Evening Telegraph

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FRIDAY, APRIL 12, 1867.

The Public Offices, and Who Ought to Fill Them.

THERE are two things that we are astonished at -the impudence of Democrats in begging for office, and the complacency of the Republican majority in the Senate in making confirmations. By all the rules of political action known in this country, the Republicans are entitled to the Federal offices, and the Democrats are not entitled to a single one of them. In 1864 the two parties fought a square out-and-out fight, and the Republican party won the day. That victory, by the rules of politics acted on in this country by all parties for the last forty years, gave the Republicans a right to the offices. Nothing has since occurred to impair that right. The Republican party still remains the dominant party in the country-overwhelmingly so. A more direct and palpable issue was never made in this country than was made before the people last fall, and no party was ever more triumphantly sustained by the people than the Republican party then

The only complication that has arisen is due to the fact that the acting President, elected by Republican votes, has gone over to the Democratic party, and is seeking to control the patronage of the country to sustain his own treachery, and in violation of the established political usages of the nation. Just such appointments are being made as would have been appropriate and proper had McClellan and Pendleton, instead of Lincoln and Johnson, been elected President and Vice-President in 1864. Under these circumstances, the Republican party are justified in defending the ancient political usages of the country by every constitutional weapon in their hands. The confirmation of the Senate being necessary to all appointments, the Senate would be perfectly justifiable not only, but is in duty bound to insist that every appointee shall be in sympathy with the dominant political sentiment of the country.

Imagine the relations of parties changed, and the Democrats occupying precisely the same position with respect to a President and to the country that is now occupied by the Republicans, and does anybody suppose that a Democratic Senate would confirm Ben. Butler as a Brigadier-General in the army? And yet our Republican Senate has just confirmed Rosseau. Would old Ben. Wade stand much chance of confirmation before such a body as Minister to Austria? And yet the name of John P. Stockton is sent into a Republican Senate, as though there would be an appropriateness in their confirming him. No; if the Democrats had the power that we now have, and had been sold out by a President, as we have been by Andrew Johnson, they would relentlessly refuse to confirm a single man who was not a sound Democrat, and they would be perfectly right in doing so.

It is not for the interest of any party in this country, nor for the country itself, aside from parties, that political treachery should be successful, or should be rewarded. The very genius of our political system obliges all parties to repose implicit good faith in their candidates. When a candidate betrays this confidence reposed in him by his constituents he becomes infamous. If he has since his election experienced an honest change of sentiment, which prevents his acting further with the party which elevated him to power, the only honorable course for him to pursue is to resign. He can then appeal to the people, and if sustained by them, can go back to his position and act with a good conscience. But to hold on to his office after betraying his constituents is to sound the depths of political dishonor. The example afforded by such men as Andrew Johnson, Edgar Cowan, and Doolittle, of Wisconsin, is demoralizing in the extreme, and, if generally followed, would render representative government impossible. Their example would justify a Presidential elector in selling out his constituents and voting for the opposing candidate. It is not for the good of the country that treachery of this kind should be made respectable. Parties have their evils, but among their compensating blessings is the cultivation of that essential requisite of a popular government-perfect good faith by a representative towards his constituents.

THE CONSISTENT BAYARD. - The present Bayard is not a chevalier "sans peur et sans reproche." Courageous as was the knight. he must certainly have possessed decision of character, and been consistent with his principles. But the Hon. James A., of Delaware. seems to have lost the qualities of him of the same name, and wanders through labyrinths of principle and policy until he loses himself. When the United States Senate adopted the iron-clad eath, and applied it to all its members, the then Senator from Delaware, after battling against its constitutionality, declared his determination to forever quit a body thus degraded, and, after taking the oath with melodramatic effect, tendered his resignation. We naturally supposed that the country had seen the last of Bayard as a Senator. But now, however, he "revisits the glimpse of the moon," and returns to the same Senate he quitted in disgust, and quietly takes the same iron-clad oath that drove him from his seat three years ago. How is it that the constitutional spirit that could not brook the illegal oath then is willing to take it now?

