THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

COMPLLED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

McCulloch on "Monopolies."

From the Tribune. The Hon. Hugh McCulloch was formerly a Whig, and is accustomed still to assure his old friends that he is a moderate protectionist. He has an unquestionable right to be a free trader if his convictions lead him to be; yet there is a moral obligation to maintain a reasonable consistency between word and act, professed creed, and casual inculcation, which we regret to see disregarded - nay, defied - by our country's Minister of Finance. From the beginning to the end of his recent elaborate report, Mr. McCulloch talks as though he had never been a protectionist and never knew how to be. Take, for examplethe second of his "general principles" of taxation, of which he asserts that "the correctness

has been proved by other nations," so that they "may be safely adopted as a gaide to the legislation that is now required:"— "2. That the duties upon imported commodities should correspond and harmonize with the taxes upon home productions and that these duties should not be so high as to be prohibitory, nor to build up home monopolies, nor to prevent that free exchange of commodities which is the life of commerce. Nor, on the other hand, should they be so low as to scriously impair the revenues, nor to subject the home manufacturers, burdened with heavy internal taxes, to a competition with cheap labor and larger capital which they may be unable to sustain."

What is a "monopoly?" Is it not an exclusive privilege, by law conferred on a designated person or persons, o produce or supply an article which others desired? Mr. McCulloch, for example, is our only Secretary of the Treasury, and while he retains his place, enjoys a monopoly of the privilege of uttering nonsense and sophistry (if he will), from the highest and most authorita ive financial position. But in what allowable, what conceivable sense, can a high duty imposed on a foreign product "build up home monopolies," while every person living in this country is at perfect liberty to produce just such (or better) articles, and sell them so cheap as he may?

Do let us have this matter made so clear that human audacity will not suffice to attempt its further perversion or mystification. Let us suppose that there is one, and but one,

mine of zinc, or plumbago, or nickel, in our country, and that this mine belongs to an individual or company; it might be fairly urged that a high duty on imported zinc, plumbago, or nickel (as the case may be), would create a gainful monopoly for the benent of that person or company. In other words, it would enable the owner or owners of that mine to sell their product (within certain limits) at their own Now let us suppose Congress should impose

a prohibitory duty-say \$100 and upward per ton-on all imported iron, for instance, would any such result be produced? What would thenceforth regulate and govern the cost of iron to our consumers? At drst, for a very short time, there would be a deficient supply of iron, and a consequent enhancement of its price. But would not this fact inevitably, instantly stimulate and insure an increased home production of iron? Here are blown-out turnaces all over the land, standing idle because they cannot be run at a profit—would not an increase of even \$5 per ton put many of these at once into blast again? And if the price were enhanced \$10, \$15, or \$20 per ton, who does not know that more, and still more, of them would be set to work, and that new works would be erected whenever ore, coal, and lime could be conveniently brought together, giving employment to tens of thousands of blasters, choppers, masons, quarrymen, turnacemen, etc. etc. Who that ever read a page or thought an hour on the subject does not know that this process of erecting new iron-works and reviving those now disused would go on so long as more fron could be made at a prout, or until the prout of

suit had been re profit of business in general?

Is there any possible demurto this statement? Are not the elements of iron production abundant, widely diffused, and practically inexhoustible? Let us suppose all protectionists so stolid or so ignorant that they would persist in using their capital where it would yield them little or nothing, when they might make twenty-five to filty per cent. by employing it in iron-making, would not free traders evince more common sense? If they now decline to invest n iron-making, is it not for the precise reason that they can do better—that is, make more—in some other vocation? And will they not rush into iron-making whenever they shall find this more profitable than their present pursuits? Nay, would not the very Britons who are now making iron for our market in the "fast-anchored isle," come (or send) over and make it here, if they could thus secure a larger proof

than by making it where they now do? Is there any answer to this statement of the case? If so, what is it? And if not, what reason or sense is there in Mr. McCulloch's bugbear of "building up home monopolies?" If what he says is the sheer, bald, palpable fallacy it seems to us, is it not discreditable to our country that its highest financial officer should

