EVENING TELEGRAPH, PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, JUNE 28, 1866. THE DAILY

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JCURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The Failure of (Sir Morton) Peto & Betts -Railroad Projects in This Country. From the Herald.

The developments made at the meeting of the creditors of Messrs, Peto & Betts, held in London on the 8th inst., furnish some very interesting facts in regard to that firm. The recent visit of Sir Morton Peto to this country, the interest which he appeared to take in the construction of railroads, and especially his efforts to extend the Atlantic and Great Western to the Atlantic seaboard, created no little curiosity and sympathy for him among our people. Many wondered at the time why he became so active just then and maniceted such willingness to engage in further railroad enterprises in the United States. Sir Morion Peto's agents here were given the credit of securing the visit of their capitalist, which was to bring about great But from the facts brought to light at results. the meeting of the creditors, and the debates in Parliament upon the liabilities of companies, it would appear that both Sir Morton Peto and his agents had a far officrent object in their visit to this country than was generally supposed at the time

It will be remembered that the effort of Peto's party to make an arrangement with the Erie Bairoad Company that would secure the operation of that road for the interest of the Atlantic and Great Western failed. Thereupon they turned their attention to a route between the Eric and that of the Pennsylvania Central. No goniations were made and a contract entered into for the purchase of what is known as the Catawissa Road, in Pennsylvania, which, with the construction of intersecting haks, could, with an arrangement with one of the New Jersey railroads-the Morris and Essex-secure a complete line under one management from New York to St, Louis. Not only would the route be under one management, but it would be considerably shorter than any other line from the Atlantic to St. Louis.

The preliminary arrangements were all made and the contracts entered into. This accomplished, Sir Morton Peto returned to Europe confident that he had performed a great feat. and, as the developments now seem to indicate, removed all danger of a financial disaster to his firm, which seems to have been in a precarious condition even at that date. This new and shorter line to the scaboard was, as it now ap-pears, to furnish the basis for another issue of bonds through which the firm of Peto & Betts would be able to remove all their embarrass ments and carry through all their other projects without being obliged to succumb to the first stringency in monetary affairs. This seems to have been the great object of this movement.

The nnal success of the middle route, as con-templated by Sir Morton Peto and those connected with the Adantic and Great Western Road, would prove a serious blow to all the other trunk lines from this city to the West, including both the New York Central and Erie, also the Pennsylvania Central, which has become about as great a monopoly in Penasylvania as the Camden and Ambry has in New Jersey. sooner was the fact known to the managers of these lines that the uccotiations had been completed, than legal proceedings were instituted to prevent the final consummation of the sale of the roads in Pennsylvania. By the time that Sir Morton reached London the whole thing was brought into the courts, and the influence of the Pennsylvania Central Company in the courts of that State secured an injunction which effectually put an end to the new middle route. Following this a bill was introduced in the Pennsylvania Legislature, giving to the Central Company a perpetual right lay tracts and construct roads in any portion of that State which they night deem expedient, and prohibiting any other company from constructing a road over or across the route which the Central Company might survey and file maps of. It was not necessary for that exclusive right, but merely to survey and locate. This measure was pushed through the Legisla ture, and thus Sir Morton Peto and his party found themselves checkmated, both in the courts and Legislature. All his efforts to secure a new basis for capital in this country failed, and the result at last has been the collapse o the firm of Peto & Betts-the very thing that the visit to this country was made to prevent. Such are some of the curious developments in London finances, as well as the influence which railroad corporations are exercising upon the judicial decisions and legislative enactments in this country.

such as the loss of a great baile or two, it would be safe to predict a speedy peace bailed on her hum diating retreat from the conflict, and the overthrow and retirement of Bi mark. Her population and the raw material of her army are far superior to those of Austria. There is probably no army in the world, not even our owr, which can show in its ranks so many educated and intelligent men; and no army which has a more intelligent or better educated people to draw upon for recruits. There is no i mit to the devotion and sacrifices of which such a people would be capable, if a crists were to come which really kindled their enthusiasm. Were Bismark a popular leader, he would have a nation at his back with which he might chalenge the whole continent to the field.

But is not a popular leader, and no war brought on and conducted by him is likely to ommand the popular support, much less excite the popular enthustasm. He is either pro-toundly hated or profoundly distrusted by all that portion of the Prussian people in whom the national pride and national plucs most abound. Therefore, the present contest meets most decided opposition. The Landwchr has been dragged rather than marched to the field: the opening of the struggle seems, as well as we can judge, to be awaited by the pub-lic either with horror or foreboding and we hear nothing of any enthusiasm even on the part of the regular army. The drawing blood, especially should the outbreak of hostili-tics be marked by any successes, however trifling, may bring about a great change.

