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EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPIUS.

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Germany and Italy. From the Tribune.

.It is a singular illustration of the moral character of modern diplomacy that each of the three great powers which are now in Europe on the brink of war officially declares that she is arming only for defense, having no intention whatever to make an aggressive movement, and that, nevertheless, all Europe continues to believe war certain and inevitable. In addition to Austria and Prussia, which had previously made this declaration, the Government of Italy has now notified that of France that she engages not to attack Austria.

If the three Governments had that faith in their mutual assurances which three individuals of sterling integrity would generally be expected to have in similar relations, there is no reason why they should not now hasten to and a dis-armament which is extremely expensive, and theatens at least two of them with a national bankruptcy. But they not only do not disarm. but are pashing forward the mobilization of all their available troops with the atmost possible speed. Prussia is said to have mobilized her entire army, with the exception of one army corps; Ausiria, likewise, has put her whole army apon a war footing, and Italy has under arms nearly 400,000 men. This, of course, does not encourage the hope of peace, but induces the organs of public opinion everywhere to believe in the immediate opening of hostiluties. The belief in the imminence of war has of late been steadily gaining strength, and leading papers in every European country expressed the opinion that the beginning of hostiliuse was no longer a

that the beginning of nostinuos was no longer a question of weeks, but of days and hours. The responsibility of applying the match to the immense amount of combustible material which for many years has been accumulated in Europe must devolve upon Italy. Austria, how-ever much provoked, will shrink from being the first to draw the space ion she knows how year first to draw the sword, for she knows how vast interests are at stake and how fatal a blow an unsuccessful war might be to her. The warlike aidor of Bismark, however eager to risk a great war for carrying through the supposed mission of Prussia to swallow up the small States of northern and central Germany, has been sufficiently cooled off by the manifestations of public opinion throughout Germany, and by the attitude of the other European powers, not to take at present the decisive step and to pass the Rubleon. If Austria and Prossia alone were involved, the difference would at present much more likely to give rise to a diplomatic than to a real war. It is Italy, therefore, which must decide the

question whether Europe shall have war or peace. And from Italy we only hear one voice, and that voice is for war. The Government, the Parliament, the people, all believe that the moment when Venetia can be liberated and the union of Italy can be consummated has at length come, and that if it is allowed to pass now, many years will elapse before an equally favorable juncture of circumstances will return. The whole people have, therefore, been aroused Garibaldi reappears again upon the stage of political life. A complete understanding is said to have been arrived at between him and the Italian Government, and the old hero again addresses himself to the patriotism of his countrymen, who, in 1859, achieved great deeds under his leadership. The response to this appeal has been hearty and unanimous.

No one can doubt the desire of the Italian Government to place itself at the head of this popu-lar movement, but it has been compelled to yield so far to the pressure which diplomatic influence has brought to bear upon it, as to engage, with great hesitation and reluctance, not to attack Austria. This declaration is likely to retard somewhat the opening of war, but by no means to prevent it. The people press for-ward, and the Government may be unable to in a manner that will be decisive. All remem-ber with what unanimity the recepte approved the restoration policy of the President during the political campaign last year. The techng was so universal in all the North-ern states that the conventions of both parties bound it preserves to get store president States, and who has given his best years to the study of legal and constitutional questions, was a strenuous adherent of the State Rights while a strendous address of the Conte digits theory, the reasons in support of it must, though sophistical, be specious enough to extenuate the error of those whom Chief Justice Chase may be called to try. This topic could be handled with creat effect before a Southern jury. If the Chief-Justice himself was for years a State tound it necessary to pass strong resolutions en-dorsing Mr. Johnson's Administration, as their only hope of success at the poils. The very men who are now assailing him the loudest in Con-Rights man; if, when Governor of Ohio, he was ready and eager to dare a conflict with the general Government in opposition to a Federal law, and in resistance to Federal officers, no theory consistent with as uprightness could gress were foremost in their laudations when they were before the people for favors. No sooner did they take their seats in Congress than they commenced a conspiracy to defeat the mea-sures of the Administration which they piedged themselves to support. They have resorted to all manner of revolutionary schemes to trustrate make the same thing a henious crime in others. He may, indeed, have been in error, and have recanted; but his example proves that the error the restoration of the country, and but for the determination, patriotism, and unswerving hon-esty of Andrew Johnson, we should have been plunged, ere this, into a war of races, more heree they the structule for a war of races, more heree is such as an honest man may entertain, and such as a public officer, thinking himself loyal,

