BUSINESS NOTICES

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EVENING BULLETIN.

Saturday, February 22, 1868.

THE PRESIDENT'S REBELLION.

The country was startled yesterday by the announcement that Mr. Johnson, encouraged by what he blindly imagines to be the timidity of the Republican party, had crossed the Rubicon and boldly placed himself in open defiance of law. The peremptory removal of Secretary Stanton and the appointment of General Lorenzo Thomas as Secretary of War, without the advice and consent of the Senate is a manifest breach of law and must be so dealt with. The Civil Tenure of Office law provides that a cabinet officer shall hold his office during the term of the President who has appointed, and for one month thereafter, subject to removal by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Now two things are clear and indisputable. First the removal of Mr. Stanton and the inexplicable installation of General Thomas have been done without any reference to the Senate whatever. Second, the removal of Mr. Stanton has been ordered in direct opposition to the advice and consent of the Senate, as declared by that body in its recent refusal to agree to Mr. Stanton's suspension. There is no shadow of law, therefore, for the President's proceeding, and his course is simply lawless, despotic and revolutionary. His pretence is that by a power vested in him by the Constitution he has a right to set the high law aside and, Mr. Stanton the law which stands in his way to be unconstitutional, and, therefore, to disregards and defies it.

But who made Andrew Johnson the judge of the country's laws? When was he clothed with the right to pick and choose from the statute book that which he will obey and that which he will disobey? When did this people agree that Andrew Johnson, or any other merely executive officer, should assume this political omnipotence, and hold himself superior to any statutory law? When he vetoed the law which he yesterday defied, his power over that law was exhausted. From the moment that Congress passed that bill over his veto he was as much bound by its provisions as any private citizen is by any undisputed law. Andrew Johnson has chosen to throw down his gauntlet to the people of the United States, and their chosen representatives at Washington have promptly taken it up.

At this time of writing it is impossible to say what is to be the precise course of events. But it is plain that Congress is equal to its grave responsibility, and it is equally plain that, as in the past, so now, the people will be found on the side of their own laws and against despotism and usurpation. There seems to be but little doubt that this usurper President has at last brought himself fully within the range of impeachment, and the country should rejoice that he has done so. He has elected between a clearly expressed law of the land and his private interpretation of the Constitution, and he must take the consequences. When he is arraigned at the bar of the Senate, he can plead his private notions of his constitutional powers and of the validity of the law which he has broken, and it will be for the Senate to vindicate its own decrees, and teach this Executive madman that there is no one in this land whom the law, in its supreme majesty, cannot reach. The well known fact that Johnson, like most men of his mora build, is essentially a coward, leads some persons to suppose that because he has taken this monstrous step he must have been satisfied that the law cannot reach him. But it is no new thing for a bad man, encouraged by past immunity from punishment, to go blundering over the boundary line at last, and meet the fate which he has long deserved.

As for his tool, General Lorenzo Thomas, there need be but little said. The law provides especially for his case, and as we write, he is already at the bar of the District Court, to answer for his foolish temerity. The action of the Tenure of Office law which meets his case is a very clear one, and Secretary Stanton has promptly brought it to bear upon him.

We have no fear of the result of this mad conduct of President Johnson. The country has passed safely through worse crises than this, and if the dotards of yesterday and today serve to rid the nation of the bad man who has stood so long as a disgrace to the American name, and a bar to peace and prosperity, the country may well "thank God and take courage."

SCULLLAN AND THE ENGLISH MISSION.

The announcement of the resignation of Mr. Charles F. Adams, our minister at the Court of St. James, was received by the loyal people of this country with deep sorrow. It had fallen to his lot to fill this most important position during a period when extraordinary circumstances made it particularly trying, and demanded the most careful tact and the clearest judgment that the peaceful relations of the two countries might be preserved. The vast multitude of questions which presented themselves for solution during the war, the controversy upon the subject of the Alabama claims after that time, combined with the bitter feeling against England which existed in this country in consequence of her illiberal and ungenerous conduct during the days of our rebellion, gave the English mission an importance that it has rarely if indeed ever before obtained in the history of the United States. It was too much to expect that Mr. Adams's course would give universal satisfaction even to the loyal people of the country, but the large majority of his fellow citizens do realize that he has performed his work with admirable skill and judgment, despite the irritable character of many of the problems he has been called on to meet, and they do not fail to recognize the fact that Mr. Adams, true to his professed political faith, has, in his person, consistently and faithfully represented the American people, their institutions and principles.

