SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS FOW CURRENT TOPICS COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TRLEGRAPH.

Grimes on Protection.

From the N. Y. Tribune. The Hon. James W. Grimes, United States Senator from Iowa, has written a letter touching the tariff question, which we published a few days since.

He says truly that "the Republican party has never taken any position on the subject of a tariff." That is not quite correct, as he will see by consulting the Chicago Platform of 1860. But we quite agree with him on the main point, that the Republican party was founded on other issues and contemplates other ends than those of protection or free trade. And we will unite with him in maintaining the right of every Republican to be a protectionist or free trader, as he shall see fit. No man is the less a Republican for any opinion he may cherish on questions of politi-

cal economy. But Mr. Grimes seems to us uncandid in his treatment of the Tariff question. He may or may not be right in his assertion that fourfifths of the Republicans of Iowa think as he does on this question; if he is right, he has the less excuse for treating the matter unfairly. And when he asserts that the end "avowed y sought by the advocates of the tariff bill of last winter" was "to destroy the revenue from imports," he says what is not true. We regret the necessity of saying this; but justice must take precedence of courtesy. We do not doubt that the Senator can cite some isolated expression that seems to countenance his assertion; but we appeal to the general tenor of the tariff speeches in Congress, as officially reported in the Globe, as demonstrating the inaccuracy of the Senator's asser-

More than forty years ago, when a boy in Vermont, we heard the chief land-owner of our section declare that, if the protective policy were adopted, it would destroy the revenue from imports and compel the imposition of a Federal laud tax: then, he said, he should sell out his real estate and return to Boston to spend the remainder of his days. He read the Boston papers-then all for free trade-and he really believed that a protective tariff would have the effect he asserted. The Evening Post reiterated the like wild assertions in 1828, and again in 1842, as we have repeatedly quoted. Then "the Black tariff' was to destroy our foreign commerce and dry up our revenue from imports. Experience proved these doleful prophecies utterly mistaken. Our revenue from imports was increased by protection, just as it has been large beyond precedent for the last three years, under a tariff which Mr. Grimes pronounces "the highest ever known in a civilized country.

That the present tariff is high on many articles is true; but Mr. Grimes keeps out of sight the facts that we have an excise on raw cotton, and another on every description of home-made textile fabrics; and thus tax upon tax is piled upon our home manufactures. while our inflated circulating medium increases the cost of home production in every particular, and taxes on property, production, and income hunt the American producer through every stage of his effort, Governor Grimes, we submit, deals unfairly with the matter in suppressing these vital facts.

We quite agree with the Senator that the business first in order and in importance is Reconstruction. We trust that is to be taken in hand with firm resolve to complete it this winter, if Johnson and his backers do not prevent. But it is not possible to repress either discussion or action on the tariff question; and Governor Grimes, seeing that he differs with the great majority of Republicans in Congress and out of it, ought to treat that majority and their views with fairness, if not with respect. He has changed, they have not, since the good old days when we stood together for Harry Clay and protection to home industry; and a decent regard for the principles which he maintained through the better part of his life should have prevented his writing his late letter.

Pennsylvania. From the N. Y. Tribune.

There is no great excitement in Pennsylvania in political matters, and the canvass proceeds in a very quiet way. There being meither President, Governor, nor Congressman to vote for, we cannot expect a very full poll. The highest officer to be chosen is a Judge of the Supreme Court, for which place the Republicans name Judge Henry W. Williams of Pittsburg, and the Democrats put forth Judge George Sharswood of Philadelphia. The whole vote of the State last year, when Governor Geary was elected, was 597,370; but the year before, on Auditor-General, it was only 454, 203-a difference of 143,107. The coming vote will probably reach considerably over 500,000, though it will doubtless fall far short of that in 1866. There is a Congressman to elect in the Twelfth District, in place of the Hon. Charles Denison (Dem.), deceased, who served in the last two Congresses, and was again chosen by a small majority. For this vacancy the Democrats have nominated ex-Chief Justice Woodward, who held the draft to be unconstitutional, and wished that the line between the Northern and Southern States could be drawn along the Delaware river, so that he might become a citizen of the Confederacy. At the last elec-

eans ought to carry the District by a hand Ordinarily, it would be a matter of small consequence whether a Republican or a Demo-erat should be chosen to the bench of the Supreme Court, but in the present instance the case is vitally important. Judge Sharswood is the standard-bearer of a principle, and that principle inspires the foes of speedy and just reconstruction. His triumph would be that of the party which opposed the war, and has since labored to pervert its natural results.

