# THE NEW YORK PRESS.

2

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS GFON CURRENT TOPICS-COMPILED EVERY DAT FOR THE EVENING THLEGRAPH.

#### The Counter-Revolution Now Going On Jefferson Davis at Large. From the Heratd.

It will be difficult for the future historian of our great civil war, be his powers of description what they may, to exaggerate the ills which the war has entailed on all the sections and interests of the Commonwealth. After the passions to which that struggle gave birth have died out, it will still be found that a large legacy of misfortune has been left to the nation. It is not merely that for upwards of four years war on a more gigantic scale than has ever yet been witnessed raged within our borders; that vast extents of territory were overrun and laid waste; that some of our finest cities were levelled with the dust; that trade in all its departments was paralyzed; that our flourishing commerce was swept from the ocean; that five or six hundred thousand men on the one side and on the other proved their devotion or their patriotism with their lives; that the bitter anguish of bereavement clothed the nation in mourning; that thousands of maimed and helpless creatures in all parts of the Union continually remind us of the severity and iniquity of the struggle; that the miseries of poverty were experienced by thousands and hundreds of thousands among whom formerly plenty reigned; that we are groaning under some three or four thousand millions of debt; that through the maddened passions which that struggle engendered our Chief Magistrate, for no other fault than simply performing his duty, perished by the assassin's hand-it is not merely for these reasons, weighty as they are, that the Rebellion is to be deplored. It is to be deplored for other reasons than these, and chieffy for this one-a reason which hitherto has been lost sight of-that it has sown the seeds of future misery and disorder which centuries of good government and wise legislation will be impotent to destroy. Unless we admit that civil war had become a necessity, guilt, grievous guilt, must lie at some door. As we cannot admit the necessity, we have no choice but to proclaim the guilt.

At whose door, then, are all these miseries to be laid? On whose head is this gigantic evil to be charged ? On whom is that guilt to be mainly fastened ? But one answer comes to these questions from all parts of the mighty North, and even from many parts, too, of the humbled and suffering South, and that answer shapes itself into the name of one man, and that man is Jefferson Davis. It was his hand that lighted up the flames of civil war-a war which has begotten such a brood of miseries to himself, to his friends, to the South, to the entire American Union. If political offenses are possible in a republic, if the word treason has any meaning in a self-governing community, and if it is treason to plot and attempt the ruin of our country, then, from the moment the first Rebel shot was fired at Fort Sumter, Jefferson Davis stood convicted of the highest political offense known among men. He played the traitor's part. Successful, he would have reaped the honor. Unsuccessful, he could only count on the traitor's doom. He was unsuccessful. Not only so-he fell into the hands of his enemies. What has followed ? How has this arch-

Rebel been treated ? Has he met the fate to which the English Parliament was hold enough to deliver Charles the First, and to which the French Convention, with equal boldness, though perhaps with less justice, doomed Louis the Sixteenth? Nothing of the sort. Will it be credited by future generations of the American people that this author of so much misery, this disturber of peace, this destroyer of human life, this

#### Shall Shoridan be Removed ! From the Tribune.

A rumor comes from Washington that Mr. Johnson and his Cabinet have been discussing the propriety of removing General Sheridan. No reason is assigned why this gallant officer should be relieved of his command, except that "prominent Louisianians, both of the Rebel and conservative stamp," have petitioned for his removal.

Mr. Johnson and his Cabinet may as well understand that "prominent Louisianians of the Rebel and conservative stamp," are just the very last men in the country who have any business to be heard in this matter, and that General Sheridan is one of the last men in the country who ought to be sacrificed to please them. We dare say they do not like him. We dare say they have no particular affection for the victor of Winchester, and Fisher's Hill, and Cedar Run; for the man who told the truth so boldly about the New Orleans massacre, and who has exerted himself so zealously to give New Orleans a loyal City Government and an honest police. But to our mind this is a strong reason why he should be retained. General Sheridan faced the Rebels too gallantly in war to fear them in peace. One of his highest recommendations for the position he now holds is that he has never seemed afraid of losing it. He stands in no dread of Conservatives, either at New Orleans or at Washington, and fears the Louisiana Rebels as little as he fears the President.

