General Grant and the Revenues. From the N. Y. Tribune.

General Grant has plainly expressed his intention to appoint civilians to civil offices, but this general rule does not preclude a resort to those military men who have left the service, or even to those disposed to leave it, in cases where they may be specially required. Among other of his givings-out is this noteworthy one, that the internal revenue can and shall be fully and fairly coffected. His thorough knowledge of the men under his command is well proved. For instance, he knew the stuff, and tact, and strength of Sherman and Sheridan, and he knew how to take out the last tuck of force and faculty there was in them. In his own appointments and assignments to special and difficult duty he never made a mistake. These points have clearly this bearing upon the collection of the whisky tax at least-if civilians tail him, he has enough of army officers in reserve, whom he knows, to supply the infected districts with assessors and collectors that will an swer as with their lives for the full performance of their duties without fear, favor, or affection. The thieves may as well take notice. In the year 1866, when the tax upon distilled spirits was 82 per gallon, and the amount collected was twenty-nine millions of dollars, one of the largest of our commission merchants, who had at the time thousands of barrels of whisky in his storehouse, said that if the Government would give him the right to collect the tax, he would engage to pay the whole interest upon the public debt. Now this interest for that year was one hundred and thirty-three millions, and the gentleman referred to was at once thoroughly acquainted with the trade, and eminently capable of estimating its amount and the amount of tax honestly due upon it. The presumption in favor of his opinion is clear from the fact that only sixty-seven millions of gallons should have paid the interest, which would have left him at least eighty millions of dollars to pay

the expenses of collection and give his profit. If President Grant puts his resolution into full force, at the present rate of duty he will squeeze half the interest on our debt out of the manufacturers and dealers in intoxicating liquors. We expect him to do it, and to use all the means, ordinary and extraordinary, in his power.

#### The New Administration. From the N. Y. World.

The Democratic party takes no interest in the merely ceremonial and festive part of this week's proceedings at the national capital. It is natural enough that the party which has a new lease of power should express their exultation by grand processions to be gazed at by threnging crowds, and other customary demonstrations of joy; and their vanquished opponents are not so churlish or illiberal as to raise objections or take offense. For the parade and ostentation of triumph they feel the most profound indifference and contempt But Democrats will nevertheless watch, with a keen interest, every development which throws light on the policy of the new President. His extraordinary reticence or wariness has made him an enigma, even to the party that elected him. Both parties and all sections of the country are anxious to see the curtain lifted and to listen to the prologue of the drama which is about to open. It is a play to which there is, as yet, no programme; for nobody regards the Chicago platform in that light, since it has been so wantonly falsi-

fied by the passage of the new constitutional

amendment, and the failure of Congress to make any of the financial reforms promised in that deceptive declaration. The Inaugural Address ought to mark the opening of a new era. Since the first inauguration of President Lincoln we have passed through a cycle of blood and turmoil. The country is weary of strife; it yearns for a solid and durable tranquillity. It is not by any such vague exhortations as "Let us have such vague exhortations as "Let us have peace," or any unmeaning commonplaces about the necessity of retrenchment and economy, that the people can be reassured, but only some definite outline of a policy. If General Grant has any clear ideas, the time has come when he should give them utterance. If he has any kind, cheering, confiding words for the prostrate, humbled South, the fitting occasion is at hand for him to speak them, even if he should thereby shock the Republican party as he did by the liberal terms of surrender which he conceded to General Lee. If he has opinions respecting the proper relation of the States to the Federal Government, he can lodge them securely in the public mind by taking this occasion for setting forth the contaking this occasion for setting forth the con-stitutional doctrines which have been obsoured and discredited amil the clash of arms and the civil convulsions which followed the war. The proper subordination of the mili-tary to the civil authority, the necessity of maintaining the old lines of demarcation between the three great departments of the

ecutive and Congress, are time'y topics on which a real statesman could not fail

to give his views, at a time when the old landmarks have been obliterated and the powers of his own office are curtailed by

Congressional usurpation. If on these sub-

leots General Grant has no opinions, or,

having opinions, lacks the courage to pro-

claim them, he will be like a mariner putting

to sea without a compass or charts, and noth-

ing favorable can be predicted of the voyage.

