#### MONSIEUR VETO AND RECONSTRUCTION.

To the Editor of The Evening Telegraph .-CAMDEN, N. J., March 10, 1867 .- Andrew Johnson had it in his power many times to snatch his name from the contempt to which posterity consigns him. Andrew Johnson has sinned away his day of grace. He mistakes perversity and obstinacy for greatness. He went into office as Vice-President by a splendid popular unjority. He will now go out of office so ignominiously, that John Tyler and James Buchanan shine like stars when compared to Andrew Johnson and his administration of public affairs.

Assassination prepared the ladder upon which his ambition climbed, and if "lowliness" was the ladder, he long ago kicked that ladder down. His whole discharge of his public trust has been marked only by malevolence. by audacity, and by imbecility. It is currently reported that the doubtful honor of the authorship of the Military Reconstruction bill veto belongs to Stanbery, the Attorney-General. Certainly it has the genuine Copperhead ring ! Not content with still "harping on my daughter." in regard to the ten unrepresented States, Andrew Johnson, with much show of indignation, calls upon Congress to remember that there will be sixteen States out of line on the 4th of March, by which he desires us to understand that the Fortieth Congress will meet before Connecticut, Kentucky, and other States elect their Representatives to the incoming toom But he does not anywherin this veto give us to understand that the necessity which compels Congress to this extraordinary session has a foundation in the wickedness and treachery of the Executive, in whose hands the people cannot safely trust the ordinary machinery of Government unless flanked by extraordinary precautions. Perhaps it may not be known that the Ame-

rican people have to thank honest Thaddens Stevens for the present Reconstruction bill. On Monday, the 18th of February, the Great Commoner (really the biggest and noblest Roman of them all) sat alone in his apartments on B street, near the Capitol, with a copy of the Military Reconstruction bill, cut from the Morning Chronicle. Forney had blown his loudest blast for this bill (commonly called the Senate amendment, which was really Old Thad's bill eviscerated, and leaving all white men, loyal and disloyal alike, to build again the dangerous State governments in the ten rebellious States). The Chronicle was loudly

for the Senate amendment. The New York Tribune said it saw "land ahead." Stevens saw land too; but it was as the mariner, tossed on the deep for many nights, with shipwreck threatening, every hour sees the shore, rocky and precipitous, threatening, not peace and safety, but only new dangers and certain shipwreck. To drop all metaphor, Mr. Stevens said to the writer of this that he was never more perplexed in his life. His judgment was against the Senate amendment, but there remained scarcely ten days of the session in which to pass a bill over Monsieur Veto's head, and he was assailed on all hands to give away. He felt the fatal dan-ger of any plan of reconstruction which did not prevent the men who made the Rebellion having one more chance to organize another rebellion. This they certainly had the power to do, if to the disloyal majority of the South were committed the destinies of the men who, for five weary years, had been true to the flag, Thaddens Stevens rose, as no man in either House did, to the magnitude of what he called this "thrilling hour."

And in no single act did the moral heroism of that brave old man so shine forth as in that moment in which he determined, no matter who was opposed to him, to be faithful to his duty to the oppressed, white or black, and to win the fight which, if lost in that hour, against God and humanity, would not in a century be won again.

I told him no man could advise him, but that the people would sustain him in whatever course he chose to adopt, and would night

with him on his own line, One hour from that moment he drove over to the House-he was still feeble from the excitement of over-work-and to the astonishment of friends and foes alike, defeated the Senate-amended Reconstruction bill by sheer

force of will, and by Parliamentary tactics which he hesitated to use. By some strange hallucination the Democratic party (what is left of it in Washington) rallied to the side of the Great Commoner not because they loved him or his bill, but because they thought by defeating the Senate amendments (far less dangerous to them than Mr. Stevens' original bill) they might escape out of the Thirty-ninth Congress and into the Fortieth, with no "reconstruction" at all. That party, like the Cavaliers who fought for Charles I, and prayed for the "restoration" of Charles II-a weaker and more vicious king than the first Charles-sigh now for "one year of Buchanan," just as the Cavaliers signed for "one year of the Stuarts." They will most likely get, instead of either, a regenerated republic, built not upon the vicious doctrines of the "Merry Monarch," but upon the truer, if

