THE DAILY EVENING TELEGRAPH .--- P

Evening Telegraph

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FRIDAY, MAY 25, 1866.

No Room for a Third Party.

Tax times are not favorable to the formation of a third party in politics. The issues of the day are too momentous, too sharpiy defined, too well comprehended, to leave any ground for a third party to stand upon.

The Union party-that party which carried the country safely and successfully through the war-maintains that in the reconstruction of the Union such guarantees must be obtained of the late Rebel States as shall effectually protect the country against the perils of snother rebellion. The opposition scout all ideas of reconstruction based upon such guarantees. Their favorite statement of principles is, that the Robel States have never been out of the Union, are now in it, and are therefore enti tled of right to take part in the government of the country. They hold that South Carolina is to-day as much entitled to representation as Pennsylvania 18.

Between these views there is no middle ground to be occupied. They are the legitimate development of principles which have been at stake in the physical contest through which we have passed. The Union doctrine grows out of the position of the Union Party during the war. The opposite view is merciy the Rebel principles transforred from the arena of battle to that of politics.

They who suppose that old political tricks and manœuvres, the worn-out paraphernalia of old party management, can now be brought into play to control the masses, are vastly mistaken. They who think that a party can be built up upon the present or prospective spoils of office are ignorant of the times in which they live. The events of the last five years have educated the American people at a wonderful rate. They have acquired a new sense of the importance of polities.

The people have made great sacrifices to put down the Rebellion. They are not now going to reinstate its authors in power, and the effort to build up a third party would be merely a diversion in favor of the Democrats. In our own State it would be a movement having for its object to defeat that gallant Union soldier, Major-General GEARY, and to elect that consistent peace politician, HEISTER CLYMER. The people understand this quite as well as the politicians. No true Union man will be seduced from his allegiance by any such cheap device of the enemy.

The Democratic organization is ample enough for all who embrace its belief. The Union party is wide enough and liberal enough for all who believe in free institutions, and seek their triumph and perpetuity in our midst.

Loyal Philadelphians at the Anniversary of the British Bible Society.

THE REV. DE. PATTON, of Chicago, who is now travelling in Europe, publishes in this week's Independent an interesting account of the anni. versary of the British and Foreign Bible Society, just held in London. The Society is a very large and influential one-its receipts last year footing up the sum of \$850,000. The Earl of SHAFTESBURY presided at the annual meeting, and addresses were made by the Hon, and Rev. BAPTIST W. NORL, Bishop SMITH, of China, and others. "But," says Dr. PATTON, "the telling speech of the occasion was by GEORGE H. STUART, Esq., of Philadelphia, delegate from the American Bible Society, who gave a thrilling account of the distribution of the Scriptures in our army by the Christian Com mission, of which he was the President. It was a mauly and impressive speech, loyal in the highest degree to our country, denouncing at the outset the Slaveholders' Rebellion (which caused a chill in the audience for the moment), yet so admirably demonstrating the Christian spirit with which we had carried on the war, as quite to raise the sympathy of his hearers, and gain an unwearied attention and rapturous applause. We all owe him a vote of thanks. Remarks somewhat similar were also made by Rev. Mr. PARVIN, of Philadelphia. At the close the Earl of SHAFTESBURY arose and exclaimed, "He is a traitor to God and humanity who sows dissensions between Great Britain and America ; upon which he and the American delegates shook hands, amid the thundering applause of the spectators. Mr. STUART made a similarly happy address at the anniversary of the Religious Tract Society." The numerous friends of these worthy gentlemen will be pleased to learn of the happy and salutary influence they are exerting upon the religious bodies of England by an open and uncompromising testimony in regard to the true character of our recent struggle. The British public will see after a while, if it does not now. how utterly misplaced and undeserved were the sympathies it so persistently bestowed upon the "Slaveholders' Rebeliion"-a rebellion which had in it no element deserving anything but execration on the part of Christian men everywhere.

my poble friend. (Cheers.) We stand with it now; we may fall with it a short time hence; and if we do, we simil rise with it hereafter. (Great cheoring) I thal not attempt to measure with precision the forces that are to be arrayed in the coming strag-ele. Perhaps the great division or to-night is not the last that must take p ace in the straggle. You may possibly succeed at some point of the context You possibly succeed at some point of the contest Yos may crive us from our seats. You may bury the bill that we have infroduced; but for its epi sph we will write upon its stayestone this line, with certain con-fidence in its fulfilment:-"Pxoriare aliquis nostris ex ossibus ultor."

