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THE DAILY EVENING TELEGRAPH .- PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, JULY 17, 1866.

Evening Telegraph

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at No. 108 S. Third street. Price, Three Cents Per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents Per Week, poyable 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.

TUESDAY, JULY 17, 1866.

PERSONS LEAVING THE CITY DURING THE SUMMER MONTHS, CAN HAVE THE EVENING TELEGRAPE MAILED TO THEIR ADDRESS TER.18, 76 CENTS PER MONTH.

THE VETO.

THE President yesterday vetoed the new Freed men's Bureau bill. The bill had been framed with specific reference to avoiding the main objections urged by the Executive to the former one. It failed, however, to secure his approval. The message is in the main a repetition of that of the 19th of February last.

The bill, upon being returned to the House of Representatives, where it originated, was imme distely passed over the veto by a vote of 104 to 33-the entire Republican strength present. except RAYMOND, of New York, voting for it. The bill was at once sent to the Senate, where, after a few characteristic remarks from Mr. HENDRICKS and Mr. SAULSBURY, it was also passed by a vote of 33 to 12, the Chairman declaring it to have received the constitutional majority, and to be a law, not withstanding the objections of the President.

But two of our New York contemporaries refer to the matter. Speaking of it, the Tribune S8V8:--

"The prompt action of Congress in passing the Freedmen's Bureau bili over the Presidential veto makes that document a mere expression of Presidential opinion. The bill is a taw of the land, and beyond any argument of ours. think Congress acted with wise intropidity, and we see no argument of the President important enough to have delayed the measure a single

day. "Mr. Jounson's message is in better temper than most of his publications. He makes the objection that this bill is unnecessary by reason of the Civil Rights bill, which, although not pleasant to the President, was even more so than the present measure. The dangers of military law and military tribunals are dwelt upon with an emphasis that seems strange when we remember that the writer found warrant enough in military judgment to summarily hang five men and one woman. The President's dislike to military tribunals receives a certain amount of our sympathy. We are anxious to see our army swords turned into ploughshares and pruning-hooks, and our gaily apparelled soldiers doing good work in ID open farm lands and forests of the thwest. We think the President could Northwest. have done this by giving the negro his only weapon of self-deten-e-the ballot. A voting citizen is not often oppressed. The talisman of suffrage has a strange influence over politicians and public men. Impartial suffrage would have made the negro the equal of the wnite, soundantly able to detend himself and fight his way in the world. The President has refused this. We charge him with having paralyzed the cause of impartial suffrage, and made new contest for its realization necessary. He has thrown his Admin stration against it, making an ignoble test among his followers, an i carry ing out if possible, in a more offensive way, Mr. BUCHANAN'S policy towards Lecompton. made the negro helpless, nei her free nor s less, nei her free nor slave. but the pondescript freedman. He placed him in the condition of dependence that demanded the protection given by the Freedmen's Bureau "The evil that President Jonnson laments is an evil of his own creation. We do not say that the people of the South, as a body, are the op-pressors of the black race. We have had too many conspicuous examples of humanity and kindness, on the part of leading Southern men, to permit ourselves to make this charge. But we have also seen-and the President is a witness-a spirit of caste, of enmity, race warring npon race, and laborer upon laborer, ending in murder and rapine. There are clusses in the South who show towards the negro the envy that cannot bear to see its fellows rise, and the chagrin of disappointed mastery. Because they cannot own the negro body and soul, they would either slay him, or make his portion miserable upon the earth. If this were otherwise, does the President regard it as good democracy for one class to live only upon the generosity of another? Is it consistent with republican institutions for the negro to have no hope of advancement but what rests with the charity of his former masters? How long would it have taken ANDREW JOHNSON-Door laboring man-to have become President if, becaus : of his poverty and labor, he had been turned over to the kindness of rich neighbors? It was beblack man justice and he will advance himself. The crime of the Presidential policy lies in his cowardly surrender to the slave spirit the fruits of our victory over the slave power. This one step was the easy, fatal descent. We can think of nothing more aptly illustrating the Presidential policy than that of the swiae in Holy Scripture, who found themselves pos-sessed with devils. The evil spirit would not depart, and they rushed into the sea. The President has been heading towards the sea with mad velocity, and this message is another sad but unmistakable step."

alludes are such men as BERGEINBIDGE, DAVIS, WISE, HUNTER, MAEON, etc. Would it not be a choice sight to see one or two such traitors as these sitting as Cabinet officers at Washington ; The effrontry which enables this organ of the disunion Democracy to make such a proposition is one of the "signs of the times."