A Dangerous Operation of the Law.

Ir would seem that the proceedings under the recent law in regard to professional thieves were decided summary. A case is reported yesterday. A man was seen to go to purchase a ticket for a circus, and then did not purchase it. He was seen to stand on the platform of a car, and was then arrested. Three detective officers swore that they believed him to be a professional thief; the following conversation concludes the examina-

"Did you ever see me steat anything?" aske i "No, I did not," was the reply, "but I've seen you often with thieves."
"You've seen others, too, with thieves, have

"Yes, I have." Defendant was committed for ninety days,

Now, we do not know anything about the merits of this particular case. Whether the man was a thief or not is of small consequence. But it shows the enormous power placed in the hands of a set of men who are not of that irreproachable character as never to wrongfully exercise this undue influence. The evidence in the case in point was not that the defendant was a thief, but that he was thought to be a thief, and that he was seen with thieves. This is judging a man by the company he keeps, most certainly. But it looks to us like inverting the maxim of supposing a man to be innocent until he is proved to be guilty. Suppose that the detectives should swear that they believed any respectable man to be guilty of theft, that citizen would be committed for ninety days and have no redress. The officers securing his committal would not be guilty of perjury. They do not swear to anything but to a belief. By this law the liberty of all our citizens is placed in the power of the detectives. It abolishes some of the dearest privileges of personal liberty. It gives the freedom of a citizen into the power of a class of men with whom the Mayor himself was not satisfied until his late message, and the efficacy of whom is still an open question. We do not say that the detectives will abuse their power. We are not reflecting on the force, but we are opposed to such a construction of the law. It is a dangerous piece of legislation. It makes the officers sufficiently powerful to commit a wong; and to err is human. To send a man to prison for ninety days, without redress and merely on hearsay evidence, if even that name can be applied to it, causes an impression of insecurity on the part of all citizens anything but consistent with the freedom and justice of our laws.

THE FRANCO-PRUSSIAN DIFFICULTY. - The fereign complication seems to tend more and more towards war. By the cable we have intelligence of an "energetic note" from Bismark to Napoleon, demanding to know the reason for the arming of France, and threatening to hold France strictly accountable for such an action. The peremptory tone of the letter portends, beyond all doubt, a consciousness on the part of Prussia that Napoleon is not desirous of war. There seems, however, to be no alternative left to the Emperor except a humiliating suspension of the rectification of his frontier, or else the maintenance of the dignity of France and the declaration of war. We cannot see how Napoleon, with the anti-Prussian temper of the people, can do otherwise than engage in war. It is necessary for the maintenance of his foreign, and, what is of more vital importance to him, of his domestic prestige. The French people will bear any yoke so that their nation be glorified, but the mildest sway without renown to the French arms is intolerable. Sound policy would therefore declare in favor of war, and we anticipate that that will be the Emperor's decision.

THE NEW JERSEY LEGISLATURE.-The House has passed the joint resolution to fix the salaries of legislators at \$500 a year, with \$50 for incidentals. The proposition to strike out the word "white" from the Constitution was lost in the lower House by a vote of 20 ayes to 38 nays. Thirteen Republicans voted against the proposition.

