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THE DAILY EVENING TELEGRAPH.-PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, AUGUST 9, 1866.

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JCURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Kentucky. From the Tribune.

Kentucky, in 1860, could not be accused of an carnest desire to r-bel. In her population of over a million, and two hundred and twenty-five thousand slaves, were many Union men, who, though in strong sympathy with the South, cherished the hope that her supremacy might be maintained without re-orting to war. Time proved too many of these men to be for the Union merely because they hoped the South would continue to control the Government. Beriah Magoffin, near the close of 1860, expressed their views when he argued against secession, on the ground that the North would consent to amend the Constitution in a way which would establish siavery firmly under the protection of the National Government, But, so soon as it became clear that the Republican party, while willing to give slavery the benefit of existing laws, was resolved to go no further, the pressure in favor of secession became almost irresistible. Early in 1861 the people were divided into two great parties. The Union party, including the War Democracy, marked out in convention a policy which it was hoped would prevent war. to which they declared unalterable opposition. But this policy was too weak and timid to endure. The Governor, in his message in January, disapproved of secession, but equally objected to coercion. The Legislature, in February, appealed to the Southern States to abandon war like preparations, at the same time renewing the protest against coercion, and proposing a National Convention. In March, it denounced the Confederate Government for interiering with the pavigation of the Mississipol. In this neutral position Kentucky remained till April: and even after the attack on Fort Sumter she refused to have anything to do with the war. Governor Magoffin refused to obey the requisition for troops, and, in answer to the Seci clary of War, replied, "Kentucky will turnish no troops for the wicked purpose of subduing her sister Southern States." This language caused wellgrounded suspicion of the Governor's loyalty, but the people were still true, and in May, when the election was need for delegates to the Border State Convention, the vote was emphatically for the Union. Then followed the Governor's proclamation, virtually recognizing the Conederacy, and forbidding either Union or Rebel armies from invading the soil of Kentucky. In June Union representatives were elected to Congress from nine districts; in the tenth, a State Rights candidate was chosen. Up to July Ken-tucky succeeded in main along this neutrality. but in that month both Union and Rebel troop had entered the state, and Governor Magoffin's protests were unheeded by both parties. In the meanwhile, the secessionists had strongly urged the Governor to seize the Louisville and Nasn-ville Railroad, and allow it to be used by the Tennessee Recels. The Federal and Southern armies had received many volunteers from Kentucky, and the Tennessee (Rebel) troops had invaded the State. In September, General Grant occupied Paducah, and issued a proclamation that he had come for the defense of the State. Thus ended the neutrality of Ken-tucky. That the people were for the Union is sufficiently shown by the resolution adopted by the Legislature in September, 1861, directing the Governor, by a vote of 71 to 26, to order the Rebel troops out of the State. This the Governor vetoed, but it was passed over the veto; the order was issued, but, of course, not obeyed. The Legislature nobly tollowed this movement by a series of resolutions declaring that the Rebel invaders must be expelled, and desiring General Anderson to take command of the State volunteers. Thus Kentucky gave her earnest and active aid to the Union. Forty thousand volunteers were called out, and the State was ready to repei the Rebel invaders. The people enthusiastically sustained these measures, and the Legislature meeting again in

