

NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS.

TERMS cash in advance. Money sent by mail will be at the risk of the sender. None but bank bills current in New York taken.

THE DAILY HERALD, published every day in the year, Four cents per copy. Annual subscription price, \$12.

THE WEEKLY HERALD, every Saturday, at Five cents per copy. Annual subscription price, \$25.

One Copy..... 5 Cents

Three Copies..... 15 Cents

Five Copies..... 25 Cents

Ten Copies..... 50 Cents

Postage five cents per copy for three months.

Any larger number addressed to names of subscribers \$1 50 each. An extra copy will be sent to every club of ten. Twenty copies to one address, one year, \$25, and any larger number at same price. An extra copy will be sent to clubs of twenty. These rates make the WEEKLY HERALD the cheapest publication in the country.

THE EUROPEAN EDITION, every Wednesday, at Six cents per copy. \$4 per annum to any part of Great Britain, or \$6 to any part of the Continent, both to include postage.

THE CALIFORNIA EDITION, on the 1st, 11th and 21st of each month, at Six cents per copy, or \$3 per annum.

ADVERTISEMENTS, to a limited number, will be inserted in the WEEKLY HERALD, the European and California Editions.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for. OUR FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS ARE PARTICULARLY REQUESTED TO SEND ALL LETTERS AND PACKAGES SENT US.

NO NOTICE taken of anonymous correspondence. We do not return rejected communications.

Volume XXXI..... No. 113

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway, near Broome street.—SOLON BRINGS—LIVE INDIAN.

WOOD'S THEATRE, Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel.—SHERIDAN'S FABLE—HYPOCRISY.

IRVING HALL, Irving place.—BLIND TOM'S GRAND PIANO CONCERT.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 325 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.—GUY R. DARTER, & Co.—THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery.—SINGING, DANCING, BURLESQUES, &c.—THE BOND ROAD.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S—OLD SCHOOL OF MINSTRELS, BALLADS, MUSICAL JOKES, &c. Fifth Avenue Opera House, Nos. 2 and 4 West Twenty-fourth street.—HARRY ADY.

RYAN'S MINSTRELS, Mechanics' Hall, 42 Broadway.—SINGING, DANCING, BURLESQUES, &c.—TAMING AN ELEPHANT.

HOPE CHAPEL, 720 Broadway.—ALBERT RUSSELL, PRINCIPALITY AND VENTROLOGUE.

HODLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Broadway.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELS—JALLAS, BURLESQUES AND FANTASIES.

DODWORTH HALL, 306 Broadway.—MRS. S. P. McDONALD'S GRAND CONCERT.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—Open from 10 A. M. till 10 P. M.

HOWE'S EUROPEAN CIRCUS, Paterson, N. J.—MATHIAS AND HIS REVOLVING PERFORMANCES.

New York, Monday, April 23, 1866.

ADVERTISING OF THE CITY PRESS.

The Herald the Great Organ of the Business and Reading Public.

Annexed are the returns to the Internal Revenue Department of the receipts from advertising of all the daily papers of this city for two years. In the first column are the receipts for thirteen months, being the year 1864, with one month of 1865, and in the second column are the receipts for the twelve months of 1865—

Thirteen months ending Dec. 31, 1864. Year 1865.

Herald..... \$577,435 \$669,198

Times..... 200,990 301,841

Tribune..... 251,812 284,412

Evening Post..... 163,177 222,715

World..... 128,056 177,204

Journal of Commerce..... 109,395 175,661

Transcript..... 62,644 164,461

State Zeitung..... 67,500 126,390

Sun..... 94,328 101,703

Commercial Advertiser..... 60,322 77,556

Daily News..... 48,908 77,048

Evening Express..... 52,350 68,742

New Yorker Democrat..... 21,052 28,734

Totals..... \$1,878,287 \$2,485,724

This shows the Herald to be, by its extensive and comprehensive circulation, the chief organ of the advertisers of the Metropolis, and the medium of communicating their business wants to the public.

NOTE.

The Times and Tribune, in order to make a show of business, publish statements pretending that they are from official returns to the Revenue Department. These statements are made up in the Times and Tribune offices to suit their own purposes, and very curiously the Times shows a larger business than the Tribune, and the Tribune a larger business than the Times! But no returns of the kind have ever been made to that department. Our table, given above, is taken from the official books and is strictly correct in every particular. Any one can satisfy himself on this point by inspecting the books at the Internal Revenue Office.

