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EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING SOURNALS PPON CURRENT TOPICS-COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The Negro's Claim to Office. From the Nation.

Men who say a great deal, and are fond of startling effects, must needs sometimes say hings that it is not very easy to make good in calm discussion. Mr. Wade and Mr. Philhips have of late both got into difficulty owing to their having, in their eagerness to be in the advance ground of radicalism, taken up positions which it was easier to occupy than defend. Mr. Wade startled the world a few weeks ago by some rather confused talk about the duty of the Government towards the laboring classes, and as his discoveries were not favorably received by the public, detachments of newspaper correspondents had to be sent to his rescue to disengage him from the unbelievers. Mr. Phillips also having secured all the objects for which he labored for thirty years, began to find himself rather hard pressed for congenial occupation, and has accordingly begun to agitate for the election of a colored man to the Vice-Presidency. The public having received his arguments on this subject with irreverence, not to say with hilarity, and there being some indications that he has advanced too far, detachments of his friends are also coming to his rescue. Harper's Weekly, accordingly, undertakes to show last week that it is by no means "absurd" to claim the Vice-Presidency for the colored people, and that the election of a colored man to office will be the only sure sign that the caste feeling has died out with regard to negroes, and that therefore "we should labor for their election to office both as a sign and as a help." That is to say, by electing negroes to office, we shall help to destroy the prejudice against

them, and at the same time furnish proof that

This view of the case is, it seems to us,

the prejudice has ceased to exist.

based on a false impression of the cause of the prejudice against colored people, as well as of the principle which should regulate the bestowal of public offices. This prejudice is not confined to the United States; it exists in a greater or less degree all over the Western world. It exists in almost as great a degree in aristocratic circles in England as in Southern circles in this country; it is nowhere stronger than in white circles in Jamaica, where the negroes have been free for nearly forty years, and have filled almost all public offices, and figured at the Governor's levees and dined at his table, though we admit it rages nowhere with such virulence as amongst the Anglo-Saxon race. Nor is the African race the only object of it. Hindoos and Chinese are exposed to it in almost the same degree. The contempt with which the average Englishman regards the Hindoo can hardly be surpassed by anything which the negro has in this country to undergo from the most besotted Democrat; and yet the Englishman has seen the Hindoo in all the pomp and pride and circumstance of royalty, and of every other great office; he has seen him serve gallantly in war, and knows him to be acute, refined, and descended from ancestors who, if their glory differed from European glory, were, nevertheless, glorious. Hindoos now are admitted to every department of the Government service, sit on the bench, practise in the courts, and yet nobody will say that their official dignities have done much to raise them in the estimation of Englishmen. What they have done is to raise England and Englishmen

in the estimation of Hindoos.

The dislike of Englishmen and Americans to lity, is not due simply to difference of feature, or color, or race, but to difference of feature, color, and race combined with apparent want of mental, moral, and physical vigor. People whom an Anglo-Saxon can "lick" easily he never respects, and cannot readily be got to respect. The Indian is as repulsive in appearance as the negro, and less capable of civilization, and yet, during all the earlier period of American history, an admixture of Indian blood in one's veins was considered as something to be proud of; and it will be observed that this feeling has declined, and the Indian has fallen into the contempt which at present surrounds him, in the ratio of the decline of his powers of mischief. When he was capable of putting the scalps of a whole colony in danger, nobody greatly objected to having a squaw for a grandmother, but since he lost his power of taking scalps at all, nobody likes to acknowledge relationship with him. Taking scalps, to be sure, may not per se be a remarkable indication of anything but ferocity and cunning; but the power of combining and carrying on a destructive war does indicate considerable power both of mind and body. Now the disability of the negro in the eyes of American society is due to the fact that he has never done anything which was an evidence of great capacity. He has never achieved wealth, which, in an Anglo-Saxon community, is the greatest evidence of power, and he has achieved neither literary, nor scientific, nor military distinction. That he has never had a chance to do so it may be easy to show; but society, in judging people, does not take oppertunities or want of opportunities into account. Its decisions are shaped simply by accomplished results. When a man talks to it of what he might do if he had a chance, it laughs and leaves him. The only field in which the friends of the negro have been as yet able to produce strong indications of capacity superior to that of white men, is that of art; but it is only very recently that Americans and Englishmen have begun to look on painters or musicians or actors as anything better than vagabond adventurers of whom the community would be well rid.

