# THE DAILY EVENING TELEGRAPH .- PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 17, 1867.

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ROTORIAL OFINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURBENT TOPICS-COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The New Party. From the N. Y. Citizen.

There was some danger-at least some pergons thought so-that "an era of good feeling" might be revived in the Democratic factions of this city. The lambs of the Union Democracy were to lie down on the same bed of mingled gillyflowers and mignonette with the gorged wolves of Tammany Hall; and there was to be sunshine over the scene, and peace in the hearts of all, and ginger was to be hot in every mouth, and the beautiful traditions of the golden age were all to be revived in the happy family of a reunited Democracy.

Thanks to the action of the managing wirepullers of the recent State Convention at Albany, this disastrons dream is now dissipated, as effectually as though it had never crossed even the weak minds of those who first conceived it. We of the popular party find that the light against the corruptionists and jobbers of the Tammany "Ring," must extend to the corruptionists and jobbers of the Democratic machinery throughout the State; and with one voice the independent delegates and representatives of the Democratic Union party have cast off their allegiance to the Cagger-Tammany dynasty, and staked "their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honors' in a contest against that imbecile and domineering tyranny.

Against the Tammany "Ring" and the State Central "Ring"-against "the deck and the devil" of fossiliferous party management, in this State and all other States of the Union-we of the Union Democracy have hoisted the black flag of perpetual revolt, and shall neither expect to give nor to receive any quarter through all the coming years. We shall elect men representing our own convictions wherever that is possible; and wherever such shall not be possible in the immediate present, then our first, last, and only object shall be to secure the defeat of whatever ticket shall be cursed with the Cagger-Tammany brand. In this contest we expect large and continually increasing assistance from the independent and honest men of all parties; and in the near future we foresee that the little spark of insurrection here kindled must spread into one devouring flame over the whole Union-a flame which shall leave nothing of our former dishonest and inadequate political machines except their ashes.

As will be seen from the deeply interesting Albany letter, elsewhere published, as also from the protest against their exclusion signed by the Democratic Union delegates to the recent State Convention held at Tweddle Hall, the independent conservative masses of our city are at length thoroughly aroused to the necessity of striking at the root of the pestiferous political upas tree which has for only too many years overshadowed and blighted all their prospects for party reform and a return to constitutional principles. They have, once and forever, separated themselves from the imbecile and yet tyrannical clique in control of our Democratic State machinery: and they have pledged themselves never again to make any truce or compromise with the corruptionists and lobbyists who have brought disgrace upon our party in the city and defeat npon it in the State.

We predict that the movement for establishing a new party, hereby inaugurated, will spread throughout the whole country like fire over the prairies of the West. We must abjure and finally kick over all the non-repre

see that this World's Fair, if not all that the world can do, is at least worthy of some of its brightest faculties and highest powers. It gives us cosmical greeting. None of

the arts and industries are unrepresented in it; none of the nationalties are quite ab-sent from its participation; and the powers of the earth have for once come together in harmony. There is no vexed diplomatic question to decide at this Congress of Crafts. The nations have apparently given their best and kept their worst. Dumb things are allowed to represent them more potently than a good many talkative ambassadors. American invention has gone forth as our Minister Plenipotentiary, and we believe it has no quarrel with any foreign and kindred power. To this extent the world holds logether in harmony, and if the empire at this time is not peace, the world's industries certainly are. We see it in its grand character of workmen pledging the future that much as has been achieved by the skilled mind and arm of the inventor and mechanic, much more will be done, and that speedily. The rough hand of the world is thus full of those hard-worn jewels of labor which purchase peace in spite of the passions of peoples.

We esteem the opening of the World's Fair as an event of high interest to mankind. It is the latest and the best of the international exhibitions, the widest in its scope, the most ample in its accommodation. To-day the finest capital in the world has been metamorphosed into one general spectacle by the magic of the Exposition. Visitors flock from all quarters of the globe to what Frenchmen have been pleased to call the Paradise of cities. France is fortunate as well as the world in thus having charge of its festivities. W have but to fancy a building 180,000 feet square, situated in a park of three times its size, the park itself containing hundreds of pleasure-houses, and we have a rude sketch of the preparation Paris and France have made to feast the nations and exhibit their treasures. Bismark and Napoleon confront each other with menaces, and France and Prussia catch the first symptoms of warlike springfever from their angry countenances. The prophets predict war; but, in spite of every portent, we discern the consolation that the world is pleased to exhibit itself in Paris. War might have happened even now if industrial civilization did not plant itself in the background and pull at the skirts of princes and armies. The great Exhibition, at least, means peace.

