VOL. VII.-No. 30.

PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1867.

DOUBLE SHEET-THREE CENTS.

#### IMPEACHMENT.

The Father of the Constitution on the Impeachment of the President, From the Washington Chronicle.

The impeachment of Andrew Johnson, accidental President of the United States, is the chief object of universal discussion. There is no mistaking that the public opinion which sustained the war against the Rebellion, re-elected Abraham Lincoln, and vindicated the Thirty-Ninth Congress by a majority of nearly half a million of votes, has finally come to the conclusion that, unless he should anticipate and concinate destiny, impeachment will be made the imperative duty of the two Houses.

The aristocratic agencies are everywhere naturally alarmed at the prospect, because Andrew Johnson has become their most useful and most willing instrument. The foreigners who encouraged the Rebelhov, and prayed and paid for the overthrow of the Umon, are horrised at the probable success of a measure which, while furnishing a new proof of the ability of this Government to protect itself, removes the ast and most efficient element of a conspiracy in which they had so largely invested. But the representatives of the American people are nere simply to reject European advice, or to

reflect American opinton.
With due respect to what is, indeed, a double admonition and instruction, it is their duty to take no step not clearly invited by the facts and sustained by the letter and spirit of the Consti-tution. And hence the reference of General Ashley's resolution of inquiry into the alteged violation of trust by the acting President to the Judiciary Committee of the House was the very best initiative. It is of the first and last import-ance that the question should be settled, whether such an example as that of Andrew Johnson shall be allowed to run into a ruinous precedent. or shall be so rebuked as to be made a conspicuous admonition to after times. The numerous attempts to embarrass and to intimidate the investigation would undoubtedly prevail, if they were not feeble copies of similar attempts whenever the constitutional authorities deemed it right to resort to the strong hand to rescue the common liberties.

If we discard all this false logic and these nucrile threats, we shall soon discover that the mode and manner of impeaching a President of the United States is astonishingly simple; and, although the subject has not yet been formally discussed in Congress, it may be safely assumed, after the very general interchange of opinions among the masses, and the very general review of the matter by the newspaper press of all par-ties, that if cause is found, the work of impeachment will be peaceably and effectually consummated. The Democratic leaders have committed another tatal mistake in seeking to find warrant in the Constitution and in the expounders of the Constitution for their unreasoning opposition to impeachment; and their blunder, too greedily imitated by the recent Rebels, adds a new count to the indictment against the latter.

The slightest examination shows that if any men should hesitate, or should treat with defereuce the proposition to arraign a faithless Executive, they are the leaders who claim to be the especial guardians and defenders of the Con-stitution of the United States. And if Andrew Johnson himself, in his new role of exclusive champion and interpreter of the fundamental law, is only half-honest, he will bow before the decree of the accepted authorities, the fathers of the Constitution, and admonish his supporters of the trap into which they have fallen. plain what we mean, we direct attention to the third volume of Elliott's Debates on the Federal Constitution in the Virginia Convention of 1788. James Madison, the leading writer of The Fedewas a member of the Virginia Convention called for the purpose of consilering the na-tional Constitution, of which he was a chief framer and advocate. During the Convention which prepared the national Constitution, he kept full private notes, afterwards published by order of Congress, and ever since regarded as infallible authority.

When the Constitution was submitted to the respective States for ratification, the arguments of Madison carried conviction to doubting minds, converting even Jefferson by their clear ness and cogency. The Virginia Convention assembled in June of 1788, with Mr. Madison as the acknowledged chief of the party favorable to the ratification, assisted by Marshall, Pendleton, Edmund Randolph, and others, and opposed by Monroe, Grayson, Henry, and Mason. This array of intellectual giants subjected the Constitution to a terribly searching analysis. Their words, carefully taken down at the time, are now preserved among the archives of the and control statesmen and constitutional lawyers as completely as the protoundest epinions of the greatest judicial minds. It was after this memorable intellectual struggie that the Constitution was ratified by a vote of 89 to When the second section of the second article of the Constitution was under consideration, a very interesting and thorough debate took place. That section is as follows:-

Section 2. The President shall be Commander InSection 2. The President shall be Commander InCone of the army and navy of the United States,
and of the militia of the several States when called
into actual service of the United States; he may
require the opinion in writing of the principal officer
In each of the executive departments upon any subject relating to the dulies of their respective offices;
and he shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offenses against the United States, except in
case of impeachment.