THE NEWS.

There are seven European steamships due at American ports to-day with news and passengers. These vessels sailed in the following order, viz:—

Steamship. From. Day of Sailing. Fr.

Mails..... Liverpool..... April 10..... Portland.

Bosphorus..... Queenstown..... April 11..... Boston.

Erin..... Liverpool..... April 11..... New York.

America..... Bremen..... April 11..... New York.

City of Boston..... Southampton..... April 11..... New York.

Nova Scotia..... London..... April 12..... Portland.

The news report of the City of Boston is four and that of the Nova Scotia five days later.

It is reported in Washington that the French Minister, in an interview with Secretary Seward on Saturday, presented the formal reply of the Emperor to the United States on the Mexican question, in which he engages to withdraw his troops in three detachments, the first in November next, and the last in May and November, 1867.

The Committee on Commerce, to which Mr. Seward's appointment as Collector at this port was referred, have not yet come to a conclusion on that subject.

Prominent Congressmen are of opinion that the present session will close early in June.

A full list of the appropriations for the city and county of New York granted by the State Legislature, just adjourned, embracing all the amendments from both houses, is published in the Herald this morning. The appropriation to the Board of Health is one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

We give to-day a correct copy of the new excise act as it passed both houses of the Legislature. It is understood that the bill has the Governor's signature, and is now law. The General Superintendent of Police will issue a programme of instructions, under the act, to the police of the various precincts as soon as he shall receive a certified copy of the act. No correct copy has been published previous to that which we give to-day.

The cholera at the Lower Quarantine is daily adding to its victims, and the number of patients on board of the hospital ship Falcon is constantly increasing. Twelve new cases occurred among the passengers of the Virginia on Saturday, and there were five additional deaths on the same day in the hospital. The Health Officer of Halifax, while in the discharge of his duty,

was stricken down with the disease, and died on the 6th instant. So far everything is progressing finely on board of the England, no new cases having occurred for several days.

The smallpox and varioloid are prevailing in Washington to an extent that is alarming the citizens.

At the Fenian headquarters in this city, on Saturday, negotiations, it is rumored, were entered into looking to a reconciliation of the two wings of the Brotherhood.

The story goes that Colonel John O'Mahony proposed to forget all past differences, and that all disputes should be referred to the arbitration of Head Centre Stephens; but it is understood that Colonel Roberts' answer is unfavorable to a settlement in that way.

Bishop Eastman preached in the Church of the Incarnation yesterday afternoon on the text, "The wayfaring man, though fool, shall not err therein."

At the Church of St. Bridget's, yesterday, a very large congregation was assembled to hear Bishop Lynch, of Charleston, S. C. Mozart's great Twelfth Mass was celebrated with orchestral accompaniments and three hundred members of St. Bridget's Benevolent Society received communion at the hands of the pastor, Father Mooney. Bishop Lynch appealed strongly and effectively to the congregation for his suffering diocese in Charleston, and for various charitable establishments there that have been ruined by the ravages of war.

A conference of the Christian Union Association was held last evening in Dr. Rice's church, corner of Fifth and Nineteenth streets. Rev. Dr. Rice, Verulam, John Cotton Smith and Cox addressed the congregation on the necessity of a closer union between all denominations of Protestants and a not too strict enforcement of doctrinal differences.

Rev. Wm. Alvin Bartlett, of the Elm place Congregational church, Brooklyn, last evening delivered a discourse in memory of the late Daniel S. Dickinson. He sketched the life of the deceased at length, and spoke in eloquent eulogy of his character as a man, a citizen and a statesman. The church was crowded by an attentive congregation.

The Right Rev. Bishop Potter yesterday officiated at Christ church, corner of Thirty-fifth street and Fifth avenue, and administered the rite of confirmation to upwards of sixty members of the congregation.

The funeral of the late George W. Ray took place yesterday, the ceremonies being performed in Christ church, Fifth avenue. The Masonic fraternity turned out in considerable force to pay the last tribute of respect to the remains of the deceased.

Another bonded warehouse was entered on Saturday evening by a man named Riley; but he was discovered before any theft was completed and incarcerated in the Tombs.

Mrs. Elizabeth Early, residing at No. 140 Gold street, Brooklyn, was burned so badly by the explosion of kerosene oil, on Saturday afternoon, that she died the same day of the injuries received.

