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#### THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

COMPRED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

## The Southern Convention.

### From the Tribune.

The address and resolutions adopted by the Southern Convention on Thursday, declare that Mr. Johnson's policy is responsible for our present troubles, and testify that the encouragement given the Rebels has placed the nves and fortunes of Southern Union men in the hands of men who have fearfully abused their power. men who have fearning abused their power. Congress is carnestly sustained, and asked to give further projection to the logalists in the Rebel States. We commend both the address and resolutions to the people, for they descrive no ordinary attention. They do not, however, fully express the views of the Unionists who come from the seaboard States. There was in the Convention a decided majority of delegates from the border States, and they controlled it. Thus the necessity of impartial suffrage is not asserted by the Convention, a fact which must be understood to mean that Maryland, West Virginia, and portions of the Tennessee and Missouri delegations considered such assertion impo

The debate was very earnest between Governor Hamilton and the opponents of a suffrage plank, but fortunately the matter was finally adjusted by the moderation and good sense of the Convention. The delegates from the unre-constructed States then offered another address, in which their unalterable conviction of the necessity of impartial suffrage will be affirmed, and it is understood that this is to be acknowledged as the voice of the Union men of the extreme South—Texas, Louisiana, Georgia, and Alabama. Great questions were considered by the Convention yesterday, but as we approve of the wise rejusal of the Northern delegates to attempt to influence the Convention, so we con-sider it best to await its adjournment before en-tering into the debate. This is a Convention of Southern men. They know what we of the North desire, and how deep is our sympathy with their hopes and aims. It is but just, then, that the North should, as far as possible, silently await the result of their deliberations.

Our Finances.

#### From the Tribune.

The liquidated national debt, less the amount of cash in the treasury, one year ago, was over \$2,757,000,000; it is now but \$2,595,683,168. On the 1st of January last, it was \$2,749,491,745; so that its reduction during the last eight months has considerably exceeded \$150,000,000. There is no parallel to this rapidity of extinction in the history of any Government. At this rate, we should pay off the last dollar within less than fifteen years. And, though the present Congress has made very large reductions in the rates of internal taxation, it does not appear that the accruing revenue has thereby been sensibly dimini-hed.

Such being the case, it is deplorable that because of our deranged, inflated currency, our debt should be rapidly going abroad for sale at an average "shave" of twenty-five per cent. While a French or British five per cent, having some years to run, would sell to-day for par or over, our six per cents, principal and interest payable in gold, are rapidly passing out of American into European hands at an average price of about seventy-five cents on the dollar, It is a burning disgrace as well as a national loss that this should go on. And we, in a time of peace and prosperity, are taking our pay mainly in goods that we consume, and our chil-dren must pay for. This is all very wrong. We think the Secretary of the Treasury should endeavor to arrest it. He has over seventy-six millions of coin in his vaults, besides 31 y-six

millions of currency—that is, of his or , notes. He might certainly spare forty if not fifty mil-lions of his specie wherewith to buy it up, as cheaply as possible, so much of the public debt as it would pay lor. And this, we are confident,

and shared by the President in common with the great mass of the loyal and patriotic people of the land. The time has come when the public good demands that they should be moderated and almyed. The President, in this great work is in advance of the nation. Knowing the Southern States and people from personal association with them, better than do the people of the North, he has had stronger reliance upon the sincerity and good faith with which they have the sheerity and good faith with which they have accepted the results of the war, and has been more ready to trust in their renewed devotion to the Govetnment and the flag of our com-mon country. It is of the utmost importance that he should impart to the people of the North something of this confidence which he icels so strongly himself-that he should allay their unjust apprehensions, calm their aroused resentments, and moderate the passions which, as in every great community, survive the causes which gave them birth. This is a service which his position emicently qualities him to perform, and it is of much more consequence than the retort of an insulting speech, or the ebuke of bad manners in a miscellaneous and irresponsible crowd.

# The Nigger Worshippers' Convention in man. Philadelphia.

From the Herald.

