THR DALLY EVENING TELEGRAPH.-PHLLAUHLPHIA, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1866.

Curening Telegraph
 Pr copy (Double Stient, or Bighteen center Per Week, payable to Dhe Carrier, and mathot to
Suberibers oud or the oily at Nine Doltars Per
 Months, innariabiy in adoasce for the period
ordered. Th insure the Insetion of Advertisements in an
of our EElitoons, they must formarded to our
ofice not tater than 10 o ocolock each Morning. monday, pebruary $26,1866$. The Rebel ViccoProsident on the National
Future. Mg. Alexaxder H. Stepains delivered a
Milledgeville, ou Washington's Birthday, very pretty rhetorical address-an address in
which all the rules ot eloquence, as laid down by Ciokro, were carefally observed, and from Which all the warm sentiments which prove
that the words fiow from the heart as well as the mouth, were carefully expunged. It was beautifully; II as entertaining as the best of
British essays; contains considerable logic ; quotes freely from history, but wis soul. It seems as though the same thought
which occurs to us was continually before the speaker, and taunting him throughout the ad-
dress with the charge to practise wha dress with the charge to practise what he
preached. He talks ot loyalty; of the devotion
of the American people; of his unalterable of the American people; of his unalterable
faith in the popular heart. He quotes the janguage of a man who has no record but a
clean one, and speaks as though he was adclean one, and speaks as though he was ad-
dressing the soldiers of the Bepublic, instead There is a great deal of the oration which could be omitted which sounded well in
Georgia, and pleased the ears of the repentant, or rather unrepentant, auditors, but which is
mere words. There is, however, one sentiwhich, to our view, presents a parallel upon as the South. Mr. smerperss, citlog British
records, refers to the fact that the crimes of








 To translate this parallel into plain EngMish is easy. "We have tried Newberry and
Marston Moor. We have lost what we
struggled for. We have failed by the sword to struggled for. We have failed by the sword to
win power. Now let us gain in the legislative
halls what we have striven to achieve on the halls what we have striven to achieve on the
battlefields; and let us crown our eftorts by a settlement as comprehensive as that of 163s.
Such is what Mr. Steprexs says,and we must commend that unjust steward for the wisdom
which he bas displayed. It we were South erners we would follow the same track as
ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS. It is the only sure course, and by it, with dexterity and
address , the defeated will come out victors I is because we are Northern in our in
stincts, in our feellngs, in our prejudices, that we bitterly oppose this scheme.
What we have gained at the point of the bayonet should be malotained with the
ballot. And while, therefore, it is a commendable ambition for the faction to whlch
Mr. STEPMEss belongs to endeavor to win power, yetit is an equally laudable and much
more promising impulse which induces us to President has told the people of the South and has attempted to assame an ease of man-
ner which would imply that he has slept ten thousand years, and has been a disinte-
rested spectator ot the contest now closed. To sum up, we have to give him credit for
eloquence, polish, and well, ehosen arguments, but must deny bim consistency and all that
fervor which adds ten times the force to the simplest worde, and the absence of which falls
chill and death-like on the most flowery Our Claims Against England.
THIS recently published correspondence tween this Government and the British Foreign Offle respecting thu case of the Shenmdoah and our general claims groying out of pirati-
cal depredations during the late civil war upon our commerce, with the alid of British men, is very Interosting. It seems to indicate a growing irritation on both sldes regarding
the matters in dispute, and promises no speed the matters in dispute, and promises no speedy or eastisiactory settlement of the differences
involved in the controversy. The trath is, that the evidence showing many instances of obligationstiowards this Goverament durlag and yot the Brillish authorities still affect to
be senalble of no wrong, and are not dilsposed
to enake any reparation. This, however, is
aitogether clise aitogether cliarracterititic of Brtish diplownacy,
whose policy it hasevor beon never to neknowledge an injury d
avoided, to repalr it
It must be confesed, on the other hand,
that the Washington Administration has thus
 dispute, and that if the friendly relations of the two countries shall hereafter be disturbed by persistent refusal of an honorable adjust-
ment of the difficulty, Great Britain, and not ment of the difficulty, Great Britain, and not
the Vnited States, will be to blame for the the Dnited States, will be to blame for the
resulk. Lord OLAREspoz, with a cool impudence worthy of "John Bull," actuanlly pro-
posed to Mr; ADAMB to wipe" out the whole record of British breaches of neutrality during
the past four years, in so far as they relate to the pnst four years, in so far as they relate to
thls country, and start henceforth on a better this country, and start henceforth on a better
underatanding as to international rights and
dutes : Juties:-





