompt and explicit in supplying the information. Whether the conditions finally insisted on are to be hard or lenient, it is inexcusable and disgraceful that the South has not yet been permitted to know what they are.

We trust that the President and the Democratic members of Congress will not make a futile opposition to the majority of Congress. Any opposition which has a reasonable chance of accomplishing results will command our vigorous cooperation. But we see no advantage in getting the better of the enemy in a preliminary skirmish, if we are certain to lose the main battle. It is quite possible that, if the Democratic members all atthere may be Republican absentees enough to give temporary effect to a veto But a veto thus supported would settle nothing. Its only consequence would be to postpone restoration and intensify Republican hostility. A veto, if not immediately overridden, would merely keep Congress in session until the exasperated Republicans could rally their absent members, and then, with their assured two-thirds, they would enact what they pleased. The President may feel bound to acquit his conscience and wash his hands of a nefarious violation of the Constitution by new vetoes; but we cannot see that the Democratic members are under any obligation to be in their places to take advantage of possible Republican absentees, when the only effect would be a fruitless postponement. All our sympathies go with the militant Democracy, but we prefer to deliver blows where blows will tell; or at least, to discharge no blunderbusses whose recoil makes their breech more dangerous than the muzzle.

The President and his Cabinet made a total surrender when they admitted

enact. This practical admission of the supre-

macy of Congress renders further opposition

idle; for Congress cannot be bound by its past

enactments. If it does not like its Reconstruc-

tion law, as the Executive interprets it, it can

alter, modify, strengthen, and guard it at its

pleasure; and the President is as much bound

to execute the supplementary amendments as he was the original law. After a complete surrender of the whole, it is idle to try to

vation.

raise no question of its right to

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