THE DAILY EVENING TELEGRAPH.-PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1866.

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BDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

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COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The Boys on Behind.

From the Tribune. Those who were seriously alarmed by the treachery of Andrew Johnson, and the forlorn battalion of renegades that have followed him. did not consider that before every great battle cowards desert the ranks, and that the loss of every doubtful man is equal to an accession of strength. It is far better that Mr. Raymond and General Dix should oppose the party than demoralize it. Besides this, there is in every great organization an inert element which only becomes active when confronted with apparent danger; thus, the more bitter the opposition, the more gross the treachery to the Union party. the more earnest and resolute it becomes. The immense gains in Vermont and Maine were

chiefly due to the combined action of the South,

the Copperheads, and the President, in arousing the indignation of the people. For one vote that the President has taken from us he has probably given twenty. None have been quicker to see this than the Demo-crats, who counted largaly on his influence. Connecticut was their first disappointment; but they reflected that Mr. Johnson's influence had scarcely time to work. Vermont was their second, but they were consoled by the melan-choly conclusion that this was the star which choir conclusion that this was the star when never sets. But from Maine they expected a demonstration of the President's power; instead it has shown his weakness. The Copperheads are disgusted, and already show their contempt for the whole body of Republican deserters. The coldness of Mr. Weed's reception at Albany was very amusing; the Convention he went to manage took the bit in its mouth, and threw the bold rider over its head. If he ever comes down, it will not be in the Union party. Generol Dix, who had some chance of a nomination up to Monday night, was killed by the Maine telegrams, and was not even complimented with a bailot. The whole crowd of Republicans who went up to Albany to pa-tronize the Democrats have had the cut direct, and if Weed had gone into the prize ring with John Morrissey, he could not have been knocked down flatter than he is. The puglist has been too much for the politician. In Maine the Democratic papers openly denounce the President as the cause of their defeat. The Portland Advertiser is especially vindictive: — "We say unhesitatingly, for it is God's truth, that the timidity and feebleness of the Executive power in this State over the sources and springs of popular influence have alone caused our morti-fying result in Maine, and the sooner it is known to the President, that he may spare other friends in other States a like fate, the better." After this ungrateful conduct of the party they wanted to drive, Raymond & Co. must feel hadly. They intended to place themselves at the head of the Democracy, and find themselves hanging on to its tail, like little boys to an omnibus.

"Hatred" and "Penitcuce." From the Tribune.

We wish that Mr. Seward would be a little more cautious in the use of words, even when he goes from the dinner-table to the balcony to make a speech. Nobody, as the Secretary very well knows, "hates" the southern States because they are "applicants for pity and reconciliation." This assumption that a man "hates the South" because he does not blindly accept "My Policy," is a bit of pure copper, well enough in Ben Wood's mouth, but out of place in the Secretary of State's. He who hates treason heartily, whether in the shape of armed rebellion or of mobs and murders, is not necessarily actuated by any love of revenge when he seeks for future and permanent security. We pre-Sume, if we may use a personal illustration, that Mr. Seward does not "hate" the assassin who sought to slay him in his bed-that, like a good Christian, he has forgiven the red-handed knave; but this, we take it, does not alter Mr. Seward's views of the extreme impropriety and inconvenience of midnight assassingtion In another place, in the same outpouring, the honorable secretary told his enthusiastic audi-tory that the Rebels are "penitent," Have they set up a stool of auricular confession in the State office? Has the State Secretary assumed ghostly functions? It so, we grieve that we cannot congratulate him on his penitents, for too many of them seem to be still an audaciously bad lot. The essence of penitence is an admission of wrong-doing. There are Rebels in plenty who for personal considerations and the dear delights of condonation will admit that the insurrectionary South made a mistake, was betrayed into a blunder, and, metaphorically speaking, put her foot into it. A traitor who has only reached this stage of reconstruction may be hugged and kissed by those who have a stomach for it, and who think, as Mr. Seward does, that it will pay to play the amuble, the soft-hearted, and the forgiving; but Mr. Seward knows as well as we do, that a penitence like this argues no change of heart, and is no security against future secession tantrums. wrong-doer may be very sick and sorry, and not in the least penitent. If Mr. Seward doesn't believe this, let nim ask Brother Beecher. In playing the game of "my policy," 4t is pretty hard not to blunder. Mr. Seward, withdoubt, means to say only the most beautiful things of his Southern penitants -such as "See how sorry they are! Mark the sackcloth and ashes! Observe how vigorously they gnash their teeth !" with other flapdcodie of a like soapy nature. But the sharp Secretary has not taken into account the inflammatory nature of the Southern heart. He may find that the chevaliers do not relish being thus told that they are "penitent," and that they are "applicants for pity and reconciliation." The stiffest loyal-ists have never demanded of them a humilia-tion like that which is surgreated by these loose tion like that which is suggested by these loose phrases. Mr. Seward makes them all suitors in forma paper's-poor devils in their shirts, with candles in their hands, and halters about their necks, singing in sad chorus. "Have mercy up on us, miserable offenders!" We fancy respectable Rebels, if there be such, will hardly thank the Secondary for such a structure and the second Secretary for such a strange and blundering benevolence. But, bless you! he couldn't help himself. As matters stand, he must either say these things or say nothing, and the power of holding his tongue the Secretary, with all his wisdom, has not as yet achieved.