We hold, therefore, as we have once before said when discussing this same subject, that the removal of the white prejudice against the negro depends almost entirely on the negro You can work sufficiently on the religious and moral feelings of the white community to secure for him justice and political equality, and a fair chance in the race of life; but as long as the great mass of negroes-in fact, the whole colored population as a classare in a lower state of civilization than the rest of the population, less learned, less wealthy, less cultivated, less refined, less progressive, have, in short, achieved less in every walk of life, it is chimerical to ask the white majority to bestow on negroes, as a class special marks of honor by selecting a colored man for the Vice-Presidency or other high office, simply because of his color; and yet, as we understand them, this is what Mr. Phillips and Harper's Weekly ask us to do.

The right of negroes, as negroes, to seats in the State Legislatures and in Congress we do not question; nay, we assert it, because in the existing state of society in this country negroes can only be fairly represented by negroes The admission of colored men to the repre sentative body, as long as a sixth of the popu lation are colored, and are separated in feeling and antecedents and condition by a wide guil from their white neighbors, is not the bestowal of an honor, it is an act of justice.

But the election, by the whole Union, to a nale denied the inference, and claimed the high Polarel office of a colored man for the most peaceful intentions for his Majesty. high Federal office, of a colored man for the ole reason that the fraction of the community to which he belonged was poor and mean and despised, would, in our opinion, be a degrada-tion and perversion of the office, and would not help the colored population, because it would outrage the sense of justice and sense of propriety of the best portion of the whites. There is something very amusing in the simplicity with which Mr. Phillips tries to persuade bimself and persuade others, that as soon as people saw a negro foisted into the Vice-Presidency by political managuvring, the whites would begin to respect the colored population more than they had previously ione. He might as well talk of regulating the temperature by forcing the mercury up and down in a thermometrical tube. Election to office is, and always has been, and we trust always will be, the result of the popular estimate of a man's character, not the cause of it. Therefore, whenever we see a negro in the Vice-Presidency, it will, we admit, be a sign that negroes, as a class, have risen in popular estimation. But to raise them in popular estimation, we must go about exhorting them to do the things and lead the life which win popular esteem, instead of exhorting the whites to bestow highest honors or their gifts on the class which has done least to deserve them, or to bestow the most important political trusts on the class which has done least to prove its fitness for them.

The offices of government, as we understand government, are established for the service of the whole community, and not for the consolation of the unfortunate or unsuccessful, and if there be one political abuse from which, more than any other, the country has in these latter days suffered, it is the practice of bestowing nominations and appointments with reference not to the candidate's fitness or to the public needs, but with reference to such arbitrary and senseless considerations as "the claims" of particular sections or localities or interests. It is to this abuse of its power by the convention that we owe our present valuable ruler, Andrew Johnson, and it is to this abuse of their power by the President and Senate that we have owed and do still owe most of our worst diplomatic officers, and many of the worst in other branches of the public service. It is to the idea, too, out of which this abuse springs-that offices are "spoils" or prizes and not trusts-that we owe much of the jot bing which marks the election of United States Senators. Many a valuable man is lost to the Senate because some one section of a State has "claims" involving the choice of somebody else. To this abuse Mr. Phillips wants to give an immense extension.

