EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS-COMPILED EVERY . 3 DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

THE ERA OF POLITICAL CORRUPTION.

From the N. Y. Times. The disgraceful incident which has just taken place at Albany has attracted very general attention throughout the country, and we hope it will receive the careful consideration of Democrats as well as Republicans. They are once more afforded an opportunity of judging how far the clique which has obtained control of the Democratic party in this State is deserving of public confidence. That clique asks the Democrats of other States to place themselves under its guidance. Yet it is doing something fresh every day to bring the Democratic party into utter disrepute. It is responsible for every phase of the Erie swindle, including those amazing frauds on the foreign stockholders which have so much injured all our securities in foreign markets and excited the just indignation of every American who has looked into the subject. It has originated those schemes for suppressing popular rights at elections, for gagging the Press, and for corrupting the Legislature and the Judiciary, which have brought so much reproach npon our State. And now it comes out in the face of day, and openly proclaims that it governs, and wishes to govern, only by means of corruption. No Democrat connected with the Tammany gang sees the least impropriety in the transaction which has placed a mark, as indelible as that of Cain, on the forehead of the despicable wretch, Orange S. Winans, If you speak to them about it, they will only laugh and chuckle, and say that the "Boss" is too "darned smart" for the Republicans. On Saturday night, Winans was made a hero of at Fisk's Opera Housewhere, indeed, rascals generally are sure of a cordial greeting from the king of rascals who keeps the place open, and goes flourishing about it with his fat person stuffed into a ridiculous uniform, like a jackpudding. Tweed telegraphed from Albany to have special rooms fitted up at the Oriental Club-house for Winans' accommodation. There was no pretense at secrecy in the whole matter. The Democrats of this State rule solely by bribery and corruption, and when they buy a man they send him for a night's "treat" to New York, where James Fisk, Jr., takes him in hand, and tries to make him a greater scoundrel than he was before-a job for which Fisk's education and

In this city Winans could probably have a statue if he wanted one, just as a thief known as the "Boss" can get one at any time; but we may fairly hope that the power of discriminating between right and wrong, honor and dishonor, is not so utterly lost elsewhere. We hope that there are still communities left in which Winans could not show his face without meeting with an extremely warm reception. The great point, however, which ought not to be lost sight of is this-the Democrats avowedly adopt political corruption as the fundamental principle of government. The work is not carried on by hirelings, but by the very heads of the party. "But Republicans are quite as bad," one hears it said. out of sixty-four Republicans stood firmalthough many of them were poor men and money without limit was offered to them for their votes. We say that these Republicans nobly vindicated the right of their party to govern this State. To get sixty-four men together and find sixty-three of them honest is a great thing as the world goes, and is a result which we have no reason to be ashamed of. A much smaller proportion would have saved the cities which were in ancient days destroyed by fire for their wickedness. Find, if you can, sixty-three members out of any sixty-four belonging to Tweed's gang who will refuse bribes. Our friends at Albany did not stand out in vain. They have given splendid encouragement to their party—they have, we sincerely trust, rendered it easy for the Republicans to carry the State next fall.

habits peculiarly qualify him.

All that we ask of the public is to judge impartially between us. Let us dismiss for the moment party names and party cries. We do not appeal to the people as Republicans, but simply as men who earnestly desire to see political purity substituted for political corruption. If you show us a Republican and say that he is dishonest, we answer, in Heaven's name strike him down-never let him hold office again. Republicans or Democrats, give us honest men to rule over us, to make the laws, to administer them, to levy taxes, and fulfil the other functions of civilized government-and we will not say a word about party. Is this an unreasonable thing to ask? Does it look like wild partisanship, or "radical hypocrisy?" We ask any fair man to look at the proceedings which took place in the Legislature recently. Measures absolutely revolutionary in their character were hurried through the Assembly without anybody being permitted to say a single word about them. A scheme for abolishing the right of the Legislature to deal with questions of taxation was swept through without a solitary member of the House being even allowed to know what the bill really contained! We talk about Louis Napoleon's tyranny-it is easy enough to rave about other people's faults-but when did the ex-Emperor ever attempt such a despotic proceeding as this? We need never go abroad for examples of a people submitting tamely to tyranny of the most odious kind. Let us first look at home. This Tax Levy scheme was ordered to a third reading without ever having been printed, without a word of explanation and without a moment's debate. What other community in the world would quietly submit to so monstrous an abuse of parliamentary government? The Democrats are setting up a more intolerable despotism than any foreign potentate has attempted to establish for two hundred years past—and yet people only shrug their shoulders, and say, 'It can't be helped.