Sound doctrines on these subjects, expressed

with temperance and precision at the outset

of his administration, would give a turn to

public sentiment extremely favorable to the

'peace" which he professes to desire. Of

course, he should not propound novelties on these great questions; but if he would repeat with impressive brevity what may easily be

found in Webster or Story, the crude heresies of the present period might be supplanted almost without further effort. Although the public is more eager to ascertain his policy than to contemplate the man, the extraordinary rise of the new President will naturally occur to the minds of his countrymen on the proudest day of his life. Eight years ago, when Mr. Lincoln was inaugurated, Ulysses Grant was as unlikely a person to be one of his successors as could have been found in the whole country. Nothing but a great convulsion could have lifted so obscure and apparently so commonplace a man, in so short a time, to se re-markable an elevation. A commonplace man markable an elevation. A commonplace man he certainly is not, whatever may be thought of his intellect. His character is surely cast in no common mould. He has undergone the severest trial to which character can be subjected—unlooked-for prosperity, and sudden, giddy elevation—and he has stood the test in a napper which would have done no discredit to any man that has ever lived. His head has never been been turned by his wonderful fortane; he has exhibited no levity, no foolish vanity, none of the airs of an upstart, none of the besetting weaknesses of a parvenu; but has borne himself with a gravated by its transparent partisan tendency.

acter and an inborn sense of dignity. He compares to advantage in this respect with both of his immediate predecessors, neither of whom rose so suddenly. Mr. Lincoln was so elated with his election, that he made a circultons triumphal progress from his humble home in tpringfield to the national capital, delivering foolish and sometimes ridiculous speeches to the crowds that greeted him by the way; and Mr Johnson was too fond of re peating the story of his rise through all the gradations of public office to the highest. General Grant has committed no such faults of taste. Perhaps he might have done so if he had possessed the gift of popular eloquence; but the way he has abstained from all exhibitions of vanity in conversation, creates a strong presumption against it. Thus far he has given constant evidence of a firm, well-ballasted, self-sustained character; and we are glad to concede this merit to a man who has as yet given little evidence of any other high qualifications for the great office in which he is about to be installed.

We can reason about General Grant's Administration only so far as he supplies us with premises. But reasoning merely from his character, apart from his undeveloped opinions and policy, our expectations would be rather favorable. So cool, phlegmatic, self-poised a man can never be a fauntic. He must feel a natural contempt for those restless, demonstrative, excitable natures whose influence has been supreme in our politics for so many years. It is not probable that he will ever utter, or even echo, any frothy rho-domontade on the favorite topics of the radicals. A man of his peculiar make is likely to be very matter-of-fact and practical, neither doing or saying anything calculated to cause a great effervescence in the public mind. His administration, so far as his personal feelings control it, will constantly weigh like a leaden pall upon the excitable temper of the radical party, and be more favorable to a return to common sense, than if he were more brilliant and fertile. A good copious dose of dullness is, in some states of the public mind, the best medicine that can be administered. The country does not need to be roused or electrified, but quieted; and a sedate, practical, taci-turn President is perhaps the best suited to such a period as the present. The people will be more easily cured of fanaticism by absolutely ignoring the topics that feed it, than by any other method.

Congressional Status of Louisiana and Georgia. From the N. Y. Times.

The Tribune, the other day, in its Washington correspondence, announced as a fixed fact "That the Clerk will not call the names of the Representatives from the States of Georgia and Louisiana on the assembling of the next Congress."

That this purpose has been entertained, so far as Georgia is concerned, and that the object to be effected is the retention of a full two-thirds majority in the new House, are matters which do not admit of doubt. The intimation to which we refer was not confined to the Tribune's columns; and its publication was evidently intended to pave the way for a promised resolution of the Reconstruction Committee in favor of the expulsion of the present Georgia members. The pretext for that proceeding, as well as for the omission of the other names from the roll of the new Congress, was, of course, the alleged violation by the local Legislature of the conditions

of restoration. Later despatches encourage the hope that the influence of General Grant has sufficed to prevent the contemplated outrage. The Re-construction Committee, we are told, has for the present dropped its intention to reopen the question in Georgia by recommending the expulsion of its Representatives. This decision, we trust, will be adhered to. For all the purposes of the law, reconstruction has been completed in Georgia. Its Rrepresentatives have occupied seats in the expiring Congress, with their title unchallenged; they have participated in its preceedings, and shared all the privileges of the members around them. The vote of the State in the Presidential election has been counted; and in all essential respects its standing in the Capitol is as good as that of Massachusetts or New York. To expel its members now, with the record as it is, would be a flagrant act of usurpation. To direct the Clerk not to call the names of those whom it sends to the new Congress, on the ground assigned by those who urge the step, wend be morally and constitutionally not one whit better.

