THE DAILY EVENING TELEGRAPH .- PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, APRIL 22, 1867.

most terrible blunder.

plains.

From the Herald.

difficulty has arisen.

whether, indeed, a properly established system

War News from Europe.

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS DPON CURRENT TOPICS-COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Lessons from Connecticut, by Horace Greeley. From the Independent.

The Democratic party carried Connecticut at her State election on the 1st instant by nearly 1000 majority. She is the first of the former free States carried by that party since November, 1864, when it gave the electoral vote of New Jersey to General McClellan. Very naturally, the victors are signally elated, and regard this as initiating a long series of triumphs. And there is not an unchanged Rebel, in any part of the world, who does not exult over this victory of his Connecticut friends as his triumph-a triumph of his principles, and a presage of his early restoration to all of which the adverse fortunes of war have bereft him. To him, it is Vicksburg recovered, with Atlanta, Savannah, Richmond, and Appomattox about to follow. Let us con sider what this victory is, and what it por tends:-

I. It is not the fruit of accident, recklessness, or surprise. It was hoped for on one

ide, apprehended on the other; and the con test just closed was unusually vigorous. The State was well canv assed for either party; the vote polled is heavy beyond precedent-con-siderably more than 90,000. If the Republicans failed to do their very best, they certainly did very well. Rarely or never has the poll been so full at any other than a Presidential election.

II. Nor does it result from a confusion or misconception of issues. True, the Democrats did not nominate their most obnoxious men, nor proclaim their most obnoxious sentiments. They acted wisely, prudently, but not deceptively. If Toucey, Eaton, and T. H. Seymour were not placed in the foreground. it was well known and understood that they were on hand. They did not speak, but their spirit animated some of those who did. Hostility to Congress, in all that it has done and all that it has purposed, was the key-note of the struggle. Hatred of the blacks, with repugnance to their enfranchisement, though less pronounced and less vociferous than it has been, was the primary impulse of threefourths of the triumphant party. If, therefore, there be those who, in full view of this result, shall still insist that the Democratic party is dead, they must mean that its ideas and aims are necessarily transformed-not that its partisans are so few as to be powerless, or no longer devoted to its fortunes.

III. Nor was the triumph won by direct bribery. To say that it was is to impeach unjustly the character of our voting population. True, the leading Democratic candidates were mainly rich men, and their expenditures in the canvass were exceedingly lavish ; but they were devoted to making votes rather than buying them. Everything was naturalized that could or would "swear through." The State was carefully searched for raw material out of which to fabricate electors. Whoever could be put on the poll-lists was put on ; whose could vote in Connecticut was sent for, though ever so distant : whose could vote and would vote the Demo eratic ticket, was sought out and brought to the polls. Most of the winning candidates were decidedly popular; the wealthier of them were profusely liberal; they made some votes by professing peculiar devotion to the interests of Labor and the further limitation of the day's work ; but there are very few Republi-

cans in the State who were or could be corrupted with money. IV. The Democrats unquestionably made votes out of their well-known, if not plainly avowed, hostility to the negroes and to impartial suffrage. The coarse, the vile, the reprobate, are generally Democrats on instinct; but, if one of them chanced to be deflected the other way by kinship or past association with better men, it was only needful to cry "Nigger !" to win him over to English & Co. Clearly, if there had been no action of Con gress looking to the concession of equal right to blacks, it would not have been possible to poll any such Democratic aggregate as was polled. The Republicans were subjected to the odium of wishing and seeking negro enfranchisement without the counterbalancing advantage of securing the black vote. V. To say that the recent acts of Congress looking to Southern reconstruction were odious would be grossly to err. Could a vote have been taken distinctly on the question, a majority would have approved and sustained those acts. What Congress did was not unpopular; its hesitation to do it was. Had the great measure known as the Military Reconstruction act been passed in January, rather than in March, the Republican ascendancy in Connecticut would have been maintained. But Congress hesitated so long, and debated so exhaustively, that the cry, "They don't mean to let the South be reorganized and readmitted till the next Presidential election, if ever, was reiterated with effect; and the early assemblage of the Fortieth Congress neutralized the good effect of the passage of the Reconstruction act, A general impatience of delay and anomaly had been sedulously fostered, and was widely prevalent; and the calling of the Fortieth Congress was represented as reopening and indefinitely prolonging agitation and alienation. "Admit that what has been done is just and right, why not stop doing ? Is there never to be an end of legislation about the Rebel States ? If the Reconstruction act, already passed, is wise and just, what need can there be of another ?' -such were the queries and cavils which neutralized the legitimate effect of what Congress had actually done. "All that has been done looks well enough; but what may not Stevens, and Butler, and Chandler do next ? Will they ever be done with reconstructing, till admonished by the people to quit it ? Suspicion that something might be done, or left undone, as it should not be, neutralized the good effect of what actually had been done. and palpably well done. VI. Of course, the Johnsonized Republicans who enjoy the Federal offices, did what harm they could. They gave money, and got up meetings, and so many of them as could, made speeches to prove that the party which had trusted and honored them made therein a grave mistake. The demonstration was irresistible; but they carried over very few votes save their own. VII. The fact that the Democrats are still a minority of the people of Connecticut must not be lost sight of. Her 8627 colored inhabitants returned by the census of 1860 must now exceed 9000, whereof the male adults cannot vary much from 2000. Could these have voted, General Hawley would have been elected, with every man on the Republican State ticket, and probably three out of the four Republican candidates for Congress. But vote for impartial suffrage when they might | half of the republic of Mexico. From the Tribune

