# THE DAILY EVENING TELEGRAPH .- PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, JANUARY 24, 1867.

# THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CUREENT TOPICS.

DOWPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

#### The Great Disappointment. From the Tribune.

About 175,000 people are supposed to have gnashed their teeth and torn their hair Wednesday morning over the news from Chicago. It is not rash to assume that of those who held lickets in the great Chicago lottery, a vast majority fully expected to become the fortumate possessors of the Opera House, and that the 300 hundred lucky ones who drew the sma ler prizes are almost as disconsolate as the thousands who drew nothing at all. For ourselves, we must confess we don't feel sorry for them. They spent their five dollars fool-isbiy, and they richly deserved to get nothing

This business of lotteries is fast becoming an insuterable unisance, and it is high time to abate it. The policy shops, where servants and day inforers squander their hard earnings; the still meaner swindles staring us in the face at every corner, where the unsuspecting are deluded into buying worthless "gilt jewelry?" the "exchange offices" where you may stake your dollars on 4-11-44; the charitable raffles in which the demoralizing passion for gambling, and sometimes, we grieve to say, the grossest distonesty, are impressed into the service of religion; the Art Umon enterprises, now for-tainately less popular than they used to be; and finally, this great scheme by which Mr. Crosby has got rid of in white elephant -all these are symptome of a mania which is fast becoming has got rid of his white elephant -all these are symptoms of a mania which is fast becoming epidemic, and threatens to play feartul havoc with the moral health of the public. We don't purpose at this late day to reopen the question of the influence of lotteries. The sensible por-tion of mankind decided long ago that it was bad. We only want papple to ask themselves wherein lottery gambling on the stage of the Chicago Opera House is any better than policy-playing in a diriv den on West Broadway. That playing in a diriy den on West Broadway. That men of good reputation and social standing gave their connienance to the former scheme is perhaps the worst thing about it. They ought to have known better, and remembered that they are the class to whom the poor and the ignorant have a right to look for good example Perhaps the unfortunate persons who didn't draw the great prize on Monday may be helped to a resolution to avoid such things for the future by looking at the following figures:-The Opera Honse was valued (by its owners) at \$300,000, though it certainly could not have been sold for near that sum. The Art Gallery was not worth, at the outside, over \$50,000. About 180,000 tickets were sold at \$5 each, yielding \$900,000. Allowing \$150,000 for expenses have \$700,000 as the price obtained for the Opera House-at least 30 per cent, more than it would have brought at a regular sale. But this is not all; nearly 30,000 tickets remaining unsold were reckoned the property of Mr. Crosby, and placed in the wheel; so that the owner of the building, beside getting a very handsome price for it, had one chance in every seven of drawing it himself! We have no doubt that the drawing was conducted honestly, and without deception; but had we not better avoid, for the future, all transactions in which the seller has such tremendous advantage over the buyers ?

#### A Suggestive Remonstrance. From the Times.

Whether Congress heed the remonstrance or not, there can be no doubt that Mr. Dodge, in his speech upon the Stevens Reconstruction bill, correct y described the effect of the prewailing tendency to extreme partisanship, as well upon the credit as upon the industrial and business interests of the country. He pointed out the importance of so regulating the work of reconstruction that it shall present the fewest possible obstacles to the development of the resources of the South, which must precede the revival of healthy irade in that region. And

prevent the immediate communition of their task. They mean that the work shall be thoreughly even though it be slowiz-per-formed, and will doubtless sustain their sepreformed, and will coubless sustain their repre-sentatives in every measure which corcum-stances may render neocerary. At the same time, patriotic state manship is com-patible with the moderation of manner which the material interests of the country argently require. It is possible, we believe, to do all that Googress is bound to do-to provide the guarantees which the sentiment not less than guarantees which the schiment not less than the interest of the loyal States demands— without producing panic. To be therough and carnest, it is not requisite to play into the hands of gold gamblers, or to trizitien the holders of national scourities. Congress may hold its ground against the President without running wild on the subject of impenchment. And it is at least possible that the premature multiplication of plans of reconstruction, while the plan solemnly submitted by Congress is yet in abeyance, will tend to aggravate and delay, rather than simplify and hasten the adjustment of the question. The state-manship that would command the respect of the country must begin by showing that it respects itself. And this it does not do when it plays with impeachment as though it were a harmless game, or talks of the reconstruction of ten States with a levity that might more properly mark the management of a town election.

