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### EDITORIAL OFINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CUBRENT TOPICS-COMPLEED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TRIBURAPH.

Meddling in Mexico.

From the Tribune

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That a burnt child ought to dread the fire we know; we are not half so sure that he generally does. Indeed, it has often seemed to us that burnt children had a special proclivity for "the devouring element." Whoever knew a man ruined in character and fortune by gambling who thenceforth shunned inflexibly the blackleg's den ? Whoever knew a man who had poured all he was worth down his throat that did not love the fiery fluid that had proved his perdition ?

Still, we submit that he who has seen others fearfully burned, while himself unharmed, should know enough to keep cool, and it utterly amazes us, in view of the recent and bitter experience of France in Mexico, that we should have countrymen eager to imitate Napoleon's folly. There is no proof that the French were poculiarly obnoxious in Mexico; the natural instinct of independence, with the distrust and hatred of foreigners common to all ignorant and some tolerably intelligent people, fully accounts for the overthrow and death of Maximilian. The dullest, most illiterate "greaser" comprehends that the rule of foreigners in his country implies her incapacity for self-government, and he resents this all the more since he has a smothered suspicion that it is true.

The Times is moved by a recent proposterous manifesto to say:-

manifesto to say:---"We are very happy that Senor Romero has seen fit to postpone the formation of a treaty between the United States and Mexico, 'for mutual protection against invasion and rebei-lion.' It may be all very well for us to do what we can to help Mexico out of her troubles, but for Mexico to send an army to help us in case of rebeilion or invasion, is something we would rather not agree to. The idea was suggested to Romero by 'Mr. A. Watson,' not by Secretary Seward."

-The American people had better understand at the outset that all schemes of "mutual protection" or whatever specious name may be given to the meditated arrangement between our Government aud Juarez, mean the saddling upon us of the Mexican debt. It is just this that makes Louis Napoleon as auxious now to get us into Mexico as he recently professed to be to rule us out. If Uncle Sam would just swallow Mexico bodily, he could not refuse to assume and pay her debt; and its amount, if he were once "in for it," would cause him to open his eyes. A few men would get rich out of Mexican mines and marts; but the great mass of us would find our already heavy burden of taxation largely increased.

Let Mexico alone. That is the sum of all wisdom on the subject. She has given us to understand, in executing Maximilian, that our Gevernment's influence with her chieftains is naught-that she chooses to manage her own affairs-so let her. It is best in the long run for her-best every way for us. Let Napoleon seek reimbursement for his luckless venture anywhere but here. Hands off !

## Another Presidential Move-The Pro-posed Flanagan Party. From the Herald,

Two or three days ago the President issued a very sensible order to United States Marshals, instructing them to "observe with vigilance all persons whom they had reasonable cause to suspect" of filibustering purposes. The marshals were also authorized to

deed, it will be so broad that it may become identified with the general surface, and so be no platform at all. Mr. Johnson has left "the issues of the hour" in the hands of Flanagan, however, and in such hands they are sure to be safe; although if by the phrase the "issues of the hour" he means the disposal of the offices, we are not sure that the "McClellan vote" will feel that confidence in Flanagan that his very name inspires in us.

It remains to be seen how this development will affect the general Presidential canvass. Of course its influence will be great, for this suddenly appearing Flanagan party, bearing the fortunes of Mr. Johnson, vitalized by his principles and kept together by his patronage, will make a grand centre of attraction for all free political lances. Wendell Phillips, who wants a man of words for the Presidency, might do worse than take Johnson. Greeley has declared his desire for a candidate whose principles are known-and what man's principles are better known than Johnson's are ? Indeed, Mr. Johnson is exactly the candidate defined by Greeley and Phillips in their vague attempts to say what sort of a candidate is necessary, and thus there is high probability that they will come into the Flanagan party, but too late, of course, to divide honors with its great originator. These are some of the changes that the development of the Flanagan party may bring about. There will of course be others; but we will not enter upon the labor of indicating them just now, being content for the present with pointing out the fact that, under the auspices of this new John Jones and man Friday Andy Johnson may look forward to a grander future than the Tennessee Senatorship.