maginer clings to the mast when the midnight tempest closes around him." It would be impossible to do the country a

greater service at this time than to impress it efficiently with these two ideas. There is a spirit abroad adverse to the permanent peace of the nation-a spirit of malice and revenge, of injustice, violence, and intolcrance; of section alism and radicalism. If it obtain control of the country the permanent maintenance of peace and freedom is impossible. Republican govern-ment has its basis and its life in an enlightened popular reason, and it cannot continue to exist popular reason, and it cannot continue to exist where the passions obtain the sway. It is of the highest importance, therefore, that these passions of malice and war be allayed, and that the people cultivate those habits and that spirit of peace which have enabled us to carry on successfully, and for so long a time, our demonstria form of averagent to at last. carry on successfully, and for so long a time, our democratic form of government. We have had enough of war, as the Presideat so often reiterates, enough of its excitements, its suffering., and its terrible results, and if we would avoid them in the future we must repress their causes, and cultivate those things that lead to pence. No less dangerous to our national well-being is the disregard of our Constitution which has been exhibited in the language and legislation of the radical party. They seem to forget that the Constitution is not only the exponent, but the bilwark of our berties, and that it is only by a faithful adhe OUT sion to its provisions that our political institu-tions can be sustained. We regard every man who would for any purpose violate its terms, or lower the public reverence for it, as an enemy to his country. He is preparing the way for

disorder and anarchy, and ultimately for despotism. If, therefore, the President, by travers-ing the country, and calling public attention earnestly to these things, has at the same time made himself liable to criticism on other rounds, he has benefited the nation, though he himself may suffer.

General Grant and the President. From the World.

The lusty cheers with which the radical Convention at Philadelphia received the lying telegraphic announcement that General Grant and Admiral Farragut had deserted the Presidential party at Detroit, shows how sorely they are galled by the adherence of those illustrious heroes to their Commander-in-Chief. What occurred at Cincinnati, night before last and yesterday, must immeasurably deepen their chagrin and annoyance, as well as convince the people that the solid sense and sterling patriotism of General Grant disdains and repels, as in-sufferable impertmences, all attempts to separate him from the President. It seems that General Grant reached Cincinnati in advance of the Presidential party, and that on Tuesday night he was in that city awaiting their arrival. It occurred to some silly people that it was a fine occasion to pay the great soldier attentions which might wear the appearance of singling him out from his companions, and compliment him in a manner which would be interpreted as disparaging to the President. General Grant met these proffers with a disdainful rebake.

He was in one of the Cincinnati theatres at the time, in a private box, and had he allowed the demonstration to proceed, the whole theatre would have become a scene of the wildest en-thusiasm, which would have been paraded yesterday morning in the Cincinnati newspapers, as a specimen of the ovations that would be paid to the illustrious General if he could be separated from his bad company. The design was artfully disguised under a military show, but General Grant is no such greenhorn as not to see through such a manœuvre. To the deputation of soldiers, or pretended soldiers, that came into the theatre to request that he would go outside and receive the greeting that awaited him, he expressed a wish to see their com-mander. Captain Baker accordingly came into the theatre to the General's box, when the latter expressed his annoyance at this dirty attempt to drag him into the mire of partisan politics, declared his faithful adherence to the President. and scornfully chastised the impertinence of this intrusion on his privacy.