#### Bill to Regulate the Practice and Define the Powers of the Supreme Court. from the Herald.

Since the day when Chief Justice Taney, in pronouncing the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the Dred Scott case, declared that a negro under the Federal Constitution "has no rights which a white man is bound to respect," that Court has been under a cloud of popular odium as the devoted and remorseless instrument of the Southern proslavery oligarchy. In the recent decisions of this Court we see that this old leaven of slavery still leavens the whole lump by a majority of one, and that without a reconstruction of the tribunal or a timely law of Congress defining its powers and limitations, we must prepare for some other and bolder decisions, involving a justification of secession and rebellion is con-stitutional rights, and the condemnation of the war for the Union as an invasion of State sovereignty and a blunder and failure. In this exigency, Mr. Withams of Pennsylvania

on Monday last came to the rescue in the House of Representatives with a bill which, we think, neatly covers the necessities of the situa-tion. It is a "bill to regulate the practice and define the powers of the Supreme Court," It provides that "all cases of writs of error from and appeals to the Sucreme Court of the United States wherein is drawn in question the validity of any statute or other autionity of the United States, or the construction of any clause of the Constitution, or the validity of a statute of or an authority exercised under any State on the ground of repugnancy to the Constitution or laws of the United States, the hearing shall only be had before a full bench of the judges of such court, and no judgment shall be rendered or decision given against the validity of any statute or any authority exercised by the United States unless with the concurrence of all the judges of such court."

On the motion for the suspension of the rules for the introduction of this bill, the vote of the House stood 107 to 39, a strict party vote, ex-cepting Mr. Raymond, half-and-balf, who voted this time with the Democrats, in the minority. The bill was then referred to the Judiciary Committee, and we presame that it will soon be re-ported back substantially as it stands and passed into a law. The authority of Congress in this direction is ample and clear. The Consti-tution says that "the judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one Supreme Court, and in such inferior Courls as the Congress may from time to time ordain and esta-blish:" that "the judicial power shall extend to bish;" that "the judicial power shall extend to all cases in law and equity arising under this Constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made or which shall be made under their authority," etc., and that "in all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, and those in which a State shall be a party, the Supreme Court shall have origi-nal jurisdiction. In all other cases before men-tioned the Supreme Court shall have appellate tioned the Supreme Court shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and fact, with such exceptions and under such regulations as the Congress shall make. The remedy contemplated-the conversion of the court to the issues of the war and the ulti-matum of the loyal States-can be reached in providing, as proposed, that "no judgment shall be rendered, or decision given against the validity of any statutes or any authority exercised by the United States, unless with the concur-rence of all the judges of the court," This pill, then, if passed into a law, will practically relieve the Supreme Court of any further interference with Congress in this business of Southern reconstruction, and it may thus operate in a remarkable change of Southern sentiment: for it appears that the main reliance of the intracta-ble ruling classes of the South now is in this Supreme Court, as it is now divided, five judges in their favor against four, and as its decisions upon all questions are now made by a bare It begins to be apparent, therefore, that, according to the Constitution, the issues decided by the war will be established under the will of he people and the authority of Congress over rebellious States, and that all impediments blocking the way will be removed, including the present majority rule of the Supreme Court and a hostile Executive. Nor are these things the mere expedients of a party for party purposes. They are the demunds of a great revo-lution which cannot be resisted, but which must run its course. Starting with this revolution. from Fort Sumter, we expect to follow it to its legitimate and crowning results.

the head of his cohorts of provost-marshals and spice, was an intolerable stepch in the postrils of all Democrats. President Johnson not only retained these men at the beginning of his administration, but he has kept them to this day. The Democratic party have nover hegged for his offices; they were quite willing he should be tow them where they would contribute meat to the and. quite willing be should be to w them where they would contribute most to the early restoration of the Union. But there was nothing in Mr. Johnson's relations to the party that elected him which forbade his appointing other Re-publicans in place of these of loss Secretaries, and if he had had any desire to aid, or even to conclude, the Democratic party, he need not have kept these objects of their detestation anong his confidential advisors.

have kept these objects of their detestation among his confidential advisors. If Mr. Johnson had determined to act with the Democrats, he would have added them in the elections. This he has never done; having been a greater detriment that advantage to us in a greater detriment thao advantage to us in cvery election that has been held. With his open support we could have carried the New York. New Jersey, and Connecticut elections in 1865; but such support was not given. Nay, the moment those elections were over, he did towards us one of the most contemptuous and contumelious acts in his power. He immedi-stely took up General Kilpatrick, who had carried New Jersey against us by the most ribaldrous abuse of the Democratic party and its leaders, and rewarded him by an important foreign mission. The Philadelphia convention, last sum-mer, was a device of the President's to avoid giv-ing the moral support of his administration to the Democratic party. Neither that Convention nor his speech-making tour in support of it, was of the slightest use to us, however well intended. A pilgrimage in aid of the Demo-cratic party, with William H. Seward as associate spokesman, was a little too grozesque for this earnest epoch. President Jourson has for this earnest epoch. President Jourson has done nothing for the Democratic party, and, as a party, it owes him no gratitude. His recon-struction policy is, in all its essentials, pre-cisely that of President Lincoln. It in no way contravenes the declarations of the Convention by which he was nominated.

