2

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH

Our Foreign Policy.

From the Tribune.

A further glance at the recently published correspondence relating to Mexico will show how little reason we have to be proud of our last move in the Mexican game, although, perhaps, any proposition would seem respectable after some that blot the recent pages of our national diplomacy. The first orders looking towards the removal of the French troops from Mexico were issued on the 18th of October, 1865, in consequence of a suggestion voluntarily made by our Minister, Mr. Bigelow, that the United States would recognize the empire of Maximillan, which was even then in a tottering condition, so soon as the French had departed. Mr. Bigelow affirms that the suggestion was made upon his own responsibility-although how he could venture a suggestion of such profound moment without Mr. Seward's approval i inexplicable. He insisted that their departure must precede recognition. In referring to hi proposition in a letter to M. Drouyn de Lhuys, February 7, 1866, Mr. Bigelow said :-

February 7, 1866, Mr. Bigelow said:— "I asked whether, in your Excellency's opinion Maximilian would be able to sustain him-sif with-out the aid of France if his authority were recog-nized by the United States. That inquiry led to a conversation in which I had occasion at least twice to state to your Excellency that our recognition of any Government in Mexico, so long as it was sus-tained by foreign arms, was impossible; that the logic of the situation required the independence of Mexico to be established by the withdrawal of all formally recognize a Government accused of owing its existence to their presence." Its existence to their presence."

This proposition was made in the face of the resolution of the Senate recognizing the Republic of Mexico, of the unanimous resolution of the House of Representatives repudiating Maximilian, and of the almost unanimous senti-

ment of the American peop c. The President most properly disapproved of Mr. Bigelow's tender of recognition, but France was informed that she might rely upon our was informed that she angle rely upon our friendship and neutrality, and on the 5th of April, 1666, M. Drouyn de Lhuys, referring to Mr. Seward's pledge of non-intervention after the departure of the French troops, advises the Marquis de Montholon that the Emperor had decided that the troops should evacuate Mexico in three detachments, the first being intended to go in November, 1866, the second in March, 1867, and the third in November of the same year.

The Emperor was perfectly frank, not to say blunt, in advising Mr. Bigelow of the motives of his decision, and the freedom which he proposed to exercise. On the 4th of June, Mr. Bigelow thus recites his conversation with the Minister of Foreign Affairs :--

"He said that the Imperial Government pro-laimed its intention to retire from Mexico, because claimed its intention to rethre from Mexico, because it suited its convenience and interest to retire, and for no other reason. * It means to withdraw its army within the time preserbed, and it does not intend to take one or two hundred in the first de-tachment and one or two hundred in the second. leaving the greater body of them to the last, though it had not deemed it necessary to specify with minuteness details of this kind, which dep and upon hygienic and climatic influences, of which it was the best, the only competent judge." olaim

The explicit declaration on the part of the Emperor of his Intention to use his own discre-tion, and his curt intimation to Mr. Bigelow, with but small excess of diplomatic courtesy, that whatever he did in the matter was for his own convenience, and not to please the United States left no room for surprise at any change he might find it advisable to make in his arrangements. Accordingly, Mr. Bigelow writes to Mr. Seward November 8, 1866, that the Min-ister of Foreign Affairs had informed him that

they represent to the immoral and disloyal Democracy, it may become the duty of Congress or of the National Legislature to control the foreign diplomacy of the country until it is intrasted to a Secretary more faithful to American principles and more respectful to the Ameri-Congress. Our blind and truthless foreign policy at the

beginning of the Rebellion, which resulted in the recognition of the Rebels as belligerents, and the wide-spread destruction of American commerce, was adopted, as Mr. Seward after-wards acknowledged, with the hope and view of wards acknowledged, with the hope and view of conciliating the slaveholders. The same Secre-tary now stands bound by the most solemn, or, rather, the most blasphemous declaration, made during the Presidential tour, that heaven and earth might pass away, but the pledges given to the Southern States by the President must be fulfilled. The American people have come to a different resolution, and they will look to Con-grees to see that no Mexican complications. grees to see that no Mexican complications, however urged by political intriguers and reck-less speculators, shall be allowed to interfore with the accomplishment of the national will.

Arrest of Surratt and the Conover Case. From the Herald.