An incident which occurred on Wednesday on the boat, as the President was crossing the Ohio from Covington to Cincinnati, affords an additional illustration of the faithful attachment of the Grant family to President Johnson. The father of General Grant was presented to the President, and assured him of his cordial approbation of the President's policy, and expressed carnest wishes for its success. There can be no doubt that General Grant himself cherishes the same views and wishes, although his sense of the proprieties of his position keeps him studrously aloof from party politics. We commend General Grant's steady adhe-rence to the President to the notice of the bloodthirsty radicals who are breathing out threatenings and slaughter, and talking glibly of a new civil war. It they are determined to provoke a bloody contest, they may as well weigh some of the obstacles. The great generals of the country will not be found fighting on their side. President Johnson will remain the Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy; he is made so by the Constitution, and no law of Congress can divest him of the office. Every ship and gunboat would be placed under command of officers of known fidelity to the President, Every fort, arsenal, and armory would, in like manner, be committed to faithful men. Every army officer who faltered could be relieved from duty; every one who was unfaithul could be court-martialed, and cashiered for disobedience. With the army under the command of the President, the radicals would make a poor show in a civil war, although they might, no doubt, do a great deal of mischief. They would, be mere insurgents, mere Rebeis however, against the authority of the Government; and in President Johnson should follow the precedent set by Mr. Lincoln, and suspend the habens corpus by mere executive authority, the mutinous leaders might be summarily disposed of, before the Rebellion had made any great headway, When the radicals talk with such atrocious flip pancy of a new civil war, we beg them to con-sider who is the Commander-in-Chief of the army, and to ask themselves how they would relish the idea of following General Butler in a campaign against General Grant?

prefense that it is necessary for the protection of the negro. This will require heavy appropriations, and heavy appropriations necessitate additional taxation, and additional taxation means directly or indirectly higher prices for provisions, clothing, tuel, house rent, and all the other necessaries of lite. Hence, we repeat, to keep the radicals in power is to keep labor in perpetual slavery to capital, and to oppress the masses of the "loyal" North in one sense, quite as severely as it oppresses the "un-recon-structeo" South. We must all be hewers of wood and drawers of water for the Freedmen's Burean-High-Tarif-Greenback Lords of New England and Pennsylvania. In the contingency we are contemplating, that is what it will come

But this is not all. If the Jacobins are continued in power, the military reoccupation of the Southern States will be unavoidable; and that means further appropriations for military contingencies. To keep a standing army in that region will cost even more than the Freedmen's Bureau, but the thoops will be sent nevertheless, and the money will be voted, as sure as there is a sun in the heavens, if the destructives can see their way to a controlling majority in the next That standing army will be officered chiefly by loyal Leaguers, and while operating to discourage the Union feeling among the Southern people, it will also be employed as a political engine with reference to the next Presidential election. Now we do not think our laboring population here in the North, or any-where out of Massachusetts, Mame, and Vermont, are prepared to have their bard earning: taxed for purposes of that description. They are perfectly willing to pay their proportion of all the legitimate expenses of Government, but we do not believe they are ready to be thus remorselessly bled for the benefit of the radical shoulder-straps any more than for the benefit of Massachusetts school-marnis. But if the revo-lutionists carry the tall elections, we may as well get ready for the bleeding. The loyal Governors say we shall have to submit, and loyal Governors-lor once-are right,

Again. If the revolutionists are not beaten this fall, they will be very likely to accept the fact as a popular endorsement of their wicked If the revolutionists are not beaten and ruinous policy, and under that inspiration they will endeavor to impeach and remove the President. The effect of this proceeding upon the country, all things considered, can be easier imagined than described. It would excite the public mind everywhere to a fearul pitch, under the influence of which all the material Government credit would be impaired, private enterprise would be paralyzed, with the crea-tion of so much debt and uncertainty as to the future as would be productive of the most calamitous consequencees to trade and commerce and the general business of the country In crises of that character it so happens that the worst and earliest sufferers are those who are least able to bear it. The merchant, the shipowner, the banker, the builder, the real estate gowner, would all experience its effects, it is true; but the real blow would fall upon the day laborer, and upon all who earn their daily bread by the sweat of their face. It was so in times past, and so it will be again.