In our graphic reports of the present Philadelphia Convention, as in a mirror, radicalism may see its own hideous and grotesque image clearly reflected. The Convention is composed of the worst fanatics of the North and the South, and the only contest between them is as to which shall go to the greater extremes. The Northern radicals are in tavor of cheating the negroes by postponing all declarations upon the subject of negro suffrage, for expediency's sake, so as to delude our voters into retaining them in favor at the coming elections; but the Southern radicals, who have no supporters among the white

men, and whose only hope is in the blacks, oppose this policy bitterly, and insist that the right of the negroes to vote shall be emphati-cally asserted. Reinforced by Mr. Greeley, who can'y asserted. Tremforced by Mr. Greeley, who was beaten upon this very question in the Syra-cuse Convention, they may possibly succeed; but no matter what right is claimed for the negroes, it is universally conceded by these radicals, in the language of Senator Chandler, that the only rights which the Southern white people possess are "the constitutional right to be heared and the dimensioned to be heared a

be hanged and the divine right to be damned." In froth and fory, in violence and vindictiveness, in rant and rage, this radical cabal ex-ceeds any Jacobin club or any assemblage of fire-eaters. The Convention was opened on Wednesday by a blasphemous tirade from the irreverend Mr. Newman, who prayed God to "deliver us from the rule of bad men, especially from him who through satanic agency has been raised to authority over us," and who asked still more directly for the assassination of the Presi-dent by shouting, "Great God interpose, and, in making bare Thine arm for vengeance, save from this intamous and ruinous policy," Not many months ago, we remember, ci-gymen were fined and imprisoned, at the solicitation of these very radicals, for simply omitting the name of the President in their prayers. What, then, shall be said of those who pray for the President's death or assassination?

They must not lorget that their curses may yet come home to roost, and that the poisoned chalice they prepare for him may be com-mended to their own lips. John Minor Botts, who said that "some one oug't to be found to who said that "some one ought to be found to put out Secretary Seward's light;" the Illinois delegate, who "piomised a good row in Chi-cago;" Mr. Greeley, who wrote that President Johnson should "hang outside the verge," and all the other radicals who indulge in these threats are but storing up wrath against the day of wrath. Should any harm betall the Presi dent in consequence of their utterances, nothing can save them from the indignation of the people. They will die, hunted and crippled, his Wilkes Booth, or maimed and bleeding, like Robespierre, and in all our large clites lew lamp-posts will be without their radical pendants. Those who sow the winus will reap the whirlwinds.

The country is now upon the eve of terrible dangers. The Northern rebellion has developed its purposes, and must be as sternly suppressed as the Southern rebellion ought to have been at its inception. The radical plots which we since exposed are openty avowed. Speaker Tremain, at the Syracuse Convention, announced that the radical pro-gramme was to exclude the electoral votes of Southern States from the next Presidential election: to remove the President if he objected to this exclusion, and to march a radical army through the South II any resistance were offered to this course. The delegates to the Philadelphia Convention fill up the outlines of the plan ketched by Tremain, and assert that President Johnson must be got out of the way, citaer by impeachment or assassination, and that a negro insurrection must be incited to still further cripple and weaken the South. All these threats are ominous of trouble. Should the worst come to the worst, we do not fear the issue, because we know that the loval, patriotic, and conservative men of the country are in so vast a majority that they will be able to crush the radicals at once. But are we ready for another civil war at our own doors? Is the prosperity of the country to be again checked, and the safety or republican institutions again imperilled? Are our streets to run with blood and our houses to be transformed into private arsenals? The bitter experiences of the past four years will be exceeded if the radicals carry out their revolutionary projects. Then the worst miscrics of the war were reserved for the South; but in the new rebellion they will be brought to our own firesides. The only way to avert this catastrophe is for the people to administer to the radicals so overwhelming a rebuke at the polls this fall that all thoughts of insurrection will be abandoned as lutile. The ballot-box fortunately precedes the bayonet and the bullet. Let the people take care that in this case it shall also supersede these weapons

pose of his hands and feet as was his simple hearted predecessor; but where in him shall we ind the largeness of view, the patience with adversaries, the temperature of speech, the forthe birst and greatest quality of a gentleman, which so uniformly characterized Abraham Lincoln?