their party to defeat and mortification. These weak brethren doubtless regarded the concession of the right of suffrage to blacks as an act of justice at the expense of popularity-a sacrifice of interest and public favor to compassion and sentiment. Such a sacrifice might be expected from "fanatics," "men of one idea," "dreamers," abstractionists; but not of practical, politic men like themselves. But the "whirligig of time" has speedily demonstrated the superiority of justice to policy, of principle to in-terest. The practical politicians have led their party into a bog whence the "fanatics" and 'theorists'' would have preserved it. There was not one vote cast for the Republican ticket impartial suffrage triumphed at the special election in 1865; while that triumph would have averted disaster and secured vietory in

have carried it in 1865, has now subjected

Men and brethren ! shall we not all profit by the lesson read us by Connecticut in her recent election ?

The Proposition for American Mediation in Mexico-A Policy Wanted. From the Times.

A proposition for mediation between the belligerents in Mexico was recently made by Mr. Reverdy Johnson before the Senate in Executive session. According to such accounts as we have, it was vigorously opposed, and on Thursday last was withdrawn.

It was shamefully remiss in Congress, at its late session, to take no notice of the horrible state of things in Mexico. By menace and argument we had expelled the French army and broken down the intervention. We had practically assumed the right of regulating the affairs of Mexico, guarding her interests and sustaining her republican institutions. We had rendered ourselves liable to war, on her account, with the foremost military nation of the world. We had, by the arrest of Ortega and the restraint of Santa Anna, done something in the way of suppressing factious leaders. In fact, we had carried our interference, our our gardianship, so far, without remonstrance from the Mexicans or from foreign powers, that there seemed no limit to our action except our own will.

We stopped short, however, just at the worst time-just at the most critical and perilous moment for Mexico. We stopped short with abolishing one form of government, and without doing anything to establish another. We upset the French plans for reducing Mexico to order, and did nothing in the way of setting up order under any other authority. If our efforts in behalf of Mexico began when she was in war, they ended when she was in anarchy, and even more helpless anarchy than ever before.

