

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

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

The Manifest Destiny and the Manifest Policy of the South.

As a morning fog at Sandy Hook is lifted and cleared away by a regular northwester, so has the Southern delusion of the restoration of their old Bourbon dynasty been dispelled by the recent decisive action of Congress. The fallacies and foolish promises revived by President Johnson's policy and the last lingering hopes resting upon Southern "masterly inactivity" are all gone. The severe logic of stubborn facts has suddenly opened the eyes of Southern politicians to their manifest destiny, and from Virginia to Texas they are waking up to their manifest policy—the policy of immediate and systematic action in meeting the conditions laid down by Congress—as the consequences of a revolutionizing Rebellion from which there is no escape.

On the new Southern tripod of "Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity," there was the other day a most impressive initial meeting of whites and blacks at Columbia, South Carolina, at which General Wade Hampton (the very pink of the chivalry of that Southern Confederacy which was set up on the cornerstone of negro slavery) stood before two black men, expounding the new idea and the new epoch of equal rights. We published on Friday a special report of an interesting mass meeting of whites and blacks held the day before at Charleston, at which Judge Moore (white) presided, and E. J. Adams (colored) acted as secretary. The object of this meeting was "to form an association to be known as the Union Republican party of South Carolina," while that at Columbia was to initiate a movement for a new and independent Southern party, embracing a political fusion of the land-owning whites and the laboring blacks upon the broad ground of common interests, political and social, local and national.

Thus South Carolina, the pioneer and prime mover in the late Rebellion, very properly takes the lead in this work of submission to the issues of a war of her making, and in this important business of reorganization of parties upon the new ideas, facts, and established principles of this new era in our national history. Four years of the bayonet have hurried us through a radical and sweeping revolution of a hundred years of peace. Excepting the revolutionary consequences of that terrible French convulsion which first startled the world in 1789, there is nothing in the onward march of any nation to compare with the revolution inaugurated in the United States with the secession of South Carolina in December, 1860. The act was limited to a dozen lines, declaring the Union dissolved and South Carolina an independent sovereignty; but it decreed the slaughter of six hundred thousand men, the emancipation from chattel slavery of four millions of the African race, and with their elevation to citizenship and civil and political equality, the blotting out of all the political exercises and accessories of slavery and all its legal and social atrocities.

The new departure thus devolving upon the Southern States is a change from the world before to the world after the deluge. The delays of restoration resulting from President Johnson's policy have, in this view, served a good purpose in gradually preparing the Southern mind for this great change. From the movements of leading Southern politicians in different places remote from each other, all tending in the same direction, it is evident that they have been watching the course of events and preparing for the ultimatum that has come upon them, while hoping for better things. They now know what they have to do, and in following the example of Wade Hampton they meet their future in their own hands. By meeting promptly and fairly the conditions of Congress, and by harmonizing in good faith with the blacks, the ruling white class of the South may take the game of reconstruction out of the hands of Secretary Stanton and the Northern radicals, and build up the future dominant party of the South upon the balance of power held by the blacks. This may be done in season to secure the readmission into Congress of all the excluded States next winter, which will give them ample time to play a deliberate part in the approaching Presidential election.

In this connection we hold to the idea that the ticket of Grant and Lee is the ticket for the projected new independent party of the South, because it will operate to fuse Unionists and Rebels, whites and blacks, all under the same political banner. Grant and Cameron would be an excellent ticket for the North; for Cameron in the field of politics is as hard to beat as Grant in the strategy and tactics of war. If Grant stands as the victor over Backner, Sidney Johnston, Beauregard, Pemberton, Bragg, Joe Johnston, Lee, Cameron has also beaten a host of opposing leaders, including Forney, Governor Curtin, and "Old Thad Stevens." In any event the next Presidential contest lies open to the South, and in the work of reconstruction the Southern planters and their white allies around them may, if they will, in the names of Grant and Lee, build up a Southern political balance of power on the black vote—solid, self-sustaining, and enduring.

New War Clouds in Europe.