#### The South and the Reconstruction Law -Can the United States be Sued From the Times.

Even in the very narrow limitations to which it has necessarily been subjected, the discussion before the Supreme Court on the application for an injunction against the President, to restrain him from enforcing the Reconstruction bill, involved questions of the utmost importance and interest. The application was made in behalf of the State of Mississippi for leave to file a bill for this purpose against the President and General Ord. The Attorney-General opposed the motion on the ground that the Court ought not to entertain such a proceeding against the President. Judge Sharkey, who presented the application, had made up his mind so clearly on this question, that when he heard the point made he at once informed the Attorney-General that he did not think the objection "amounted to anything at all: for we expect," said he, "to show that the President of the United States is just as amenable to the process of this Court as any other man in the United States." We suspect that before the Attorney-General had finished his argument, some ideas had penetrated Sharkey's mind on this point which had not entered it before. The gist of the Attorney-General's argument was, that if the Supreme Court could entertain such a proceeding against the President, it must have the power to enforce its decree imprisoning him if he did not obey it, which would amount to deposing him; whereas, impeachment is the only mode provided by the Constitution for the removal of the Executive; and, moreover, that the proceeding was really one against the United States, which could not be sued except by its own consent. Mr. J. Walker, in answer; undertook to show both that the United States could be sued by a State before the Supreme Court, and that s suit against the President was not a suit against the United States. If the Attorney-General had presented a rejoinder, we should doubtless, have had both of these positions most thoroughly overthrown. For to us the answer is obvious, especially to the first. Mr. Walker's argument appears to amount to this:-"By the Constitution the judicial power of the United States is declared to extend to ontroversies to which the United States shall be a party, besides other cases. Of these cases the Supreme Court is declared to have original jurisdiction in cases 'in which a State shall be a party.' Therefore the United States may be, by virtue of this clause of the Constitution, a party to a suit-defendant or plaintiff either-or, in other words, the United States may be sued. It granted its consent that it should be sued when it adopted that clause of the Constitution; and when a State is a party, the Supreme Court has original jurisdiction to intertain the suit." The difficulty, as it seems to us, with this argument is that it proves too much. If that clause of the Constitution is to be taken as giving the consent of the Government to sued, it must be taken to be a general onsent, without any limitation whatever. It cannot be held to have been giving consent of the Government to be sued in any suit which should be commenced in favor of one man rather than another, or of a corporation or a State rather shan of an individual, for the language is simply "controversies to which the United States shall be a party.' f this clause gives authority for the State of Mississippi to bring the United States before the Federal Courts, it gives authority to any citizen to do the same thing in any controversy which he has with the Government. But if anything is well settled in the law, it s that the Government cannot be sued before the Federal Courts, unless it has given its consent to suit the otherwise than by the adoption of this clause of the Constitution. The question has been repeatedly before the Courts, and we venture to say that this is the first time that any one has thought of drawing any argument for the opposite claim from that lause of the Constitution. We do not apprehend that the argument which has been now drawn will be felt to have had any force. It is plain that that clause only confines to the Federal Courts jurisdiction over contro-versies to which the United States shall be a party, without having any reference at all to how they shall become a party. If they are to bring a suit, it must be brought in the Federal Courts; or if they consent to be sued, it shall be in the Federal Courts; but certainly there is not to be found in those words any consent. given in advance, that they may be sued revelation of industrial treasures which the whenever any one else thinks proper. Hitherto

world has continued to heap up in Paris. We | the Government alone has determined for | itself how and where and when it would be sued. We apprehend it will continue to be the only one to determine the question.