There is no doubt as to the duties that remained for our Government after the expulsion of the French. After notifying Maximilian to leave the country, or at least to cease making war upon it, we had positive duties towards Juarez and the Republic. It was imperative upon us to give effective assistance in the erection and consolidation of the republican system. If the foreigners had left everything in confusion and ruin, it was but fit and in keeping with what we had already done that we should lend a hand in rebuilding the civil order. If moral aid promised to e as successful against faction as it had been against intervention, all our moral power should have been directly and instantly brought to bear. If diplomacy had any resources, they should have been promptly put forth to their full extent. If the republican Government, rising from its ruins, needed a pecuniary guarantee for which proper security could have been given, that also it was in our province, as it was our interest to furnish. And even if a corps of American troops were required to put a stop to the horrors of anarchy and secure the establishment of a vigorous Republic, our Government would have been justified in despatching them to Mexican soil. That one or another of these means would have been successful in putting an end to the greatest scandal of the nineteenth century-a scandal for which we shall not be held entirely irresponsible-is quite certain. That without our moral or material assistance Mexico will ever be other than she has been during the last half century, is not within the range even of the most sanguine hope. Our correspondence and other information from time to time give too certain proof that even the exit of Maximilian will not secure the suppression of faction and fighting, or the supremacy of the Constitution and its legitimate administrators. Half-a-dozen of the most prominent Mexican leaders are ready, even after the Empire and Emperor have disappeared, to continue the war against Juarez, in behalf of the Church and themselves. In the Republican camp itself there are dissension, disaffection, and turbulence; and without mentioning the Imperialist officers we have no doubt that every Liberal general now fighting for Juarez has a pronunciamiento in his pocket ready to be stuck up on the walls of the capital as soon as it shall be taken. In fact, every sign will fail if the expulsion of the foreign usurper do not furnish the opportunity for twenty domestic usurpers to renew the scenes of uproar which rise like the cactus on Mexican And yet, though time has demonstrated that republican order or political regeneration cannot be brought about by the Mexicans themselves, we do not believe that these things are impossible of accomplishment, or even difficult. By the help of a strong and friendly hand, this wretched Mexico may be rescued. Not such assistance as the French pretended to give when they overthrew the republic, for that was the assistance of an enemy, and left the nation worse than it was found, but such aid as one republic, all powerful and generous, may offer to another in its hour of distress, and which, by raising one, elevates and glorifies both. It must be remembered that, after all, the factious element of the Mexican population is comparatively small in numbers. The Indian element, which comprises seven-eighths of the whole nation, is, in the main, of a peaceful chasac ter, and would easily be kept in order. The ommercial classes are, of course, desirous for the establishment of order above all things, as is strikingly proven by the way they have adhered to Maximilian, notwithstanding his obnoxious politics. The incurably turbulent sive really but a few thousand, who were bred to turbulence under the uncertain state of things that succeeded the revolution, and a score or two of such ambitious leaders as are ever ready in every country to take advantage of opportunities. Exterminate these, or put them under such restraints as a strong Government can easily devise and enforce, and there is every reason to believe that Mexico would quickly take her place by our side as a republic worthy of such companionship. It is deeply to be regretted, if it be true, that the Senate gave an inhospitable recepthe failure of a fourth of the Republicans to tion to Reverdy Johnson's proposition in be

Knights, to the Rescue!

The Richmond Disputch is pleased, yet alarmed, to hear that Senator Wilson is coming to Virginia. That a Northern radical should be allowed to talk political heterodoxy on the sacred soil itself, is at once a sad commentary on the departed glories of the chivalry, and an omen of approaching social chaos. Yet, even in this dismal scene, the prophetic editorial eye discerns a glimmer of gladness. Why not meet Wilson with his own weapons, and make him share the stump with the orthodox leaders in whom the South has long last week that would not have been so cast had (put her trust? What a chance for reviving the old-time barbacues, and pole-raisings, and the political jousts, resonant with lofty flights of Southern eloquence and withering tenunciations of Yankee baseness, which used to delight the Virginia people. The Dispatch calls aloud for the political champions of the Old Dominion to buckle on their harness, and come out and have a tilt with the radical knight, lest the negroes think this Wilson indomitable. Wise, and Smith, and Flournoy, and Goggin, and Montague, and the great Letcher himself, it cries; have we not all these with us? and could not either of them, with one hand tied behind him, demolish any Yankee Senator in a quarter of an hour ? "They cannot condescend to enter the arena with such men as Hunnicutt, who, born in the South, have sought to subject us to humiliation and degradation. But they can, without any compromise of principle or sacrifice of self-respect, meet upon the stump the chosen leaders of the Republican party of the North." So let us have public discussions. says the Dispatch; let us stand up and fight these issues squarely before the niggers. -11 may be an unpleasant task, but it is one that has to be performed." Sec. 2

By all means, we say, let us have the debates. There is nothing the Republican party desires so earnestly as that the great questions of the day may be exposed fully and clearly to the Southern people, and discussed in all their bearings. We have been trying to get the truth before them for the last quarter of a century; and there is no way more effec tual for coming at the truth than a good, free, open debate. We believe that an oratorical ourney between Senator Wilson and the much-resounding Wise would do more good to the Republican party in Virginia than the Richmond Dispatch could undo in the whole remainder of its existence.

Keen Eyesight from Under Wool. rom the Tribune.

