THE DAILY EVENING TELEGRAPH-PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1867.

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TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1867.

What Next Will He Do?

Mg. Jourson not only possesses a nature false in all its regard for justice, and a spirit at once despotic and ignorant, but he also boasts of a duplicity of no mean order. Not only has he violated his plighted word and made his whole administration a living contradiction to what he promised when out of office, but he also acts the part of the serpent or the dove with a subtilty which we did not expect from his coarse nature. The active agitation of the question of impeachment caused him to assume the saint and declare that if, after doing all he could to prevent the adoption of the Congressional plan of reconstruction. Congress was to adopt it, he would faithfully perform the part of the Executive, and see that the laws were carried into effect. The pledge was repeated again and again, until moderate Republicans were deceived, and Congress took a recess until July. During the recess the President . was on probation, and until the middle of June acted in a manner to allay all suspicion. On seeing the country lulled to sleep, and believing that there could be no quorum in Washington on July 5, he issued the Stanbery opinion, and commenced to show the cloven foot in seeking to evade the law. But the people were not asleep. The calls of the loyal press throughout the land, and the demands of the masses, sent a majority to Washington, and the Supplemental act was passed. But Congress would not be warned. With an optimism which exceeds that of the State Department, they still continued to trust the President; and, despite his threatening veto, adjourned until November. Then the mask was entirely cast aside. No more pretense of obeying the law. "Off with the heads of all loyal Generals" was the order, and to-day we are in the midst of the drama. To-day the Executive is violating the law. He has declared war to the knife, and we now call for the knife to the hilt. He has thrown down the gauntlet, and the Republican party has taken it up. The hatchet is now unburied, and either he or we must win. That such is the intention of Mr. Johnson we can have no longer a doubt. His declared organ, the Boston Post, authoritatively gannounces, as it withdraws the veil from the Presidential intentions, that "he has determined to be master of the situation; that he has exhausted every effort at harmony and conciliation, and is resolved to resist to the utmost. Mr. Johnson recently declared to a party of friends that, having exhausted every effort at conciliation, he should now unflinchingly enforce every constitutional power to save the country from impending ruin; that the simple issue was Constitutional Government or Military Despotism, and he had fully resolved upon the course he should adopt to fulfil the plain requirements of his office." And it assures us that "the President has taken the war path in earnest." Repeated as this assurance is by all the semi-official organs of the White House, is there any wonder that a spirit of anxiety is aroused among the people, and men doubt what next will be done by the madman in the Presidential chair? We cannot, ourselves, prophesy as to what may be the intention of Mr. Johnson. Never before has he acted so like an angry child. Never before has his vindictive course appeared so powerless, so aimless, yet so dangerous. What good does he get by removing Sheridan, or Sickles, or Pope ? What is accomplished by placing Canby, or Hancock, or Swayne as their successors ? These generals, even if they were inclined to do the Executive's bidding, could not, by reason of the interposition of the General of the armies. The course of reconstruction must go on in the same direction, even if it be retarded. It can only be delayed, not prevented. And yet, with petty spite, all the leading generals are removed and disgraced before the country, so far as Mr. Johnson can disgrace them; and all this, too, without a purpose. What can the President mean? What does he intend to attempt? What does he convey when he says he is "really on the war-path ?" We had thought he had been on it for years, but now it seems he is going further yet. Is a coup d'éat contemplated ? Speculation fails to reveal to us any definite object which the President is attempting to gain by his conduct during the past two weeks. The most plausible solution is that given by a Western exchange, which tells us that "Mr. Johnson's frame of mind for the past ten days is but a prolonged continuance of that state in which he took his oath as Vice-President." If this be not the true solution, it is certainly well calculated to explain the phenomena recently witnessed at the White House. The people wait with anxiety for further development. The movements of the principal actors are so erratic, that we cannot detect what form the kaleidescope will next assume, neither can we foresee what new extravagance will startle us from the Administration's policy. But we can anticipate nothing but evil.

tan War. For about the tenth time we are told that the Sublime Porte has issued a circular note informing the various European Powers of the termination of the war in Candia. Like the boy who oried "wolf" too often, we have