The objection which the Attorney-General raised to the bill in the case of the application from Mississippi did not apply to the one from Georgia, which was directed against Secretary Stanton, General Grant, and General Pope, and not against the President. Subordinate officers of the Government may be brought before the Courts, and on this account the application from Georgia was granted and the one from Mississippi refused. The further discussion of the points involved in the Georgia application, and the decision of the Court with regard to them, will be looked for with a degree of interest not wholly unmixed with anxiety. For while, practically speaking, the final issue as between the Southern States and Congress cannot be essentially changed by the dicta of counsel or judges, the immediate effect of the mere appearance of judicial interposition adverse to the law may operate disastrously. Apart from these proceedings, the South is evidently preparing to comply, in good faith, with the requirements of the Reconstruction law, under the impression that there is no escape from the obligations it imposes Hence the hope-founded upon decisions in cases more or less analogous-that the Georgia case will not be permitted to proceed be-yond the point which tests the jurisdiction of the Court in the premises. The admis sion of the right of Georgia to file the bill in no manner anticipates the decision yet to be rendered.

#### The Crisis in Mexico-What is to Follow! From the Herald.

All our recent intelligence relating to the affairs of Mexico warrants the conclusion that we are approaching the close of another act f the dreary and protracted drama. The fates are evidently with the Republican party: the star of empire has gone down, and clouds pregnant with peril have gathered darkly around the head of poor Maximilian. Any moment may put us in possession of the fact that the Emperor - Emperor now only in name-is a helpless prisoner in the hands of his enemies. Since the time when the first Napoleon (to compare small things with great) yielded himself up a prisoner into the hands of his mortal enemies, the world has not witnessed a spectacle so humiliating to royalty. We have little doubt that the intervention of Mr. Seward will be effectual in saving the life of Maximilian. He has but little chance, now that the voice of the great republic has been raised in his favor, to share the fate which the laws of nations and of war have sanctioned in such cases. The life of Maximilian will doubtless be spared; but it may be found that Mr. Seward has asked too much in asking Juarez to extend equal mercy to all the Imperial troops that may become prisoners of war. Come what may of Maximilian and his men, it may safely be concluded that the Mexican empire has lost all the little vitality which it ever had, and we are warranted to speculate with freedom on the probabilities of the future.

Max safely shipped for Miramar, after, perhaps, having paid a flying visit to his friends in the United States, and with a brighter future opening up before him in the land which gave him birth, what is to become of Mexico? Is the experience of the last forty years of revolution to go on repeating itself? Is one of the finest countries in the world to continue to be the hotbed of party strife ? We confess that unless aid come from without we can see for it no other future. The departure of Maximilian will give but a new aspect to the struggle, and factions will contend for supremacy as before, though it may be under new names and for avowedly different purposes. The history of Mexico since Spanish domination ceased has, on the one hand, amply illustrated the absurdity of the State rights doctrines to which all parties have so tenaciously clung, and on the other revealed the utter hopelessness of the salvation of the republic, if it is to depend on forces from within. All the different parties in Mexico have in turn fought their way to power, exercised their brief authority, and left the country to their successors weaker and more wretched than they found it. The causes which have led to to this state of things in the past still exist, and the moment the bugbear Imperialism is gone they will tell with tenfold more force than ever. As in the past, so in th efuture, unless some strong arm intervene, Mexico must continue to be the prey of contending factions, and peace or progress there can be none. What, then, is to be done ? We confess we see no cure but one. Mexico's only hope is to shelter herself under the eagle of the republic of the United States. This is her inevitable doom. Sooner or later she must merge her fate in ours. The time may not be near which shall witness the event; circumstances may hinder it; but it must come to pass; and it will not be for the interest of Mexico if it be long delayed. We do not give expression to these sentiments for the purpose of intimidating Mexico. Far from it. As we have again and again said, the people of the United States have no desire to acquire territory by the force of conquest, or to hold it on the principle that might is right. But if it should happen, as indeed it has happened before, that the Mexican people express a desire to be incorporated with the people of the United States, and seek to come with their rich but undeveloped lands under the benign influence of the Star Spangled Banner, it will not be for the interests of Mexico, for the interests of the United States, or for the interests of humanity at large, if our Government refuse to accept such an offer. It is not without authority we say it, that with the Church party, the property holders generally, and all who are sick of anarchy and misrule, and interested in the real preservation, the true prosperity of Mexico, such a step would be by no means unpopular, and that in certain quarters some such move is already meditated. If the offer should be made, we know of no reason why it should not be accepted. The objections that our territory is already too large, and that a mixture of races is in compatible with the interests of the republic, are no longer of any weight. The progress of science has destroyed the one, and recent events have taken all force from the other. Steamboats, railroads, and telegraphs have done much to make distance of little account; and with the near prospect of vast improvement in telegraphy and the various means of transit, the difficulty of making the central authority felt in remote and widely scattered provinces is not to be thought of. Now, too, that we are about to admit the Esquimaux and other mysterious people from the unknown regions of the North within the pale of the Union, we dare not object to the alert and high-spirited Mexicans. The fact is that, as in the case of ancient Rome, the equality of the races has been settled for us, and in spite of us, by the mere force of events. Nor need the Mexicans fear that in the event of such an incorporation taking place, their peculiar privileges would be trampled upon and their national rights disregarded. Incorporation would not in any sense imply extinotion. Local interests then, as now, would be