more puritanical doctrines of Miles Standish

and John Brown. But I must move on to the veto. History will place the last great victory of the Great Commoner beside the real splendors of Chutham, and above the ponderous but oratorical triumphs of Burke. Nothing can better show the difficulty of Old Thad's position than the statement that all the younger leaders of the House were against him, including the whole Ohio delegation, led by John Sherman in the Senate, and by Schenck and Bingham and Garfield in the House. Perhaps Shellabarger was the only member from Ohio who rendered Mr. Stevens the slightest assistance. But he won his fight, and posterity, North and South, will thank him for it, and clothe his fame with that immortality which is the only guerdon the brave and noble patriot asks of the Republic for which he has suffered much, and from which he has received, alas! little, i anything. How mournful it is to hear Thaddeus Stevens justly complain of the fact that a very few members of Congress must do all

that there were other legislative assemblages not unlike the United States Congress.) But to the veto. Andrew Johnson never really hated slavery. Invention and memory furnished him with certain current phrases which belonged to the Republican party, and which expressed its elemental principles. The Baltimore Convention ought to have known better than to have trusted him. I was there, and remember that the New Jersey delegation were for Daniel S. Dickinson as against Andrew Johnson, who was then, as he is this day, William H. Seward's puppet. A com-

the work and bear all the censure; while the

majority, quick to cavil at the work of others,

great in verbal criticism, amount to nothing

in originating any of the great or useful mea-

sures which so nearly concern the national

welfare and existence. (I modestly suggested

mittee of three was appointed to confer with the New York delegation and express our preference, in the liope of accomplishing some thing against the Seward-Johnson-Weed in-

It was of no use, The facile and unscru-pulous Thurlow had packed his cards, and there were (if my memory is accurate) thirty, two votes for Andrew Johnson for Vice-President. That settled the fate of the day, and alas! also of the future. The speeches of the New Jersey delegation-Newell, Socrates Tuttle, Jo. Crowell, etc .- all vanished into thin air. The fatal mistake of the Baltimore Conven tion was made when it permitted Hannibal Hamlin to be displaced. Those who knew Mr. Lincoln best know that he preferred that no change from the ticket of 1860 should be made

in the ticket of 1864. If Andrew Johnson ever made a real hearty anti-slavery speech, I have yet to see it. And looking around for victims, the dying but not despairing pro-slavery spirit did not hesitate to kill one President and purchase another to carry out its 'policy,' the result of the treacherous and devilish councils of half a century. Explain, if you can, Andrew Johnson's treachery upon any other hypothesis than this, that he sold his soul to the South for power. And a most willing and supple servant he has been, and is, to the most excting, unkind, and remorseless master ever nstigated by the spirit of evil. The 300,000 late slave-owners, after Lee's surrender, took possession of the ballot-boxes of the South, so far as ballot-boxes were necessary for their purposes; governed their country with Lee's ex-soldiers about as completely as they did before their chief's surrender, and they now dictate terms to their servant in the White House (A. J.), whose inspiration, instead of being the forms and spirit of the Constitucan be traced to the spot where John C. Breckingidge now lives, and where the lying pirit which tenants the mortal body of Jefferon Davis is still incarcorated.

No wonder, then, the friends of freedom are alive and alert when threatened from the capital where the beloved Lincoln ought still to be ruling this land by that sweet, just spirit of his; no wonder they stand upon their arms when the Rebel flank is cautiously moving -exemplified in the White House-from New Orleans to Maine, preparing for the next con-

If the last veto did not kindle derision, it would provoke pity. The President says "it is a concious falsehood." "The negroes have not asked for the privilege of voting: the rast majority have no idea what it means. This bill not only thrusts it into their hands, but compels them to use it in a particular way." O

mperall O Meses L. Not a grave filled by a patriot soldier, be he black or white, is there in all this land from which would not come, if the dead could speak, voice of entreaty to the American people, saving, "If you value your safety, let seace put the ballot into every hand into which war hrust the musket"-Not ask it !

To taunt the harassed, hunted, and per-secuted blacks with the fact that they had had no public proclamation that they demand protection by the ballot, is to put out a man's eyes, and then swear at him because he don't

Such reasoning as this-and the veto message abounds in it-will be met with a shout of derision by the intelligence of the world. It is useless to waste words about the message, for the only thing that can be favorably said of it is, that there is a pretentious affectation of fine writing in this, as in the veto to the Tenure of Office bill, in which President ohnson says, "I think experience has shown that it is the most attractive of studies to frame constitutions for the self-government of free He (Andrew Johnson) surely meant it was the most attractive (if the most unprofitable) of occupations to frame vetoes!

Politics make a man better or worse. The little virtue left in Andrew Johnson, He could stand adversity, and shone in it, but he went down in prosperity. The Vice-Presidency gave the first lesson in treason to Calhoun, to Aaron Burr, and to John C. Breckinridge, and the last disciple of that infamy in his Excellency, Andrew Johnson, and his name "leads all the rest." Ah! if we could only go back to the days of one of the gentlest and best of men who ever were earth about him, and say as we could in the days of

Tis only noble to be good; Kind hearts are more than coronats, And simple faith than Norman blood.