two great sections-one of unconditional loyalists, the other of conservatives who denied the right of the Government to increfere in any way with the negroes of Kentucky. About the beginning of 1864, it became evident that the Government intended to bring the negroes into military scrylce. The Governor strongly epposed this purpose, and prohibited such recruiting. The Legislatare, in February, declared if impolitic; but Congress, on the 24th, nassed an act acrollage in the automal former all passed an act enrolling in the national forces all able bodied male colored persons between the ages of 25 and 45. This caused much dissatis-faction, which Mr. Lincoln endeavored to by his well-known letter of April 4, to A. G. Hodges, of Frankfort, Ky., in which he declared the dratting of the negroes a mil cary necessity. It failed to satisfy the Con-servatives, and the Governor complained to the remove Legislature, so late as January, 1865, that the United States military authorities in the State violated the laws. The Union and the Democratic parties speedily formed an issue on the enlistment of negroes. At the Union Demo-cratic Convention of May, 1864, and the Democratic Convention of June, the course of the Government was watmly condemned, nor was the feeling lessened when, in July, the Presiaent, in consequence of a new invasion of the State, and the conspiracies of the "Sons of Liberty," etc., found it neces ary to establish martial law. At the Chicago Convention, the two conservative parties united, and Kentucky was carried for McClel'an by a majority 36,515. The Presidential election of 1864 thus emphatically showed the political position of the state, and no new movements of importance occurred until after the war ended in 1865. Events then tended steadily to emancipation, slave property was of little value, and labor was disorganized. The Legislature, however, in February, refused by resolution to adopt the amendment to the National Constitution abolishing slavery. The subject continued to be debated, with much excitement, till it was finally settled by the ratification of the smendment by two-thirds of the States. At the State election is August last the adoption of the amendment was the main issue between the Unionists and conservatives, and the vote resulted in a tie in the Senate and a majority of sixteen conservatives in the House. Of men bers of Congress, five were conservative and four Unionists; the vote being 57,562 for the first ticket and 54,008 for the latter. November the Legislature again refused to ratify the amendment, and repealed the act of expatriation, which has materially affected the results of the election held on the 6th.

From this summary of the political movements in Kentucky since 1850, a correct opinion may be formed of the present condition of the State. Kentucky, concervative before the war, dlowed her conservatism to in eriere too much with the great plans of the Government during the war; and since its close she has consistently ad hered to ber former policy.

The Rights of the States in the Union. From the Times.

A common concern in material interests is urged by Scnator Alcorn, of Mississippi, as a reason for hastening the restoration of the Union. The South suffers financially under its exclusion from Congress; its welfare is ignored in the revision of old taxes and the imposition of new ones; its public works are denied the assistance which is lavished upon projects in the North and West, and the prolongation of the period of uncertainty prevents the influx of capital and enterprise which is essential to its recuperation. The depression reacts upon other parts of the Union. Until the South regains its status, the North will be deprived of its best customer, or will realize but imperfectly the business benefits of the relationship, As a mere question of commercial advantage, the North has a heavy stake in the position of the South, and a scep interest in its early restoration.

But the argument in relation to identity of interest might be extended without weakening From things material it might carried to things political. The tights which are disregarded in the case of the South are rights which, in the case of the North, would not be peacefully surrendered. The policy acted by Congress in dealing with the South upon nvolves a principle to which the North would not quietly submit. It concerns the States, as such. It affects the rights of a State as a State --its standing under the Constitution, its title and powers as defined by the Constitution, its privileges by virtue of an instrument to which ongress itself is subordinate. There has, doubtless, been a lack of cohesiveness and consistency in the radical policy, so far as it applies to the position of the Southern States. At one time they have been treated as States, at another as Territories; as States, when pocaled to in their sovereign capacity to ratify Constitutional amendment; as Territories, when refusing to recognize their constitutional right to representation. Either fact is fatal to the theory of the other. And yet, aside from paradox and irrespective of inconsistency, the radical purpose is plain enough. It discards altogether the rights of the Southern States, constitutionally considered. It arrogates authority to keep them out of the Union by keeping them out of Congress, and to legislate for them as it pleases, without the remotest reference to their wants and wishes as proclaimed by themselves. In other words, assumes autaority to govern them according to its inney, in utter desance of their constitu-tional right to govern themselves. The doctrine of State suicide has not, indeed, been invested with form and shape by any legislative enactment; but, for practical purposes, the course of Congress implies the non-posses-ion by the States of any right which the Congressional majority are bound to respect. No haw has been passed allirming the territo-rial condit on of the States; but the temper, the talk, and the tactics of the radicals point disfunctiv to the conclusion that in their judgment the South is no longer an aggregate of States, but an aggregate of Territories, whose governmental inture is dependent on the will of Con-That this principle will, under certain circum stances, be hereatter more openly acted upon, is extremely probable. The Chicago Tribune, one of the boldest and abiest of the radical journals, thus toreshadows a centingency and its intended consequences:-"it seems probable that the South will not accept the mild terms offered to them in the Constitutional simindment. If they do not it will be the clear duty of the present Congress to lav the axe at the root of Andrew Johnson's provisional Governments, and reorganize them on the basis of impartial suffrage. There will be no war of mees then in-tend of it there will be repect for law and submission to it-teneral G ant knows how to establish and execute anything which the law making power may enact, without leaving any war of races in his track." There is no relicence or ambiguity in this. If the Southern States fail to ratify the Constitutional amendment which has been submitted to them, their right to self government is to be trampled under foot, their constitutional right to resulte the suffrage annulled, and their entire machinery of government to be reconstructed according to the radical model. The is what the Chucago Tribune threatens. And we know no journal that is better informed as to the radical plans, or more likely to be in-trusted with their promulgation. The revolutionary measure thus indicated as a probable continuency might be discredited. If it were at variance with the tone displayed by radical leaders since the close of the session. Unforturately, the reverse is the fact. The Chicago journalist simply states directly the practical result of the utterances of Senator Trumboll since his return to Illinois, of Mr. Speaker Col ax upon the stump m Indiana, and or Senator Wilson among bis disciples in Massachusetts. The whole radical party declare that the South shall not be readmitted to Congress until it conforms to certain conditions, to be by them dictated. From this fosition as a bort step leads to that other position as used by the Chicago *Tribune*. If the South will not volun-tarily accept terms dictated by Congress, it shall be compared to the bold to them, and to the be compelled to yield to them; and to this end the pligt ted taith of the nation shall be broken. Governments organized in reliance In 1863-4 the Union party was divided into I that faith overthrown, and the future of the