Yes, it can be helped. Give us an honest Legislature next fall, as you can easily do by your votes, and the past can still be redeemed. The absolutism which is now administered in contempt of the people can be broken down-It is a sad spectacle to see a great people kept in subjection by an irresistible force. It is a sadder sight by far to see them bending their necks voluntarily, without a murmur or a struggle, to the yoke of tyrants who will not allow them to use even the forms of free government. It was bad enough, no doubt, to live under the rule of Louis Napoleon. We used to say it was very strange a cultivated nation should submit to such degradation. But what right have we to criticize Frenchmen-we who submit tamely to be ruled by a gang of illiterate ruffians and swindlers, of whom Tweed, and Fisk, and Sweeny, and Consolly are the highest types?

MANAGERS AND CRITICS.

From the N. Y. Tribune Mr. Edwin Booth, or his agent, made a mistake the other day, for which he is new undoubtedly sorry. Two persons connected with a small weekly paper that has acquired some notoriety by elaborate and persistent attacks upon Mr. Booth and his acting, were refused admission to his theatre, although they bought, or offered to buy, tickets. This not only gave a fictitions consequence to the obnoxious criticisms, and conveyed the impression (an erroneous one, we are convinced) that Mr. Booth was unwilling to submit to a free examination of his professional merits, but it was a clear violation of the law. It may be true, as the manager says, that it was not criticism but personal abuse which moved his resentment; it may be true that his agent regarded one of the excluded journalists as unfit company for the patrons of a reputable theatre; nevertheless, all persons have an equal right to enter a place of public amusement on paying the price, and to stay there as long as they behave themselves properly. Their private character is none of the manager's business. This principle has been settled again and again by the Courts, and every manager who has attempted to ignore it has been worsted. There are critics who disgrace their calling, parasites of art who poison and deform the profession to which they cling; base creatures who are the curse of journalism even more than they are the curse of the studio and the stage; and knowing how an honest man loathes the sight of such creatures, we can sympathize with the aggrieved actor who slams the door in their face and refuses their dirty dollar. Whether Mr. Booth has been wounded by men of this sort, or is chafing under severe but legitimate criticism, we shall not stop to inquire, because it is not to the purpose. The rule is plain; he can keep nobody out of his theatre who pays for a ticket and preserves an outward decorum. We suspect that the forgetfulness of this

rule into which managers are now and then

betrayed, is owing in a great degree to the peculiar relations which have always existed between the stage and the press, and against which we have many a time remonstrated. It is generally taken for granted that the critic is entitled to certain 'courtesies' which are not extended to the general public. He is to be admitted free to all performances. He is to have the choicest seats. He is privileged to ask admission for his friends. Nay, in provincial towns, and to some extent in New York also, almost the whole staff of a newspaper, from the editor down to the office boy, shares in the "privileges of the press." What wonder is it that there should grow up in the mind of the manager a vague impression that the press owes him privileges in return? What wonder that the critic who lashes the actor, or the play, or the policy of the theatre, should be regarded as an outlaw, who has broken a sort of compact, and stung the hand that fed him, and done all manner of infamous and ungrateful deeds, and who is to be shut out of decent society accordingly We shall rejoice to see the time, which in the progress of journalism must soon come, when the leading papers of New York will agree to accept no favors from the theatres, and bestow no favors either. In that new era of common sense the critic and the editor will buy their tickets as they want them. They will see no manager's or agent's face; and they We submit that the recent struggle at | will not be expected to print gratuitous an-Albany convicts any man as a stupid slan- nouncements of any performance, or to derer who makes that assertion. Sixty-three criticize what is not worth criticism. or to be sparing in their censure or extravagant in their praise. We shall be relieved then from such shameful exhibitions as we have repeatedly witnessed of late-brazen incompetency puffed without stint by critics of real discernment and ability; and merit of the very highest character scourged by the same hands for the reason, openly avowed, that the press had not received "the usual courtesies." Until this state of things is reformed, we must expect scandals. Until the leading newspapers agree in the enforcement of a new and sounder rule in their dealings with theatres, journalism will be infested, as it is now, by scribblers without conscience, who degrade criticism to a trade, and make puffery a means of livelihood. The real, honest critics of New York can be counted on one's fingers. Editors know pretty well who they are, and if the absurd and demoralizing "privileges of the press' were swept away, the public would soon know where to look for them too.