From the Tribune. The conclusion of a military treaty between Prussia, Bavaria, and Baden seems to have alarmed the French Government. The importance of the treaty is fully understood in Paris. Able writers on military affairs who are regarded in French literature as an authority, have made the calculation that the French Government will need at least five years for raising its army to the number (about 1,200,000) which Prussia, in union with the South German States, will have all ready next year. There is, moreover, this great difference between the German and the French armies, that the minor German States accept on the whole cheerfully the stringent military law of Prussia, regarding it as indispensable for completing the unity of Germany; while in France the popular dissatisfaction with the army reorganization bill has been so strong as to compel the Government to promise a modification. In such circumstances it is natural that the French Government should seriously contemplate the possibility of having to act on the defensive against Prussia.

The cable despatch of Saturday morning's news, announcing that Napoleon favors a Confederation of France, Holland, Belgium, and Switzerland, against Prussia, has, therefore, a grave significance. Among the larger powers of Europe there is none on the alliance of

which France could depend in the case of a great war. In England no Ministry would dare to propose a participation in a continental war. Italy sympathizes more with Prussia than with France, and the Italian Government would find it difficult to resist the popular demand for annexation of Rome whenever France should be embarrassed by a foreign war. As regards Russia, France cannot easily make as many concessions to that power as the Prussian Government has done. Prussia is understood to leave to Russia entire liberty of action with regard to Turkey, and to have refused, recently, to protest against the incorporation of the Kingdom of Poland. If France refrains from entering a solemn protest against these measures, she does so with unbecoming reluctance; and as for coming to a full agreement with Russia on the Eastern and the Polish questions, that is almost impossible. Austria, in fine, is fully aware that she has to fear more from Prussia than from France. Any territorial compensation that she can possibly obtain for her losses since 1859 she must expect in Southeastern Europe, and it is, therefore, a significant fact that, since the appointment of Baron von Bismarck to the Prussian Ministry, the former friendship of Austria for Turkey has been exchanged for open efforts to court the friendship of Russia.

If France desired allies against Prussia, none other were left than those minor Governments referred to in the cable despatch of Friday. All these Governments are filled with fear at the aggrandizement of Prussia. The press of Holland and Belgium, in particular, have shown a hostility against Prussia well calculated to call forth aggressive designs if none existed before. It would not be surprising if Napoleon had offered to these States to enter into a military relation to France similar to the one in which the South German States find themselves with regard to Prussia. Nor can it be doubted that the Governments of the three small States mentioned would be glad to be secured of the patronage of a power like France. But will not the fate of Hanover warn them against committing themselves to an alliance which Prussia, in case of a war, could not fail to regard and to treat as an act of hostility?

It is apparent that the relation of Prussia to its western neighbors already constitutes a serious complication. This complication becomes more serious in proportion to the greater progress that is made in the consolidation of German unity. There is, moreover, an immediate cause of dispute, which may at any moment be used by either of the opposite parties for bringing on a conflict—the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg. This country formerly belonged to the German Confederation, and was at the same time subject to the King of Holland. Prussia consented to release the Dutch Province of Limburg, which likewise belonged to the German Confederation, from all connection with reconstructed Germany, but insisted on her right to garrison the fortress of Luxemburg, which is one of the strongest on the French frontier. Holland has not yet dared to oppose this demand, though she does not conceal her wish to order the Prussians out. An alliance between France and Holland would, therefore, be almost sure to create very unpleasant relations between those two powers on the one hand and Prussia on the other.

Reconstruction—The South Accepting the Situation.

From the Times. Reports from the South daily grow more cheering; not indeed in their bearing upon the material prosperity of the people, but in relation to the political aspects of the reconstruction question. The fatal policy of inaction is being discarded. The impracticable counsel of baffled politicians is unheeded. The possibilities of the future are no more permitted to neutralize the exigencies of the present. The situation, with all its harshness and all its penalties, is accepted, and the great body of the people are applying themselves earnestly to the task which Congress has imposed upon them. There is no whining, no grumbling, no abuse; but, on the contrary, there is a rapidly growing determination to face the great difficulty promptly, and to make the best of the gloomy circumstances which now exist.