#### The Destruction of the Crops. From the Tribune.

A hideous plot has just been discovered in Pennsylvania, having for its object the destruction of the crops throughout the country. The band of midnight conspirators who met in Philadelphia have long medi-tated a sweeping blow, by which all kinds of food should be forever annihilated. We have the full particulars of this vile conspiracy, of which the notorious Joe Flanagan was the chief. Flanagan has long been known as one of the bitter enemies of the great political parties, from both of which he has repeatedly been expelled, under aggravating circumstances. Writhing under this disgrace, he resolved to ruin them both, that his own small party might spring suddenly into power. Various plans were suggested ; throwing vast quantities of strychnine into the lakes and rivers was thought of, but rejected, as it was known that the Democrats never drink water. Then it was proposed to put arsenic in the whisky, but this was also abandoned as utterly harmless to the Republicans, and because the immense quantity of whisky consumed by the Democratic party would dilute, till it became powerless, all the

poison that could be obtained. Other plans, costing to execute five, ten, and thirty dollars each, were rejected as too expensive. The plot was rapidly becoming what the Philadelphia papers call an imbroglio, when, as Joseph was one day mingling his tears with a plate of soup, it occurred to him that the capabilities of soup as an engine of national destruction had never been thoroughly developed. He thought with admiration of the superb scheme by which the Union-Conservative-Hunger-Committee of New York intend to turn General Grant into a soup ladle, and how he might imitate if not excel their effrontery. Before the soup was finished, the plot was matured.

Joseph contemplated nothing else than the creation of a famine throughout the land. Five or six men, equal in capacity to himself, might, he thought, speedily produce a famine if the opportunity were afforded. With this "promptly interpose the authority of the end in view, he made known his nefarious United States" in these cases for the preven- scheme to one John Welsh, one Cosshall, one Dreadful oaths Sawver, and one Bevan. up a political adversary by an offer (and that, secresy were sworn over a bowl of soup, and too, of a cabinet office) which he knew would the conspirators in their midnight conclaves not be accepted, and General Lee as the gopractised nightly, and tested their power of consumption. The result inspired them with between on the occasion. Unfortunately for Mr. Jefferson, facts (stubborn things), as now enthusiasm and confidence, and their long deascertained, do not support his theory. He privation of office, formerly regretted, was now ignores the fact that between Washington and ooked upon as Providential overruling, in-Henry there had always been a kind feeling tended to increase their appetites. A few dating as far back as 1777, when Henry refused weeks of this practice was followed by such an to join the "Cabal." Differences as to the alarming rise in the price of food in Phila-Federal Constitution before its adoption, in delphia, that the conspirators were obliged to which we incline to think, from what we see desist for want of funds, and compelled to strike the blow. They left Philadelphia, the price of provisions immediately fell, and nowadays, Henry was right, separated them. But concurrence of opinion as to the insanity of the French Revolution-the bloody radicalwent to Washington, where it immediately ism of the Convention in France, so like our arose. Their scheme was to ask the President to appoint them to office. That done, the fate of the nation would be sealed. They had ob-tained, by peeping through the key-hole of the of France, never forgave. Hinc illae objurgationes. As to the traffic for posts in the Wash-Agricultural Bureau, the knowledge that the ington Cabinet, there is not a shadow of wheat crop would be 200,000,000 bushels; the Indian corn crop, 1,000,000,000 bushels; the oat crop, 200,000,000 bushels; the rice, barley, on the subject, unseen, of course, by Mr. rye, and other crops, 500,000,000 bushels, and these statistics filled them with gratitude to very different from his imaginings. On the 17th of August, 1794, Lee wrote to Washing-Providence. Joseph decided that each of the five conspirators should hold as many offices as he could get; that the crops should be divided into five rations, to be equally distributed, he been made, and that he (Henry) was looked being responsible for the consumption of the rye-baked or distilled, as personal idiosyncrasies should determine. Everything being thus settled, the five conspirators-disguising their is very much to be regretted, for he a man of positive virtue as well as of transcendent talents." Washington replied hunger lest it might reveal their plot-waited upon the President, and requested to be appointed postmasters. But, fortunately for the country, Mr. Johnson invited them to dinner, and after witnessing that performance with astonishment and lear, plainly told them that in duty to his own family he could not once employed to ruin him:-"On the ques grant their request. He could not contemself, it is well known, have been of different opinions, but personally I have always re-spected and esteemed him; nay, more, I have plate without weeping, he said, the spectacle of Minister Campbell crying for bread in vain, of Steedman and Fullerton reduced to the necessity of devouring each other, and expiring office-holders everywhere reproaching him with their untimely ends. No, gentlemen, he were sent to him in the close of the year 1777 with a view to embark him in the opposition forming against me at that time." This was said, firmly, I cannot permit you to reverse the miracle by which a few fragments were made 12,000 loaves, and to turn 12,000,000,-a letter, every word of which is instinct with into a few fragments. Hearing these terrible my days in privacy. If, however, it shall please God, during my life, so to order the words, the conspirators burst into tears and retired, resolving to extort from General Grant his views upon the impartial distribution of soup and of fish-balls as a reward of Spartan fidelity to the Constitution. Such was the even the smallest degree, that little which I can do shall be done. Whenever you may narrow escape of the people of this country! Had the arch-conspirator Joseph and his myr-midons obtained office, the crops would have been devoured, the Democracy and the Re publicans annihilated, and starvation would have stared the nation in the face.