> INJUNCTIONS AGAINST INCOME TAX. From the N. Y. World.

In a previous article we commented upon what we believe to be the mistaken views of the Anti-Income Tax Association as to the probability of obtaining from the Circuit Court of the United States in the city of New York an injunction to restrain collectors of internal revenue in this city from levying the income tax returned by the assessors. Our reasons are these: -

In the autumn of 1865 Mr. Robert L. Cutting and others, doing business as bankers and brokers, filed a bill in equity in the Circuit Court, praying, among other things, that Assessor Gilbert and Collector Shook might be enjoined from assessing or collecting an internal revenue tax, claimed under the act of 1864, on stocks and bonds sold by the petitioners.

The case was heard by Judge Nelson, who was of the opinion that the plaintiffs were not liable to the tax; but for reasons peculiar to equity proceedings, which it is not necessary that we set forth at this time, he withheld the injunction and left the parties to their remedy at law. In his opinion he declared emphatically that he did not doubt the power of the Circuit Court, under then existing laws of Congress, to interfere by injunction and prevent the threatened imposition of an internal revenue tax, if it should be illegal. Such a jurisdiction, he said, had been in the United States Courts upheld and exercised upon general principles of equity jurisprudence. But yet the granting of such a writ, generally speaking, he added, rests in the exercise of the sound discretion of the court, and is always refused "where the remedy at law is adequate." He was also of opinion that, although an action might be against a collector to recover back money illegally exacted as tax, and against an assessor for the disturbance of property or business by an illegal assessment, still, in that class of cases, these remedies were inadequate, because of the multiplicity of suits which a broker would be compelled to bring.

After this decision, in which the court as serted, in the autumn of 1865, judicial power to restrain the threatened interposition of an internal revenue tax by injunction, it is important to note that Congress, in 1807, legislated to deprive the court of such power; and the first question is the constitutionality of

that enactment against injunctions. If an injunction for the benefit of those of us living in the city of New York is to be obtained at all, it must be from the Federal Circuit Court sitting in this judicial district. What chance does the Anti-Income Tax As-

Woodruff, in presence of the act of March 2. | 1867, forbidding him to attempt the exercise of any such power? Is the legislation of March 2, 1867, any more unconstitutional than the odious election law which he sustained, and would not let go up to the Supreme Court?

We may form some idea of what the Supreme Court itself would be likely to say to such an application from a decision it has recently made on the application of a bank in Chicago to a Federal judge to restrain the collection of a tax levied by that city upon shares of the former institution. The prayer for an injunction was based chiefly on the allegation that the tax was in violation of the Constitution of the State of Illinois, But the Supreme Court at Washington said that it saw no ground for the interposition of a court of equity by so stern a process as injunction. We give the gist of the decision in that case .-

"Upon principle this must be the case. The equitable powers of the court can only be invoked by the presentation of a case of equitable cognizance. There can be no such case, at least in the Federal courts, where there is a plain and adequate remedy at law; and except where the special croumstances which we have mentioned exist —[These circum-stances were that the enforcement of the tax would stances were that the enforcement of the tax would lead to a multiplicity of suits, or produce irreparable injury, or, where the property is real estate, throw a cloud upon the title of the plaintiff. —"the party of whom an illegal tax is collected has ordinarily ample remedy, either by action against the officer making the collection or the body to whom the tax is paid. Here such remedy existed. If the tax was is paid. Here such remedy existed. If the tax was illegal, the plaintiff protesting against its enforcement might have had his action, after it was paid, against the officer or the city to recover back the money, or he might have prosecuted either for his damages. No irreparable injury would have foldamages, lowed to him from his collection; nor would be have been compelled to resort to a multiplicity of suits to determine his rights. His entire claim might have en embraced in a single action.