Should there be early successes so great as to hold out a near prospect of what is now only en in troubled dreams-the destruction of the whole tribe of princelings, and the consolidation of the German people into one great State-there is little question that the Prussians would fling themselves into the struggle with an ardor which nothing could withstand, before which Austria would surely go down, and we should witness the appearance on the political scene of a power whose magnitude and real strength would certainly alter the whole com-plexion of European politics, and give a new "German unity" has presented itself to our

minds to long as a mere vision babbled of by orators, or mused over by professors, that few preigners have ever taken the trouble to think what it would really mean. It would mean, however, the sudden creation of an empire containing a population of over sixty millious-that is, it would be numerically the equal of Russia, But these sixty millions would be, unlike the population of Russia, of one race; they would include, perhaps, the most learned, pullent, in dustrious, civilized people on the face of the globe, which has attained the highest distinction in arts, in science, in arms, in literature, in everything, in short, but in politics, occupying the most lettle of the lavored portion of the European con inent, and which would be capable maintaining with case a million of men in arms within a week's easy march of Paris. It will be easily seen by anybody who seriously considers the meaning of these facts that the creation of a real German State, whether empire or republic, ould revolutionize European politics.

It would launch an tunnense population on a career of extraordinary progress; it would con-sign France and England to the rank of secondrate powers. It would reduce Russia to comparative insignificance, and deprive her of most of her influence in European affairs, and even in Turkish affairs, and force her to find vent for her energy more and more in expansion eastward. Whether in such an event the House of Hapsburg could settle down on the Privcipalities of Servia and Buigaria, and protract an enteebled and somewhat inglorious existence, far removed from the scenes of its past greatness, may be doubted. But it is every day clearer and clearer that a royal house which has no nation at its back must soon cease to be a reigning house and that the spectacle of kings existing for their own sakes is one which Europe will not much longer tolerate.

In case the Prussians succeed, it is of course possible that Louis Napoleon might seek, in the resettlement of the map, for what is called the "rectification" of the French frontier, by the abstraction of the Rhine provinces from Prussia. But this is something to which Prussia, victorious, would, in our opinion, never submit, and which she would be sure to resist successfully, and which, even if imposed upon her alter a deteat, could not prove a permanent arrange-ment. Sixiy millions of Germans united would treat a demand for the annexation of a portion true German o the Fren abourd; and even if Germany should not be and this demand were successfully enunited, forced, the union of Germany is not likely to be sufficiently remote to allow time for absorption. Then there are changes going on in France which it takes close observers to perceive, but which are, nevertheless, exercising a influence on her foreign policy, and which pro-mise, if not checked, to make her, pernaps in our lifetime, as pacific in spirit as England herself. The love of material comfort is increasing amongst the people with extraordinary rapidity, and as it grows the military sp.rit declines. The long freedom from political convulsions, and the free-trade policy of the emptre, have, by giving a great stimulus both to foreign and domestic trade, enlisted a vast body of the population on the side of peace. The horror of war, which was once the reproach of the Paris bourgeoisie, is working lower down amongst the population every day; and the population is not only not increasing, but slightly diminishing, a fresh and striking illustration of the thrit and love of comfort of the whole body of the people; for in this case population, far from pressing too closely on the means of subsistence, is kept down by choice. We may, therefore, fairly count on a longer period of repose, of careful abstinence from interference in foreign quarrels, and a more single handed devotion to the production of wealth than has ever been before witnessed in French history.

It were idle to note that the rights of the blacks-nay, the very facts that they claim and have any rights-are utterly ignored in this call. The Randall call affirms that-

Each State has the undoubled right to prescribe the qualifications of its own electors;

but tails to meet squarely and honestly the prior and vital question- Who constitute the State We know, indeed, precisely what is meant-that the intensely Rebel minority of the people of South Carolina, for instance, shall monopolize all power in that State, and that the invincibly loyal majority shall have no power at all; but this garb is concealed by the bait, and the Rebel minority of the people of Texas who have just consolidated ther power by the election of Throckmorton & Co., are to be recognized by Randall Convention as fully entitled work their wicked will on the large majority whereof the whites have voted for peace and the Union wherever they durst, while the blacks are utterly ignored and suppressed. If the dis tranchised majority of devoted Unionists in sev-eral States were to send delegates to the Johnson Union Convention, they would be simply kicked out-or rather, would be kicked at the door for presuming to offer to go in. Right well do Messrs, Randall & Co. understand this they err only in Imagining that the people will not understand it.