It would gratify the public to see the names of some of the Rebels and conservatives whose demands for the virtual disgrace of a gallant officer appear to have been heard with such respectful consideration at the White House. They would like to know whether the list includes John T. Monroe, whom Sheridan removed from the Mayoralty for notorious and outrageous disloyalty; or Andrew S. Herron, whom he deposed from the District Attorneyship; or Edmund Abell, whom he turned off the bench of the District Court, both for the same reason. They would like to know how many of the Rebel policemen whom he has recently expelled from office, how many of the ruffians whose murdering of inoffensive colored Unionists he stigmatized so bravely in his report on the massacre; how many of the still rampant Rebels whose oppression of the freed-men he has checked-are among these "conservative" petitioners.

If General Sheridan has made himself obnoxious to a certain class of the people whom he has to govern, it is only by doing his duty. If the Rebels want him sent away, it is proof enough that the Union men want him to stay. The country feels too grateful for what he did during the war, and what he has done since, to bear patiently with his unmerited disgrace. The people have no mind that the Confederates whom he whipped in the field should now be permitted to whip him. And, personal considerations apart, they are too sensible of the benefit of his administration to Louisiana and to the country at large, to submit to its being changed for a different sort of rule. The administration which attempts to disgrace General Sheridan, just to please a few men of the Herron and Monroe stamp, will have to face a storm of popular indignation that will sweep it out of office.

### State Sovereignty-The Consolidation Policy. From the Times.

The phase of radicalism most likely to engage attention is that which affirms the absolute sovereignty of Congress over all matters pertaining to the States. The doctrine promulgated by Mr. Sumner, insisted upon by Wendell Phillips, and accepted by journals not always in alliance with the extremists, is that Congress may and should legislate for all the States to the extent that may be necessary for the complete establishment of its policy. Negro suffrage, of course, affords the immediate test. The destruction of the slave system, it is argued, will not be finished until the political and civil equality of the negro is secured throughout the Union. And since many of the States are inimical to the change, while others are in no haste to effect it, it is contended that Congress should forthwith assert its authority in the premises, and insure universal negro suffrage by a national enactment. The proposition rests on the ground that the old idea of States Rights is exploded, and that what Congress may do for the freedmen at the South it is bound to do for the blacks in all other States. In pursuance of the same reasoning, the Baltimore radicals appeal to Washington for help to enable them to set aside the action of the Maryland Convention. From which it would follow, that under the plea of constructing a strong central power for consummating purposes developed during the progress of the war, the ultra Radicals are pushing the consolidation policy to a point that involves the overthrow of the control hitherto exercised by the States on questions relating to their internal affairs. There is a glimmering of plausibility, if not of reason, in this manifestation of radical opinion. Logically considered, negro suffrage is now a part of the national policy. Con-gress has made it one of the conditions of reconstruction, and has thus affirmed its desire to obliterate distinctions based upon color or race. It has done this ostensibly on the score of justice, and as a means of contributing to the national safety. And inasmuch as the Government is composed of Northern members, and is supposed to represent the Northern will, the inference is not extravagant that the principle which the North has thrust upon the South in respect of negro votes, it is prepared to carry out in its own con-cerns. To declare that the negro is qualified to govern the South implies a consciousness that the negro is qualified to share in the government of the North. There can be no escape from this conclusion except at the expense of consistency. The advocates of consolidation, however, fall into two mistakes, either of which would be fatal to their plan. They assume, in the first place, that negro suffrage at the South is a concession to Justice, when in reality it is merely a measure of par tisan expediency. And they take it for granted, in the next place, that because the States composing the Government build their reconstruction policy upon the hypothesis that Federal authority is supreme, therefore these States will not object to the extension of the theory to their own cases. Nothing could be more erroneous as a question of fact or more superficial as a question of reasoning. The circumstances which alone excuse the exercise of Federal authority at the South, describe the limit beyond which Congressional action of the same character would be rank usurpation. And though the Northern people uphold a sur-render of the principle of State sovereignty in its application to the South, they cling as tenaciously as ever to that principle in its application to themselves. It happens, too, that States which are just

interested in defeating the consolidation policy. Tennessee and Missouri both claim to be intolerant in their loyalty-proscriptive in their patriotism. Each has availed itself of the rights guaranteed by the Constitution to create tests and impose disabilities, with the view of strengthening the radical party. They have carried out the State sovereignty principle according to their own notions of expediency. The results have been harsh and evil in both instances, but the general principle on which they have proceeded, being in entire accord with the recognized understanding of State rights, has passed unchallenged.