His election would be a Copperhead victory.

Judge Williams, the Republican candidate,

tion the Democratic majority in this District

(Luzurne and Susquehanna counties) was but

515, and Mr. Ketchum, the Union candidate.

gave notice that he should contest the seat

With Mr. Woodward in the field, the Republi-

is an able, upright, loyal man, descended from Connecticut family, educated at Amherst legal acquirements and natural ability. The only charge thus far brought against him by the opposition is that he is a Connecticut Yan kee; but that absurdity lost its point when the Nutmer State elected English for Governorit is Democratic territory now, and an excellent State to migrate from,

Until their unexpected success in California, the Democrats had no hope of carrying Pennsylvania; but since that event they have mus they Your top live and the control to the control of the Control o

tered coursge and are growing quite confident. It is certain that they will poll a heavy vote, and we warn our friends to prepare for a hard fight. They can win by twenty thousand majority if they do their duty; but to do this—in fact, to win at all—the vote must be got out. So far the canvass has been tame. Let our friends take pattern by Ohio, and wake up the sluggards. The gain of Pennsylvania would give the Democracy substantial cause for hope in the next Presidential contest; and should it be carried with a half-disguised repudiator at the head of the successful ticket, the damage to the public credit would be deplorable. There are not quite three weeks of working time left, but a great deal may be done in that period. While we have no fears of the result, we repeat the suggestion that it will require hard work and constant vigilance to secure the victory which is clearly our due.

The President and Congress Disgracing the Country-Necessity for a New Constitutional Party.

rom the N. Y. Herald. He who is always under the influence of unreasonable prejudices and bad temper, who suffers his conduct to be guided by whimsical likes and dislikes, rather than by his judgment, and who at all times is ready to engage in the undignified strife of epithets, to contend in vile phrases and exhaust the vocabulary of personal abuse-such a man will scarcely retain the respect of his associates in any grade of life, and will be peculiarly fortunate if he is not sooner or later ruled out of all company that has any lingering sense of what is decent. As it is with individuals and in ordinary social intercourse, so it is with men and bodies of men in higher relations. Between the President on one hand and Congress on the other there has raged too long already an unseemly, undignified, altogether disgraceful contention, that is only different from the ill-natured quarreis of common life in being worse, since in the one case the parties to a vile dispute could only degrade themselves, while here the country also must take a portion of the opprobrium the very national name must be dragged in the mire. At least, unless the people of the country shall show that they are outraged by the spectacle, shall protest against the disgraceful conduct of President and Congress together as manifested in this pitiful quarrel, and shall indicate unmistakably the disposition to rule such parties out of the nation's councils, this war of President and party must stand as the characteristic conduct of our higher political life and as the nation's dis-