Messrs, Randall & Co. tell us that they affirm and uphold

"The right of each S ate to order and control its own domes to concerns according to its own judg-ment exclusively, subject only to the Constitution," and that any "overthrow of that system" would be "destructive of liberty." They also assert, with regard to suffrage, that

"No external power rightfully can or ought to dictate, control, or influence the free and voluntary action of the State in the exercise of this right."

So far, they are in perfect accord with Vallan digham, Voorhees, Jack Rogers, Uiymer, Ben Harris & Co., and we clearly comprehend them, Not so, when they turn a short corner, and assert that

Slavery is apolished, and neither can nor ought to te re-es ao ishe i in any State or Territory within our jurisdiction."

Why not? You know, Messieurs, that the Rebel States-that is to say, their whites, to whom you restrict political power-never did treely and heartily consent to abolish slavery-that their action in the premises was dictated, controlled, commanded by "external power"and is, of course, according to your proclaimed principles, rightfully invalid and null. The anti-shavery amendment is no part of the Fede ral Constitution, if your principles are sound but an excrescence-in imposition-a product of usurpation preying on helplessness, You know this as well as we do; and you will yet be voting to pay the Rebels for their slaves in order to cure what, according to your programme, is a fatal flaw in the title of the eman cipated to their freedom.

-Let it be distinctly understood on all hands that this Johnson-Randall Convention is a blo aimed with deadly intent at the integrity and ascendancy of the Union party. It means de-feat this fall to Governor Fenton, to General Geary, and to the Upton tickets in Ohio, Indiana, and their sister States. It means the res-toration of the Jerry Blacks and Howell Cobbs to the mastery of our country. As such, it de mands the sternest, most energetic resistance.

The Call for a National Convention. From the World.

We printed on Tuesday a call, issued at Washington, for a National Convention to be held at Philadelphia, on the 14th of August, in which it is proposed that all the States and Territories shall be represented. It is proposed that the Convention shall consist of delegates who support the policy of President Johnson. The call is signed by Messrs. Doolittle, Cowan, Dixon, Hendricks, Nesmith, and five others. The respectability of these names, and their known fidehty to the cause of the Union, challenge for this movement the respectful consideration of patriotic men.

The Times, a lew days ago, recommended a National Convention, to consist of delegates from all the States, with the professed object of "nationalizing the Republican party." This This call does not quite seem to answer to the *Times'* recommendation, which seemed to be addressed

patrons. Out of the large cities, the advertising of the county officers is of some importance to them; but to obtain this they must stand-well mind from the belief that Austria had calculated with their party in their several localities.

For a third party to think of establishing new party organs all over the country would be erosterous. Newspapers have come to require so much capital that they can no longer be extemporized. A third parsy, therefore, it created now, would necessarily be a dumb party; and being unable to address the per ople t could make no figure in the elections. Both the Democratic press and the Republican press will support the candidates of their respective parties; and while the third party would be constantly derided and misrepresented by the Republican newspapers, it would have no means of warding off their assaults. If Fresident Johnson or his friends had any

idea of organizing a new party, they should have commenced at least eight months earlier. Eight or ten months ago, the President stood well in or ten months ago, the President stood well in the estimation of the Republican party, a majority of whom, at that time, deorecated a separation from him. Then none of their papers hed openly attacked him, and few had ceased to sprak of him with respect. But every day that has clapsed since the meeting of Congress has weakened his hold upon the affections of the party, which has now settled into hopeless es-trangement and alienation. While he has slept, the enemy has sown tares. Had a National Convention been called in December, the friends of the President might have had the co-operation of a large portion of the Republican party, and have secured for him many Republican papers which during the winter gradually yielded to the influence of Congress, and have taken an attitude of declared hostility. To wait till nearly the whole Republican party has been detached, embilizered and fully committed against the Preident, and then attempt to form a new party, is like letting seed-time, and even summer pass. and then making a great ado of ploughing and sowing amid the frosts of autumn.

It the President has no faith in this fardy and belated movement, it will do no harm. But it he thinks a new Congress favorable to his policy can now be elected except by the Democratic party, and if, under this illusion, he wastes bis influence in nursing a new and dumb organization, it will be equally unfortunate for him and for the country. He will have thrown away a great opportunity. He will atterwards figure merely as the head of a leeble personal party, instead of being backed by a great and truly national organization, powerful in every State, and embracing a majority of the whole people.