tered not only by memories of past animosi-ties, but to be irritated into fresh resentments ties, but to be irritated into ireal resentments by busy, gossiping correspondents. His old age was not, in this respect, a picturesque one. He had the misfortune to keep a "note-book" and a "diary," and there he jotted down not only the occurrences of the day, which is the most innocent form of the nuisance "diary," but what other people told him, and what he fancied were his recollections. This Patrick-Henry memorandum reads very much like a page from "Ana." Mr. Jefferson never duly measured the new terror of death-posthumous publication of his private papers, and he has suffered grievously from it. Not so much, perhaps, as his great rival Hamilton, whose fame has literally been slaughtered by an unnatural son; but still the work of self-disparagement was pretty well done. His relatives and biographers have illustrated another defect of personal character, which is now very prominent. Mr. Jefferson never seemed to rise to the dignity of proud contentment with the great triumph which he and his party won over the Federalists, and which kept them in full possession of the Government for a quarter of a century - from 1800 to 1825. Mr. Madison did. Mr. Jefferson seemed always in a fume-in a political fret. He was always thinking of the Federalists and their chiefs as if they were in full life and in the field against him-angrily of Hamilton, who was in his bloody grave; as angrily of Burr, who had put him there, though an exile and an outcast; of Henry Lee; of Judge Marshall, who was out of his way, and moving innocently in the pure serene of his high function; of Washington and now, it seems, of Patrick Henry. On his tomb Mr. Jefferson long after wrote what we must describe as the ill-natured epitaph which the Age, though evidently with some mis-

giving, reproduces. As to Mr. Jefferson's recollections of Henry in early life and his comments on his professional qualifications and intellectual characteristics, we can say nothing. They may be just or not. Mr. Jefferson was a man of the pen, and not of the tongue. Patrick Henry was the reverse. Mr. Jefferson, in this memo randum, bows down in reverence to the triumphs of the pen, even when won by those whom he disliked as he did Mr. Jay and Mr. Dickinson. He rather pooh-poohs the "orator," and this thread of disparagement of Henry's intellect runs through this whole criticism, and must, we think, be apparent to every one. But there is, in our judgment, a graver defect in this "character" of Henry. It is historically inexact. It is worth notice. too, that Mr. Jefferson, who was a rhetorical artist, puts the sharp sting at the end. After whittling away Mr. Henry's name on small matters, and leaving chips all about him as to his "rapacity for fees," and his "parsimony," and "the Yazoo speculation," he winds up with the following, in which the reader will observe that, at one blow, in which all his spit ful energies are concentrated, he strikes Washington, Lee, and Henry:---