In the long list of causes celebres, we do not remember one which has excited more interest or given rise to more speculation, than the case of John H. Surratt. With him it is believed rests the power of clearing away the doubts which exist as to the guilt of his wretched mother, and, what is far more important, of solving the question as to the complicity of Jeff. Davis and his Secretary of State, Benjamin, in the assassination plot. The case of Conover, at present arraigned for perjury in connection with the latter of these charges, acquires fresh importance from the arrest of Surratt. So much mystery attaches to the proceedings in which this man Conover was concerned, and so completely did he succeed in humbugging Judge Holt as to his power of throwing light upon the guilt of Davis, that the chances which are now presented of a thorough elucidation of the facts are regarded with very general satisfaction.

are regarded with very general satisfaction. Much, of course, will depend on the willing-ness of Surratt to gratify the anxiety which exists on this subject. If he remains obstinately silent, but little will be gleaned in addition to the evidence already in our possession. We much mistake the character of the man, how-much the does not make a clean breast of up ever, if he does not make a clean breast of it. The cowardly part which he played in the de sertion of his mother shows that he is a person of weak nerve. The fear of death, and the hope of a commutation of punishmeet in return for the disclosures he has it in his power to make, will, therefore, we feel convinced, bring him to a full contession

On the trial of the assassins who have paid the penalty of their crime, the escape of Sur-ratt was frequently commented upon as removing from the reach of the prosecution one of the most important links in the chain of evidence which the case presented. Much was expected from his arrest. His infirmities of character, his want of moral courage, and the lengths to which he would have gone in the efforts to clear himsel', would all have proved so much additional help to the prosecution. Had he been captured and convicted, there is good reason to believe that we should now be in possession of all the facts connected with his visit to Richmond. It was so important to the Government to ascertain the share, if any, which the Rebel authorities had taken in the assassination scheme, that it would have will

ingly commuted his sentence to get at it. That Surratt was the medium of communication between the Rebel authorities and the conspirators there can be no question. His visit to Richmond, and his report of his conference with Davis and Benjamin, are deposed to by other witnesses than Conover, whose testimony has been proved to be wholly unreliable. But there is nothing to show that either Mr. Davis or Mr. Benjamin had any idea that assassination was contemplated. The construction put by Conover upon the despatches from Davis and Benjamin Jacob Thompson was unwarranted by the facts that transpired. So far as the Rebel Government was concerned, the abduction of Mr. Lincoln and the chief members of his Cabinet was, we believe, the limit of its instructions. The enthusiasm of a fanatic, as often bappens in such cases, pushed a plan, which in war is always considered justifiable, to the point of a owardly assassination. It is true that we have it asserted by a Mon-treal paper, on the alleged authority of the person who gave the information which led to the arrest of Surratt, that the prisoner stated to him that the murder of Mr. Lincoln was planued in Richmond, and that it had the assent of Mr. Davis. This we entirely disbelieve. In the first place, it is not likely that Surratt would make any confession in regard to the matter until he knew it could be made conducive to his safety; and in the next, the medium through which the story reaches us is not a reliable one. All rumors of this kind should be received for the present with great caution. It must be re-membered that those who have special causes hostility against Mr. Davis are interested in circulating them, and that in Montreal especially he has some bitter personal enemies. Against such statements we should balance the act that the most rigid investigation by the Covernment has hitherto failed to bring home to him any connivance with the plot. If Mr. Davis, then, as we believe, is wholly innocent of the charge, he will rejoice more than any of us at the capture of Surratt. To the nation, and, indeed, to the world at large. t is an event of political and historical interest. To the unfortunate captive at Fortress Monroe it is something more. It offers him not only a prospect of speedy release, but the redemption of his reputation from the foulest stain that could rest upon it.

sit there the less of admiration and attention will they enlist. The world moves too rapidly and too resolutely for such performances. The *Recorder* says that the "young men" of the South, when its political power falls into their bands, will "demand" their rights and insist apon their proper share in the councils of the nation: and it talks about drawing revolvers and appealing to the sword. Such language does not seem to us either very sensible or very patriotic. The South has just emerged from one such appeal, and its success would not seem to encourage another. Before another generation can grow up, the disparity between the two sections will be far greater than it was two sections will be far greater than it was when the South drew the sword before. The North is growing more and more powerful in numbers, in wealth, and in arms; the South will prow weaker in every respect under the policy it proposes to pursue. Never again, moreover, will the North be found unprepared for such a contest. It was utterly and blindly increduions of Southern rebellion before; it is forewarned now, and the Recorder may rest assured it will be forearmed.

