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THE DAILY EVENING TELEGRAPH .- PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, MAY 17, 1866

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EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF LEADING JUUKNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

COMPILED LYINY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Labor Laws in Louisiana.

From the Tribune.

Ex Governor Hahn, of Louisiana-who never was reckoned a very tempestaous radical-has written a letter to Senator Howe in elucidation of the laws passed by the Louisiana Legislature relating to freedmen. Tee Louisiana Legislature had no doubt of the merit of their work, for they printed it all in a pamphlet-but that was for home consumption, and calculated, like the almanacs, for the meridian of New Orleans. Of the code as a whole Governor Hahn justly remarks that "however much credit may be due for the skill with which the animus of these laws was sought to be disguised, there is never-theless really very little desire to do instice to one-half of the population of Louistana."

The first statute requires the ircedmen within the first ten days of January of each year to make contracts for the whole year. That is what is called free labor in Louisiana. Suppose we transfer it to New York, in order to test its transfer it to New York, in order to test its value. Put a law in the statute-book of this State, requiring every mechanic or day laborer on a tarm to dispose of himself for the whole year by a bargain to be made in the first ten days of the year. If he refuse, if he cannot make a bargain to his liking, if he find capital learned to control the labor market during those ten days, it he see employers conspiring to fix wages at five dollars a month, and therefore the me-chanic or laborer decline to sell himself for such a price-call him a vagrant, subject him to arrest by a justice of the peace, and sell him at auction, or put him at forced labor as a panishment for his contumacious independence. That is what the law of Louislana does for her free lab rers. We can imagine what the working-men of New York would think of it. They would say this is a law which makes a laborer nominally free for ten days in the year, and really a slave for the other three hundred and fifty-five. They would say, We will not respect or obey a law so foolisb, unjust, or inhuman. And they would be right. Is there, then, any difference between New York and Louisiana which can make a statute which would be wicked here a wighteous law there? righteous law there?

The contract required in Louisiana must be entered into in writing before a justice of the peace, and when written shall be "conclusiva evidence of the intent of the parties thereto." One of the parties thereto is a negro who by the law of the State for fifty years has been forbid-den to learn to read or write. How is he to know what the written instrument contains? There are to be two "disinterested witnesses." Who can they be? Not negroes, who can witness nothing, but white mea, planters, planters' friends, neighbors of the justice and of the planter, with every bias on the side of their own race and every prejudice against the negro. A contract thus enforced, thus put in writing, and thus witnessed, is practically a contract of which the freedman knows nothing, in which he has no representative, in which his interests are at the mercy of those whose

interests are in every way opposed to his. The workingmen of New York may say this distant injustice does not concern them. They are mistaken. They will yet learn that the interests of labor are the same throughout the country, and that it is not possible to pass a law oppressing lator in Louisiana that does not strike at the rights of labor in New York.

Insulting the Dead.

From the Tribune.

We printed yesterday a pretty full account of the occurrences at Augusta, Ga., heretofore briefly noticed. On the 26th of last month the Rebel women of that city went in procession to the cemetery to decorate with flowers the graves of the Rebel dead. The ceremony was made as

bellion. Strangely enough, too, this proposi-tion passed the House against a majority the , other way. But how? The answer to this ques-tion solves the whole case. There are three fac-tions in Congress - the radical Republicans, the moderate Republicans, and the Copperheals. The rad cal faction and the Copperhead faction are each operating on an independent tack for the past Presidency. The moderades, or third are each operating on an independent tack for the next Presidency. The moderadoes, or taird faction, are cutting in and out for the spoils of the present administration, but at every blast of the party frumpet of Stevens they fall into the wake of the radicals. Mr. Raymond is a speci-men brick of these so-called conservatives. Most conspicuous among the opponents of this aforesaid third section in the House, his adhe-sion to it in his vote, under the whip of Stevens, was the most prominent feature in the day's was the most prominent feature in the day's proceeding. It is the next Presidency that has divided this

Congress into these three wranging factions-the next Presidency and the spoils of the present administration. But if we can settle now, as we think we can, this question of the next Presidency, we are satisfied that Congress will Previdency, we are satisfied that Congress will find it easy work to fail in fairly with President Johnson's Southern policy. He has declared that he is not a candidate for another term, and we believe him. He is not, therefore, engineer-ing for another election. The Copperheads are noisy in their admiration of him; but who ima-gines that they dream of making him their candi-due t. The moderate Republicans go with the date? The moderate Republicans go with the Administration for the spoils of to-day, but with the radicals for the plunder of to-norrow.