It is said that the arguments now used for the election of negroes to high office are such as have been and are constantly used in favor of the election or appointment of persons belonging to other despised or unfortunate classes, or interests. We deny it in toto. During the long contest in England which preceded the admission of Jews to the House of Commons, nobody ever thought of claiming seats for them as a means of raising Jews in the popular estimation. This work the advocates of their claims well knew the Jews must do for themselves. What was demanded in the case of the Jews, as well as of the Irish Catholies, was the removal as an act of justice of all legal barriers to their holding office. The moral and social barriers they were left to remove themselves by the ordinary meansthat is, by industry, learning, energy, activity, eloquence, and public spirit. Baron Rothschild got his seat in the House of Commons not as a means of elevating his race, but because his race was elevated; because it had shown itself in every country in Europe foremost in the work of civilization; because its members were the first in the ranks of commerce, literature, arts, and arms, and becolored people, and their unwillingness to ad- cause, in short, it had become ridiculous and absurd to exclude a Jew, as a Jew, from any post of honor. The mere social prejudice against Jews is still strong in every Christian country-stronger with many people than the prejudice against negroes—but as long as Jews are amongst the wealthiest merchants and bankers, the ablest lawyers and scientific men in the world, no prejudice can shut them out from more than their share, calculated on

numbers, of political honors. The foreign population in this country is more numerous than the negro population, and has contributed far more to its wealth, and strength, and fame, and prosperity. Foreigners are found in the most distinguished places in all walks of life, but how many foreigners are there in Congress? What foreigner has yet been nominated for the Governorship of a State or the Vice Presidency? Two or three have filled second-rate embassies; but, so far as we know, no high official position has yet been conferred by the popular vote on a man of foreign birth, and we have yet to meet with a foreigner who is fool enough to complain this as a grievance or as an indication that foreigners are treated as "political outcasts. The exclusion is a natuone, and because natural perfectly just. As long as native Americans do most of the brain-work of the country, have most to do with the supply of its ideas and the direction of its industry, the high political positions will fall to their lot. If the day should ever come when high political positions shall be distributed, as treasury clerkships and customhouse places now are, as a mode of relieving or encouraging the helpless, or friendless, or destitute, or incompetent, a serious blow will assuredly be struck at the stability of the Government, and we, for our part, hope that nothing of the kind will ever be submitted to by the people either for the sake of the negroes or any other race or tribe, because we know that when negroes have contributed their fair share to the work of civilization and good government, no prejudice can, in a free Christian country, prevent them from receiving their fair share of the prizes.

The New War Cloud in Europe.

The French and German journals have commenced to bandy words on the subject of the political relations existing between the two countries, and to discuss the probable intentions of Napoleon and King William for war or peace in a very off-handed manner, and in language by no means courteous-scarcely, indeed, polite. From Berlin to Paris, and from Paris to Berlin, in reply, the newspaper writers appear to be engaged in throwing dirt at each other in the name of the two nations, and thus assist in charging more completely with explosive materials the war cloud which is gathering over the Continent.

Our cable despatches and special correspondence during the past three weeks have shown pretty clearly that Napoleon is making prepaations for war; purchasing cavalry horses on large scale, driving his military workshops night and day, and hastening on the work on his unfinished iron-clads with great activity. The German Bourses became excited and the London Change distrustful. This state of affairs engaged the attention of the Prussian official organs in Berlin, and it was quickly

sanital top of little of alled and of the

Next came the North Schleswig question, or question of guarantees for the German subjects of the King of Denmark, and the advice to Napoleon to see to the enforcement of the treaty of Prague. There is no doubt that the French Emperor addressed a note to the King of Prussia on both. This fact was at once taken hold of by the German writers, who called on the King to "repel French intrusion in German politics." The Paris Monitour, which speaks for the Emperor, replied by a positive denial that any French note had been written or sent to Berlin. Germany was prompt in refutation; for the leading organs of the Prussian Cabinet at once reiterated that Napoleon did address a note to the Government on the subject of North Schleswig, but that King William replied in a "defiant tone," and hence the "false assertion" of the Paris Moniteur. Lord Stanley's statement corroborated the accuracy of the information of the Prussian journals; for the English Foreign Secretary said that the French Emperor had forwarded a note to the King of Prussia, but