Southern States be made subject to universal | epithet of traitor, when hurled against them negro suffrage. All this means neither more nor less than

revolution. Disguise it as we may, mince words as we may, the contingent action promised by the Chicago journalist—and which will follow logically from the premises laid down by the radical leader --- is the equivalent of revolution.

The twenty-six States now in the Union cannot afford to look patiently on while this pro-gramme is being worked out. The policy which threatens the constitutional existence of the ten States at present excluded from Congress undermines the toundation of the liberties of every other State. The rights of New York under the Constitution are not more sacred than those of North Carolina; and there will be no safety anywhere if the radical theory be in a single instance reduced to practice.

The President's Recent Unlawful Assumption of Power in Louisiana.

From the World. The Evening Post pursues its inculpations of

President Johnson with so much heat that it has lost its judgment and become incapable of perceiving the plainest distinctions. When it imputed to us the opinion--which we never held -that the Federal Government could not protect a State against invasion except on its own application, we denied the imputation and exposed the absurdity of the opinion. The Post -still in such a muddle that it cannot take in the meaning of a plain English sentencerejoins in the following citation from the Constitution:-

!'I be United States : hall guarantee to every State in this Un on a republican f. im of government, and shall protect each of them from invasion; and, on application or the Legi-inture, or or the Excentive (when the Legislature cannot be convened)' against comestic vioience."

It is obvious enough that it is only the last of It is obvious enough that it is only the last of the three grounds of interportion here enume-rated that requires an application from the State, although the *Post*, in the hurry and tumult of spirits which it brings to this discus-sion, understands the qualifying clause to relate to the whole three. But journalism disdains to turn pedagogue and instruct its contemporaries in Frederic the section of the se in English grammar. The Post declines to discuss the conduct of

the President in any other than its legal and constitutional aspect, thereby implying, as we suppose, that it tainks it stands on impregnable ground in accusing the President of an illegal assumption of power. Its chief head of accusa-tion is, that he has "virtually deposed the Governor and Lie itenant-Governor of the State and set up an agent of his own in place of the a regularly elected authorities." The Post is borne away by its vituperative fervor into making statements which are not only broader than the tac's, but for which the facts afford no color of plausibility. Previous to the meeting of the Convention, Lieutenant-Governor Voorbees and Attorney-General Herron addressed telegrams to the President, making certain inquiries To these moniries the Pres dent replied; and, o course, addressed his replies to the persons who had solicited the information. How could he have done otherwise? And yet the fact that these telegrams were not sent to Governor Weils, but to the persons who had asked for them, is construed by the Post as a dismissal of Governor Wells from office! This is the head and front of President Johnson's offending; this the dangerous violation of the Constitution for which he is aspersed by the Post with an incessant stream of invective! In what part of the Constitution ones that journal find the strange doctrine laid down that it is a helnous assumption of power for the President to direct a reply to the same persons who a-k him for information? To the Lieutenant-Governor the President replied as follows:---