One of Mr. Seward's newsoaper organs has warned the Republican party that if this thing of the restoration of the Southern States be not settled before the Presidential election there will be civil war. But we say it will be settled, if we can settle now the Presidential question, and we believe that in the public mind this question is already settled. General Grant is the man. A million of Union soldiers are walt-ing to give him their suffrages, and another million or more of the Union men of the war are ready to back their soldiers. Convention or no convention, he is good for the solid vote of the Northern States and for some of the Southern States. No divisions or reconstructions of parties or States can touch him, because he is the champion and the candidate of the great Union party of the war. The case is very simple. This party over to General Grant a heavy debt. If they cannot pay it they intend to recornize it by his election to the White House in 1868, and because they know that he is the man for the place, especially in the reconstruction of our foreign relations, which will then be the main work in hand.

Accordingly, leaving the Copperheads out of the question, the inquiry recurs what have the radicals to gain from their present factious op-position to President Johnson and his policy, or what have they to lose by supporting him when the public sentiment of the whole country is in favor of his plan of reconstruction, and when Stevens himself has been constrained to adopt it in order to carry his additional restrictions? Why all this sapping and mining for the next Presidency, when that affair is a foregone con-cluston? It is a radical blunder to be bedging and ditching against Andrew Johnson as a Presidential candidate. Common sense, as well as common justice, should teach this. Congress to abandon its factious absurdities and all such stultification as that third section and that Colorado bill, and to deal honestly with an honest and consistent administration.

Approaching Trial of Jefferson Davis. From the World.

What is Mr. Davis to be tried for ? We do not mean to ask for what crime, for that sufficiently appears in the indiciment; but what end is sought to be accomplished corresponding to the greatness of the events in which Mr. Davis was a leading actor, and to the political and sectional passions which will be reinflamed by such a trial? That he will be hung for treason, we suppose not ten intelligent men in the United States believe. If the final upshot of the exciting proceedings at Richmond next month is to be merely a release of Mr. Davis from custo be merely a release of any bays from cus-tody, either by an acquittal by the jury or a pardon by the President, why could he not be released by some more quiet process, without arousing decaying passions into new activity? There is some ground to believe that both President Johnson and Chief Justice Chase feel the force of this doubt, and concur in regarding the trial more in the light of a political manceuvre than of a judicial necessity. The communi-cations which have taken place between these high functionaries, on this subject, have been only partially divulged; but the general tenor of what is known is, that the President has steadily desired that the Chief Justice should conduct the trial, and that the Chief Justice has evinced an equally steady reluctance to the task. It is not improbable that both of these officers think that the chances preponderate in favor of an acquittal; that the President wishes to aliay the clamors of the ultra-"loyalists" by the guarantee of judicial rigor which would be afforded by the presence of Chief Justice Chase; and that Mr. Chase, who aspires to be the Re-publican candidate for the Presidency, does not wish to figure before that party as the judicial officer by whom Mr. Davis was set at large. These motives, though too probable to admit of much doubt, are not of a nature to be avowed and they may be properly enough veiled behind ostensible reasons so plausible as those alleged on either side. In a great State trial, there is a manifest propriety in the highest judicial officer of the Circuit presiding; a propriety which the Chief Justice cannot contest, and which he has, thus far, evaded only by expressing his unwil-lingness to hold a court in a place where mar-tial law is in force. Martial law is, indeed, an affront to judicial dignity; but if the Chief Justice is so fastidious, how did he reconcile himself to hold courts last year in Maryland, or even to preside this winter over the Supreme Court in the District of Columbia? Maryland was under martial law till relieved by President Johnson's proclamation of December last, and in that proclamation the District of Columbia was by name excepted. If the existence of martial law is a reason why courts should not be held, no civil courts ought to have been held anywhere in the United States after Mr. Lincoln's proclamation suspending the habeas corpus in all the States and Territories. It is obvious enough that Judge Chase's assigned reason is a subterfuge. and that the real motives of his unwillingness to try Mr. Davis are such as he does not choose After Mr. Davis' first indictment (in May last), we suppose there were but three ways by which he could be released from custody, namely, a nolle prosequi, acquittal by a jury, or nardon by the President after conviction. We do not suppose the President has ever, for a moment, en-tertained the thought of a noile prosequi; and it will be soon enough for him to consider the ques-tion of a pardon after the prisoner had been sen-tenced. President Johnson, who is very tenacious of his convictions, has seemed to en-tertain the idea that it is management to track ertain the idea that it is necessary to try Mr. Davis for the purpose of bringing to a judicial decision the questions underlying the war. This is a view which Mr. Johnson seems to share with a large proportion of the Republican press. To get a judicial decision on the right of secession, and "to make treason of the right of sectsion, avowed reasons for putting Mr. Davis on trial. But even though President Johnson unites with the Republican party in urging them, they are reasons which will not very well bear scrutiny. To submit the secession question to a court is to imply that it is still open to doubt! Suppose the court should decide that secession is a constitutional right, would President Johnson and the Republican party admit it? Not for a moment! To submit, as if it were still doub-ful, a question which is decided beyond appeal, savors not of the sincerity due to so grave a sub-ject. Can any loyal man in the North really wish to submit to judicial decision the question whether, after all, the war we have waged with the South has not been a wrong? If we admit that the question is doubtful, and that an argu-ment by the best legal intellects and a solemn ju-dicial decision are packed to satily it we there dicial decision are needed to settle it, we thereby go very far towards exculpating the prisoner in advance. If the question be, even at this late day, so doubtful and difficult, the Southern people may