The Redemption of Italy.

PRUSSIA's thundering legions upon the banks of the Elbe, and beneath the shadows of the Giant Mountains, have accomplished that for Italy which her own brave sons had failed to do upon the banks of the Po and the Mincio. "The man of blood and iron," the German absolutist, BISMABE, has proved the liberator of Italy. Not the Quadrilateral, but the passes of the Bohemian mountains, have become the gateway to Venetia.

"Italy has been struggling against foreign domination for a thousand years, and in vain," said old METTERNICH in 1815. But the long contest bids tair at last to be put to rest, and the spirit of Italian nationality seems about to realize its dream of centuries in a free and united Italy "from the Alps to the sea."

The offer of the Emperor of Austria to cede Venetia to the French Emperor will doubtless be accepted; but LOUIS NAPOLEON will take the prize only to transfer it to its right'ul owner, the Italian people. It had already been ramored. before this offer of FRANCIS JOSEPH was made, that Italy had offered to France the i-land of Sardinia as an inducement for such intervention as should secure to her the possession of Venetia. Whether the French Emperor will hold Vieron EMANUEL to his offer, if such an one has been made, remains to be seen. It is also a matter of some doubt whether the secret treaty which doubtless exists between Prussia and Italy will admit of the latter's withdrawing from the contest while Prussia keeps the field. Still, in any event, we look upon the transfer of Venetia to Italy as inevitable. With the victorious hosts of Prussia pushing down towards Vienna over the debris of Austria's finest army, led on by her ablest general, and threatening the very throne upon which FRANCIS JOSEPH sits, he is in no condition to prolong the contest with VICTOR EMANUEL and GARIBALDI. We assume , therefore, that the unity of Italy is an accomplished fact.

The recovery of Venetia will leave but one more "vexed question" in the way of Italian progress, and that is the question of the temporal power of the Pope. It is impossible that the anomaly of this imperium in imperio, this power within a power, should much longer continue to exist. Long ago the Italian people, left to themselves, would have made Rome the capital of a spiritual empire only, An important step towards the settlement of this question has been made during the present contest by the secularization of the monastic establishments throughout Italy. The Government, during the discussion of this measure, placed it not upon economical grounds, but upon higher moral and political considerations. Doubtless it had its eye upon this very matter of the overthrow of the temporal power of the Pope.

We feel confident that the hour of Italy's redemption, political and religious, is at hand. That land, so long renowned for all that is great and glorious in human achievement, is about to renew its youth.

"Even now the flame "Even now the flame Bursts forth where once it burnt so gior.ously, And, dying, left a splendor tike the day, That hi e the day diffused itself, and still Biesses the earth-the light of genus, virtue,

The New York " limes" Erratic.

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MR. HENRY J. EAYMOND'S political course is like that of some brilliant luminary, which, while it moves rapidly, is apparently governed by no law, human or divine. A few days since he stated in the Union caucus that he was not to be read out of the Republican party: that he was a firm and true member of that organization. In the Times this morning we find the following editorial attack on the members of the party in Congress.

"The 'injunction of secrecy' has been removed ! The proceedings of the Congressional causes are revealed! And what a revelation!! In spirit and language one can almost imagine himself reading a chapter in French history. The Conjederate conspirators in Canada, when arranging for the assassination of Lincols, SEWARD, JOHNSON, and STANTON, need not have been more bitter or denumentory. Their hatred of President Jourson, though dendly, was not difference, however. The Considerates had reasons for hating ANDREW JOINSON. He had nobly and boldly resisted secession and rebel-He stood firmly by the Government, the lion. Constitution, and the Union. The warrare of Congrets upon the President is unfounded and wanton. Its leaders consp red again thim in advance of any action justifying or excusing it. Their first step, in caucus, when the session opened, was to create a hostile 'Committee of Fifteen,' by which political logistation Fliteen,' by which political legislation was shaped and controlled."

Rather strong words, considering Mr. Ray-MOND joined in the caucus, and by joining agreed to abide by its decision.