The wise example set by ex-Governor Brown, of Georgia, has already been much more extensively adopted than at one time seemed probable. No more reliable illustration of this change in this regard could be desired than that which South Carolina has supplied. The State where the heresies of secession might be supposed the longest to lurk, has been the first to evince its realization of the revolution in the relation of races; they who have been considered the least tractable of its citizens have been foremost in recognizing the immediate result of the new order of things. When Wade Hampton and his friends descended from the high horse of Carolinian chivalry, and hailed their former chattels as men and brethren, equals in the eye of the law and the State, there could be no other hope of successful restoration. In Georgia, the movement inaugurated by Gov. Brown grows apace, while in Alabama a call for a meeting to take steps preliminary to a convention has been issued by Governor Swaine and other prominent citizens. Mississippi is in motion under the influence of men who will feel most severely the penalties of the law. Hon. W. P. Harris, Amos R. Johnston, Ethel Barksdale, and former Rebels of the same status, are employing their opportunities to stimulate their fellow-citizens to compliance with the terms dictated by Congress. "It is very desirable," writes Mr. Johnston, "that this long and ruinous struggle between the sections should be terminated in some way—in the best mode possible, in view of the situation." Mr. Barksdale's appeals are yet more significant. The intimate friend of Jeff. Davis to the last, his recommendation to accept the "inevitable fact," which cannot safely be "resented with impotent malice nor treated with stolid indifference," possesses a peculiarity second only to the conversion of Wade Hampton.

These demonstrations have a potency beyond the States in which they occur. In Louisiana, for instance, influential journals point to them by way of encouragement to the Legislature. "Could not the Legislature," says the New Orleans Bulletin, "be prevailed upon to cease their futile efforts to annul the acts of Congress by preambles and resolutions?" "The State might be benefited." This tendency to practical effort is strengthened by the admirable spirit in which some of the commanders of military districts have entered upon their duties. General Schofield's order, upon assuming command in Virginia, is the subject of much friendly criticism. The opinion is received, that while the law will be faithfully, unflinchingly administered, only indiscretion on the part of the South will provoke the rigors of military rule. And this impression naturally strengthens the disposition to yield to conditions which cannot be evaded, and to bow to an authority which cannot be defied with impunity. Here and there an appeal to the Supreme Court is still talked of. The common sense

of the people, however, revolts against a process which could not by any possibility bring deliverance. The New Orleans Bee expresses the prevailing opinion of the Southern press when it warns the people "against delusions," and against the idea of dependence on the Supreme Court as "the widest delusion of all." Mr. Barton, a newspaper, the Jackson (Miss.) Clarion, declares that "as a plan of practical relief it is utterly worthless. It is like the act of the drowsy man who grasps at a straw. In his desperation he may clutch it, but it will avail him nothing." The South is evidently rapidly escaping from the era of delusions. With stern realities before it, its people are no longer disposed to rely upon the guidance of the men who have ruined them.

In this connection the Northern Democratic party is the subject of frequent snubbing and not a little grim irony. The Jackson Clarion, in substance, bids the Kentucky Democracy mind its own business. The South, the Clarion mildly contends, must settle this business on its own account, and it wants no advice from the Democracy of States not affected by military government. Besides, quoth the Augusta (Ga.) Constitutionalist, "the Democracy are only radicals in disguise, and the Sherman-Schellenger bill is just as much their work as the work of Mr. Thaddeus Stevens, with whom they voted on several ballots." Will the Connecticut Democracy be good enough to crack that nut before election day? Other Southerners turn their sarcasm into a slightly different vein. The ridiculous boasting of the World, over alleged gains in one or two of the late municipal elections, is laughed at mercilessly. The Richmond Times informs the World that when it "throws up its hat and devotes a leader to the triumph of Coroner Squink, of the town of Tomahawk, and tells how he bore aloft the banner of conservatism by a majority of eight," "the Southern people cannot help exclaiming, 'By the name of the Prophet—help.' We might multiply indications of this character, if it were necessary, to prove in detail that the South has detected the swindle of Northern Democracy, and declines to be again humbugged by its pretensions. But the labor is not requisite. The South has discovered the worthlessness of Democratic promises to help, as well as the folly of those among its own people who advise passive resistance. Both are now rated at their proper value; and this fact is one of the most hopeful signs of Southern reorganization under the law."