The enpoyments of the Constitution along

The opponents of the Constitution, glarmed at the extraordinary powers conferred by this section upon the Executive, threw their whole force against it. George Mason was particularly apprehensive lest a corrupt and faithless Executive might abuse the prerogatives here so gene-rously bestowed. He contended that the President "ought not to have the power of pardoning. because he may frequently pardou crimes which were advised by himself." "It may happen at some future day," said Mr. Mason, "that he will establish a monarchy and destroy the republic. If he has the power of granting pardons before indictment and conviction, may be not stop inquiry and prevent detection?" Now mark language, in reply to these weighty objections, employed by the Father of the Constitution, James Madison, of Virginia:-

James Madison, of Virginia:—
"Mr. Madison, adverting to Mr. Mason's objection to the President's power of pardoning, said it would be extremely improper to vest it in the House of Representatives, and not much less so to place it in the Senate, because numerous bodies were actuated more or less by passion, and might, in the moment of vengeance, forget humanity. It was an established practise in Massachusetts for the Legislature to determine such cases. It was found, says he, that two different sensions, before each of v hich the question came with respect to pardoning the delinquents of the Rebellion, were governed precisely by different sentiments; the one would execute with universal vengeance, and the other would extend general mercy.
"There is one recurry in this case to which generalized in the general marks."

"THERE IS ONE SECURITY IN THIS CASE TO WHICH GENTLEMEN MAY NOT HAVE ADVERTED; IF THE PRESIDENT HE CONSECTED IN ANY SUSPECTIOS MANNER WITH ANY PERSON, AND IF THERE HE ANY GROUNDS TO BELIEVE HE WILL SHRITTER HIM, THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES CAN IMPRACE HIM; THEY CAN REMOVE HIM IF FOUND GUILTY; THEY CAN RUSPEND HIM WHEN SUSPECTED, AND THE POWER WILL DEVOLVE ON THE VICE-PRESIDENT, SHOULD HE BE SUSPECTED ALSO, HE MAY LIKEWINE BE SUSPENDED UNTIL HE BE IMPEACHED AND REMOVED, AND THE LEGISLATURE MAY MAKE A TEMPORARY APPOINTMENT. THIS IS A GREAT RECURLITY."

Is it any wonder that these words, from the illustrious Madison, conquered the objections of Mason and Henry—the same by whom the leaders of the late Rebellion justified themselves when they protested that the Constitution had become the instrument of Executive power, and was being wielded for the purpose of consollsating the Union The reader will observe that Mr. Madison's assurances, which quieted the grave fears of George Mason, were called forth by the prediction that the Executive might abuse the pardoning power. It was for this possible offense that he proposed the Executive

should be impeached by the House, and removed by the Senate. Imagine for a moment what that unchallenged patriot would have said had his antagonists predicted such a series of crimes and mi-demeanors as have been perpetrated by

Andrew Johnson! The abuse of the pardoning power is Andrew Johnson's smallest offense. What would James Madison have said it Mason or Henry had reminded him that in the future an Executive might be found who would not simply prostitute. tute the pardoning power and the public patronage for the purpose of sustaining his personal "policy," but would denounce the Congress of the United States as a "body banging on the verge of the Government," and would attempt to force into the control of the Government the very men who had just been defeated after a savage conspiracy to overthrow it?
Mr. Madison says:—"The President can be impeached if he is connected in any suspicious manner with any person, and there be grounds to believe he will shelter him." The laylsh distribution of partons to counterfeiters and distribution of pardons to counterfeiters and Rebels is a circumstance full of suspicion and

But the chief value of these weighty words is where Mr. Madison tells us that the offending President can be suspended "when suspected, and the power will devolve upon the Vice-President," And mark! that, "should be (the Vice-President) be suspected also, be may likewise suspended till he be impeached, and the Legislature may make a temporary appointment," Well did Mr. Madison add-"this is a great security." In fact, it applies at once the argument and the remedy. It fills the vacuum between the period of impeachment and conviction or acquittal, compelling the Congress of the United States, should matter for trial be found by the House, to provide for an Executive, to make a temporary appointment, who shall discharge the dities of the Presidential office in the interval.

Thus it will be seen that the President can be impeached and removed if found guilty; suspended when suspected, and the power devolved on the Vice-President; and, as if the illustrious Virginian was looking into the future and guarding against what seemed to be an almost impossible treason, providing also that the Vice-President may be suspended until he should be impeached and removed, and that the Legisla-ture may make a temporary appointment. Nothing has been left to interence, construction, or doubt, and no further words could add to the clear and simple statement without insulting the dullest comprehension.

#### RECONSTRUCTION.

The President's New Plan-It is to be Submitted to the Southern Legislatures at Once.