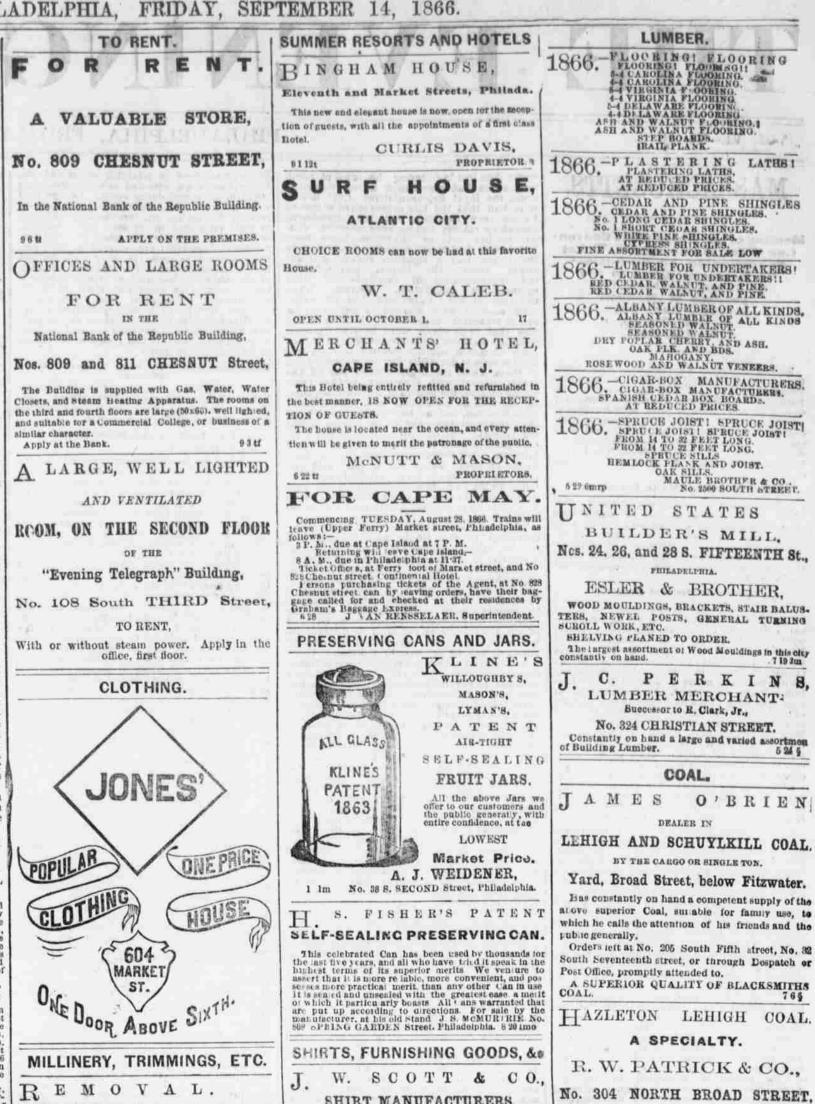
The question, therefore, may be asked -Can the country afford to retain the radicals in office ? Can the merchant afford it ? Can the mechanic or laborer? Can anybody?

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL

OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY. PHILADELFHIA, August 29, 1966. The Stockholders of this Company are hereby notified that the Board of Managers have determined to allow to all persons who shall appear as Stockholders on the Books of the Company on the Sth of September next, atter the closing of transfers, at 3 P M of the day the privilege of subscribing for new stock for every live shares then standing in their asmess Each shareholder entitled to a raditional part of a share shall have the privilege of subscribing for a full share. The subscription books will open on MONDAY. Sep-tember 10, and close on SATURDAY, December 1, 1865 at 3 P. M. Payment will be considered due June 1, 1865, but an

The sub-cripiton hocks will open on MONDAY, Sep tember 10, and close on SATURDAY, December 1, 1866 at 3 P. M. Payment will be considered due June 1, 1867, but an instain ent of 20 per cent., or ten do.lsrs per share, musi be paid at the time or subscriping. The balance may be paid from time to time, at the option of the subscribers, before the list of November, 1857 On *all* payments, oncluding the aforesaid instalment, made before the list pi June, 1857, discount will be allowed at the rate of 6 er cent. per annum and on a loayments made between that date and the list of November, 1867, untorest will be charged at the same rate. All stock not paid up in full by the list of November, 1867, will be iofferied to the use of the Company Cer-tificates for the new stock, in gaid up in mit, will be en-rit e of to the November dividend of 1867, but to no earlier dividend. SOLOMON SHEPHERD, 830



The President's Speeches - Two Great Points. From the Times.