THE DAILY EVENING TELEGRAPH .-- PHILAD

Mr. Johnson is devoured by an egotism of which he is painfully conscious, but which it is impossible for him to repress. Accordingly he compromises the matter by doubling the num-ber of his allusions to himself, dist reminding his audience of his own heroism, his sacrifices, his sufferings, his patriotism, his fidelity to his friends, his long services, his devotion to the cause of the masses, and so forth, until, sud-denly checked by a just suspicion that his audi-tors are getting satiafed, he seeks to restore their equavimity, and to regain their respect, by recurring to his humble origin, his "plebelan birth," his general unworthiness, and by assu runces that "the humble individual who now ad duesses you" is conscious that he is but a servan of the dear people, a representative of the "toil ing masses," a mere citizen-nothing, in spite of his m paralleled sacrifices and services, but a

"I am well aware that I am the 'amblest pet-son going," said Uriah Heep, modestiy, "iet the other be where he may. My mother is likewise a very 'amble person. We live in an 'umble abode. Master Copperfield, but we have much to be thankful for. My tather's former calling was 'umble. He was a sexton."

The frequency of Mr. Johnson's references to his "'umble calling" in early life is too great for sincerity. Like a boy whisting down ghosts, the vehemence with which he boasts of his ple-beian origin shows that is a sore spot with him, and the pains which he takes to remind us that he was a tailor only prove that he is constantly haunted by that unwelcome tact, and tormented y the conviction that everybody is thinking bout it. His address to the tailors of Philadelphin was an almost ludicrous illustration of his discomfort. Such elaborate assurances that he feit their particular visit to be an honor, such unful efforts to show that he was proud of associations of which every word showed that he was at heart bitterly ashamed, make most ridiculous and painful passages. Nobody but Thackeray can do justice to such a magnineent contribution to his "Book of Snobs." The delicate touches of the 22d of February

perch, that "triumphant" effort, as Mr. Seward termed it (taking just then, we imagine, a pro-digious pinch of snuff), will not be forgotten. The satisfied ambition which, having led up from alderman to President, had no more to a k; the presidential back and stomach, which, we were assured, were content with being re-spectively well clothed and bountituliy filled; the sufferings of the past, the proffered martyr-dom (always with a well-filled stomach, for is not the fattest ox best for the slaughter?) the future; and, finally, the tears which the orator promised to shed "about that place (*i.e.*, in that neighborhood) provided the American cople would gather around to see"-who is utlicient for these things?

The more recent speeches of the President have been mainly extracts from this great oration, put into language but slightly differing from the original. Their egotism is something very interesting. Some one who took the trouble to count, states that the last speech at Washington used the pronoun in the first person singular ove hundred and forty times in one column, and we have ascertained the number of allusions to the speaker himself in the half-column speecn at Philadelphia to exceed forty. These speeches are also full of the same boastings over the past, and the same hollow affectation of pride in a low origin, which have already excited our comment.

This is a painful spectacle for all clear-sighted and proud-spirited Americans. We were not ashamed or afraid of Mr. Johnson's humble position in early life. We voted for him knowing periectly well that he had been a village tailor. But we all supposed that he had accepted his lot, both in the past and in the present, with quiet dignity. Had it been foreseen for a quiet dignity. Had it been foreseen for a moment that he would humiliate himself and his consituents by thus wrigging under a matter-of-course truth, he would never have been thus honored.

it is possible that in this mortified vanity may be found the key to Mr. Johnson's extraordi-nary inconsistencies, and especially to his com-plete change of tone towards his Southern bretbren within the last two years. He has always writhed under the sense of his plebcis.n-ism, and under the contempt with which he