The Reported Termination of the Cre-

grown to doubt all the utterances of the Sultan, and are at a loss to-day to determine whether the war is really ended or not. Were it not that in the present despatch no claim is laid to a Turkish victory, we would not hesitate to proclaim it, like its numerous predecessors, a falsehood uttered for political purposes. But in this utterance we find that the peace announced is said to have been brought about by an offer of a general amnesty to all insurgents, and a promise of many and radical reforms. Still we do not place much reliance on the rumor, and rather impute it to a desire to allay agitation in America, in view of the resolution of Congress recently presented to the Sultan, than to a desire to state facts which have occurred in the gallant little island of Crete. We hope that the nformation is not correct. What is desired for Crete is freedom, not compromise, and did she but hold out in her courageous resistance a few weeks longer, independance must be hers.

An International System of Coinage. THE report of Mr. Samuel B. Ruggles, Commissioner from this country to the recent Diplomatic Monetary Convention of Paris, shows that, at that Convention,

"Delegates, duly accredited, were in attend-ance from twenty nations of Europe and America, embracing an aggregate population exceeding three hundred millions. The lead-ing features of the plan area willions. exceeding three hundred millions. The lead-ing features of the plan are:--"First-The money of the world to be exclu-sively gold; and silver (except for change, in small amounts) to be only an article of com-

merce.

merce. "Second—The 5 francs gold plece of France to be the monetary unit, with its multiples—re-quiring a reduction in weight of the United States dollar of nearly 3½ per cent, and of the British sovereign of nearly 1 per cent. "Third—The gold coins of the same denomi-nation, by whetever nation issued to be anti-

nation, by whatever nation issued, to be uni form in weight, diameter, and quality, and to be nine-tenths fine. "Fourth-To be decimally divided, "Fifth-To be legal tender in all the nations."

It is to be hoped that this great measure of international reform will at once be acceded to by Congress. The progress of civilization and the triumphs of science and art are binding all nations in closer bonds of sympathy and interest. Nothing would contribute more to this unification of feeling than the adoption of a uniform system of coinage by the leading nations of the world. A uniform system of weights and measures would follow next: and perhaps, in some distant age, a uniform language.

SAINT two-cent Vallandigham avows his anxiety to do a little "hanging," if he and his co-conspirators can succeed in bringing on a revolution. If justice had been done to this scoundrel during the war, he would have erperienced a little hanging.

THE OUEEN'S SPEECH .- In an extra of the London Post, dated 3 P. M., August 21, we find the speech of the Queen on proroguing Parliament. We make a few extracts:-

"The communications which I have made to the reigning monarch of Abyssinia, with a view to obtain the release of the British subjects whom he detains in his dominions, have, I whom he detains in his dominions, have, I regret to say, thus far proved ineffectual. I have therefore found it necessary to address to him a peremptory demand for their immediate liberation, and to take measures for supporting

"morns .- It is known that the Rev. Newman Hall, of Surrey Chapel, who was such a just and nseful friend of our country all through the Re bellion, is about to visit this country, where he will not fail to receive a cordial greeting. A crowded meeting was held August 12, at his chapel, to take leave of the pastor. Mr. Hall, in his address, said that the pain of leaving home and friends and his public work for so long, and to go so far, would have prevailed over motives of mere pleasure; but in addition to the natural wish to see that great country and its noble people, he had public and ministerial motives-he hoped to aid in cementing that friendship between the two countries on which the cause of freedom and civilization so much depended. He also wished to avail himself of the special opportunities which were presented in his case for preaching the Gospel. He adverted to the course of lectures and meetings at Surrey Chapel and elsewhere during the American struggle, and to the part he and others had taken in the cause of union and emancipation. It was man ter for congratulation that no one sentiment had been uttered during the struggle which was not verified by the result. The North had triumphed. They had not attacked Europe. Their army had been peacefully disbanded. Th proclamation had not been a dead letter. Slavery had been entirely abolished. There had been no vengeance. Not one person had been put to death for rebellion. America was united and free. The part he had taken in promoting a sound public opinion on the subject had been estimated in America far more than it descrved, . But the publicity given in that country to addresses delivered in Surrey Chapel, had made the name of its minister so known that multitudes would desire to hear him when he preached the Gospel. This was his chief motive in this journey.