Both States, then, are standing radical protests against the Sumner-Phillips Innovation. For if Congress may be properly called upon to force one set of views upon Maryland, why may it not, with equal propriety, he urged to interfere in Tennessee ? If it may to day dis-franchise Governor Swan's Rebel sympathiz ing friends, why may it not to-morrow dis-franchise Governor Brownlow's ruffians and outhroats, and consign their arms to the State arsenal? Or if it may thrust negro suffrage upon New York and Connecticut, what is to hinder it from meddling with matters over which Governor Fletcher and the radicals of Missouri claim jurisdiction ?

In Missouri, indeed, the question has taken a practical shape. The Judges of its Supremu Court have come into conflict with a decision of the Supreme Court of the United States. and in support of their position lay down dicta in regard to the reserved rights of States with a warmth of dogmatism that would have extorted admiration from Calhoun. The Supreme Court of the United States, it may be remembered, not long ago declared the test oath of the Missouri radicals unconstitutional. But the Supreme Court of Missouri, adjudicating the other day in the Blair-Ridgley case, proceeds on the broad ground that while Federal sovereignty is limited and derived, State sovereignty is original and inherent, being limited only in regard to powers explicitly surrendered. South Carolina never spoke more strongly on the point than these radical Judges of Missouri, as may be inferred from utterances like this:---

"The States, when they entered the Union, re "The States, when they entered the Union, re-tained all their original power and sovereignty, except such as were expressly surrendered to the General Government, or they were ex-pre-sly prohibited from exercising. Subject to these exceptions, they are independent Com-monwealths, and the exclusive judges of what is just and proper for their own safety, welfare, and happiness."

Yet further these exponents of Missouri ideas assert:-

"Prior to the adoption of the Federal Constitution, the respective States possessed un-limited and unrestricted sovereignty, and retained the same ever afterwards, except so far as they granted certain powers to the General Government, or prohibited themselves from doing certain acts. Every State reserved to itself the exclusive right of regulating its own internal government and police.

"Independent commonwealths," almost "unlimited and unrestricted sovereignty," "exclusive judges of what is right and proper for their own safety," "exclusive right of regulating their own government and police." Why, these phrases, true though they be, sound se oddly coming from radical lips that they form a very suggestive indication of difficulty in the way of the consolidation policy.

True, this emposition of the doctrine of State sovereignty is levelled at the Supreme Court of the United States, and is pushed to a degree which cannot be sustained. It is a case in which the Judges of a State declare their jurisdiction superior to that of the Court of the nation, precisely as was done by the radical Judges of Wisconsin in the days of the Fugitive Slave law. But the whole argument applies with equal cogency to a controversy between a State and Congress, with negro suffrage as the point in dispute. When, therefore, Mr. Sumner brings up his scheme for legislating negro suffrage into all the States, let us not forget that the radical Judges of the Supreme Court of Missouri have proclaimed these States "independent commonwealths," each possessing "the exclusive right of regulating its own internal government." The principle, thus applied, is old as the Union, and needed not the indorsation of the Missouri Bench. But its reaffirmation in this connection is reasonable, as an answer from radical lips to the most aggressive of radical demands.

Herace Greeley and the Union League Club. From the World.

We published yesterday two remarkable letters, written by two of our greatest masters of sinewy English, when English is used for purposes of invective. One is a reply by Mr. Greeley to the arraignment of the Union League Club, which is about to haul him over the coals, and probably expel him, for being a bondsman of Jefferson Davis; the other, a less interesting production, though one of the most vigorous specimens of its author's talent for vituperation, is a letter by Wendell Phillips to the Anti-Slavery Standard, in which he bears down upon Mr. Greeley like a seventyfour gun war-frigate. We copy this venomous philippic merely as being the most readable sample we could offer of the kind of attacks against which the editor of the Tribune is called to make his defense, and dismiss it without further comment. But Mr. Greeley's rasping answer to the Union League Club will perhaps bear a more extended notice.