RITUALISM.

The Novel Ceremonies Recently Introduced into the Episcopal Church—Tendency to Unprotestantize the Sect—Views of an Eminent Roman Catholic, Etc. Etc.

The Catholic World, in a review of Mrs. Goddard's translation of the eloquent work of Donoso Cortes on "Catholicism, Liberalism, and Socialism," discusses the problem of "Church and State," maintaining that the American solution, according to which the State does not tolerate the Church nor the Church either enslave or tolerate the State, because the State recognizes freedom of conscience and the independence of all secular control, is the best, certainly at least under a republican form of government. A paper on "Ritualism" gives a life-like description of the Roman Catholic features in the celebration of public worship at some of the American Episcopal churches, of which the service at St. Alban's, New York city, affords a remarkable example. "Any one who should enter St. Alban's, and should look towards the sanctuary, would be very apt to fancy for a moment that he had got into a Catholic church. Let us imagine ourselves among the crowd of curious spectators who fill the edifice on a Sunday morning. In place of the reading-desk conspicuous in most Protestant meetings, there is a very proper-looking altar set back against the chancel wall, and ornamented with colored and embroidered antependium. Behind it, instead of a painting, there is an illuminated screen work, with inscriptions in old English ecclesiastical text, not much easier to be read than if they were in Latin. Where the tabernacle ought to be stands a large gilt cross; on each side of it are vases and ornaments. On a shelf which runs along the wall back of the altar there are candles, three tall ones at each side, and two others just over the altar itself. We see altar-cards, such as are used at mass; a bourse for holding the corporal; and a chalice covered with a veil, the color of which varies with the season of the ecclesiastical year. To-day not being a festival, the hue is green. At one end of the altar is a big book on a movable stand. At the epistle side is a credence table with a silver patten, on which is the water-bread for communion, and with vessels of wine and water that might be called cruetts if they were only a little smaller. The pulpit stands just on one side the railing on the left. There is a little raised desk on it for the preacher's book or manuscript, and this desk is covered with a green veil. Opposite the pulpit on the right hand side is a lectern with a Bible on it. The lectern likewise has green hangings. On one side of the sanctuary is a row of stalls, precisely like those we see in some of our cathedrals and seminary chapels. On the other are benches for the chorists. The organ is in a recess just behind them, and the organist sits in the chancel, in full view of the people, in the style of the chattering we hear at a white surplice, and presents altogether a very respectable ecclesiastical appearance. The appointments of St. Alban's being so very much like those of a real church, we shall not be surprised to find the service almost equally like a real mass. At the appointed hour an acolyte in cassock and surplice lights the two candles on the altar. Then we hear a chorus of male voices—principally boys—intoning a chant, and presently a procession issues from the vestry door and files into the chancel. First comes a lad wearing a black cassock and short surplice, and carrying a cross on a tall staff. Then follow the chorists, men and boys, similarly attired; then one or two clergymen; or perhaps theological students, also in cassock and surplice; next two little boys in red cassocks; and finally two officiating ministers, wearing long albs. The 'priest' has a green stole, crossed on his breast, and confined at the sides by a cincture; the 'deacon's' stole is worn over the left shoulder. The 'singers' wear their robes in the stalls; the singers proceed to their benches. The cross-bearer kneels at the side of the altar; the 'priest' kneels at the foot of the steps, with the deacon behind him and the acolytes at his side. The service about to be performed is not the 'Order of Morning Prayer' prescribed by the prayer-book, but simply the communion service. The officiating minister (for the sake of convenience let us call him what he calls himself—the priest; though, without, of course, admitting, his sacerdotal character) chants a short prayer very much in the style of the chanting we hear at mass, and the choir respond 'Amen.' Then the litany is chanted antiphonally, by one of the clergy and the chorists, alternately; it is in the main a translation of that part of our