An undue license of speech was indulged on the floor of Congress in referring to Mr. Johnson's course in the attempted reconstruction of the Southern States; and the peculiarly violent and virulent radical leaders assailed not only the acts, but the motives of the President, in terms more fitting a bar-room brawl than a Congressional discussion. This was an unworthy departure from the dignity of parliamentary usage. Words thus spoken annoyed and irritated the President, and he so far forgot the decorum of his high position as to exhibit himself to the country writhing under the smart of that irritation. His vindictive speech in reply will be memorable in our history as the first speech by which a President of the United States ever deliberately showed that he had no conception of the proprieties of his office. Congressmen in both houses showed but too great readiness to descend with the President to the lowest level disputation can take, as if moved by the instinct that teaches the ear to heal his wounds with his tongue. So from one point af degradation to another the miserable quarrel went, and all the factions developed their games from one side to the other of this difference. The impudence and the atrocious principles of the radicals, who concealed their minority in Congress under the noise of this dispute, had full scope. By this dispute the Republican majority, that was conservative and inclined to mild measures, was driven to accept the measures of the radicals for fear of seeming to side with the President in what was made to appear his quarrel with the whole party. Even the next to idiotic Copperheads, who thought, with a Machiavellian fancy, that by voting with the radicals, and helping to carry their extreme measures, they might frighten the country, even they fell in to be the mere tools of those who started the fight, and the political sentiment and tone of that quarrel affects the way in which politics are discussed ever since. The latest speech of the Vice-President of the United States outdoes the most violent of the President's own distribes: and not long since the same distinguished politician deliberately proposed the overturning of the old established order of society.

Must we go on thus from bad to worse, and follow to its last result the direction given to political events by the disgraceful quarrel of he President and the factions? Is there no stopping place short of absolute national degra-There is but one way to effect a change. The moderate and sensible people, the respectable masses of the Republican party -that vast indefinite body of thinking men that form the nation and cannot become the tools of the factions-these must come out, boldly, openly, and distinctly, and declare against the radical faction, the so-called conservative faction, the Copperhead faction, and the President with the rest. They must throw over all the parties to this quarrel that have disgraced the nation and turned public attention aside from the great important issues of the hour. They must form a new party around new men, or around men not committed to the perpetuation of disgraceful strife. They must take up the men of the war, the men whom the factions in this quarrel have driven to the four winds. Let the people now vote in the coming elections against the radical tickets everywhere, and pile up in Pennsylvania and New York a great majority that shall tell in no equivocal way that they have opened their eyes to the nation's danger. And upon the strength of such majorities, upon the confidence they will give to the people in their own power, the masses may rally round some one of the country's great feaders—around Grant, Sheridan, Sickles, or McClellan -and form a party that will demolish all radical or other opposition to the people's will.

The Crops and the Business Prospects. From Die N. Y. Times. During the past fortnight we have received a larger number than usual of unfavorable reports regarding the crops, especially from the West and South. There has been a drouth in Kentucky and Ohlo which is said to have injured the corn and delayed the preparation of the ground for next year's planting. But the reports on this subject were probably exaggerated with the design of causing a rise in the price of pork, and of inducing shipments of cattle to the East. From Illinois we have recent rumors regarding a short corn erop. One estimate makes it little, if any, over one-third of the average. Another says that the average yield of wheat in the older settled portions of Wisconsin and Northern Illinois will not be over twelve bushels an

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acre. In connection with these discouraging | reports, a statement has been published showing a falling off in receipts of flour, wheat corn, cats, barley, and rye at five of the chie shipping ports on the lakes. This decrease from Jan. 1 to Sept. 1, as compared with the same time in 1865, amounted to about twelve millions of bushels. But the total receipts were only a trifle less than in 1865.

Turning to the South, we find a larger number of complaints. The recent rains along the Atlantic seaboard have caused much grum-It is said that the rains for weeks past in the lower portions of South Carolina have been almost unprecedented for volume of water and destructive capacity. During the second week in September large quantities of rain fell along the whole coast from North Caroli a to Florida, and west to Augusta. At Charleston it was estimated that the cotton crop would be reduced one third, and that the rice crop would be almost ruined in some sections by freshets. Later reports partially confirm these gloomy anticipations. The receipts of cotton at the Atlanports show a falling off, and the stock on hand at shipping places is lower than at the same time last year.

The reports from the Mississippi Valley have recently been of the same unfavorable character. The cotton crop in Mississippi, Arkansas, and Tennessee is said to have suffered from the worm. Then the yellow fever along the Lower Mississippi and on the Gulf had retarded the movement of the crop to market. Then it was reported that equinoctial weather had appeared unusually early in Louisiana, and it was feared that between the worm and the coming frost there would be a considerable loss of cotton. From Texas the latest despatches say that the corn crop will be large, and in some sections enormous. But the cotton crop of the State is expected not to realize over one-third, and it is thought that there will not be over fifty or sixty thousand bales for shipment from the Gulf.