The obstreperous hullabaloo which has been raised about Mr. Greeley's ears for his recent visit to Richmond, is a valuable index to the present state of feeling in the Republican party, and is therefore of considerable public interest. It proves that the dominant spirit of that party is a fervor of inextinguishable vengeance, inconsistent with any peaceful restoration of the Union. It proves that so long as that party is in power, the only relation that can subsist between the North and South is insolent domination on one side and humiliating subjugation on the other. This has been manifest enough to reflecting men in the substitution of military tyranny for republican government throughout the South. But this substitution of despotism for democracy has been so disguised by plausible pretexts that the unwary have been misled. The fierce thirst for vengeance which has inspired the policy of Congress has assumed the mask of patriotism, and it needed some such occasion as has now arisen to disclose to common apprehension the actual motives and spirit of the Republican party. Vengeance | Vengeance ! Vengeance ! unforgiving and relentless vengeance, is the animating impulse of the Republicans. They are incapable of any tolerance, even to those who have rendered the party the greatest services, the moment they venture to take a single step towards humanity and conciliation.

We infer from the defiant tone of Mr. Greeley's letter that he rather courts than deprecates an expulsion. The language he uses to his accusers is such an outpouring of scorn, such a contemptuous belittling of their judgment, that if they do not expel him, the public will think they are cowed by his vigor and dare not. , "I arraign you," he says, "as narrow-minded blockheads who would like to be useful to a freat and good cause, but don't know how." He cannot very much covet the association of men whom he thus describes, and they must be as deficient in spirit as he tells them they are despicable in intellect, if they subside under such a chastisement. Moreover, the grudge between Mr. Greeley and the Club would seem to be of pretty long standing. "They greeted him," he says, "with a broadside of scowls" for articles advocating lenity at the close of the war. When some indiscreet admirer made a present to the Club of his portrait, its President flared up in an abusive speech against its reception. Last fall, they "shouted approval" of a speech against his views by Mr. Fessenden. They take this fresh occasion to pay off old scores; and as they would not receive his portrait, he repays the compliment by paint-

ing theirs. It is, of course, a piece of intermeddling impertinence for a political club to assume an inquisitorial supervision over such parts of the conduct of a member as neither affect his honor as a gentleman nor compromise the political orthodoxy of the Club. The Union League Club may disapprove of the release of Jefferson Davis on bail; but as Mr. Greeley did not admit him to bail, it is difficult to see how the honor of the Club is affected by the release. Over the Court and counsel the Club has no jurisdiction, and it would be sheer presumption and imperti-nence for them to "rejudge their justice," and sit as a tribunal of revision. But it is the Court, and not Mr. Greeley, that is re-sponsible for the prisoner being at large. If Mr. Greeley had not signed the bonds, there were plenty of others who would; and it is difficult to see how the accident that one of the signers happened to belong to the Union League Club makes that body in any way answerable for what was done at Richmond. If they do not propose to punish Mr. Gree-ley for what Judge Underwood has done, but for what Mr. Greeley himself has done, it must be either for expressing his opinion that the bailing was proper, or for his belief that Mr. Davis will not abscond. But the opinion in favor of bailing was announced long ago, and if that is what the club are going to call him to account for, their action is tardy and whimsical. They are really proposing to expel Mr. Greeley for the awful crime of believing that Jefferson Davis will not run away. If this belief is ill-founded, it is he, not the Club, that will have to pay the forfeit. But whether the belief be ill-founded or wellfounded, where does the Club get its authority to decide that its members shall not entertain it, or shall not risk money on it? It is a small, pitiful business, and Mr. Greeley's scornful defiance puts them in a position where they will be compelled to publish themselves as asses if they expel him, or as cowards if they do not. MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC. MOURNING MILLINERY ALWAYS ON HAND A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF MOURNING BONNETS, AT NO. 904 WALNUT STREET. 8 27 6m MAD'LLE KEOGH. MRS. R. DILLON, NOS. 333 AND 331 NOUTH STREET, Has a handsome assortment of SPRING MILLI-Also, Frances, And Children's Straw and Fancy Bonnets and Hats of the latest styles. Also, Silks, Velvets, Ribbons, Crapes, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, etc. 7182 A. S. ROBINSON No. 910 OHESNUT STREET, Is in receipt to-day of an invoice of FINE CHROMOS, ENGRAVINGS, ETC. ETC., Which are now open for examination.

