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WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 14, 1867.

The National Incubus.

Tue time has come when expression of the public conviction of the true character of the individual who new occupies the Presidential office should not be stifled. Each succeeding day but more clearly reveals him as an enemy to the best interests of the country, so that the kindly reticence which has hitherto, in a great measure, concealed his faults, should no longer be exercised.

When Andrew Johnson was inaugurated Vice-President, he disgraced himself and disgraced the nation. Before the vast and distinguished audience assembled on that occasion, he presented himself to take the oath of office in a condition of beastly intoxication, and proceeded to inflict upon his mortified and indignant hearers an incoherent and maudlin speech. We can imagine what must have been the feelings of wonder with which the representatives of foreign Governments looked upon so extraordinary a spectacle, and we well remember the emotions of disgust and indignation which filled the breast of every American oitizen who saw his country thus outraged in the very first official act of one whom she had called to the second office within her gift!

The career thus inauspiciously opened has been a downward one ever since. Its keynote was struck then. The same want of selfcontrol, slavery to passion, disregard of public dignity, and subjection to a low order of influences, then exhibited, have marked Mr. Johnson's whole subsequent career. We can hardly recall a speech which he has since made which has not had the same maudlin characteristics of his inauguration address. And in his public policy we find equally the deminancy of passion and the disregard of reason. We have seen him inaugurate his fierce and disastrous contest with Congress. We have beheld him attempt to settle by his own puny flat the vast problems growing out of the Rebellion. We have witnessed his efforts to create States, and give them a standing in the Union. We have seen his assumption of legislative functions, and his attempts to make instead of to execute the laws. We have watched him out loose from the great Union party which elevated him to power, and surround himself with advisers gathered from the infamous conclave which ruled the Buchanan dynasty in its hours of final and deepest disgrace. And we now behold him assailing those noble men who exercised so great an influence in carrying the country safely through the perils of the war.

Secretary Stanton, who was President Lincoln's right arm of strength throughout the Rebellion, whose successful administration of the War Department won the admiration of the whole civilized world, and to whom the American people owe as much as to any other one man for the preservation of their Government from overthrow, is suspended from office simply because he has refused to crown a great career with infamy. Sheridan, whose splendid military genius has dazzled the eyes of the nation, is threatened with removal because he is faithfully performing the duties imposed upon him by the people. Sickles, Pope, and others are booked for like treatment. The very men who saved the nation are being proscribed and persecuted by this wretched ingrate, who has dishonored and cursed it! From the time of his inauguration as Vice-President down to the present moment, Andrew Johnson has been a disgrace to the nation. His whole career has tended to bring popular government into disrepute. He has exemplified the possible dangers which lurk in our political system. His influence upon the country has been disastrous. He has kept the nation in a ferment. He has exasperated our political contests beyond precedent. He has retarded the great work of reconstructing the Union. He has filled the late Rebels with vain hopes, and inspired them with fresh hostility to the Government. He has demoralized the public service by removing faithful officers appointed by President Lincoln, and filling their places with venal adventurers. He has obstructed the faithful execution of the laws, and has persistently sought to override and defy the will of the people. Professing the most unbounded devotion to the Constitution, he has constantly trampled upon its plainest provisions, and has persistently violated its spirit.

In our opinion this man has been tolerated long enough. He has become an incubus upon the nation. It is both absurd and criminal that the interests of thirty millions of people ahould continue to be jeopardized by a single individual. The Constitution points out the remedy. If that remedy ought not now to be applied, then it would be difficult to conceive of circumstances which would make it appropriate.

