

K PRESS.

READING JOURNALS COMPILED EVERY WEEK.

From the Times.

From the Standard.

From the Herald.

From the Register.

From the Commonwealth.

From the Liberator.

From the Nation.

From the Independent.

From the New York Tribune.

From the Boston Herald.

From the Philadelphia Record.

From the Washington Post.

From the Chicago Tribune.

From the St. Louis Dispatch.

From the Cincinnati Enquirer.

From the Louisville Courier.

From the Memphis Press.

From the New Orleans Times.

From the Richmond Dispatch.

From the Charleston News.

From the Savannah Daily.

From the Augusta Chronicle.

From the Jacksonville Standard.

From the Tallahassee Democrat.

From the Pensacola News.

From the Mobile Advertiser.

From the Montgomery Standard.

From the Birmingham Post.

From the Huntsville Democrat.

From the Nashville News.

From the Knoxville Standard.

From the Chattanooga Post.

From the Memphis Press.

From the Little Rock Standard.

From the St. Paul News.

From the Minneapolis Standard.

From the Detroit News.

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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 travelers have not condescended to inform us.

Republican Conventions—Purpose of the Party.

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 ratification of the Constitution 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. It 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, therefore, 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 adherence 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 expressly 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, under 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 determination 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—General 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 advice, 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 one State. A measure that one dictates the other revokes, and vice 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 Louisiana is now in the hands of the military. The President has raised no question of its right to enact. This practical admission of the supremacy of Congress renders further opposition idle; for Congress cannot be bound by its past enactments. If it does not like its Reconstruction law, as the Executive interprets it, it can alter, modify, strengthen, and guard it to 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 reserve a part, when the same power which extorted the first surrender will be equally absolute and exacting in respect to the reservation.

For our part we believe that Congress will bungle worse in trying to amend the Reconstruction law than they did in framing it.

of the Southern States, it is better to let them remain as they are, than to have them as they are now. The President, at his coming session, will have the laws made by the Representatives of the people, and that he is not, as he imagines himself, 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 interpretation of the law, thus necessitating a reiteration of the whole 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 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 say that his opinions would lead either to an extra session 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 what 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 supplementary 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 to 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 attend, there 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 do this. It is to be regretted that the 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 blunders whose recoil makes their breach more dangerous than the muzzle. The President and his Cabinet made a total surrender when they admitted the right to execute a law which they had no right to execute.

CONGRESS HALL, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

IS NOW OPEN.

This House has been repainted and renovated, with all modern improvements added, and in consequence of the high tide, it has made the bathing grounds superior to any in the city, being four hundred feet nearer than last season.

G. W. HINKLE.

Johnston's celebrated Band is engaged. [67 im]

UNITED STATES HOTEL, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

WILL OPEN ON WEDNESDAY, JUNE 20.

FOR PARTICULARS, ADDRESS

BROWN & WOLFF, ATLANTIC CITY, Or No. 627 RICHMOND Street, Philadelphia.

WHITE HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

WILLIAM WHITEHOUSE, PROPRIETOR

TRANSIENT AND PERMANENT BOARDING

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ing a task of which they either the magnitude nor the President's policy (since we cannot to throw the reins loose upon and let them plunge blindly into the thickets and down the precipices which 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 retribution.

Let us give them no handle for charging the postponement of restoration upon us. We cannot restore the Union until we come into power. Our road to success lies through their demonstrated incompetency. The Reconstruction 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 be disabled only by costly experience. We therefore welcome a July session and a new crop of Republican blunders.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SURF HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

The above House will be opened on the 1st of JUNE For particulars, call, address

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A. S. Feather, Ephraim P. O., Lancaster co. [53 2m]

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Since the close of 1866 much enterprise has been displayed at this celebrated sea-shore resort. New Hotels have been erected; the Hotel de France, a fine park, with a well made one mile drive, has been inaugurated; and in all the essential particulars, a fine resort, a spirit of improvement is largely manifested.

The geographical position of Cape Island is in itself a popular feature, when properly understood. It occupies a neck of land at the confluence of the Delaware Bay with the Atlantic Ocean. It is entirely surrounded by salt water, hence favored by continual breezes from the sea.

The distance from Philadelphia to Cape Island is 12 miles by rail, and about the same distance by steamer down the Bay, and by either route the facilities for a rapid and comfortable trip are unsurpassed.

The Island has Hotel and Boarding-house accommodations for about ten thousand persons. The leading Hotels are the Columbia House, with George J. Bolton as proprietor; Congress Hall, with J. F. Conley as proprietor; and United States with West and Miller as proprietors, all under the management of gentlemen who have well-established reputations as hotel men.

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Old Rye Whisky THE LARGEST AND BEST FINE OLD RYE WHISKY IN THE LAND IS NOW POSSESSED BY HENRY S. HANNIS & CO., Nos. 218 and 220 SOUTH FRONT STREET

WHO OFFERS THE SAME TO THE TRADE, IN LOTS, IN VERY ADVANTAGEOUS TERMS. Their Stock of Rye Whiskies, IN BOND, comprises all the favorite brands extant, and runs through the various months of 1865/66, and of this year, up to the present date. Liberal contracts made for lots to arrive at Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, Erie-Liberal Line Wharf, or at Banded Warehouses, as parties may elect.

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PRACTICAL BUSINESS EDUCATION. Daily instruction given in Penmanship, Mathematics, Book-keeping and Telegraphy, and ACTUAL BUSINESS

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CONTRACTS—We will refund the entire charge of tuition to any pupil who may be dissatisfied with our instruction after he has given two weeks' faithful labor in either Department.

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