# SPECIAL NOTICES.

# UNION LEACUE HOUSE,

MAY 15, 1857.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the UNION LEAGUE OF PHILADELPHIA, held March 12, 1867, the following Preamble and Resolutions were adopted:-

Whereas, In a republican form of government it of the highest importance that the del-gates of the people, to whom the sovereign power is entrusted, should be so selected as to truly represent the body politic, and there being no provision of law whereby the people may be organized for the purpose of such selection, and all parties having recognized the needs sity of such organization by the formation of volun tary associations for this purpose, and

Whereas, There are grave defects existing under the present system of voluntary organization, which it is believed may be corrected by suitable provisions of law; now, therefore, be it Resolved, By the Beard of Directors of the UNION

LEAGUE OF PRILADELPHIA, that the Secretary be and is hereby directed to offer eleven hundred dol lars in prizes for essays on the legal organization of the people to select candidates for office, the prizes to be as follows, viz.;-

The sum of five hundred dollars for that essay which, in the judgment of the Board, shall be first in

the order of merit; Three hundred dollars for the second;

Two hundred for the third, and

One hundred for the fourth. The conditions upon which these prizes are offered are as follows, via :-

First, All essays competing for these prizes must be addressed to GEORGE H. BOKER, Secretary of the Union League of Philadelphia, and must be received by him before the FIRST DAY OF JANUARY, 1868, and no communication having the author's name attached, or with any other indication of origin, will be considered.

Second. Accompanying every competing essay, the author must enclose his name and address within a scaled envelope, addressed to the Secretary of the Union League. After the awards have been made, the envelopes accompanying the successful essays shall be opened, and the authors notified of the result.

Third. All competing essays shall become the property of the Union League; but no publication of rejected essays, or the names of their authors, shall be made without consent of the authors in writing.

#### By order of the Board of Directors. GEORGE H. BOKER.

16 Im	ALC: NOTE: A		SECRETARY.	
and a	REPUBLICAN	STATE	CONVENTION.	

23 HARSISBURG, April 16, 1887. — The "Republican Sinte Convention" will meet at the "Herdic House," in Williamsport, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of June next, at 10 o'clock A. M., to nominate a candi-date for Judge of the Supreme Court, and to iniliate proper measures for the susuing State canvass. As beretoiore, the Convention will be composed of Representative and Senatorial Dalegates, chosen in the usual way, and equal in number to the whole of the Senators and Representatives in the General Assembly.

asembly. By order of the State Central Committee. F. JORDAN, Chairman.

GEORGE W. HAMERSLEY, J. ROBLEY DUNGLISON, Secretaries. 520 sit

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HIGH WAYS-OFFICE, No. 104 S. FIFTH Street.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HIGH-WAYS-OFFICE, No. 104 S. FIFTH street. Philadelphia. NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS. Sealed Proposals will be received at the office of the Chief Commissioner of Highways antil 12 o'clock M., on — inst., for the construction of the following Se-wers, viz., on the line of Fifteenth street, from Brandy-wine to Green street, thence westward on Green street to Sixteenth street, and one on the line of Third street, from Coates to Brown street, these to be two freet at inches in clear diameter. Also, one of three feet in clear diameter, on the line of Hurdingdon street, from the connection with the Emerald street Sewer to the east line of Jasper street, with such inlets and man-holes as may be directed by the Chief Engineer and surveyor. The understanding to be that the Contractor shall take bills prepared against the property fronting on paid sewer to the amount of one dollar and twenty-five for the threat for a chief the contractor shall take bills prepared against the balance, as limited by Ordinance, to be paid by the city; and the Con-tractor will be required to keep the street and sever in good, repair for two years after the sewer is finished. When the street is occupied by a City Passenger Holroad track, the Sewer shall be constructed along.

