THE DAILY EVENING TELEGRAPH.-PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, MARCH 5, 1866.

Evening ©elegraph

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7o insure the Insertion of Aderertisements in alt
of our Dition, they must be fruarded of our
oftice not later than 10 oolock each Morning.
Unton Stat Convention,
The State Conventions.
Thap polticians are to have a grand tims at
Hartiburg this week. The State Coaven-
tions of the Re Rebichan and the Domocatic
parties are to meet there at almost the same tions of the Re, ablican and the Domoc $\begin{aligned} & \text { patic } \\ & \text { parties are to meet there at almost the same } \\ & \text { time, to nominate opposing candidates for the } \\ & \text { Governorbhip. The State Capital will, of }\end{aligned}$ Then course, be a scene of unuasual excitement
during the next few days, and we have made
arrangements to supply our readers with fall and accurate reports of the proceedings of
both of the very important bodi.es to be thore
congregated. There will, of cours, be a larga amount of loud talk, in which some persons
are likely to atter considerable nonsense in-
spired by artifteial stimulation of the brai 2 , rather than cool and sedata resoon. They,
certainly, stoould not be re garded as fit to give
advice on grave questions of politics, thougit advice on grave questions of mon who presume,
they are just the elass of mone
by noiss bluster and impudence, to control
the action of wiser people, and who too frethe action of wiser people, and who too free
quently succeed in their attempt. Any ore
who has ever attended a political who has ever attended a political convention
to name eandidates for office must be aware of
this, The smallest delegates in po nt of sense and sobriety, though the most powerful in
point of numbers and self-assuracac3, usually manage, by underhanded plotting and secret
combination, to carry their projects, not only against the counsels of a minority of intelli
gent and honorable men, but also against th3
true interests of their party and of the Com. monwealth at large.
This evil should be corrected. The time
and its issues are too crifcal to be trifled
with by indiseet with by indiscreet or corrupt persons, who
are generally much more solicitous for their
private advantage than for the public welfare deplored that conventions called to choose
candidates for high and responsible poositions
cannot meet and act without being importi Lentiy interiered with by a vast crowd of sel
fish, igorant, and intriguing individuals, who
arc mainly concerned to secure the nominstion of some particular aspirant whose spe-
cial frieds they elalim to be, and whom, i
successfal, they intend to hold personally bound to take care of them in the dispenss-
tion of his oflcial patronage. These "wire-
pullers" work outside of conventions with their members, and sometimes work so effeotu-
ally that a nomination is practically settled
before the first balloting has been commenced ally that a nomination is practically settled
before the first baltotig hans been commeneed
The consequence, tin efiect, is, that what the people have elected certain representatives to
do for them with due soberness and wisdom
is done in reality by a promiscoous assem
blage of scheming oftice-holders and oafice. seekers, who have not been, and who perbaps
could not be, selected to make a tieket for
any party, any party,
We are now discussing a general principle
of practical political ec onomy, and do not of practical polititical ec onomy, and do not
direct our remakss to one set of persons more
than to another. The people of the whole State are mutually interested to have it
affairs administered with the utmost possible
prudence and integrity; and hence they are equally concerned,asilde from all political differGovernor, whether he may belong to one party
or another. It is , therefore, the doty do both
of the conventions that are to meet at Hurrisburg this week, to nominate, respectively, as
their candidentes for the cuitef magistracy of
the Commonwealth, thir beat man, in all respects, regardless or those bad influences
which designing men, outside of the conven tions, will bring to bear upon their dellibera-
tions. And this advice should be specially heeded now, beeause the fall elec
tion is likely to be a hot and
close contest, In which the people will probably look to their solld in inte-
rests as citizens, rather than be controlled by their prejudices as political partisans merely.
It is not to be concealed that the action of the present Congress on vital questions of
national policy has wrought no Inconsiderable change of sentiment and opinion in the popuply. The people are not likely to be held any such ties. The war is over, the Rebel.
hon fis crushed, and questions which belonst to a state of peace are destined, from this
time forth, to divilite the voters of the country
in all e ele to in all electoral contests. Even party names
are not to be too mplicitly relied upon, are not to be too mplicitly relied upon,
Pary conventions, therefore, cannot be too
careful what distinctive views of State and careflul what distinetive views of state and
National policy, they bnunciate, and what