We repeat what we have often said-and never with the slightest thought or wish to in-volve the South in disgrace-that the acceptance by the Southern States of the Constitutional Amendment will probably open the door for their restoration to Congress and the Union. But we have seen enough of the temper of Congress and the country to lead us to believe also that this will not long continue to be the case. Southern politicians ought to know encugh of public opinion to know that it never stands still; and we assure them that its artif in the North and West is not towards more lenient measures and terms of restoration. It is exactly and strongly the other way; and measures that may be carried now will be rejected before the winter is over. If the amendnent should be accepted promptly enough by the Southern States to make it valid, those thus accepting it would probably be admitted to representation at once, provided they send loyal men who could take the oath re-quired by law, but not otherwise. If it is re-jected, as it seems likely to be, with indignation, scorn, and defiance, they will not only continue to be excluded, but the chances are that their existing State Governments will be abrogated, and Territorial Governments will be created in their stead, and imposed upon the South by force of arms.

We say this not as a threat, but because we believe it to be true. We believe the real wel-fare of the South and of the whole country, present and prospective, would be promoted by accepting the amendment, because it is the best they can do under the circumstances, and be-cause it will, in all probability, avert very serious disasters. And so believing, we feel bound, by every consideration of duty to the South, as well as to the nation at large, to say so. The Southern States can reject the advice and resent it as a menace, if they see fit; but they cannot alter facts or avert the disastrous consequences of their own mistakes.

Republican Bravado Against the South. From the World.

As a thousand copies of the World reach Southern readers for one of the Times, we give the following warning the a lvantage of a better vehicle:-

"We can tell the South something more. Unless the pending amendment be accepted by the South-ern Legislature-, the fate of existing governmental organizations at the South may be considered fixed. We inculge in no menace. We affect no prophetic vision. We essay no abstract argument, and lay claim to no exclusive miorimation. Fur there is a fact which the South cannot too quickly compre-hend, and that is that, in the absence of a settle-ment based upon the argument Concrease hend, and that is that, in the absence of a settle-ment based upon the proposed amendment, Congress will affirm the territorial existence of the South, legislate out of official being its present functionaries and machinery of government and provide for the organization of territories on a plan suited to the emergency. Are the Southern people prepared for this alternative? "The course alluded to is besst with difficulties, we knew. It is not one we should choose if any method remained for averting it. The method we have favored requires the concurrance of the Southern States, or a part of them, and their refusal to concur renders it impracticable. They have yet time to re-

renders it impracticable. They have yet time to re-consider their decision, and to concede as a matter of expediency what they have denied as a matter of principle. But they must act quickly, or the chance of repentance will be lost to them. For the ques-tion of restoration or reconstruction cannot be left open much longer. And we are convinced that, as a last resort, Congress will close it by an unflinching application of the Territorial policy." In aiding the transmission of this threat to its ostensible destination, it may not be amiss to accompany it with a few appreciatory observations. The editor of the paper in which it appears has a standing to regain in the Republican party, and aims to atome for past describin by present servility. This warning is really addressed to Northern Republicans; tended to signify the readiness of the Times to abet and advocate the most ultra measures of that party. A point of more importance is the reality of the pretended danger. That Congress will act as the *Times* predicts, there is no good reason to doubt. Although the editor of the Times has no foresight-as his frequent whiftling changes attest-he is a quick observer of immediate tengencies. His opinion of the temper and designs of Congress conform, like a vane, to the present direction of the wind. We assume therefore, that Congress will attempt to pass (bill for degrading the Southern States into Territories It behooves the South to look this subject unshrinkingly in the face, and make an honest estimate of probabilities. Can such a scheme succeed? It is futile to inquire whether it is constitutional, for the Republican party has no respect for the Constitution. It assumes that Congress, like the Parliament of Great Britain, is omnipotent, and that its will, not the Constitution, is the supreme law of the land. fortunately all its laws may be made to pass another ordeal, an ordeal less swayed by the breath of popular passions. The Supreme Court, consisting of Judges who hold by an independent tenure, are clothed with authority to deciare null and void any law that conflict-with the Constitution. Their decision against a law has this advantage over the veto of the President, that no majority can overrule it. When the President vetoes a bill it is forthwith sent back for the reconsideration of Congress, and two-thirds of both Houses can repass it But a law declared null by the Supreme Court does not go back for review-it dies like a brute beast, without hope of resurrection. Even both Houses were unanimous, even if they had President to back them, their combined will could not prevail against a decision of the Supreme Court. The real question for the Southern States to ask themselves, in view of the defeasance and umiliation with which they are threatened, is this:--Whether they will assume the risk of Con-gress being able to enforce a law certain to be declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court ? Unless Congress is prepared to go this length: unless it thinks it can succeed in the attempt, the threat of reducing the States to Territorial subjugation is mere bluster and bravado. Conpress has no executive authority whatever, nor has it any power to coerce the two great co-ordinate departments of the Government, which are as Independent in their respective spheres as the two Houses of Congress are in theirs. The framing of an efficient Territorial law dequate to the government of great, populous States; adequate to their government in oppo sition both to their own will and that of President, will be found, on trial, a task of such difficulty, that it is doubtful if Congress can be brought to agree on the details of a bill. The certainty of its being vetoed renders it neces sary that it should command the assent of two-buds of both Houses-a degree of unanimity which the Republican party in Congress will not easily reach in the details of so impracticable a project. But these difficulties, whatever their value, may be safely laid out of the esti-mate, since the project is certain to be wrecked against the Supreme Court. We, therefore, ad-vise the South to treat this menace with derisive contempt. We would gladly learn from the Republicans who brandish this toolish menace, how a law is to be enforced which the Supreme Court delares unconstitutional? When this can be told the threat may perhaps carry some terror.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE DAILY EVENING TELEGRAPH .- PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1866.