sewer in good repair for two years after the sewer is inished. When the street is occupied by a City Passenger Railroad track, the Sewer shall be constructed along-side of said track in such manner as not to obstruct or interfere with the sale passage of cars thereon; and no claim for remuneration shall be paid the Contractor by the company using said track, as specified in Act of Assembly approved May 8th, 1866. "All Bidders are invited to be present at the time and place of opening the said Proposals. Each proposal will be accompanied by a certificate that a Hond has been filed in the Law Department as directed by Ordi-nance of May 25th, 1866. If the Lowest Bidder shall not execute a contract within five days after the work is awarded, he will be deemed as declining, and will be held liable on his bond for the difference between his bid and the next highest bid. Beperifications may be had at the Department of Surveys, which will be strictly adhered to. "W.W. SMEDLEY, 523 24 Chief Commissioner of Highways.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUR LIC. PHILADELPHIA, May 2, 1807

Applications for the unallotted shares in the increase of the Capital Stock of this Bank are now being received and the stock delivered.

1180 JOSEPH P. MUMFORD, Cashler

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SPRING CREEK OIL COMPANY, will be held at No. 34 North FRONT Street, on WEDNERDAY, May 29, at 12 o'clock M. 5 15 110

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE. -THIS spiendid Hair Dye is the beat in the world. The only four and perfect Dye-Harmices, Reliable, In-tentianeous. No disappointment, No ridiculous tints. Natural Black or Brown. Remedies the ill effects of Bod Dyer. Invigorates the hair, leaving it soit and beautiful. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A BATCHELOR. All others are mere imitations, and should be avoided. Soid by all Droggists and Par-fimmers. Factory, No. 61 BARCLAY Street, New York.

## REAL ESTATE SALES.

PUBLIC SALE - CITY PROPERTY PUBLIC SALE - CITY PROPERTY THOMAN & SONS, Auctioneem, Buniness Loca-tion, Three-story brick dwelling, No. 431 Race street, with four dwellings in the rear, on Bichardson

All that four dwellings in the rear, on Michardson street. Thratani to ordinancer of the Select and Common Cometis of the City of Philadelphia, will be sold at Public Sale, without rearve, by order of Commis-sioner of City Property on Tuesday, May 23, 1867, at 12 o'clock, Noou, at the Philadelphis Excohange, the following described real estate belonging to the City of Philadelphia: No.1. All that lot of ground, with the measuage now street, 25 feet 3 inches east of Fith street, No. 431, con-tanding in front ou Race street, is feet 5 inches, and extending of that with 60 feet, with the right and privilege into an is feet 10 inche wide court, called Race street, No. 2. All that lot of ground and the street is the sold be as in the sold be an is feet 10 inche wide court, called Race street. No.2.

privilege into an is heet 10 inch wide court, called lace areas. No.2
No.2
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All that lot of stat Richardson's court.
No.4.
Must be the use and privilege of Richardson's court is the inches, and extending of that width 10 is the inches is inches, and extending of that width the feet 10 inches, with the use and privilege of Richardson's court.
No.6.
All that lot of ground, with the message thereon is inches, with the use and privilege of the priviles on the north end of said Richardson's court.
No.6.
Business Stand, 95 short brick building, From threes, with the use and privilege of the pr

No. 2. Lot, corner South and Carbon streets, Twenty-fourti Ward.—Afi that lot of ground, situate; on the S. 16, corner of South and Carbon streets, in the Twenty-fourth Ward; containing in front on South street 10 feet, and extending in depth along Carbon street 20 feet.