have innocently held either side of it; and the nave innocently field either side of it; and the great body of them are neither more nor less guilty than Mr. Davis himself. If the decision is disired for their benefit, how can we expect them to respect it when we are ready to avow beforehand that we would not yield our convic-tions on this subject even to the authority of the Supreme Court? If we refuse to accept from the court anything but the echo of our own views, what better can we expect of them? It is difficult to discover the necessity of submitting to further discussion a question which has been irrepealably accided. In this view, there are, the trial of Mr. Davis will be little better than a The other avowed purpose of the trial is "to

The other svowed purpose of the trial is "to make treason odious." But suppose Mr. Davis should be acquitted? This, we take it, is a more probable event than any other. Would an ac-quittal render treason more odious than it is already? The grounds for expecting acquittal as more probable than conviction, are, that the framers of the Constitution intended to make convictions for treason not easy, but difficult; and that the laws parsed by our fathers favor this tendency. Nobody doubted that Burr was a traitor; but Burr escaped although the admin-istration of Mr. Jefferson did its utmost to secure his conviction. Burr was indebted for his escape entirely to the rollings of Chief, Justice Marshall, and not at all to the character of the jury. His followers and accomplices were men jury. His followers and accomplices were men collected from various places; they did not, like the abeitors of the Regellion, form a compact community whose members were nearly unani-mons in sentiment.

The Constitutional provision, therefore, which requires a trial to be before a jury of the State and district where the scene of the indictment is laid, did not favor him as it does Mr. Davis. Mr. Davis must be tried before a Virgi-nia jury, and the erection of West Virginia into a separate State is tavorable to his acquittal, no jurymen can be drawn from thence. By the statute regulating trials for treason, the accused may peremptorily challenge thirty-five jurors, and as many more as he pleases for cause. All who "have deliberately formed an optimion that the party is guilty of the crime charged against the party is guilty of the crime charged against him are disqualified to serve as jurors." The probabilities are, that such consist-ent Union men as may be summoned as jurymen will, in this way, be disqualified, and the peremptory challenge of thirty-five besides, is likely to accura in the State of Virginia a is likely to secure, in the State of Virginia, a jury of which some members will be favorable to Mr. Davis. But if, of the whole twelve, there is even one that stands for his acquittal, the jury will not agree, and disagreement is as good for him as an acquital, since he cannot be tried again on the same charge. It is easy to see, therefore, that the chances are at least eleven to one that Mr. Davis will not be convicted. This probability, we presume, is the true reason why Chief Justice Chase is unwilling to try him, and is also the reason why the President has been so persistent that he should, in order that no injurious party use may be made of a non-agreement or acquittal.