"General Washington flattered him by an ap pointment to a mission to Spain, which he depointment to a mission to Spain, which he de-clined; and by propasing to him the office of Secretary of State, on the most earnest solicita-tion of General Henry Lee, who pledged him-self that Henry should not accept of it. For General Washington knew that he was entirely unqualified for it, and, moreover, that his self-esteem had never suffered hiu to act as second esteem had never suffered him to act as second to any man one earth. I had this fact from in-formation, but that of the mission to Spain is of my own knowledge, because, after my re-tiring from the office of Secretary of State Gene-ral Washington passed the papers to Mr. Henry through my hands. Mr. Henry's apostacy sunk bin to pothing in the estimation of his comp. him to nothing in the estimation of his coun him to bothing in the estimation of his coun-try. He lost at once all that influence which Federalism had hoped, by cajoling him, to transfer with him to itself; and a man who, through a long and active life, had been the idol of his country beyond any one that ever lived, descended to the grave with less than its indifference, and verified the saving of the phi-backford he man much be called heavy losopher, that no man must be called happy until he is dead."

Here, so far as facts are concerned, Washington and Lee are most disparaged-the forer as party to a small strata oem for buying

"Convention" in the District of Columbia-

brought them together again. This it is that

Mr. Jefferson, crazy as he was on the subject

foundation for the gossip. The private letters

Jefferson, are now in print. They tell a story

ton that he had met Mr. Henry in Virginia

who expressed some fears that mischief had

upon as "a factious and seditious man" by

the President. "He seems," says Lee

at once that there was no foundation for

this idea; and added, and it shows how long

Washington remembered the base means

tion of the Constitution, Mr. Henry and my-

conceived myself under obligations to him for

the friendly manner in which he transmitted to

me some insidious anonymous writings that

communicated to Henry, who at once said in

patriotism:-"'My present views are to spend

course of events as to render my feeble efforts

necessary for the safety of the country in any,

have an opportunity I shall be much obliged

"to be deeply and sorely affected.

ingenuous and discreditable trick. Washing-ton's letter lies before us, and we wish we had room to print every word of it. Its first words -remember, reader, it is Washington who writes-"whatever may be the reception of this letter, truth and candor shall mark its steps. You doubtless know that the office of State is vacant; and no one can be more sensible than yourself of the importance of filling it with a person of abilities, and one in whom the public would have confidence. My wish is that you will accept it," and then he adds:-

will accept it," and then he adds:---"My ardent desire is, and my aim has been as far as depended upon the Executive depart-ment, to comply strictly with all cur engage-ments, foreign and domestic; but to keep the United States free from connection with every other country, to see them independent of all, and under the influence of none. In a word, i want an American character, that the powers of Europe may be convinced we act for our-seives and not for others. This in my judg-ment, is the only way to be respected abroad and happy at home, and not, by becoming the partisans of Great Britain or France, create dis-sensions, disturb the public tranquillity, and destroy, perhaps forever, the cement which destroy, perhaps forever, the cement which binds the Union. I am satisfied these senti-ments cannot be otherwise than congenial with your own. I ask your aid in carrying them into effect."

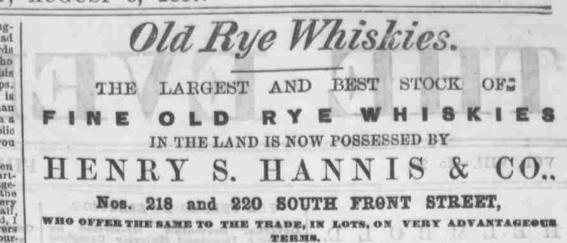
Does this look like a half-hearted offer, such as Mr. Jefferson represents it? Mr. Henry declined the position in a letter which has not been preserved, and Colonel Pickering was appointed.

In the last years of their lives Washington and Henry corresponded on terms of the most affectionate intimacy. Washington begged him to go back to the Virginia Legislature, which he did, and it was at this time Henry wrote a letter, from which we wish, in conclusion, we could make some extracts, every word of which, if seen, would have been gall and wormwood to Mr. Jefferson and his Gallomaniacs. We are compelled here to close our effort to do exact justice to the honored deadespecially the dead of that great and glorious Commonwealth-the mother of States and creator of the constitutional Union-now, Niobe in her voiceless woe.