 the Governments
thide ot mank ina."
This ponely
This proposition was very promptly and
very properly declined by Mr. ADAMs, and so the matter in debate remins open. It
would surely bave been a very convenient arrangement to have got finally rid of claims
ragainst British mile against British subjects to the amount of many
millions of pounds sterling, due our citizens for depredations on their commerce during
the Rebellion, by taking a sponge and erasing the Revelion, by taking a sponge and erasing
the whole score trom the slate. But that
would nelther have satisfled the honor of this nation, nor the Just requirements of its peo-
ple, whose property has been burned and
otherwise destroyed Pesides, what would be the use of entering
into a special convention with Great Britain changing, in certain particulars, the present
law of nations? Mr. MARCY declined to do that when invited to do it by the Congress at
Paris, which undertook to settle the dif ferences between Russia and the Westera
Powers. He an very plainly that partial
modifation of the modification of the great common law of all
nations, for the government only of a few who difficalt of adoption, and of very unreliable duration or authority. Moreover, what would be the sense of making new rules and regu-
lations to govern neutrality in time of War, when those that are established and con-
frmed by long nsage irmed by long usage and universal acquies-
cence, are not obeyed? Since Great Britain
pays, such poor respect to her obligations under the present code of nations, 'how can her
ministers expect this Goverment to ministers expect this Government to believe,
that if the code were altered at her sugges-
tion, ence to, and obey it any more falthfully,
than she does the one now in force? The
fact is, that Great Britain is fact is, that Great Britain is in qiven, in diplo-
mecy, to brow-beating, and, if that falls, to pettifogging. That pollicy has succeeded
pretty well in Europe. But it will not, in the end, presper in any controversy with the
United States. "Colorado" Jewett speaks Once More.
Ma. "Colorado" JxwErt is a good example of what that mysterious substance known as
"Greek fire" would be were it embodied in human form. It is only necessary for him to come in contact with anything in order to set
him in a mental blaze. It matters not whether it be a manager of a theatre or a political
preblem, whether it be Grerimy who he
lends peoblem, whether it be Grreziry who he
lends ona wild errand to Niagara, oran actress
to whe O whom he has to hire a negro to throw
bouqueta. If the object is tangible, he is sure to burst forth into flames. We aro glad for
the safety of our nation that kls intellectual the safety of our nation that hiss intellectual
blaze is like the fumes of spirits of wine; it
shines, but does not burn. In the natural scines, but does not burn. In the natural
course of events, therefore, WriLham CobNELL writes to the President on his veto,
This powerful and highly consistont letter
has been has been handed to us. As the friend of the
Emperor of Russia and the correspondent of the Emperor of France is naturally a man of note in the world, We give his epistle a place
in our columns. He sustains the President. Without sasying whether Congress or
the President are right in their views, the President are rigar in their views,
we must ininerel regret that so influ-
ential a man as Mr. Jewsrr has seenat to express an opinlon. A reticent man lilke him
always carries great weight when he does speak; and were it not that "Colorado" Is de
termined, we would suppress so mcendiary a
a document. However, we give it as he wrote
it praying no ill eflects will follow its pabll-
cation:--


 rimht of Southern ropresentation in Congress is
the point
upon which reats the sakety or the he pobin,
Repur
Youblishin
vel totebishing a determination to adhere to the
Constitution
 Union and a wise home policy. I Isy honer,
becauke with that policy muat bo conneoted a fireign policy, International and not Amerioan
in its chanacer. I sey international, hecoube, as
one one of the people, I realize the infuatice of the
Monroe dootrine. A polioy in its design to

 republican liberty.
Itherefore in tho sirit of a patriot, with no
personal fovera to ask of tha personal favors to satk of the Government nor
polticial ooes orthe people, entrent yout ro reso
lutety ntand apart from Congrosionat support, Tutely stand apart from Congrossionat support,
now not in acoord with tho sentiments of the
people; and, In trusting In Cod, deterinine to
compel congress to




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