Power of a Court Over the Executive. From the Times.

A question of great importance and interest was recently decided before the Circuit Court in the District of Columbia, one whose result will be felt very far beyond the particular case in which it arose. The case was a suit for libel. It appeared that the plaintiff, Mr. Meisauv, had dealings with the Government in 1864 in furnishing supplies to the Quartermaster's Department. The defendant, Mr. Clephane, as the plaintiff charged, wrote a libellous letter to the War Department impuguing his loyalty, whereupon the Quartermaster's Department was ordered to cease to deal with him, which was done, and he brought this suit to recover damages.

On the trial of the cause a subpona was issued to Secretary Stanton, directing him to appear, and to bring with him the original letter from the files of the Department. This the Secretary, on the advice of the Attorney-General, de clined to do, and thereupon the plaintiff ap plied to the Court to compel the production of he parer.

This application brought up the question iz :-- Whether a court has the power to compel the executive officers of the Government to produce before it papers in possession of the Government because they may have a bearing upon the results of a diligation between private parties. Judge Olin, before whom the cause was being tried, after taking time to consider the question, held that the Court had not the power: that it was manifest that the question, whether it was proper for matter within the private knowledge of the Executive to be made known must be one for the discretion either of the Executive or the Court, and therefore it must clearly be within the discretion of the Execu-tive alone, or clee the Judicial Department of

upon receiving physical aid from several or these gowers; and that resting heiself assured of their seristance, the was in consequence impelled to dictate the terms on which she was alone willing to enter in the lately proposed Congress.

To enable them to preserve a state of armed neutrality, the Baden Chambers and the Parlia-ments of Saxony and Wurtumburg have voted the necessary supplies; and the like has been demanded from, and will no doubt be voted by, the Bavarian Chambers. A German correspon-dent of the London Times remarks that ' similar as their conduct appears, the different Chambers are actuated by different motives in tru-ting their Governments with the power of doing evil in so senous a conjuncture " He adds:--

"The Wurlemberg Parliament being in the hands of a Republican majority, are desirous of causing their Government, to take up arms against Prussia. They hope that Prussn once beaten and dismembered, constitutional monarchy will become im-positive in all Germany, and republicani'm, now rempant in some of the minor States, will spring up in the shattered fragment of what formerly was the monarchy of the Hohenzolierns. Perhaps they somnt this grand object of their patriotic enadmit this grand object of their patricite en-denvors will not be attained in the longed-for enopsign; but then the war will always have this advantage, that while the Wurtemberg troops are in the field, the Wurtemberg peotle will have it all their own way at home. In Bavaria, Republican, Roman Catholic, and an it-Prussian it idencies combine to advice the like course; in batter, liberal and anti-Austrian feeling urges the secumption of such an attitude as will prevent the country from being drazged into the war by Wurtemberg, its neighbor; while in Saxony, situate as she is between Au tria and Prussia, the

as she is between Au tria and Prussia, the chamter think it incumbent upon them to do what they con-which is intice enough to prevent their becoming a call in the hands of the mighty. As to the Governments of the States enumerated, the Wurtenbere and Saxony incline to side, with the Kaser, il ough the Breaden (abmet is reported to have become some was wavering of late. Bavaria is expected to support Austria to the extent of s rathiving the ultramontane id owneracies of a por-tion of her people, taking good care, however, not to mjure Frussia and strengthen the Kaiser, who, as her immediate helphbor, is and has always been more dangerous to her independence than the Bor-lin Cahnet. A hundrel years are Bryarin was saved by Frederick the Great from being annexed by Austria. The Basen Ministers and Court agree with their Chambers on the policy to be purned "

However reluctant the Bavarian Government may be to take an active part in the war, it is evident that the Bavarian people are spoiling for a fight with Prossia, for the manifest reluc-tance of the King to join Austria uncondition-ally, crupled with the high price of beer, has been resented by n say tumuits in the streets of Munich and Ratisbon.

Ot all the other German States, Nassau and Darmstadt alone are preparing to take a prominent vart in the coming conflict, and this against Prussia. Their Representative Assemblies are, however, of a different mind, that of Nassau having refused all extraordinary supplies for military purposes, and that of Darmstadt being about to do the same. Hanover, which lies on the northwest of Germany, and is separated from Holstein by the Elbe, is al-o known to have no friendly disposition towards Prussia; and snould the war spread throughout the fatheriand, it is not improbable that she will be counted on the side of Austria.