Amondments to the Constitution.
ACREAT deal of unnecessary surprise been recently expressed at the numerous
amendments proposed in the national Coagress for altering the Constitution of the
Dnited s'ates, and there class in our communuity who view thessiting a sur-
gested changes cs evidence of the general instability of the times, and predict flaancial
and polit cal disaster. "The atenal and polit cal disaster. "The altorations,"
sald the Presidena, are becoming as frequent
as amendments to the resolutions of a as amendments to the resolutions of a town
meeting." Such is, indeed, the case; and
while we mas depore while we may deplore the spirit of petty
vanity which leads every member from the
backwoids to endeaver backwoods to endeavor to associate hls name
as an altercr of the national Magra
Charta, yet at the same time the anxiety, yet at the same time the by many is almost as
ridiculous as the behavior of the pois representatives. Everer since the Constitution
appeared, containing a provision for its own amendment, there have been persons who
were actuated by the eame spirit as at present
fill fills the ambitlous breasts of our representa-
tives, Every Congress has had its annals
年 illed with prop sitions to omit, alter, and
amend; and althoagh such resolutions are
numbered by thousands numbered by thousands, yet only thir-
teen have been adopted by both Congress
and the States. To propose is not to secure and the States. To propose is not to secure
their passage, and consequently all tears may
be relieved beeause of the many propositions made, and few amendments pass. Let us us glance
at those supreme law of the land."
The first ten of these belong together, and
wis. were part of a batch of twelve submitted by
the first Congress, in 1789 They were re-
garded rather in the light of an appendix garded rather in the light of an appendix
than amendents to the original instrument.
of these twelve proposals the first and second falled to,secure the sanction of the neces-
sary number of states, and wera consequently
defeated. The remainder, deleated. he remaincer, afier slowiy wan-
dering about the country for nearly two
years, were flnally ratiled, by the consent of New Jersey, in 1781. To Rhode Island, Mary-
land, Virginia, South and North Carolina
lie whole trid the whole twelve were acceptable; but Dela-
ware objected to the first, Pennsylvanis to
the first and second, and New Hampshire, the first and second, and New Hampshire,
New Yorlk, and New Jersey to the second;
and these consequently fell through. As for
Massachusetts, Conneeticut, and Georgia, they Massachusets, Conuecticut, and Georsa, they
made no returns whatever.
The eleventh amendment, providing for the qualitying of the fudictal power of the United
states, was proposed on the 22 of December,
1793, 1793, and betoro it became a a law underwont a
rather peceliar preparation. Attor the lats of a year hiom the time of its proposition,
when Congress met. returns had only been when Congress Met. York, Massachusetts,
reeeved from Nor
Vermont, New Hampshire, Georgia, and Delaware. Two years later, Rhode IIland
and North Carolina assented, but as after
four years there had been so little done, Presldent W $\Delta$ smingarox issued a circulan, In con-
formity with a resolution passed by Congress:

 In compliance with this request, Connecti-
cut, Maryland, Virginia. and Kentucky
granted their assent, so that on the 8th of
January, 1798, or nearly five years after the
first proposition, the necessary sixteen States first proposi The twelfth wras adopted within one year,
because of an impending Presidential elec-
tion; and as it alterod the system of electors, it ; and as it alterod the system of elector,
it was rushed through so as to operate on to
coming content. The last and thirteont coming conteat. The last and thirteenth
amendment ls fruwn to as all to have been
adopted in eleven months. The abolition o adopted In eleven months.
slavery under it could have mach sooner had it not been a certainty. The
pecullarity aboat its ratifeation so the peculiarity about its ratification is that Mis-
sissppi did in 1885 what Pennsylvania had
done in 1789 . done in 1789. She consented to a part of the amendment, but rejected the rest. The case reflused to adopt one of twelve distinct amond
mente, while Mississippl endeavored to one proposition in half, which of course could not be deemed admisaible.
Hence it will appans the
$\begin{aligned} & \text { Hence it will appear that the careful safe- } \\ & \text { guards which the wisdom of our foreather }\end{aligned}$
$\begin{aligned} & \text { guards which the wisdom of our forefathers. } \\ & \text { erected around the Constitution, bave prevented }\end{aligned}$ erected around the Constltation, bave prevented
the general adoption of the numerous trivial
amendments, the proposition of which have


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