Mr. Johnson was nominated for Vice-Presi-dent because he was a Democrat. Mr. Hamlin was entirely acceptable to the Republicans; but was entirely acceptable to the Republicuns; but it was thought necessary to calole the war Democrats into voting for their ticket, and for this reason alone Mr. Hamlin was set aside. The prominent Democratic candidates were Andrew Johnson and Dauiel S. Dickinson. In the Convention, Thaddeus Stevens vigorously opposed the nomination of Mr. Johnson, on the ground that, Tennessee having seceded, he had ceased to be a citizen of the United States. Mr. Stevens was overruled, and Mr. Johnson nominated; the Convention thereby declaring that the Robel States were still in the United. Mr. Johnson himself understood his nomina-tion in that sense, and, in the speech he imme-diately made at Nashville, he put his acceptance on that ground. A sentence or two from the Nashville speech is worth quoting:— Next it said—ri I may be permitted to speak of

Linted States.
Surely, then, Mr. Johnson has not renounced the views of the Convention by which he was nominsted. By taking him from a Rebel State it indorsed his prepent policy in advance. Least of all can the Republicans maintain that he has deceived them. He proclaimed to the country the sense in which he understood his nomination, not only in the Nashville speech, but more formally in his letter of acceptance, in which he referred to that speech as 'declining the grounds on which his acceptance was based." In the same letter of acceptance, failing in which the same letter of acceptance, failing in which the same letter of acceptance was based." In the same letter of acceptance is based. "In the same letter of acceptance is based." In the same letter of acceptance is based." In the same letter of acceptance is based. "In the same letter of acceptance is based." In the same letter of acceptance is based." In the same letter of acceptance is based. "In the same letter of acceptance is based." In the same letter of acceptance is based." In the same letter of acceptance is based." In the same letter of acceptance is based. "In the same letter of acceptance is based." In the same letter of acceptance, failing in with the idea on which he had been preferred to Mr. Hamlin, he made a direct appeal 'to my old friends of the Democratic party proper, with whom I have so long and presently been associated." Trying to persuade them that they would forsake no Democratic principle in supporting the ficket. This recital of well-known out partially-forgotten facts explodes the charge of peridy to the party by which he was elected.

The platform of the Baltimore Convention was purely a war platform, and in no respect a re-construction platform. The only action of the Convention on reconstruction was induced, first, in the admission of the Tennessee delegates, and then, with more pronounced significance, in selecting a citizen of a Robel State for Vice-President. If such a selection did not fairly bear the interpretation publicly put upon it at the time by Mr. Johnson, why was no lisp of contradiction uttered in any of the thousand Republican newspacers that printed and lauted Nashville speech? That speech and the letter of acceptance are a complete estoppel to all the charges of deception and bad faith brought against Mr. Johnson by the Republicans He told them precisely where they would find he accepted the nomination because it enabled him to stand conspicuously in that place. He proclaimed that the Convention had inade him its representative of the principle that the Rebel States were still members of the inion; and this has been the guiding principle of his administration. We hold that, when the Republican parts described this principle, Mr. Johnson was re-leased from any further fealty to it, and might ave administered the Government in all rehave administered the Democratic party, spects in the interest of the Democratic party, to which he had always belonged. It ought by to buck he had always belonged. It ought by his time to be apparent, even to hum, that inst time to be apparent, even to individual in made a mistake in not doing so. By acting from first to last as if he shunned Democratic asso-clations, he truckled to the proscriptive spirit which prevailed during the war, and incited others by his example to keep aloof from what he seemed to regard as a party of political lepers. By acting in this manner, he aided the Republican leaders to shame their rank and file out of any inclination to desert to the Democrats; whereas it he had boldly led the way while the reconstruction question was yet new, and men's opinions upon it not yet settled, the Republicans could not have consolidated their party on its present disunion basis. Had he openly countnanced the Democratic party twenty months ago, he could have brought into it a large following; but by his peculiar course he has maintained the strength of the Republican party without in any degree disarming the hostility The Democratic party will continue to give Mr. Johnson, in the rubs that await him, the same steady and disinterested support as heretorore. They have upheld him on no personal or party grounds, but because they felt that they were thereby upholding the Constitution. They have never wanted any of his offices, but they have sometimes bitterly feit that they were entitled to his open co-operation when they were fighting his battles, and he had so few unbought supporters in the Republican party But though he has allowed the ground to slide from under him, and has parted with all the power he ever had to help us, we shall stand by him without flinching to the end, for the sake of the Constitution which he and we are allie zealous to preserve.

FINANCIAL. 7 3-10s ALL SERIES CONVERTED INTO 5-20s of 1865, January and July,

WITHOUT CHARGE.

BONDS DELIVERED IMMEDIATELY.

DE HAVEN&BROTHER, 10 21rpt No. 40 SOUTH THIRD St. WILLIAM PAINTER & CO.,

## BANKERS.

No. 36 South THIRD St.

