Evening Telegraph

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AT THE EVENING TRLEGRAPH BUILDING SO, 108 & THIRD STREET

PHILA DELPHIA

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THURSDAY, MARCH 25, 1869.

The Tenure-of-Office Bill. THE Senate yesterday passed, by the decisive vote of 37 to 15, a substitute for the Tenureof Office bill, which is said to be acceptible to the President, and which commanded the support of nearly all the Republican members. It gives to General Grant ample power to remove all objectionable officers, without assigning cause, during the sessions of the Senate, provided that body consents to such removals, or confirms the appointment of new

During the recess of the Senate it authorizes the President to suspend civil officers at his discretion, and to designate persons to fill the vacancies created, but he is to make new nominations within thirty days after the commencement of the next session, and if the Senate refuses to ratify these nominations, and to assent to the contemplated suspensions, the deposed officials will regain their positions.

The principal change effected by this substitute is, that it relieves the President from obligation to assign a cause for removals, and in doing this it destroys the feature of the present law which General Grant has most strongly condemned. In the conversations which he is alleged to have held with various parties, he has dwelt mainly upon the embarrassment he felt in finding appropriate accusations against persons whom he thought should be remeved, for the good of the publie service, but who could not be convicted of any serious offense. The proposed law eutirely abrogates this necessity, but at the same time it gives the Senate a check upon the abuse of Presidential power which is, we think, fully authorized by the Constitution, and which may often be found essential to the protection of the national interests.

This plan of removing the existing difficulty is in some respects decidedly better than a temporary suspension of the present law, for it establishes a rule of action applicable at all times to all administrations, and cannot be assailed by the opposition as a mere transient expedient.

It is reported, however, that the substitute will encounter bitter hostility in the House, and that that body will be content with nothing less than the unconditional repeal of the existing restrictions. To-day's proceedings will probably serve to verify or contradict these rumors, and they will therefore attract great interest among the immense mass of politicians who are awaiting with intense anxiety the dismissal of the obnoxious adherents of Andrew Johnson.

If it is true that General Grant is satisfied with the Senate substitute, we see no good reason why it should not command the approval of the House. The underlying principle of the Tenure-of-Office bill has gained a deep hold upon the confidence of the country, and it is desirable that it should be maintained, in a modified form, even under an administration which has irresistible claims to public confidence.

The Cattle and Sheep Bills.

Our remarks a few days ago on the Cattle bill have caused pain to members, or at least to a member, of the Legislature. All cuticles are not as impervious as that of the rhinoceros, and it is rather gratifying than otherwise to find that some of the men "whee coupy the position as legislatures" have not yet reached that pachydermatous condition when they are allke insensible to praise or blame. A "legislature" has had his sensibilities touched by our comments on the Cattle and Sheep bills and under the supposition that we have confounded the guilty Cattle bill with the innocent Sheep bill, he has sent us an official copy of the latter, with a touching note which would do credit to Artemus Ward, assuring us that "Thair ar no snaix in this." This precious, but unfortunately anonymous, epistle is too good to be lost, so we give it as it was "writ," without dotting an i or crossing a t.

"it is verry painfull for men whoe ocupy the position as Legislatures, the Eronious statements you men do make in your paper, now I enclose you the Sheep Bill which you would make the people beleive was the Cattle bill. I dely you to point to one unjust word or meaning in this bill, the persons asking for this have there sheds Erected and are doing business and onely ask to be encorperated. All is contained in the last section which pless Read "Members"

The difference between the Cattle and Sheep bills appears to be that the first is a Senate and the last a House measure. Tho two conflict in some degree, as the Cattle bill provides that all cattle, calves, sheep, and hogs offered for sale or slaughter in Philadelphia shall be weighed and inspected at the yard of Messrs. Gohl, McGrath, Hunt & Ridgway, while the last section of the Sheep bill, to which our stiention has been specially called by the above quoted "legislature," is as follows: --

"That the said Shee; Brokers' Association shall have power to and may receive in their yards and pens directly, by consignment or otherwise, any number of sheep, and upon request of the owner or owners, such sheep may be woished and examined and a certificate furnished of the same, which certificate shall protect such sheep from any further examination or weighing while in the city and county of Philadelphia."