"Exortare aliquis nostris ex ossibus ultor." (Cheers.) You cannot figh avainst the future. Time is on our side. (Cheers.) The great social forces which move on in their might and majesty, and which the tumuit of our debates does not for a moment impede or disturb--those great social forces are against you; they are marshalled on our side, and the banner which we now carr., though persays at some moment it may droop over our sinking heads, yet it soon again will float in the eye of heaven; and it will be borne by the firm hands of the united reader of the three king:coms, berhaps not to an easy, but to a certain and to a not distant victory." That was a peroration worthy of the "affluent

That was a peroration worthy of the "affluent and peerless statesman" who now, by common consent, is the leader of the liberal cause in England. His appeal to the future is that of every leader in behalt of a good cause. Its basis is a belief in the ultimate triumph of right. It recognizes the immortality of truth, and its ever widening conquest over the domains of error. It is the common bond of faith in God and in His government which has been the inspiration of great and good men in all ages.

If humanity were stumbling on to an uncertain destiny; if the moral world were without a ruler; if human opinion and thought and action surged hither and thither, obedient to no law of growth and progress; then, at times, we might well despair, and the defeat of a good cause might truly be regarded as an irreparable calamity. But such is not the case. Time fights on the side of truth. The seed of to-day's defeat blooms into to-morrow's victory. From the bones of the slain an avenger arises. The great social forces, which are only another name for the laws of God's providence in society, "move on in their might and majesty." Seeming reverses are but the returning eddies upon the bosom of their changeless current.

Considerations like these are the "common bond" which unite all who fight the good fight of faith. They are the common hope, the common inspiration of all who believe in humanity's progress, and labor for it. They make a brotherhood of all who

"See Truth's white banner floating on before, And the Good Cause, despite of venai friends And base expedients, move to noble cade."

Political Status of the New Minister to Mexico.

THERE seems to be a great desire in some quarters to foster as much as may be the unhappy differences between Congress and the Executive. As a means to this end, the sentiments of public men, especially those in official position, are often misrepresented, and their acts and speeches entirely falsified. A notable instance of this has just occurred in the case of Hon. LEWIS D. CAMPBELL, of Ohio. He was reported to have made a speech to a eathering of "Copperheads," in which he assailed the radical members of the Senate, etc. etc. Mr. CAMPBELL has felt called upon to deny this charge. He says :- "My personal object is to let the public know that the crowd I addressed was not 'composed of Copperheads of the dirtiest stripe,' and to inform the members of the United States Senate, for most of whom I cherish a high regard, that I was not so lost to the impulses of a becoming gratitude as to abuse or misrepresent them." If all office-holders and aspirants for office would exercise Mr. CAMPBELL's discretion and sound common sense, they would thereby serve themselves and the party also.

