THE DAILY EVENING TELEGRAPH.-PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, MARCH 29, 1866.

Evenimy ©edegraph anayyyyyyyy

 thunsday, MARCH 22,1866 . Democratic Duplicity.
Tyere can be no doobt that the hopes of
that party which, in the North, opposed the
Administration of Mr. Lixcolv, have been that party which, in the North, opposed the
Administration of Mr. Lrscov, have been
very much raised by the supposed sympathy very much raisod by or with the vyevs they
of President Journo
take as to the Federal Constitution, and the take as to the Federal Constitution, and the
powers of the Executive and Congress under it. They did not vote for Mr. Joussox.
They, in lact, regarded him as a renegade
from their ranks. They charged bim with from their ranks. They charged bim with
intidelity to his life-long principles as a Demo-
crat, and denounced him as afflinting, for the crat, and denounced him as amiliting, for the
sake of personal ambition and advancement,
with the enemies of the Union and its organic with the enemies of the Union and its organic
law. They could not, in their bllind and mad
zeal for State rights, and their zeal for State rights, and their coalition with
DAvis and Toombs and SLiderit in their absard and wicked assertion of those rights against the unity of the nation, discern that it
was possible for a statesman to be a true
Democrat, Democrat, and yet oppose secession and dis-
union. They cared more for State sovereignty than
for national sovereignty; for the authority of a single member of the Union, than for the
authority of the Union; for the integrity of one Commonwealth in a confederation of
thirty odd, than they cared for the central Federal power, dignity, and safety. They
were weak and wild and wicked enough to
risk the destruction of all of the States, in trying to protect a few of them against purely imaginary design of the general Government to encroach on the least of their
reserved prergatives and liberties. Hence Vice-President, supposing him to be hostlle
to the Constitution and ihe Union.
But what a change do we now witness!
The Democratic party are now the chife The Democratic party are now the chite
eulogists of the man who, only a little while ago, they were sor they claim to be lis principal friends and supporters, as thev are, in-
deed, foremost in the ranks of his adulators. The renson of this strange and sudden altera-
tion in their tactics obviously is the flattering presumption that Mr. Jounson has turned lis back on the Union party, to which be
owes his present position, and bas resolved to throw himself, with all isismmense patron-
age, into the arms of the very men who gross ly vilifted him less than a year ago as a
deserter from their ranks. There are certain
recent speeches and acts of the Pretident on which they evidently build their expectations
that he has gove back on those who elected
him, and is gradually feeling his way to the commission of a double act of treachery in
his political career. Democratic editors have written glowing panegyrics of Mr. Jonrsson's reto of the Freedmen's Bureaa Bill," and his
celebrated 22d of February speech. All such incense from the masty cauldron of party poer whose fires it may be made to boil, the
nctatrils of a true and brave and wise patriot will instinctively turn away from in disgust. The President, we hope, means to do rishe now differ as to the justice and soundness of his
views; ard in that respect he is entitled to general regard and confldence. But we are
greatly mistalion in our estimate of his charpoint all the calculations of that party which denounced him because of his adherence to
the Constitution and the Union during the Rebellion, and now hope to win him over to
their side after the Rebellion is crushed, and they find it no longer saff and politic to sympa-
thize with secession and treeson. few even, of the conservative "Republicans,"
here and elsewhere, have been alarmed by what they conceived to be a too generous dis-
position on the part of the President position on the part of the President to let
the Rebels up too easily, and restore them to their full rights in the Union without suff-
cient guarantees for their* good behavior and honest loyalty in the future. Indeed, some
even appreliended that Mr. Join wson was being biassed, unconsciously, in a wrong jurection, by a Southern man. On this point,
judiceser, we do not intend to express an
however, we opinion, because we would not be misiled our-
seives or mislead others in Preaident's intent ons and conduct by of least as his action has yet supplied It is much more agreeable to trust to
the integrity of any one untll there Is a clear and indisputable occasion to withdraw conidence; and this is especially
true where, as in the case of Mr. Johwsos, there is abundant evidence to sthow 'that the confldence once reposed was not reposed with but good and substantial reasons. The obvious policy, as well as cuty, of the "Repubitican"
party is to continue their faith in the personal party honesty and pollitical principles of the President, untll he has forfeited it by a clear violation of both; and, in the meantime, to con-
firm and fortify his $r$ : 8 olution in the path of official probity and private honor by gene-
tously upholding his hands in all just and rously upholding
wise measures.
 nene was a question decided on Monday
last in the supreme Court ,y Justice Woon-
WARD, which it seems hard to see bow any clear-headed lawyer could have had the least
doubt about. But lawyers bring suits some-
times which, for times which, for their own crodit and the in-