PARTING OF BRY, NEWMAN HALL AND HIS

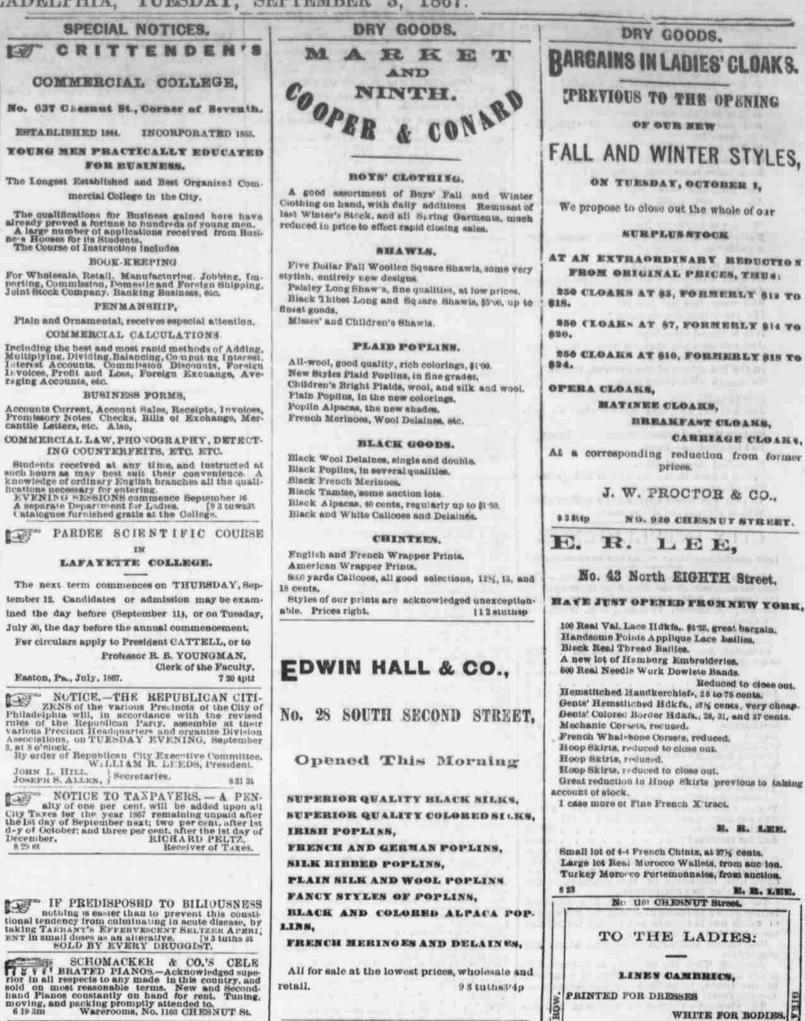
DR. BELLOWS ON THE GERMANS.-Bev. Dr. Bellows writes from Germany to the Liberal Christian:-"No class of persons in Germany has touched me so much as the class just above the peasants and just below the proprietorsthe lowest stratum of the middle class. Serious, modest, intelligent, humble, industrious, selfrespectful, there is, especially among the women, a certain promise of spiritual life, an unworldliness guaranteed by their inability to participate in the pleasures of those above them. and their distaste for the habits of those below them, which seems to say that from them is likely to spring a new generation of souls, unspoiled by empty metaphysical subtleties, and uncorrupted by worldliness."