litany of the saints in which we address Almighty God directly, without asking the intercession of His blessed. This over, the ministers and acolytes retire in the same order in which they entered, and the organist plays a voluntary, during which the other six altar candles are lighted. When the clergy return, the priest is seen in a green mantle and cassock. The latter differs from the vestment worn by the Catholic priest at mass only in being less stiff in texture, pointed behind, and covering the arm nearly to the elbow; and instead of being embroidered with a cross on the back, it is marked with a figure nearly resembling the letter Y. With hands clasped before his breast the priest now ascends the steps, and standing before the altar, with his back to the people, goes on with the second part of the service. We need not describe it, for it is principally translated from the missal. The words are all reported in a tone which is half reading and half chanting, and whenever the minister says 'Let us pray,' or 'The Lord be with you,' he turns round to the people like a priest chanting 'Grenus' or 'Domine Vobiscum.' The epistle and Gospel are read by the deacon. The sermon follows—a rather vague and wordy discourse, chiefly remarkable for the frequent and affectionate use of the term 'Catholic.' The preacher begins by saying, 'In the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost,' and the more devoutly disposed of the congregation thereupon cross themselves. After the sermon comes the most solemn part of the service, taken nearly verbatim from the canon of the mass; and at the commencement a great many of the congregation, who apparently are not communicants, leave the church with reverential faces, as if they supposed the old law forbidding catechumens to witness the more sacred mysteries were still in force. But the curious spectators, who compose a large proportion of the audience, are under no such scruple about remaining. The writer affirms that there are many places in New York where the Sunday services are conducted more or less in conformity with the ritualistic ideas of St. Alban's, but the innovations in this respect in our own country are nothing compared with those which are rapidly gaining ground in the English Established Church. The movement in Great Britain is so much the struggle of an enthusiastic party for change or reform as it is the spontaneous working of a logical doctrinal development which is gradually spreading throughout the country. Among other measures, great efforts have been made to introduce Protestant religious orders, and there are now at least four hundred or five hundred members of various sisterhoods who take vows, some for life, some for three years. Societies of the same kind have obtained a precarious footing in the United States. 'There is one in New York, whose members wear a costume suggestive somewhat of the cloister and somewhat of the mantua-maker's shop. They have neat little things, between caps and veils, on their heads; make-believe rosaries hanging from their girdles, and black bronzing gowns distended to fashionable dimensions by means of hoop-skirts.' The writer alleges that the views of the ritualist tend to unprotestantize the Church of England, by accepting, as they do, the doctrines of the Roman Catholic Church in every particular except the supremacy of the Pope and the immaculate conception of the Virgin Mary, and also its discipline even to religious vows, sacramental confession, and clerical celibacy. He finds great encouragement for the prospects of Catholicism in the movement, believing that the Protestant has gained something by the discovery "that one can bend before a crucifix without breaking the commandments, and that frankincense is not an abomination in the sight of the Lord."

of the people, however, revolts against a process which could not by any possibility bring deliverance. The New Orleans Bee expresses the prevailing opinion of the Southern press when it warns the people "against delusions," and against the idea of dependence on the Supreme Court as "the widest delusion of all." Mr. Barton, a newspaper, the Jackson (Miss.) Clarion, declares that "as a plan of practical relief it is utterly worthless. It is like the act of the drowsy man who grasps at a straw. In his desperation he may clutch it, but it will avail him nothing." The South is evidently rapidly escaping from the era of delusions. With stern realities before it, its people are no longer disposed to rely upon the guidance of the men who have ruined them.