It can hardly be said in general that collection of an income tax once a year would, for each individual, lead to a multiplicity of suits, or produce irreparable injury, or throw a cloud upon the title of real estate.

We do not profess to be lawyers, familiar with the technicality of modes of procedure in judicial tribunals. We are only journalists attempting to keep abreast of all decisions of judicial tribunals, or writings of learned publicists, which affect the general principles of public law. But it seems to us that the Anti-Income Tax Association fails to draw a proper distinction between a remedy by injunction in advance of the collection of the tax, and a remedy by suit at law to recover back from the collector the tax which he has levied and damages for its imposition. The latter may exist, although the former is wanting.

We cannot but think that members of the association made a great error in not recognizing years ago that the true tribunal to address for remedy against excessive or improper taxation is the people, and through hem the legislative power. The fact is that under an Anglo-Saxon system of liberties the people, in respect to taxes imposed by legiolative authority, have not a great many rights which judicial tribunals are bound or permitted to respect. The reason therefor is well enough set forth in the recent decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in Dows vs. The City of Chicago, to which we have just referred, where it said::-

"It is upon taxation that the several States chiefly rely to obtain the means of carrying on their respective governments, and it is of the utmost importance to all of them that the modes adopted to enforce the taxes levied should be interfered with as little as possible. Any delay in the proceedings of the officers upon whom the duty is devolved to col-lect the taxes may damage the operations of governments, and thereby cause serious detriment to

It has been repeatedly held in the State of New York by its highest tribunals that no injunction to restrain the collection of a tax upon personal estate, even when illegally imposed, can be granted. This, indeed, is the doctrine of most of the State courts. We are inclined to think that, according to the principles and practice of equity jurisdiction as established in English jurisprudence, an injunction would not be granted to restrain the collection of a tax imposed under color of law. Indeed, it may be stated as a general rule that, irrespective of legislation, the action of replevin to get back property distrained illegally for taxes could no more be maintained than the writ of injunction. The wrong must be endured till a suit at law can be brought to recover damages for its inflic-

The World years ago foresaw how powerless the courts would be as against Congress, whenever the latter body saw fit to exercise the power in that relation given to it by the Federal Constitution and the rules of the common and statute law of England not unsuited to our political condition which that Constitution adopted, and therefore we began popular agitation of the people in respect to this odious tax. There are now in force provisions of the Internal Revenue law which make collectors responsible to "individuals" for moneys illegally collected, either by themselves or their deputies, together with damages and expenses of suit: provided the person of whom moneys are illegally demanded (1) protests against the payment, and gives notice that he intends to bring suit to test the validity of the exaction; (2) appeals from theldecision of the Collector to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue; and (3) within 6 months after the decision of the latter officer, if adverse, actually brings suit in court therefor. Each and every one of these things, let it be borne in mind, must be done to enable a tax-payer to get back his money. On suit of A the income tax may be pronounced unconstitutional and A recover his money; but that will not benefit B unless he has protested, appealed, and brought suit.

The United States cannot be sued, as everybody knows, in any form or forum, without their own permission, and in respect to internal taxes it was, say the Supreme Court, "a matter of beneficence" to allow the collector to be sued; as the law "confided to the Commissioner, or Secretary, in the first instance, to decide upon the matter of duties, so it might have made them final arbiters in all disputes concerning them." If Congress had provided that collectors of the internal revenue should not be responsible to individuals for money which they exacted in compliance with directions of the Secretary of the Treasury, then, clearly, no suits could have been maintained against them. Then would have been presented in a more potential shape to the judicial power the question whether in such a state of things, there being no other possible remedy at law for an illegal exaction, the courts would not interfere by writ of injunction to restrain the assessment or collection of the tax despite a Congressional prohibition.