Our own correspondent recently stated that the Georgia names will be omitted from the roll on Tuesday next, "because there are no credentials here, and there is a question as to whether they have ever been legally elected." The former of these reasons, if nothing occur to change it, will necessitate the omission. The Clerk cannot call names of which he has not been officially advised. But neither he nor the present House has a right to raise a question affecting the validity of the State election. The bearers of credentials have a prima facie title to seats; whether they may be unseated and their places assigned to others is a question for the next House to determine, after proper scrutiny by the Election Committee. A right newhere exists, in the meantime, to refuse recognition to members elect because the advocates of extreme measures, for purposes of their own, impugn the legality of their election. Upon that point the Republican party of Georgia is divided; and the section which favors the acceptance, by Congress, of things as they are, seems to us more powerful and more entitled to consideration than that which recommends the violent measures which, until Saturday, the Reconstruction Committee was disposed to press upon the House.

The same policy which, as upheld by General Grant, has prevailed even in Mr. Boutwell's mind, points to the inclusion of the Georgia members in the roll to be called on the Fourth. If is just as important, just as expedient, to recognize Georgia then-if the credentials of its Representatives be in the hands of the Clerk—as it is now to leave un-

disturbed the title of the present members. And why should Louisiana be excluded? The moral completeness of its reconstruction may be less obvious than that of South Carolina or Alabama, but in a l-gal aspect it is quite as perfect. No proposal has been made in its case to upset reconstruction and begin anew. Its standing in the Union is unassailed and unassailable. It is true that charges of fraud and violence have been preferred, affecting the seats of some who will claim admission as its Representatives. It is, moreover, not improbable that formal investigation may reveal sufficient to vitiate their election. These, however, are points to be considered by the next House. No party caucus, no committee now in existence, has any excuse for passing judgment on ex parts information in a manner unknown to the Constitution and the law. Least of all may the Clerk, with any shadow of reason or law, usurp the func-tions of the House or the Election Committee,

quiet and becoming reserve which, under the | From any point of visw the proposition is bad | circumstances, betokens great solidity of chareither of them, from the new Congress pending the settlement of grave and delicate questions, would be both indiscreet and unjust. We shall be glad to find the good sense and proper feeling which have induced Mr. Boatwell to abandon one feature of the programme attributed to him prevailing over the rash counsels which, while unsettling the South and alarming the country, would be perma-uently injurious to the party they are designed to ferve.

Mr. Johnson on Army Reduction.

From the N. Y. Times. While Congress is busy in reducing the army, President Johnson is equally basy in end-avoring not to have it reduced. The batch of promotions he lately sent in to the Senate includes thirty-two in the navy, twenty-one in the army above the grade of major, and a great number below that grade in the engineer corps, ordnance corps, the cavalry, artillery, and various regiments of infantry.

Now, considering that it is proposed by Congress to "make no more appointments or promotions" in the army until the force is very greatly reduced; that it is especially de-sirable to reduce and consolidate the staff, and perhaps do away with the ordnauce corps in its present form altogether; and considering that, on the very day of these wholesale nominations, the body to which he sent them enacted that no new appointments should be made in the Adjutant-General's, the Inspector-General's, the Paymaster's, the Quartermaster's, the Commissary's, or the Medical Department (where the majority of Mr. Johnson's highest nominations are made), surely this zeal of the President not to reduce the army, though but a week remains of his term, is remarkable. We can only compare it with the well-known fact that of the very many officers court-martialled and dismissed from the service during the last two years, hardly one has failed of being reinstated on applying to the President. Had these vacancies alone been left, the work of consolidation would now be far lighter.