This being the aspect of the case, the question naturally recurs, why should there be a trial at all? Why not enter a *node prosequi* and let the prisoner go at large? We suppose President Johnson entertains no doubt that Mr. Davis is guilty of treason, and feels bound to do Davis is guilty of treason, and feels bound to do all in his power to secure his conviction. He reasonably prefers that the responsibility for his escape shall rest on the court and jury, rather than on himself. The President could hardly commit a greater political mistake than to direct a nole prosequi. Whether the trial results in Mr. Davis' release or his conviction, it is equally incumbent on the President to see that he has a "a speedy trial." His release from custody by a trial relieves the President from all responsibility; and if the trial is presided all responsibility; and if the trial is presided over by the radical Chief Justice, the result will not be open to party cavil.

The Burning of Columbia.

From the Daily News.

There are few journals in the country that can compete with the Tribune in the ingenious sophistry it brings to bear on questions which it feels constrained to discuss, but in which a disclosure of the actual facts would be rninously fatal to the hypothesis it seeks to sustain. Its article of Tuesday on General Wade Hampton

1.	ILADELPHIA, THURSDAY	, MAY 17, 1866.	
	SPECIAL NOTICES.	DRY GOODS.	CARPETINGS, 40
	Gold Mining Company of Colorado.	WM. H. HORSTMANN & SONS	JUST RECEIVED.
	1250 Original Interests, \$100 Each. Of which 250 are Reserved for WORKING CAPITAL. The property of the Company conducts at under	FIFTH and CHERRY Sts. PHILADELPHIA.	VELVET CARPETS
	The property of the Company consists or twelve leagest in eatent nearly half a mile m length shuated near ' entrai City, Colorado, I ubcrinhers elset taelt own officers and themselves manage the affafra of the Company. Each "criginal interest," \$400, gives a sub serifier his pro rats smount or stock in ALL the corpora- tions organized on these properties. The Books for Sub-cription are now open. For a prospectnes given by a sub-cription are now open. For a	IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF	NEW DESIGNS.
	scriber his prorate amount o stock in ALL the corpora- tions organized on these properties. The Books for Sub cription are now open. For a prospectus giving tall particulars, or to scoure one or	LADIES' DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS,	J. F. & E. B. ORNE,
	prospectus giving ul perioulars, or to secure one or more of these 'origina interests,' adress at once or apply to [4 25 im DUNCAN M. MITCHESON,	PLAIN AND FANCY BUTTONS, COTTON TRIMMINGS,	No. 904
and the second	N.E. cor. FOURTH and WALNUT Streets, Philada.	BLACE AND COLORED GALLOONS CLUNY LACES, BELTINGS,	CHESNUT STREET
	OFFICE CORPTROLLER OF THE CURREN ST. WASHINGTON, MAY S. 1866 { Whereas. Satistactory notice has been gransmitted to the Comptroller of the Currency that the capita stock of the st COND NATIONAL HANK OF FHILADL PHIA Pa, has been incr ased in the sum of fity to ou- sand do laws (\$30,000). In accordance with the provisions of its Articles or association and that the who overlages	GUIPURE LACES. BALMORAL TEIMMINGS, GIMPS AND ORNAMENTS,	3-4 7-8, 4-4, 5-4, 6-4,
	PHIA Fa, has been increased in the sum of filty 1, our sand do lars (\$0,000), in accordance with the provisions of its Articles of Association and that the whole amount	COLOBED VELVET RIBBONS HEAD NETS, ETC.	WHITE, RED, AND FANOY
	of such increase has been paid in, and that the whole amount of such increase has been paid in, and that the paid up capital stock of said Bank now amounts to the sum of THREE HUNDED THOUSAND DOLLARS (\$300,000.	SMALL WARES AND ZEPHYR WORSTED.	CANTON MATTINGS