General L. H. Rousseau, Green Clay Smith and Senator Cowan have determined to attend the Andrew Johnson meeting in Brooklyn on Wednesday night.

Several of the most prominent counterfeiterers in Washington are leaving for Europe, disgusted with the dull condition of business matters in that city.

General K. P. Conner, who lately commanded in Salt Lake City, in an interview with Congressmen in Washington, stated that Brigham Young had ten thousand men in Utah capable of bearing arms and was very desirous of driving the United States soldiers out. It is now presumed that Congress will augment the force there and change the laws so that soldiers in that Territory may vote.

The suspension bridge over the Cumberland river at Nashville is expected to be completed by the middle of next May.

The trial of Bruner, the quartermaster's clerk at Nashville, for frauds on the government, was continued on Saturday, although no new developments were elicited. The case of Inham Henderson, one of the proprietors of the Louisville Journal, charged with similar offenses, will be presented to-day.

The walls of a building in Orange lane, Boston, fell down on Saturday night, killing three small boys and breaking the legs of a little girl.

The flood in the Mississippi is on the increase, and the parishes in Louisiana on the west bank of the river are overwhelmed.

The destructive mule distemper, spoken of some days ago in the Herald as prevalent in Mississippi, is increasing to an alarming extent. The planters are called upon to take steps to arrest the disease if possible.

The Administration and the Union—The Issue Before the People.

There was a very important and opportune meeting at Hartford the other day of "prominent members of the republican or Union party friendly to the national policy developed by President Johnson," no one being expected to participate in the meeting who did not support the government during the late rebellion and the Union ticket in the recent State election. The resolutions and the address adopted under these restrictions embrace these leading points:—The immediate admission into Congress of loyal members from the lately rebellious States; the recognition of the rights of said States as members of the Union; the repudiation of the idea that they are hostile provinces wrested from a foreign power, and abiding faith in the policy of Andrew Johnson.

This is a good movement, and it comes from the right quarter and goes in the right direction. It comes from the Union party of the war, and it looks to that party, under Andrew Johnson, for the complete restoration of the Union. It is a timely flank movement from leading Connecticut republicans against the radicals in Congress and in favor of the constitutional right of the excluded States to representation in both houses of Congress. Upon this question President Johnson has adopted one policy, and Congress has resolved upon another. His policy is the admission of the excluded States, on the ground that they are sufficiently reconstructed for all practical purposes; the policy of Congress is the indefinite exclusion of said States, and evidently for no higher purpose than the continued ascendancy of the party in power. The public sentiment of the North is with the President, but the managers of the republican party are with Congress. They say that Congress alone has the authority over this matter of Southern reconstruction, and that the President, in assuming this authority, has been and is playing the part of a usurper.

But the facts of history in this business should not be overlooked. The collapse of the rebellion occurred in the absence of Congress, but considering the extraordinary war powers which the two houses had conferred upon the President he found himself in a position to undertake the work of Southern reconstruction and restoration without resorting to an extra session of Congress. In the exercise of his discretion he adopted this course. We presume there would have been no complaints of usurpation from the radicals had he imposed their terms as his conditions of Southern restoration. He preferred, however, to adhere to the landmarks set up by his lamented predecessor, Abraham Lincoln, and Congress itself. So it came about that between the final adjournment of the old Congress, March 4, 1865, and the first meeting of the new Congress, in December last, the President had substantially accomplished his measures of reconstruction in nearly all the late rebel States. What these measures have been we need not here repeat. It is sufficient that they have met the approval of the people of the North as well as the South, and that the power to do these things was given to the Executive by the war and by Congress to prosecute the war and to restore peace.

President Johnson's justification, therefore, in what he has done is complete. He has

been very careful in avoiding all rash experiments; careful, while adhering to the logical and legal results of the war, to stick to the text of the constitution. The only question, therefore, is, Has he gone far enough in his conditions to the States rescued from the rebellion? The public sentiment of the country responds yes; but Congress indignantly cries no! The spirit of the rebellion has not yet cooled down; the temper of the Southern people still disqualifies them for a voice in Congress. It would be unjust to the blacks and the North to give the excluded States the whole mass of their black race for representation in Congress without the equivalent of black suffrage. Therefore the excluded States must still be excluded.