under the control of local authorities. Imperial matters only would come under the control of the central Government at Washing-We conclude as we began. Annexation ton. is what is wanted. The interests of Mexico. the interests of the United States, and the cause of human progress all equally demand it. Let Mexico once be thrown open to American enterprise, and we hesitate not to predict that in ten years from that date the population of New York alone, not to speak of other centres of industry, will scarcely be less than 3,000,000.

#### The Strikes-Eight-Hour Laws-Lower Prices. From the World,

We have published no more important news during the last ten days than our reports of the strikes of large bodies of mechanics and laboring men in this and other cities, and of the meetings and organizations which have been and are taking place to extend and prolong these strikes. Their influence upon the prices of the necessaries of life, upon the wages of labor, upon the activity of trade, and upon business enterprises of every sort, is likely to be serious and widespread.

Prices were already excessively high. Breadstuffs have about doubled in price since the war began; a barrel of State wheat flour, which was worth \$4:30 then, is worth over \$11 now. Beef has doubled, and pork has gone up fifty per cent. in the same Butter has doubled. Rice has period. doubled; and so on through the catalogue of edibles. What we wear has advanced likewise in an equal or greater degree, be it covering for the head, the body, or the eet, and be the material leather, cotton, inen, or wool. The housing of our bodies from the inclemencies of the weather has increased in expensiveness in an equal ratio with the materials for their warmth or their epair. Inilding materials, and the tools used n their preparation, have doubled in value during the same period. Iron, infinite in the number and variety of its uses, has almost exactly doubled. Laths and lime have more than doubled. Lumber in every shape has experienced an immense advance; and so on through the list. The success of the strikes

prices for all these necessaries of life. Before the strikes began trade was already dull. Many a firm, prudent and wellestablished, found a balance against them at the end of their last year's business, and every such firm throughout the country has entered upon the present year's business with excesive caution, small orders, few risks, and short-time sales. This temper in our mercantile classes is of itself almost sufficient to produce the partial paralysis which we are experiencing. But the causes which bred such a prudent temper in them-the fluctuations of the currency, the high prices and the uncertainty as to their continuance-have seemed to establish this partial paralysis as the habitual condition of the trading class, which is exceedingly large and among the most enterprising in the community. The success of the strikes will make recovery from

will continue and advance the present high

this paralysis more difficult. Business enterprises of every descriptionthe investing of capital in anything new, whether the building of a new house in Fiftieth street, or the establishing of a new steamship line, or the digging of a new gold mine in Montana-have languished for the same and similar reasons. New York, for example, is over-crowded. But small provision has been made during the last seven years, or is making now, for the accommodation of this surplus population. Successful strikes will tend to paralyze what enterprise still survives. It is in these circumstances that the mechanics of New York, the miners of Pennsyl-

PAPER HANGINGS, SHADES, ETC unforced combination of every other interest, to a level with the ability and the willingness of those who employ labor to pay MEW SPRING STYLES for it.

The eight-hour law agitation and the strikes for higher wages for ten hours' labor are one and the same thing, and in the present condition of things will be equally fruitless of any good result. Business which is done at a loss ow, cannot bear higher wages and larger losses. The striking mechanics will yet learn -for experience will be their oruel teacherthat, even if they succeed in their strikes, they fail in their purpose. Prices must go down in order to mitigate their own sufferings in the least, to give life or prosperity to production or enterprise of any sort, or to render possible competition with the enterprise of other countries; and nothing would so soon compel a fall in prices as lower wages for work. Every dollar thus yielded would come back to them with usury, for the purchasing power of the lower wages would, after a fall of prices, much more than equal the purchasing power of the wages which they demand, in the absence of that fall of prices which their strikes hinder.