WASSINGTON, July 28-Albert Woorhees, Lieuternal-Governor of Louis ana :- The military will be expected to sustain, and not obstruct or interfere with the proceedings of the courts. A despatch on subject of the Convention was sent to Governor Wells this morning. ANDREW JOHNSON. This was two days before the riot, and it will strike readers who have not quite lost their wits as a singular method of "deposing the Governor and Lieutenant-Governor of the State." It was addressed to the Lieutenant-Governor because it was he that had asked for it, but it gave him notice of another communication on the same subject which had been addressed to the Governor. Moreover, it showed all proper deterence to the State authorities in saying that the military would be used to sustain, and not to obstruct the proceedings of the courts. A communication more observant of all personal, official, and legal proprieties, a communication evincing a more studied deterence for State rights, could not easily be tramed, even by the objurgatory scribes of the *Post*. Will they tell us in what respect it could be mended? Two days atterwards, and before the meet-ig of the Cenvent on, the President sent the tollowing telegram in reply to the Attorney-General:-

their armed conquerors. That tacy have been so ably and so generously defended against this grievous charge by a member of Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet, will only touch their

hearts the more deeply. If all those who shall be sent to the Philadel-If all those who shall be searched by the phis Convention would but be governed by the icelings which inspired this letter, what glorious results would be attained! The spirit of con ci iation and peace which would then reign in that body, and direct its deliberations, would result in the adoption of a policy which would commend itself to the judgment of all those who desire to see the Government re-established on its ancient tour dations, and who wish to see the restoration of peace and prosperity through out the land. To such action the heart of the people would respond with an energy of enthutinsm which would sweep everything before it as has been done in Kentucky, and the conven-tion would see the periect realization of itpatriotic labors, in the utier overthrow of the radicals and the restored vitality of the Constitution

Of course there are opinions, sentiments, and expressions in Mr. Blair's letter which we do not entertain, and cannot approve, but we re reat that, coming, as it does, from a member of Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet, this letter is worthy of all praise, and does infinite credit to the head and heart of its author.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

03 GEARY AND VICTORY! GRAND UNION REPUBLICAN MASS CONVENTION IN OLD BERKS! AT READING, ON WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 22, 1866. In obedience to a resoltion adopted by the CENTRAL GEARY LEAGUE of the city of Reading, and the Republican Executive Committee of Berks County the Union hepublicans of the Sastern and Middle Counties of l'ennsy vania, favorable to the election of MAJOR-GENERAL JOHN W. GEARY, Fer Governor of Pennsylvania, Are requested to meetin Grand Mass Convention, in the city of Reading, ON WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 22, 1866. Arrangements will be made with all the Ballroad Companies to carry delegations from all parts of the State at the lowest rates The Coumlitee of Arrangements will make ample provision for the accommodation and comfort of delegations from abroad With a reasonable effort on the part of the Republi

cons of Lancaster, Chester, Lebanon, Dau hin, Schuylkili, Lehigh, Northampton, Montgomery, Delaware Bucks, i hiladelphia, and other counties in Eastern and Middle Pennsylvania, this meeting will be the larges ever held in the State. The seven thousand true and triad Republicans of Ola Barks will not fail to be repre sented in full torce.

Our aim is totally to ecluse the recent failure to rally the Femocracy in this city on the 18th of July. Such a meeting as we expect here on the 22d of August will not tai to infuse confidence into the Republicans everywhere, and go far to convince the honest Democrats or Old Lerks that real patriotism, and such mode of reconstructing the Union as will insure peace and goodwill smong the people of every section, North and South, can only be round in the measures of the Republican party.