The South Defines its Loyalty. A SIMPLE principle of justice inculcates that an accused man be allowed to make his own defense. The South is at the bar of Congress, charged with continued disloyalty. To this accusation it makes its own reply. We quote, without comment, the following editorial from the Fayetteville (N. C.) News :--"The men who took these out's, and who became citizens of the United States, and who have been obedient and faithul and loyal to the laws, are not obedient and faithul and loyal to the laws, are not at heart friends of the Government of which they are subjects They were do eated by the United S ates in an attempt to persect a long cherished scheme, which must have resulted in the greatest benefit and advantage to themselves. They were human, and they could feel nothing else than bitter-ness ior those whose trumph was in the run of their hopes and the blasting and crushing of their neurations. They do not love the Government of the United States—the 'stars and Stripes' excite no emotions of pride in their bosoms, for they have seen it trailing in deleat too often, as their starry-crossed ba 'lle flag waved victorious in the summer sunlight. * * * They have no veneration for the Government, no love for the flag, no feeling of continue under the Government than necessarily com-petied by coercion. If they had the power to esta-blash a confidence bare wave were winned they "The men who took these oat's, and who became petied by coercion If they had the power to esta-blish a confederacy before they were whipped they would have established it, and it is reasonable to believe that if they could establish it now they would do so but for their oaths of allowance. do so, but for their oaths of al egance. These oaths were to the effect that they would support the Con-stitution; should they ever be required to do more, or should the Constitution be subverted, these oaths are worth nothing." THE LIVING DEAD .- A man must undergo a curious sensation when he is informed that he is dead. In this fast age it has become quite a common occurrence for a gentleman who may be indisposed, to be afforded an opportunity of seeing what style of obituary he would receive. Not long since ex-Governor PACKER had the satisfaction, rarely accorded to mankind, of telegraphing to his friends, "I am not dead;" and as he was authority on such a subject, a general retraction was the result. A still later instance, of a similar nature, is given us by Hon. WILLIAM WRIGHT. Only yesterday, we, and a number of our contemporaries, prepared touching notices of the dead Senator, and held forth his virtues, as is never done when the possessor is living. But to-day, it seems as though the honorable gentleman is still in the land of the living, with a reasonable hope for his recovery. TENNYSON pertinently asks:-

Madame Ristori. To the Editor of the Evening Telegraph:-

In your journal of the Evening Telegraph — In your journal of the 20th instant is a state ment announcing that the Marchesa Capranuca del Grillo (Adelaide Ristor) is in Paris, and will sail for the United States "next week." As this error may lead to some misapprehension, allow me to state that Madame Ristori's arrival in Paris is as usual with her at this season of the year, where she solourns at her splendid hotel year, where she solourns at her splendid hotel residence at No. 48 Boulevard Malesherbe, and prepares for her engagements. For the present year she has to complete them in Germany, Paris, London, and Liverpool, and wh'n they ar concluded she will embark, in the month of August, for the United States, to commence her engagements for the principal cities of country and Havana with J. Ga. thi J. GRAU. NEW YORE, May 21, 1866.

ENGLISH WESLEYAN GENEROSITY .- The English Wesleyan Missionary Society, at the beginning of the present financial year, asked for an addi-tional £15,000 (\$95,000) to prevent the necessity of an injurious curtailment of their operations in India and China. Towards this sum Miss in India and Chisa. Towards this solution Heald, of London, has given the splendid dona-tion of £5000 (\$25,000) to the object. The Chapel Building fund has received £6000 from Mr. Francis Lycett; two brothers McArthur gave £3000 between them; two donations of £1000 each-one from a lady-came as "anonymous;" five contributions of £500 each make \$2500; and nearly twenty others range from £400 down to £100. It shows how wealth accumulates among a religious people who spend so little in folly.

STEAM POWER ON HIGHWAYS .- An experiment has been tried in Kent, England, in order to ascertain the cost of removing goods on the ascertain the cost of removing goods on the highway by steam power. It was found that the cost of conveyance last exceeded one and one-half pence per ton per mile, exclusive of turnpike tolls, which actually added one and one-quarter pence per mile. The road, how-ever, was one where the tolls are shortly to be taken of pumply between Research and taken off, namely, between Bochester and Ten-terden. The goods consisted of wagons of hme. ranstone, coal, and olcake. The rate of pro-ragstone, coal, and olcake. The rate of pro-cedure averaged three miles an hour. The Fugineer says that goods conveyed in the ordinary way are usually charged on the same line of road three times the charge of steam power.