The trial of Mr. Davis by a judge of Mr. Chase's antecedents will have no great tendency either to explode the State Rights theory, or to render armed oppeation to the Federal Government odious. The meaned between the federal for the first state than the struggle from which we have just emerged. One of the first movements on the organization of Congress was to appoint a revolutionary odious. The personal obstacle to Chief-Justice Chase's presiding in the treason trial cannot be committee, a Central Directory, which has bid defiance, to public sentiment. This committee, more fitly expressed than in the language of Scripture:—"Therefore thou art inexcusable. O man that judgest; for wherein thou judgest anthis despotic cabal of revolutionists, have labored, not to see how the country could be reconstructed, but to see how long they could other, thou condemnest thyselt; for thou that judgest doest the same things," To perceive how closely this applies to the Chief Justice, as related to the Davis trial, it is only necessary to postpone a settlement of our internal difficulties. One scheme after another has been brought forward for this purpose, and what is still more remarkable, although a large majority of the lower house have been opposed to these pro-jects, yet they have always passed that body by attend to the evidence of his former adherence to the Southern doctrine.

to the Southern doctrine. The Cincinnati Commercial says, in the article we copy, that Mr. Chase "advised President Lincoln to let the slave States go, rather than resort to aimed coercion, which was in viola-tion of the State Rights theory he had preached all his life, from the case of Jones vs. Van Zandt, in McLean's reports, in 1842, to the celebrated Oberlin fugitive slave rescue cases or porde a decisive vote. This is brought about by the narrow, contracted party tactics of the different barcions, who think more of some little party The pretended conservative Republicans make a great noise during the discussion, and are loud in their professions of approval of the Administration; but the moment that they Oberlin fugitive slave rescue cases, ex parte Rushnell, ex parte Langston, in 1859, reported in are brought to the test of a vote they swallow all that they have said and vote for the most extreme measures against the President. Nor Ninth Ohio State Reports, when, as Governor of Ohio, through the Attorney-General, C. P. Wolcott, he prosecuted a writ of habe as corpus to reare the Democrats any better. They so shape their course on every question, and so com-pletely play into the sands of the Jacobin fac-tion, that they force the adoption of all the schemes of the revolutionists. The result is, ease prisoners, convicted of a violation of the Fusitive Slave law, from the Cleveland jail, and openly declared that he would sustain by force the decision of the Supreme Court of Obio against that of the Supreme Court of the United States, even it it resulted in a collision with the General Government-the full-blown Calhoun doctrine of nullification." The reader who will consult the article will