	Now it is hereby certified that the Capital Stock of the Second 1 ational Bank of Philade phia Pa., atoresaid, has been increased as aforesaid, in the sum of Fifty Thousand Dollars (350,000); that said increase of capital has been paid into said Bank as a part of the Capital Stock thereof: and that the said in crease of capital is approved by the comptroluse of the turener.	We are constantly receiving the intest SOVELTIES of the European markets, besides our own production o various styles in NEW TRIMMINGS.	J. F. & E. B. ORNE,
No. of Concession, Name	Stock thereof: and that the said is a part of the capital approved by the comptroller of the currency. In witness whereof I hereunto affix my official signa- ture. 511 ft Deputy Comptroller.	Our prices are reduced to the very lowest Gold rates. 3x92.orp	No. 904
	TO THE SOLDIERS OF PENNSYL-	DREIFUSS & BELSINGER, No. 49 North EIGHTH Street.	CHESNUT STREET
	HARRISBURG, May 1. 1896.	Have 'nst opened a somplete stock o SPRING GOODS,	ENGLISH BRUSSELS,
	Is obedience to authority tested in me by a resolu- tion adopted by the Convention of Soldiers, ne d in this city on the eighth day of March 1868 I do hereby re- quest the honorabily discharged soldiers of Fennsyl- vania to meet in their respective Legis ative Districts and elect lightgates, not exceeding five in number to	CONSISTING OF LACES, EMBROIDERIES, AND FANCY GOODS.	FOR STAIRS AND HALLS,
	and elect lielegates, not exceeding five in number to represent their district in a Soldlers' Convention, to be held in the city of Plusburg, on TUESDAY, the fifth of June next, at 16 o'clock A.M. Where any Representative district comprises more	300 pieces plain and striped Jaconets, the newest styles Shirred and Tucked Muslins, which we are offering at low prices.	WITH EXTRA BORDERS
	is respectivily referres to the soldiers of the delegates is respectivily referres to the soldiers of the district for such conference as will result in a fair representation of each country	25. 37. 40. and 50 cents. A full assoriment of the newest design LACE COL-	J. F. & E. B. ORNE,
	Citizens who have borns arms in defense of the nation against ureagon have especial interest in the purposes of this Convention and it is desirable that as this a repre- sentation of the brave defenders or the country as pos-	GLOVES-GLOVES.	No. 904
	J. F HAETRANFT. Late Brevet Major-General U.S.A. Papers favorable to the cause will please publish the	we invite stiention, which we offer at low figures. GABRIELLE SKIRTS: GABRIELLE SKIRTS. The newest, most desirable, and stylish Skirts now	CHESNUT STREET
	above. 5405 THE FOLLOWING GENTLEMEN HAVE been du y elected Officers of the PHILADEL- PHIA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, to serve for the commerce year :	TUCKED SKIRTING, a cheap and desirable article for ladies wear 913	500 PIECES
	JOSEPH S. FIROT.	No 1024 CHESNUT STREET.	NEW PATTERNS
	MAKAGERS. ALEXANDEES G. CATTELL, CHARLES H. CUMWINGS, JAMES A. WEIGHT, HOWAPE, UIVCHARL, W	E. M. NEEDLES, No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET,	ENGLISH TAPESTRY BRUSSELS J. F. & E. B. ORNE,
1	HOWARD UINCHMAN, CHARLES ENECHT SENECA E. WALONE, NATHAN BROOKE	No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET,	No. 904
-	SUBLY H MICHENER, TREASURER SAMUEL L WARD,	2000 PIECES WHITE GOODS,	CHESNUT STREET
and the second se	Corn Exchange association, for the balance of the capital stock, daily, nom 11 A. M. to 12 M. (Sigcod) SAM UEL L. WARD, Treasurer, Philadeipbia, May 11, 1886. 511 im	 including all varieties Shirred, Puffed, Tucked, Z. Flaid. Striped, Flain and Figured MUSLINS, C. suitable for White Bodies and Dresses. 100 pleces PRINTED LINEN LAWNS, desir- clupy, Valencienne and other Leces; Inserti- clupy, Valencienne and other Leces; Inserti- chiefs, Vells, Collars, Sleeves, etc. Chiefs, Vells, Collars, Sleeves, etc. The above are offered for saie CHHAP, and in Transmission. 	