The President and his Secretary of State are ent on believing, in spite of all history and all legislative enactments, that there never was any Rebellion.

They forget that the enjoyment of priviges goes hand in hand with the discharge of bligations; and to rake out the anti-subjugation resolutions of 1861 from the ashes which yet thinly cover the fires of rebellion, after the men for whose benefit those resolutions were framed lind scorned and spit upon them, pro vokes only our pity. Sympathy with a bad, defeated cause, and not a healthy love of popular liberty, lays at the foundation of all such "dabbling in the fount of fictive tears." Shame on it in the President of the United States! Honest people demand now and then at least a word for dead patriots, and not so much sympathy for living treason.

The most monstrous proposition in the veto is the President's distinct declaration that y such bills as the Military Reconstruction bill we will elevate Slidell, Benjamin, and Jefferson Davis (for that is his plain meaning) to the standard of such patriots as Hampden Sydney, and George Washington. Remember that the people at two separate elections have condemned President Johnson as no Chief Magistrate was ever before condemned, and then read the following words, by the light of these popular judgments and verdicts, and I warrant you a blush will mantle the cheek of every true man at such baseness as that which could prompt the gross insult to the American people contained in the following

libel on our dead:-"We prove that they were in truth and fact fighting for their liberty. (He means the kebels) And instead of branding their leaders with the distonorable name of traitors against a righteous and legal Government, we elevate them in history to the rank of self-sacrificing patriots—engagerate them to the admiration patriots—consecrate them to the admiration of the world, and place them by the side of Washington, Hampden, and Sydney."

The man who penned that sentiment must be suffering from the confusion of the brain which comes from corruption of the heart. But, Mr. Editor, the theme is a fruitful one, and of deep interest to us all; but I am warned to desist lest my room in the TELEGRAPH (on account of my length) may be regarded as

better than my company. This last veto, in my opinion, is the Copper Johnson platform for 1868. As well might they strike at the bosses on Jehovah's buckler, or batter the stars from their courses with buck-shot, as to stay the progressive ideas of human liberty—based upon the unwritten laws of humanity. Slavery, and caste, and inhumanity shall no longer be sustained, main-

tained, or protected by positive law. The world does move, and-I pause. Yours sincerely, J. M. S.

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Also, WOOL SACES.

John T Bailey LUWBER.

1867. -SFLECT WHITE PINE BOARDS CHOICE PANEL AND IN COMMON, Is feet long.
WHITE FINE, PANEL, FILE AND A LOCK ON HANK.
LARGE AND SUPERIOR STOCK ON HAND.

LABGE AND SUPERIOR STOCK ON HAND,

1867.—BUILDING
LUMBER! LUMBER! LUMBER
4-4 CA EQUINA PLOORING,
4-4 DELAWARE PLOORING,
4-4 DELAWARE PLOORING,
WHITE PINE FLOORING,
ASH PLOORING,
WALNUT FLOORING,
SPRUCE FLOORING,
SPRUCE FLOORING,
REFE BOY RDS,
RAIL PLANK.
PLASTERING LATH.

1867. CEDAR AND CYPRES
LONG CEDAR SHINGLES,
SHORT CEDAR SHINGLES,
COOPER SHINGLES,
FINE ASSORTMENT FOR SALE LOW,
No, 1 CEDAR LOGS AND POSTS.

1867. LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE.

1867. ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS SEASONED WALNUT, DRY POPLAR, CHERRY, AND ASH, OAK PLANK AND BOARDS, ROSEWOOD, AND WALNUT VENEERS, 1867.—CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS, SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS.

1867.—SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST

SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST

FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.

SUPERIOR NORWAY SCANTLING.

MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,

11 22 SMIPP

NO. 2506 SOUTH STREET.

LUMBER MERCHANT, SEVENTEENTH AND SPRING GARDEN STREETS

F. H. WILLIAMS,

OFFERS A SUPERIOR STOCK OF

BUILDING LUMBER AND HARD WO 0 3 8 imwlm] Suitable for the Spring Trade. C. PERKINS LUMBER MERCHANT.

Successor to R Clark, Jr., NO. 324 CHRISTIAN STREET. Constantly on hand, a sarge and varied assorment Building Lumber. 524

PROPOSALS. ROPOSALS.