The tone of most of these despatches might lead the public to suspect that they were set afloat by the stockjobbers and speculators. Accepting a portion of them from the South and West as correct, it should not be forgotten that the breadth of land planted this year is much larger than last, and that over the greater portion of the country the weather has been favorable for the farmers. The cotton crop, however much injured it may have been in some localities, now promises to be very nearly as large as last year, though, perhaps, we may not have so much for export. The decrease this year, estimated variously at from 180,000 to 500,000 bales, is not likely to affect very seriously the markets of the world. To make up for this deficiency our cereal crops are, in the aggregate, much larger than usual, and they probably more than cover our anticipated losses on cotton, sugar, tobacco, and rice. In the South the wheat and corn crops are much more abundant than ever before. The total value of all the Southern products this year is estimated at \$400,000,000, of which the negroes will receive about one-

The remainder will help to restore the white people of that section to something like their former comfort. Cap'tal is becoming more abundant there. Cities like Atlanta are being rayidly rebuilt. Factories and railroads are sharing in the returning prosperity, and it is believed even by those who oppose reconstruction on the present plan, that within a few years the crops of the South will be worth

\$1,000,000,000, In regard to the country generally, it may be said that we are not running in debt so fast this year as last. Our imports are less, though the large amounts withdrawn from bonded warehouses show that our trade is relatively better than last year. Between the 1st of January and the 1st instant, our exports have been about twenty-five millions of dollars less in value than during the same time in 1866, and our imports have been, during the same period, about thirty millions in gold less. But while the whole volume of our foreign trade has decreased since January last, as compared with 1866, about forty-three millions, there has been an increase of about seven millions in the value of foreign goods thrown upon our markets. Hence there is no good reason for any complaint about trade generally being dull. It is, on the whole, much better than at this time last year; and the certain prospect of more than our usual supply of breadstuffs and raw products raised by our own industry, gives good reason to hope for brisker trade and better times.

Russia and Turkey.

From the N. Y. Tribune. The important cable despatch to the Tribune of September 9, announcing that the Russian Government had requested of Turkey the immediate cession of Crete to Greece, and that Christians should be put upon terms of absolute equality with Mussulmen, is confirmed by the letter we printed recently from our correspondent in Constantinople. The Russian Ambassador, General Ignatief, presented to the Sultan a plan of reform based upon these measures, which proposes a complete revolution of the Turkish Covernment. General Ignatief requested that an answer should be iven within ten days, and stated that if furkey refused to comply with the terms, the Czar would not be responsible for the consequences. Our correspondent probably does not exaggerate when he says that nothing as important has happened since the Crimean war, and that it is evidently a preparation for a new struggle. For even if no formal demand has been made by Russia, her purpose is clear. It is interference and aggres-

Russia has long been the natural enemy of Turkey. For more than a century she has persistently sought to extend her territory on the Mediterranean, and reasons more profound than those of ambition have made it impossible for the other powers to establish permanent peace between the two countries. The population of Turkey is an aggregation of races. her 28,000,000 less than one-half are the Osmanlis-the real Turks-the rest are Greeks, Armenians, Bulgarians, Arabs, etc. The religion of Mohammed virtually controls millions who do not believe in it, and an Asiatic rule is imposed upon whole provinces and peoples who essentially belong to Europe. Russia has found in this unnatural system of government-directly opposed to the progressive idea that nationalities should be based upon unity of race-cause as well as pretext for interference. The Christian races of European Turkey have in this century insisted upon independence. Greece achieved it, and in 1866 Roumania, with nearly 4,000,000 inhabitants, successfully rebelled, while Crete is still fighting. These dissatisfied races have always looked to Russia as their ally, and Russia has rarely failed to respond to their appeal, always with protest, often with war. The Crimean war began when the Czar Nicholas declared his right to protect the Christians in Turkey, and that right has never been yielded by Russia, and is again asserted. It is clear that the opposition of the two nations is the inevitable result of