Anticipating the Nomination. ALREADY the Presidential contest of 1868 has begun. To the uninitiated it may seem to be a great way off, and appear as though the real battle was not to commence until a year from now. But to any one carefully watching the signs of the times, it is palpably clear that the struggle, although without commotion, is bitter, and that ere long we will see who is likely to come out the winner. It is amusing to see the local preferences, the decisions in favor of a particular candidate, the bitter hostility to this one and the burning zeal for that

one, which are marking the conduct of twothirds of the journals of our land. And when it is remembered that as soon as the nomination is made, all the hard things must be unsaid, and all the favoritism merged into a warm support of the successful competitor, the utter absurdity of pointing out a particular candidate is apparent. There is no man living who can in the least predict who will receive the Republican or who the Democratic nomination. The lessons of all such past campaigns tell us, in language most unequivocal, that it is worse than useless to try to decide who will be first. Who would have thought that Mr. Polk would have received the nomination? or who would have settled on Pierce as the nominee in 1852? We can, therefore, deduce from experience one such sensible lesson, which will be our guide throughout the contest which is begun by some of our contemporaries already. No Republican journal has a right to prejudge the case and anticipate the action of the Convention. Each has a right to an opinion, but not to its expression in so obnoxious a manner as to furnish a weapon to the opposition, should the nominee be the gentleman to whom the writer has an antipathy. Whoever receives the Republican nomination has our support; and our advice to all our contemporaries is so to judge the case as not to have to retract what has been said and weaken the cause by over haste to enter the strife.

"I am Sir Oracle!"

MR. WILLIAM A. WALLACE, Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, is doubtless a pleasant, genial gentleman, but he has mistaken his calling. His lot in life was intended to be cast in pleasant places, and nature has not fitted him for the authorship of political manifestoes. Since ex-Mayor Vaux declared that the "object of Girard College was to eliminate virtue" from among the pupils, a strange mania has possessed the Democratic leaders to attempt to excel in the Johnsonian style of literature. Perspicuity has been thrown to the winds, Latinized words have been adopted in place of homely Saxon, and it seems as though the motto of Talleyrand, that "Words were intended to conceal, not convey ideas," has been adopted as the cardinal rule of the Democratic edition of Blair's "Rhetoric."

The address of that Committee, penned, we suppose, by Mr. Wallace, and dated "Clearfield, August 7," has been made public. It is a most extraordinary document, and has few rivals except the famous "fallen tower" letter of Wilkins Micawber. It is probable that it has some sense and that it is all in harmony, if we could but get the key, but then the key is not along with the puzzle. It resembles the poetry penned by Bayard Taylor's heroine. when she put on a yellow wrapper and let down her back hair, as essential preparations to the production of that style of literature. Let us look at the opening sentence:-

"The Democratic organization, devoted to the "The Democratic organization, devoted to the maintenance of its immortal principles; conscious of its duty to them and to the republic; proud of its years, its triumphs, and its heroism in disaster, and remembering that in the face of persecution, of official frowns, of corrupt appliances, and of successive defeats, its numbers have steadily increased, again presents to you its candidate for your suffrages."

If this statement be true, we had indeed better adopt the cumulative or any other system of voting, for the condition of affairs must be truly deplorable. In 1856 the Democracy was everywhere triumphant—it had a majority. Since then it has undergone "successive defeats." Yet all the while "its numbers have been steadily increasing." In other words, with a larger vote to-day than in 1856, it has lost every State but three in the Union. With more than a majority, it has been overwhelmingly beaten. If such things can be, we need a Stuart Mill and a Dudley Field in real

But this little narrative of the ordinary routine does not stand alone. In the closing paragraph we have another extraordinary piece of advice to the "unwashed":-

"We call upon you to organize in every section of the State. Act for yourselves, promptly and vigorously. Wait for no man. The Government you love is in danger, its great cardinal doctrines are daily attacked, and treason in peace may prove more deadly than treason in war.' Individual exertion is the duty of every man. Canvass your school districts. Form clubs. Teach the people. Counsel with the aged. Encourage the timid. Arouse the sluggish. Stop talking, and go to work. The enemy are vulnerable at every point; attack them for their misdeeds,"

If the campaign should be conducted on the plan favored by Mr. Wallace, we would see one of the most interesting sights ever presented. The Democracy are to "canvass," to "counsel," and to "encourage," and yet they are advised to "stop talking." Are we to have the deaf and dumb alphabet brought into play ! Is the eloquence of a Vaux, a Witte, and a Clymer to degenerate into dumb show, and hands take the place of tongues? Well. Mr. Wallace can conduct his campaign exactly as he sees fit, but we are authorized by Colonel Jordan to say that he will have talking, as well as working, and that the Republican party believes that public argument will add more to its ranks than will the secret and silent inducements on which the Democracy appears so much to rely.