Such is the position in which the States at present stand. The military force that will most probably be called into action is far greater than is generally credited. The number of men f all arms in the Prussian service, including about 32,000 of the military train, when placed on a war footing, stands, on paper, at 653,000; and this immense number, by the addition of 95,500 of the second levy of the landwehr, is increased to 748,500. To add to this amount there still remain about 320,000 dritled men who can be called into service, who are on leave of absence, but whose term of mili-tary duty has not expired, that term being, both in the line and landwehr, nineteen years. The aggregate is thus somewhat over a million.

But as many of these would be required for the auxiliary departments of the service, the number of those who would actually be called upon to bear sabres and bayonets would be far short of this number. The number of men in the field at the present moment is represented to be 280,000, in addition to which there is a reserve of 50,000. When hostilities actually com-mence, the losses in the ranks will be made up, if the force is not increased, by large drafts from those in the landwehr whose term of service is

SPECIAL NOTICES.

SOLDIERS' ORPHANS.-1997 S O T. D.I.E. R. S. O. B. F. H. S. A. S. Decensed Soldle's of Fenney vania, from their schools, in dis ant counties in this city on the FOCK H OF JULY upon the occasion of restoring to the Sinte the Fines in detense of which their brave athers fet. They are from mine to six een years of age. Of these six hundred and fifty are boys, who will be remertained at the codders home, corner of sixteenth and Fibert are treet.

The cours bundled and fifts girls being yet un provided for the rour bundled and fifts girls being yet un provided for the hospitalities of families in he vicinity of the course Home asked for in their behaved; from the attention of the 3d till the morning of the 3th of Jury. A nember of the lady managers of the Home have kindly cots nice to receive the invitations, which will state the number each of an invitations, which will state the number each of an invitations, which will state the number each of an invitations, which will state the number each of an invitations, which will state the number each of an invitations, which will state the number each of an invitations, which will state the number each of a state of the state of the lady invite the state of th

PARDEE SCIENTIFIC COURSE LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.

In addition to the general Course of Instruction in this Department, assigned to by a substantial basis of knowledge and scholariy culture, studen s can pursue those branches which are essentially practical and

It de branches which are eschange plant and Mecha-cenne al. viz.:-ENGINEEEING-Civil, Topographical and Mecha-nical; MINING and METALLURGY; ARUSTIPC-III RE, and the application of Chemistry to AORICUL-IURE, and the AETS. There is also afforded an opportunity torspecial study of TEADE and COMMERCE; of MODERN LAN GUAGEN and FHILOLOGY, and of the HISTORY and INSTITUTIONS clour county. For Chew ars apply to Pressient CATTELL, or to Fto: R B. YOUNGMAN. Clerk of the Faculty.

FASTON, Pennsvivenia April 4, 1866. 510

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HIGH-WAYS-Office of the Chief Commissioner, FIFTH Street, west side, below Chesnut EHLADELFHIA June 23, 1866. NOTICE TO DELINQUEST SEWER RENTS. Yatract of an ordinance approved May 3. A. J. 1855:-Section 4. The annual rent shall be payable in advance at the office of the Depariment of Highwars, and upon all rents paid before the 1st of April in any year, a de-duction of five per cent, shall be made; and if any such rent shall remain uppaid on the first day of July in any year, the Licenne (erk shall notify the Coamissioner of Highwars or the district, who shall cause the drain to be disconnected from the cuiver, and suit be instituted ior the recovery of such rent; and after such of an and have teen detached, it shall not be again connected until payment be made of all arrears, and the sum of three dollars for expenses incured. B 23 stuthst PHILADELIGHIA AND READING

PHILADELI'HIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY-OFFICE, NO. 227 S. FOURTH STREET.

PHILADELPHIA, June 23, 1866. DIV DEND NOTH E. The Transfer Bocks of this Company will be closed in Satu day, June 20th, and re opened on Friday, July 3th, 1866.

13th, 1866. A Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. his been declared on be Preferred and Common Stock, clear of National and State taxes psyable in cash, on and a ter July 12th, to be holders thereor as they shall stand registered on the books of the Compary on the 30th instant. All psyable at this office. 622 Im S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND. -THE DIRECTORS OF the PH LADE. PHIA AND BOSTON PETRO-LF UM COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of 7 HRE* (3) CENTS per share. cear of State tax, payable after July 1, at the office of the Company. No. 228 South FOURTH Street. Philadelphia N THAN HAINE'S, Secretary and Treasurer. Philadelphia, June 20, 1866. 622 UI

NOTICE. - ON AND AFTER THE ISTH instant the UNITED STATES HOTEL, IONG BEANCH, N. J., will be open for the reception of visitors. BENJAMIN A. SHOF MAKER. DENJAMIN A. SHOF MAKER.