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the necessity of Russia to acquire Mediterranean territory, and of the radical disorganization of European Turkey. In the long struggle which may be said to have begun when Potemkin won the Crimea, Turkey has not been the real foe of Russia. The ambition of the Crars was baffled by England and France; Western Europe perpetuated the servitude of the Christian races to the Turk. In 1841 the great powers guaranteed the integrity of the Turkish Empire, and the ruins of Sebastopol are monuments of the stubbornness with which they have met the onward

march of Russia. In this new menace Russia has wisely chosen her time. The range of the needle gan is further than the hills of Sadowa, and its havon was not confined to the Austrian ranks Prussia is revolutionizing European boundaries; the old balance of power is gone. Another Turkish war now chiefly depends upon the relations of France and Prussia. War in Western Europe means war in Eastern Eu rope. Peace in France-a permanent peace not the present truce, which a few months may end-is security for Turkey. Far more than any mind can even dimly foresee depends upon the attitude Prussia chooses to assume, and the future of Turkey is probably first among the great questions her action will

The Constitution of the United States.

From the N. Y. Evening Express. This instrument was done in convention, and signed by George Washington, President of that body, on the 17th day of September, in the year of our Lord 1787. Tuesday was the 80th anniversary of that great transaction. That Constitution constituted not a confederation of geveral States, not a league between States, but a government for the whole people of the United States, made by the people. It

reads, "We the people do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America." It ordained a government of limited powers: the exercise of the powers granted through a period of eighty years has made us what we are—a nation second to no other in the world in power, enterprise, and intelligence. Are not the people of the United States bound, by every consideration of duty and patriotism, to cherish this Constitution, and defend it against all violations ? Has it been There can be no more dangerous violated? violations of the Constitution, than when the agents of the people in any department of the lovernment exercise powers not granted to them-this constitutes usurpation. We endeavored to show on Thursday last that the Congress of the United States-the legislative department—had been guilty of usurpation. The argument to prove this averment is very brief; it has not been answered, and it shall be kept before the public until it receives an answer. Congress has no powers except those granted in the Constitution-the powers vested in that body, says the Constitution, are those herein granted. It follows, therefore, that the exercise by that body of powers not granted, is usurpation. What is the admitted state of facts? The leading member of the House of Representatives says:- "Some of the members of the Senate seemed to doubt their powers under the Constitution, which they had just repudiated, and wholly outside of which all agreed that we were acting, else our whole work of reconstruction was usurpation." The editor of the New York Times, in that paper of Tuesday, says:—"So much of the strong effort of the last six years—military and civil-has been done outside of the letter of the Constitution, that it is vain labor to appeal to any absolute constitutional guide, however earnestly moderate and conservative men may desire to make such an

we are here plainly told that it is in vain to appeal to any constitutional guide. Indeed! has it come to this? Have we no Government with defined powers? May Congress do what it pleases without any reference to the fundamental law? Can this be so? We do not be lieve it, and we shall appeal to a constitutional guide over and over again, until we are heard, and the public come to the rescue of their own Constitution. Let us see how this doctrine of a repudiated Constitution will work-what will be its practical operation upon the business of the country. If the Constitution can be repudiated by imposing military governments upon the people of the State lately in rebellion, its charm will be dispelled -the reverence of the people for this fundamental law will be lost, and it will be less difficult to violate it in other requirements. For instance, the Constitution strongly maintains the sacredness of contracts. Now it is well known, and comes to be sorely felt, that the Government has incurred an enormous public debt. Good faith, national honor, require that this debt should be paid. The morality which pervades every line of the Constitution requires the same thing. All can see that the time is not far distant when the payment of this debt will become very inconvenient for the people. Can anybody doubt that a repudiating party will arise, when just such demagogues as now rule in Congress will seek to sweep away all the obligations of justice and honor, now embalmed in the Constitution ? If it is in vain now that moderate and considerate men appeal to the Constitution, what will it be then, after the people have been taught not only to repudiate, but to despise this instrument?