AUGUST

JUNE, JULY, and

7-30s

CONVERTED INTO FIVE TWENTIES And the Difference in Market Price Allowed.

BONDS DELIVERED IMMEDIATELY. (12 26 3m

SMITH, BARBOLPH & CO. Menscers, 16 Sc. 3d St., 1 & Nassau St., Philada, New York. Dealets in M. S. Securities and Fateign Exchange, and members of Frack and Gold Exchanges in both cities. Accounts of Banks and Bankets received on liberal teima.

will be required rigidly to conform to the samples furnished. Lach class will be considered separately, and be subject to a separate contract, but bidders may offer for one or more of the classes in the same proposal. No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by a guarantee that the older or bidders, if his or their proposal shall be accepted, will enter into an obligation, with good and sufficient surelies, to fur-nish the articles proposed for; and each proposal are manufacturers of or dealers in the description of paper which he or they propose to furnish. All the paper in the several classes must be de-livered at the Government Printing Office, in the city of Washington (except Class 6, which must be delivered at Buffalo, N. Y.), in good order, free from all and every extra charge or expense, and subject to the inspection, count, weight, and mea-surement of the Superintendeat, and be in all respects satisfactory. U.S. Bonds a Specialty. DAVIES BROTHERS.

### No. 225 DOCK Street,

BANKERS AND BROKERSI BUY AND BELL

UNITED STATES BONDS, ALL ISSUES

AUGUST, JUNE, and JULY 73-10 NOTES. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES. AUGUST 7 -10 NOTES CONVERTED INTO

NEW 5-20 BOADS. Mercantile Paper and Loans on Collaterals negotiated Stock Bought and Sold on Commission.

IRCULAR.

Ington, D. C. By direction of the Joint Committee of Congress on Public Printing.

respects satisfactory.

### PROPOSALS

TOROFOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTA.

I. FRINKING.
CONTENT SUPERINTENDENT FURLIC PRINTING. WASHINGTON, JANUARY 18, 1887.
In pursuance of the lower section of the act entitled "As act to furth or regulate the printine of the public documents and the purchase of paper for the public entring." ALTONG 4000 Her 27 hof July, 1897.
Sealed Propo als will be received until WEDNES-by AY, the Sta day of Fobruary, 1867, at 12 o'clock, for furnishing the Paper for the Fublic Penina will be received until WEDNES-tor furnishing the Paper for the Fublic Penina will be spende by the Joint Committee of Concression Fucure Printing, to the lowest and best bidder for the interest of the Guestica and best bidder for the interest of the dustile Penina bidder of the fublic penina bidder of the fublic penina bidder of the fublic penina bidder of the subjective of contracts will be entered bidder and best bidder of the subjective of contracts will be entered bidder be document will be entered bidder be needed during the paper, and best bidder bid

Proposals for ARAY TRANSPORTA-from a second structure of the second structur

route.

ROUTE No. 3. From Fort Union or such other depot as may be established in the Territory of New Mexico, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in that Territory, and to such posts or stations as may be designated in the Territory of Arizona, and in the State of Texas west of longitude 106 degrees. degrees.

degrees, ROUTE No. 4. From St. Paul, Minnesota, to such posts as are now or may be established in the State of Minnesota, and in that normon of Dakotah Territory lying east of the Missouri river. The weight to be transported during the year will not exceed, on Route No. 1, 30,000,000 pounds; on Route No. 2, 20,000,000 pounds; on Route No. 8, 5 060,000 pounds; and on Route No. 4, 3,500,000 pounds. Donnas.

s 000 000 pounds; and on Raute No. 4, 3,500,000 pounds. Proposals will be made for cach route separately. Bidders will state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles, at which they will transport the stores in each month of the year, beginning April 1, 1867, and ending March 21, 1868. Bidders should give their names in full, as well as their places of residence, and each proposal should be accompanied by a bond in the sum of ten thousand (\$10,000) doilars, signed by two or more responsible person e, guaranteeing that in case a contract is awarded for the route mentioned in the proposal to the party proposing, the contract will be accopted and entered into, and good and sufficient security iurnished by said party in accord-ance with the terms of this advertisement. The contractor will be required to give bonds in the following amounts:--

- 0.0	ROUTE	NO		\$300,4 DU+	
On	Route	No.	2.	\$200.000.	
On	Route	No.	3.	\$100,000,	

On Route No. 4. \$50,000. Satistactory evidence of the lovalty and solvency of each bidder and person offered as security will be required.

Proposals must be endorsed "Proposals for Army Iransportation on Route No. 1, 2, 3, or 4," as the case may be, and none will be entertained unless they (uily comply with the requirements of this ad-vertisement.