68 Im*

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JUST PUBLISHED-100 By the Physicians of the NEW YORK MUSEUM, the Ninetleth Edition of their FOUR LECTURES,

entitledentitled-PHILOSOPHY OF MABRIAGE. To be had iree, for our stamps, by addressing Secre-tary New York Museum of Anatomy. 7175 No. 618 BEOADWAY, New York. DINING-ROOM. --F. LAKEMEYER CARTER'S Aley, would respect uly inform the Fubile generally that he has leit nothing undone to make this place comfortable in every respect for the accom-modation of guests. He has occured a large and com-medious Dining-Room in the second s ory. His SIDE-BOARD is unrished with ERANDIES. WINES, WHISKY, Etc., Etc., of SUFERIOR BRANDS. 11

2

How Will the War in Europe End? From the Nation.

The outbreak of hostilities in Europe has probably by this time taken place. It is generally believed that a contest has begun which will probably terminate in a radical change in the political arrangements of the European continent, and give the final blow to the theories on which the settlement of 1815 was based. The sim of Prussia is, doubtless, German unity, but there is no likelihood that she will achieve such complete success as to render it possible for her to fuse all the small States under her own sway. To do this she would have not only to beat them, which would be no very difficult matter, but to beat Austria not a little, but very badly. Austrian force lies not so much in strength as in endurance. She is not capable of great efforts, but she has an almost unequalled capacity for what, in the slang of the prize-ring, is called "taking punishment." She has in her service a magnificent body of officers, who are bound to the empire by traditions and associations of extraordinary force, who are perhaps now the best representatives extant of a class once very numerous, that of professional soldiers, devoted to the country, but very deeply devoted to a certain government or reigning house.

To Austrian officers the army is what it is no onger to the officers of any other country in same degree-their only nome and their only fatherland, and they are bound together by an esprit de corps. They have under their orders a remarkable power-troops drawn from the finest military races of the world, out of which an iron discipline has made an army which has neither the French impetuosity, nor Italian fire, nor the Russian solidity, nor the English firm-ness and destructiveness, but which has perhaps no equal in cohesiveness and tenacity. It is perhaps the only army in Europe which could witness the flight of its chief and the apparent dissolution of his empire without breaking up. It can, consequently, bear immense reverses in the field without demoralization, and draws perhaps at this moment as much inspiration from the memory of its defeats as most other annies do from the memory of their victories. It has survived so much disaster, that hardly any disaster would now seem to it irreparable. A succession of rapid and terrific blows, such

as the elder Napoleon gave it, might perhaps put it hors de combat, or bring the war to what Prussia would consider a satisfactory concluion; but there is no probability-hardly a possi bility-that any such blows will be delivered. Napoleons do not appear even once in a century, and, unless we are greatly mistaken, the world need not look for any remarkable displays of promptness or agility from either Prince Charles or Marshal Benedek. They will fight desperately and shed a great deal of blood, devastate a great deal of country, and contribute an interesting but not very novel or instructive chapter to the history of the military arts.

Consequently, it is not by any means certain that Austria is at present to lose her hold on Germany, or that the minor States are to dis-appear down Bismark's ravenous maw. Should Prussia at the outset suffer any severe checks,

The New Johnson Party. From the Tribune.

The call of a National Convention by Messrs. Randall and Doolittle, of Wisconsin; Browning, of Illinois; and Cowan, of Pennsylvania, with the indorsement of Senators Dixon, of Connecticut, Hendricks, of Indiana, Norton, of Minnesota, and Nesmith, of Oregon, can be understood no otherwise than as a formal proclamation of withdrawal by the Johnsonites from the National Union party. Mr. Hendricks, and perhaps we should add Mr. Nesmith, cannot withdraw from a party to which they never professed to belong; but the others have all been honored and trusted as members of the great party which they now openly abandon and conspire to overthrow. We thank them for their Irankness, and shall hope to find them more manly as antagonists than they have been faithful as compatriots.