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CUTLERY. A fine assortment of POCKET and TABLE CUTLERY, RAZORS, RAZOR STRIPES, LATHES, SHOVELS, PAPER AND TALLOW SHARPENERS, &c. &c. For sale by I. V. HELMOLD'S Cheap Store, No. 128 South TENTH Street, Three doors above Walnut, 3 15m

LEGAL NOTICES. IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA. Estate of MCLINTOCK, MINORS. The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle and adjust the account of the Court of the Balance in the hands of the accountants, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of the adjustment of the account on TUESDAY, March 26, 1867, at four o'clock P. M., at the office, No. 402 Walnut Street, in the city of Philadelphia. 3 15m W. D. BAKER, Auditor.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC. KITCHEN & CO. JEWELERS. S. E. Corner TENTH and CHESTNUT. GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES. DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER-WARE, BRONZES, ALL GOODS MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES. WATCHES AND JEWELRY CAREFULLY REPAIRED. Particular attention paid to Manufacturing all articles in our line. N. RULON Having engaged with Kitchen & Co., will be much pleased to see his friends and customers. (21) 2m

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO. DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS. WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER-WARE. WATCHES AND JEWELRY REPAIRED. 802 Chestnut St., Phila. Have on hand large and splendid assortment DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, AND SILVER-WARE OF ALL KINDS AND PRICES. Particular attention is requested to our large stock of DIAMONDS, and the extremely low prices. BRIDAL PRESENTS made of Sterling and Standard Silver. A large assortment to select from. WATCHES repaired in the best manner, and warranted. 16 14p Diamonds and all precious stones bought for cash.

JOHN BOWMAN, No. 704 ARCH Street, PHILADELPHIA. MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN SILVER AND PLATEDWARE. Our GOODS are decidedly the cheapest in the city for TRIPLE PLATE, A NO. 1. (5) 2m

MUSICAL BOXES. Large and small sizes, playing from 2 to 12 airs, and costing from \$5 to \$50. Our assortment comprises such choice melodies as— "Coming Thro' the Rye," "Robin Adair," "Rock Me to Sleep, Mother," "The Lass from Bannockburn," "Monks' Bells," etc. etc. Besides beautiful selections from the various Operas, imported direct, and for sale at moderate prices, by FARR & BROTHER, Importers of Watches, &c., 11 1/2 South 2d St., No. 224 CHESTNUT St., below Fourth

WATCHES, JEWELRY. W. W. CASSIDY, No. 12 SOUTH SECOND STREET. Offers an entirely new and most carefully selected stock of AMERICAN AND GENEVA WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER-WARE, AND FANCY ARTICLES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, suitable for BRIDAL OR HOLIDAY PRESENTS. An examination will show my stock to be unsurpassed in quality and cheapness. Particular attention paid to repairing. 8 14p

C. RUSSELL & CO., No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET. Have just received an invoice of FRENCH MANTEL CLOCKS, Manufactured to their order in Paris. Also, a few INFERNAL ORCHESTRA CLOCKS, with side pieces, which they offer lower than the same goods can be purchased in the city. (5) 2p

HENRY HARPER, No. 520 ARCH Street, Manufacturer and Dealer in WATCHES, FINE JEWELRY, SILVER-PLATED WARE, AND SOLID SILVER-WARE. AWNINGS, ETC. A W N I N G S! I M I L D E W - P R O O F A W N I N G S. W. F. SHEIBLE, No. 49 South THIRD Street, AND No. 31 South SIXTH Street, Manufacturer of MILD-EW-PROOF AWNINGS, VERANDAHS, FLAGS, BAGS, TENTS, and WAGON COVERS. Stencil Cutting and Canvas Printing. (7) 3m

PITKINS & CO., No. 27 and 29 N. FRONT Street. REMOVAL. DREER & SEARS REMOVED TO NO. 27 PRINCE STREET—DREER & SEARS, former of Goldsmith's Hall, Library street, have removed to No. 27 PRINCE Street, between Fourth and FIFTH streets, where they will continue their Manufacturing of Gold Chains, Bracelets, etc. in every variety. Also the sale of fine Gold, Silver, and Copper. Old Gold and Silver bought. January 1, 1867. 11 2m

F L O R I S T AND Preserver of Natural Flowers. A. H. POWELL, No. 725 ARCH Street, Below Eighth. Botanists, Vendors, the Baskets, Frames of Cut Flowers substituted to order, at all seasons. (1) 2m