The fourteenth section of the Cattle bill, which we fully discussed a few days ago, is as

"Immediately after the said Inspector shall have entered upon his duties, it shall not be is wful to expose for saie, in the said city, the flesh of any animal that has not been inspected, weighed, and marked in conformity with this set, and any person violating any of the prospicious of this act shall be guilty of a misde-

meanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall forfeit and pays fine of not less than \$50 for each animal simplicated or exposed for sale, or, in default of the payer ant thereof, to undergo an imprisonment in the county jail for a term not exceeding thirty days one-call the fine so collected to be paid to the Guardians of the Poor, and one-half to the informer, and any person offering for sale an animal unit for slaughter and consumption shall be liable to like censity. Provided, that nothing in this act shall be construed to apply to animals raised and slaughtered by farmers of Pennsylvania, and brought by them for retail sale into Philadelphia."

The Sheep bill, in a sheepish sort of wav, gives a certain association the privilege of weighing all the sheep brought to this city. It makes a private corporation the public weighmaster, and the certificate of Tom, Dick, or Harry, who may happen to do the weighing, is made a sufficient evidence of correctness, without oath or affirmation. The Cattle bill goes the whole hog, and to the corporators of the Twelfth and Sixteenth Streets Railway is delegated all necessary authority to extract so much money from the pockets of the meat-eaters of this city, for every pound of beef, veal, mutton, and pork brought to our markets. In spite of the touching epistle above mentioned by us we cannot concur with the "legislature" who has taken so much pains to instruct us on the subject, in seeing any virtue in the Sheep bill, and the only commendation we can bestow is that it is not quite as bad as the Cattle bill.

There has been enough said on this subject, and if either of these measures is favored by the Legislature, the members from this city, who vote for it, may as well make up their minds that they will never have an opportunity to perpetrate a similar outrage after the present session.

Andrew Johnson at Home.

"THERE is no place like home!" sings Andrew Johnson. Then why did you tear yourself away from it? responds the rest of the world. But having so sacrificed his yearnings, and put to the rack his heart-strings, he may well rejoice that the long agony is over; and as he lifts up his voice in thanks for the great emandipation, he has the profund consolation of knowing that the country joins in the strain, "There is no place like home"-for Andrew Johnson.

The speeck delivered by the Great Emancipated on his return to Greenville was published by us yesterday. Doubtless all our readers have read it. If any of them have neglected to do so, let them delay the task no longer. It is equal to Nasby's best, with this advantage-the orthography is beyond reproach. But then, you know, Audrew Johnson did not have anything to do with the orthography. He said "he had no intention to make a speech." Of course not! Such an intention-the circumstance is remarkable. but it is, nevertheless, well established-such an intention never was indulged in by the Great Emancipated, either on that or on any other occasion. Of course, had no intention of making a speech. Who said he had? But on this momentous occasion especially he did not intend to make a speech. And for the best of reasons. He was "incapacitated" from making a speech. So he was on the memorable 4th of March, 1865. The cause, however, was slightly different. On that occasion he was drunk-not dead drunk, as he might have been if there was enough whisky in the wide world to make him dead drunk, and he had taken the trouble to imbibe the whole of it; but manifestly, in the eyes of the whole world, too drunk to make a speech. On the day of his arrival at Greenville, however, the "incapacity" arose from a different cause. "The reception and cordial welcome I have received incapacitate me from giving proper expression to my emotions." All of which means that he could not make a speech. Yet he did make a speech, both on the 4th of March, 1865, and on the day of his return to Greenville. The world can never say of Andrew Johnson that he neglected doing a thing, or at least attempting to do a thing, simply because he was "incapacitated" from doing it. With all his weaknesses, he can never be accused of

this weakness. So the Great Emancipated made a speech The eagle orator of Tennessee, the Hon. Theodorus Adolphus Roderigo Nelson, introduced him. We do not know whether the eagle orator soared on the occasion, the report simply stating that the ex-President was introduced by the Hon. T. A. R. N. In all probability he did soar a little, as it is his nature to soar more or less, whenever he has an opportunity for soaring. But Andrew Johnson did soar a great deal, notwithstanding his inability to soar in general, and his special "incapacity" for soaring on this particular occasion. "There is no place like home!" he exclaimed, and we have already expressed our perfect accord with him on this individual point. His first flight was directed towards the Aonian mount. But he did not ride his own Pegasus, finding somebody else's ready

at hand. "Breathes there a man with soul so dead, Who never to himself hath said.