In an additional letter signed "R.," evidently from the pen of the editor, a terrible plot is revealed. see how the "Little Villain" gloats over the revelation

"You may have noticed the passage in the House, a lew days since, of a resolution offered by General PAINE, or Wisconsin, calling on the States to organize, discipline, and equip their militia, and directing that two-thirds of the arms, orgnance, and ammunition now under custody of the General Government be distributed among the States-the distribution among the loyal States to take place immedi-ately, and that among the States lately in rebellion to be postponed until further orders. The resolution came up from the Committee on Military Affairs and was pushed to a vote, without debate or delay, under the previous question. It attracted as little attention in Congress as it has in the country, and the public will doubtiess receive with incredulity he assurance that it was intended, by those who secured its passage, as the first step to wards preparation for another civil war. Although no bate was had upon it, members were urged to vote for it by direct conversational appeals on the floor on the part of the few who were privy to its introduction. Some were told that it was necessary to enable the Southern loyal as s to protect themselves; others that it was simply a matter of detail in the War Department. others that the arms must be taken out of the hands of the President; and others that it was proposed at the instance of the Secretary of War. Ap appeal was made by Mr. Kasson of lowa, to allow depate upon i', as it seemed to be a matter of importance-but this was refused.

'Most of the leading and reflecting radicals in Congress take this view of the political inture: —It the fall elections result in the choice of Northern Democrat- enough to constitute, when added to the members from the Southern Sta es. UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE, a majority of the House, they assume that this majority, thus constituted, will claim to be the Congress, and will act accordingly; and that they will be recognized by the President as the body to which he will send his message, and whose sessions he will, if the necessity should arise, protect by military force. They assert, on the other hand, that the Union memberfrom the loyal states—it they constitute a ma-jority from those States—will claim to be the invoke an insurrection of the people to maintain them in that position. Tacy do not in the least conceal their purcose, in the event of such a collision, to appeal to force, and to 'urive the rival Congress, with the President and his Cabinet and supporters, into the Potomac,' to use the language of one of the ablest and most suncere of their number."

She wore manacles on her hands, with chains at her feet, as indicative of the condition of her own native land. She did not represent the Goddess of Liberty (as some of the Federal officors supposed), but the South, the down-trodden, the oppressed South. It was painfully beau fitul and touching, and reminded us of ANDRO-MACHE lying chained and weeping for Her lord The procession, followed by private carriages

and eltizens, after marching through the prin-cipal streets of the city to the tune of 'Dixle' and other appropriate airs, repaired to the Market Square, where it was dismissed." In another part of the paper, speaking of the

celebration, the editor save:-

"The day passed off with much harmony and good feeling, until the different tire companies started in procession. They all turned out beau titully decorated with wreaths, flowers, and evergreens, while the greatly to be admired Hook and Ladder Company came out hearing a fine monument, dressed off in deep mourning, in memory of the gallant Confederate dead. This, we are sorry to say, gave some little offense to our military rulers, and brought forth remarks from some of them which, to some extent, marred the pleasures of the evening, and even introduced itself into the circle of the merry dance, to the great annovance, not only of the male portion of our community, but of the fair ladies who thought fit to honor the terpsichorean hall with their smiling and lovely faces." What a hardship it is, truly, that these pa-

triotic Texans, who so mourn the "dead nation," are not permitted to make laws for the loval people of the United States! We think a little further reconstruction will not be amiss in their case.



Fourth District,

OFFICE, SPRING GARDEN HALL, COR. THIRTEENTH AND SPRING GARDEN, PEILADELPHIA, July 17, 1866.

Notice is hereby given to all persons residing or doing business in the FOURTH COLLECTION DISTRICT. embracing the Fourteenth, Fiftcenth, Twentieth, Twenty-first, Twenty-fourth, and Twenty-Seventh Wards, that the Annual Tax for 1865, upon Incomes, Licenses, Planos Watches, etc., is now due, and will be received at this Office without penalty, until the 28th

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TO BE PUBLISHED NEX I SATURDAY MRS. HENRY WOOD'S NEW BOOK. PRINTED FROM ADVANCE SHEETS. FLSTER'S FOLLY, ELSTER'S FOLLY, ELSTER'S FOLLY, ELSTER'S FOLLY, ELSTER'S FOLLY, ELSTER'S FOLLY,

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Author of "East Lynns " "Verner's Pride." "Oswald Cray," "Farl's Heirs," 'The Channings," etc. FLSTER'S FOLLY is being printed nom the author's

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NO. 933 ARCH STREET.