The party to whom an award is made must be prepared to execute the contract at once, and to give the required bonds for the faithful performance of

The right to reject any and all bids that may be

The right to reject any and all bids that may be offered is reserved. The contractors on each route must be in readi-ness for service by the 1st day of Apri., 1867, and will be required to have a place of business or agency at which he may be communicated with promptly and readily for Route No. 1 at Omaha, N.T.; for Route No 2 at Fort Riley, Kansas; for Route No 3 at Fort Union, New Mexico; for Route No 4 at cant Paul, Minnesota, or at such other point for each of the several joutes as may be indicated as the scarting point of the route. point of the route.

point of the route. Biank forms showing the conditions of the con-trict to be entered into for each route can be had on application at this office, or at the office of the Quar-termaster at New York, Saint Louis, Fort Leaven-worth, Omaha, santa Fe, and Fort Shelling, and must accompany and be a part of the proposal.

By order of the Quartermaster-General, 1 10:F28] ALEXANDER BLISS, Brevet Colonel and Assistant Quartermaster, U.S.A.

WHISKY, BRANDY, WINE, ETC.

## CALIFORNIA WINE COMPANY WINES.

contract Blank proposals will be unruished upon applica-tion at it is office, and no proposal will be considered which does not conform exactly therewith. Froposals will be endorsed on the envelope "Pro-posals for Paper," and addressed to the Joint Com-mittee on Pu lic Printing, either to the care of Hon. H. B. Anthony, Chairman of the Senate Com-mittee en Printing; Hon. A. H. Laftin, Chairman of the House Committee on Printing; or C. Wendell, Esq., Superintendent of the Public Printing, Wash-ington, D. C. From the Vineyards of Sonoma, Los Angelos, and Wapa Counties, California, consisting of the following : VINE BITTEES, ANGELUCA, SHEREY, HOCK, CATAWEA, CATAWEA, CATAWEA, CATAWEA, CATAWEA, CATAWEA, CAARET, FO: 7, BIGANDY,3 GBAS.PAGNE, CBAS.PAGNE, CBAS.PAGN WINE BITTERS. E. L. CAUFFMAN, AGENT.

he deprecated th ng, even in its inchoate state, been detrimental to the national securities. One case he menin which a large amount has been diverted into other channels simply by the fear of impeachment as a contingency which recent events have shown to be within the limits of

probability. It would not be difficult to multiply illustra-tions of this nature. The Wall street quotations may not give evidence of any serious misgivings in the minds of the operators. It is notorious, however, that extreme sensitivone s exists, and that the slightness of the rise in gold, and the steadmess in the rates of Government securities. are attributable to the prevalent diabelief in the reality of Mr. Ashley's scheme. Let it be once certain that the scheme is going forward, and that the conflict between Congress and the Executive approaches its critical stage, and the upward bound of gold would be paralleled only by the tumble of Government boads. The fall of one would be as disastrous and sure as the advance of the other. Besides, the present steadi-ness in the prices of bonds is doubtless due to the efforts of their holders. Mr. Doige's remark does not apply to these so much as to the indis-position of investors to touch them afresh, or to enter into them more largely. His point is, that timid, cautious persons, having money to in-vest, are driven by the excesses of partisanship to seek other forms of investment. They prefer not to exchange their cash for bonds whose immediate convertible value depends on the absolute stability of the public credit,

The impeachment project is, of course, the most formidable of these sources of peril. It is a measure to which no capitalist can be inditferent. It points to the recurrence of days as gluomy as the gloomlest days of the war, and it makes possible a contest whereof we cannot see the end. The whole question of reconstruction. however, is prognant with tendencies of the same sort. There can be no assurance of solid, Insting peace, while ten States stand out of the Union. The merchant and the manufacturer are left to grope in darkness so long as the States which are richest in natural advantages continue practically closed to Northern enter-prise. Until these things be changed-until the danger of renewed trouble be passed, and the political and industrial relations of the country attain a condition more promising than the present-Mr. Dodge's warning will merit remembrance. The politicians whose recklessness ho condemns may or may not be actuated by honest purposes, but their violence shakes condence in the future of the Government, and in the same degree retards the healthy operations of business and finance.

These considerations, we are aware, have no place in the minds of the most noisy extremists. Mr. Carl Schurz, in the Detroit Post. poon-poons the effect upon the national credit as a matter to which the advocates of impeachment should give no attention. Wendell Phil-lips and the tribe of irresponsible talkers hold similar language. Anarchy, according to the demagogues, is less to be leared than the con-tinuance in office of President Johnson. What to them is the value of Five-twenties, or the reorganization of Southern industry, or the promotion of trade, compared with the objects they have in view? So far as they are concerned, Mr. Dodge will remonstate in vain. But the great mass of the people, not being pro-fessional patriots, are more practical in their ideas. They don't want anarchy. They are not prepared to drive gold up to 200, or Gov-ernment bonds down below par. They know that, at the best, trade and industry have a trying time before them, and they have no desire to add paralysis to depression. Not that any general desire exists to tempo-

rize with the great principles that must govern the reconstruction of the Union. The people who bore the hardships of the war, and proved their readmess to make any sacridce which might be needed in support of the Government, might be needed in support of the Government, are not likely to repine at the difficulties whick soften that inveterate hostility. Mr. Stanton, at

#### President Johnson and the Democratic Party.

From the World.