Washington, February 2.—The highly important consultations which the President and his Cabinet have been holding with leading Southern men, on a new plan for reconstruction, and alluded to last week in these despatches, ended last night in an agreement that a series of resolutions, drawn up at the conference in favor of suffrage, based on reading and writing and a property qualification of \$250, should be submitted for adoption to the Southern Legislatures, to pave the way for the submission of the

question by the President in his message to the Fortieth Congress. These resolutions were sent to the Governors of several of the Southern States to-day, accom-panied by an advisory letter, stating that they met the President's approval. The question of Amnesty does not appear to have been an essential feature of the proposed plan. The Gover-nor of North Carolina was telegraphed to-night to keep the Legislature in session to consider these propositions, and similar messages were sent to the Executives of Alabama, Georgia,

and Mississippi.
Governor Orr, of South Carolina, left to-night to submit the new plan to the Legislature of his own State .- New York World.

# Internal Revenue in New York,

The N. Y. Ecenino Post of Saturday says that the sum of the collections in each district of

١	ration, was as follows:—
	Thirty-second district \$27,591,697-10 Fourth district 22,344,479-93 Fifth district 5,388,733-48 Sixth district 12,831,369-75 Seventh district 5,095,848-38 Fighth district 21,313,609-87 Ninth district 5,709,005-33
	Collections in three months of 1 2   \$1,011,765-95
	Total collections since 1862\$100,129,643-86
	AND A DOC A

The Prizes.

The distribution of the prizes of the Union Home for Soldiers' Orphans, at New York, was continued or Saturday. On that day Mr. J. F. McLoughlin received his \$10,000 in greenbacks. and Eliza Dougherty \$2500. The New York

Ev-ning Fost says;"Mr. McLoughlin worked as a saddler at Watervliet Arsenal for forty years, but left on account of a stroke of paralysis. He has recently lived in this city, and was until to-day a poor man. He is over sixty years old. Waen he received his prize, he inquired after expressing his thanks, "What the Government tax on him would be?" He was apparently quite willing, if not anxious, to meet the demand. Eliza Dougherty has been a house servant for about twenty years. Her age is now about fifty years.'

The Proposed Scull Race for the Championship-The Preliminaries Arranged.

It is understood that Mr. Hamill has accepted the challenge of Mr. Walter Brown, of Portland, to row a five mile race for the championship of America and a purse of two thousand dollars. The race will take place at this city in May next, Brown to be allowed three hundred dollars for expenses. The preliminaries were arranged for Mr. Hamili by Mr. Charles M. Colvin, of the New York Cupper, and one-fourth of the amount of the stake was forwarded to the edito of that paper yesterday. The race will probably e one of the most interesting ever given in this country, and as it will attract a large number of strangers to our city, our business men should bear a portion of the burden, and at least pay Mr. Brown's traveling expenses .- Pittsburg Com mercial,

Death of the Inventor of Oil-Color

Printing. The English papers announce the death of Mr. George Baxter, the inventor and patentee of otl-color printing. He received the gold medal of Austria for his "First Parliament of Queen Victoria" and the "Coronation." His best original production is the miniature drawing of the Baptism of the Prince of Wales, which was in the miniature department of the London World's Fair. The late King of Prussia was in treaty for the purchase of it at the time of his

# Lottery Enterprises.

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC-A WORD IN SEASON. All persons who may buy tickets in the various girt enterprises or lotteries now advertised to take place in this city, in a short time are likely to lose their money, on account of the fact that the authorities are taking steps to stop these enterprises; and as they are clearly in violation of the law, the officers will no doubt be success-It the lotteries are stopped, of course pe sons who have bought tickets will never be able to recover their investments.—N. Y. Eve. Post.

-L. M. Belknap, of Louisville, donated 1000 loaves of bread to the poor of that city on Wed-

### EUROPE.

THE EASTERN QUESTION. Diplomatic Circular of the Porte on the Case of Last Resort with Greece.

CONSTANTINOPLE, January 14. - Subjoined is the text of the circular despatch forwarded on the 26th of December by the Turkish Government to its representatives at Paris, London, and St. Petersburg, in which complaint is made