In such unpleasant form do we receive evidence of the continued existence of that national ill-will between the Germans and the French which may be said to be hereditary. The newspaper writers keep the subject before the peoples by inflammatory words conveyed in coarse language; but this is scarcely necessary; for the peoples are ready and anxious to fight whenever the word is given. That it will be given soon we have little doubt, and then France and Germany will engage in a struggle almost without parallel in its intensity, and not equalled in fury during the wars waged by Germany against the French Republicans in 1793-94, or by Germany and her allies against the French empire in 1812. The issue is momentous-no less than a complete and radical change in the face of Europe-and

that it would be "improper to disclose its con-

it cannot be averted. Young Germany contains within her bosom some few elements of reactionary discontent; but her people hate the French, and will unite to fight them. The tendency of the German mind is healthfully republican, and the educated classes, or Pan Germanists, support Bismark solely on account of the democratic tendencies of his legislation. In the material appliances of war Germany is powerful, in the patriotism of her people confident, and in the great military adjuncts of railroads and telegraphs she has been ahead of France for some time. What France is in war and what she has accomplished in the field we know already. By war, and war alone, will the national prejudices of the French and Germans be allayed, and the territorial boundaries and future status of each nation defined.

The other powers of Europe will, from interest or fear, stand aside and look on. England will not, perhaps cannot, in view of the home situation, interfere. Italy has quite enough to do in seeking to keep a few florins in her treasury, and hold the balance between Garibaldi and the Pope; the King of Holland will waver, but his people will join Germany; Austria has been faithless to Germany and France; and Russia, delighted with the din of battle, will leave both parties to fight on until she has marched to Constantinople.

Such are the elements and issues wrapped up in the new and dark war cloud now settling over Europe, the bursting of which will produce effects as astonishing, and perhaps as decisive towards France, as any of those that resulted from the sudden appearance of the Prussian army at Waterloo.

The Lesson of Tennessee. From the Tribune.

The Republican triumph in Tennessee ends the discussion in regard to the colored vote of the South. Nor promises nor threats could win the freedmen to the support of the party which had opposed their liberation, and given all its sympathy to the Rebellion. Yet Tennessee is the only State in which general concessions have been made to the colored men by the Democracy; they were invited to send delegates to Democratic conventions, and at a time when timid Republicans in the Legisla. ture were afraid to allow black men to sit on uries, there were Democrats shrewd enough to offer them a share of the offices in the gift of the people. On the other hand, the planters of Western Tennessee used stronger means to secure the colored vote for Etheridge; dismissal from employment was the penatty of a vote for Brownlow, and so universal were these threats that General Thomas was compelled to interfere for the protection of the colored men. But terrerism could not drive, flattery could not betray; the freedmen of Tennessee knew that the Republican party was the only party they dared trust, and cast their votes solidly for the Republican candidates. This unanimity is prophetic. If the blacks are radical in Ten nessee, there can be no fear that they will be conservative in Louisiana or South Carolina.

The result of this election, therefore, means the triumph of the Republican party in the South. Nothing can prevent it but the faithlessness or indifference of the Republicans in the North; it is yet in our power to make or mar success. The full and perfect confidence of the colored voters of the Rebel States is given to us, and to keep it we have only to deerve it. But if the Republican party in New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania denies the right of suffrage to the colored citizens of those States, the faith of the South in its sincerity must be inevitably lost. Two opposing principles cannot co-exist; there cannot be one rule of justice for the South and one for the North, but that policy which in the name of freedom we impose upon others we must ourselves accept. Conviction of hypocrisy, before the bar of the nation, is the alternative, and nothing could do more to check Republican enthusiasm in Alabama or North Carolina than the announcement that New York had refused the ballot to her own citizens. If we want to build up a black man's party that is the surest and speediest way, nor could we have the effrontery to complain of a political organization based on distinctions of color, which we ourselves recognized and proclaimed. Yet we have no fear now that justice will be long denied to the colored men of the North; le them vote as they may, it is not with their politics that we are concerned, but with their rights. Even were it certain that every colored vote in New York would be cast for the Democratic ticket, our voice would be for impartial suffrage. And upon lower grounds, surely, the devotion of the freedmen of Tennessee to the Republican cause should be an argument with those politicians who never fully accept principle till time has proved that it is also expediency.