"Did Andrew Johnson, directly after his acces sion to the Presidency, resolve to break with the party which had elected him Vice President and place hymself at the head of its antagonists?" If he did, then the assumption that Congress has picked a quarrel with him is refuted; if he did, then very much which has been venemently dis-pated must be accepted as underiable truth.-Tri-

To sustain its charge that Mr. Johnson resolved to desert the party that elected him almost immediately after his accession, the Tribune rakes up and parades an editorial from a Democratic paper in Washington, published fifteen days after the assassination, which undertook to prove from Mr. Johnson's public record that he had always been a Democrat, and founded a favorable augury of his administration upon that circumstance. The President's enemies must be hard pushed for grounds of accusation when they resort to proofs so irrele-

vant and frivolous. Mr. Johnson might, with entire consistency and honor. have conducted his administration from the beginning in the interest of the Demo-cratic party; but, unfortunately for him and for us, that was not his choice. The point of honor and consistency we will postpone while we rebut the accusation. There is no great use in detending Mr. Johnson for what he might have done, when, in point of fact, he has chosen to do something quite different. We regret that, instead of defending his honor from the re-proach of aiding the Democratic party, the only defense called for by the facts must consist in a denial and disproof of the accusation. The Cabinet bequeathed to Mr. Johnson by his predecessor was, in two of its most prominent members, more offensive and odious to Democrats than it could have been made by any possible change with a studied design to insult them, unless the change had brought in General Butler. Mr. Seward has been the most promi-nent mark for Democratic invective ever since he came into public iffe. The "tinking of his little bell." and the system of wanton, illegal imprisonments of which it is "damned to ever-

### MEDICAL.

DR. J. S. ROSE'S ALTERATIVE. THE GREAT BLOOD FURITIES If you have corrupt, disordered, or vitiated blood, you are sick all over. It may appear as pimples, so as, or as some active disease, or it may only make you feel han guid or depressed; but you cannot have good health if your blood is impure. Dr. Rose's Alterative removes the band of the sense of the sense of the sensores where impurities, and is the remedy that will restore you to health It is unequalled for the cure of all diseases of the giands, scrotula, tubercular consumption, and all erup tions of the skin. Price si Sole agents. DYOFT & CO... No 232 North SECOND Street. DR. DYOFT'S ITCH OLYNTHERT

DR. DYOTT'S ITCH OINTMENT

will cure every form of itch, and is superfor to any other remedy for the cure of that disagreenble and tormenting complaint. Frice 25 cents. Sent per mail, 40 cents. No. 232 Worth SECOND Street.

DR. J. S. ROSE'S EXPECTORANT.

DR. J. S. ROSE'S EXPECTORANT. For the cure of consumption, coughs coids, asthma-catarrh, influenza, spitting of blood, bronchuits, and all diseases of the lungs. This syrup having stood the test of many years' ex-perience as a n macy for irritation or any inflammation of the lungs, th oat, or bronchia is accanowiedged by all to be a remedy superior to any other knows dom-pound used for the relies and cure of coughs and con-sumption. Price \$1. Sole agents. DYOTT & CO No.22 North SECOND Street 9 5 Gen

They will young the loss of the second states

 CIRCULARS.

 CHICLE LEHIGH YALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY, AC. 112 WALNUT Street.

 PHILADELPHIA, JAMUAP, 1867.

 AC. 112 WALNUT Street.

 PHILADELPHIA, JAMUAP, 1867.

 The stockholders of this company are horeby politied for their respective names on the books of the Com-pany on the first day of January. 1867. to be philas any on the first day of January. 1867. to be philas of the their respective names on the books of the Com-pany on the first day of January. 1867. to be philas of the their respective names on the books of the Com-pany on the first day of January. 1867.

 Balments will not be an or before the fifteenth days of ebruary next- and the dilars per share on or beilder end names.

 Balments will not be allowed interest nor diff data state of before the fifteenth days of January. 1867.

 These Stockholders who hall to subscribe within the before end and ender the fifteenth day of January. 1869.

 These Stockholders who hall to subscribe within the before ender night to the ender who all the subscribe ender night to the ender street in the fifteenth days of the physical street in the subscribe within the before the fifteenth days of anners, 1869.

 These Stockholders who hall to subscribe within the before the fifteenth days of anners, 1869.

 Weight and the fifteenth days of anners, 1869.

 Weight and the fifteenth days of anners, 1869.

 The stockholders who hall to subscribe within the before the fifteenth days of anners, 1869.

 Weight and the fifteenth days of anners, 1869.