Letting the sense of the address pass, let us look at the oracular statements it makes. Ameng about two dozen arraignments, drawn up in feeble imitation of the Declaration of Independence, we find the following:-

"Congress assumes the right to say that negroes shall vote in Pennsylvania, and denies to us the right to regulate our own rule of

This is wilfully false. Mr. Wallace knows it is false. Congress does not hold any such views. The Senate refused to receive such a resolution when offered by Senator Summer, and the Republican party is not only not in favor of it, but is pledged to an opposite course. Again:-

"Their gross mismanagement causes taxation "Their gross mismanagement causes taxation to bear heavily upon the people. In 1860 one dollar and sixty cents per head were paid by the people through the customs. In 1866 fourteen dollars per head were drawn, mainly from the censumption and business of the poorer classes, through the customs and internal revenue. In 1866 each individual owed two dollar

and six cents of the public debt; in 1857 each owes seventy-line dollars and fifty cents thereof. In 1860 the expenses of the Government were sixty-two millions; in 1867 the Treasury estimates at two hundred and twenty-five millions, independent of interest on the debt, both being periods of peace."

Well, we grant that the expenses to-day are much heavier than they were in 1860. It is no new thing. Does Mr. Wallace suppose that the Democracy does not know that fact without his telling them so? But whose fault is it, and what is the remedy proposed? It is the Democracy we have to thank for that increase. It was the Southern wing of the Democratic party that inaugurated the war. It was the Northern branch of that same party that maintained it by false and delusive promises of aid. The debt to-day would have been at zero had it not been for the first class: it would have been \$1,000,000,000, instead of \$2,400,000,000, had it not been for the second class. It is on the shoulders of the Democracy that all that burden rests. It is them we have to thank for the weight that is crushing us. And yet they ask to be once more reinstated in power! Had it not been for the Northern Democracy the war would have ended in 1863 instead of 1865. And now what is the remedy? Suppose we do place the Democracy in power; how can they lessen taxation? The debt is there. The interest must be paid, and so much pro rata is needed to pay it. Either the people must be taxed to meet the demand, or else the interest will not be paid. At the bottom of their hearts the Democratic leaders desire repudiation. If they dared, they would declare in favor of it to-morrow. And their argument to-day is a covert one in favor of such a step. They abuse the Republicans because of the heavy taxes. It follows that if they were in power the taxes would not be so heavy. In other words, the debt would be repudiated. The decision of Judge Sharswood declaring all our notes not legal-tenders and illegal issues, but foreshadows the same general policy. But we cannot pursue the investigation further. The only word said against Judge Williams is that he was born in New England. If that is his only fault-and if he had others, we would certainly have had them laid before us-we can safely infer that he is well fitted for the post of Supreme Judge. The address is calculated to do us much good. It is weak in its deductions, false in many of its statements, and is noted only for its owl-like style of wisdom, which recalls to mind, "I am Sir Oracle! When I ope my mouth, let no dog bark."

Select Good Men.