of the recent policy pursued by Greece:-CONSTANTINOPLE, December 26. - Sir:-You have already learnt from my former despatches the pacification of the Island of Crete, and the conentration of the remaining unsurgents solely at the two points of Selinos and Kissamos. I hope to be able to announce to you by telegraph their complete subjugation before the arrival of this despatch. It is notorious, sir, that the in-surrection might have been suppressed far sconer, and perhaps without bloodshed, if Hellenic agitators entering from abroad had not influenced the inhabitants of the island by crimmal intrigues and menacing threats, which have only contributed to prolong the revolt and increase the number of the unfortunate vic-tims. When the Hellenes became convinced of the non-success of their guilty plans with regard to Crete, they began openly to distarb the tranquility in Epirus and Thessaly. Throwing aside all disguise, they come to organize bands of robbers who cross the frontiers under the protection of the military forces of the Greek Government assembled at Lamia and Cawausare, norder those of our Christian subjects who fall into their bands while offering esistance, and plunder their property. Large preparations have been made by sea and on land with the intention of more energetic proceedings in the spring. We find ourselves, therefore, at present, not face to face with an insurrection at home, but in the presence of a Covernment which are the presence of a Government which endeavors and makes mani-lest preparations to revolutionize our territory. I am happy to be able to state that, notwithstanding the most violent intrigues of Greece, the greatest quiet prevails throughout the empire. In view of the events now becoming developed, therefore, we feel thoroughly convinced that friendly powers will admit that the manifestly hostile conduct of the Greek Government, both with regard to Crete and to the general tranquillity in the other provinces of the realm, is without parallel between two States living at peace. They will at the same time admit that the Sublime Porte, solely inspired by the wish of preserving peace, has given proofs of unexampled self-denial. But there are limits which cannot and must not be overstepped, and it can hardly longer remain a matter of indifference to his Imperial Majesty the Sultan that a considerable portion of his subjects, who desire to live quietly and enjoy the protection guaranteed to them, should fall sacrifices to the passions and destructive schemes of Greek adventurers. and that the tranquility of his empire should be disturbed and endangered. If, therefore, the Greek Government, setting aside the obligations imposed upon it by treaties, should persevere in the course it has hitherto pursued, the Imperial Government will find itself compelled to adopt measures required by the duty of providing for its own security, leaving at the same time to the Greeks the full responsibility for all the consequences such measures might entail. We are of opinion, sir, that the three protecting powers of Greece, who so sincerely uphold peace and tranquility in the East, and in like manner wish to see the treaties held inviolate which guarantee the integrity of the realm, will alone be able to avert this possibility by bringing back, through collective and effectual

action, the Greek Government to the path of loyalty and international duties, and by categorically declaring that they disapprove her re-ent conduct. repeat, sir that upon such action as the only means to induce the Cabinet of Athens to change its aggressive attitude, to bring the Greek revolutionary party o reason, and tipally to avert a breach between the two Governments, after the Sublime Porte has already vainly exhausted all its efforts to prevent matters from coming to extremity of adairs so the Government to which you

have the bonor to be accredited, and urgently to beg it to address energetic counsels in the above-mentioned sense to the Cabinet of Athens. You will at the same time, add that in case this step should unfortunately remain without the desired result, and Greece should ontinue not to fulfil the duties imposed upon

her by treaties, the Government of his Majesty ultan will then, although with regret, find itself con pelled to make such arrangements as may be demanded by the interests of self-preservation. You are empowered to read this despatch to his Excellency the Minister for Fereign Affairs in the Government to which ou are accredited, and should he so desire, to leave with him a copy of the same.

Receive, etc.,

#### ROME. French Liberal Opinion on the Intole-

From L'Opinion Nationale, January 16.

Quos vult perdere. Our readers know the rest. esterday we aunounced that the Government of the Cardinals have prohibited the celebration Preseyterian worship, tolerated at Rome for he last six years. To-day we are informed that the Anglican Church has also been proscribed.

The Minister of the United States was in-

formed that the religious services held at the residence of the Legation, protected by the flag of the Union, must be suspended. We can with difficulty believe an act which would constitute breach of the law of nations. Should the news be confirmed, we hope that the American Minister will refuse to submit to the lujunction. We doubt that the Monsignori (Cardinals) are prepared to use force; and, at all events, the representative of the great republic can demand his passport.

# ITALY.

The Suppression of Monasteries. The Naples correspondent of the Debats writes under date of January 7:-

"An event of great importance has occurred here, as well as throughout Italy; all the monks have left their monasteries. If there be any exceptions, it is only in a few petty communes where the municipal authorities have succeeded in obtaining the convent property in order to keep the monks with them, for they are not pular in our provinces.

"Their legal suppression, however, has not caused them to disappear; far from it. Being deprived of their cloisters, they are to be seen more frequently in the streets, and at all hours of the day. People here are struck with the resignation, one might say indifference, which they have accepted their fate. 'It is the will of God,' they say: but it might be said generally that His will does not appear to them

One very significant circumstance is observed: it is the vigorous manner in which the law against the monastic orders has been enforcedorders which have always been looked upon as the armies of the Church—has not in the least apaired the cordial understanding which es between the Government and the Cardinal-Archbishop of Naples. So friendly is this understanding that the extreme members of the party do not appear much edited by the attitude of the Prelate; they go so far as to charge him with having been gained over by the Re-

-Mr. Treppe, of Texas, in view of the great expense which the Indians are to the Govern-ment, suggests that the whole race, as an economical measure, be boarded at first-class

# THIRD EDITION FOURTH EDITION FROM EUROPE THIS P.M.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

A New Plan of Readjustment.