presume to utter it?
That a "free exchange of commodities" is "the life of commerce," we have been hearing from free traders these torty years, during which every protective tariff has been controlled by the Evening Post and its echoes with predictions that our commerce would be ruined and our revenue dried up by its enactment. We have heretofore printed those prophesies, and contrasted them with the actual returns of both commerce and revenue accruing under those very tariffs of 1824, 1828, 1842, and 1861, which the Post & Co. asserted would destroy both commerce and revenue. There are many countries which have systematically ignored or rejected protection - Portugal, Tur-key, Italy, Brazil, for instance—and we invite a comparison between their commerce and ours, especially in those years when protection was here in the ascendant. Mr. McCalloch's assertions cannot outweigh the statistics of all treasury departments, our own included. We dare the Secretary to compile and present a tabular expose of our commerce and revenue under protection and free trade respec-tively. Such a table, fairly made up, would be more instructive and more valuable than a volume of naked and oft-related assertions, HORACE GREELEY.

The Majority in Congress-How They Should Use Their Power.

From the Times. The firmness of the Union majority in Congress cannot be doubted. There will be no finching from the responsibilities of the hourno evading the work to be done, or doing it imperfectly. And that moderation will be mingled with firmness, and the exercise of power tempered with prudence, seems at least probable.

The action of the Senate on one or two subjects shows that that body will not besitate to use its opportunities as against unseemly haste. Its refusal to dispense with a reference to Commirtee in the case of the bill repealing the amnesty power of the President, and the delay in regard to the District of Columbia Suffrage bill, are indications of a desire that whatever ladone shall be done in order. In neither of the cases is there any reason to apprehend difference of opinion between the two Houses as to the merits of the measure involved. The Senate majority are as fixed in their purposes as the majority of Representatives; and we do not apprehend difference either as to the nature of the objects to be accomplished or the means to he employed. It is simply a difference between

precipitancy and deliberation; and the laftence exerted by the Senate in favor of the latter will not be unwholesome.

Not that the Union majority in the House have evinced a disposition to be malignant, intelerant, or unreasonable. They are strong, but withal good-natured. They hold to the maxim that what should be done is best done quickly. They are resolved that there shall be quickly. They are resolved that there shall be no misunderstanding of their aims or their strength. But they have begun no idle quarrel with or about the President. And their proceedings in caucus, on Wednesday night, prove that the controlling element is averse to needless disputes within the party, and equally averse to any attempt of individuals to proscribe everybody and everything not exactly in harmony with their views. Energy and unity there should be—energy and unity there will be in party action when measures and principles are concerned; but the majority of the party are evidently disinclined to submit to dictation when neither measures nor principles are at

take.

If this course be adhered to, the chief danger If this course be adhered to, the chief danger to the party will be passed in safety. The only real causes for apprenension arise out of the excess of strength of which the party may carry matters with a too high hand, or it may boast. It may presume upon its ability, and ignore the possibilities of division, and throw away support which it can ill afford to spare. For the exigencies of the time call for all the power and for all the judgment which are at the command of the party. And to make these unitedly available, it will be necessary to discourage rash counsels, hold in check ambitious men, and so shape its policy that it shall comcourage rash counsels, hold in check ambilious men, and so shape its policy that it shall commend itself to the sober sense and calm patriotism of the country. There should be substantial agreement between all shades of opinion. And this will be possible only if a spirit of mutual conciliation prevail.