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COLUMBIA HOUSE. SEVEN PER CENT. FIRST-OLASS CAPE ISLAND, N. J., Opened on the 1st Day of June, 1866-GEORGE J. BOLTON. THE NORTH MISSOURI RAILEOAD COMPANY has authorized us to sell their First Morigage Seven Por 6 21 wfm2m PROPRIETOR. Cent. Thurty year Bonds. The whole amount is \$5,000.000. EXCHANGE HOTHL. Coupons, payable on the first days of JANUARY and ATLANTIC CITY. The subscriber, grateful for past favors, tenders Before consenting to this Agency, we have made a thanks to his patrons and the public for the generous carciul examination of the merits of these Bonds, by custom given him, and begs leave to say that his sending William Milnor Roberts, and others, to report house is now open for the season and ready to reupon the condition and prospects of the Railroad. Their cove boarders, permanent and transient, on the report is on file at our office, and is highly satisfactory. most moderate terms. Ine bar will always be sup-We do not hesitate to recommend these Bonds as being pied with the choicest of wines. l'quors, and cigars, a first class security, and a most safe and judicious inand superior old ale. The tables will be set with the best the market affords. The proceeds of these bonds will be used in extending Fishing lines and tackle always on hand. a Bond (alread) complete 170 miles into North Missouri) Stable room on the premises to the Iowa State line, where it is to connect with the All the comforts of a home can always be found at railroads of Iowa; and to also extend it weatward to the the Exchange. junction with the Pacific Railroad (at Leavenworth), GEORGE HAYDAY. and other roads leading up the Missouri River, so that this mortgage of \$6 000 000 will cover a completed and 614 thstu2m PROPRIETOR. well-stocked Road of 389 miles in length, costing at

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BROWN'S MILLS BOARDING HOUSE.

The former patrons and friends of the Boarding House originally kept by the Brown family at Brown's Millia, in the township of l'emberton, county of Barlington, and State of New Jersey, are hereby in ormed that the subscriber is now ready to accommodate all who will favor him with their company.

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N. B .- Stages for the accommodation of passengers to and from Brown's Millis, will run from Pemberton to

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THE ALHAMBRA, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.-This spacious and elegant establishment will oper for the reception of guests on or before the 27th day of June, 1866. 6 lo in. will ROBERT B LEEDS, Proprietor.

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TO NIAGARA FALLS,

Loke Ontario, The 7 housand Islands, Rapids of the River St. Lawience, Moutreal Quebec Riviere du Loup. Saguenay Elver, White & ountains, Portland Boston. Lake George, Saratoga, New York, etc. etc., whit find it to their advantage to procure

THROUGH TICKETS.

November, again pledged its faith to the Gov-ernment. But the Rebels were numerous and active. November 27 they called a Convention. which passed an Ordinance of Secession and elected a Provisional Government. During December the war actually began in the State, and a brief campaign followed, in which the Union forces were victorious. Seventy thousand Fede-ral troops were concentrated in December, with 26,000 Kentucky volunteers. By the beginning of March, 1862, the Rebels were expelled from the state. Humphrey Marshall, John C. Breesinridg-, and many other leading men, joined the Southern army. In August, Governor Magofin resigned his office, and the Legislature elected James F. Robinson to till the unexpired term.

At this time a new element entered the politics of the State. Mr. Lincoln's proposition of a system of gradual emancipation in the Border States was considered by the Legislature and repudiated. In all other respects the Government was sustained. An act was passed autho-rizing a drait, by 64 to 9. All thoughts of neu-trainty were abandoned, and the majority of the people had declared in lavor of the Union. guerilla war began in the southern counties, and the notorious John Morran intensified the Union feeling by his during raids. The Provisional Government, which never had more than a nominal existence, was driven from the state by the advance of General Grant. Little fighting took place in Kentucky in 1863, and her troops were chiefly employed in other States. The value of slaves declined; buginess was interrupted; the lower counties were rained by raids; many of the railroads were destroyed. Kentucky now began to occupy a position of more than usual political unpertance. It was evident that the Contederacy, unless by some improbable and overwheiming victory, would never gain possession of the State, and her relations the Urion, on account of slavery, threatened