This is my own, my native land?" Such was the first flight. Why Andrew Johnson permitted himself to ask this question we do not know. Perhaps he has never been able to satisfy his mind on the point, and desires enlightenment. We will venture to respond, at any rate; and in doing so we are obliged to respond affirmatively. There can be no question that the Almighty has actually permitted such a wretch to breathe; but as the wretch in question is not that other wretch who has so recently been emancipated from a large proportion of his wretchedness, it is not necessary to divulge his name at pre-

Like Napoleon on his death-bed at St. Helens, the Great Emancipated then fought his battles o'er again. He actually "mentioned all the successive offices through which he had passed, up to the Presidency!" As Andrew Johnson has frequently "mentioned" the same things, there would have been no use in mentioning them on this occasion, That it will injure the country, as well as the

when he was laboring under such an unusual | individual, who can doubt? The enormous load of "incapacity," had he not desired to assure the people of Greenville that he had received their support as, step by step, he had mounted the ladder of fame. In this connection be might have taken another poetical flight, by quoting these lines:-Ab, who can tell now hard it is to climb

The steep where Fame's proud temple shines But he did not choose to quote them, and therefore there is, perhaps, no good reason why we should do it. But, although Andrew Johnson did not again avail himself of his miraculous escape from bondage to banter with the muses, he did something far more indiscreet. He "challenged any and all calumniators to place their finger upon a single stain upon his official character." Permit us to respond to this challenge by a Shakespearian quotation: -

'Dogberry—If you meet a thief, you may suspect him, by virtue of your office, to be no true man: and, for such kind of men, the less you meddle or make with them, why, the more is for your honesty.

"Second Water—If we know him to be a thief,

shall we not lay hands on him?
*Degb:rry-Truly, by your office, you may;
but I think, they that touch plich will be de-

"At whose hands have I ever received a bribe? Whom have I betrayed? Whom have I defrauded?" Verily, there is so much pitch in thy stains, O Andrew! that we prefer to take Dogberry's advice, and not run the risk of defilement.

But we can pursue this interesting analysis no further, and must pass in silence the lamentations of the Great Emancipated over the unhappy fate of his countrymen, who pass into bondage as he passes out. The Union, the Constitution, the flag, the thirty-seven stars, liberty, justice, mercy, humanity, and all that sort of thing, are in danger, as we have been told before, and as we are quite willing to believe. Not until the world is utterly and entirely rid of such men as Andrew Johnson will their emancipation be complete, their safety insured.

"One Moment, Mr Secretary!" Ir is asserted as a fact, and one which a disinterested witness testified to, that it took Secretary Borie just thirty-five minutes to get from the desk of Willard's Hotel to the foot of the stairway, a distance of about sixty feet. This delay was not caused by any absence of anxiety on the part of the Secretary of the Navy to reach the goal, for the witness further testifies that he battled most manfully against the tide of button-holars. But "Just one moment, Mr. Secretary," was an appeal which could not be resisted, especially if the applicant for attention saw fit to throw himself in your way and barricade the passage. The experience of Secretary Borie is the same as that suffered by every public man, and is suggestive of the desperation of the patriots who are seeking to get at the public "pap." "It is pleasant to die for one's country, or is more pleasant to live for one's country:" but, oh! how truly it is proved that it is "most pleasant to live on one's country!" Simple-hearted people who dwell in contentment at home and have no litteel ambition cannot vasliga the process 'making points" as attempted at the capital. "To make a point" is the chief end of the office-seeker. He is a cruiser sailing idly down the avenue, waiting to attack any rich political merchantman who has not another cruiser for a convoy-which, however, is generally the case. He is a shark seeking to devour the loaves and fishes of office, and is not to be scared off by the frowns of the captains or the discharge of the batteries of a passing vessel.