If there were the slightest hope that the resteration question would be settled on the basis of the Constitutional amendment, the difficulties

of the Constitutional amendment, the difficulties the position would be comparatively inconsiderable. A little patience might then suffice for the occasion. But the hope does not, cannot exist. Other measures, of some sort, will be inevitable, unless we consent to acquiesce in the indefinite exclusion of the South, which would be unwise and unsafe for both sides. The country looks for a settlement, and will probably prefer it on a plan as near as possible to that sanctioned in the recent elections. But more radical measures may be a necessity. Restoration may have to make room for recon struction. Of one conceivable substitute we have a foretaste in Mr. Sumner's resolutions; and a little thought will bring others to view of a character for which the public mind has yet

been but imperfectly prepared. What is preeminently desirable is, that nothing shall be done or attempted of a nature more radical than circumstances render absolutely necessary. The policy required is essentially a policy of gradual, de iberate development. If the amendment be, after all, ineffectual—if other steps must be taken to realize the results which the amendment has been intended to produce-let the exigencies of the position be made so apparent that the loyal people of the country shall be reconciled to both the agencies and the consequences. Their minds are fixed upon the cardinal point; they intend that all the States shall be brought into the Union upon terms satisfactory to the States that subdued the Rebellion. If one measure will not accomplish this, others must be tried. But in conjunction with this positive purpose is an unwillingness to employ more coercion than is manifestly indispensable. Hence it becomes expedient for the Union party in Congress to "make haste slowly," and to take care that every step shall be indicative of an anxiety to promote the true interests of both sections.

The Mexican Difficulty—The Official Correspondence between the United States and France. From the Herald.

We have published an interesting budget of correspondence between our Government and that of France on the Mexican question, culminating in the existing difficulty with regard to Napoleon's non-fulfilment of his original engagement for the withdrawal of his troops. It thus appears that in May last the French Government was called upon to explain the object of reinforcing instead of reducing its army in Mexico; that in August Mr. Seward became very anxious to know the secret of the mysterious adventure of the Empress Carlotta from Mexico to Paris, and that the French semi-official journals affected to be incredulous as to this alleged adventure; that on the 16th of August Mr. Seward complains of the appointment of certain French army officers to important positions in the Government of Maximilian, thus making it officially a joint-stock concern somewhat offen-sive to the United States. On the 17th of August Mr. Hay writes to Mr. Seward that the visit of the Empress Carlotta to Paris will not affect the engagements of France with the United States or change of the Emperor's policy. On the 24th Mr. Seward communicates to Mr. igelow the President's proclamation nutlifying

Maximilian's Mexican paper blockade. From this point to October 8 there appears to From this point to October 8 there appears to have been a resting spell, when Mr. Seward, in a despatch to Mr. Bigelow, begins to express his misgivings as to Napoleon's intentions touching the removal of his Mexican expeditionary forces. Mr. Bigelow, October 12 (the Atlantic cable being brought into requisition), replies in a general way that Napoleon is really anxious to get out of Mexico, if possible sooner than his stipulations require. He hopes to remove the last of his military establishments in March next. Upon this hint, as it appears, the Administration resolved to send at once a minister to Juarez, under the impression that there would be a fair opening for the reinstatement of the republic even in November.

The letter of instructions to our Minister, Mr. Campbell, dated October 20, follows next in order. After reciting the engagement of Napo-leon to withdraw his troops in three instalments, and the reliance of the President upon the Emperor's good faith, and after expressing the hope that he may conclude to make a clean piece of work of it in November, and the opinion that Maximilian may probably evacuate the country in advance of the French troops, Mr. Campbell is left to his discretion as to his general move-ments, but is specially instructed to bear in mind that he goes to the republic of Mexico as represented by Juarez, and to no other Government; that he is not to embarrass the French in their departure; that the United States contemplate nothing like the conquest of Mexico, nor any aggrandizements in the way of Mexican lands; that neutrality our policy, but that General Sherman accompanies Mr. Campbell in order to assist in the re-establishment of the republic, and law and order therein, by such dispositions of the United States land and naval forces as he may deem expedient to this end. Mr. Campbell and the General are to look up Juarez at Chihuahua or elsewhere, or they will remain within a convenient distance, as may appear best, in order at the first opportunity to give him a helping hand. It next appears that General Grant was first designated to accompany Mr. Campbell, but that, as he found it inconvenient to go, General Sherman was