SPECIAL NOTICES.	SUMMER RESORTS.	LUMBER.
OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND XAVIGATION COMPANY. Fultable Frita Austra 29, 1868. The Stockholders of this : ompany are her by Builled bat the Board of Manacers have determined to a or all persons who shall a pear as Stockholders on the ooks of the Company on the Sth of September next, her the closing a transfers, at 3P M of this day the strent of subscribing for new stock of every five shares are barred in their asmes Each shareholder entitled a tractional mither of a share shall have the privilege of	BINGHAM HOUSE, Eleventh and Market Streets, Philada. This new and elegent house is now open for the recep- tion of guests, with all the appointments of a first class notel. CURLIS DAVIS,	1866FLOCRINGI FLOORING FLOORINGI FLOORING 44 CAROLINA FLOORING 4-1 CAROLINA FLOORING 4-4 VIRGINIA FLOORING 4-4 VIRGINIA FLOORING 4-4 VIRGINIA FLOORING 4-4 VIRGINIA FLOORING 4-4 DELAWARE FLOORING 4-4 DELAWARE FLOORING 4-3 DELAWARE FLOORING 4-3 DELAWARE FLOORING 4-3 DELAWARE FLOORING 4-3 DELAWARE FLOORING 4-3 DELAWARE FLOORING ASH AND WALNUT F OORING, 3 STEP BOARDS, BRAIL FLASE
The subscription books will open on MONDAY, Sep- mber 0 and close on SATUEDAY, December 1, 1868 1.3 P. M.	COLUMBIA HOUSE,	1866P L A ST E B I N.G. LATHS 1 PLASTERING LATHS. AT REDUCED PRICES.
Faiment will be considered due June 1, 1867, but an natelin ent of 20 per cent., or tra do lars per share, must evaid at he time os subscribing. The baiance may be said rom time to time, at the option of the subscribers, elore the lat of November, 1867. On al payments, neluoling the aforesaid instalment, made before the lat I June 1867 discount will be allowed at the fate of 6 er cent per annum snoon a languents made between hat date and the lay of November 1867, interest will be harzed at the same rate.	CAPE ISLAND, N.J.,	1866CEDAR AND PINE SHINGLES No. 1 LONG CEDAR SHINGLES. No. 1 LONG CEDAR SHINGLES. No. 1 SHORE CEDAR SHINGLES. WHITE PINE SHINGLES.
All stock not ontid up in full by the lat of Novamber, 567 will be torietted to he use of the 'ompany' Cer- filtcates for the pew stock will not be issued not a ter une 1. 1867, and said streck, it paid up in tuil, will be en- il ed to the November dividend of 1867, put to no earlier	Later than Usual. Persons visiting us late in August or early in Sep- tember will find it a very pleasant portion of the	1866. LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS! RED CEDAR WALNUT, AND PINE. RED CEDAR WALNUT, AND PINE.
THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE IN-	GEORGE J. BOLTON, 8183w Proprietor.	1000. ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL RINDS
The Directors have this day declared a dividend of type to be a set of the se	SURF HOUSE.	1866, -CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS, cigar-box manufacturers, spanish cedar box monteacturers, at reduced phices
MAMMOTH VEIN CONSOLIDATED COAL COMPANY, The annual meeting of the stockholders will be held at the office of the Company, so, 228 DOCK street, Philadelphia, on WEDNESDAX, he twelith day of September 1866, at 4 o'cloca P M., or the election of officers, and the transact on of such ther husiness as may legally be brought before said	ATLANTIC CITY. CHOICE ROOMS can now be had at this favorite House.	1866SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST! FROM 14 20 22 FEET LONG.
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DANCING ACADEMIES. D. L. CARPENTER & SON'S DANCING ACADEMY.	FOR CAPE MAY	Successor to E. Clark, Jr.,
No. 625 ARCH STREET. D. L. Carpenter, the weis known and experienced dister of Dancing and Calisthenics, respectfully in- orms Parents and Young Ladies and Gentlemen that is Academy to Private Tuition will reopen for the eception of Scholars on Compary and the sec	Commencing TUESDAY, August 23, 1866 Trains wi leave (Upper Ferry) Market street, Fhiladelphia, a follows:- 3 P. M., due at ('apo Island at 7 P M. Returning win leave cape Island- 8 A. M., due in Philadelphia at 11:37.	R No. 324 CHRISTIAN STREET. Constantly on hand a large and varied assortmen of Building Lumber. 624 5
ba URDAI STRUEADER 1, 1800, or the Fai Winter, and spilug. I very attention as heretotore, will be paid to advance is cholars in every particular, and he can be seen method way by severy particular, and he can be seen method by at big severy particular.	Sisterent street. continental Hotel record and the street of the street, and so the street street can by leaving orders, have their bag game called for and checked at their residences b	
to highly. DAYS OF TUITION FOR LADIES. IONDAY, WEDNESDAY AND FRIDAY AFFER- NOONS. FOR YOUNG MIS-E4 AND MASTERS. UESDAY THURSDAY, AND BATURDAY AFFER-	Graham's Bageage Exoress. 5 28 J VAN RENSSELAER, Superintendent. PRESERVING CANS AND JARS.	SECURES YOUR CUSTOM
EVENINGS FOR GENTLEVEN. UESDAY, THUESDAY, AND SATURDAY FVEN- INGS. RIVATE EVENINGS FOR LADIES AND GEN- TLEMEN	KLINE'S	WHITNEY & HAMILTON,
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gether, he will tea h as usual al round dances and unorilles, and, in fac, any dance that may be re- nested Scholars can commence at any time suring he fail and winter seasons. FRIVATE COFILIION SOIREES	1863 All the above Jars w offer to our customers an the public generally, will entire confidence, at face	
will be given to scholars and iriends at his Rooms this esson, as well as a course of Evening Sniscription soirces at the Musical Fund Ball and a grand Masone Subscription Ral in February; also his To enty-second Annual Floral Ball will be given at the Academy on Subscription School Information will be given on appli- ation to L. Carpenter	LOWEST Market Price.	No. 025 Nouth WINDER Ofman