On the other hand it is contended that submission to the terms imposed and to the constitution and the laws is all that we can justly require of the South; that if there have been any just grounds of complaint touching the civil rights of the negroes they are now secured in the Civil Rights bill, and that negro suffrage and the enumeration of the blacks for representation in Congress can be regulated hereafter, but that it is a matter of the utmost importance now to the Treasury and the financial interests of the country that the Southern States should be restored to law, order, industry, public confidence and the full development of their great commercial staples. This is the argument in support of the President's policy, and it cannot be successfully answered.

Now, assuming that between his policy and the do-nothing policy of Congress the issue is carried before the people in our approaching fall elections, how is the President to be sustained, with the managers of the republican party against him? He cannot go over to the party of the Chicago Convention, the peace party of the war. It is impossible that he can identify himself with that organization. It would be a surrender to the left wing of the rebellion after the capture of the right and centre. The battle of President Johnson is still within the lines of the Union party of the war, right and left, North and South, and the way whereby he may defeat the radicals is very plain and easy. We will take the staunch old Union State of Pennsylvania. The republicans there have nominated for Governor a good and true Union man of the practical Johnson school, in the person of General Geary. The democrats have set up a peace man of the Vallandigham type. Geary, therefore, is the man for the Johnson Unionists; but they have a wide margin for initial movements in regard to congressional and legislative candidates. Here they may flank both Thaddeus Stevens and John W. Forney. To this end President Johnson may do much in his dispensations of patronage; for surely he may use all legitimate means at his command to strengthen his position and his supporters within the lines of the Union party.

The Johnson republicans of Connecticut are entirely right in avoiding any entangling affiliations with the copperhead Chicago democratic party. That party, from its opposition to the war, must go the way of the old federal party. It is under the ban of a popular odium which cannot be revoked. It is a party which digs its own grave at Chicago, and which, if not yet dead, must die and be buried. Then that portion of the people identified with it crystallizing around the new Union party of the administration will powerfully assist in building up the great party of the future. On this road lies the victory for the administration, beginning with the October election in Pennsylvania. The administration and the Union is the ticket.

HUNDREDS OF PEOPLE are crowded into rooms in tenement houses, without light or ventilation; the sick and the well, the living and the dead. What is the Board of Health going to do with them?

THE SPANISH AMERICAN WAR.—We published on Saturday a number of interesting letters from our correspondents on the Pacific coast, viz., Panama, Valparaiso and Lima. A vivid description is given of the attack by a company or two of Chilean infantry upon the Spanish frigate Blanca, in which the latter suffered heavily and was obliged to haul off. General Kilpatrick, the new American Minister to Chile, was received by the President of the republic, and mutual congratulations were passed. The American naval officers and sailors were in great favor among the Chileans, the city of Valparaiso having been illuminated in their honor. The American uniform, it is stated, was a passport to all circles. The report that the Spanish fleet were about to bombard Valparaiso as an act of vengeance is reaffirmed; but the positions of the American, English and French squadrons indicate that such an act of bravado and atrocity will not be submitted to without a decided protest. The American men-of-war were anchored in line, inside of all the other war vessels, and very close to the wharves. Outside of these were the English ships, increased in number by the arrival of the Devastation and the French war ship D'Assas. Beyond all are the vessels of the Spanish blockading squadron. It appears, therefore, that the Spaniards will be obliged to fire over the American, English and French men-of-war in order to destroy the city. This would be a dangerous experiment, and one that the Spanish Admiral will hardly dare venture. The new American Minister is known as one of the pluckiest and most spirited soldiers of the war, and it will not do for the Spaniards to trespass too far in seeking their revenge against the brave Chileans. The bombardment of Valparaiso is urged by the government papers in Madrid simply as an act of vengeance and retaliation against Chile, without the remotest prospect of obtaining any substantial ends. Suppose the city to be bombarded, the coast laid waste, and the Spaniards withdraw, like a bully who has flogged some weak and harmless person, will that close the war? We do not think it will; but, on the contrary, it may stir the allied enemies of Spain to more vigorous hostilities, including fleets of Chilean privateers, and it is not impossible, demonstrations against that jewel in the Spanish crown, the Queen of the Antilles. We await further intelligence from Chile with much interest.

DID THE BOARD OF HEALTH ever enjoy the odor from the bone boiling establishments in the neighborhood of Thirty-ninth street? If they did not, we advise them to try it.

DOES MR. SCHULTZ, President of the Board of Health, ever ride in the Hudson River cars in the afternoon?