When, however, in addition to habitually restoring cashiered and dismissed officers, Mr. Johnson also burries in nominations by the hundred, his course becomes very singular. Whether he regards this last feat as a parting act of courtesy, or whether he regards army reduction as a joke, we do not know; but it is clear that he, at least, is determined not to aid it, and, on the contrary, will do his best to leave as little chance as possible to his successor for "absorption and consolidation."

Commercial Morality in England and the United States.

From the N. Y. Heratd. The American people rather like to expose and comment on the faults of England and Englishmen, and no doubt there are faults enough to call forth censure. Nor are Englisbmen less ready to lash us Americans. But with all the faults of England we must say that justice is dealt out impartially to high and low criminals asike in that country, while here rich or politically powerful scoundrels have no difficulty in escaping the laws. We might cite many examples in England during the last few years to show how punishment has been awarded to evil-doers in the highest ranks of life. There is the case of Sir John Dean Paul, a prominent banker, who was convicted and sent to a penal settlement in Australia, and other similar cases of the conviction of rich and prominent men; and lately there is the famous case of the Gurneys and their partners, of the firm of Overend, Gurney & Co. The Gurneys are an old and distinguished Quaker family, of immense wealth and of the highest social position. They were among the oldest bankers of Englar hardly any equalled them in the magnitude of their transactions. Yet these men are committed to take their trial for a criminal offense, and if there be evidence enough to convict them they will assuredly suffer the vengeance of the law, just as the lowest criminals do. It is a great point in England and with English judges to maintain the commercial character of the country, and it is this that has given England her high position in the commercial world. How is it with us? We have plenty of Garneys in this city. Our great railroad managers and the managers of other gigantic enterprises and companies defraud the public and the stockholders with impunity. They are even honored for their successful swindling; for here success, or the acquisition of great wealth by even the most nestionable means, is the highest moralitythat is, it gives' men the highest positions. They are the magnates of society and in the community. They may do what they please, and the law will never reach them. Our Gurneys of Wall street are perfectly secure. This is a shocking state of things, and until remedied we shall stand below England in remedied we shall stand below England in commercial character. With all the splendid opportunities for making money in the most profitable enterprises here people are afraid to trust their property in the hands of our rail-road and stockjobbing magnates. If we would follow the example of England in punishing great defrauders the commercial character of the country would stand much higher, and it is time we devised some means to accomplish that object.

The Insurrection in Cuba.

From the N. Y. Herald. Recent Washington despatches furnish us with important information in regard to the views of General Grant upon the subject of the independence of Caba. It appears that General Van Allen, who has just returned from a cruise among the West India islands in the yacht Henrietta, had, during his absence, confidential communications with leading insurgents on the island of Cuba. From information thus gathered he has no doubt of the speedy success of the revolutionists All the facts he obtained he communicated to General Grant upon his arrival in Washington, when the latter openly expressed his opinion that Congress should not only pass resolutions avowing sympathy with the revolutionary movement in Cuba, but also authorizing the President to recognize her independence when in his opinion the proper moment arrived. This declara-tion General Van Allen was authorized to communicate to members of Congress, and, no doubt, was the inspiration of Senator Sherman's resolutions in regard to Cuba which were presented in the Senate on Saturday and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations. General Grant also averred that we owed nothing to Spain, for the reason that she harbored the Rebel cruisers and otherwise encouraged the Rebellion during the dark hours of our struggle for national existence. Taking the public expression of these views of the President-elect — who within a few days will be in a position to enforce his opinions—in connection with the recent successes of the revolutionists in Cuba, and the reported landing of American volunteers at two points on the island, and it will be idle to deny that the doom of the 'Queen of the Antillea' is sealed, and that her flag of independence will in a brief period float from the towers of the Morro Castle.

At this critical moment, as we learn by Atlantic cable despatch received Sunday night,

the Spanish Government directs its Minister to England to proceed to the United States for the purpose of settling any difficulty arising from the Cuban insurrection. By the time that Minister arrives here we apprehend he will find he has undertaken a heavier jeb than be was aware of, if indeed he does not ascertain that, like the concessions of the Duchess of Orleans in her extremity to the French revolutionists, he has come altogether "too late."

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