"DON GIOVANNI."-This chef d'auvre of Mozart was performed last evening, at the Academy of Music, by the Parepa-Brignoti Tronpe, to a large and very fashionable audience. The performance did not add to the reputation of the troupe, as it was, on the whole, an unsatisfactory and, in some instances, an inartistic one. The "Don Giovanni" of the evening (Fortuna) was as unlike what the "captivating Don" should have been as possible, and, to tell the truth, the opera might as well have been rendered without him. He did not seem to have the first requisite for such an important role, and his appearance in such a character was very injudicious, to say the least of it. Madame Parepa Rosa, however, was fully herself, and, in a measure, compensated by her fine acting and marvellous vocalization for the drawbacks of the tame and insipid "Don." She has done nothing botter the season than her role last night, and it was a most refreshing change to hear her after suffering the uffiction experienced by the audience infliction experienced by the audience from the ruthless presence of the "Don." Madame Strakesch was also excellent, and threw a charm of grace and simplicity around her role of "Donna Elvira" that was really captivating. Brignoil sang his romansa very well, but he was very ineffective in the concerted music, a fault he is frequently amenable to. He is very carriess, too, at times, and his inattention mars many a passage that it might otherwise be a pleasure to listen to the interpretation of. Were he the painstaking artist that Limberti is, he would be an acquisition to the troupe, but, unfortunately, about the only advantage derived from his association with it, is the prestige of his name, and even that is on the wane. After Madame Parepa, the most satisfactory performance last evening was that of factory performance last evening was that of Susini, who, as "Leperello," gratified the au-dience immensely. Susini is a thorough artist, and his intelligent and earnest efforts are and his intelligent and earnest efforts are always satisfactory.

Lucia will be sung this evening, with M'me Parepa Rosa, Brignoli, and Fortuna in the cast, and to-morrow afternoon Parepa will perform her great specialty of Norma, a role in which she has few living equals.

THE EIGHT HOURS' BILL IN NEW JERSEY .-The bill making eight hours a legal day's work was indefinitely postponed by the New Jersey House of Representatives, on Tuesday, by a vote of 32 to 18. A number of members dodged the vote.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Brewster.—Michael O'Brien pplead gully to a charge of assault and battery upon Officer Havlin, On the evening of the 20th of March, the officer saw the prisoner attack a little Italian street player and break the little fellow's harp. The officer arrested him, and wa taking him away when he resisted, and jerking the officer's rattle from his pocket, atruck him on the hi ad with it.

Thomas R. Demery was charged with the larcony of eight corn whisks, vatued at 12, the property of Winlock Collins, Mr. Collins testified that on the evening of March is he saw the oefendant take the whisks from the street entrance of his store, No. 32 south Third street.

The defense alleged an althi. Verdict not gullty.

Mollie Connor pleaded guilty to a charge of the larceny of a bonnet belonging to Mrs. Steele testified that the missed her bonnet, and afterwards saw it at the store of Messrs, Homer, Colliday & Oo., No. 1815 Chesant street. Mr. Homer testified that a gentleman in highth street had sent him word that a gentleman in highth street had sent him word that a piece of silk belonging to his firm was at his store in Elighth street. The silk had been stolen by the prisoner, and was taken from her by this gentleman. Mr. Homer testified that the prisoner was earched, and upon her person were nound his bonnet and other goods, which are now awaiting the oall of the owoers.

The prisoner has been a shoplifier by profession, and has a number of aliases to her name.

Agress Morlasy was charged with the larcony, as halfre, of \$750, the property of Bernard McKenna. McKenna testified that he jound the havy on February 22, 1855, and received \$600 bounty. He gave all his money to the decendant on the 24th of February. 1895, to keep for him until he should return 1 wice after that he went to Mrs. Morriesy for some money, and upon being to the deepse alleged that the money was used in paying the debis of the presector, huying articles of wear for himself, and making presents to his friends, strictly accord

vs. Biles. Before reported. Verdict for plaintiffs, \$674-65.
George H. Brinkworth vs. Jacob Hatchet, owner or reputed owner and contractor. An action to recover for alterations done upon defendant's property. The defence alleged that the work was not done according to contract, and that the material was bad. On trial.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Judge Pierce.—Henrietts Frank vs. Henry Rodernel. An action of replevin for certain articles of furniture. Verdict for plaintiff \$100.
Christopher Chyler vs. Christopher Seltz. An action

plaintiff \$100. Christopher Cuyler vs. Christopher Selfz. An action of trover and conversion of a melodeon. On trial.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Friday, April 12, 1867. -The New York Times this morning says:-