THE Convention of the Republican party for the county and city of Philadelphia will shortly meet to nominate local officers, and to them we would speak a few words of advice. We would impress upon them to be careful in the selection of candidates. We do not speak from over anxiety, but from a sincere belief that the very best nominations are essential to our success in the campaign. In the contest to be decided in October, the Democracy, warned by their past defeats, will put forward the very best gentlemen they can secure. They know their only chance of success is by calling for votes on personal grounds, and on that strong point they will rely. Nor have they got a certain victory. The officers to be voted for are not of national importance. It is of not the least interest to the nation whether a Democrat or a Republican acts as High Sheriff of our city. The lines, then, of party cannot be strictly drawn. There is a manifest tendency among the gentlemen of our city to support only the candidates whom they deem best qualified. The fate of John Given is a warning of how little party support can be counted upon when the indignation of the people is aroused. Should but a few votes be changed, we would lose the city. Three thousand five hundred was our minimum majority, so that a change of eighteen hundred votes would produce a different result. We would, then, most earnestly urge upon the Convention to select such candidates that, by comparison, they will stand forth and claim suffrages more earnestly and with greater effect than when left to rest on their principles. High-toned, honorable men, not pettifogging politicians, are what we need, and with them victory is as certain as the day of election arriving. We again demand of the Convention the best possible candidates.

BRITISH TRADE WITH THE UNITED STATES,-From English official statistics of the trade and revenue for the year 1866, it appears that the United States, notwithstanding the terrible ravages of the late civil war, is the best customer of England. A London journal says that the foreign country which has taken the greatest supply of British produce and manufactures is the United States; next France; then Brazil and Egypt; then China and Holland, and that the result of the vast increase in British trade with the United States has been to restore the values of British exports in that country to a superior position to that which they occupied before the

American war. Says the return:-"With the whole of the vast increase of more than £24,100,000 in our imports, the United States are to be credited. The imports from the United States last year were £46,852,248, an amout not only more than doubling that of 1865, and exceeding that of 1865 and exceeding that of 1864 and 1865 put together, but surmounting also that shown in any previous surmounting also that she wn in any previous year in the history of our trade with the United States, with the single exception of the year 1861. The supplies from the Southern States have risen first from \$365,000 only, to upwards of £5,000,000 in 1865, and to upwards of £24,000,000

THE LIGHT-FINGERED GENTRY OF PARIS. -The ambition of the Gaul is boundless. Whatever another can do he will do, and, if possible, do it better. He is a renowned adopter of and improver upon the inventive genius of other nations. This ambition seems even to extend to such arts as picking pockets. If credit may be given to an account in a French review, this felonious art has been carried by the Parisian thieves to a degree of perfection that leaves the rascality of the "rest of mankind" far behind. The operation is thus described as performed in a French omnibus:-

"The thief, of course well dressed, enters the omnibus armed with a very small morsel of lead attached to a very fine thread of black silk.

The extremity of this thread he holds between his forefinger and thumb, and as soon as his nearest neighbor takes out his or her portemonate for the purpose of paying the farewhich is paid in Feris on entering the emilius—the thief, his eyes of course apparently fixed to contemplation on some far-off object, dexterously lauches the bit of lead into the portemonale just as the owner is closing it. The purse is then returned to the pocket of the unconscious owner, who never sees the thread by which he is now in the power of the thief. As soon as an opportunity occurs, or is provided which he is now in the power of the thief. As soon as an opportunity occurs, or is provided by the thief himself, who tumbles apparently cium-liy against his neighbor at the first stopping of the omnibus, the purse is gently drawn from its owner's pockets, and transferred to that of the rogue, who as soon as possible leaves the conveyance, with a polite salutation to his victim and the rest of the travellers."

Here is juggling that throws the dexterity of Signor Blitz & Co, into the shade, A fellow who could successfully perform a feat of such delicacy and skill would almost deserve the reward of genius. And if he was caught he would be very likely to get a reward not whelly unlike that which genius too often receives at the hands of an unappreciative community.

A BIOGRAPHY OF MAXIMILIAN. - A Paris letter reports that M. Debrauz de Saldapenna, of the Memorial Diplomatique, is left literary executor to Maximilian, and is about to publish a biography of his brief life. M. de Saldapenna had already begun the work before the arrangement of Miramar was concluded, and he has recently received documents which will nearly lead him to the end of the life of the Prince.

ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.