DR. ROLPH LEE HAS ADMINIS TERED NITROUS OXIDE OF LAUGHING UAS to thousands, with perfect success for Dental, burgleal, and Medical purposes, and for amuzement. Only fity cents per 100th for extracting, no charge for extracting when artificial teels are offered. Omco. No 216 WLST WASHINGTON SQUARE, below Locust effect.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO

WATCHES, JEWRLEY & SILVER WARK.

802 Chestnut St., Phila.

AND

FANCY SILVER-WARE,

KITCHEN & CO.

HAVE OPENED THEIR

SOUTHEAST CORNER

WITH A FULL STOCK OF

FANCY GOODS, Etc.

CHRISTMAS!

JEWELRY,

DESCRIPTION, suitable for

S. E. Corner ARCH and TENTH Streets,

taste of those who wish articles in their line.

They solicit an inspection of their goods.

C. B. KITCHEN.

Ser. 1

stock of

N. RULON, Salesman.

assed in quality and cheapness

Particular attention paid to repairing.

nas Holiday and Bridal Presents.

D

Seventh sizera cars pass the door. Don't be foolish enough to so class here and pay \$2 and \$3 for cas. N. B -1 continue to give instructions to the dental profes sin. 10 12 fmwam

A FAIR WILL BE HELD IN THE -RIT A FAIR WIAL EE HELD IN THE Alexander Preabyterian Church N E. corner of GFER and NINETEENTH Success, commencing DECL MB&R 17, and continuing until DECEMBER 25, in aid of the new Church building. The active co-ope-ration of the friends of the enterprise is solicited Con-tributions of money and materials may be sent to the house of the Pastor Rev. T M. Cunningham, No 613 North Eighteenth street or to Mrs. James Ross Snow-den, No. 1534 Green street. 12 10 6t

TO ARCHITECTS.

FLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR NEW BUILD-INGS FOR THE WAR DEPARTMENT AT WASH-INGTON, D. C.

INGN FOR THE WAR DEPARTMENT AT WASH-INGTON, D.C. Architects are invited to prepare plans and specifica-tions and estin ates of cost for new fire-proof buildings for the War Department on the site now occupied by the War Department and adjacent vacant ground, in Warhington, D. C. The buildines required should have a superficial area as large as the site selected will admit of Photo-graphs of site, and all other m'ormation relating to the subject, will be turnished to Architects desiring to com-pete for the work, moon application, personally or by letter, to the uncersigned A premium of \$3000 for the first, of \$2000 for the second, and of \$1000 for the third most acceptable plans and specifications received, will be awarded, upon the spiroval of the Hon. Secretary of War, by the Board of Offices charged with the duty of select-ing a site and preparing plans and specifications for the subject of the War Department under act of Congress approved July 28 1860 The Board of Offices files must be sent to the office of Brevet Lieutenant & clove T. J. Treadwell, Recorder of the Board Ordnance Office, Winder's Building, Washington, D. C., on or before the ist day of Portuary, 1867. The Board will reserve the right to react any or all of the spiror serve the right to react any or all