Suffrage for Negroes who

Can Read and Write.

sation.

The Rouse Claims Committee this morning

decided to report adversely upon the bill allow-ing certain builders of iron-clads twenty per

Judge Kelley's Gold Bill.

Contraction of the Currency.

and Means to report against the contraction of

sissippi Legislature. A similar despatch was also sent to the North Carolina Legislature. The plan is for the different State Legislatures

to endorse impartial suffrage, with a property qualification of two hundred and fifty dollars, and the ability to read and write. This being done, the President will recommend it in his next message to Congress to take the place of the Constitutional amendment.

the Republican ranks, and have a good chance of success, as being more palatable to the South than the Constitutional amendment.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

Senate.

Washington. February 4.—Petitions were presented and referred.

Mr. Chandler presented the protest of the citizens of Michigan against the issue of American registers to Canadian built vessels, Referred to the Committee

but countenance and encourage lawlessness an

Whereas, It is necessary that peace and good order

whereas, it is necessary that pence and good order should be enforced in the said so-called States, until loyal and republican State Governments can be legally formed. Therefore. The it enacted by the Senate and House of Repre-sentatives of the United States of America in Con-gress assembled, that each of the said so-called States shall constitute a Military District, to be subject to the military authority of the United States as hereinafter prescribed.

ction 2. And be it further enacted, That it shall be

military authority of the United States as hereinafter prescribed.

Section 2. And be it further enacted. That it shall be the duty of the General of the army district, under the authority of the President, to assign to the command of each of the said districts an officer of the regular truly, not below the rank of brigadier-general, and to furnish such officer with a military force stifficient to enable him to perform his duties and enforce his authority within the district to which he is assigned.

Section 3. Be it further enacted. That it shall be the duty of each officer assigned as aforesaid, to protect all peaceable and law-abiding persons in their rights of person and property. to suppress insurrection, disorder and violence, and to punish, or cause to be punished, all disturcers of the public peace and criminals, and to this end, he may allow the legal tribunals to take the jurisdiction of, and to try offenders, or where in his judgment, it may be necessary for the trial of effenders, he shall have power to organize military commissions or tribunals for that purpose, anything in the Constitution and laws of the so-called States to the contrary notwithistanding; and all jegislative or judicial proceedings or processes to prevent or control the proceedings of the said military tribunals, and all interference by said presended State Governments with the exercise of military authority under this set; shall be void and of no effect.

Section 4. And be it further enacted. That Courts and judicial officers of the United States may issue writs of habeas corpus in behalf of persons in military custody, only when such commissioned officer on duty in the district where the polition originates shall endorse upon said petition a statement certifying upon honor that he has knowledge or information as to the cause and of premium the district where the polition originates shall endorse upon said petition a statement certified and the believes that the endorsed petition is made in good faith, and that justice may be don

House of Representatives.

is supposed that this movement will divide

the currency. Reconstruction.

cent, additional compensation

Washington, February 4.

### FROM WASHINGTON THIS AFTERNOON.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.] Washington, February 4.

Doings of the Congressional Committees. The Senate Finance Committee will meet to morrow to consider Secretary McCulloch's bill. The Senate Military Committee have agreed to report against the charter for the new rail-

road between Washington and New York. The Ways and Means Committee will report on the whisky tax this morning. They probably

#### will not recommend a reduction. The Ice Blockade and Surratt.

The Navy Department this morning set two powerful steam tugs at work to endeavor to break the ice, and open the navigation of the Potomsc, to enable the steamer Swatara to come directly up the river with Surratt.

It is probable that the Swatara will be used as a prison ship for Surratt until the time of his trial, as the District jail is very insecure, and the military prisons here have been done away.

The Test Oath Case. The District Supreme Court will reserve its decision on the Test Oath case for a week or two. It is understood that Judges Olin and Wylie favor sustaining the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, and that Chief Justice Cartter and Judge Fisher take opposite ground.

#### Sales of Gold.

E Judge Kelley has just introduced a bill that it shall not be lawful for the Secretary of the

# Treasury to sell gold in future.

From Fortress Monroe. FORTRESS MONBOE, February 4. - Arrived, steamship Mississippi, from New Orleans, on the 28th, for New York, with the Nineteenth Regiment of Colored Troops, en route for Baltimore, where they are to be discharged. The schooner Bucephalus, from Providence for Ealtimore, arrived in Norfolk for repairs, having been damaged by the ice in Chesapeake

# New York Bank Statement.

New York, February 4.—The follow condition of the Banks of this city, s	
increase;— Loans	400,000 125,000 8,550,009
and the second second second	210-0

Arrival of the Caledonia. NEW YORK, February 4.—The steamship Caledonia, from Glasgow on the 18th ult., has arrived at this port. Her news has been anticipated.

### LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Supreme Court .- Chief Justice Woodward,

Supreme Court.—Chief Justice Woodward, and Judges Thompson, Read, and Strong.—Judgments were given in the following cases:—Skilten vs. Mason. Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Woodward, C. J.
Snyder vs. Cartney. Judgment of Common Plens reversed, and judgment of the Alderman affirmed. Opinion by Woodward, C. J.
Lich vs. Keyser. Judgment reversed. Opinion by Woodward, C. J.
Exord vs. Negley. Decree affirmed. Opinion

Eoyd vs. Negley. Decree affirmed. Opinion y Strong, J. The following cases were argued:— Born vs. Turnpenny, Clark vs. Dorter, Fitlow s. Fitlow; submitted on paper books, Duff vs.

Court of Quarter Sessions-Judge Ludlow.—This was the first day of the February term, and consequently a great part of the time was taken up in forming the grand and petit juries. William W. Graham, Esq., was appointed foreman of the Grand Inquest. One gentleman summoned to serve on this jury was xcused on the ground of ignorance of the Eug-ish language. In the instruction of the Court to the Grand Inquest, his Honor Judge Ludiow

The unusually great press of business upon this Court would not warrant the taking up of the time of the jury in a long address. The oath just administered to the foreman and his brother jurymen was of a peculiar nature. It enjoined upon them the strictest secrecy as to their proendings. In fact, it is a misdemeanor for any member of the Grand Jury to divulge to any one, except the foreman and other members, one, except the foreman and other members, anything that transpires in their room. In the office they assumed, and the responsibilities they would have to beer, they were placed apart from other men of the community. They would

have to act with the greatest impartiality, judg-ment, and coolness. Their duty was to ward off from the cutizen Il unjust charges, and to present to the Court il bils which are sustained by prima facie vidence of the truth of the charges contained in them. They were to throw off all personal elings and prejudices; to be actuated by no pinion—social, political, or religious; to deter-line causes by the law and the evidence, and these alone. An impure, wrong act delibe-tely done by the Grand Jury room would cor-

pt justice at its fountain head. A most fearful, determined struggle between the and wrong, virtue and vice, law and order, now going on in this country, and unless the prent of crime is instantly checked, it will on-very soon-sweep away from the land all consider good. For the first time in the hisover of the Eastern Penitentiary, every cell is owded; and the saddest fact of all is that over thirds of the inmates are under twenty-five

Young men with their future entirely blasted almost before attaining the age of manhood! I attribute this, though I may mistake, to a want proper training of our young men, and to the struction of the apprentice system. It is true int the demoralizing effect of war always fol-ows its close; but this state of affairs was seen efore the opening of the late war. Now a ng man or woman, scarcely out of the age of ntancy, considers himself or herself the master of his or her actions. Neither parental disciine, nor the firm hand of a master, restrain

As soon as their day's work is over they are brown en masse upon society; they resort to ow dens of gambling and prostitution, become the companions of thieves and prostitutes, have self-respect, and so hasten to their inevitable estruction. A movement has been made in he right direction, namely, the erection of a louse of Correction, an intermediate place be-

House of Correction, an intermediate place between the almshouse and the prison, a home for yagrants, where they may receive a beneficial raising and education, and from which they may be restored to society.

At present it is proper that our attention should be particularly directed to the three hundred prison cases found upon the calendar. The Inspectors of the County Prison and their agents do all they can to relieve the prison by discharging those persons confined mon trivial hischarging those persons confined upon trivial harges, such as vagrancy, etc. Frequently mocent citizens are imprisoned upon false charges, and it is our duty to relieve such per-sons who are too poor to enter ball. After a few remarks as to their duties, etc.,

After a rew remarks as to their duties, etc., the Court dismissed the jurors to their room.

District Court—Judge Stroud.—Aaron & Co. vs. Marcus Koeningheim, executor of Moritz Lewison, deceased. An action on a promissory note. Verdict for plaintiff, \$1088-42.

John Kennedy vs. Gustavus G. Logan. Au action on a promissory note. Verdict for plaintiff, \$1408-88.

tiff, \$1408'88.

James Gebhart vs. Hannah's Gap Oil Company. Verdict by agreement for plaintiff, \$300.

William Kelley vs. Charles Sewer. Verdict by agreement for plaintiff, \$287'19.

Edwin Greble vs. Henry K. Bewrith. Au action on a promissory note. On trial.

#### BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE

United States Officers Feted. Paris, February 3.—A grand fete was given to the officers of the United States steamer Colorado at Villa Franca yesterday. Friendly speeches were made, and the enthusiam was

VIENNA, February 3.—Radical changes are impending in the Austrian Ministry. Fred. Carl.

BERLIN, February 3.—Fred Carl is a candidate for the new German Parliament,

Mail to Pekin. [SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.] Sr. Petersnung, February 3.—A direct mail has been established between this city and Pekin, China. The time required is forty-eight The Iron-Clad Builders' Extra Compen-

LONDON, February 3.-Advices have been re-ceived of a terrible explosion in Paraguay,

South America, accompanied with a great loss of life. Riot at Le Nord. Paris, February 3.—Serious labor riots have occurred in the department of Le Nord, near Lille. The troops were called upon to quell the disturbance, and in the discharge of their duty

everal of the rioters were killed. Movements of Commodore McVicker.

The bill concerning gold sales, introduced by Judge Kelley, goes to the Ways and Means Committee. The temper of the House is in favor of its passage, but it will not pass the Senste, as that body has shown its disposition to confide the power to the Secretary of the Treasury, to be exercised at his discretion. Pauls, February 2—Evening,—Commodore McVickar, of the New York Yacht Club, sailed for New York on the outward-bound French Several ineffectual attempts were made during the morning hour to-day in the House to get through resolutions, under the previous question, to instruct the Committee on Ways steamer to-day.

Commercial and Financial Intelligence, Liaerpool, February 4-Noon,-Cotton opens heavy, and inactive. Sales to-day will not ex-ceed 6000 bales. Notwithstanding this inac-tivity, Middling Uplands are unchanged at

The Southern Governors, Orr, Sharkey, and others, have left for their homes, to carry out the plan of operations agreed upon in their conferences with the President.

Governor Orr telegraphed to the South Carolina Legislature to remain in session, and Governor Snarkey telegraphed the same to the Missisterior Legislature. LONDON, February 4-Noon,-Illinois Central LONDON, February 4—Noon,—Illinois Central Railroad advanced 14; and is quoted at 81. Eric Railroad % higher, and quoted at 3914. United States 5-20-slightly declined, the ruling figure at the opening was 72 13-16. Consols for money unchanged at 90 9-16.

# The Name of the Informer. .

New York, February 4.—The Commercial's special despatch says the person who wrote the letter concerning Mr. Motley is named McCracken, a relative of Charles O'Conor, of New York.

New York.
The prospects of the passage of the Bankrupt bill are good. The Tariff bill can hardly pass the House. It is doubtful whether the present Congress will legislate on the currency.

# Latest Markets by Telegraph.

New York, February 4.—Cotton quiet at 33c. Flour has advanced 5@10c.; 6500 barrels sold; State, \$0.15@11.75; Ohio, \$11@13.35; Western, \$0.15.012.30; Southern, \$11.25@16.50. Wheat steady, Corn firm, but quiet; other grains quiet. Beef quiet and unchanged. Dressed Hogs lower; sales at 914.6994c, for Western; and 1014c, for City. Pork quiet; mess, \$20.0234; old, \$19.31; prime, \$16.95@17. Lard duil at 1114.691314c. Whisky duil.

Whisky dull. Whisky dull.

NEW YORK, February 4.—Stocks strong, Chicago and Rock Island, 98%; Reading, 105%; Canton, 41%; Erie, 58%; Cleveland and Foledo, 120%; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 83%; Chicago, Fort Wayne, and Pittsburg, 99%; Michigan Central, 107%; Michigan Southera, 73%; New York Central, 100%; Illinois Central Scrip, 114%; Cumberland preferred, 37; Virginia 68, 55; Missouri 68, 92%; Hudson River, 130; 5-208 of 1882, 107%; do. 1863, 106; do. 1864, 106%; do. 1865, 104%; 10-408, 100; 7-208, 105; Sterling Exchange, 108%; at sight, 109%; Gold, 136%; Money at 7 per cent.

# OBITUARY.

Pliny Merrick. The death of this gentleman took place on

Sented and referred.

Mr. Chandler presented the protest of the citizens of Michigan against the issue of American registers to Canadian built vessels, Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. Wilson, from the Military Committee, reported back the House Bill to authorize the construction of a military and postal route from Washington to New York, and asked that the committee be discharged from the surface consideration of the subject. The Chair laid before the Senate the certificate of election of Timothy O. Howe as Senator from Wisconsin from March 4, 1875, to March 4, 1873, which was read three times and ordered to be filed.