to cause new trouble. In February, 1863, the Legislature renewed its professions of loyalty, but protested against the "unconstitutional acts of Congress, and startling usurpations of the Executive." This protest was chiefly directed against the Emancipation Proclamation. The majority, however. while taking this view, were strongly in favor of mosecuting the war. A minority report, on the contrary, declared against giving any assistance to the Executive in prosecuting the war upon an anti-slavery basis, and in tavor of an armistice. This minority, unable to do any-thing in the Legislature, called a convention to oppose the war; but it was dispersed by order of the military authorities. Virtually it was an attempt of the Secessionists to gain political control of the State. The election laws of 1862-3 aided greatly to baille their schemes. All persons who participated in the Rebellion were expatriated, and oaths of logalty were required. Previous to the election of Governor Bramlette, August 3, General Burnside placed the State under martial law. To show how greatly the vote was diminished by the tests of loyal y, and the number of citizens who had joined the Rebel army, the total vole of 1860 stood 146,216, to 85,695 in August, 1863. Governor Bramlette's majority was over 50,000. An enthreis Union Senate was elected, and of 100 members of the House, but five or six were elected on the Democratic t cket. The Governor's message interpreted the public sentiment to be thoroughly loyal to the Government in the attempt to suppress the Rebellion, but to be conservative in recard to slavery. The great measures of the Government, which were meant to destroy the resources of the Rebellion, could not be started to suit the resources of the Rebellion, could message interpreted the public sentment to be not be adapted to suit the peculiar position of Kentucky as a loyal slave State, but this difficulty the Kentuckians failed to appreciate. Thus we see that its politics had passed through sevestages, which may be stated as follows:-

In 1860-1, a position of absolute neutratity. In 1861-2, a legislative declaration of loyalty to the Union.

In 1862-3, the expulsion of the Rebel invaders and the Robel Provisional Government.

WASHINGTON, July 39.-Andrew S. Herron, At-torney General et Louisiana:-You will call on General she idan, or whoever may be in commatd, for sufficient force to sustain the civil authorities in suppressing all plegal or unlawing assemblies who up or assume to exercise any power or authority t first o lausing the consent of the people of ate. the !

It there is to be a Convention, let it be composed delegates chosen irom the people of the whole The people must first be consulted in changing the

organized laws of the State.

U-n parion will not be tolerated. The award the Constitution runst be sustained, and thereby peace and order. (Signed) ANDREW JOHNSON.

If, in sending this telegram, the President was in, in sending the level and the result of the Constitu-guilty of a dangerous violation of the Constitu-tion, we would glasly be informed in what particular. Was it in addressing it to Mr. Herron? It so, show us the clause of the Constitution which forbids the President to address a com-munication to any person he pleases. Was it in making Mr. Herron the bearer of a message to General Sherldan? It is a strange notion, indeed, that the Commander in-Chief cannot communicate with his subordinates through any channel he pleases. In chasing down the absurdity of the *Post's* charge, we will still further inquire, whether it is the sub-stance of the message, instead of the selection of the messenger, which is so portentous an infraction of the Constitution? General Sheridan was directed to do--what? To obey the caprices of Attorney General Herron? NO nothing of the kind; but 'to sustain the civil authorities in suppressing all illegal or unlawful assemblies." It the President thought the Louisiana Convention an illegal and usurping as-embly, it would be difficult to show that he violated the Constitution in holding that optree thought and free expression. But he did not make his own opinion, on that point, the netmake his own opinion, on that point, the necesure of General Sheridan's or General Bardia days and the sheridan's or General Baud's duty, but simply directed them to sus tain the civil authorities of the State.

It will be seen, therefore, that the Post's airsignment of the President completely breaks town. It is unsupported by evidence: is con tradicted by evidence; and it flies in the teeth of common sense.

Mr. Blair's Letter.

From the Daily News.

We cannot too heartily commend this welltimed letter. Its temper and spirit are admirable, and its reasoning forcible and conclusive. The writer's defense of the South against the charge of treason is particularly striking. and will draw to him the hearts of all that un fortunate people. They feel that not the lightest burden which the adverse fate of war has laid upon them, is that they must bear in silence the infamous charge of treason with which their ungenerous victors persist in in-sulting them. For, though they feel in their own hearts that they have been guilty of no treason, though they know that history will acquit them of that infamous charge, and that the civilized world, by its expressed admiration of their conduct, even now attests its be-lief that they have been guilty of no crime, it is jet hard for them to bear the opproprious