THE VERMONT ELECTION .- The election for State officers in Vermont takes place to-day. The Democratic nominations are-For Governor. John L. Edwards; for Lieutenant Governor, Waldo Brigham; for Treasurer, James H. Williams. The Republican nominations are: For Governor, John B. Page; for Lieutenant Governor. Stephen Thomas; for Treasurer, John A. Page. Very little interest is felt in the result, as the State is overwhelmingly Republican.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING,-JOY 0° COE & CO., Agen s for the "TELEGRAPH" and Newspaper Press of the whole country, have RE-MOVED from FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets to No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, second door above WALNUT. OFFICES:-No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia; TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York. 73034p

SURANCE COMPANY.-At the Annual



THE rumor of Cabinet removals has subsided, and we shall probably hear no more of it just now. As soon as Congress assembles Secretary Stanton will be restored to the War office, from which he has been temporarily suspended.

that demand should it ultimately be found ssary to resort to force "The treasonable conspiracy in Ireland, to which I have before called your attention, broke

out in the early part of the present year in a futile attempt at insurrection. That it was sup-pressed almost without bloodshed is due no nore to the disciplined valor of my troops and to the admirable conduct of the police, than to the general loyalty of the population and the absence of any token of sympathy with the in-surgents on the part of any considerable por-tion of my subjects. I rejolee that the su-premacy of the law was vindicated without imposing on me the painful necessity of sacri-ficient a single life.

"I have concluded a postal convention with the United States of America, whereby the rate of postage between the two countries will be diminished by one-half, and further arrange-ments are in progress for increasing the inter-course between this country and the continent of Sonth America

of South America. "The act for the union of the British North American Provinces is the final accomplish-ment of a scheme long contemplated, whereby ment of a scheme long contemplated, whereby those colonies, now combined in one dominion, may be expected not only to gain additional strength for the purpose of defense against external aggression, but may be united among themselves by fresh ties of miuthal interest, and attached to the molher country by the only bonds which can effectually secure such important dependencies—those of loyalty to the Crown and attachment to the British Con-stitution. stitution.

stitution. "I have had great satisfaction in giving my assent to a bill for amending the representa-tion of the people in Parliament. I carnestly trust that the extensive and liberal measure which you have passed may effect a durable settlement of a question which has long en-gaged public attention, and that the large num-ber of my subjects who will be for the first time admitted to the exercise of the checking tranadmitted to the exercise of the elective fran-chise may, in the discharge of the duties thereby devolved upon them, prove themselves worthy of the confidence which Parliament has reposed in them."

MEDAL FOR DR. HAYES .- The Victoria Medal awarded by the Royal Geographical Society of England to Dr. I. I. Hayes (one of the three Americans, the others being the late Dr. Kane and the late Professor Bache, who have received that testimonial), for having reached a more northern point of Arctic land than ever, was attained by any previous explorer, is of solid gold, more than two inches in diameter, the emblem- and inscriptions stamped in relief with exquisite clearness, and as a whole very beautiful for the simplicity and significance of the admirably executed design. Sir Roderick Murchison, in transmitting the medal through United States Minister Adams, took occasion to express strong complimentary terms his sense of the value of Dr. Hayes' enterprise and expedition. The medal has been deposited in Boston for a short time with Messrs, Ticknor & Fields.

NUMBER OF JEWS IN THE WOBLD. - According to recent statistics, the total number of Jews in the world is 7,000,000, 3,500,000 of whom live in Europe. In Russia the Jewish population is 1,220,000; in Austria, 853,000; in Prussia, 284,000; and in Germany, 192,000. At Frankfort-on-the Main every sixteenth inhabitant is a Jew, and in the whole of Prussia every seventy-third. There are fewer Jews in Saxony seventy-third. There are fewer Jews in Saxony than in any other part of Germany. In Sweden and Norway the proportion of Jews to the rest of the inhabitants is about one to 6000. In France, England, and Beizium, where the Jews are under no disabilities, they are less numerous than in countries where they have not yet been placed on an equality with the believers in other

Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, held on MONDAY, the 2d of September, 1867, the followng gentiemen were duly elected Directors for the nsuing year, viz.:--Daniel Smith. Jr., | John Devereux,

Daniel Smith, Jr., Alexander Benson, Isaac Hazleburst, Thomas Bobins, And at a meeting of the Directors on the same day. DANIEL SMITH, Jr., Esq., was unanimously re-alocteo President.

93 12t WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary.

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSU-RANCE COMPANY.