Public Feeling in the South—Advice to the Southerners.

The people of the South are chafing a good deal under the suffering, humiliation and disabilities their rebellion has brought on them. We hear this from many and reliable sources of information, and we regret to hear it, because the exhibition of ill temper or hatred to the people of the North will do them no harm. Nourishing their prejudices and foolishly sneering at or turning their backs on "Yankees" is not only childish but ruinous and dangerous to themselves. Nothing can or will be used so effectively against them by the radicals of this section of the country. The whole question of restoration to their former status in the Union turns upon the disposition they manifest toward their conquerors—toward those in whose hands their destinies lie. They are, in a certain sense, in a state of probation, to see how they will behave. How important it is, then, that they should consider the condition they are in, and should not give their enemies arguments for coercing them and excluding their representatives from Congress.

We do not give credit to the reports of radical emissaries, disappointed speculators, or those crazy negro worshippers who have only one idea, as to public feeling in the South. We are aware that there is a great deal of misrepresentation and false coloring by such people; for they are either incapable of forming correct views or have party purposes to serve and bad feelings to gratify. Nor do we think the prejudice, ill temper or foolish conduct spoken of exists everywhere, or that it has reached the better and more intelligent part of the community. Still it does exist, is contagious, and, we fear, is increasing under the radical measures of a hostile Congress.

No unprejudiced, sensible person at the North expects a brave and high-minded people like those of the South to kiss the rod that has punished them, to crouch like slaves or to assume the mask of hypocrisy. We should despise them if they were to do so. We respect them for their manliness, and wish to see their sense and dignity of manhood preserved. The sensible people of the North, too, can make some allowance for their depression and irritation, in view of what they have lost and suffered, and the ordeal they are passing through. But they must not forget that the North has some reason, also, to feel sore at their conduct in forcing the issue of war. The hundreds of thousands of lives lost, the maimed about our streets, the enormous debt we have to bear and the shock that has been given to the government are things to feel sore about. Those who spent so much blood and treasure on this side for the integrity, unity and grandeur of the government were certainly animated by motives as elevated as those which actuated the men who fought for a separate existence. The latter were rebel at first, and the results of the war placed them, as such, at the mercy of their conquerors. These are facts that ought not to be lost sight of, and should make the Southerners more patient under the sufferings they may endure or the disabilities they may labor under. If they have reason to complain that everything has not gone on as smoothly as they desired, they should remember that it is only a year since actual hostilities ceased, and that much has been done since then in relieving them from the penalties they incurred and in bringing them on the way to restoration. Congress is acting unwisely, perhaps, in not promptly closing up the war by admitting their representatives, and thus healing the wounds that have been made and bringing about a better state of feeling. It would be true statesmanship to do so. The harmony and welfare of the country ought to be considered before sectional feeling or party purposes; but if this is not the case at present the South ought to remain patient till time and a better state of things bring the remedy. What are a few months or a few years in the life of a nation?

The majority of the people North are disposed to be forgiving and generous, and want to live in harmony with those of the South, as in former days. The President, with his large heart and broad, statesmanlike views, is doing all he can to restore them to union and friendship with their fellow citizens of this section. The question, then, for them to consider is, whether they will sustain the efforts of the President and their friends here by manifesting a proper spirit, or strengthen those of their enemies by their misconduct. In the feverish state of public sentiment at the North it would not take much to alienate very many of their friends from them should they show a bitter, irascible, sectional feeling. We give them friendly warning not to provoke the conservative people of the North against them. We advise them to frown down the mischievous old hunker press that begins to rear its head again. "Firing the Southern heart" now against "Yankees" can do no good, but will do an immense amount of injury to the South. All these free-eating editors should be squelched at once. They are dangerous firebrands. The fate of the Southern people is indissolubly fixed with the fate of the people of the North. That is settled beyond all peradventure, however much the government may become modified or changed. Is it not madness, then, to nurse hatred or ill feeling? We say, therefore, to the sensible, conservative people of the South, frown down these blustering demagogues, shallow, firebrand editors, and silly women who turn up their noses at or backs on the "Yankees." We are not by nature a separate people. We are from the same stock, speak the same language, have the same nature, and if we manifest a proper disposition on both sides to heal up the wounds of the war we shall in time become more united than ever. We trust this may be so. But, in the meantime, and to this end, it is especially necessary that the Southern people should subdue their prejudices, and cultivate an amicable feeling toward their fellow citizens of the North.