THE BOYS IN BLUE	Collections made. Stocks Bought and Sola on	THROOGH HORETS,
Of the several counties are especially invited to come en masse-by bundreds and thousands. The Republican inteh-strings of Reading will be out. They will have a	Commission. Special business accommodations reserved for LADIES, 872m	WHICH ARE SOLD AT REDUCED RATES AT THE TICKET OFFILE OF THE CATAWISSA RAILROAD LINE,
Grand Torchlight Procession.	UNITED STATES 5-208.	No. 425 CHESNUT STREET.
On the evening before the great meeting (on Tuesday, August 21) there will be a G and Torch ight Procession in heading, in which the Boys in Blue, the old Wide- Awakes, and other Union organizations are cordially invited to participate. Marshals or leaders of delegations from the several counties or districts are requested to report by mail to	Holders of Five-Twenties of 1862 would do welt to avail themselves of the present toreign demand, and exclusive them for the new and more desirable FIVE-TWENTIES OF 1864 and 1865. At present they will obtain about Two Per. Cent profit by the Exchange.	Passengers have choice of several routes to Niagara Falls, and Through Tickers are so d down Lake Ontario and River St. Lawrence, to Ogdensburg, Montrea, and Quetec, via the American and English Line of Steamers, passing the Thousand Is, ands and the Rapids of the River St. Lawrence by daylight, returning to New York or Boston by
either of the undersigned, not later than August 19, 1666, the probable number who will attend. Major-General GEARY, the next Governor, will posi- tively attend the meeting ihe tollowing distinguished speakers have been in- vited to be present and address the meeting: tion. Thaddeus Stevens, Hon. John Cessua, General John A Logan. A glor General B. F. Butler, Hon. Jabu W. Ferney, Hon. in mas Marsahl, General J. S. E. Dimmick, MajGen. S. P. Jamiss, Mas, Hon. S. E. Dimmick, Additional speakers will be mviled. Also, some to	JAY COOKE & CO., ^{S 4 Strp]} No. 114 South THIRD Street. U. S. <u>SECURITIES</u> . A <u>SPECIALTY</u> .	FIFTY DIFFERENT ROUTES. These routes offer to pleasure seekers scenery unsur- passed in this country. No extra charge for meals or state rooms on steamers between Magara Fa is and Montreal. Tickets good until November 1st, 1866, and entitle the holders to stop over at any point on the route. For further information and Guide Books de- scriptive of the Routes, apply at the Company's Office, No. 425 CHESNUT Street. N. VAN HORN, 613w.m2m The SEA CHOPP
Address the meeting in the German language J. HOFFMAN, Chairman Republican Ex. Com of Berks County.	SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,	SHORTEST ROUTE TO THE SEA SHORE. SUMLER AND ATLANTIC RALLEGAD. THROUGH IN TWO FOURS. Five trains day to Aduattle UV, and one on Sunday
E. H. RAUCH, President Central Geary Loagne of Reading. ROOMS UNION STATE CENTERL COMMITTEE } PHILADELFHILA, July 25, 1856. 5 The above call is hearthy sporoved and the Union Republicans of the Fastern add Middle Counties of the State are carnesity requested to respond.	BANFERS & BROKERS, 16 S. THIRD ST. 3 NASSAU ST. PHILADELPHIA. NEW YORK	Five trains daily to A lanticty, and one on Sunday. On and airer ThURSDAY, June 28, 1896, trains will leave Vue Street kerry as io.lows:
812w Chairman State Committee.	STOCKS AND GOLD	Specia Excursion
JUST PUBLISHED- By the Physicians of the NEW YORK MUSEUM, the Ninstieth Edition of their	BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION HERE AND IN NEW YORK. 21 JOHN BARLER. CECORE STEVENSON,	Freight
entitied- PHILOSOPHY OF MARPIAGE.	SAILER & STEVENSON,	Ecturning leaves Jackson
To be had i ee, for four stamps by addressing Secre- tary New York Museum of Anatomy, 8 65 No. 618 I ROADWAY, New York.	BANKERS AND BROKERS,	Sunday Mail Train to At antic leaves Vine street at 7 30 A M. and Atantic at 4 45 P M. Fare to Atlantic, \$2 Round trip tickets, good only
STOVES, RANGES, ETC.	No. 121 S. THIRD Street,	tor the day and train on which they are issued, s3. bickets for sale at No. 528 chesnut street (continental Estel) and at the office of the chinaciphia Local Express Company, 50, 268, rith street.
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MARBLE WORKS, 4 whn5 No 710 GREEN Street, Phila ^{douphia} .	5208 FIVE-TWENTIES.	Hetuning will esve cape island- 6:20 A. M., Morning Mais due 10:07 9:00 A. M., Fast i XDress, cue 12:07 5:00 P. M. Expres, due 8:22. Ticket Offices, at Ferre foot of Marset street, and No
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