At a recent radical meeting at Chattanooga, ennessee, Thomas Kane, a negro, spoke at length, and with signal pertinence and force. Here is an extract from his remarks, as reported for the Cincinnati Commercial:-

"Our friend here says to speak of little things or big things. I have no education; I can think big things, but I can only speak little things. Sherman's bill suits me very well, according to my understancing. My friends, so tar as I know them, suit me very well, and I think I know who they are. I think Brownlow is one of them. I have seen how they worked for us, and what they have done for us. Suerman is a friend to us. I know that my people all over the Southern States have been deprived of the the Southern States have been deprived of the privileges of education, and of meeting as we do and saying, 'I am my own man.' When we stop and think where we were a few years ago, picking in the cotton row, or hoeing in the a driver and an overseer; and old master sitting in the house, and saying, 'Drive devastating force over the length and breadth Strang in the bouse, house, and signing, Drive 'em,' and what we are now, I hardly know what we shall do. We are free, and, more than that, we are allowed to vote. Do we know what we are going to vote for? Some men say, 'The negro has his legal vote; but I can buy his vote with a drink of whisky or a chew of tobacco,' Fellow, citizens before any man shall bug any of Europe, destroying property, cramping the springs of industry, cutting down the Mower of the population by thousands, and forever extinguishing ancient and cherished land Fellow-citizens, before any man shall buy my vote with a drink of whisky or a chew of tobacco, I will suffer this body to be sacrificed. (Applause) When I was in Selma, on election day, I saw the white men go down into their cellars and bring out their jugs of whisky, and ask men in, and say, 'Who are you going to vote for? and I have seen the votes of the Anglo-Saxon race bought for a drink of whisky. (Great applause.) Now, here are colored men who never saw a church or a school house until lately, and you needn't talk to me about buying their votes; ile there are white men, raised in the of education, that would sell their votes. while up of education, that who I am going to Unless I know, my friends, who I am going to vote for, I shall not vote at all. Don't, when you go to vote, let any man come up and say:--'Who are you going to vote for?' 'Why, so and 'Why, he ain't the right man. You don't v. How should you? Your hair is short and kinky. Let me tell you; so and so is the man to vote for;' and the first thing you know you will be voting to cut your own throat. Now, I don't know much about political affairs, but I belleve Brownlow is the right man in the right place, and if we have got to vote, I shall yote for him, because I see that he has worked for us. My friends, the times are ripe. The bud has come, and the blossoms have dropped off, and the apple has grown, and it hangs ripe and rosy on the tree, and we can pluck it off and eat it, and cast the core to the ground, and plant the seeds, that will grow up into great trees, stretching their branches up to Heaven. We stretching their branches up to Heaven. must learn to use this great blessing."

though many times they resengain with dimin settled all the trouble. Argument could not be ishen splendor. But those which illuminate the Pole remain forever shining, forever increasing had; good temper was not to be wasted on 'savages." Parties eager to be heard for their n splendor.

rights showed themselves in sight of Fort Phil It is plain to every candid mind that the Kearny and held up their blankets as signals. way to the only desirable annexation is They were shelled and driven away. Soldiers through increased intercourse. Instead of went out shooting at them "on their own following this course, Mr. Seward seconded hook," whenever they came near. They hov-Morrill and his coadjuters in "the infatuated ered around, however; they assembled in policy of rejecting and spurning vigorous, larger numbers-three hundred, it is said ; perennial, and ever-growing Canada." three thousand, others say-and Indians sent Potter, then Consul-General at Montreal, present in the party, of tribes that have always been friendly and boast they never direct from Washington to Detroit to urge the commercial convention to refrain from cultislew a white man-such Indians declare most vating friendly relations with Canada, and firmly that the intention was not hostile. But place the annexation of the province before there was a panic. A party was out cutting wood-the Indians might destroy it! Another its people in a light which they necessarily regard as insulting-putting a price upon the loyalty and sense of patriotism which are party was sent to see to its safety. This atter party saw Indians and opened fire. The natural to every honorable man. We see its Indians retreated, the soldiers pursued, were drawn into an ambuscade and slaughtered to results in a more intense feeling of loyalty and aversion to annexation than ever before existed a man. Such is the plain story on the judgin the provinces. Equitable and really recipment of experts of the Fort Phil Kearny masrocal commercial relations would necessarily sacre-all, there is too much reason to fear, a pave the way to "more intimate political union," as, indeed, was frankly avowed by Shall we explate this blunder by a war with Earl Russell when he occupied one of the all the Indians we can force to fight us? Shall