ARE THE CHOLERA HOTBEDS on the west side of the city to be removed?

THE RECENT ACTS OF BRITISH INTERVENTION AT CAPE HATTEN.—The British steamer Jamaica Packet, reported ashore on Abscon, in Wednesday's Herald, is the same vessel, we understand, in behalf of which, a few months ago, the British naval commander off L'Acqui so unjustifiably interfered. It was this overbearing act which led to the attack upon the city of Cape Haytien, in which the British war steamer Bulldog was destroyed. (See Herald, Nov. 17.) In continuation of these events, all founded upon a game of unjustifiable intervention, the city was afterwards subjected for

twelve hours to a cruel and unrelieved bombardment by the squadron under the direction of Mr. St. Jean, British Charge in St. Domingo, the result of which was to destroy the city's defenses, open its gates to his ally, Guffard, and compel the retirement of the revolutionary liberal party, which had so long and so valiantly defended the place. These extraordinary proceedings in American seas are all of the same piece with the long record of British aggressions in both hemispheres, but their history has not yet been made known, and it is surprising that no representative in Congress from the maritime districts of the Union has yet called for the full reports of these doings which are on file in the departments at Washington. They would serve, as we are informed, to point a moral that might prove highly useful at this time to our commanders on the northeastern coast, and make a page of most interesting history.

Cow STABLES, where the animals are fed on the putrid refuse of distilleries, abound in the most populous parts of this city and Brooklyn, which emit horrible stenches. Will the Board of Health clear them out?

Texas—Another Proclamation from the President Needed.

There has been some misapprehension about the President's proclamation of the second of April, declaring that the insurrection which heretofore existed in the States of Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, Virginia, Tennessee, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, Mississippi and Florida is at an end, and henceforth to be so regarded. Judge Underwood, of Virginia, has assumed, in his decision upon a case that came before him, that the proclamation has not restored the writ of habeas corpus. The Secretary of War, in the administration of his department, takes the same view. It has been said that the President himself does not mean that martial law ceases to exist by this proclamation, though there has not been anything said or done officially by him to authorize such an assumption. Still the question remains unsettled, and we have to wait for further explanation or action in the matter.

The President did not include Texas in his proclamation, because at the time it was published there was no official information that this State had been reorganized in due form, as were the other States. Since then, however, information has been received that Texas has been fully reorganized according to the requirement of the executive government at Washington, and is now in precisely the same position as the other Southern States. This fact will be shortly announced to the President in the proper official way, if that has not been done already. We may expect, then, at an early day, another proclamation from the President, announcing that all the States lately in insurrection are in a restored, peaceful condition. We presume, too, that Mr. Johnson will then clear up the question, about which there is now some misapprehension, as to martial law and the writ of habeas corpus in all those States. All this is strictly within the power of the Executive, whatever Congress may do about admitting Southern members to seats. More than that, it is the imperative duty of the President to declare and define the actual condition of those States. The people want to know if the war is actually finished—is really closed up; and if it be so ought to let them know as soon as he is convinced of the fact. We anticipate, consequently, another proclamation very soon, clearly defining the present status of all the States lately in insurrection.

THESE ARE THE TONS OF OLD RAGS from the Mediterranean and the Bosphorus stowed away in close cellars all over the city. They are not always free from pestilence. Will the Board of Health remove them?

STRIKES—COUNTER CURRENTS.—The result of the recent strikes on the city railroads proves the strength of the natural counter currents which have set in against such demands. The sympathy of the masses was evidently with the strikers; most of the city journals advocated their claims; the greatest difficulty was experienced in getting substitutes to fill their places, and yet the movement failed. The cause of the failure lay not in the unreasonable demands of the men, but in the operation of certain fixed laws which regulate the price of labor. No one will contend that, taking the present prices of the necessities of life and house rents into account, the employes of the companies asked what was unfair. The mistake they made was in asking it too late. Had they struck for it six months before the termination of the war they would unquestionably have obtained it. Then the tendency of everything was upward, and it would have been impossible to have resisted their appeal with any show of justice.

Now the contrary is the case. Although the rates of living have not altered, and the poor man finds it just as difficult to keep within his earnings as he did before the termination of the war, his condition will daily continue to improve. The contraction of the currency, both by the withdrawal ordered by Congress and its circulation over the large additional area brought within its operation by the return of the Southern States to the Union, will bring down the prices of everything just as surely as inflation before the war drove them up. Artisans and laborers must not imagine that their wages will be an exception to this rule. They will share, like every other interest, in the downward tendency; so that it is sheer folly for them to think that they can prevent it, still less exact higher wages than they are now earning.