schemes of the revolutionists. The result is, that the President on every important ques-tion is left without a friend or a single sup-porter in that body. To all intents and pur-poses he is tighting his battles alone. He is, nowever, sustained by the great mass of the people, and single-banded he stands battling for their cause, with Congress and his Cabinet sgainst him. Talk about Tylerizing Johnson! He is in a worse position, so far as support in Congress and his Cabinet is concerned, than Tyler ever was. Tyler always had seven man find this statement supported by conclusive documentary proofs. While the fugitive cases were pending, Governor Chase made a speech in Cleveland, in which he used this languaze:-"I will say, what I have frequently said before, that as long as the State of Ohio remains a sourcements and so long as I am Chief Execution Tyler ever was. Tyler always had seven men sovereignty, and so long as I am Chief Execu-tive, the process of her courts shall be executed. The process of the United States courts must not be slighted or resisted, but so long as I re-present the sovereignty of our State, I will see to support nim, headed by the fussy Henry A. Wise; but Johnson has only pretenses and promises in debate, with direct stabs in the votes. But while Johnson is weaker in Congress than Tyler, his enemies must not flatter themthat the process of our State courts shall not be interfered with, but shall be fully enforced. * * selves that they are going to triumph over him. He has what Tyler never had-scrength with When I am called upon to act, I will act." This the people, patriotism and honesty such as no Executive possessed since the days of Jackson. was spoken to an exclued meeting, at which in-flammatery harangues were made by Giddings and others, advocating the tearing down of the prison walls and the forcible release of the pri-That President Johnson has in reality no sup-port from any of the factions in Congress is shown by the vote in the House on the question of negro suffrage in the District of Columbia, and more recently on the reconstruction pro-gramme reported by the Central Directory. oners. When Chief Justice Swan concurred with a malerity of the court in pronouncing the Federal law constitutional, Governor Chase exerted his influence to prevent his renomination, and succeeded in displacing him from the bench. To the copious array of facts presented by the Had the conservative Republicans possessed any nerve, seli-respect, manhood, or common sense, they could have detented both of these odious schemes. Both of those projects tend to Cincinnati *commercial* we will add a few con-firmatory specimens, taken chiefy from Mr. Chase's utterances in the United States Senate, where be consistently advocated the State Sovereignty view. In February, 1855, there was increase our present difficulties, and instead of aiding in adjusting our internal affairs only add tuel to the nre. The Democratic faction is just as imbecile. In both of these instances the Democrats adopted a system of factics which introduced a bill for the protection of officers employed in the execution of the Federal laws. aided Stevens and his followers in carrying out The necessity for the bill was explained, by its introducer, to have arisen out of resistance, by State authority, to the execution of the Fugitive Take the whole Congress together, there is not one member who has not shown by his record that he cares more about the election of some Slave law; marshals and their assistants being, in many cases, subject to heavy damages by town constable by a party vote taan for the pacification of the country. They are con-stantly heaping abuse upon the President, and State laws. Senator Chase les the opposition to that bill. In the course of his speech he said:-"Sir, this is a bill for the overthrow of State vilifying him in every possible form. Here we have a President with greater ability and Rights. It is a bill to establish a great central, consolidated general Government." more honesty than any man who has occupied the Chief Magistrate's chair since Jackson; yet they denounce him more bitterly than they "Sir, there was once a Senator from South Carolina on this floor too clearfrom sighted not to perceive that the enact-1 fug ive slave act w cilable with that theory of State R ghts which he, in common with South Carolina's greatest statesmen, professed to believe in, and too noble and ingenious to deny the inconsistency." After long State Rights extract, Mr. Chase said :-"Sir, the Senator from South Carolina spoke in spirit worthy of South Carolina. A slaveholder and a defender of slavery, he would neither conceal bis real opinion, nor ask for any advantage for his section or his class at the exense of a violated Constitution. Would that a like spirit had controlled other Senators who have represented State Rights constituents, and roless State Rights doctrines." In 1850, in reply o Senator Butler, Mr. Chase said :-- "I have cer ainly answered the Senator, very distinctly and candidly. I said that I knew of no remedy in ease of the refusal of a State to perform itsstipu-Here the doctrine that the Federal lations." Government has no authority to coerce a State explicitly avowed. In 1850, in connection Was with an abolition memorial from Verment, Mr. CLase spoke of "the memorials of sovereign and again and again, many times over. States. spoke of the Union as "this Confederacy"-forms t expression quite after the Calhoun pattern. In Mr. Vallandigham's argument, as counsel in one of the Ohio lugitive rescue cases, in 1857, we ind him saying, in reply to Mr. Wolcott, Gov-ernor Chase's agent:-"And I tell Mr. Attorney-General, and through him the Executive of the State, whose vain defiance he has this day borne to this presence, that it is not to be awed by threats," etc. In another part of Mr. Vallandigham's reply to Governor Chase's repre-sentative, we und him saying:-"I agree heartily with the State Rights doctrines which the Attorney-General with so much ability has adve cated;" showing that Governor Chase's agent whose argument he assisted in preparing, based his resistance to he Fugitive Slave law, and his threats of force, on the doctrine of State Rights. Now, considering that Mr. Davis' defense against the charge of treason will probably rest on the very principle so boldly maintained by Mr. Chase, the Chief Justice's antecedents will Mr. Chase, the Chief Justice's antecedence whi greatly diminish the weight of any charge he may make to the jury against that principle. However clearly he may refute it, he will not be very likely to convince the jury that if one man who held and acted on it is properly promoted to the highest judicial honor, another man for the same thing deserves nothing short of an infamous death on the gallows. The jury cannot render a verdict against the soner without, at the same time, convicting the udge.