The New York Times this mothing says:—
"There was less pressure to sell the Railway market down than on Wednesday afternoon. The recovery in prices was slow, however, until about 1 o'clock, when the demand was quite animated, and prices un \$5001 per cent, on nearly all the New York and Western roads. On the announcement of the Governor's veto of the Central Relief bill, the sales of the stock, in place of going down, advanced from \$234 to \$1004 per cent. There seemed to be an impression on the street that the friends of the bill are strong enough in both Houses to pass it over the veto. Another view was entertained that a new bill can be shaped and passed to meet the objections of the Governor and render the measure acceptable to him. In the afternoon the general market and a much more cheerful appearance than yesterday, and the speculation was for the time a rising one, The miscellaneous shares were also higher on Pacific Mail and Western Telegraph.

The Treasury Office purchased \$1.250,050 U.S. 750 per cents, to-day. The Customs duties in gold were \$11,000.

The Money market is working steadily at 7 per cent.

The Money market is working steadily at 7 per cent to the brokers. The demand is fair on an improving stock market, and the supply easy at this rate, with exceptions at 6 per cent, on Government collateral." The Stock Market opened very dull this morning, but prices were without any ma-terial change. Government bonds were in fair demand. 6s of 1881 sold at 109, and June 7:30s at 105], no change, 975 was bid for 10-49s; 1004 for old 5-20s; and 105] for August 7:30s.

City Loans were also in fair demand; the new issue sold at 100\(\frac{1}{2}\), no change.

Railroad shares were inactive. Reading Railroad sold at 491@491; and Pennsylvania Rail-road at 552, no change, 130 was bid for Cam-den and Amboy; 60 for Norristown; 321 for North Pennsylvania; 20 for Elmira common; 40 for preferred do.; 13 for Catawissa common; 28½ for preferred do.; 27½ for Philadelphia and Erie; and 44½ for Northern Central.

City Passenger Railroad shares were dull. Tenth and Eleventh sold at 65; 193 was bid for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 47 for Chesnut and Walnut; 72 for West Philadelphia; 13‡ for Hestonville; and 28 for Girard College.

bonville; and 28 for Girard College.

Bank shares were in good demand for investment at full prices, but we hear of no sales, 153 was bid for Philadelphia; 1364 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 564 for Commercial; 100 for Northern Liberties; 100 for Southwark; 100 for Kensington; 324 for Manufacturers'; 100 for Kensington; 325 for Manufacturers'; 100 for Kensington; 326 for Commercial

In Canal shares there was very little movement. Lehigh Navigation sold at 545, a slight decline. 214 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 30% for preferred do.; 154 for Susque hanna Canal; and 56 for Delaware Division. Quotations of Gold—105 A. M., 137; 11 A. M., 136; 12 M., 137; 1 P. M., 136; an advance of 1 on the closing price of last evening.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO DAY Reported by Dehaven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

-Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South —Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—U. S. 68 of 1881, 1085 (2004); do. 1862, 109@1094; do., 1864, 1074@1081; do., 1865, new, 1074@1081; do., 1865, new, 1074@1071; do. 58, 10-408, 974@98; do., 7-308, August, 1054@1064; do., June, 1054@1054; do., July, 1054@1056; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 1186. (1184; do., Aug. 1864, 1174@1184; do., Aug. 1864, 1174@1174; do., October, 1864, 1164@1164; do., Dec., 1864, 1164@1154; do., May, 1865, 1124@113; do., Aug., 1865, 1114@112; do., September, 1865, 1114@1114; do., October, 1865, 1104@1114. Gold, 1364@1364; Silver, 131@133.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No.