Let us, fellow-citizens, cling to the Constitution-the people have been taught through a long series of years to love and venerate it. Nothing can be more dangerous than to impair this popular respect and veneration.

THE PUBLIC SITUATION.

From the N. Y. Independent. A thoughtful friend of ours, whose present a thoughtful friend of burs, whose present stand-point for observing public affairs is the green slope and tranquil air of a country hill-sioe, writes to us:—"I beg of you, my dear sir, to use your pen briskly at the present critical juncture, for the purpose of making the nation ready for an inevitable coming event—and that

we beg to inform our friend that the nation was long ago, and is now, abundantly ready for the imprachment of the President. The people the impeachment of the President. The people are waiting for it anx'ously-nay, with an almost impatient arxiety. In the Republican party, not only the radical wing, but a large part of the conservative, are at fast imited in demanding the removal of the only remaining himdrance to reconstruction; and that is, the President. A few far-signted public men, such, for instance, as Wendell Phillips, Charles Summer, Thaddeus Stevens, and General Butler, have been, for many months past, arging impeachment. Such men are the coulter of the plough; they break ground just a little ahoa! of the general furrow. Find where these men stand to-day, and you have found where the rest of the party will stand to-morrow. And, as these men long ago demanded impeachment, alread observers might have then predicted that, about the present time, the rest of the that, about the present time, the rest of the party would, with general voice, he ready to party would, with general voice, he ready to reache the demand. Accordingly, even the bost of less prophetic statesmen are now reading the signs of the times. The Springfield Republican—a journal which speaks as accurately as any other the conservative, as distinguished from the radical, purpose of the Republican jury—avst—lif Congress were now—in seasion, there can be stitle doubt that the House world and articles of impeachment against the

They also demadd guns, same only pours of interiors was the restored of and negro squality. These obtains ours con. I and prompte. The Committee will restored to order, The debt had spread from a minimal was negro increased to order. The debt had spread from a minimal was negro to a minimal to a minimal or a minimal order.

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well acquainted with fresh political facts as any other Republican politician—has just publici said:—"The great mass of the Republican part believe that the President will be impeached and that he deserves impeachment." The New ork Tribune, which, until lately, lent its pow eriul influence decidedly against impeachment, is now among its strongest advocates. Stern duties are the tests of heroic men.

ne of the sternest duties ever laid upon Ameri can statesmen has been, and still is, the imreachment of Andrew Johnson. But, notwith anding the patent fact that the public wel fare has imperatively demanded this measure many eminent Rehublicans have hitherto op posed and deleated it because they have seen n it some risk to the fortunes of some favority Presidential candidate. But in all such paltry it a one against impeachment we can see, not a pardonable expediency, but an unpardonable cowardice. If Mr. Johnson deserves impeachment, he deserves it irrespective of the question as to which of a dozen or twenty candidates is to be the lorgingale winner of the next didates is to be the fortunate winner of the next Presidency. If any political event in the future may be regarded as sure, it is that the Republican party is to carry the next. Presidential elec-tion. The impeachment or non-impeachment of Mr. Johnson will not alter this inevitable fact. Is it not, therefore, a mockery of states-manship to allow so grave a question as the impeachment of the President to turn on the minor and almost private question of the political promotion of some one member of the Republican party over another of equal fitness and

opportunities? If it could be now thoroughly understood (as it ought to be) that the Republican party means to omit from the list of Presidential candidates next summer all its senators, governors, and generals who are now opposing the impeach ent of the President, all such opposition instantly cease, and the President would be

speedily put out of the way.

Meanwhile, we have heard a suggestion male that the racical Governors should assemble (as once during the war) for a consultation on public affairs, with a view to arrest the course of Mr. Johnson on his road to ruin. An able concespondent, well versed in public matters, has written us an energetic note, giving the reasons for such a convention. As he speaks the voice of many advisers, we ask our readers to look at his appeal.