No one can possibly be duped by their call, Its terms are explicit and emphatic. Ex-Governor Andrew, of Massachusetts, is disqualified by his convictions for a seat in the contemplated Convention: not so ex-Governors Smith and Letcher, of Virginia. Generals Butler and Howard cannot pronounce the Randall Shibboleth; but Generals Lee and Fitz-John Porter can do it easily. Governors Oglesby, of Tilinois, and Stone, of Iowa, cannot have seats in their Sanhedrim; but Wells, of Louisiana, and Throckmorton, of Texas-the latter doubtless elected over the vote of every hearty Unionist in his State-will be present in spirit, and may be in person. Gene-ral Geary, the chosen leader of the Unionists of Pennsylvania, cannot pass their doorkeepers; but Heister Clymer, his opponent, who never once even pretended to wish the Rebels defeated and their Confederacy suppressed, will see those doors fly epen to welcome his approach.

This call simply proclaims the adhesion of the Johnsonites proper to the party made up of the Rebeis and pro-Rebels which aims to seize the Government and control the destinias of our country. Mesers. Randall & Co. will furnish the new combination with a liberal proportion of its managers and office-holders; but ninety nine hundredths of its votes must be supplied by those who voted last for President either for Jefferson Davis or George B. McClellan. It may be that they will vote next for Andrew Johnson but we do not believe it-nor do they

the National Executive Committee of the Republican party, while this call proceeds from another source. Such a Convention, held under the auspices of the Republican Executive Committee, would be very absurd. For the same party which has excluded the Southern States from Congress to invite them to seats in a National Convention, would be at once an act of self-condemnation and an insult. To such a call, the South would answer with spirit and dignity, "We disdain to accept a courtesy from a party which denies us our rights." Such a conriesy is no atonement for an acknowledged and unredressed wrong.

"nationalizing the Republican party," it i By meant that Southern citizens shall be induced to join it; but self-re-pect will prevent their uniting with an organization which confesses, even in the act of inviting them, that it is persistently depriving them of their constitutional rights. When the South seek redress in a National Convention, they will not go into such a Convention to consult with their enemies, but with their triends; in which category they are never likely to rate the Republican party, more particularly since its action in the present Congress. To in vite the South to aid in extending the Republi-

can organization, is such couriesy as the spider, in the table, profilered to the fly. The call just issued, though sceming to have been heralded by the recommendation of the *Zimes*, is, both on its face and in its source, of a different character. It looks like the initial step towards the formation of a new political party. To the earlier formation of a third party we should have had no objections, especially its materials would be drawn from the Re publicans. But we deem it our duty to say now. what time will certainly verify, that the Democratic party will not merge its existence in the proposed new organization. It is quite within the bounds of possibility that the whale should swallow Jonah, but not that Jonah should swallow the whale. The consideration of rela tive size counts for something in such a matter. The Democratic party of the Northern States are, to a man, in favor of immediate restoration. Whether it is more natural for the South to form a political alliance with them or with the mode rate and reasonable portion of its old enemies, is a question hardly worth asking.

Lay out of view the possible influence of the Executive patronage, and nobody would think of asking it. The new party, of course, counts upon the President's patronage; but this, though no doubt a valuable adjunct, does not suffice as the sole basis for a party organiza-tion. The Republican party have deitherately decided to dispense with and defy it. The Democratic party most certainly do not see anything in it which should induce them to giv up their party organization. In the recess of Congress the President may, indeed, if he chooses, make a great many new appointments; but they will hold only a few months until Congress again meets, when the Republican Senate will reject every one of them which they dislike. An office which, at longest, can be held onl till the 4th of March next, is an object for which few men of capacity would care to give up their present business. A President whose patronage is thus "builed and bounded," cannot rationall, expect to form a personal party powerful enough to control the approaching elections. The patronage would be of great service, and might perhaps be decisive in turning the scale in favor of one or the other of the two existing parties; but it is a slender capital on which to set up a new party

A third party would have no channels for reaching the public mind. It might draw off some Republican voters; but hardly a Republi-can press in the whole country. The Republican press is all but unanimous in supporting the policy of Congress. The patronage which the President can beatow upon the press is a baga telle, and would not perceptibly influence is one way or the other. Newspapers depend for support upon their subscribers and advertisers; and the President has nothing to offer for which they could afford to offend the majority of their

Government would have supreme control the over the Executive Department instead of being of co-ordinate authority with it.