terests of their clients, they should nover consent to bring at all, and this tact is one of the
opprobriums of the profess:on. The frrst duty of an honest counsellor is to advise his
client as to the real charncter ctient as to the real charactur of his cause,
and if it be one which has no legal merit in
it, and wis secute successthllil, he he shoundet toll possibly pro pro-
decline to undertake it. If this decline to undertake it. If this course were
more frequently pursued there woald be be much less purely vexatious litigation, which
is always injurious to the 1tigant parties, discreditable to the bar, and profta-
ble only toattorneys who are either too igno rant to know, or too venal to do, what is
strictly and strictly and obviously right.
The case to which we that of "Maltby against the Reading and $\mathrm{Co}_{0}$ lumbia Railirosd Company." There wore
three points raised, as to twe of which the attorneys for the plaintiff may have had some them for having institutod the proceedings The third and main point was so clear in
respect of the principle on which the learned Judge decided it, as to bave needed no argu-
ment to make it clearer to a legal mind ment to make it clearer to a legal mind. It
involved only the queetion of the right of a State to tax the personal property of non-
residents "for aiding the revenues of the
Judge Woonward, with his usual per-
spicuity of statement and tor spicuity of statemant and lorce of reasoning
probably settled the question for all fature time, in this Commonwealth at least.
He said that "where the property tast is within the jurisdiction and enjopss the pro-
tection of the State Government, it is justly taxable, and it is of no moment that the owner, who is required to pay the taxes, resides
elsewhere." He then proceeds, in explanation of that principle, to say:-"The duties of
sovereign and subject are reciprocal, and any person who is protected by Government in pay for that protection. This principle of taxation as the correlative of protection, per-
fectly just in itself, is as appicable to a non-
. resident as to a resident owner, because civil government is essential to give value to any
form of property without regard to the owner ship, and taxation is indispensable to civil government."
sound, law ; and it is to se hoped well as doubt hitherto entertained by our State zu-
thorities as to the lisbility the estate of non-residents as lies within our juris-
diction ing its tair operated to exempt it from bearsupport of the State Government. It is, of
course notorious and personal property situate within the rear ders of Fenssylvania are owned by citizens
of other States of the Union, and also by citizens of foreign countries; and it would be
eminenuly unjust to make our own eminenly unjust to make oar own people
contribate to the support of the Stote Gov-
ernment in consideration of the protection it empt aliens, who to the extent that they own property within our limits, enjoy equally the
benefit for which resident proprietors are taxed.
It is $n$ lars' worth owned by persons dal property in this State, practically, if not legally, immunity trom taxation. The reason given for this fact is that the property, being invisible or intangi-
ble, cannot be reached by the tax collectors, though there is good ground to believe that
much effort is not made to trace it bring it forth from its hiding places. Be all that the effect of allowing there can be no doubt terest-paying investments, in the form of stocks, bonds, and the like, to escape their proper
share of the burden of taxation, is to rob the State treasury, and also to impose a greater
rate of taxation on our own cilizens, who are made to pay for the protection of their own
property and that of foreigners into the bargain. Now, therefore, that the Supreme Court has determined that non-residents owning
pertonal estate in Pennsylvania are liable to personal estate in Pennsylvania are liable to
taxation in proportion to the assessod value of that estate, some effectual method of reaching it for that purpose should be devised by
the Legislature, and those appointed to colthe Legislature, and those appointed to collect the taxes should take special care to
faithfully execute all such measures when adopted.
The New Jersey Senatorship.
THE action of the United States Senate The action of the United States Senate in
declaring the Hon. Joux P, Stockrox not entitued to a seat in that body as repre-
sentative of the State of New Jersey, has caused the most intense commotion among the leading politiclans of our neighbors across the river. The importance of making an
Immediate choice has been fully impressed upon the Republican caucus of the Legislature by the Union Senators, who hold that the immediate presence of a Republican suc-
cessor to Mr. StockTon is necessary in order that the doubt in regard to the ultimate passage of the Civil Rights bill may be rendered
a certalnty. $\Delta$ number of the leading mem. bers of the party in the State are being urged by their friends for the position, among whom
are named Messra. ALEXANDER G. CATTBLL, are named Mlessrs. Alexander G. Cation
of Camden, F. T. Fablivahuyses,
Eagex, Eseex, and G. T. Cobs, of Morris. T chances are in favor of Mr, OATTELLL, Should he be selected, New Jersey will have the best
Senator who has represented her for many Senator who has represented her for many
Cears, ${ }^{\circ}$ Mr. CArtELE: is a geatleman of well, known probity, large experience in the wallss


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