Tennessee has taught that lesson. This is the first State election at which the blacks have taken full part, and though the canvass was florce and personal, and every provocation to riot was given, order was maintained throughout the State. The precautions taken by the civil authorities and by General Thomas, it is true, were excellent, yet they were notoriously insufficient had there been intimated that the French Emperor was likely any truth in the Democratic dogma that the to spring a war on Germany. The Paris jour- equal rights of black and white necessitate a

war of races. The freedmen were not only orderly, but it is plain that they preserved order. The vote was unusually large, the polls were crowded, the passions of men were excited, and had the negroes desired riot, General Thomas had no force in Tennessee that could have prevented it. That the almost unanimous vote they cast for the Republican ticket is a proof of their fitness for the ballot, may be called a partisan argument; but we can do without it. We take the grand spectacle of a race of slaves, just from the whipping-post and the market, despised, ignorant, poor, sud-denly clothed with freedom and intrusted with political power, who yet go side by side with their masters and persecutors to the polls, as peacefully as if for generations they had been the children of the State, and not the beasts who bore its burdens. Is not this appreciation of the meaning of the ballot There are men in Tennessee to-day who never felt that they were men till they cast their votes for Brownlow last Thursday, and if we dared believe that the Democrats of this city had half the sense of their responsibility as voters, and half the respect for the sacredness of the ballot, that the negroes of Tennessee possess, we should not despair of seeing thieves banished from our Government, from the City Councils, up or down, to the Courts held in the interest of rum. Tennessee, Andrew Johnson's own State,

has utterly repudiated his policy, and declared that not upon his plan is reconciliation possible. The new Legislature will choose the successor of Senator Patterson, and every one of the eight Congressmen chosen is a radical. This victory is one for amnesty, for that must be the certain result of the unity of the Republican party, North and South — the acceptance by the Rebel States of the natural results of the war. So long as men like Monroe, and Perry, and Hill, and Herschel V. Johnson refuse to acknowledge the defeat of the Rebellion and the abolition of slavery, military rule and disfranchisement will con The Republican success in Tennessee is the first great step to the restoration of civil government; it solves the problem of reconstruction. The great experiment of impartial suffrage, of equal rights, has been tried, and has succeeded; nothing remains but to work out with patience, and moderation, justice, and good-will, the same grand result from Virginia to Texas.

The Tennessee Election-The Revolution in the South.

From the Herald.

The Tennesseee election, the returns from which are still pouring in upon us, marks the inauguration of a new political revolution in the South and throughout the United States. The results of this election are so remarkable, so unique, so sharply defined, and decisive, that they cannot be measured by the ordinary standard of the ups and downs of our political parties. We have here the first test on a large scale of Southern negro suffrage under the new dispensation, and in regard to law and order the experiment has proved a most gratifying success.

The canvass of many weeks in Tennessee had been marked by such scenes of party violence, collisions, and bloodshed, that universal riots and confusion were apprehended on election day. No doubt, in the preservation of the public peace, much is due to the military precautions of General Grant, General Thomas, and the local authorities; but much also is due to the quiet and orderly deportment of the blacks themselves, marching for the first time to the ballot-box under the new law of equal rights. It was feared from their ignorance and excitable nature they would run into all sorts of excesses at the polls, under the slightest provocations from the opposing party of whites; but the results show that from the training of these Southern blacks as slaves they can be readily moulded as freemen to the discipline of responsible, law-abiding citizens, in the exercise of their highest duties. This Tennessee election, then, has given a moral elevation to the Southern blacks, in reference to their right of suffrage, which removes all apprehensions concerning them. We see that they understand not only their rights but their duties as citizens, and that they can mingle harmoniously with the whites at the ballot-box under the flercest party excite-