Tennessee. The Nashville Press of the 10th gives the vote for Governor as far as received. In some coun-

ties the approximate majority is reported in Etheridge, Brownlow Middle Tennessee. West Tonnessee. "Loyal Militia", 17,994

Brownlow's majority. .48,363

Trial of the Rev. S. M. Merrill. The trial of this individual, whose singular conduct has received so large a share of public attention within the last few weeks, before an ecclesiastical tribunal, has just terminated at Plattsburg. The charges were preferred by Brothers O. Gregg, T. De Forris, J. J. Drawn, and B. J. Weaver. The Rev. J. E. Brown, Pre-siding Elder of the district, held the court, and appointed as the committee on the case the Revs, Andrew Witherspoon, of Clintonville; James M. Egerton. of Leesville; C. S. Hager, of Troy; N. B. Wood, of Peru; and the Rev. J. M. Weaver, of Plattsburg. The Rev. M. Wicker, of Champisin, was appointed Secretary. The Rev. Oren Gregg, of Mooers, and T. De Forris appeared as counsel for the Church and prosecution, and the Rev. Mr. Merrill was assisted by the Rev. J. D. White, of Essex, N. Y. To all of the charges and specifications Mr. Merrill plead guilty, except specifications 1, 3, and 6 under charge 3, which are denied; but he declared that he had not now the means to disprove them, or rebut such testimony on them as might be in the appointed as the committee on the case the such testimony on them as might be in the hands of the prosecution, and wished an exami-nation on these points waived until the next Annual Conference, at which time and place would meet them. Insamuch as he is already admitted enough to secure suspension, which was all the pen-this Court had power to inflict, counsel for the prosecution consented to waive examination on those points. The com-mittee found as their verdict that the accused had confessed all the charges except as above stated, and had offered to it his credentials as minister, and admitted that his confession de-manded his suspension from his ministerial functions and church relations. To give him opportunity of vindication from the specifications, the committee declared him sus-pended as such minister and member of the Church until the next session of the Troy Conference. o be held in Albany in April, 1863, This doubtless, is an end of the case, except the ultimate approval of the sentence by the Con-

Coroner's Inquest in Springfield. SPRINGFIELD, Mass., August 13.—The Coroner's ing woman who died in this city on Saturday night under suspicious circumstances, have re-turned a verdict that her death was produced by Dr. William H. White, of this city. Dr. White was arraigned to-day before the Police Court, and pleaded not guilty. He was ordered to give \$8000 ball, and, failing to procure it, was lodged in jail to await his examination on

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Clerk of the Faculty. Easton, Pa., July, 1867. PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY-OFFICE, No. 227 S. FCURTH Street. PHILADELPHIA, June 28, 1867.

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wash-stands, bath-room fittings, brackets, columns,
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fact, almost everything that can be made in marble,
stone, or iron. Absolutely weather-proof. Absorbs
no liquid, acid, soot, or other impurity.

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HOT-CAST PORCELAIN differs from Porcelain heretofore is use, being made from materials in a state of fusion (as glass is made), instead of being moulded cold, baked and subsequently enamelied. It is made with great rapidity, and is, upon being aunealed, immediately fit for the market. The cost of the materials is not more than of flint glass. The cost and manner of working are the same.

THE AMERICAN HOT CAST PORCELAIN COMPANY

Has been organized under the laws of the State of Pennsylvania, with a Capital Stock of 10,000 starca at \$100 per share, to manuscture Hot Cast Forcelain on a scale commensurate with its extensive applications.

Its extensive applications.

1900 shares of the Capital Stock of the Company are offered to the public at the par value of \$100 per share. The temporary works of the Company are in operation at Nos. 304s and 3047 CHEENUT Street. West Philadelphia, and the public are invited to call and examine for themselves. Every facility will be afforded to all who may desire to satisfy themselves as to the nature and capabilities of the material. Subscriptions to the Stock will be received at the works, and also at the office of the President, No. 223 DOCK Street, above Wainut. Philadelphia.

Examination will satisfy all judicious business men that the Capital Stock of the Company will be not only a very profitable, but a perfectly safe investment.

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