PENNSYLVANIA AGRICULTURAL LAND

SCRIP FOR SALE, The Board of Commissioners now offer for sale TWO HUNDRED AND TWNETY THOUSAND ACRES of Agricultural College Land Scrip, being the balance of the Scrip granted to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the endowment of Agricultural Colleges in this

Proposals for the purchase of this Land Scrip, addressed to "The Board of Commissioners of Agricultural Land Scrip," will be received at the Surveyor-General's Office, at HARRIS-BURG, until 11 o'clock M., on WEDNESDAY, April 10, 1807. This land may be located in any State or Ter-

This land may be located in any state or Territory, by the holders of the scrip upon any of the unappropriated lands (except mineral lands) of the United States, which may be subject to sale at private entry. Each piece of scrip represents a quarter section of one hundred an sixty acres, is issued in blank, and will be transferable without endorsement or formal assignment. The blank need not be filled until the scrip is presented for location and entry the scrip is presented for location and entry, when the party holding it can fill the blank, and enter the land in his own name. Bids must be made as per acre, and no bids will be re-ceived for less than one quarter section, The Scrip will be issued immediately on the on all bids for a less quantity than forty thousand acres, one-third of the perchase money must be paid within ten days, and the remaining two-thirds within thirty days after notification of the acceptance of the bid or bids by the Beard of Commissioners.

Board of Commiss JACOB M. CAMPBELL, Surveyor-General, For the Board of Commissioner Harrisburg, February 27, 1867. [3 4 14

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COM-

PANY.

PHILADELPHIA, February 4, 1867.

Proposals will be received at the Office of the Pennsylvania Ratiroad Company, Philadelphia, until the first day of May, 1867, inclusive (unless a satisfactory proposal should be received and accepted previously). From responsible parties desiring to contract with said Company for the establishment of a direct Line of Steamships between Philadelphia and Liverneed.

Blank forms of proposals, with detailed informa-tion, will be furnished upon application to 27 to 1 EDMUND SMITH, Secretary. CITY ORDINANCES.

COMMON COUNCIL OF PHILADELPHIA. CLERK'S OFFICE, FHILADELPHIA, February 22, 1867. In pursuance of the annexed Resolution, the following bill, entitled
"AN ORDINANCE Additionals for

Creating a Loan to pay certain deficiencies, for the Purchase of the Lansdowne Estate, and for other purposes," is hereby published in accordwith the act of Assembly, for public in-

JOHN ECKSTEIN. Cierk of Common Council, AN ORDINANCE CREATING A LOAN TO PAY CER-TAIN DEFICIENCIES, FOR THE PURCHASE OF THE LANSDOWNE ESTATE, AND FOR OTHER

PURPOSES. Section I. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the Mayor of Philadelphia be and he is hereby authorized to borrow, at not less than par, on the credit of the city, from time to time, one million eight hundred thousand dollars, to be applied as follows, viz.:—
First, To pay deficiencies, one million five hundred thousand dollars.
Second. For the purchase of the Lansdowne

Estate, and improvement of the same, one hundred thousand dollars. Third. For a House of Correction, one hundred thousand dollars.
Fourth. To pay the increase in the School Teachers' and House Cleaners' sniaries, one hundred thousand dollars—for which interest, not to exceed the rate of six per

cent, per annum, shall be paid half yearly, on the first days of January and July, at the office of the City Treasurer.

The principal of said loan shall be payable and paid at the expiration of thirty years from the date of the same, and not before, without the consent of the holders thereof; and the certificate therefor, in the usual form of the certificates of City Loan, shall be issued in such amounts as the lenders may re-

quire, but not for any fractional part of one hundred dollars, or, if required, in amounts of five hundred or one thousand dollars; and it shall be expressed in said certificates that the loan therein mentioned, and the interest thereof, are payable free from all taxes. Section 2. Whenever any loan shall be made loan therein mentioned, and the interest thereof, are payable free from all taxes.

Section 2. Whenever any loan shall be made by virtue thereof, there shall be, by force of this ordinance, annually appropriated out of the income of the corporate estates, and from the sum raised by taxation, a sum sufficient to pay the interest on said certificates; and the further sum of three-teaths of one per centum on the par value of such certificates so issued shall be appropriated quarterly out of said income and taxes to a sinking fund; which fund and its accumulations are hereby especially piedged for the redemption and payment of said certificates.

Resolved, That the Clerk be authorized to publish, in two daily newspapers of this city, daily, for four weeks, the Ordinance presented to the Common Council on Thursday, February 21, 1857, entitled

"An Ordinance Creating a Loan to pay certain deficiencies, for the purchase of the Lansdowne Estate, and for other purposes."

And the said Clerk, at the stated meeting of Councils after the expiration of four weeks from the first day of said publication, shall present to this Council one of each of said newspapers for every day in which the same shall have been made.

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