	A THE DIPLOT I DAWN I LOW MONTH AND AND	Ciuny, Va'encienne and other Laces; Insert- ings, Edgings Flouncings and Bands, Handker chiefs, Vells, Collars, Sleeves, etc The above are offered for sale CHHAP, and in The above are offered for sale CHHAP.	CARPETINGS! CARPETINGS
	BLEASTADT'S LAST WORK—"STORM IN THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS"-now on ex- hibition by permission of the Artist. for the Benefit of the "Lincon Instimion and soldiers' and Salors" Orphan Boys' Bene." at WENDERUTH, TAYLOR & BROWN'S, Nos SI2 and 914 CHE-NUT Street, for one month-only. Open from 16 A. M. to 10 P. M.	The above are offered for sa.e CHHAP, and in Figreat VARIETY. LADIES WOULD DO WELL TO EXAMINE.	AT RETAIL.
	Season Ticket, \$1.60 Single Ticket, 25 cents. [4 21 1m	JANNJS LORSADD FOI 'ON	MCCALLUMS, CREASE & SLOAN
	COMPANY, No. 1003 South BROAD Street, Philadeiphia. The proprietors of the shares who have neglected to	628 H O P K I N S' HOOP-SKIRT Manufactory, No. 628 A BCH Street, Above 5 lixth street, Philadelphia. Wholesale and Retail.	The second state of the second second second
	pay the sum duly assessed thereon (TWENTY CANTS) by the action of the Board of Directors in pursuance of the terms of the Charter of this Company, are hereby requested to take notice that a sufficient number of shares to pay all assessments, with necessary and incl- dental charges thereon. will be sold at public auction at the office of the Company, on TUE-SDAY.June 5, at 12 M. 5 14 18t H. M. HUNSICKER, Treasur.r.	Our assoriment embraces all the new and desirable styles and sizes, of every length and size walst for Ladies, Misses, and Children. Those of "OUR OWN MAKE" are superior in finish and durability to any other Skiris made, and warranted to give satisfaction.	No. 519 CHESNUT Street,
	dental charges thereon. will be sold at public auction at the office of the Company, on IUESDAY June 5, at 12 M. 5 14 18t H. M. HUNSICKER, Treasur r.	and durabinity to any other Skiris made, and warranted to give satisfaction Skiris made to order, altered, and repaired. 245	(OPPOSITE INDEFENDENCE HALL), NOW OFFER THEIE EXTENSIVE STOCK
	PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COM- PANY. TREASURRE'S DRPARTMENT, } PHILADELPHIA May 2 1806 }	WATCHES AND JEWELRY,	OF
	NOTICE TO STOCKHOLLELRS, - The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi annual dividend or FIVE FER CENT. on the capital stock of the Com- pany, clea of National and state taxes, payable on and after May 30, 1866.	LEWIS LADOMUS,	FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
	Blank powers of attorney or collecting dividends can be had at the office of the Company, No. 2388, THIRD Street. THOMAS T. FIRTH.	DIAMOND DEALER & JEWELER, WATCHES, JEWELEY & SHAVER WARE, WATCHES and JEWELEY REPAIRED.	CARPETINGS,
	PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILBOAD COMPANY Office No. 227 South	802 Chestnut St., Phila.	AT REDUCED PRICES
	Notice is hereby given to the Stockho ders of this	Owing to the decline of Gold, has made a great duction in price of his large and we'l assorted stock o	[425 1mrp
	In Stock of Cash, under the resolution of the Board of lith Lecember, 1865, will cease on and after the Sist of May, 1866, and that such Stockholders as ao not demand their Dividend to be paid to them in Stock on or before that day, will be thereafter entitled to receive it in Cash only and the store of the store of the store of the store of the store only of the store of the store of the store of the store of the store of the store of the sto	Diamonds, Watches,	MATTING WAREHOUSE
	DATE DATON S. DRADFORD, Treasurer.	Jewelry,	
l	Haimless reliable in tantaneous. The only perfect	Silverware, Etc. The public are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.	MCCALLUMS, CREASE & SLOAN