1867. The Board will reserve the right to reject any or all plans submitted, should none be deemed suitable for the urpose, as well as to retain any or all of such

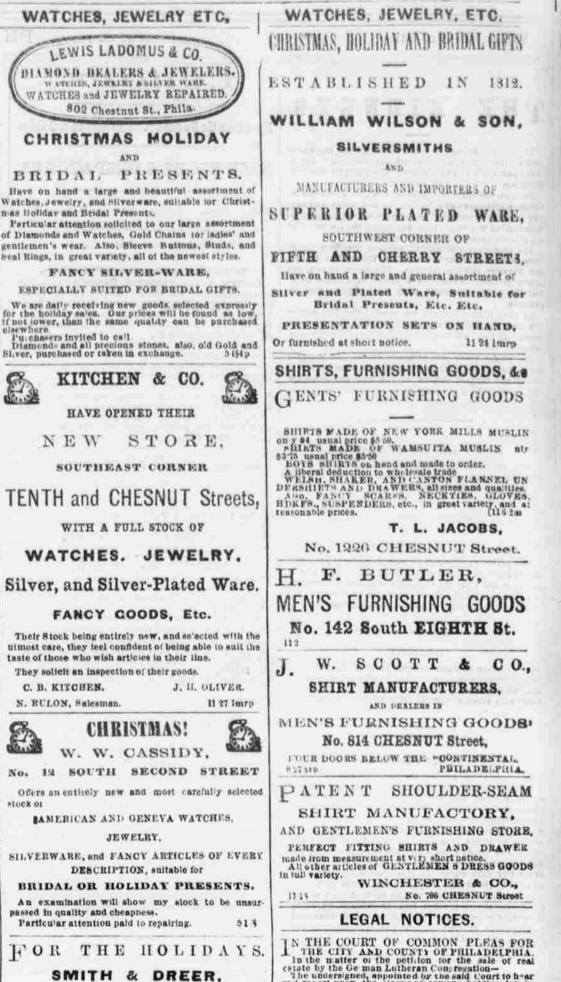
11 20 1m] Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, U. S. A., Recorder.

OFFICIAL.

EXAMINATIONS FOR THE NAVY. TO VOLUNTEIR OFFICERS. NAVY DEPARTMENT. WASHINGTON, D. C., November 20 1886. All persons who have sorved as volunteer officers in the United States Navy for the term of two years, and who desire to be examined for somission to the regular Navy as provided in the act of congress approved July 25, 1866, will at once make application, addressed to commodore S. P. Lee, Hartiord, Connecticut who willinolify them when to appear. Those who do not make application prior to the lat of January next, or who do not present themselves when a notined. will be considered as having waived their claim for examina-moned, their official papers showing their naval record. BLEON WELLES, 11 23fmwim Secretary of the Navy. 11 23fmw1m Secretary of the Navy CORN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK. PHILADELPHIA, OCTOBER 16, 1886. The Vice-President of the Bank, Alexander Whilden, Feg. having in May last, in view of a prolonged absence in Europe restance his position, the Board of Directors to Gay elected J. W. Torre, Esq., Vice-President, and H. P. Echetky, Esq., Cashler, 10 17 ALEXANDER G. CATTELL, President. FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' NA.

TIONAL BANK. PHILADRLPHIA. December 7, 1386. The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on WEDNESDAY. the Sih day of January next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M. 121126t W BUSHTON. Jr., Cashier. NEW LONDON COPPER MINING 1987° COMPANY -A special meeting of the s'ock-holders will be held on F ALDAY, December 21 at the office No. 129 Fouth FRONT at 330 P. M., to decide upon the future course of the Company, and other matters of importance. E12 H lot SIMON POEY, Feeretary. UNITED STATES TREASURY, PHI-