The Judge's decision is sound and well rea soned. There must be in the nature of things nany matters communicated to the Executive which ought not to be made public. How many communications of the same kind as this one in question must have been made! This one appears to have been false and libellous, as the rendered a verdict against Mr. Clephane for \$3000 damages. But in all the mixed-up state of affairs throughout the Border States during the past years there must have been many cases where true information as to the loyalty or disloyalty of this man or that must have been of vital importance to the Government, and yet could only have been given at the risk not of libel suits only but often of life. And if it had been understood that any such information when given was within the power of any Court, there would have been many a suit brought for the sole purpose in reality o covering what had been written or said by patriots, and revenging it upon them. It is true that we are in a measure freed from

such difficulties now, but we are not yet entirely freed, and moreover if this principle were established by the Courts as the plaintiff claimed it to be before Judge Olin, it would not be such correspondence alone which would be thus brought out. The Government could be compelled just as well to produce its own correspon-dence with its own agents, if that was in any way connected with any possible litigation. Foreign Governments would like very well to have seen a principle established which would give them the power, by getting up a litigation, to search the diplomatic correspondence of the Government. And yet it is difficult to see why they could not do it, if the rule had been held differently from the conclusion to which Judge Olin came.

It is very well, especially now when the tendency is abroad to confound the distinctions between the different departments of the Gov-ernment and to bring all the powers of all into one, to have, in one instance at least, those dis fuctions nearly marked out and faithfully preserved. It is sometimes said that judges are the only kings in this land. It the contrary rule on this question had been established, that jesting word might well be said in earnest.

The European Contestants and their Mills tary Strength.

From the Daily News.

The war which is imminent in Europe bids fair to become of much vaster proportions than was at first anticipated. The quarrel which commenced between Austria and Prussia was not of long duration before Italy assumed a hostile attitude towards the former power, and allied herself to the latter, in the hope that by taking advantage of the position in which the Kaiser would be placed, she would be enabled to wrest Venetia from his grasp. Now we find one German State after another being drawn into the maelstrom, the majority of them being more or less actuated by hostility towards Prussia, a feeling which has been not a little engendered by Count Bismark's despotic and undiscuised project of annexing the Elbe Duchies, which the minor German powers had fondly hoped to create into an independent German State.

To the southwest of Prussia, and between her and part of Austria, stand Saxony and Bavaria, while further to the west are Wurtemberg and he Grand Duchy of Baden, all of which are hastening to put themselves upon a footing of "armed neutrality." After the first cannon ball is fired, with the prevalent feelings of their people, it will be difficult for the Governments of these States long to maintain that attitude, and the torch being once applied, they will

unexpired, and after these are exhausted, then the landstrum can be called out, when every man between sixteen and fifty years of age is liable for service. The Prussian artillery in time of war comprises 156 batteries with 864

The effective strength of the Italian army, when placed on a war looting, is, on paper, 380,000 men, to which has to be added 115,000 in reserve (the second category of the contingent), making the total 45,000. Of these about 200,000 are believed to now in the field, so disposed as to be immediately available at the frontier when host lities commence. It has been said that the army of operations against the Austrians numbers 250,000, but this is con idered an over-estimate. The Italian artillery is variously stated at from 256 to 400 guns. Probably the former is the correct number, but t may be increased when necessary, or when horses can be obtained. Turning now to the probable antagonists to

these two powers, we find that the Austrian army, when placed on a war looting, amounts, on paper, to about the same as that of Prussia. The figures given are 632,500; but then there are called into service in addition, in time of war, numerous regiments of militia, volunteer cavalry sharpshooters, et cetera, which would consider ably swell the number, and doubtless to as high as that of Prussia. The number of fighting men it present in the field is said to be not far short of 350,000,

The minor German States, which are no unlikely to join Austria, can conjointly bring an army into the field to at will be anything but inconsiderable. Taking merely Bavaria, Saxony, and Wurtemberg, the first named has a regular army, including reserve, of 210,000, with 56,500 of the landwehr on active service; the Saxon army numbers 25,500, with an army of reserve in addition; and that of Wurtemberg, when placed on a war footing, is 28,800. It is, therefore, very likely that when the forces which these States can put into the field are added to those of Austria, the aggregate will outnumber he armies of Prussia and Italy united.

The naval power of Austria consists of 61 steam vessels and gunboats, armed with 716 guns, and 51 sailing vessels, armed with 348 guns. That of Italy comprises 94 steamers, armed with 1298 guns, and 12 sailing vessels, with 170 guns; and the Prussian navy consists of 57 steamers, with 252 guns, and 6 sailing ves sels, with 140 guns.

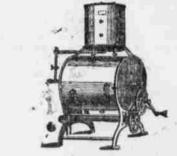
It will thus be seen that already a million of men are prepared to take part in the fray as and that on the water a respectable fleet will be brought into action. How far these numbers will be extended, and what other it stions will e embroiled in the conflict, it is impossible at present to foretell.

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