selected in his place. We come next to the particular difficulty with France in this business. Mr. Bigelow, under date of November 8, writes to Mr. Seward that the French Minister of Foreign Affairs had the French Minister of Foreign Affairs had informed him that Emperor would remov all his troops in the spring, but none before that time; and that, on being asked to explain this change in the programme, M. de Moustier had placed it on purely military reasons; and that subsequently the Emperor himself had made the same apology, to the effect that any reduction of his forces in Mexico now would imperil those remaining behind, and mildly suggested that the course pursued on the border by the United course pursued on the border by the United States had contributed to this state of things. He would give not another man nor another dollar to Maximilian—had counselled him to abdicate, and had sent out General Castelnau to look after the interests of France and Mex-ico, in view of the suggested abdication. Mr. Bigelow, after an honest and carnest remon-

strance to the Emperor, left him with the impression that this embarrassment would be

On the 9th of November Mr. Seward transmits to Mr. Bigelow a copy of his instructions to Mr. Campbell, for the information of the French Government, even to the reading of the French Government, even to the reading of the despatch, if required. On the 22d of November the Secretary of War is informed of the existing condition of affairs, and is requested to give such new instructions to our military forces on the Rio Grande as he may deem expedient. On the 23d of November Mr. Campbell is informed of the situation, and on the same day we have the famous caple despatch from Mr. Seward to Mr. Bigelow. It is a pungent remonstrance to the French Government against the postponement of the promised withdrawal from Mexico of the first detachment of the French expeditionary corps—a postponement in which our tionary corps—a postponement in which our Government, for reasons frankly communicated, cannot acquiesce. Our Minister to the Mexican republic cannot be recalled, nor his instructions modified; but still entertaining the hope of a pacific solution of this unexpected difficulty, and still relying upon the friendly protestations of France, the Mexican mission and the military forces of the United States on the border will be held aloof while awaiting further advices

from Napoleon. Thus ends the last budget of Mr. Seward's diplomatic correspondence on the Mexican im-broglio. It is an improvement upon all his preceding correspondence on this subject since the close of the Rebellion. From that day to this last letter he had been engaged in the unpleasaut task of dislodeing Napoleon from his 'grand idea" of Mexico by protests, and warnings, and special pleadings, and endless demands for ex planations of offensive things done, or for things romised and not performed until the country had lost all patience with this temporizing diplomacy. At length, from the embarrassing position in which the Administration is placed by this policy of indulgence and forbearance. ident himself finds it necessary to interpose with a decisive requisition, and the result is the recent cable despatch, as the solution of all this correspondence, amounting the gracious capitulation of Napoleon. Had this decisive course been adopted with the collapse of the Rebellion, six months thereafter we night have had the Mexican republic reinstated in the Mexican capital. As it is, there is some-thing of credit due even to Mr. Seward, for the patience, the diligence, and the tenacity with which he has held to his text, until we may say ne has literally scolded Napoleon out of Mexico.

Territorial Governments for the South-ern States. From the World.

The South should feel neither terror nor depression at the growing favor with which this wild scheme is regarded by the Republican party. It proves that the Republican leaders despair of getting their heels on the necks of the Southern people by any other method. They perceive that there is no other way to get control of the suffrage and introduce the negroes to the ballot-box; no other wry to carry such amendments as they wish to engraft upon the Constitution; no other way to subject the domestic concerns of the South to Federal control. Turn and squirm as they may, they cannot escape the uply fact that thirteen States stand like an immovable barrier against every amendment to the Constitution which the radicals wish to have adopted; that the number of States must rise to fifty-two to overcome this opposition; and that that number will not be reached in this century, if ever. Hence we see efforts already begun in both Houses of Congress for degrading these States into Territories, and the Republican press everywhere wheeling into line to march in this movement.