There are two vital matters upon which the President has never failed in any of his numerous speeches to touch with great impressiveness, and the vast importance of which will not be denied even by those who are most acrid in their criticism upon the style and temper of those speeches. Be his remarks long or short, leisurely or hasty-be they made at a dinnertable, upon a public platform, from a hotel halcony, or from the window of a railroad car-he invariably urges upon his hearers the importance of peace to the national welfare, and he also invariably urges upon them the importance of adhering to the Constitution in all their political action. As he said at St. Louis, he regards himself as placed on the ramparts of the Constitution to sound the alarm upon the ap-proach of danger, and to warn the people when-ever the citadel of liberty is in any way im-perilled. Then and there, as at other times and places, he spoke with great earnestness upon this subject, urging the people to "cling to the Constitution, in this great struggle for freedom

Can We Afford It !

From the Express.

It is a mistake to suppose that the radical policy is directed so as to cripple and keep the South only in a state of vassalage; it is a mistake to suppose that if the States recently in rebellion are to be converted into an Ireland or a Hungary-as they assuredly will be, if the President cannot be sustained-that the North is not to experience its full share of pains and penalties. The Puritan oligarchy will make slaves of us, and grind us to powder, as well as those of our countrymen in the States beyond

the Potomae. They will make slave; of us by imposing upon us new burdens of taxation, and grind us to powder by making every workingman labor more hours per day, in order t + find the wherewithal to support those burdens. The Freed-men's Bureau is one of their pet institutions, and that will have to be maintained at a cost of many millions per annum. And these millions must in due proportion come out of the earn-ings of the mechanic and laboring man. The Bureau is the great Lying-in-Asylum for the maintenance of New England radical politicians, and preachers, and chaplans, and negro-school mistresses, and through its instrumentality so many of these people are fed and clothed at the public expense, that nobody need expect to see it abandoned, if it can in any way be continued. If the Jacobins are to have things their own way in the next Congress, therefor the laboring classes, who at present find it a difficult matter, by toiling early and late, to procure food and clothing and shelter for themselves and families—so exorbitant are the prices of everything, under our already grievous taxa tion-may look for another turn of the radical screw. Should the Congressional elections go screw. this subject, urging the people to "cling to the Constitution, in this great struggle for freedom and for its preservation, as the shipwrecked things as to have a Bureau in every State, on

Treasurer. 8 30

OFFICE HUNTINGDON AND BROAD No. 258 S. THIRD Street.

No. 258 S. THIRD Street. PHILADSLPHIA. September 12 1863. A Meeting of the Bondholders of the Hundingdon and Broad Top Mountain Railroad Company will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 258 ×. THIRD Street, on THI RSDAY, the 2ⁱth day of September, A. D., 1866, at 12 0ⁱo ock noon, or the purpose of advising as to the sale of a portion of the Board. By order of the Board. 9 12 7t J. P. AERTSEN, Secretary.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC. PHILADELPHIA, September II, 1896. A Meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank will be held on mONDAY. September 17, Instant, at 3/2 of clock P. M., in Boom No. 3, second floor of the Banking House, to consider an amendment to the Articles of As-societion increasing the number of Directors. cistion increasing the number of Directors. By order of the Board. 9 12 4t W. H. RHAWN, President.

I RESPECTFULLY INFORM THE friends and acquaintances of my husband, the late FREDER CK LAKEMEYER, that I intend to con-Inte FREDER CK LAKEMEY FR. that I intend to con-tinue and carry on. on my own account and control, the Restaurant at the corner of EXCH 4 Not. Place and CART+E Street, and also the business on SMITH's FLAND both places having been carried on so success-inity by the deceased I flatter myselt that 1 may enjoy, under my manzgement, a share of the patronage so liberally bestowed on the late proprietor; promising that nothing shall be wenting on my part to retain and ment the established reputation of both establishments. 910 ft MAEY LAKEMEYER.

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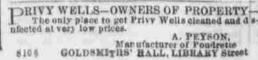
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