Thus it is well for those who contemplate applications for office to calculate the chances of success, and not, like the unfortunate architect in the Scripture, commence to build and then run short of funds, and become a laughing stock. In calculating the probability, let us look at the number of applicants. For the consulate at Frankfort-on-the-Main, there are one hundred and sixty-seven. This is a type. For every office in the gift of the United States Government there are at least six or seven. There is no spot which gets a single mouthful of "perquisites" which is not sought for with frenzied eagerness. When the expense of going to Washington is considered, the actual loss of time involved, the probabilities of failure, and the slight tenure of the office when secured, it is really amazing that people are willing to do so much for so little. It is like fighting the tiger, the odds being always against you; or engaging in a lottery, where the chances are nine out of ten against your success.

We do not wish to discourage the noble army of martyrs, but from contact with a number of gentlemen eager to enter their country's service, we can deduce certain general principles which may be of use:-

First, petitions ain't worth anything. Everybody has petitions. Everybody signs petitions. In Washington every man has his hands full of petitions. The Treasury building will actually prove too small to contain all of these documents. They are filed and never read.

Then, personal letters from some parties are good. But as a rule personal letters are given to so many by the same man that the weight which would be otherwise attached to them is light. They are better than petitions, but won't get one an appointment.

Again, personal appeals by distinguished men are effective-if you can get them. But as this fact is as well known to every one of the applicants as it is to you, it is highly

improbable that you can get them. "What then can you do!" is the question. We answer at once, "Keep to your own private business; it will pay better; it will give you greater freedom; it will preserve your selfrespect more than any public office attainable." The seeking for office is the curse of our country. It is the blot which will eventually render illegible the best portion of our national history. Success in gaining it is but a surrender of individual opinion, in nine cases out of ten, and is a step in the wrong direction.

parense of offices is already telling on public spirit and morals, and it seems likely that Rev. Sidney Smith will be held a prophet, for forty years ago he said of America, speaking of her future: -"The habit of dealing in large sums will make the Government careless and profuse, and the system itself will infallibly engender the base vermin of spies and it.formers, and a still more pestilent race of political tools and retainers of the meanest and most odious description; while the predigious patronage which the collecting of the splendid revenue will throw into the hands of the Government will invest it with so vast an influence, and hold out such means and temptations to corruption, as all the virtue and public spirit even of republicans will be unable to resist." This was written in 1820 and 1869 seems to be verifying the prediction.

THE BELGIAN RAILWAYS .- In Belgium the xperiment of a low rallroad tariff has been tried, at d the result is thus spoken of: -"The por ciple of the reduction for the carriage of goods in Belgium has been to earry at the utmost cheapness over the longest distances. The lowering of the ra'e par ton over 100 miles was as much as from 14s 91, to 12s 9d., and over 155 miles from 201 10d. to 151 7d., or from 14 to 25 per cent. This was on first class goods. For second, third, and fourth-class goods the reductions were still greater. Those requeilons commenced in 1858, when the weight carried was 2,545,000 tons, and the receipts £466,344. In 1864 5 251,000 tops were carried, and the receipts had sisen to £695,232 The increase of tonnage was 106 per cent. at the end of eight years. Allowing for interest on money raised to provide station and other accommodations and machinery to work the increased traffic the State found itself a gainer of £231,540 by those reductions. The Belgian pessenger fares were reduced in 1865 25 per cent, first-class up to 31 miles, 63 per cent. up to 62 miles, and 75 per cent. above 62 miles. The second and third-class fares were lessened in about the same proportions. The entire reduction on the fares for 155 miles was, in the first class, from 16s. to 6s.; in the second, from 12s. to 4s, 2d.; in the third, from 8s. to 3s. a very considerable been to the population, and a large temptation to trading activity. Another measure at the same time adopted was to allow third class passengers to travel by express trains, and to fix the express fares at 20 per cent., instead of 25, over ordinary charges. The number of passengers increased from 11 100 636 in 1865 66 to 12 630,945 in 1867-58. or nearly 7 per cent. per annum. There was a belance of increese of receipts on the last two years of £67301 to justify the policy of those who relied on the resources of the country to compensate for the lessening of the charges. There is no doubt whatever but that similar

results would follow the pursult of a similar policy here. When rates of travel are reduced to such figures as to tempt the masses to travel, then will they generally indulge in what is now regarded by them as a luxury.