highest official positions in the British Empire. we save the pride of the author of this blunder The prophecy of Mr. Seward as to the perat the expense of the equipment of an army manence of an independent nation formed from the provinces will follow the same fate We hope not. There was a time when war was the only possible result of accidental colas other vationations from the same oracle, lision. If two or three men of Megara muralthough hitherto his official influence has dered an Athenian in a drunken bout, the tended to confirm his unofficial soothsayings Athenians murdered any Magarean they could and promote alienation. lay hands on; and so from murder to murder

best step towards the annexation of Th men drifted into war. It is the advantage of Canada is such a thorough and careful revi-sion of our fiscal and financial affairs as will higher civilization that we act less blindly We single out particular delinquents and do be best for our own interests, and thus make not retort indiscriminately on a race the crimes a partnership desirable. When that is accomeven of certain of its members. Let us not plished, the Northern palace of confederation. give way to passions and prejudices, but pause now strengthened by alienating cold, will thaw and inquire calmly whether there is not a like ice before the sun of summer. better way for the settlement of our Indian difficulties than the costly one of extirpation;

The Disposition of the Peabody Fund. From the World.

of stocked reservations may not make the From the circular of Rev. Dr. Sears. savage his own antidote, and make him even contribute towards our progress across the general agent of the Peabody Educational Fund, it will be seen that the money consigned to the distinguished trustees is to be almost wholly expended in Our latest news from Europe, both by cable the rehabilitation of schools already existing and mail, is unmistakably warlike. The Luxin the South. To the many would-be founders embourg affair, small at first sight and insigof new schools-in many cases charlatans, nificant, threatens to become a much more with whom the "cause of popular education" serious matter for Europe than the long-talkedis greatly overstocked-this preference acof Eastern question. The situation to all corded to the institutions that but need assistance again to control the patronage as lovers of peace is truly alarming. No one they possess the attachment of the South, who has the slightest knowledge of the state will come up with force destructive of of feeling in France and Germany can for a various little schemes in the line of "public moment doubt that it is the Paris Exhibition, learning" and "general enlightenment," called. But all the true friends of the section and that only, which hinders the French which Mr. Peabody's bounty is designed to troops from crossing the frontier and plunging serve will applaud such disposition of into the very heart of Prussia. We say this the fund. Large as the sum is, the comnot because we are at all certain that in a conparative extent of the reconstructing States, test between France and Prussia victory would and the educational needs of the maturing be ultimately on the side of the former power, generation that is to shape their future, but because we are satisfied that the first blow render the money only adequately beneficial must be struck by France. Prussia will not in assisting, not creating, schools throughout make herself responsible for the actual comthe whole domain. Now, too, that by general mencement of hostilities; nor is it necessary laws the States have thrown or are about to she should, for she is already in actual posthrow open the schools for the admission of session of the fortress regarding which the all, irrespective of color, this application of Mr. Peabody's gift will not go a hair's width Pity it is that a matter of this sort could towards the encouragement of those caste esnot be settled by peaceful means. Should war tablishments, "Freedmen's schools," wherein break out, it is impossible to predict where or black crowd out white, and which Boston dehow it may end. The flame once lit, the conlights to honor.

The respect and co-operation of the Southern people can best be won by extending to the schools, and to the instructors that are of and among themselves, the aid which the merchant philanthropist has contributed. To upbuild what already exists, even though in a marks. Heavy will be the responsibility of that power which shall take the initiative in lapsed condition, is better than to force, in the name of charity, the innovation of "bransuch a war. Yet it is not easy to determine new" schools, and the officious presen elf-seeking Yankee

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The Indians-Shail We Have an Indian War 1 From the Herald.

If Cleopatra's nose had been shorter, said Pascal, the face of the world might have been different. That epigram is the epitome of many histories. To the greater or less length of a nose or a chin-to the greater or less circumference of some skull-we may trace war or peace, the destruction or preservation of nations, the happiness or obliteration of whole branches of the human race. We are likely to have an immediate application of this practical paraphrase in the war now perhaps already raging between our troops and certain Indian tribes. There is good reason to believe that the present state of Indian relations was brought on by the acts of blundering incompetence. A war whose least result will be the spending of some millions, that will cost many lives, and arrest for two or three years the magnificent trans-Mississippi march of American progress, may come up us, having no better or greater cause than that most common fact-a bad appointment made at the national capital-the appointment of a man of rather less than average discretion to a post that indeed did not seem to the authorities of great importance.