lottin ward, containing in front on South street to feet, and extending in depth along Carbon street 20 feet. No. 8. Two-snd-s-half-story frame building, Front street, north of Noble.- All that lot of ground, with the two-and-a-half-story frame building, thereas erected, situate on the east-side of Front street, in the Eleventh Ward, e4 feet 3% inches north of Noble street, thence extending easterly at right angles 62 feet; thence ex-tending northerly 21 feet 5% inches; thence extending westerly 62 feet 1% inches in the street, thence extending southerly along Front street 23 feet and 24 of an inch to the place of beginning. Terms Cash-or, at the option of the purchaser, in the behavior of the parchase money may be paid in eash, and the balance secured by bond and mort-ange of the premises, payable in flye years, with In-terest at the rate of six per cent, per summ, payable semi-annually on the first days of July and Jannary In each year, with the usail stipulation to be inserted in said bond and mortage, that in case of defaults in payment of interest or thirty days, the whole princi-pal is non shall thereupon become due and recoverable by law. Provided, That where the lot of ground hereby authorized to be sold is unimproved and mortinge to secure the balance the sum the datance in above mentioned, may have the said balance or hereby authorized to be sold is unimproved and mortinge to secure the balance of the surface and vacant, the purchaser, at his option, in lieu of the maid mortinge to secure the balance of the said balance or hereby authorized to be sold is unimproved and vacant, the purchaser, at has option, in lieu of the maid mortinge to secure the balance of the said balance or hereby authorized to be sold is unimproved and vacant, the purchaser, and have the said balance or herefore the side of the surface and yacove mentioned, may have the said balance of the first of July and Jannary in each year. And pro-vided further, That the purchasers shall pay all ex-peness for deede, bonds, mortinger penses for deeds, bonds, mortgages, stamps, acknow-ledgments, and other expenses in the matter of making the conveyance from the city to the pur-

scourge and ruin of his country, has, after two years of imprisonment, at any time during which trial was practicable and easy, been permitted, still untried, to resume his liberty? Yet so it is. Without having undergone even the shadow of a trial, Jefferson Davis is again a free man. Blood has been poured forth in actual torrents, parents have laid their children on the altar of their country, the flower and promise of our young men have perished, suffering untold and inconceivable has been and still is being endured, and for what purpose? To put down this iniquitous Rebellion and to bring traitors to justice.

The Rebellion had been put down; traitors have fallen into our hands; but Justice !-- we know not where to find her. She has abandoned her native seats, and where she was wont to be seen in pride and purity and honor, Corruption sits, with bold and unblushing brow. No; the chief traitor has not been punished-has not even been tried. Not only so; under the flimsiest and most wretched pretext by which the course of justice was ever averted, and by the aid of pretended patriots and purists and would-be philanthropists, he has been set free. W. suffer-the entire American people, North and South, suffer-because of this man's offenses; but the offender himself escapes with impunity.

Such is the condition of things to which the nation has been brought. The condition, certainly, is pitiable enough. Who is to blame for it? It was natural that Jefferson Davis should desire liberty. That he is free is as little his fault as that he has not been tried. Now, however, that we are rid of him, we have to deal with another class of offenders. Who, we ask, is to blame? Some say the President; some say Chief Justice Chase; some say Congress; some say Judge Underwood. The partisans of each of these, we understand, are very keen. Of one thing, at least, we are cartain-the blame does not rest with the people. We do not feel disposed to go in for any one of the above-mentioned parties. Whether the blame rests more with the President than with the Judiciary, or more with Congress than with either, we are less certain than that it will be divided among them. It was equally in the power of the President, the Congress, the Judiciary, to force on the trial. All have

The people of the United States have been befooled and disgraced in the eyes of the world—and by whom? By their acknow-ledged and elected heads. Worse than that, they are being ground down by a system of the most meddling and oppressive taxation which any nation has ever experienced. For what purpose? To punish treason-treason which has been declared impossible in the republic. By whom has this declaration been made? By their acknowledged and elected heads. We have tried to put the question clearly before the minds of the American people, knowing, as we do, that the instincts of the people are just and right, and that in the long run they will respond to what is true. We drop the subject for the present by leaving to the consideration of the great public two questions :- First. Who is to blame for this failure of justice ? Second. Since justice has failed, since treason is not treason, and since we have been bearing the present burden of Hebt in the belief that treason was treason, is fit worth while bearing it any longer !

now among the strongholds of radicalism are

Logic by Induction. From the Tribune.