The House amendment to the Joint resolution for the payment of the Kentucky militia called into the Government service was concurred in, and the resolution, which was adopted, calling upon the Secretary of War to transmit to the Senate copies of the orders of Generals Burnside and Schoffeld organizing a commission of loyal Tennessee and Schoffeld organizing a commission of loyal Tennesseesans for army stores.

Mr. Harris (N. Y.), from the Judiciary Committee, reported a resolution to pay the Senator from Tennessee a compensation, to be computed from the commencement of the Thirty-ninth Congress.

Mr. Trumbull (III) thought the Senators from Tennessee a compensation, to be computed from the commencement of the Thirty-ninth Congress.

Mr. Trumbull (III) thought the Senators from Tennessee ventiled to a compensation from the date of the admission of Tennessee, and not before.

To pay them from the commencement of the Congress would be to admit that the State of Tennessee was entitled to representation all along. If this principle were applied to Tennessee, it would apply to Scotth Carolina, and when Senators from that State were admitted, as they sooner or later must be, they would claim compensation from the date of their election, and must receive it.

Mr. Wilson (Muss.) moved to postpone further consideration of the resolution from the date of their election, and must receive it.

Mr. Friday last, at his residence in Boston, from paralysis. The deceased was a native of Brook-neld, Massachusetts, and was born on the 2d of August, 1794. He graduated in 1814 at Harvard College, in the same class with Prescott, the historian, and James Walker, and after leaving college studied law under Governor Lincoln, of He was admitted to the bar in 1817, and for

the ensuing seven years practised his profession at the towns of Swanzey and Taunton. At the expiration of that time he removed to Worcester, where he soon obtained an enviable reputation for legal ability, and was county and dis-trict attorney and legal representative of Worcester in the General Court for many years. In 1843 Mr. Merrick became one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, which position he resigned in 1849, after boilding it for six years the general satisfaction of the public and

For two years afterwards he devoted his time to the practice of his profession, and in so doing became the senior counsel for the defense of Professor Webster, charged with the murder of Dr. Parkman. In 1851 Judge Merrick was again appointed to a judgeship of the Common Pleas, this position he held until 1855, when he was appointed a Judge of the Supreme Court, to succeed Mr. Caleb Cushing. In 1864 an attack of paralysis necessitated the resignation of his seat on the bench, since when he has lived in retirement.

As a politician, Judge Merrick was a strong Democrat, and was elected to both branches of the Legislature by his party several times. He was a man of fine intellect and large information, and was considered one of the ablest legal minds in the State. He was married in 1821 to Mary, daughter of Isaiah Thomas, and sister of B. F. Thomas. A few years ago his wife died. leaving no children.

# James Smith.

The Giasgow Herald, of a recent date, announces the death of Mr. James Smith, of Jordan Hill, in the 85th year of his age. The deceased first became known to the public as the author of the "Voyage and Shipwreck of St Paul," a work which created some notice on its appearance. In later years he earned a repu-tation among scientific men for his valuable contributions to geology, as well as for his varied scientific acquirements.

# FROM MEXICO.

#### Movements of Juarez-His Advance on the Capital - Ortega, the Pretended President, Positively a Prisoner.

NEW ORLEANS, February 3.-A headquarters correspondent with Juarez, under date of Durango, 14th ult., says the Government leaves this morning for Zacateeas. It will advance towards the capital at the rate of fifteen leagues per day, halting three days at each State

Four hundred troops remain at Durango General Aranda marches out on the 16th with his forces. General President Ortegs is positively a pri-

Senor Mejia, bearer of despatches to Senor Romero, at Washington, remains at Galveston Romero, at washington, remains at Galveston to attend to the shipment of a consignment of Whitworth rifles, and other munitions of war, which had arrived there. His despitches were brought here by Major Nash. Chief Commissary of the sub-division of the Rio Grande, and sent forward by mail to Washington.

# PENNSYLVANIA

# FIVE PER CENT. LOAN.

House of Representatives.

The Speaker proceeded, as the first business in order, to call on the States for bills and joint resolutions for reference. Under the call bills were introduced and referred as follows:

By Mr. Brandasse (Conn.), declaratory of the law of longevity ratious to officers of the army. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. Hunter (N. Y.), to facilitate the establishment of a naval and marine coal depot on the eastern shore of New Jersey. To the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. Welker (Ohio) to amend the act to incorporate the National Theological Institute, and to define and extend the powers of the same. Referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. Kelley (Pa.), to probibit the Secretary of the Treasury from selling gold. To the Committee on Banking and Currency. It makes it unlawful for the Secretary of the Treasury to sell any gold now in, or which may hereafter come into the Treasury, and repeals all laws inconsistent therewith. The highest price will be paid for the past due FIVE PER CENT, LOAN of the State of Pennsylvania.

JAY COOKE & CO., No. 114 South THIRD Street.