We see, in the next place, that they have voted almost en masse for Brownlow and the Brownlow ticket. They have done so because this ticket represented Congress, and because Congress, as they understand it, has taken the place of "the good man, Mr. Lincoln," as the champion of the black man's rights. Brownlow was nothing to these blacks except as the representative of Lincoln and Congress, and as he enemy of President Johnson, the Moses left behind in the wilderness. The same comprehensive ideas which thus rallied the blacks Tennessee to the radical or Republican ticket, will concentrate them around the same standard in all the other Southern States. Thus, we have no doubt that the ten outside States, under the programme of reconstruction, will be reorgnized as Republican States, and will, perhaps without an exception, send up Republican Senators, and a majority of each delegation to the lower House of Congress. But, whites or blacks, they will not be radicals of the New England type, nor followers of Wendell Phillips, Ben Wade, or Sumner. They will be representatives of their own section and of their own local interests; and here

will begin a new formation of political parties. We have not heard of a single black candidate elected or nominated for any office in this Tennessee election. Here, too, is a fact which speaks well for the intelligence and sagacity of the blacks, holding as they did the balance of power in this contest. They are, it thus appears, in no hurry to push their claims for office until they establish their rights as citizens to the satisfaction of their white neighbors. They are ready to yield something for the present to the Southern prejudices of many generations; and from this conciliatory spirit we look for the best results to both races of the South. We think, too, from this successful experiment of negro suffrage in Tenuessee. that we need no longer hesitate in giving the ballot to the Indians and Chinese, where they may be regularly established in the community, especially when the sovereign authority of the United States over the several States is beginning to be clearly understood by men of all sections, parties, and races.

We say that this Tennessee election marks a new political revolution in the South and a new dispensation in our political affairs. The Democratic party goes to pieces: the Republican party must take a new departure or be broken up. In this connection the name of General Grant looms up into bold relief as the man for the Presidential succession. His name, as the great hero of the war entitled to his reward, overshadows all others in the South. His position as the controlling master of Southern reconstruction under the laws of Congress will make him stronger South and North; and with the restoration, next winter, of these ten outside States under his management, his power in the Republican National Convention will be overwhelming. With his election the whole business of Southern resto- sive, kept down only by soldiers. Between

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nization of parties on the great financial questions of the day, and a new agitation which will probably last for twenty years. Such are the reflections and consequences suggested from this significant and momentous Tennesee election, the most remarkable in our polical history.

The Overland Mails,

From the Tribune.

The General Government pays \$750,000 per annum for the transportation of its mails between Kansas and California, the greater part of this sum being expended for the carriage by coach across the Plains from the western terminus of the Union Pacific Railroad to the terminus of the Overland Route in California The contract for this service is held by the express-freighting firm of Wells, Fargo & Co. There is a manifest impropriety in allowing any express company to take a contract for carrying the United States mails, because there must always be more or less competition between such private companies and the Post Office: but a recent act of Congress has aggravated the mischief by providing that books, pamphlets, newspapers, and all mailable matter except letters, shall be charged, when sent by the overland mail, full letter postage. That is to say, we give the contract for transportation to persons who have a direct pecuniary interest in performing it as badly as possible, so that we may be driven to patronize their rival line, and then do them the additional favor of raising our rates so high that there can be no possible inducement to put anything into the mail which can be kept out of it. Letter postage is 96 cents per pound: the express charge is \$1 per pound, and Wells, Fargo & Co., under the laws respecting common carriers, are liable for loss and damage, while the Post Office is not.

The result of this system might easily be predicted. We are assured that only a fraction of the mail-bags sent west by this route ever reach their destination, while Wells, Fargo & Co. seldom fail to deliver their own packages promptly. Our correspondent A. K. M. writes in his letter published to-day that out of thirty copies of the Tribune sent him by mail he has received but two, and of the Times, sent semi-weekly since the 1st of May, he has received only one number. At some stations along the road he found tons of mail matter piled up waiting the convenience of the company to be transported. Sometime mail bags may be seen scattered along the wayside, apparently dropped from the coaches by accident and abandoned. There has been only one coach stopped by the Indians this season, and yet tons of mail matter have been lost. If the company can transport private packages with speed and safety, it is an insult to common sense to tell us that they cannot do the same for the mails.