A HINT TO SMOKERS -M. Melsens, a French A HINT TO SMOKERS.—M. Melens, a French chemist, has found that tobaccos from various countries contain nicotine in very different proportions. In tobacco from some parts of France there is 7.96 per cent, of nicotine; whilst Havana tobacco contains only 2 per cent. He proposes to smokers a way of pre-serving them from the effects of the alkaloid, by putting into the tube of the tube of the pipe or cigar-holder a little ball of cotton, impreg-nated with citric and tannic acids. As the smoke passes through the cotton it will deposit the nicotine therein, in the shape tannate and citrate.



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AND COLOR WORKS. ON HAND AND FOR SALE,	JUST RECEIVED,	No. 113 N. NINTH St., Above Arch,
25 Tons Pure Kremnitz Lead in Oil.	YARD-AND-A-HALF-WIDE	Bave just opened with an ENTIBELY NEW STOCK OF WELL
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No. 728 ARCH STREET.	AT RETAIL.	county, Nevada. Parties desiring to invest in a bona fide, legitimate
TOURTALOT'S	MCCALLUMS, CREASE & SLOAN,	Mining Company, where the subscribers to the Work- ing Capital Stock receive the targest share of the earnings, and are guaranteed a large interest on their
EXTRACT OF BEEF.		money, are invited to examine the Prospectus of this Company, which may be obtained at the office, No. 413 CHESNUI Street.
IN SQUARE CANS.	No. 519 CHESNUT Street,	The Mines are now being worked, and machinery
FOR FALE BY	(OPPOSITE INDEPENDENCE HALL),	will be crected at once. Subscriptions received at the office, or by mail, ad-
SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,	NOW OFFER THEIR EXTENSIVE STOCK	dressed to the Secretary, Post Office Box 1902 Philadelphia. 5 16 wfml3:4p
414 [4) S. W. cor. BROAD and WALNUR.	OF	27 GAS COOKING STOVES. 27
	FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC	THE EAGLE GAS STOVES Are warranted to BAKE, BROIL BOIL BOAST, TOAST, STEW, HEAT IBONS ETC ETC. NO DUST DIRT, SMOKE, OR ASHES, And are more economical than Wood, Coal, or Oil. G W. LUOMIS, Manufacturer's Agont, 525 No 21 S. SIXTH Street Philadebile B.
	CARPETINGS,	And are more economical than Wood, Coal, or Oil.

The Common Bond of Humanity. CICRBO somewher e remarks, that all the arts of humanity have a certain common bond. In the same manner, it may be said that there is a common bond uniting all who seek the elevation of the human family. They are inspired by like influences; they have to contend with similar difficulties. They appeal to the same great arguments; they seek one common end. We were reminded of this in reading the closing paragraphs of Mr. GLADSTONE's great Parliamentary oration in favor of the British Reform bill. Adverting to the uncertain fate of the bill, and to the probability that it might be borne down by an adverse majority, carrying its supporters in the Government with it, the orator, summoning hope and confidence from the justice of his cause, and the certainty of its final triumph, gave utterance to the following splendid and inspiring paragraph:---

"But, sir, we are assailed; this bill is in a state of crisis and of peril, and the Government along with it. We stand or tail with it, as has been declared by

"Do men so love thee; art thou so bound To men, that how thy name may sound Will vex thee, lying uncer ground?"

But then the "Two Voices" was written twenty odd years ago, and men then who were living were not accounted dead in order to secure a news item. Just now it is a matter of great importance to know "how my name may sound," as it may have an influence on the future political career of the owner of the name. To save the trouble of the "perturbed spirit" "revisiting the glimpses of the moon" to execute vengeance, it has become fashionable for statesmen to revise the proofs of their own obituaries. We advise all who may feel inclined to kick a dead lion, to be sure that the lion is dead, lest he suddenly arise and call the traducer out.

-The Common Council of Boston have appropriated \$17,500 for the celebration of the coming Fourth of July.