How much is added to the unavoidable suffering which elicits this cry of distress from the workingmen of the country, in the shape of avoidable suffering caused by an irredeem able paper currency, an oppressive protective tariff, and an inequitable distribution of the internal taxation, it is not easy to measure. But these are the problems which are first to be solved when the people choose to put their affairs in the hands of those who are anxious and capable to solve them. Meanwhile, let not the workingmen of the country inflame their own wounds by postponing their only present remedy-a fall of prices.

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY COMPANY. PHERCANFILE LIDRART COMPART. PHERCENTRY on TUESDAY, the sold inst., at 8 o'clock P. M., in order that the Board of Managers may submit a report of their action in the purchase of a new building, and for other purposes. JOHN C. GRANGEB, 415144 Recording Secretary pro tem.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.

PHILADSLIPHIA, MARCH 12, 1867. In accordance with the provisions of the National Currency act, and the Articles of Association of this Bank, it has been determined to increase the Capital Stock of this Bank to one million dollars (\$1,000,000). Subscriptions from Stockholders for the shares allotted subscriptions from Stockholders for the shares allotted to them in the proposed increase will be payable on the second day of May next, and will be received at any time prior to that date. A number of shares will remain to be sold, applications for which will be re-ceived from persons desirous of becoming Stock-holders.

order of the Board of Directors. Tw JOSEPH P. MUMFORD, Cashler.

NOTICE.-THE STOCKHOLDERS OF the PENNSYLVANIA BAILROAD COM-PANY (pursuant to adjournment had at their annual meeting) will meet at Concert Hall, No. 129 CHES-PANY (pursuant to adjournment had at their annual meeting) will meet at Concert Hall, No. 129 (HES-NUT Street, in the City of Philadelphia, on TUES-DAY, the 30th day of April, A. D. 1857, at 10 o'clock A. M., and notice is hereby given that at said meeting the Act of Assembly, approved March 224, 1867, en-litied "An Act to repeal an act entitled "A further supplement to the act incorporating the Pennsylvania katiroad Company, authorizing an increase of capital stock and to borrow money, approved the twenty-ins day of March, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and slivyslix; and also to authorize the Pennsylvania stock and to borrow money, approved the twenty-ins day of March, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and slivyslix; and also to authorize the Pennsylvania stock and to borrow money, approved the twenty-ing of March, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and slivyslix; and also to authorize the Pennsylvania stock to issue bonds and secure the same by mort-gage." approved the twenty-second day of March, A. D. 1857, a proposed increase thereunder of the capital stock of this Company by 300,000 shares, and the issue of the same from time to time by the Board of Directors, and the proposed exercise by the said Board of Directors of the powers granted by the said approved the the and act mentioned and with the limits therein prescribed, will be submitted to the Stockholiters for their action in the premises. By order of the Leard of Directors.

by order of the Loard of Directors. EDMUND SMITH, 4 6t1 CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD Gr.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY. OFFICE, BOIDENTOWN, N. J., March 27, 1867. NOTICE.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Camden and Amboy Baliroad and Transporta-tion Company will be held at the Company's Office, in Bordentown, on SATURDAY, the 27th of April, 1827, at 12 o'clock M., for the election of seven Directors, to serve for the ensuing year. BAMUEL J. BAYARD, 29 Aretary C. and A. R. and T. Co.

