THE DAILY EVENING TELEGRAPH-PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, JUNE 15, 1867.



PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON. (SUNDATS SECEPTED). AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING. NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

Evening Telegraph

Price, Three Cants Per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and malled to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars per Annum; One Dollar and Filty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered

SATURDAY, JUNE 15, 1867.

Nullification by the President. It seems that President Johnson is disposed to nullify the Reconstruction law passed by Congress. We say sullify, for that is really what his decision that the military commanders have no authority to remove the so-called State officers of the late Rebel States amounts to. The pretense that it is merely his construction of the law will not avail. The great point of contention in regard-to the Reconstruction law while its passage was pending, related to just this matter of the so-called State Governments-Mr. Johnson having created these pocket Governments without the authority of law, and by a usurpation of legislative functions sought to uphold them as valid and constitutional. It was the key-point of his whole "policy." So long as these illegal Governments dould be maintained as governments in fact, with nothing to oppose or supersede them, Mr. Johnson's position was, from necessity, growing stronger and stronger every day. Despite the illegality of these State organizations, they were performing the functions of government, and were daily acquiring power from their de facto operations. Had they been left in undisputed possession of the field, their recognition by the General Government would only have been a question of time.

The Congressional policy of reconstruction contemplated the undoing of Mr. Johnson's entire illegal and unconstitutional work. It proposed to go back and commence the process from the foundation, just where Mr. Johnson's work of usurpation began. It treated his pocket Governments as of no sort of legality, the Conventions he had called as only so many mass meetings, and the Constitutions he had ordained as only so much waste paper.

This was the scope of the Congressional plan of reconstruction as embodied in the law which Mr. Johnson now proposes to set aside. Congress so understood it, as all its debates will show. The country so understood it, as a reference to the uniform tone of the press of both parties will show: and Mr. Johnson himself so understood it, as his recorded opinions in his veto messages most incontrovertibly prove. It is, therefore, the sheerest hypocrisy for him to pretend now that the law did not clearly express this vital point. The veto messages were extravagant, uncandid, fallacious documents, but their entire bitterness of spirit was due to the fact that Mr. Johnson saw that the acts of Congress which they vainly strove to defeat completely overturned and repudiated his entire work of usurpation, with its illegal Conventions, its aristocratic Constitutions, and its pocket Governments. That was exactly where the shoe pinched. It is too late in the day for Mr. Johnson to attempt to go back upon this record. His veto messages were no off-hand productions-no unpremeditated swinging-round-the-circle performances. They were official utterances or opinion, carefully thought out, premeditated, all their bearings duly considered, discussed in Cabinet, and sent forth under the sanction of the President's oath of office. Others are not bound by them, but he certainly is. Others may discard them, but he cannot. Utterly inconsistent as Mr. Johnson's political career has been, swinging from one extreme to another, he certainly cannot even yet desire to publicly stultify himself in his official action. It would be difficult to properly characterize this effort of Mr. Johnson to substitute his wil for the law of the land. It reopens the entire contest which so shook the country last year. It is another step in the path of executive usurpation, and, as such, deserves the reprobation of thinking men of all parties. It is an attempt to thwart the will of the nation, as declared in the most solemn and emphatic manner. The " Residence" of our Candidate. WE notice that the old cry of one part of the State being entitled to a nomination of one of its citizens for some important position, is being renewed, and applied to the action of the Williamsport Convention. It would seem that the best man is not to be selected, that the question of receiving the nomination is not to be decided by the merits of the candidate, but by the place of residence. By some strange theory of right, the western part of Pennsylvania lays claim to the position lately occupied by Judge Woodward. We do not pretend to be sufficiently well versed in the subtleties of the question to understand the theory upon which their claims are based. Judge Sharswood is a strong opponent, and it requires some equally strong lawyer to be able to not successfully as his competitor. Among those mentioned are Hon. M. Russell. Thayer, Judge Franklin, and Judge Williams. Of these Mr. Thayer is the best known, and would certainly make a very excellent Judge. But the choice is with the Convention. Let them select without regard to Philadelphia. Tue New York Herald to-day thus adverts to the difficulties of our defective jury system, to which we have so often called attention :--"For some time past the business of the courts has been obstructed for want of jurors. It seems to have become a matter of no importance with men of note and intelligence in the community whether they contribute to carrying out the course of justice or not. It appears to us, how-over, that jury duty should not be left to the unintelligent classes, considering the large in-terests continually at stake in the law courts. We perceive that several fines were levied in

committee to devise an ordinance providing for the proper inspection of steam boilers have agreed on a report. It seems to be a practical and sensible document. It provides for the appointment of an inspector and four assistants, who are to issue certificates for every sound boiler in the city, and which must be examined by them at least once a year. It is a misdemeanor to neglect to report any boiler in writing to the inspector ; and each officer so appointed is authorized to have any one neglecting any provisions of the law bound over by an alderman. Unless the position is given to believe that the system will prove both useful and effective. The document will be found in full on our third page.

THE New York Tribune gives hopes that Japan is about to take her place in the family of nations, and not continue an isolated and useless people. It says that

west coast to locate a port there, probably at Turanga, in the Province of Kanga. All these facts leave no doubt that the Japanese Government really intends to abandon forever its isolated position, and this opinion is greatly strengthened by the above account of the Con-ference of Osaca. Japan is at present far abead of all Eastern nations in its eagerness to be-come the equal and peer of the Christian na-tions, and a bright future seems to be in slore for it."