The moral of all this is that propertyholders who desire to protect their property from unjust taxation by the political party in power must co-operate efficiently with the opposition in preventing Congressional imposition of the tax in the first instance, or in obtaining its repeal if it be already on the statute book. The Federal tribunals, even if they had power in the premises, are at this moment too much under the influence of Republican partisans who were and are givers of their daily bread, and to whom they sociation think it would have with Judge are indebted for their present positions.

Honest men they may be, but most of teem, like Judge Woodruff, are fresh from scenes of partisan warfare in which they have been zealous participants. What hope, for example, can property-holders have to be protected from the income tax by a Federal udge who is a devont believer in Mr. Boutwell's theory of finance? Such a judge would strain and twist every law which came before him in order to squeeze as much money as possible out of the citizen, in order that the public debt might the more rapidly be reduced, and think he was doing a public good. Such a judge, believing that Democrats are urging the reduction of taxation in order to embarrass a "lolt" administration, is as inaccessible to reason as a fox with a firebrand

tied to his tail. Let the Anti-Income Tax Association therefore not rely too much upon an injunction, but advise its members (1) to file, each one of them, with the collector, on payment of the tax, due and sufficient protests against his levy; then (2) appeal to the Commissioner in Washington, as the nineteenth section of the law of 1866, as amended, requires; then if that officer decides against them (3) bring a suit against the Collector in the Circuit Court of the United States; and then, when all this is done, unite with the Democratic party in expelling from power every member of Congress or Senator or Federal official who either has recommended or may again in the future recommend or advocate the imposition of another such tax or vindicate such a system of

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J. CHEW, Executor,

8 24 fmwim\* No. 21 N. FOURTH Street.

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, OF ALL numbers and brands. Tent, Awning, Trunk and Wagon-cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Feitz, from thirty to seventy-sizinches, with Paulius, Beiting, Sail Twine, etc.

JOHN W. EVERMAN,

MG. 19 CHURCH Street (City Stores).

PROPOSALS.

HIGHWAYS,

OFFICE OF CHIEF COMMISSIONER,
NO. 104 S. FIFTH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA, April 17, 1871.
NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.
SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the
Office of the Chief Commissioner of Highways until 12 o'clock M. on THURSDAY, Both
instant, for the construction of a Sewer on the line
of

GRATZ STREET, From the Sewer in Columbia avenue to the south curb line of Montgomery street, ON ADAMS STREET, From the northwest curb line of Kensington avenue to the Sewer on Emerald street.

ON SECOND STREET, West side from Pine street to the north line of Stam-

ON FIFTH STREET, From Reed street to Wharton street.
ON WALLACE STREET. From Nineteenth street to Twenty-first street,
ON PEARL STREET,
From Pegg's run Sewer east of Twelfth street to the ON ELEVENTH STREET,

From Parrish street to Ogden street. ON ESSEX STREET, From Catharine street to Christian street, ON BUTTONWOOD STREET, From Franklin street to Eighth street. ON FIFTEENTH STREET,

From Walnut street to the B 1th side of ON CHERRY STREET, From Tenth street to a point 94 feet east of Eleventh

ON FIFTH STREET. From Wager street to a point 75 feet northward from the said Wager street. Said sewers to be constructed of bricks, and to be ircular in form, with clear inside diameter of three

feet, and a two feet six inch sewer

ON MORAVIAN STREET,
From Fifteenth street to a point about 150 feet east
of Sixteenth street, according to specifications prepared by the Chief Engineer and Surveyor, with
such manholes as may be directed by the Chief
Engineer and Surveyor. The understanding to be
that the sewers herein advertised are to be completed on or before the 31st day of December 1877 pleted on or before the 31st day of December, 1871. And the contractor shall take bills prepared against the property fronting on said sewer to the amount of one stollar and fifty cents for each lineal foot of front on each side of the street as so much cash paid; the balance, as limited by ordinance, to be paid by the city; and the contractor will be required to keep the street and sewer in good order for three

years after the sewer is finished.

When the street is occupied by a city passenger railroad track, the sewer shall be constructed alongside of said track in such manner as not to obstruct or interfere with the safe passage of the cars thereon; and no claim for remuneration shall be paid the contractor by the company using said track, as specified in act of Assembly approved

said track, as specified in act of Assembly approved May 8, 1866.