4 8 1m

1867 SPRING. 1867. WALL PAPERS. F. NEWLAND & SON, NO. 52 NORTH NINTH STREET, 8 22 fm w2m One door below Arch. LUMBER. 1867. -SELECT WHITE PINE BOARDS AND PLANK. -4-0-4-5-4.5.2%, 8, and 4 inch CHOICE PANEL AND 1st COMMON, 16 eet long. 64, 54, 54, 54, 2, 25, 5, and 4-inch WHITE PINE, PANEL PATTERN PLANK, LARGE AND SUPERIOR STOCK ON HAND, 1867. BUILDING! BUILDING 7. -BUILDING! BUILL 1. BUILDING LUMBER! LUMBER! LUMBER 44CAEOLINA FLOORING, 44 DELAWARE FLOORING, 44 DELAWARE FLOORING, 54 DELAWARE FLOORING, WHITE FINE FLOORING, ASH FLOORING, WALNUT FLOORING, SPRUCE FLOORING, STEP BOA RDS, RAIL PLANK, 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 FINE 1867. -ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDA ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS BEASONED WALNUT. DRY POPLAR, CHERRY, AND ASH. OAK PLANK AND BOARDS. MAHOGANY, ROSEWOOD, AND WALNUT VENEERS. 1867. -CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS. 1867. -SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST 17. SPRUCE JOIST FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG. SUPERIOR NORWAY SCANTLING. MAULE, BROTHER & CO., 6mrp No. 2500 SOUTH STREET. 11 22 6mrp H. WILLIAMS, LUMBER MERCHANT. SEVENTEENTH AND SPRING GARDEN STREETS OFFERS A SUPERIOR STOCK OF BUILDING LUMBER AND HARD WOODS 48 imwim] Suitable for the Spring Trade, C. PERKINS, LUMBER MERCHANT. Successor to R Clark, Jr., NO. 324 CHRISTIAN STREET. Constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Building Lumber. 5.243 BILLIARD ROOMS. BILLIARD ROOMS. BIRD. BIRD. BIRD. After several months' preparation, Mr. C. BIRD, has opened his new and spacious establishment for the entertainment of his triends and the public in general, at Nos. 605 and 607 ARCH Stree. The first and second floors are litted up as Billiard Rooms, and furnished with twelve first-class tables, while the appurtenances and adornments comprise everything which can conduce to the comfort and convenionce of the players. In the basement are four new and spiendid blow ling Alleys, for those who wish to develope their muscle in anticipation of the base-ball senson. A Restaurant is attached, where every-ting in the edible line can be had of the best quality, and at the shortest notice. The following well-known preside over the various departments:-RESS. 0. WOODNUTT, BAMUEL DOUGLASS, JOHN HOOD, WILLIAM E, GILLMORE, HENNY W, DUNCAN. PHILIP GRUMBRECHT, BALLANCRE. MENNY W, DUNCAN. PHILIP GRUMBRECHT, BAL, taken all in all there has nothing ever been started in Philadelphia approaching the stantish at the dat and the philadelphia probability and the started in Philadelphia

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sentative, Copperhead, and self-perpetuating machinery which was engaged in securing General McClellan's defeat by placing him on the untenable Chicago platform; and we must bury under mountains of popular majorities the tricky and corrupt politicians who caused Horatio Seymour to be defeated two and a half years ago, because of his refusal to approve one of their most iniquitous schemes for private aggrandizement at the public cost.

For such a new party as we propose, the future holds out unlimited promise of public good and personal advancement. It is a party in which all independent and honest men will be received with welcoming hands, irrespective of their past political convictions; and it will be more especially the party for all the young and aspiring manhood of our country, as contrasted with the old existing party organizations, in which prominence could only be achieved by long years of unscrupulous servility to old dotards and drivellers who are as corrupt as unpopular. We are in the fight, boys, and must fight it out! We shall have the best men in the country at our back, and prominence must be given only to men of unblemished record. We shall beat the Tammany nominees this month in every Senatorial district of our city-for no such persons can be allowed to frame a State Constitution under which we and our children shall be compelled to live for the next twenty years; and we shall beat the Cagger-Regency machine next November-hitting it with the hammer of so heavy an adverse majority, that antiquarians who may desire to pick up some of its fragments will have to engage in the business with powerful microscopes.