The South should take courage at this practical confession by the Republicans that they are reduced to their last trump, and can win only by a flagrant violation of the Constitution. So long as the Southern communities are recognized as States, the Constitution stands between them and further oppression. Unless they can be broken down as States, the radicals are checkmated, and will soon be made to bear the odium of keeping this dangerous question un-settled. They seel that it is incumbent on them finding all other paths effectually closed, they attempt the desperate expedient of Jegrading great populous States into Territories, and gov-

erning them from Washington. The South ought to rejoice to see the Republicans reduced to such straits, because it is pertectly certain the attempt cannot succeed, and that its tailure will weaken, and pernaps divide and demoralize the party. The first difficulty the Republicans will encounter will be in agree ing upon the details of the territorial bill. If the State Governments are abolished, other Governments must immediately be substituted; for no even the radicals would wish to abandon the South to the horrors of anarchy. The negroes would not be sate in a community of outnumbering whites without the protection of some kind of government. If the new Territorial Governments should rest on universal suffrage, the preponderance of the white population would secure the election of hostile white officers. But this is the least of the oostacles to the success of the new plan. The executive and judicial officers of Territorial Governments are always appointed by the President, and so long as Mr. Johnson remains in office the radicals would gain nothing by the substitution of his appointees for the Governors and Judges elected under the State Governments. To be sure, he would have to send their names to the Senate for confirmation: but all the Senate could do would be to reject them, and await new appointments by the President. If the Scuate kept rejecting his appointments as fast as he made them, the Territorial Governments could never go into operation, and the whole scheme would be frustrated. To accept such Territorial officers as the President would appoint would be no gain for the radicals over the present system, while to reject his appointments would deteat the operation of the Territorial scheme. The only effect of the Territorial project would be to exchange one dead-lock for another; the present dead-lock between the non-ratifying States and Congress for a dead-lock between the President and the Senate.

But supposing that, by some ingenious quirk, this difficulty could be flanked and passed, and the new governments put in operation against an adverse local public opinion, a new dead-lock would immediately be presented, in a constant conflict between prosecuting officers and Southern juries. Laws are of no force without penalties, and penalties can be inflicted only penalties, and penalties can be innicted only alter a trial. For the punishment of ordinary crimes, and the ordinary administrasion of justice, Southern juries would doubtless give impartial verdicts under the new system, as they But in enforcing the kind of laws which the Territorial scheme seeks to introduce, Southern juries could not be brought to agree except on verdicts of acquittal. All laws of that class would be a dead letter, which vain

attempts to execute would turn into derision. These difficulties and obstacles will be apparent to Congress as soon as the Territorial project begins to be discussed in a practical view. It is contrary to all probability that the conflicting views which will naturally exist can be so completely reconciled as to secure the assent of two-thirds of both Houses to the details of any plan of government. But without two-thirds of both Houses it would be promptly knocked on the head by the veto, the dead-

knocked on the head by the veto, the dead-lock appearing in a new place.

But we will suppose that this barrier is broken through; that the Territorial bill is passed over the veto of the President; that the new officers are all appointed and sworn in; and a warrant issued for the arrest of some opposing citizen. His counsel immediately prosecute the officer for illegal arrest, and if the case is decided against him in the local court, it is appealed and the law point carried up, by rapid stages, to the against him in the local court, it is appealed and the law point carried up, by rapid stages, to the Supreme Court of the United States. There can be no doubt whatever that the Territorial law would be decared null and set aside as uncon-stitutional, and thus the Territorial scheme, after months of exasperating agitation, would be an ignomiatous abortion. be an ignomiatous abortion.

Congress and the President.

From the Nation. Supported by an overwhelming majority of the people, and for the most part re-elected to their seats, the majority of the Thirty-ninth Con. gress have returned to Washington under circumstances not unlike those under which the Long Parliament came together in 1640, and with a spirit very similar. That famous body, it will be remembered, was composed mainly of the same men who were summarily dismissed in the spring of the year by Charles the First, who attempted once more, for a few months, to govern without a Parliament. His temporary arrogance only irritated the Commons into severer measures, and he had to accept harder terms by far in November than had been offered to him in April. So Congress, having been compelled to appeal