NOTICE.—Holders of twenty or more Seven thir:y NOTICE.—Holders of twenty or more Seven thir:y Coupons, due December 15 1867, can present them at this office previous to the 15th inst. for count and exa-mination Checks will be issued tor the same on the 15th inst. C. MCK (BBIN, 128 5t Assistant Treasurer United States, 128 5t U.V.F. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE THE BEST IN THE WORLD. Barmless reliable, instantaneous. The only perfect dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints, but true to not use black or brown



1 N THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA. In the matter of the petilion for the sale of real catate by the Ge man Lutheran Convreyation— The undersigned, appointed by the said Court to hear and report upon the claims of persons holding lots in the burying ground of the above congregation, situate on the east side of this street, between Bace and Vine streets. In the city of Philadelphia hereby in accordance with the order of Court of November 27, 1865, gives notice to all parties holders of lots, or inte-rested therein, to appear before him at his office, No. 455 Walnut street, in said city, on THU KEDAY, the thiriteenth day of December, A. D. 1865, at 3 o'clock F. M., then and there to present their several claims.

the Emperor thought any reduction of the French force in Mexico might be perilous to those who remained behind, and he, therefore, proposed, instead of bringing his army home by etachments extending to November, 1867, to bring them all home together in the spring of 1867.

This change, which on the face of it was a breach of faith on the part of the Em-peror, was deemed to be justified, as is now alleged, by acts on the part of this Government betraying its purpose of active intervention. At any rate the new policy was affirmed to be necessary on military grounds. The expedi-tion had proved an utter failure. The Mexicans, without even our moral and, had rendered the empire an impossibility. All that remained for Napoleon was to save what was left of his army, and the collapse of the empire made it essential that they should go together.

The State Department, however, thought otherwise, and with that extraordinary facility for saying and doing the wrong thing at the wrong time which Mr. Seward so constantly exhibits, is resolved to offer a parting insult to the Emperor, to which, engaged as he was in his Industrial Exposition, he might possibly submit, and which, if he declined to accept it might afford, perhaps, an apology for a foreign quarrel. Accordingly, Mr. Seward replies by the cable, on the 23d of November, that the Emperor's modification of the previous arrange-ment "so as to leave the whole French army in Mexico for the present, instead of withdrawing one detachment in November current as promised, is now found in every way inconvenient and exceptionable. We cannot acquiesce," etc. And the reasons given why we cannot acquiesce are that we have sent Mr. Campbell and General Sherman to confer with President Juarez on subjects which are deeply interesting to the United States, and of vital importance to Mexico. The despatch does not add, as might have been expected, that we had also employed General Sheridan to intervene in the domestic affairs of Mexico by arresting Ortega, the rival claimant of Juarez to the Presidency, on the pretense that he was violating our neutrality laws.

To this despatch, when read to him, the Em-peror listened in silence, and on Tuesday came the reply by the cable that "France has not changed her resolution." And this, according to the organ of the State Department, is so "perfectly satisfactory" that that journal hastens to call upon the Tribune and other papers to do justice to "the foremost of American diplomalists and statesmen."

To do justice to Mr. Seward's diplomacy since the commencement of the Rebelhon, when he began his role by assuring Europe that we had no power to coerce insurrectionary members of a State-that slavery had nothing to do with the Rebellion, and would continue just the same whether the revolution should succeed or failwould be an irksome task. Some day we may possibly attempt it. In the meantime, let us ay that, in one view of the matter expressed by Mr. Seward, we are inclined, under existing circumstances, to concur. We quote from a despatch of the 16th December, 1865. The extract is a retranslation from the French, as we have not the original at hand; but the idea is so simple that its full meaning has doubtless been preserved. preserved:-

preserved:--"Ibe Executive Department of this Government is not the only one that is interested in the question of knowing whether the present state of affairs is to continue in Mexico. This interest is national also, and at all events the Congress now sitting is author ized by the Constitution to direct by a law the action of the United States on this important question." question."

However advantageous it may be in ordinary cuses to leave the management of our foreign adates to the Executive, acting generally with out the advice of the Senate, the right of Con-gress to determine the policy of the country is clear; and when the head of the State Department, as in the present instance, has placed himself in opposition to Congress, and used his official influence to defeat their will, to overthrow that power, to bring them into con-tempt, and to betray the Union party which martyrdom if they please; but the longer they

Southern Sentiment.