We had agreements with the Indians, in virtue of which we were able to live on tolerable terms as neighbors. In pursuance of such agreements certain parties were authorized to sell them ammunition. If it is a bad policy to sell powder and ball to the red men, we ought not to agree to do so, or we ought to annul the agreement in a proper manner, and as becomes a people respecting law-at least laws of their own making. Somel dy thought it was a bad policy, and, dressed in his brief lay magnate and authority, ready enoug' aste the discondictator, ordered in 1 tinuance of such sale. So the Indians had no means to kill buffalo, and were distressed and exasperated, and the cause of trouble was an encroachment on their hunting grounds by the new route to Virginia City. They did not, however, plunge into war. So many Midshipnew route to virginia city. They did not, however, plunge into war. So many Midship-man Easys could not have been more disposed to argue the points in a pacific way. Argu-ment, explanation, good temper would have

who is to blame for matters as they not stand. Prussia, perhaps, exceeded her rights when she garrisoned the fortress of Luxembourg during the late German war; but it would not be difficult to discover reasons numerous and important enough to justify such a step. Abstractly she may be wrong in maintaining her occupation, now that the war has been ended; but abstract rights have never seen allowed to rule when the game of politics or of war has run high. No one can blame France for seeking to acquire by honorable purchase a frontier fortress of so much importance. The chief vice in the whole affair, o our mind, consists in the cool and impudent determination of the King of Holland to barter away his duchy without regard to the wishes of the population; as if in this nineteenth century the inhabitants of an ancient and highly civilized European province were to be bought and sold like so many cattle. It is a little too much for a grand duke or even a king to attempt in this age of public opinion. Efforts in all likelihood will be made to make the question a subject for European intervention. This seems to be the desire of Russia. The duchy of Luxembourg was confirmed in the possession of the King of Holland by the treaties of 1839, when the kingdom of the Netherlands was split up, and the separate kingdoms of Hol-land and Belgium were established. Were it not that for some time past we have been in the habit of seeing European treaties made of but little account, we should certainly say that the great powers who signed these treaties should be again consulted before any future disposition is made. If they be consulted, we should not be surprised to find that war had been averted by an agreement to the effect that the duchy of Luxembourg should be pro claimed neutral territory.

flagration, it is all but certain, will sweep with

If some such arrangement is not come to war is inevitable. The collision, if it do take place, will be fearful. If war alliances, as is by no means impossible, be formed on both sides, Europe will present to the world a spectacle such as she has not presented since the days of the first Napoleon, and another and more lasting peace may date from another and grander Waterloo. If, however, France and Prussia are allowed to fight it out alone, it will be one of the briefest and most brilliant, one of the shortest, sharpest, and most decisive wars which the world has yet seen.

Seward's Policy Towards Canada. from the World.

When out of office a ... removed from the immediate temptations of ignorant and selfseeking followers, Mr. Seward advocated towards Canada precisely that course of policy which we and the majority of the Democratic party have pursued with unwavering consistency. In his letter written in 1857 near the coast of Labrador, he said :---

"The policy of the United States is to propi-tiate and secure the alliance of Canada while it is yet young and incurious of its future But, on the other han, the policy which the United States actually pursues is the infatuated one of rejecting and spuring vigorous, perennial, and ever growing Canada, while seeking to establish feeble States out of decaying Spanish incording and spuring and in the selands in the rovinces on the coast and in the islands in the julf of Mexico.

new" schools, and the officious presence of self-seeking Yankee "professors" that stand as ready now to take advantage of the desti- tution of the South as they were in other days to denounce her, when she was abundantly able to do without them, and felt never so happy as in their absence. Mr. Peabody's fund cannot do everything. We are gratified to learn that the much it can do is to be thus wisely directed. PAPER HANGINGS, SHADES, ETC NEW SPRINC STYLES	We have now the best assortment of READY-MADE CLOTHING FOR BOYS EVER OFFERED IN THIS CITY. A large assortment of Fancy Coatings and Cassimeres, FOR GENTLEMEN TO ORDER FROM F. A. HOYT & BRO., TENTH AND CHESNUT STREETS , 350 smw1mrp AESEMBLY BUILDINGS.
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