They have now got into their hands the transportation of nearly all transient printed matter, and more than half the letters between California and Utah. Business men are glad to pay the regular postage, and three times as much in express charges additional, because there is no reasonable expectation of their correspondence being safely delivered otherwise. Stamped envelopes, with Wells, Fargo & Co.'s imprint on them, are regular articles of merchandise in the far Western territories, and will be so long as the carriers of the regular mails are allowed every inducement to lose. delay, and confuse them. This disgraceful state of things is of course notorious all through the Pacific coast and the Territories, and we cannot suppose that it is unknown at Washngton. If the Postmaster-General has any excuse to offer for his culpable conduct in the matter, and especially for his neglect to enforce the contract with the company, and hold them to accountability for loss and delay, we shall be glad to hear it.

The Tennessee Election. From the Times.

The triumph of the Brownlow faction proves only the success with which it has manipulated the registration of voters. As an indication of State feeling or policy it amounts to nothing. When a man in office possesses the power of disfranchising his opponents, his election or reclection can be considered only a sign of thorough, unscrupulous work, not of moral strength or personal or political popularity. And when he outrages propriety by appointing candidates as registrars, and so enabling them to adapt the lists to their own convenience, the fact of their election follows as regularly as night follows day. Indeed, the Tennessee election was, on the whole, a meaningless formality. With four-fifths of the whites disfranchised, and with the registration altogether in the hands of Brownlow and his men, what signifies the vote of Thursday last?

For similar reasons, what importance attaches to the absence of the riot and bloodshed which were widely feared? That the election passed off quietly is a good ground of rejoicing. But the cause of the quiet ought not to be overlooked. It was not Brownlow or his volunteers who preserved order, nor the superior strength of the victors, nor the peaceful disposition of the people. To United States troops belongs the praise. General Thomas, acting under instructions from General Grant, was the great peace-maker of the day. His arrangements restrained the illblood which exists on both sides, and rendered orderly what would otherwise have been scenes of violence and strife. The circumstance is not particularly gratifying. It is not pleasant to reflect that Federal bayonets are indispensable auxiliaries of an election in a State supposed to be reconstructed. But so it

is, and we may as well recognize it frankly. The condition of Tennessee is, then, to-day, as it was a week ago-volcanic; so evidently explosive that it must continue a source of most painful anxiety. On one side, Brownlow, with all the insolence of power, and with the State organization in his hands; on the other, the Rebel Democratic element, angry, aggres-

ration will be satisfactorily settled; and then these parties the greater number of the white will begin all over the country a new orgathe upper and the nether millstone. The sole hope of deliverance for this class-the sole hope of peace and prosperity for the Statelies in the adoption of more moderate counsels than can be anticipated while Brownlow fills the Executive chair. It is the remoteness of this prespect that renders the aspect of Tennessee deplorable, and that suggests the danger of an extreme prescriptive policy in reorganizing other portions of the South

"How Great the Change 'twixt Now and Then !" From the World.

Isn't it kind o' curious to see the London Times and not a few other English journals, of kindred circulation, if not ability, doing for our country "the amiable," and saying express good words for us whenever they can find or frame an opportunity ?"

A little while ago and this was not alto-

A friend of ours, an American merchant, a member of an English and American firm doing business in Manchester, England, held the following colloquy with a sort of Dundreary-red mutton-chop whiskeps, fresh complexion, long, well-fed English hands, and the nvariable lisp, natural or assumed; picking his fine teeth, at the same time, with a long

"Well," said young John Bull, "you've begun, I see, and are going a-'ed. (This was just after the first Battle of Bull Run.) But ow are you goin' to carry on the waw? You caunt do that, ye kno'! Where you goin' to get the mennay? You caunt get mennay. We shaunt lend you a cent, ye kno'." Well: the war was ended: the Rebellion was

also squelched: and what then? Did we ask England for any mennay. kno'? Not much. But what did they do, the blaasted Johnny Bull? Got all the securities of ours which they could lay their 'ands on, and sent over to Frankfort to get what they

couldn't obtain in London, ye kno'. "'Ow you goin' earry on the waw? Where you goin' to get the mennay? We shan't lend you a cent, ye kno'?"

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