Let whatever may happen hap-we have at last found that, to beat the Tammany "Ring. we have previously or simultaneously to beat the Cagger-Regency "Ring;" and to this business we apply ourselves as joyously as bridegrooms to the bridal. The independent and conservative representatives of this city have been excluded from the State Convention of their party, for no other reaon than that of having been weak enough ist November to support John T. Hoffman r Governor-a nominee in whose selection ey had never been consulted. This error a generous one, but must never be leated; for the little gang we are opposed 24n this city and State, know not how to "Reciate any such generous treatment. Ou duty, therefore, now is, to beat their nonnations at whatever cost and in any maner we may find essential; to let every asping man be made aware that affiliation with te Cagger-Tammany clique is certain and disgraeful death in politics; and to elect our whole local ticket for the Constitutional Convetion this month, and our whole State, local, nd county ticket next November, in defianc of Mr. Peter Cagger, and all the other Peters of whatever family, from the Battery to Bullio

#### The World's Fair. From the Fibune.

The Grat Exposition has been open since the first o the month; but and we now receive the first accounts of its success which reach us in the way of correspondence. The splendid story is told at last; and for the first time we appreciate the real nature and extent of the

ania and New Jersey, the iron-moulders of Pittsburg, the operatives of New England, are organizing strikes. It is in such a condition of our commercial and business activity, and in such an era of high prices, that petitions are going to all the State Legislatures for eight-hour laws, which demagogues tell our working-men (and they believe) will give them ten hours' wages for eight hours' work. What these demands of labor at bottom

ignify, who can doubt? They signify that the national debt and its attendant taxes begin at last to grind the faces of the poor, as well as to empty the pockets of the well-to-do. Four years of war, hundreds of thousands of men slaughtered, millions, billions of treasure spent like gunpowder which is blown into the air and seen no more-can these things be and no one suffer save those who are killed and those who mourn ? These strikes are the workingman's cry of distress. Once the United States was the working-man's harvest-field. Here he had high wages, plenty of work, and all the means of living cheap. He could educate his children easily, feed them and clothe them well, and lay up against a rainy day out of the surplus of his earnings. Now he can barely support himself and his family, and the most pinching economy will hardly provide against sickness or for the feeding o a new mouth. As for the luxuries in which he once could indulge-the excursion, the new dress, the hospitality-they are as impossible to him as a house on Fifth avenue. These strikes, we repeat, are the workingman's cry of distress; they are his dumb protest, so to speak, against that sectional party calling tself to-day, with sublime effrontery, "Union" party, which assisted and spurred the hot-heads of the South to bring on the war; against the same men who prolonged it and squandered double its needful cost; against the same men and the same partythe "Union" party, forsooth-who for two years of peace have defeated all the victories of war, and who now insult the North with the prostration of all its industries, and the South with the humiliation of a submission to military despotism, as the "necessary" con litions of reconstruction. That is what these labor strikes signify; and he must have a heart of stone who can hear without infinite pain and sympathy this cry of distress wrung from the men who have no language but this, and no remedy but this, for the wrongs and the distress they endure.

But the gunpowder blown into air and the blood that makes green the Virginia hill-sides must all be paid for, to the uttermost farthing. Evil would cease to be that which it is, if it did not entail its inheritance of suffering. War would be no such calamity as it is, were the sorrow all ended when the peace-bells ring. No class can now hope to escape the burdens of war. They are a load which will not stay shifted any more than the weight of the atmosphere will. Shut it out of the door and it comes in by the windows; a long road ending at a pinhole is as short as the shortest, to this universal pressure. And so it is with the pressure of a gigantic national debt. Should the strikers carry their point and put up the wages of labor, fewer ships will be aunched, fewer houses will be built, fewer houses painted, less iron cast, less work of every sort will be done at the higher price; and, consumption thus curtailed, markets will be depressed irresistibly, capitalists indisposed to invest in new enterprises, and the price of labor will thus be reduced, by this

CAMBRIA IRON COMPANY .- A SPE-36 chal Meeting of the Stockholders of the CAM-BRIA IRON COMPANY will be held on TUESDAY the 23d of April next, at 4 o'clock P. M., at the Office of the Company, No, 400 CHESNUT Street, Philadel-phia, to accept or reject an amendment to the Charter approved February 21, 1867. By order of the Board. 8 19 81t\* JOHN T. KILLE, Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA POST OFFICE.

APRIL 15, 185 The mails for Havana, Cuba, will close at this off n THURSDAY, April 18, at 6 o'clock A. M., the o THURSDAY, April 18, at 6 o'clock A. M., the day satting, [416 21] HENRY H. BINGHAM, P. M.

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the style of J. W. Street. 514 CHESNUT Street. A. R. MAGARICAL, WILLIAM N. JAMES, WILLIAM N. JAMES, JAMES FREDERICK SCOTT, 41264

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