Each proposal will be accompanied by a certificate that a bond has been filed in the Law Department as directed by ordinance of May 25, 1860. If the lowest bidder shall not execute a contract within five days after the work is awarded, he will be deemed as declining, and will be held liable on his bond for the difference between his bid and the next lowest bidder. Specifications may be had at the Department of Surveys, which will be strictly adhered to. The Department of Highways reserves the right to reject Department of Highways reserves the right to reject all bids not deemed satisfactory.

All bidders may be present at the time and place

of opening the said proposals.

MAHLON H. DICKINSON, Chief Commissioner of Highways. DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS, BRIDGES, OFFICE OF CHIEF COMMISSIONER,

OFFICE OF CHIEF COMMISSIONER,
NO. 104 S. FIFTH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA, April 17, 1871.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTURS.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the Chief Commissioner of Highways until 12 o'clock M. on THURSDAY, 20th instant, for the construction of a sewer across Darby road, half way between Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth streets, in the Twenty-seventh ward; to be of brick, circular in form, with a clear inside diameter of twenty feet.

Proposals must specify the prices for the follow-

Proposals must specify the prices for the follow-EXCAVATION.

Earth......Per cubic yard Rock....TIMBER, Foundation Sills Per foot B. M.
Platform WASONRY.

Per perch of 25 cubic feet Rough Rubble ... Coping, 6 inches thick

partment as birected by ordinance of May 25, that if the bidder to whom the work is allotted fails to execute a contract within five days after the award is made, he will be deemed as declining, and will be held liable on his bond for the difference between his bid and the next lowest bidder, to whom the contract may be awarded.

The plans and specifications, which must be strictly adhered to, may be examined at this

The Department of Highways reserves the right to reject all bids not deemed satisfactory.

All bidders are invited to be present at the time of opening the proposals.

MAHLON H. DICKINSON, Chief Commissioner of Highways.

OITY ORDINANCES.

ESOLUTION

R ESOLUTION To Lay Water-pipe on McClellan and other Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia. That the Chief Engineer of the Water Department be and he ishereby authorized to lay water pipe on the folowing streets:-McClellan street and Warder street, from Montgomery avenue to Vienna street, in the Lighteenth ward. Dauphin street, from Gaul to Thompson

streets. Taggert street, from Dauphin to Norris streets. Hope street, from Norris to Berks streets. Leithgow street, north from Dauphin street. Rainbow street, from Blair street to Trenton

Wreekin street, from Memphis to Cedar streets. Adams street, from Cedar to Almond streets, in the Nineteenth ward. Marshall street, from Berks street to Germantown avenue, in the Twentieth ward. Adams street, from Rittenhouse to Harvey

streets. Price street, from and of pipe, a distance of one hundred and twenty-eight feet eastward, in the Twenty-second ward. Penn street, from Sellers to Unity streets, in the Twenty-third ward. Tenth and Eleventh streets, from Tioga to Ontario streets. Ontario street, from Tenth to Eleventh

Tuscullum street, from Kensington avenue to Front street, in the Twenty-fifth ward. Latona and Titan streets, from Seventeenth to Eighteenth streets. McCurdy street, from Twenty-sixth to Twenty-seventh streets, in the Twenty-sixth

And on a street from Twenty-third to Twenty-fourth street, in the Twenty-ninth Thirty-ninth street, from Sprace street to Woodland street. Pine street, from Thirty-ninth street to Fortleth street, in the Twenty-seventh And on Stewart street, from Twenty-second

to Twenty-third street. HENRY HUHN. President of Common Council. Attest-

BENJAMIN H. HAINES, Clerk of Select Council. SAMUEL W. CAFTELL, President of Select Council. Approved this seventeenth day of April, Anne Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one (A. D. 1871).

DANIEL M. FOX, Mayor of Philadelphia.

FURNITURE. JOSEPH H. CAMPION (late Moore & Campion), RICHARD R. CAMPION. WILLIAM SMITH,

SMITH & CAMPION, Manufacturers of

FINE FURNITURE, UPHOLSTERINGS, AND IN-TERIOR HOUSE DECORATIONS, No. 242 SOUTH THIRD Street, Manufactory, Nos. 215 and 217 LEVANT Street,