RANCE COMPANY. SEPTEMBER 2, 1867. The Directors have this day declared a dividend of SEVEN DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS per share on the stock of the Company for the last six months, which will be paid to the stockholders or their legal representatives, after the 12th instant. 9210t WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary.

WEIGAND'S PATENT STEAM GENE-C. RATOR .- This is the most simple, safe, and economical apparatus known for making steam. It

is less expensive, both in first cost and use, and its advantages are such that it must supersede every other boller. IT CANNOT POSSIBLY BE EX-PLODED; will not incrust; can be increased to any capacity by the additions of section; can be separated into sections for convenient transportation: generates steam fast and dry; economizes in space, weight, and tuel; costs less for brick work and setting up; is less liable to get out of order, and can be anywhere repaired; and can be manufactured and sold thirty per cent less than any other boiler now in use. Engineers, machinists, and capitalists are invited to ex-amine one of these Bollers now in operation at Henderson's Mill, Coates street, west of Twenty-first. A. Company to manufacture this Boller is being organ ized, and one thousand shares of stock in all ar offered for sale at \$50 a share, of which two-thirds has been subscribed. It will be shown to those interested, that a large profit is already being realized in the

manufacture. A model of the Boller can be seen at the office of SAMUEL WORK, Northeast cor. THIRD and DOCK Streets, where subscriptions for ishares in the Com-825tf4p pany will be received. MEDICAL BOARD FOR THE EXAMI-MEDICAL BOARD FOR THE EXAMI-nation of Candidates for Admission into the Navy as Assistant Surgeons.-A Board of Medical Officers is now in section at the Naval Asylum. Philadelphia, for the examination of candidates for admission into the Medical Corps of the Navy. Gentieman desirous of appearing before the Board must make application to the Honorable Secre-tary of the Navy, or to the undersigned, stating resi-dence, place and date of birth. Applications to be accompanied by respectable testimonials of moral character. To expense is allowed by the Government to can-didates attending the secsion of the Board, as a suc-cessful examination is a legal prerequisite for appoint-ment in the Navy. The many vacancies existing in the Medical Corps Insure immediate appeintments to successful can-didates. D. J. HOEWITZ, Chief of Burean, Ducan of Medicine and Surgery. Navy Department.

Gidates, P. J. HORWITZ, Chief of Burean, Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, Navy Department August 10, 1867. 8 20 tufist

OFFICE OF THE FRANKFORD AND

OFFICE OF THE FRANKFORD AND PHILADELPHIA PASSENGER RALL-WAY COMPANY, NO, 2015 FRANKFORD Road. All persons who are subscribers to or holders of the Capital Stock of this Company, and who have not yet paid the tenth instalment of Five Dollars per share increon, are hereby notified that the said tenth in-stalment has been called in, and that they are re-quired to pay the same at the above office on the 10th cay of Septemuc, 1807. By order of the Board. Size 122 HOLLOWAYS PILLS AND OUT

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINT-MENT-ASTHMA.-Though this disease has befiled the skill, and been probounced by eminent medical men as irremediable, the numerous certifi-cates daily received by Dr. HOLLOWAY are a direct refutation to such ill-founded and fallacious conclu-sions. Coughs, colds, and asthma, lo all iter ramifica-tions of bronchial affections, diseases of the chest, inrost, etc., have been cured in their worst stages by these expectorant and laxative remedies. Sold by all druggists. 9 5 tothast

I certify that the First Gold Medal for American Pianos has been unanimonaly awarded to Mesars, Steinway by the Jury of the International Exposition. First on the list in Class X. MELINET, President of the International Jury Members of the International Jury. Georges Kastner, Ed. Hanslick, Ambroise Thomas, F. A. Gevaert, J. Schledmayer FOR SALE ONLY BY BLASIUS BROS ..

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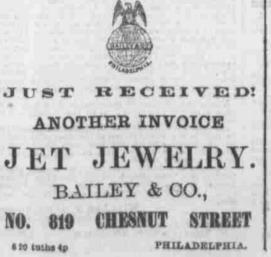
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