 Weight and the the then

1 15tuths12t

#### COAL.

# R. W. PATRICK & CO., NO. 304 N. BROAD ST., DEALERS IN LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL COAL

# HAZLETON, MAHANOY, EAGLE VEIN, AND

### RE-BROKEN STOVE, Always on hand, under cover, and free from DIRT and

[825 smw6m

SLATE.

COAL! COAL! COAL! J. A. WILSON'S (Successor to W. L. Foulk.) LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL FAMILY COAL YARD, No. 1517 CALLOWHILL St., Phila. Attention is called to my HONEY BROOK LEHIGH and BE-BROKEN SCHUYLKILL, both sup distand

unsurpassed Coal. Coal and Preparations best in the city 6m

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES EVANS & WATSON

### MANUFACTURERS OF

FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES

DESIGNED FOR

Bank, Mercantile, or Dwelling-House D 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 Dampness. Bold at Prices Lower than other makers. WAREROOMS:

No. 811 CHESNUT Street PHILADELPHIA.

WENDELL Superintendent of Public Pointing. 1 21 20t OVERNMENT SALE-

The supplying of an inferior article in any of the classes, or a failure to supply the quantity required at any time, will be considered a violation of the contrast.

PROPOSALS. PROPOSALS FOR PAPER FOR THE PUBLIC

no more:--ounder in the may be needed during the year, and papers of the Printing Paper, uncalendered, measuring 24x38 inches, and weighing forty-five pounds to the ream of 500 sheets. CLASS 2.-CALENDERED FRINTING PAPER. SOOD server of converting the paper of the paper.

8000 reams of superfine calendered Printing Paper, measuring 24x38 inches, and weighing fitty-three pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.

CLASS 3.—SIZED AND CALENDERED PRINT-ING PAPER. 1000 reams superfine Frinting Paper, hard-sized and super-calendered, measuring 24x32 inches, and weighing forty-five pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.

CLASS 4.-WAP PAPER.

CLASS 4.-- WAF FAFER. 1000 reams superline map paper sized and culven-dered, of such size as may be required, correspond-ing in weight with paper measuring 19x24 inches, and weighing twenty-one pounds to the ream of 100 characteristics of the ream of the second second

500 sheets.
CLASS 5.-WRITING PAPERS (TO BE OF ANY REQUIRED WEIGHT).
3000 reams Quarto Post, 10x16 inches.
3000 reams Fintenp, 13x164, or 14x17 inches.
2000 r ams Double Cap. 165x26, or 17x28 inches.
2000 reams Demy, 16x204 inches.
2000 reams Double Demy. 204x82 inches.
2000 reams Double Demy. 17x82 inches.

2000 reams Double Demv, 201x32 inches. 2000 reams Fo to Fost, 17x22 inches. 2000 reams Double Foito Post, 22x34 inches. 1000 reams medium 18x33 inches. 1000 reams medium 18x24 inches. 500 reams super royal. 20x28 inches. 500 reams imperial, 221x31 inches. 5000 reams of any required size not enumerated above, and not exceeding 21x40 inches. CILASS 6-PAPER FOR POST OFFICIE DLANKS

CLASS 6-PAPER FOR POST OFFICE BLANKS (ENGINE SIZED). 400 reams measuring 22x34 inches, weighing 40

ounds per ream. 1700 reams mensuring 26x32 inches, weighing 46

1200 reams measuring 25x36 inches, weighing 52

ounds per ream. 100 reams measuring 15x18 inches, weighing 22

400 reams measuring 18x24 inches, weighing 24 pounds per ream. Proposals will be received for the whole quantity

Proposals will be received for the whole quantity or any portion, not less than one thousand reams, of the papers designated in Chasses 1 and 2, and for the whole quantity or any portion of the papers designated in Chasses 5 and 6, being not less than one-fourth. Samples of the quantities or all the papers, in all the chasses, will be furnished upon application at this office, and the successful bidders will be required rigidly to conform to the samples furnished.

unds per ream.

pounds her ream.

GOVERNMENT TANNERY AND STEAM SAW MILL, with seventy-five acres or land, near SAN AN FONIO

with seventy-live acres of land, hear SAN ANTONIO-Texas. Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received up to the first day of March, 1807, for the purchase of 75 acres of and, more or iess, together with the buildings crected thereon, and the appartenances appertanting, that is to say:--Che Tannery, containing twelve stone time vats, fitty-two wooden vats, seven stone pools, and capable of tanning 15,000 hides per annom. One steam Saw Mini, capable of sawing 3000 feet of lumber daily.

one Steam Saw min, capable of sawing soos feet of lumber daily. One small stone Building. The above property is situated about two miles above San Antonio, on the San Antonio river, and the water is conducted to the establishment by a race of hewn stone, ind in cement. The land was purchased and improvements made by the large so called 1 conteders to forement and

The land was purchased and improvements inade by the late so called contederate Government, and are estimated to have cost SLB0000 m gold. The property has been under lease for the year 1866, a. a monthly rent of \$500, payable in advance a secured title in fee simple will be given by the United States Government. Proposals will be marked, "Proposals for Govern-ment Tannery and Saw Mill," and addressed to J B. KIDDOO,

By't Maj.-Gen. Asst Com'n, Bureau R. F. and A. Catveston, 16x85, 1117w

L., Gaiveston, lexas.