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 12.—To the Editor of the Inde-pendent:—War is imminent. You know it. All clear-sighted men know it. Capitalists realize it. Gold feels it, and jumps to 145% in your city. The piess has counded the alarm. Everybody is anxious, save Copperhends and Rebels, who have their "cali-ing and election sure" in Andrew Johnson. The Rebels understand that war it coming, and that the President is "their man" to facilitate its rapid con-summation. Summation.

But how can the President be checked? How can the loyal masses confront him? How can the people s y to Andrew Johnson. Tous far shall thougo, but no surther? How can they demoustrate to him that

the prople rule?

The people have a representative body in the Government—Congress. But Congress is dispersed. It cannot assemble until November 21st, unless called cannot assemble until November 21st, unless called by the President, It cannot meet earlier, for the success of Mr. Johnson's plans depends upon the continued absence from Washington of the people's representatives. But have the people no other servants? Tea. They have State legislatures. Through them they can speak, and more—act. Hence I age upon you, as a controlling power over public sentiment, to think of the proposition that has been made in the West calling for a convention of the loyal Governors.

in the West calling for a convention of the loyal Governors.

I heartily sympathize with the call. The Governors can auminon their Legislatures together in ex. aordinary session. These state legislaturs will be tresh from the neople. They will be the month-pieces of the people, and as such can instruct the Governors to call a convenit n. The Governors then, backed by their Legislatures, representing the loyal masses, can with power and right declare to the President that they will prevent him by force. If necessary, from bringing on a war.

General Grant, although I regard him as only a mere "protest," in he a position to help save the connergy. If he finds that the people are thoroughly organ a zed, though their State Governors, who can command a million beyoners, he will be more inclined to disobey the President's milliary orders than if those hayoners lay in state arsenals unrepresented.

Something must be done at once. Johnson means revolution. Revolution can be met only by another. Is the assumption of supreme control of national affairs by the Government revolution? If it is, it is the tenst objectionable of any scheme, as I see it, that can be devised. It may yet be necessary, before November, to imprison Mr. Andrew Johnson, to save us ir, in war, or prevent the surrender of Washington to the Maryland Rebels. Who can do it? General Grant. By whose orders? The people's, transmitted through their State Governors.

This striking letter is not from the pen of an

This striking letter is not from the pen of an

alarmist, but from a philosophic observer of public events. We do not share the apprehenstons of our esteemed correspondent that "war is immenent;" neither do we believe that Andrew Johnson is Oliver Cromwell. We simply believe that Mr. Johnson will act as wickelly as his evil heart and his large opportunities will permit. That he is inherently the worst public man known to American history is our solemn conviction. That he would destroy the inerty of his country, if he could successfully accompile such a crime, is evident to all the world. but he cannot ruin, he can simply disgrace, the republic. And yet, in saying this, let us not, in degree, underestimate the public peril. Better prepare for the worst possible contin-gency. Certainly we heartily sympathize with gency. Certainly we heartly sympathize with the idea of a convention of loyal Governors, such a convention, if fall of pluck, might render the country an illustrious service. have only one apprehension in view of its assembling; and that is this—the so-called radical Governors who met at the Southern Loyalists' Convention, in Philadelphia, exhibited a degree of cowardice which it it were to be rebited now, would only encourage and not inti-midate the renegade of the White House. It our Governors aid not all expect to be Senators, and it at least hall a dezen of them did not conmently hope to be on the ticket for the next Vice Presidency, we should be reasonably sure But it, on their gathering logether, they shall find themselves afraid to demand the impeachment of the President, and shall be simply in-clined to follow the half way policy of General Grant, they might as well save their travelling expenses, and stay at home.

Meanwhite, it Andrew Johnson makes an attempt at war against the republic, let him be tried by a court-martial, and shot by twelve soldiers, in a hollow square.

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