The Military Commanders-The Presi-dent and His Policy. From the Times.

The intention of the President to remove

General Sheridan naturally affords encouragement to the opponents of the law in other military districts. The enemies of the Union and of honest government in Louisiana, who have succeeded in enlisting the support of the President, are already followed by kindred spirits from Alabama. "If Sheridan is to be removed, why not Pope ?"' is the query with which they corner Mr. Johnson. To this inquiry there can be no satisfactory answer. The course of the two Generals named has been identical in principle and purpose. Both have interpreted the law in the same sense, and both have deemed the deposition of untrustworthy civil officers essential to the effective working of the reconstruction scheme. If the President, then, interfere for the benefit of the Rebels and the corrupt politicians at New Orleans, can he do less for his friends and petitioners at Mobile ? Their complaints come within the same category. They are as reasonable, as just, as proper in one case as in the other. If Sheridan is to be decapitated, with what decency can Pope be allowed to keep his official head? Nay, if Sheridan is to suffer because of his fidelity to the loyal purposes of the people, and his adherence to the known intent of the law, who among the district commanders will care to expose himself to the suspicion of being unfaithful to his trust? For, plainly speaking, that will be the imputation under which every commander will rest who may not suffer from the President's abuse of the power of removal. When he inflicts the threatened punishment upon Sheridan, whose offense is the administration of the law in the interest of the Union rather than of the Rebellion, Pope and Sickles and Orr and Schofield may well pray to share the



Their Stock of Rye Whiskies, IN BOND, comprises all the favorite brands extant, and runs through the various months of 1865,'66, and of this year, up to present date. Liberal contracts made for lots to arrive at Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, Erricsson Line Wharf, or at Bonded Warehouses, as parties may elect.

strife, but Mr. Johnson will assuredly find | man of such vast influence and occupies so himself powerless before the outraged patience and patriotic instincts of the people.

is idle to talk, as Mr. Johnson's apolo-It gists do, of the grievances inflicted upon him by recent legislation. His authority is a small matter compared to the reconstruction of the Union on a sound basis. And, though he may, well chafe under restrictions which his own ill judgment provoked and justifies, he must not assume that others disregard the essential merits of the controversy. The question, as it stands, is wider far than that merely personal one to which his vanity and obstinacy would dwarf it. Divested of surplusage, it is, Shall the President, who in 1865 usurped the authority to pull down and set up, now dictate terms and conditions, or shall this power be exercised solely by the people ? According to his hypothesis, Congreas is chargeable with usurpation. But the original "usurper" was himself; and we have yet to learn that his right, so acquired and exercised, forms a tenable barrier, even in argument, to the organized will of the States as expressed by Congress.