SPECIAL NOTICES. COLD WEATHER DOES NOT CHA ALCONATED GLYARIN TABLETOF SOLIDIFIED GLYCERIN. Its daily use makes the skin delicately soft and beautiful. It is designtfully fragrant, transparent, and incomparable as a Toilet Soap. For sale by all Druggists,

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ASSOCIATION will hold their Third Exhibition is Apri, lat to 15th in HASELTINE'S NEW

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The object of this exhibition is to stimulate and excourage women in the pursuit of art, to acquaint the public with the efforts they are making, and to enlarge the sphere of employment for them in the various directions art affords. Contributions received for exhibition will consist of nictures, original or copied, in oil painting, water colors, and pastel designs, studies, and drawings of all descriptions included in art. Sculpture models in plaster. Wood and steel engravings and dithography.

All women throughout the country engaged in art pursuits, or having work; in their possession executed by women, are invived to contribute in any of it e showen amed branches.

A prize offered for the best original picture.

Pictures to be left at the Gallery before March 30th.

CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE. PHILADBLPHIA, March 23, 1869.

CITY WARRANTS registered during the year 1868 paid on presentation, interest ceasing from date JOSEPH N. PEIRSOL, City Tressurer. REMEMBER THE CHAMPION VELO CIPEDE CONTEST at the MAMMOTH RINK, for, Gold and Sliver Medals, THUESDAY Evening.

Evening.

As all the best riders of the State will be present, this promises to be the most exciting contest of the season, and no lovers of this manly sport should fall to witness it.

Admission, 25 cents.

OFFICE OF THE WESTMORELAND COAL COMPANY, No. 230 S. THIRD street, corner of Willing's alley.

The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of the WESTMORELAND COAL COMPANY will be held at the office on WEENESDAY, April 7, 1859, at 12 o'clock M., when an election will be held for eleven Directors to serve for the ensuing year.

20 16 F. H. JACKSON. Secretary.

THE PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD
COMPANY, March U. 162

The Board of Managers have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital at ck of the Company, payable, clear of taxes, on and after the ist of April next.

The transfer books of the Company the 1st of April next.

The transfer books of the Company will be closed on the 19th instant, and remain closed until the 1st of April.

A. E. DOUGHERTY.

3 11 thstu9t

Treasuren. 3 11 thatust OLD OAKS CEMETERY COMPANY

OF PHILADELPHIA,

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PETER A KEYSER, Vice-President.

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MICHAEL NISBET. Secretary.

111 5m

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CYRUS CADWALL ADER.
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ELLIS' IRON BITTERS.-THE MOST popular and palatable Bitters in the market To persons having weak or thin blood or suffering from dyapepsis, these Bitters insure a spredy relief Carefully prepared on strict scientific principles by WILLIAM ELLIS Chemias, Sold by JOHNSTOS HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, NO. 603 ARCH Strees, and sruggists overywhere.

FINANCIAL. SPECIAL NUTICES.

NOTICE.-THE ANNUAL MESTING

of the Stockholders of the UNION TRANS
FOR COMPANY will be beld at their Office, No
828 Off FANU! Street, for the election of officers
April 5, 1569, at 12 a slock M
1 SAMUEL T, SPANG, Sec protem.

THE NEW HALL OF THE COMMER-

MONDAY AFTERNOON March 21.

from \$10 s o'c'nek P. M. and every alternoon during

A SING-SONG SPRING SONG.

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Come, friends, let us sing Of the clothes we offer for opening spring.

Cheap and strong, cheap and strong, Are the clothes of which we sing our song.

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Handsome and gay, stout and fine, For the spring of Highteen Sixty-nine.

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