In Great Britain, immediately after the close of the Peninsular war, the prices of the necessities of life and wages were relatively as high as they are at present in this country. Now they are nearly at the rates that prevailed previous to the time when England commenced incurring her present enormous debt. It is true that the working man here does not as yet begin to feel the benefit of the cessation of the rebellion so far as the cost of living is concerned, but he will soon do so. He should recollect that at its commencement it was some time before prices got up and the food monopolists began to make their influence felt. Owing to the success of their combinations, it will necessarily be some little time before prices can be forced down again; but that they will be so no one can doubt. The continuance of high prices even for this short period is hard on the working classes, but they should remember that it is also hard on the employer. We must all continue to bear our share of the burden patiently until the operation of the

natural laws which govern these things brings us relief. Labor strikes, though they may be founded on cases of hardship, can be followed by no practical results except those of temporarily inconveniencing employers and impoverishing and distressing the employed. In any case they need offer no serious ground for alarm. They are but the eddies of the stream which is pursuing steadily its backward course.

The Swarms along the wharves and piers are choked up, and are belching forth horrible vapors at low tide. Will the Board of Health look after them?

The President's Policy Toward the Radical Officeholders.

We learn from our Washington correspondence that there are indications that there will be a decapitation of radical officeholders shortly; that there is a great running to and fro of nervous individuals, with their pockets stuffed with documentary evidence of loyalty to the Union and the President; that, in fact, there begins to be a general shaking of the dry bones. Not a bit too early, we say. It is high time every department of the government were thoroughly weeded and cleansed of the contagious and hostile radicals. Disaffection and opposition to the actual administration have become both chronic and infectious. There is as much necessity to overhaul the departments in order to preserve the healthful action and vitality of the government as there is for the Health Commissioners to promptly and thoroughly cleanse this city to save us from the cholera. The hot season bursting upon us warns us of danger in the latter case, and the state of the political atmosphere warns the President in the former. Keeping the inveterate radical opponents of the administration in office has been a source of weakness and embarrassment to the President every way. It has given them the means and a power to do mischief they would not have had otherwise. Instead of carrying out the views and policy of the Executive they have been acting in direct opposition. They have been the instruments of a hostile faction—the agents of Stevens, Sumner and the other leading "Northern rebels" against the government and the constitution. By holding office in the various departments they have been enabled to cheat the people as to the President's policy, the issues before the country and the wide difference between their faction and the administration. The people said, naturally, "Are not these men the agents of the government and the proper exponents of its views?" and they believed them. The consequence was that the policy of Mr. Johnson and his conflict with this same faction have not been understood. More than that, it discouraged the real friends of the President, kept a large class of wavering, who were disposed to be conservative and to support him, under the influence of the radical organization, and created an impression that Mr. Johnson himself was too weak to grapple with such a powerful enemy. Some turned back with disgust, some became lukewarm, and a large class who are ready always to go with the strongest went with the opposition. All these said, the same as Hercules said to the wagoner, that if the President would get out of his difficulty he must begin to help himself—begin to use the power and patronage of the government for this purpose, and then he would rally a strong party to support him.

In connection with this subject we notice it is rumored that the notorious detective Baker has been reinstated to office by the War Department. This man's conduct towards the President, his assumption and his subservience to the bitterest enemies of the President ought to have ostracized him forever. So far from being reinstated he ought never to have an office or his face be ever seen again in Washington. We should not give credit to the rumor did we not know that such an act would be just in accordance with Secretary Stanton's general official conduct toward Mr. Johnson. If it be so the act of the Secretary of War must be regarded as insulting to the President.

The friends of Mr. Johnson's administration are disposed to make every allowance for what to them appears like a temporizing policy, on account of the difficulties surrounding it. The President, too, is sagacious, well experienced in political affairs, cautious, and knows his own situation better than any one else. He may have thought the best course to pursue was that of a steady and firm passive resistance, without acting on the offensive in the least. He might have been abiding the right time to enter into the contest in earnest, carefully avoiding precipitancy and gathering up his strength for the fight. We do not know why he has been so patient with his enemies. Now, however, it ought to be apparent to him