#### The Art of Journalism. From the Independent.

Mr. Gladstone, the parliamentary orator, recently presided at the annual dinner of the Newspaper Press Fund, in London; and in proposing the toast of the occasion he made some highly complimentary remarks on the functions of the journalist and the importance of the newspaper press to society. As a party leader and a cabinet minister, Mr. Gladstone must have often been the subject of sharp criticisms; but he frankly acknowledged that he had been greatly benefited by the critical comments of the press upon his own conduct, and that none are so profoundly sensible of the services rendered by the journalist for the good of society as men who occupy public stations, who are by such means reconciled to the masses whose welfare they strive to promote, and are taught invaluable lessons which otherwise they could have no opportunity of learning. All this is undoubtedly true as relates to the British press; and it will apply with much greater force to the press of this country, which is the very breath of their nostrils to many of our public men. The press of the United States is the actual ruler of the country, and members of Congress are but the instruments to put into legal form the will of the people, which first finds utterance through the press. But the press is not only the ruler of the people, watching with untiring zeal over their interests, and sounding the alarm in thunder tones whenever their rights or privileges are interfered with; but it is also the educator of the people, furnishing instruc-tion for them daily in all the relations of life, with a degree of fullness and accuracy which no other social agency has even been pay, to sacrifice their individualities and their able to supply. The advantages and importintellectual gifts into a common mass for the ance of the press to the people are so vast that benefit of a remorseless impersonality. All they cannot be overrated; and yet they are so British journals, from the ponderous Quarterly common and so cheap, so accessible to all, that Review down to Mr. Punch's hebdomadal, are they are necessarily underestimated by those published after the plan of the Times, and the who derive the greatest benefits from them. British public have the satisfaction of being Popular liberty would be impossible without a led by leaders whom they never see, never popular press, and therefore we find that in know, and rarely are permitted even to surall countries the freedom of the people is in mise the names of. Our system of journalism is a hybrid, and, like all hybrids, has a constant tendency to exact proportion to the freedom of the press. If the press, then, is of such vast importance to the people, it is of vast importance to them that it shall be in proper hands, and be properly conducted. It may be said, "like people like press;" show me your newspaper, and I will tell you what you are. The people must be their own censors; this is a power which cannot safely be delegated to any other power. The newspaper must exist by virtue of its own merits; the people for whom it is furnished are the only competent judges of its fitness: if it meets their wishes, it will prosper; if not, it will die. The press, therefore, will faithfully reflect the morality of the people by whom it is sup-ported, with just a trifling greater elevation of tone, and just a trifling higher order of intelligence. Accordingly, there cannot be any such thing as one great leading journal, but a great many leading journals, in a free country. Each class of society will desire for itself the journal best adapted to its own necessities; and whoever attempts, by any extraneous means, by extraordinary attractions, by cheapness, or by any other means, to induce people to take a journal which does not appeal to their sympathies, will make a dismal failure of it. The experiment has often been tried of forcing a journal into circulation by gratuitous distribution, but never with success. People will not have what they do not want, and they will buy what they want, without regard to price. The great art of the journalist, then, is to adapt his journal to the needs or the tastes of the greatest number of people. Some men possess the instinct of journalism in a remarkable degree, while in other respects they are of very inferior ability, and succeed in their business, to the astonishment of all who know them. There are journals of great ability published in this country and in England, whose opinions are held in great respect by scholars and statesmen, which have never been able to gain a popular circulation, and have kept their proprietors and editors in poverty; while there are others of absolutely worthless character, which circulate far and wide, and enrich their publishers. When Sir Cornwall Lewis, who had been editor of the Edinburgh Review, and must have had a pretty thorough acquaintance with the periodical literature of his day, was Chancellor of the Exchequer, he stated, on the occasion of a debate on the substated, on the occasion of a debate on the sub-ject of the paper duty, that he had that day seen, for the first time, a copy of the London Journal, of whose existence he was before wholly ignorant, which had a circulation of half a million copies; and he had been priding himself on the editorship of a journal which disculates to the existence of each two or three circulates to the extent of only two or three thousand copies. Most men, however, would much rather be editor of the Edinburgh Review

distinguished a position in society, journalism can hardly be called a profession, and the art is yet in its infancy. They manage things better, not only in France, but in England. Our system of journalism is a cross between the two, and partakes of the vices of both without their advantages. Journalism in France is purely personal. The publisher, the editor, and the writer is each responsible for his own work. The publisher must be known, and furnish security for the proper conduct of his journal, before he is allowed to issue a copy of it. The name of the editor-in-chief must also be known, that the Government may know whom to punish if he permits any outrages on public decency in his paper. The name of each writer must be appended to his article, as a further security to the public against anony-mous articles. The advantages of this system are manifest. It is not an infringement in the least degree on the freedom of the press; it only compels each individual writer to assume the responsibility of his own acts, and it secures to him also the benefits which may accrue from them. Hence the journalists of France are men of renown, and the intellectual tone of the French press is greatly superior to that of England or the United States. Journalism in Paris is not only an art which is cultivated by men of the best intellect, but it is a profession which leads to honorable position. The youngest member of the French Academy is a newspaper writer, who gained his lofty honor solely by means of his journalistic productions. Such a man in England or the United States would probably have remained in hopeless obscurity, unless he could have gained reputation by some means outside of a newspaper.