to the people, and having been triumphantly sustained, is no longer disposed to hesitate and compromise, as it did all through last spring. So long as there was any possibility of conciliating Mr. Johnson, or any doubt as to the drift of public sentiment, Congress was anxious to avoid an open breach; and even when breach was evidently final, Congress refused to do anything which seemed to imply a feeling of personal hostility to the President, or distrust of his intention to act within constitutional limits. This is no longer the case. Mr. Johnson has defied Congress with all the force of his vituperative powers, and has very plainly indi-cated his wish to find some excuse for breaking t up. Congress feels, therefore, no delicacy in dealing with him within the scope of its legiti-mate powers, and is evidently resolved to make him realize his deleat and future insignificance. We hold that the events of the last few months will justify very stringent precautions against the dangerous tendencies of the President. He has shown a decided inclination to usurp power which does not belong to him, and ought to be rebuked for the past and restrained for the future. No action, short of impeach ment, if decorous in form, can be too severe for this purpose; for Mr. Johnson is not a man who can be checked by mild and moderate restraints Our views on the subject of impeachment we need not reiterate. The question is not likely to arise unless the President takes some new step in decance of the popular will.

The bill introduced by Mr. Stevens, in relation to appointments to office, is in substance a good one. It is aiready ridiculed in some quarters as a mere measure for the protection of office-holders, and it is said that the country feels no interest in these squabbles for office. But the merit of the bill is that it will do more than any measure ever yet adopted in this country to diminish the number of these squabbles. The powers exercised by our Presidents, and especially by Mr. Johnson, in the matter of appointments to and removals from office, are utterly meonsistent with good government and with the real intent of the Constitution. If Mr. Johnson has, as he pretends, the power to remove an officer confirmed by the Senate, to appoint a successor without consulting the Senate, and to reappoint him after it has rejected him, then the Senate has no real voice in the matter, and the form of asking its consent is a ridiculous one. The subject is one of no small importance, and we trust that the present conflict between the executive and legislative departments will lead to a settlement of these questions upon a new and sound basis.

We should much regret, however, to see the appointment of revenue officers committed to Supreme Court, as proposed by Mr. Kelle No doubt it would just now greatly improve the character of the appointments, but it would eventually destroy the character of the court. The price is altogether too dear for the advantage to be gained. The impolicy of the measure is indeed so apparent that we cannot believe

argument upon it to be necessary.

The reconstruction of the South will clearly be taken in hand by Congress in a more uncompromising spirit than at the previous session. The rejection of the Constitutional amendment entire South seems to be certain, and it is not likely that Congress will wait for any re-consideration of the subject. It is necessary that the South should be made to comprehend its position, and should no longer be allowed to uppose that it can dictate or even reject terms. Reconstruction is the duty of Congress, and not more right to leave it at the option of the South whether the Union shall be restored, than it had in 1860 to leave it to Davis and Stephens to say whether the Union should be dissolved The present condition of the South is not far removed from anarchy. If the governments set up by Mr. Johnson are legitimate State Governments, they are entitled to representation in Congress. It they are not entitled to this, they are bald usurpations, having no more claim to recognition than the Empire of Mexico. This is a condition of affairs in which Congress has no moral right to leave any part of the Union. Whether the people immediately concerned prefer anarchy or not, the interest of the whole people of the United States forbids that anarchy hould be tolerated in any State. And this, we think, will be the decision of Congress at its present session.

The situation of Mr. Johnson is certainly pitiable. Not many cays will pass before he will be deprived of all his strength; and he is even now atterly without influence, even in the party which gives him a nominal support. His continuance in office may lead to positively beneficial results, in bringing about a reduc tion of the Executive power, which has been growing so dangerously of late years. Dis-trusted by all parties, there will be no determined opposition to any reasonable measure for simiting his power, and thus a benefit may be conterred upon the nation which never could have been looked for from a legislature acting in harmony with the executive department.