-Messrs, William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—U. S. 6s, 1881. coupon, 1084@1094; U. S. 5-20s, coupon, 1862, 109@1094; do., 1864, 1074@108; do., 1865, 1074@1084; do., new, 1074@1074; 5s, 10-40s, 974@984; U. S. 7-30s, 1st series, 1054@108; do., 2d series, 1054@1054; 3d series, 1054@1055. Compounds, December. 1864, 151.

Philadelphia Trade Report. FRIDAY, April 12.—There is a firm feeling in the Flour market, and a steady demand from the home consumers, who purchase principally of the better grades of spring and winter Wheat, which commands full prices; sales of 5@600 barrels, including superine at \$1@10.25, extras at \$10.50@11.50, Northwestern extra family at \$12@14.50, Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do. at \$13.00.5, and fancy at \$15.50@17.50, according to quality. Rye Flour is scarce and wanted; sales of 100 barrels at \$8.50, Nothing doing in Corn Meal, and prices are nominal.

The stock of Wheat, both here and in the West is exceedingly small, and prime lots are in steady demand at full prices, but common grades are neglected. Sales of fair and choice Penn-ylvania red at \$3.00.35, and 1000 bash. California at \$3.50.03.41. Rye ranges from \$1.65 to \$1.67 for Western and Pennsylvania. Corn is in fair demand, and prices are lower. Sales of 1500 bush, yellow at \$1.25, afloat. Oats are unthe home consumers, who purchase principally

in fair demand, and prices are lower. Sales of 4500 bush, yellow at \$1.25, affoat. Oats are un-changed; sales of Pennsylvania at 78c. Whisky-The "contraband" article is selling

PRINTERS' UNION .- A meeting of the Brooklyn rinters was held last evening, at the corner o Court and Joralemon streets, for the purpose of organizing a Typographical Union. The following officers were elected:—President, C. E. Gatter: Vice-President, John Brand; Recording Secretars C. Secretary, Charles E. Pine; Corresponding Secretary, J. A. Gilmore. The society then adjourned until Wednesday evening next.—N. Y. Iribune.

-Wisconsin is a reading State. It supports one hundred and thirty-three newspapers. In politics, eighty-five of these papers are Republican, forty-eight Democratic. There is not a county in the State which has not at least one local paper.

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FROM LIVERPOOL AND HAMBURG Per Steamship Germania. Steamship Peruvian. Ship Cumberland, and Ship Goshawk,

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SPECIAL NOTICES.

[For additional Special Notices see the Second Page.]

THEODORE TILTON ESQ., EDITOR THE ODORE TILTON ESQ., EDITOR
of the "Independent," New York, will Lecture under the auspices of the "Social, Civil, and Statistical Association," on MONDAY EVENING, April
15, 1867, at Concert Hall, CHESNUT Street, above
Twelith. Subject—"Corner-stone of Reconstruction."
Also, Professor PHILIP LAWRENCE, the emiuent
Edocationist, has kindly volunt-ered to read "Sieridan's Ride," and the celebrated BLACK SWAN will

Tickets admitting a Gentleman and Lady, 50 cents. Single admission, 35 cents,
Doors open at 7 o'clock. To commence at 8 o'clock.
Tickets may be had at TRUMPLER'S Music Store,
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This Soap requires only to be used to prove its supe-Use it as you would any common soap, TRY IT,

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NOTICE.—THE FIRM OF J. W. SCOTT & CO., consisting of JAMES W. SCOTT, A. B. MAGARICAL, WILLIAM N. JAMES, and JAMES by the death of James W. Scott.

The nudersigned have formed a Copartnership, for the purpose of continuing the business of manufacturing Shirts and furnishing Gentlemen's Goods under the style of J. W. SCOTT & CO., at the old stand, No. 814 CHASNUT Street.

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the style of J. W. SCOTT.

MARY SCOTT.

A. B. MAGARICAL.

WILLIAM N. JAMES.

JAMES FREDERICK SCOTT.

412