HILADELPHIA, FRIDAY,	MAY 18, 1866.	The second second second
SPECIAL NOTICES.	DRY GOODS.	CARPETINGS, 40
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The Books for Sub cription are now open. For a prospectus giving uil p-rilculars, or to secure one or more of these " ofigina interesta," address at once or	AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS,	The second second second second second second
apply to [4 15 im DUNCAN M. MITCHESON, N. E. cor. FOURTH and WALNUT Streets, Philada.	PLAIN AND FANCY BUTTONS, COTTON TRIMMINGS,	No. 904
TO THE SOLDIERS OF PENNSYL-	BLACK AND COLORED GALLOONS CLUNY LACES, BELTINGS,	CHESNUT STREET.
HARDISTUDIO, May 1. 1846. In obedience to authority vessed in me by a resolu- tion adopted by the Convention of Soldiera. As d in this city on the eighth day of March 1866 I do hereby re- quest the honorabit discharged soldiers of Pennsyl- vania to meet in their respective Legislative Districts and alter the honorabit discharged soldiers.	GUIPURE LACES. BALMORAL TRIMMINGS, GIMPS AND ORNAMENTS,	3-4. 7-8, 4-4, 5-4, 6-4,
quest the honorably discharged soldiers of Pennsyl- vania to meet in their respective Legislative Districts and elect Pelegates, not exceeding five in number to	COLORED VELVET HIBBONS HEAD NETS, ETC.	WHITE, RED, AND FANCE
and elect Delegates, not exceeding five in number to represent their district in a Soldiers' Convention, to be beld in the city of Fluxburg, on TUESDAY, the flith of June next, at 10 o'clock A.M. Where any Representative district comprises more	SMALL WARES AND ZEPHYR WORSTED.	CANTON MATTINGS.
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Citizens who have borne arms in defanse of the nation acainst treason bave especial interest in the purposes of this Convenion, and it is desirable that as tull a repre- sentation of the brave defenders of the country as pos-	Our prices are reduced to the very lowest Gold rates. \$292mrp	No. 904
eible should be secured on this occasion J. F. HARTRANFT, Late Brevet Major-General U.S.A. Papers favorable to the cause will please publish the	DREIFUSS & BELSINGER,	CHESNUT STREET.
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BIERSTADT'S LAST WORKSTORM	GABRIELLE SKIRTS. The newest, most desirable, and stylish Skirts now worn.	500 PIECES
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The proprietors of the shares who have neglected to pay the sum daty assessed increan (TWE) TY CSNTS), by the action of the Board or Directors in pursuance of	oppens at low phices,	No. 904
requested to take notice that a sufficient number of shares to pay all assessments, with necessary and moi- dental characes thereon, will be sold at public auction at the office of the company, on IUE-DAY, June 5, at 12 M, 5 14 18t H M. HUNSICKEB. Treasurer.	2000 PIECES WHITE GOODS,	CHESNUT STREET.
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PhilaDELPHIA April 28 1866. Notice is hereby given to the Stockho ders of this	Wholesale and Retail. Our assortment embraces all the new and desirable styles and sizes, or every length and size waist for Ladies, Misses, and Children.	No. 519 CHESNUT Street,
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to accompany their patients, as he has no scores in his practice. Artificial eyes inserted without pain No charge made for examination. 10 5	No. 201 NORTH FOURTH STREET, 4163mj N. E. CORNER OF BACE.	The choicest Liquors always on hand. No. 543 CHESNUT STRRET. \$ 10 3m BENRY BECKER Manages
(and the second second second second second		A STATE STATE STATES

make to the pressure a determined resistance if circumstances continue favorable.

The French Government has, at length, been prevailed upon to express somewhat more fully its present position relative to the threatened war. The speech of Minister Rouher is more emphatic in its deprecation of war; it explicitly makes Italy responsible for the consequences which a war begun by her may involve; it assures Europe in stronger terms than former declarations of the determination of France to remain neutral; but, finally, it winds up with reserving for France "liberty of action," which more than neutralizes all the other promises.

Mr. Stanton's Position.

From the Times.

The newspapers are raising a great hue and cry over Mr. Stanton's declaration, made in Cabinet meeting, that he is opposed to the Congressional Committee's plan of reconstruction, and in favor of the general principles held on this subject by the President. The only reason for any surprise on this point lies in the extent to which Mr. Stanton's views had been misrepresented by parties eager to secure for their own schemes the prestige of his reputation

Those tamiliar with the political history of the past three or four years are well aware that, from its very inception during Mr. Lincoln's administration, Mr. Stanton favored what is now styled the President's plan of restoring the States lately in rebeliion to their former relations to the Federal Government.

Indeed, Mr. Seward and Mr. Stanton together were, unless we are misinformed, the first who suggested to President Lincoln the appointment of Andrew Johnson as Military or Provisional Governor of Tennessee, for the express purpose of taking the initial step towards carrying out this policy of restoration. It was even then foreseen that whenever the war should end some plan must be adopted for setting in motion the wheels of government in States where they had been arrested by the Rebellion, and after a full and thorough examination it was decided that the agency of Provisional Governors was the best that could be devised, Mr. Johnson was possessed very thoroughly of the metives and general views which led to his appointment, and entered very heartily into them, as did also the President and his associates in the Government.