The English system of journalism is the direct opposite of the French. In England the journal is impersonal. Only the name of the publisher is given to the public. All else is profoundly secret. The editor of a London newspaper is a myth. The *Times*, which arrogantly claims to be the leading journal of Europe, never published the name of its editor, nor any of its writers or correspondents, except once, when it magnanimously acknowledged what all the world knew, that its Crimean war correspondent was Doctor Russell. The Times made a ferocious attack on Carlyle for having disclosed the fact, in his life of John Stirling, that Captain Stirling had been a writer of the leaders which first gained it the name of "The Thunderer." Generation after generation of brilliant young men have gone up to London and written leaders in the Times, until they have written themselves into imbecility, and been snuffed out, without their readers ever knowing whose light it was that had been shining on their pathway. The advantages of this system all accrue to the journal, which is built and formed into a tremendous engine of concrete intellectual force. en enough are found who are willing

tion of dangerous consequences. Occasion has arisen for the enforcement of this order sooner than seemed probable. Here is Flanagan, of Pennsylvania, and here are Welsh and Topsawyer, and other illustrious citizens of the same great Commonwealth-arrant filibusters all-and where are the marshals? Out of sight as yet; going down the round turn, and over the homestretch, and on the second half mile, and up the distance pole, and in all those sorts of places, but of course not where they ought to be-interposing the authority of the United States against the dangerous scheme of these political scapegraces and speculators and their filibustering attempt to build up a private party of their own, to the great disturbance and probable ruin of the regularly established parties that now control the people and the spoils. If there ever was a case for the marshals, this is one. If filibustering is dangerous anywhere, it is on occasions like this, where distinguished sons of the republic, with political ambition soaring beyond all ordinary control, with a hunger and thirst for office and plunder such as no possible party can hope to satisfy, throw themselves out of the common trammels of life, and start on a career as ambitious as that of Phæton, who took Apollo's ribbons for a day and ran his establishment into the Po. Having (perhaps) nothing to lose and (another perhaps) much to gain, who knows what parties they may destroy, or with what "sudden making of splendid names" they may illuminate the century? Who shall say that they may not make Andrew Johnson President, or. failing that, land him lower than a President of the United States ought to go ?

Semmes, the illustrious Admiral of the once Confederate Navy, acknowledged recently the embarrassment of not knowing a man who had forced himself upon his attention. He had never before "heard of his name or fame." However we might desire such a refuge as this in regard to the Flanagan party, it is denied Who could expect to be credited in sayus. ing that he had never heard the name of Flanagan ? We have heard the name of Welsh Nor can we conscientiously deny our also. familiarity with the name of Sawyer. We would not, however, undertake to answer for the identity of the particular Flanagan, Welsh, and Sawyer in question; but they cannot pretend to be more respectably obscure than others of their names, and, therefore, this point is of less consequence. There is one identity we can answer for, and that is the identity of their little game. We have seen that played in all sorts of shapes, in all sorts of ways and under all conceivable names, and it is still the same old game. Indeed, we have been expecting the appearance of Flanagan, Welsh, and with this grand game for about five days. That number of days ago, if we re-member accurately, the President was re-ported as saying that "the MoClellan vote, the anti-negro suffrage vote, and the Southern vote would elect the next President." That sentence was seed that has already sprouted, and promises to bloom into the great Flanagan party. It is not important whether this delegation answers for the antinegro suffrage or McClellan vote - they will accept the offices for either or both; and their intention to form a new party, dis-tinct from either of the great political partiesif carried out-will furnish a broad and roomy platform that any one can stand upon. In-

### Mr. Jefferson and Patrick Henry. From the World.

We read the other day in the Philadelphia Age a curious tract or memorandum by Mr. Jefferson on Patrick Henry. It is not a pleasant document. As it bears no date, one can only conjecture the circumstances and influences under which it was written, and it is natural to attribute it to that portion of Mr. Jefferson's life when, in absolute retirement at Monticello, he allowed himself to be embit-

by your presenting my best respects and duty to the President, assuring him of my gratitude for his favorable sentiment towards me." It was in this letter he said, "Although a Democrat myself, I like not the late Democratic societies." These societies, we all know, were Mr. Jefferson's pets, even when he was in Washington's Cabinet. In October, 1795, Washington wrote, not to Lee, whose agency in reconciliation had long since agency in reconclusion Carrington, that ceased, but to Edward Carrington, that he was desirous to bring Mr. Henry into his Cabinet, but feared he would not accept the place, and on the 9th of October he offered him the post of Secretary of State. Mr. Jefferson says he made the offer, knowing he was unfit, and under an assurance from Lee that it would not be scoepted - a very dis-

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same fate. Not to be removed will be to incur suspicions which few besides the President are willing to encounter.