From the Times

We published yesterday a paragraph from the Southern hecorder, intended to explain the manner in which one of the editors of that paper happened to express the opinions recently recorded by one of our Southern correspondents. We do this as an act of justice to him, and in spite of sundry personal references, which are too common in Southern journals to excite any special feeling of any sort. We believe no Northern man or journal ever attempted to render the South a public service without paying somewhat dearly in both sections for his well-meant efforts. Evidently the war has not changed Southern habits or temper, in *Unis* respect at all events.

The Recorder regards the advice we have ven-tured to offer, that the Southishould accept the onstitutional amendment as the basis and condition of restoration, as not only calculated but *intended* to disgrace them. Very well. They have a right to put upon it whatever construc-tion they like. If they draw any special confort from considering themselves persecuted they are entitled to its enjoyment. If, like Maw worm, they like to be martyrs, and are content to figure henceforth in that political character, we have no special motive for standing in the way of their preferences. We feel bound to inform them, however, that they are not likely to arouse any very profound sympathy on their behalf, gither here or elsewhere. It is unquestionably true that they have suffered terribly from the war-that they have lost position, property, political influence, control of their own affairs, and, in a very large degree, what before the war were conceded to them as their constitutional rights.

But it is equally true that public opinion everywhere, beyond their own limits, regards it as wholly their own fault. They made the Rebellion from which all these losses resulted. They have only themselves to thank for every thing they have suffered and have lost. They made the issue, and staked everything they had upon it. To complain now of suffering the com sequences of their own crime is neither heroic nor sensible. It commands neither respect nor sympathy-either from the enemies they defied or from the world at large. They can s't down in the sackcloth and ashes of humiliation and



1. M. then and there to present their several claims. 1 bis notice is given for the purpose of enabling per-sons having relations buried in said ground, or having rights of burial granted to them by said corporation to present their objections to the sale or the ground and removal of the dead. 11 28 12t THOMAS J. WORRELL, Examiner. IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA. Estate of LAWRENCE H KELLY deceased. The Auditor appointed by the Conrt to studie, settle, and sdjust the account of EDWARD KELLY and Torstament of LAWRENCE H. KELLY, coceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the lange of the Accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of bis appointment, on MONDAT, De-cember 24, 1866, at 4 o' clock P. M., at his office, No. 1428 S. FOURIE Street, in the city of Philadelphia. JOSHUA SPERING, 12 7 fmw 51^s Auditor. 12 7 (mw 5t* ESTATE OF JOSEPH J. MATTHIAS, DE-ceased - Letters of Administration upon said Estate baying been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the same are requested to make payment, and those baying claims against the same to present them without doing to present them without delay to present them without delay to CHRISTIANA E. MATTHIAS . Administratrix, No 555 N. SECOND Street; Or her Attorneys, J. G. BaiNCKLE, J. G. BaiNCKLE, 11 7w6t*] N. E. cor. SEVENTH and SANSOM Sts. FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES EVANS & WATSON MANUFACTURERS OF FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES DESIGNED FOR Bank, Mercantile, or Dwelling-House U Established Over 25 Years. Over 24,000 Safes in Use. The only Safes with Inside Doors. Never Lose their Fire-Proof Quality. Guaranteed free from Dampaess. Sold at Prices Lower than other makers. WARERCOMS: No. 811 CHESNUT Street. PHILADELPHIA. [9550 DENTISTRY. THE GOVERNMENT HAVING granted me letters-patent for my mode of tering Nitrous Oxide Gas, by which I have ed many thousards of Teeth without pain, I am in asserting that it is both safer and superior to extracted justified in asserting t any other now in use. DR. C. L. MUNNS No. 731 SPRUCE Street. 5 21 6m CUTLERY. CUTLERY. A fine assortment of POCKET and TABLE CUTLERY, RAZORS, RA-ZOR STROPS. LADIES' SOLSORS PAPER AND TAILORS SHEARS, ETC., at L. V. HELMOLD'S Cutlery Store, No. 135 South TENTH Street, 9185] 0 RODGERS & WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET Knives, Reduers & wade's and Butcher's Razors, Table Cuttery, Ladies' Sciences in Cases, Razors Scissors and all kinds of Cuttery ground and polished at P MADEIRA'S, No. 116 S. 72.8710 Street, nelow Chesnut 1629 131; GEORGE PLOWMAN. CARPENTER AND BUILDEP. No. 232 CARTER Street, And No. 141 DOCK Street. Machine Work and Millwrightin Bron pily attended