Chapman's former store, where they have opened an

The Herald says:-

"The Freedmen's Bureau bill, extending the jurisdiction of the law for two years longer, was vetoed by the President yesterday, and upon the same grounds that he objected to the original law of last February, adding, however, as an additional reason for vetoing the present law, the testimony furnished by the reports of Gene rals STEEDMAN and FULLERTON that the treed-men were grossly abused by the agents of the Bureau, and that the operations of the law generally proved a failure. Under these circumstances President Jonnson decided to veto the bill; but as might be expected, the radical thermometer for 15 days in July for five years: Congress almost instantly, with indecent haste, passed it again over his veto. The bill having come originally from the Houso, the veto message was sent to that body by the President, and was there overridden by a vote of one hundred and four to thirty-three. It was then sent to the Senate without a moment's delay, and the velo was there set hade by a vote of thirty-three to twelve-three Senators not voting. The Freedmen's Bareau, therefore, with all its extravagant expenditure, its wholesale jobbing. and cruelty to the unhappy negro, is to remain in operation, despite the honest protest of President and the general condemnation of th people."

A Proposal to Put Rebels into the Cabinet.

THE New York Daily News, notorious as a vic lent Rebel sheet during the whole war, calls upon the President, in reconstructing his Cabinet, to call to it one or more "Southern statesmen." It says :- "We must depend upon Southern votes and Southern influence for the realization of the intentions of the Philadelphia Convention. Why, then, should not representatives of the South assist in the Executive Councils while zhe battle is being fought ?"

The "Southern statesmen" to whom the News

G endess is thought and act, con empt of death, God-like example !"

These Prussian needle guns are doing gool service for humanity. That rugged, fierce BISMARK is God's instrument in a grander work than the conquest of the Duchies or the aggrandizement of Prussia. Consciously or unconsciously he is the apostle of progress, not of reaction, and is building up the cause of the people rather than that of their oppressors.

A Consolation in Hot Weather.

We have few truer maxims than the one which informs us that misery loves company. While we are undergoing the process of a gentle parboiling, it is a positive satisfaction to see by the telegraph that all our neighbors are as hot, and some far more so than are we. With a humanity which reflects great credit on the Associated Press, no despatches of the condition of the thermometer in the mountains is furnishedthat only the cities bear evidence. It is a relief to know that we are two degrees lower than at Washington, and four than in Allentown. In order to cheer the disheartened, we append a table which will show how the weather has been

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We give a list of the hottest days known since 1830:-

1868

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Aggregate for four years	309 65
Average for four year	77 66 84 13
Greater in 1866 4 28 The following was the state of the ti yesterday in our neighboring cities:-	
Ba'timore. Allentown. Albany. Boston. New Yors.	98-108 100-104 94-100
It is a consolution for us of Phi	

APPROPRIATE SELECTION .- The Democrats of Ohio have elected GEORGE H. PENDLETON as one of their delegates to the Philadelphia Convention. This is altogether appropriate. Mr. PENDLETON was the candidate for Vice-President, in 1864, of the party which deciared the war a "failure." He was put on the ticket as the special representative of the Peace men.

If the concoction and circulation of such foul falsehood, for the purpose of damaging the party, is the proper work of one who proclaims himself a member and supporter, we have only to say, "May Heaven save us from our friends."

Repudiating It.

THE New York Evening Post thus washes its bands of the Convention to assemble here in August :-

"The World, by-the-way, this morning pre-tends that the *Evening Post* approves of the Philadelphia Convention. This is wrong; the Evening Fost only maintains the right of people to hold conventions treely, at their own pleasure; to utter their sentiments before the country, and make known their wishes and purposes. and by all such lawful means to influence public opinion in their layor. The Evening Post has never, like some of its contemporaries, approved b-tcrehand a policy not yet declared, or endorsed in blank, as a business man would say.'