There is a good deal in analysis; and, as elergymen and church-goers know, two or three lines of text may be amplified into several quires of sermon. The account of the riot at Brownsville, Tenn., which we have already printed, concludes as follows:-"One of the rioters is reported to have said, early in the day, that he was going to get drunk, and go up to the Court-house and drive off the d-d niggers."

1. He was going to get drunk. This we consider creditable in him. He must have had a sort of soft spot somewhere, either in his heart or his liver, and felt a compunction at the mean work in which he was about to engage. So, like "Lady Macbeth," he took something before he proceeded to business. "That which hath made them drunk hath made me bold," said her ladyship. "I am going to get drunk, said the Brownsville murderer. It would t curious to inquire how much whisky had to do with the great Rebellion; of the little one which break out here and there, this untrust worthy and irresponsible fluid is, no doubt, a prime constituent element.

2. He was going up to the Court-house. He was going to the very temple of justice to defy the laws, as some sacriligious scoundrel might break into a church for the purpose of practising the profane language with greater gusto upon the very steps of the pulpit or in the pulpit itself. Abandoned to Bacchus, he held. Themis in high contempt, and must needs show it. So he first loaded himself, and then his rifle, and, being both mentally and physically cocked and primed, he proceeded.

3. To drive off the d-d niggers. This decla-ration shows, we must confess, a more consistent purpose than might have been expected from this muddled reformer. What, in the audacious enthusiasm of his cups, he intended, is simply what a great many gentlemen who never drink the extract of rye at all have often proposed to do-some of them even offering to annihilate both time and space, and to transport four millions of negroes aforesaid to Africa, where M. du Chaillu says they belong-where at this moment, if man had not presumptuously interfered with Divine Providence, they would now be hunting gorillas, worshiping idols, and cutting each others' throats. The Brownsville reformer, indeed, under the encouraging influence of his favorite fluid, went a little too far. His "driving off" seems to have meant the driving of his victims quite away from this terrestrial ball-out of the State of Tennessee into the Future State. Such a bold enthusiast should be known by name, as he will be, when twelve men lay their heads together to decide whether he shall be hung or only locked up for life. Meanwhile, he seems to be quite at large; getting drunker, we suppose, than ever, and most lamentably unreconstructed.

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NOTICE-THE NEW ORLEANS RE. NOTICE THE NEW ORLEANS RE-PUBLICAN solicits the patronage of all loyal men in the North who have bualness intrestating the South. Having been selected by the Clerk of the House of Representatives under the law of Congress passed March 2, 1867, as the paper for printing all the Laws and Treaties, and all the Federal advertise-ments within the State of Louislana. It will be the best advertising medium in the Bouthwest, reaching a larger number of buatness men than any other paper. Address MATHEWS & HAMILTON, Con-veyancers. No. 707 SANNOM Street, or S. I. BROWN & CO. New Orieans, Louislana. 420 im

A CO., New Orleans, Louisians. 422 im NOTICE. ST. LOUIS, ALTON, AND TERRE HAUTE BAILROAD COMPANY. -The Annual Meeting of the Bondholders and Stock-holders of this Company will he held at their office. In the City of ST, LOUIS on MONDAY, the 3d day of June naxt, at a o'clock in the atternoon of that day. for the ELECTION of THIRTEEN DIRECTORS for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business which may be brought before them. The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed on &ATURDAY, the 4th day of May next, and will be opened on TUESDAY, the 4th day of June.-Daated st. Louis, April 25, 180. 5 10 181\* By order, H. C. BRYANT, 800'L

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chasers. See plans at the Auction Rooms, M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers. 425 fm 12t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street,

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south by Chesnut street, and on the west by Twenty-fourth street, intely occupied by the Philadelphia Gas Works. The shove will be divided into 40 lots, and sold ac-cording to a plan that may be seen at the Auction Rooms-the purchase to have the privilege of taking four additional lots adjoining each other. Terms-20 per cent, of the purchase money shall be paid in cash at the time of the delivery of the deed and the balance may be secured on the premises by mortgage or ground-ront deeds, or may be paid in cash, at the option of the purchaser. M. THOMAS & BONS, Anctioneers, 426mffit Nos, 189 and 141 B. FOURTH Street,

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