THE DALLY HYRAING THIS SHEAPT -- PUTEADRICHTEN, MONDAY, MARCH SE, LEGS,

Evening Telegraph

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Is published every afternoon (Sundays excepted) at No. 108 S. Third street. Price, Three Cents Per Dopy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered,

To insure the Insertion of Advertisements in all of our Editions, they must be forwarded to our office not later than 10 o'clock each Morning.

MONDAY, MARCH 26, 1866.

The Advantage of Travel Betwcan North and South

WE hear of improved railroad accommodations in the Southern States; we are told that the rolling stock destroyed by war is being once more supplied; that the busy works of Northern mechanics are furnishing locomotives, cars, and all the paraphernalia so indispeusable to comfort in these luxurious days; and when we hear of this retura of the good times of peace, we are glad, not so much because of the business communication, the rapidity of transportation, or cheapening of freight, as because of the increase in the numher of travellers which the facility of travel will create. What is most needed just now in our land is that Americans should know Americans. If the proper study of mankind is man, surely the proper study of a nation should be itself. The war which has estranged our laud has divided us for five years not only in sentiment but in physical acquaintance. We not only are now unaware of the political news of the South, but we are wofully ignorant de the characteristics of the Southern people. Those of us who have never been brought into contact to any great extent with the planters, believe that a Southern gentleman is of the type represented to us on the stage-a tall, sallow man, with a Panama hat, dark features, and evil temper. The poor whites are dirt-eaters all, and held by us to be a little lower than the negroes. And such is the popular estimate of the Southern population. While our citizens hold such views, our soldiers view them in an equally unfavorable light. They last met them in the heat of battle; the cause of the Reballion was sinking, or had just sunk. They were wild with rage at defeat, or mad with fear that their cause was lost. Hence, when seen, they presented anything but the placid calmness which would naturally insure confidence, and hence it is that the soldiers distrust the Southern people.

What is now needed, is that their elements be well shaken. This wine and water have been distinct long enough. Now let them be well mixed. We know not whether such a mixture will promote good feeling; we do not know whether its effect will be beneficial, but we know that it is necessary. As long as we stand gazing at each other, and separately gloating over the other's faults, so long will no true union be secured. We must rub off these asperities by contact. Let the file of intimacy round the points of prejudice, and let us see our fellow-citizens as they are. Some accounts picture them sitting in true pastoral simplicity, under the vice and fig thee, reclining in attitudes which would delight a sculptor and holding views which, for peace and good-will, would have been incorporated by Virgil into his "Bucolics." Another tale tells of giants and semi-capuibals thirsting for negro and Northern blood. The Unionist dares not leave his home without danger of being shot; the spy is at every door; barbarism rules supreme, and treason is still rampant. All of these views are positively declared to be true by their respective friends, and all have numerous and seemingly sincere supporters. And how are the people of the North to decide? There is but one remedy, personal and business contact. This will secare trade and commercial relations, and the improved travelling facilities will bring the people of the two sections together. We see no other remedy, and believe that this one will at least do away with that feeling of dislike which is only augmented by ignorance. There are good qualities in both sections, and time, travel, and further enlightenment will act as sovereign balms to heal all wounds, and make a union in heart and centiment, as well as one in nationality. arrives. THE COTION-FIELDS OF SOUTHEEN ILLI-Nots .- While England is seeking the world around, in order to find some spot from which she can get cotton which is not within the United States, it would seem that nature in luxurious prodigality has showered upon our land the blessing she denics to others. Not only have the Southern States been able to supply a fine field of cotton, but it appears that the prairies of Southern Illinois are particularly fitted by nature for such a growth, It would seem, from the accounts which come to us, that a new paradise for planters has been found. From the observations of last year, the farmers say that the average cost of culture will not exceed eleven dollars per acre. The first picking last year was done at a cost of one to two and a half cents per pound. An ordinary hand will gather one hundred pounds per day, and a good one half as much more. The number of acres planted last year, in the thirteen counties where it was exclusively tried, was 12,835, which produced 7600 bales, valued at \$1,124,396. The average per acre was 800 pounds. Now as cotton is, and undoubtedly will be for many years, worth at least forty cents per pound, it would seem that each field would yield three hundred and twenty dollars worth of material. As the total outlay will not exceed forty dollars per field, it is evident that cotton planting is more Incrative even than oil. We expect yet to hear of cotion companies, as we did of the petroleum bubbles of a year ago.