But how will the removal of Generals who have proved themselves loyal and energetic help the President? His object, as we understand it, is quite as much to defy Congress as to punish officers who have acted according to a stern sense of duty. His organs tell us that he will not suffer General Grant to exercise the authority which the Supplementary act explicitly reposes in him; that he (Mr. Johnson), will assert his right to revise the district commanders' action, to check their proceedings, and to dictate the course they shall pursue. There can be nodoubt as to the meaning of these intimations. They foreshadow another conflict between the President and the representatives of the people. Whether he intend it or not, they will provoke a storm before which all he has and all he can do will be swept into nothingness. If he were not insensible to the signs of the times, he would hear and heed the mutterings which the mere anticipation of the removal of Sheridan has evoked. He would remember that the misinterpretation of the law which the Attorney-General's opinions rendered possible brought Congress together one month ago; and he would thence infer the probable effect of proceedings by which he proposes to array the power of the Executive openly against the will of Congress, and to get rid of those in whom that body reposes unbounded confidence.

Another circumstance is not unworthy of Mr. Johnson's attention. The advocates of impeachment have been in a minority thus far, in consequence of a desire to avoid extreme measures, as well because of the country's need for peace, as because of the belief that the President would interpose no further obstacle to the operation of the law. All this will change the moment Mr. Johnson makes known his purpose to disregard the law, and to employ the opportunities of his position adversely to the Congressional plan. Think you that such a display as that which Mr. Johnson is confidently said to centemplate will not invest the demand for impeachment with a vitality it has not hitherto possessed ! Here will be a positive act-an unmistakable contravention of the law-just such an issue as the extremists have watched for; and who can doubt its effect on the popular mind and on Congress ? Beginnings of this effect may be traced now. Journals which have steadily deprecated impeachment; hint that, after all, it may be a necessity. The Chicago Tribune and the Albany Evening Journal are of the number. The habitually moderate Providence Journal, inspired as it is by Senator Anthony, recognizes the necessity for pointing out the tendency of the President's conduct to strengthen the impeachment party. Nothing short of blindness or fatulty can ignore the fact. The States composing the Government, having put down the Rebellion and asserted their determination to enforce certain condi-tions upon the South, are not likely to permit the President to resist their will. We are reluctant to abandon the hope that prudent friends will induce him to arrest his steps ere the fatal line be passed. For if the contest really become one between Mr. Johnson and his policy and the governing States and their policy, the result will be beyond dispute. The country may suffer meanwhile from embittered so important a part, and the journalist is a

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deterioration. It needs a reform badly; and, if journalism were an honorable profession, or an art worthy of cultivation under the conditions imposed upon it, journalists themselves would very speedily bring about a reform. The American journal is, gene-rally, the property of its publisher, who also assumes the credit of its editorship. He and his paper are one; he permits no name beside his own to appear in it, and his assistants, who do all the labor for him, work under the degrading consciousness that whatever they may accomplish, all their brilliance of style, all their industry, their learning, their observation and experience of the world, go to build up a false reputation for another, and to increase the value of a property which can never belong to

themselves. Such journalism as this can never be a profession-it is merely a makeshift; for what man of respectability and talent will ever consent to bind himself to an engrossing occupation in which all the fruits of his labor go to enrich and to elevate another? Such journalism can never become an art, except to those who study the art of extracting as much pay for as little labor as they are capable of performing. But still the calling of a journalist is one of the noblect and most enticing in which an ingenious intellect can be employed, and we think there are indications that it is gradually becoming better worth the attention of noble-minded

men than it has been heretofore.

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