WTH Street, East Side. [68 O'BRIEN

would so put up the price that no more would go abroad, or else those foreigners who insisted on having it would be obliged to give nearly or quite par for it. Can it be that Mr. McCulloch is indifferent to

this steady efflux of our National obligations at a price so scandalously below their true value? We trust not. Yet he seems to be doing nothing to arrest it.

#### The President's Mistake. From the Times.

President Johnson, in his speech at Cleveland, remarked that he "did not care about his dignity." In our judgment this is greatly to be regretted. The American people care very much about it, and can never see it forgotten or laid aside without profound sorrow and solicitude. Mr. Johnson is not speaking or travelling as a simple citizen. He is President of the United States at Cleveland as well as at Washingtonwhile addressing a mass meeting as well as when presiding at a Cabinet council; and whatever he may do or say at either place carries with it all the weight and influence of his high position. So far as its effect upon the public mind is con-cerned, what he says in a public speech has precisely the same importance as what he BBY a message to Congress; and he should, in justice to himsell, to the people, and to the transcendent interests consigned to his care, he just as considerate, just as calm, and just as dispas-

The President at Cleveland, as elsewhere upon his tour, has met thousands of those who do not indorse his policy, and among them, as a matter of course, there have been a good many men of rude manners and a very low conception of the proprieties of such occasions; and he has been subjected at their hands to taunts and reproaches, more or less disrespectful and insulting. He has made a great mistake in retorting upon them, or in paying the slightest attention to them. The President of the United States cannot enter upon an exchange of cpithets with the brawlers of a mob, without seriously compromising his official character, and hazarding interests too momentous to be thus lightly imperilled. He may sately leave the vin-dication of his official acts, especially against such assault, to his iriends; and mere personal affronts it is utterly beneath his personal or offi-cial character to notice or some to here the states.

The President, in excuse for the tenor of his remarks at Cleveland, said it was his habit when attacked to defend htmself. This is his nature, and it has, indeed, been the habit of his politica His political successes have been won by me. hard blows, and he has been compelled, at ever stage of his career, to confront hostilities of the most reckless and envenomed character. We can understand how difficult it is for him to change in this respect, or to realize at once the wide difference between the responsibilities of his present position and those of a popular canvass in a Border State during a heated political contest. Candid men will give all due weight to the effect of such a training upon a mind naturally tenacious of its own conviction, and a character utterly incapable of weak compliances. But the mass of the people find it more difficult to make such allowance-and thousands and tens of thousands, whose judgments assent to the principles which the President represents, are startled and bewildered by the manner in which he advocates them.

It is a great mistake on the part of the President to assume or suppose that the great body of the people in the North who dissent from his views are enemies of the Union, or are seeking consciously to destroy it. We believe the policy they favor to be fraught with induite mischief to the country, and with great peril to its peace and perpetuity. But they seek no such result. They are still under the influence of the passions aroused by the war-passions essential, while

Official Decorum. From the Nation

of death.