	to nature, b ack or brown GENUINE IS SIGNED WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR ALSO, Regenerating Extract of Millifleurs restores, preserves and beautifies the hair, prevents baidness. Sold by all Druggists. Factory No. 81 BARCLAY Et. N. Y. 335	Frank and the second se	No. 509 CHESNUT Street,
	DININGROOM _F LAFFMENED	WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.	(OPFOSITE IN EPENDENCE HALL)
	CARTER'S Aliey, would respectfully inform the Public generally that he has leit nothing undone to make this place comfortable in every respect for the accom- modation of guests. He has opened a large and com- modious Dining-Room in the second story. His SIDE BOARD is intrisited with ERANDIES, WINES, WHISEY, Fice METPEPHOR PRANTING	MUSICAL BOXES.	HAVE JUST RECEIVED
	JEST PUBLISHED	A full assortment of above goods constantly on hand at moderate prices-the Musical Boxes playing from 2 to 10 beautiful Airs,	ONE THOUSAND ROLLS
	by the Physicians of the NEW YORK MUSEUM, the Nine tieth Edition of their FOUE LECTURES.	FARR & BROTHER, Importers, No, 524 CHESNUT STREET,	FRESH
	entitied— PHILOSOFHY OF MARRIAGE. To be had iree, for your stamps by addressing Secre- tary New York Museum of Anatomy. 7175 No. 618 BRQADWAY, New York.	TO OUR PATRONS AND THE PUBLIC	CANTON MATTING.
	THE OLDEST AND LARGEST	We are offering our stock o. WATCHES,	ALEO,
	SADDLE AND HARNESS	JEWELRY, AND SILVERWARE,	TWO HUNDRED BOLLS
	MANUVACTURING ESTABLISHMENT IN THE COUNTRY.	AT A DISCOUNT,	CALCUTTA CLCOA MATTING
	LACEY, MEEKER & CO.,	Fully equivalent to the heavy decline in Gold. CLARK & BIDDLE,	All Widths and Styles,
	No. 1216 CHESNUT STREET,	5 22 irp No. 712 CHESNUT Street.	"GLEN ECHO MILLS,"
	OFFER OF THEIR OWN MANUFACTURE: BUGGY HARNESS, from		GERMANIOWN, PA.
	1 IGHT BAROUCHE do	JOHN BRENNAN, DEALER IN	MCCALLUMS, CREASE & SLOAN,
	WAGON AND BELF-AI JUSTING 15:00 to 30 STAGE AND TEAM do	DIAMONDS, FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY Etc. Etc. Etc. 9 205 No. 18 S. EIGETH SI REET, Philada,	Manufacturers, Importers, and Whole sale Dealers in
	GENTS' do do	HENRY HARPER,	CARPETINGS,
	Biushes, Combs, Foaps, Blacking, Ladies' and Gents Traveling and Tourist Bags and Sacks, Lunch Baskets Dress 1g and Shirt Cases, Trunks and Vallass, 296mmp No. 1012 OTHERN TYPE ST	No. 520 ARCH STREET Manufacturer and Dealer in	OIL CLOTHS MATTINGS, Etc.
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	the second	Silver-Plated Ware, AND \$205 Solid Silver-ware.	OFPOSITE THE STATE HOUSE, Philadelphia,
	A. S. ROBINSON, French Plate Looking-Glasses,	ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,	RETAIL DEPARTMENT
l	ENGRAVINGS PAINTINGS, DRAWINGS ETC	WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, MANUFACTURERS,	No. 519 CHESNUT STREET.
ſ	Manufacturer of all kinds of Looking-Glass, Portrait, and Pic-	IMPORTERS,	RESTAURANT
	ture Frames to Order.	AND DEALERS IN	EUROPEAN PLAN.
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imposing as numbers and solemnity could make it, not less than three thousand persons joining in the rites. Side by side with the Rebels lay the Union dead, but nobody had a flower for any of the latter. 'The loyal women of Augusta, including the teachers of the freedmen and many of the colored women, made an attempt to repair this omission. They arranged for a second procession, of which the children in the freedmen's schools were to form the principal portion. Southern chivalry took the alarm at once. The Mayor of Augusta prohibited the demonstration, summoned a large force of police, and barred the gates of the cemetery. The procession o women and children were met at the sates by the armed Rebel police, denied an entrance, and spite of entreaties, were obliged to go home, unable to pay this simple and touching tribute of respect to the Union dead. That is Southern chivalry, magnanimity, and loyalty, all joined in one.