Mr. Stanton, since his connection with the Administration, has never been, in any strict sense, a *politician*. The overwhelming duties of his department have engressed his time and attention, and in his devotion to them, he has been more than willing to leave to others the general guidance of political affairs. But he has never hesitated to express his opinion that the policy of restoration then adopted, and since then steadily and resolutely pursued by President Johnson, was the only one which could be carried into practical effect with any chance of positive and beneficent results. Mr. Stanton's splendid services and successes in carrying th country through the war very justly give to his opinions on all public questions very great weight with the country at large; and it has never been doubtful, at any time, that the President's views had his warm support.

President Johnson, the Cabinet, and Congress.

From the Herald.

b The daily developments at the National Capital not only conclusively prove the utter demoralization of the present Congress, but also that the radicals are becoming more bitter and severe in their denanciations of the Executive. This fact has become so apparent that the public have become disgusted with their silly actions, have lost all interest in the proceedings of Congress, and are now only waiting for an opportunity to record their verdict at the polls | enough

would the most arrant knave. Van Buren, Polk, Pierce, and Buchanan were mere intriguing politicians compared with him. These men possessed none of those statesmanlike qualities exhibited by Andrew Johnson, nor any of those points of greatness which he has shown since he assumed the duties of the Executive of the nation. Yet none of these facts shield him from the wholesale vituperation of the present revolutionary and demoralized Congress, whose only thought has been, from the first to the last, ow they can perpetuate their own power. With Congress made up of such elements, what else can we expect than that they would oppose all practical measures for the benefit of the countay? The best compliment that the President can have is their constant abuse and vilification. Under these circumstances it is the duty of the President, not only to himself but to the country and the people, to boldly meet every question. We doubt if he has a single friend even in his Cabinet. They all have their private

their schemes.

technicality than they do of their country.

ends to subserve, and they oppose him at every opportunity, as is plainly seen by the course of Raymond, the mouthpiece of Seward in Congress. Mr. Johnson must take the bull by the horns, and remove every member of his Cabinet from the highest to the lowest. This he should do without a moment's delay, and fill their places with such men as Generals Sherman and Steedman and Admiral Farragut. Let it be a Cabinet of military and naval heroes. Were it not for our million of soldiers who have fought our battles, we would now have no offices to fill Let them, then, be rewarded, and the Cabinet is the place to commence; from that down through all the subordinate offices throughout the coun try. This will inaugurate a new epoch, and force the drivelling revolutionists who are now dis gracing the country in Congress into the retirement which they justly merit.

Chief Justice Chase a State Rights Man-Awkwardness of his Position in Respect to the Treason Trials. From the World.

We copy from the Cincinnati Commercial an interesting recital, proving, by the clearest evidence, that Mr. Chase, when Governor of Ohio, resisted the execution of the Fugitive Slave act on State Rights grounds, and that he was not only prepared, but that he endeavored to precipitate an armed collision with the Federal Goverrment. The facts stated in the article which we copy have incited us to investigate Mr. Chase's record on the State Rights question in such documents as happen to be within easy reach, and we find so much corroborative evidence as to justify the assertion that few of our public men have adhered to that decried docrine with more tenacity than the present Chief Justice. It is not surprising, therefore, that he has evinced so persistent a reluctance to preside at the trial of Jefferson Davis.

Before commenting on the article from the Cincinnati Commercial, or producing any of the confirmatory evidence which a basty search has enabled us to find, we will explain the bearing of Mr. Chase's record on the impending trial. If the facts had only a biographical interest they would be worth no prominence. But if they are relevant to the most important State trial ever likely to occur in this country, the space we devote to them will not, perhaps, be wasted.

Let no one suspect us of the absurdity of trying to maintain that Chief Justice Chase is bound, in the exercise of his indicial funcbound, in the exercise of his judicial func-tions, by his former opinions on constitu-tional questions. If he has come to see the fallacy of arguments by which he was once convinced, it is entirely proper that those arguments should have no fur-ther hold upon his mind. But the fact that he once thought them solid, nevertheless extenuates, if it does not quite absolve, the culpability of others who have also yielded to their apparent force. It a man with inteliect to be Chief Justice of the United