The President's Message is really not worth commenting on. It repeats the old arguments or the unconsitional admission of Southern Representatives, but plainly with a discouraged spirit. It is not beiligerent towards foreign powers, for which we may be thankful. As it could not be expected to do any good, it is could not be expected to do any good, it is some relief to be able to say that it will do no harm. Like its author, it is without inflaence and without importance. Congress is now, practically, the entire Government of the United States. A great responsibility therefore resis upon it. We are glad that it is disposed to be thorough in its work, that it is fearless and resolute. We hope that it will cast aside all demagogalism, and act with prudence, steadiall demagoguism, and act with prudence, steadi-ness, and wisdom, as well as with courage and

We feel bound to protest one more, however, against the practice with which the session has been opened, of stifling debate by the use of the "previous question." We repeat, that a legislature which decides without discussing, and re-tures to hear the minority, is guilty of as great a scandal as a judge who decides with-out hearing both parties. What with the custom of framing measures secretly in committee, and bringing them before the House simply for the purpose of reading them, and the custom of gagging the minority by the "previous ques-tion" on all occasions of importance, Congress is rapidly losing the character of a deliberative

An assembly which legislates without deliberating is little better, or may become little better, than an elective camarilla. Half-a-dozen men may shape all its action, secretly, and the taking the trouble to think, much less to give remons for their opinion. The fact that the President has now been reduced to comparative insigniticance, and that Congress is virtuall in possession of the Government of the country instead of exempting it from the necessity of debate and deliberation, render debate and debill taking away from him a power conferred by a previous Congress, as has just been done, without saying one word in explanation, is in the highest degree discourreous.

It may be said that his conduct has deprived him of all claim to converse, and perheave the said that his conduct has deprived him of all claim to converse, and perheave the said claim to converse, and perheave the said that his conduct has deprived him of all claim to converse, and perheave the said that his conduct has deprived him of all claim to converse.

him of all claim to couriesy, and perhaps it has; but no misconduct of which he or any one else may be guilty can in the least degree diminish the obligation under which Congress lies to do all thirds decent'y and in order, to preserve its

own character and the character of its proceedown character and the character of its proceedings free from reproach, and to show proper respect to the people whom it serves. No mark of that respect is more important than a rigid observance of the time-honored parliamentary practice of arguing before voting. The practice of voting without arguing is still in its intancy, and Mr. Johnson's excesses, and the excitement of the war, blind the public, we fear, to its danger. But it cannot be checked a minute too soon. It will, if allowed to run, develop a temper amongst politicisms which would soon make representative institutions a sorry farce. make representative institutions a sorry farce.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

UNION LEAGUE HOUSE PHILADELPHIA, December 3, 1866.

THE ANNUAL MEETING

OF THE UNION LEAGUE

OF PHILADELPHIA WILL BE HELD AT THE

LEAGUE HOUSE, ON MONDAY, December 10, at 8 O'Clock P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors.

GEORGE H. BOKER,

CORN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK

The Vice-President of the Eank, Alexander Whilsen, Esq. baving in May last, it view of a prolonged absence in Europe resumed his position, the Board of Directors to day elected J. W. Torre, Esq., Vice-President, and H. F. Schetky, Esq., Cashler, 1017

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. President.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF the ALLEGHENY AND PITTSBURG OIL COMPANY, have this day declared a Dividend of Two PER CENT., payable of and a ter Monday 10th inst. D, VANDERVEER, Treasurer, December 3, 1868.

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> BETWEEN NINTH AND TENTH STS. (4 8mrp STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

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THE EAGLE GAS-HEATING STOVES WILL HEAT Your Offices, Parlors Dining, Sleeping, and Bath-Room,

LESS EXPENSE, LESS TROUBLE, NO DIRT, SMORE, OR ASHES. They sie all warranted to do the work. Call and see G. W. LOOMIS', 12 1 12t] No. 27 S. SIXTH Street. Philadelphia, Pa.

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SILVERWARE, and FANCY ARTICLES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, suitable for BRIDAL OR HOLIDAY PRESENTS. An examination will show my stock to be unsur-

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Particular attention paid to repairing.

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