But the general regret at the withdrawal of Minister Adams is deepened by the fact that President Johnson has thought fit to nominate George B. McClellan as his successor. If by any mischance the Senate should determine to confirm this nomination, Mr. Adams' resignation would assume the character of a national calamity. At the time the condition of our relations with Great Britain require that we shall be represented there by a man of great and genuine ability. None of the most important points of controversy that have arisen during Mr. Adams's tenure have been disposed of, and even nicer skill may be required to adjust them satisfactorily and peacefully. It is hardly necessary to say that McClellan does not possess any of the necessary qualifications for the position. We are entitled to believe that his military talents are by no means of the first order, and it is quite certain that his ventures in the world of politics have been absolute and complete failures. He is recognized as a man of simply moderate ability; capable perhaps of handling an army division under a judicious type commander, and even then liable to do his work in a hesitating, half hearted manner, but entirely unfitted for a position where the lives and liberties of American citizens, the probabilities of peace and war and the disposition of claims for millions of dollars, depend upon his discreet action.

It may be urged that it is unjust to assert that McClellan is not competent to fill a diplomatic position until he has tried and failed. But if we had no evidence of his general incapacity, it would be sufficient that he has never been put to the test. This is no time to try experiments; we must have in that position a man whose ability is known; a man in whom the nation has confidence, and whose past conduct will be a guarantee of his future action.

Moreover, McClellan is not in any sense a representative American, and is therefore unfit for this office. Outside of the personal friends of his countrymen to recognize his supposed merit, he voluntarily expatriated himself, and for three years has had no part or lot in the stirring events which have occurred during that time. But prior to his departure his conduct was not such as to recommend him to the confidence of the loyal people. He deliberately identified himself with the disunion party, and took counsel with the men who were the bitter opponents of the war, the war which he waged so ineffectually against the rebellion; he was the representative man of a faction whose treasonable principles were repudiated by the American people; he was the political opponent of the man who was honored and beloved by that people as no other American has been since Washington; he was the friend and supporter and earnest advocate of Judge Woodward, who openly announced his belief in the righteousness of the doctrine of secession; he was the friend of the men who are to-day supporting Andrew Johnson, and striving to effect the iniquitous purpose which was defeated by the armies of the United States.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTH-DAY.

As we measure most things by the standards of comparison, so the character of George Washington never loomed up more grandly than upon this 136th anniversary of his birth-day. George Washington and Andrew Johnson! "Hyperion to a Satyr!" How the grandeur of the character of the one dwarfs that of his apostate successor, who mingles malignity with incomprehensible madness, and who, upon this birth-day of the father of his country, would plunge the country into a revolution more terrible than that through which Washington so nobly guided the ship of State. The American people regard with special reverence the memory of Washington on the recurrence of his birthday in 1868.

BREVET GENERALS.

One of the subordinate indications of the insane condition of the President is his running round with brevet-generalships in search of some army officer foolish enough to accept them. Congress created a grade for General Grant, which he alone is to enjoy. When it becomes vacant, it ceases to exist. The promotion of other officers to the same rank by brevet is a palpable absurdity. Mr. Johnson might as well create a Brevet Field-Marshal as a Brevet-General, and General Sherman was quite bright enough not to compromise himself by accepting such a ridiculous position. Mr. Johnson pretended that he desired to confer a special honor on General Sherman, but as he has now offered it to General Geo. H. Thomas, it is clear that the whole thing is mere stroke of petty and impotent spite against General Grant. General George H. Thomas will refuse the hollow honor, for he is a very different sort of man from the Lorenzo of the same name who has just immortalized himself—the pliant tool of our insane President, and of whom the prophetic Lincoln once said:

"Can parts or place (two bold pretenders) make Lorenzo great, and pluck him from the throng?"

Hunting, Burbower & Co., Auctioneers, Nos. 232 and 234 Market Street, will open next week the following important sale, by catalogue, viz:

On Tuesday, Feb. 25, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit, about 1,000 cases Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Rubbers, comprising a general and desirable assortment of first-class Eastern manufacture.

On Thursday, Feb. 27, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit, about 1,000 cases Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Rubbers, comprising a general and desirable assortment of first-class Eastern manufacture.

On Tuesday, Feb. 25, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit, about 1,000 cases and bales of Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, including Cloths, Doeskins, Fancy Cassimeres and Cassinets, Satinets, Linseys, Satinets, Tricots, Tweeds, &c.

Also, Brown Goods, Silks, Shawls, Linens, Shirts, Hosiery, Balmorals and Hoop Skirts, Notions, Ties, &c.

Also, 175 packages Cotton and Woolen Hosiery.

On Friday, Feb. 28, at 1 o'clock, on four months' credit, about 250 pieces of Ingrains, Venetians, Hemp, Cottage, and Rag Carpetings, attractive first class.

Sale of Boots and Shoes.—The Early attention of the trade is called to the large sales of Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Rubbers, &c., to be peremptory sold by order of the trade, on Monday Morning, February 24th, commencing at ten o'clock, precisely, by C. D. Moore & Co., Auctioneers, successors to McClelland & Co., No. 648 Market street.

Valuable Residences, Stores, Dwellings, Building Lots, Stocks, &c. &c. Thomas & Sons will sell on Tuesday, February 24, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Exchange, the following valuable Real Estate: Valuable Residence, Valuable Stores, Building Lots