The Commercial Advertiser, too, wishes to be counted out. It says:-

"The World classes this paper among those which 'favor' the Philadelphia Convention. We certainly favor that Convention in the sense of certainly favor that Convention in the sense of having no objection to its meeting, but we have no belief that it will do any good. It will be a Democratic Convention, fure and simple, and its declarations will be platitudes, sooth nu to the conservative mind, but incapable of exert-ing any influence. The Republican parts represents the dominant sense of the North; that party is radical; the Jonnson men in it can be told off on the fingers. The party is told off on the fingers. The party is can be opposed to the President's policy, and while s far from right in its treatment of the question of reconstruction, it is far nearer in line with correct principle than are those who sustain the White House policy. There may be a few 'conservative' Republicans who expect the organization of a new and strong party at Philadelphia. They will find, however, that the Democrats will not surrender their name, nor will they abandon their principles, or allow Republican perverts to lead off in the meeting. As we observed the other day, those who listen to the voice of the Dem cratic charmer must cast in their lot with their ancient enemies, and take such places as their new entertainers may assign to them. They will be paraded syste-matically and ostentationsly, but the 'rioboned ox' will 'coldly furnish torth the 'marriage feast'-he will not be the object either of worship or promotion.' "

Loyalty in Texas.

WE have before us a copy of the Houston Texas Daily Evening Star, dated June 15. A good part of the paper is taken up with the description of a great firemen's parade, which came off in that city the day before. It was participated in by companies from Galveston as well as by those in Houston. We copy the Mar's description of the feature of the celebration which well illustrates the loyalty of that portion of the South. It says :--

"'Houston Engine No. 3,' a new company, had a simple but beautiful large wreath of flowers, suspended over their engine. In view of the fact that they have just organized, they deserve

great prilse for their appearance. "'Hook and Ladder' was last in the order of marching, blue flannel shirts and black pants being their uniform. Their truck was drawn by four white horses, upon which was arranged a canopy, upon which was placed a monument in memory of the Confederate dead, upon which was seated a beautiful young girl, meurning for the 'dead nation' and its martyrs. She was dressed in red, white, and red, with crape over the stars which represent the Southern States.

day of July inclusive.

BENJAMIN H. BROWN.

7 17 10t COLLECTOR.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HIGH-1. KET . WAYS-Office S. W. corner of WALNUT and FIFTH Streets.

WAYS-Office S. W. corner of WALNUT and FIFTH Streets.
PHILADELFHIA July 16, 1866.
NOTICE TO CONTRA TORS.
Sealed Proposals will be received at the Office of the Cheir Commissioner of Highways until Broches to the office of the Cheir Commissioner of Highways until Broches to the office of Walnut street to the east ine of Expressioner of Highways until Broches to the office of Walnut street to the east ine of Expressioner of the brock of the office of the office of Walnut street to the east ine of Expressioner of the brock of the the office of the such the street to be built of brick, circular in form, with a clear inside diameter of two test six inches, with such the street and warsyor.
The understanding to be that the contractor shall take bills prepared against the property fronting on said sever to the amount of seventy-five cents for ach lineal load of opening the said by the cits.
All bliddens are invited to be present at the time and place of opening the said proposals
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
It the lowest bilder shall not excende a contract within five days sheet the work is awarded, be will be deeme i as decining and will be e dilabie on his bond for the dir-tering hetween his bid and the next higher bid.
Sterifications may be had at the Department of Sur-veys, which will be strictly adhered to W. W. SHEDLEY.
That Cheir Commissioner of Highways.

A. NOTICE.-APPLICATION HAS NOTICE. - APPELCATION HAS been made for the renewal of the following CITY EONDS AND CERTIFICATES OF STOCK, drawn to the subscriber's order, and stolen from his fire-proof, June 3 1865, viz. -Chy 6 per cent (new, Nos. 12432 1243, 12,464, 2465; Germaniown Bank Nos.1407 59.119; Common-weath Bank, No.56; Arch st. Theatre No. 243; Point B:eeze Park, No.16; Gap Mining Company, No. 319 All persons are cautioned against receiving the same. 6 lb imSn.* CASPER HEFT. Commissioners General's office 15 1866.

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THE OFFICE OF THE COLLECTOR INTERNAL REVENUE, FIIST DIST. ICT. HAS BEEN REMOVED FOOM No. 419 CHESNUT

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