PROPOSALS FOR CONTINUING DELA-

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, No. 209 South - 1xth Street,

No. 209 SOUTH - IXTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA, JABURY 7, 1867. ) Scaled Proposals, in applicate, with a copy of this advorthement attached to each, will be received at this chice until the 21st of February, 1867, for stone to the amount of \$67,000 (sixty seven thousand dol-lars), for the Definware Breakwater. The score to be or the bardeet and most durable

The stone to be of the hardest and most durable quality; the delivery to commence on or about the 15th of May, and to be completed by the 15th of september, and the weekly delivery to be as nearly

Scholling and the uniorm. Of the total amount of stone, four-fifths are re-quired to be in blocks of not less than two tons, and oue-fifth in blocks of upwards of one-fourth of a

I ac stones will be subject to rapid inspection, and I he stones will be subject to rivid inspection, and will be received or hot, as the Engineer, or his nyents shall find them to accord, or hot, as to quality and size, with the above description. Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures should be appended to

the guarantee, and who should be certified to as being good and sufficient security, by the United States District Judge, Attorney, or Collector, or

other public officer. A reservation of ten per centum on partial pay-ments will be made during the delivery of the

Envelopes to be endorsed, "Proposals for Stone

for Delaware Breakwarer." Bids will be opened at 12 o'clock M. on THURS-DAY, the 21st of February, 1867, and bidders are

DAY, the 21st of February, 1607, and buttles a invited to be present. For further information apply at this office. C. SEAFORTH STEWART, 18 tuths 6w Maj. Eng. and Byt. Lt.-Col.



UNITED STATES BEVENUE STAMPS.— Principal Depot. No. 304 CH ESNUT Street. Central Depot No. 113 S FIFTH Street, one door below Chesnut Established 362. Revenue Stamps of every description constantly on hand, in any smount Orders by Mai ss promptly attended to.

No. 21 North FOURTH Street 1 3 Thstu2m PHILADELPHIA

REAT REVOLUTION G IN THE

WINE TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES

## Pure California Champagne,

Made and prepared as iff done in France, from pure Calliornia Wine, and taking the place of imported Champagne.

The undersigned would call the attention o. Wine Dealers and Hotel Keepers to the following letter, which may give a correct idea of the quality of their Wine -

WING - "CONTINENTAL HOTEL, PHILADELPHIA, OCL 25, 1966.
 "MERSEN, DOUGHER & CO.1 "Gentienenis-baving siven your California Champagne a thorough test we take piceasiure in saying that we think at the bost American Wine we have ever used we shall at once place it on our oill of mar."
 "Tours hury." J.E. KINGSLEY & CO."

CALL and TEY OUR CALIFORNIA CHAMPAGN

## BOUCHER & CO.,

Il 26 tuthslm.) No. 50 DEY Street, New York. A. MAYER, Archt 110 SANSOM St. Philadelphia.

FREDERICK BALTZ & CO'S

#### FIRST IMPORTATION

#### 40 GALLON PACKAGES GIN.

Just arrived and in bond, 50 Packages 40 Gallon EX -CELSION SHEDAM GIN, which we are now setting the lowest figure. We claim to be the

FIRST IMPORTERS OF

### FORTY GALLON PACKAGES

SHERRY AND PORT WINE.

Sole Agents also for RIVIERE GARDRAT & CO.'S COGNAC.

No. 116 WALNUT Street. 1.1.1 Im. PHILADELPHIA.

U NADULTERATED LIQEORS ONLY HIGHAAD PENISTAN'S STORE AND VADIAS No. 420 OHESULT STEELER Nearly Opposite the Post Office Fullia DELIFILA Families supplied Oraces from the Country promotly attended to.

LORDAN'S CELEBRATED TONIC ALE .-J OBDAN'S CELEBRATED TONIC ALE. This traip bealthful and mutritious beverage, now in use by thousands—invalids and others—has estab-lished a character for quality of material and purity of manuactule which stands unrivalled. It is recom-menored by physiciana of this and other places as a supe-rior roxic, and requires but a true to convince the most skeptical of its great metrit. To be had, who bear a and retail, of P. J. JORDAN, N 2 PEAR Street. [1178

TINITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS .-VITED SLATES REVENUE STAMPS.-Principal Depot, So. 304 CHESNUT Street Central Depot, So. 1635, FIF1H Street one door below Chemant Established 1882 Revenue Stamps of overy description constantly on hard in any amount. Orders by Mall or Express promptly attended to.