THE TRUTHS OF HISTORY .- The New York Tribune of to-day publishes the official account of Secretary SEWARD, which will be found on our first page, in which, on the 7th of February, 1865, he wrote to Minister ADAMS the events of the Peace Conference of the 3d. The facts therein set forth establish the authority of the despatch published in THE EVENING TELEGRAPH of the 27th of January, 1865. At the time of the appearance of our account, it was received with scorn and contempt by the New York journals, who characterized it as a "Philadelphia canard" Now, over a year baying elapsed, the papers of the metropolis are bearing testimony to our veracity and enterprise. The letter of Secretary SEWARD says :--

"On the morning of the 3d the President, attended by the Secretary, received Mesars, STEPHENS, HUNTER, and CAMPBELL, on board the United States steam transport River Queen, in Hampton Roads. The conference was altogether informal. There was no attendance of secre-taries, clerks, or other witnesses. Nothing was written or read. The conversation, though cannest and free, was calm and courteous and kind on both sides. Nevertheless, during the conference, which lasted four hours, the several points at issue between the Government and the insurgents were distinctly raised and discussed tuby intaldistinctly raised and discussed fully, intel-ligently, and in an amiable spirit. What the insurgent party seemed chiefly to favor was a postponement of the question of separation upon which the war is waged, and a mutual direction of the efforts of the Government, as well as those of the insurgents, to some extrinsic policy or scheme for a season, during which passion might be expected to subside and the armics to be reduced, and trade and intercours between the people of both sections resumed. It was suggested by them that through such postponement we might now have immediate ceace, with some not very certain prospect of an ultimate satisfactory adjustment of political relations between this Government and the States, section, or people now engaged in conflict with it."

THE EVENING TELEGRAPH on the 27th ult., six days before the official despatchsaid :--

"Mr. DAVIS has pledged himself to send immediately three gentlemen to Washington to confer upon terms of peace.

"Mr. BLAIR had an interview with General ROBERT E. LEE, who avowed himself desirous of ending the Rebellion by laying down their arms and returning to the Union. "There can be no doubt that in a day or two

at the nucleost, Commissioners will reach Washington, to bring from the repentant Rebels their renewed allegiance to the Union, the Constitution, and the laws. "Mr. BLAIR experienced the kindest treatment

at the hands of the authorities, and he reports that since the reduction of Fort Fisher au eatile revulsion of public opinion has taken place. The most extreme advocates of 'lighting it out to the bitter end' now admit the hopelesiness

of their cause. "The probability of an early peace was freely discussed in leading social and political circles in Richmond, and a general fociang of joy and relief resulted from the rapid circulation of the information.

The official record thus verifies the truthfulness of our predictions, received, on their publication, with the contemptuous sneers of our contemporaries.

"SINCE the South ceased to maintain its Senators and Reprepresentatives at Washington," says the Augusta (Ga.) Constitutionalist, "both Houses of Congress have wofully fallen from their high estate of dignity and decorum." We cannot but bear our testimony to the extreme delicacy displayed by the reconstructed in their allusion to the late war. "Ceased to maintain" is the Pickwickian mode of insinuating the disagreeable fact that the Southern States rebelled. "Turveydrop" could not have expressed it better. We are told by FRANCIS BACON of some moral monsters who hold that murder is the normal pastime of "men-who consider the night the time for work, and in whose minds, like the geography of China, everything is reversed. We fear that the Constitutionalist is one of these eccentric creatures. What constitutes "dignity and decorum." since the last of the Southern Secators has been the only one who drew a pistol in the Senate. and was removed in a state of intoxication? True, the House has not reflected back the flash of the bowic-knite since the "South ceated to maintain," but nevertheless, we think there has been a good deal of decorum, PRYOR has not found a successor in the manly art of backing out of a challenge accepted; nor has a second WIGFALL dared each Republican Senator to single combat; but these deficiencies are rather in chivalry than dig_ nity. We are satisfied with the decorum or the House, and can give the South cause to anticipate the truly halcyon days when dignity and decorum, chivalry and courage, will combine to make a perfect Congress. But, prodigal sons, you must humble yourselves far more than now before that day



GEARY MEETING AT CHESTER .- A Very large and enthusiastic meeting was held at Chester City on Saturday evening, to ratify the nomination of Major-General John W. Geary for Governor, and John Larkin, Jr., for Mayor of our sister city. A speech was made by Hon. John M. Broomall, explaining and endorsing the action of Congress, which was received with much applause. Speeches were also delivered by Dr. Harvey, J. H. Barton, Dr. J. T. Coates, and William Ward. J. H. Barton acted as President, assisted by Dr. Harvey, E. Pennell, Samuel Archbald, and John Hinkson, as Vice-Presidents; and James Barton, J. M. Johnson, and Caleb Emlen as Secretaries.

A FEW days since we published a despatch from Baltimore, stating that a rumor was rile there that Mr. A. T. STEWART, of New York. had failed. The paragraph, inadvertently inserted, was calculated to injure a house renowned for its mercaptile enterprise. We have learned that the story was merely one of those wild sensations which are frequently created for speculative purposes. We need hardly add that we regret that our correspondent fell into the error of giving importance to an unfounded tale.

-A Chicago firm, dealing in tobacco and ci, ars, has just been convicted of making false income returns. The penalties amount to nearly \$20,000.