It is humiliating to be obliged to add that the rejusal of the Rebel Mayor to allow the Union graves to be garlanded with flowers, was sus-tained by two Union officers—by General Bran-nan, commanding the District, and by General Tillson, who is Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau for Georg a ! These two officials united in attempting to restrain the slight tribute of respect to their former comrades, on the ground that it would create ill feeling between the whites and the blacks! It would be charitable to disbelieve them capable of such an act, but both the Rebel and the loyal accounts agree on this point, and deneral Brannan even regretting that he had no troops at hand to prevent the demonstration by force. While such officers command at the South, what reason is there to hope that the bitterness and haired shown by the Robels will be softened? What right have we to demand that the Rebels shall respect a flag which Union Generals combine to insult?

The Administration, Congress, General Grant, and the Next Presidency.

From the Herald.

There is a hitch between Congress and the Administration. Reconstruction is the difficulty. The President has adopted his plan, which is denounced by Congress, and Congress has proclaimed its plan, which is opposed by the President. There is an "irrepressible conflict" between the two departments, and yet the reconstruction scheme of Congress in all its essential features is but a rehash of the scaenie of the Administration

After sitting for five months upon a nest full of all sorts of reconstruction eggs, good and bad, white, black, blue, and specaled, the Joint Committee of Fiteen have hatched out the small brood of chickens over which the Senate is now clucking. And what are they? They embrace a Constitutional amendment declaring, first, in behalf of all citizens of all races the equal protection of the laws. This is a super-fluous safeguard, or the Civil Rights bill is a mous sategoind, of the Civil Rights bill is a mockery. Secondly, where suffrage is restricted on account of race or color the chumeration of the people for Congressional representation shall be proportionately reduced. This is, sub-stantially, the amendment suggested months ago by President Johnson. Thirdly, that neither the United States now any Second the United States nor any State shall pay or assume any debts of the Rebellion, nor any claim for emancipated slaves. All this has been provided for in the actual reorganization of the late Rebel States under the President's of the late Rebel States under the President's instructions. The plan of Congress, by bill, further provides to exclude from all Federal offices certain classes of leading and active par-ticipants in the Rebellion, a provision which is also based upon the administration policy. Thus far, then, the plan of Congress is but a clumsy revamping and half-soling of the Presi-dent's plan. The point of divergence is the third section of the toint committees amend-

third section of the joint committee's amend-ment, which proposes to distranchise till the 4th of July, 1870, all persons concerned in giving voluntary aid and comfort to the late Re-

is a case in point; and the coolness with which it dodges the issue, while charging that General Hampton is evading it, is refreshing to contemplate. The substance of General Sherman's charge is that cotton was fired in the streets of Columbia by Hampton's order; and that the flames from the burning cotton, so fired, communicated to the adjoining buildings, and so produced the conflagration which desiroyed the town.

Now, General Hampton says, in replying to this charge, "I deny emphatically that any cot-ton was fired in Columbia by my order." And the Tribune calls this "evading" the charge. What would the Tribune have? The question is not as to General Hampton's wishes or inten-tions, but as to his acts. It is a matter of no sort of consequence whether General Hampton ordered the cotton to be burned or not, unless t can be shown that the cotton was so burned. But General Hampton went still further in his statement. He admitted having once given an order for burning the cotton, but stated that he had countermanded it, at the instance of General beau ezard, and that, consequently, it was nover executed. If the issue is not fairly and squarely met, then there never yet has been an sue fairly made up. Columbia was burned not by means of cotton

bales, but by means of balls of yarn, steeped in turpentine and other combustibles, which were set on fire and thrown into private dwellings all over the city. And it was Federal soldiers who cut the hose attached to the fire engines and prevented any successful attempt to extinguish the flames. As for the explosion at the depot of the South Catolina Railroad, that was the result of an accident. The building was tull of stores of every description, which were abandoned to the populace when the Confederate troops commenced evacuating the town, and a spark from the pipe of a careless forager falling upon a box of cartridges, the top of which had been wrenched off, produced the catastrophe. It is amusing to see the squirming of the

radical press on this subject. Its editors affected, at first, to see nothing atrocious in the burning of Columbia and its attendant horrors, and were rather inclined to make merry over the calamities of "the Rebeis," But now that public opinion has emphatically condemned the act, they are making a despe rate effort to east the odium of it upon Gene-ral Hampton. How desperate the effort is, may be interred from the character of the evidence on which they rely to sustain their absurd charges. The *Tribune* concludes its article by the question:—"If it was right for the Rebels to burn, why would it have been wrong for Sherman?" The answer is simple. Columbia belonged to the Confederates and did not belong to General Sherman. The burning of Moscow immortalized Rostopchin; but it French soldiers had done the deed it would have been infamy tor Bonaparte.

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