We should much prefer to speak in terms of entire respect of the President of the United States, and to avoid making any issue personal to him, while opposing the policy which he advocates. It has not generally been difficult for men of fair and canoid minds to do this. There was nothing in the demeanor of the earlier Presidents which afforded any ground for personal criticism. although such attacks were freely made upon them by reckless and overheated men. General Jackson's rough military manners trenched somewhat upon the traditional dignity of civic office; but even his enemies could not fail to respect his manliness, however much they might detest his acts. Presidents Van Buren, Tyler, Polk, Fillmore, Pierce, and Buchanan were all gentlemanly in their manners, and the four first-named dignified in their conduct of affans,

So indeed, as a vule, were the two others, although their tertuous policy compelled them occasionally to humiliate themselves before the occasionally to humiliate themselves before the world, and Mr. Buchanan began the bad prac-tice of stump-speaking. General Taylor was a man of unaffected simplicity. which gave to his manners a kindly dignity more attractive even than the formal polish of cultivated men. Mr. Lincoln, also, though awkward and un-gainly in appearance, had a genuine manly nature, a forgetfulness of solf, and a tenderness of feeling which the country valued more than external manners, and which deserved universal external manners, and which deserved universal

But Mr. Johnsen, who began no lower in the scale of life than Mr. Lincoln, and who has had far more opportunity for cultivation, seems unable to rise above his early position. Better acquainted with the forms of social life than Mr. Lincoln, General Taylor, and General Jackwere, he lacks the native dignity which son made them superior to their manners. He has, indeed, no other dignity than such as may be learned from a dancing-master. He knows how the war continued, to its vigorous prosecution, I to enter a room; and is not so troubled to dis-

knew himself to be regarded by the Southern gentlemen whom he affected to despise, bu whom he secretly envied. On his accession to power, his prst impulse was to avenge himsel upon this class, and with this idea he excluded them from the general amnesty, and bitterly, we had almost said brutally, insulted them when, as a class, they sought to obtain an ex-tension of pardon to themselves.

But to a person of this temper it was the sweetest triumph of his life when these men, as individuals, gathered around him crushed, humiliated, abject, waiting cagerly for his smile, echoing every sentiment that fell from his lips, pouring delictous flattery into his ear, and imploring from him personal favors. Then, for the first time in his life, Andrew Johnson felt himself recognized not merely as an equal but as a superior, by the men who were his only ideal of chivalry and aristocracy, and a raging envy of whom had gnawed hts heart for forty years. The temptation to mould his policy so as to secure the continuance of this delightful adulation was irresistible. All obli rations of indelity, consistency, and honor inelted away before the sweet vision of becoming a recognized Southern gentleman.

We comment on these things with extreme reluctance. Of course, nothing can be said about them that will not seem intensely peronal, and we have, therefore, retrained, up to the present, from criticizing anything in Mr. Johnson's career beyond his public acts. We condemned in strong terms the earlier imputa-tions cast on him personally by his opponents, and said what we could to soften the effects even of the speech of the 22d of February. We have been sincerely anxious all along, not for his sake, but for the sake of the great country which he represents, to have whatever either in his character or manners seemed to render him unfit for the position he fills, passed over either unnoticed, or with as little notice as possible.

He has, however, by the tour which he has undertaken, and into which he has been led against the dictates, we believe, of his own earlier judgment, so completely thrown off offi-cial restraint, and displayed so much contempt, not simply for the peculiar political opinions of the great mass of the Northern people, but for the ordinary decorum of civilized life, that it will not do to leave foreign nations or pos-terity in ignorance of what the Christian public of this country and this age think and fee about his sayings and doings. Some of his jokes and allusions, as well as those of Mr. Seward, have been of such a nature as to render it impossible for us any longer to be silent, and let the world suppose that these two gentlemen are fair representatives either of our civilization or of our religion. trust that such a rebuke will be administered to them at the coming elections as will secure us a long term of official decorum. This is a most painful and nauseous subject, and we will willingly take leave of it.

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