# Grening Telegraph

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## WEDNESDAY, JULY 18, 1866.

PERSONS LEAVING THE CITY DURING THE SUMMER MONTHS, CAN HAVE THE EVENING TELEGRAPE MAILED TO THEIR ADDRESS. TELLIS. 75 CENTS PER MONTH.

#### Sham Democracy Brought to the Test of Facts.

Some statements are so audaciously false that they pass comparatively unnoticed and unchallenged on that very account. Both their authors and everybody clse know them to be false. Of this character are the following from our Democratic contemporary :---

"As long as the Democratic party held the reins of government the nation was united and prosperous, the people a band of brothers. The con-titutional rights of the States were respected, their just functions admitted, and their reserved power unquestioned. From Maine to Texas the same principle was applied. The Democratic rule admitted no seectional or zeographical division or distinction. The same Constitution that held the North in subjection, and guaraateed the rights of its humblest citizen, presided over the destines of the South. No North, no South, no East, no West was a reality under a Democratic administration. Sectionalism was impossible while the Democratic party was in LOWER."

It would be difficult to crowd a greater number of notorious f alsehoods into an equal number of lines. We would like to ask our contemporary who "held the reins of government" when this Rebellion broke out? Who was in the Presidential chair? Who constituted the Cabinet? Who had a majority of the Senate? Who a controlling voice in the Supreme Court? The Democratic party was in full possession of every department of the Government. It was only by its dark-hearted treachery to the Union, and its thorough completey with trattors, that the Rebellion was enabled to obtain such headway before Mr. LINCOLN and the Republican party assumed the "reins of government," that a terrible and bloody war was forced upon the country. Hat the Democratic party been loyal the Rebellion would have been crushed in the bud; ay, had that party been loyal there would have been no Rebellion at all. The Rebellion was itself a rebellion of the Demooratio party. That party had been beaten in the Presidential election of 1860, and straightway its leaders organized the Rebellion, and a Demooratic administration allowed \*hem to prosecute it unchecked until it had assumed such dimensions that a tremendous war or the overthrow of the Government was inevitable. This was the condition of affairs when the Democratic party, in the person of JAMES BUCHANAN, dropped the "reins of government" from its imbecile grasp, and the Republican party took them up. Hardly five years have passed since these events occurred, and yet this tool of the disunionisis has the brazen effrontery to assert that "as long as the Democratic party held the reins of government the nation was united and prosperous, and the people a band of brothers !" So, too, its assertion that "sectionalism was im. possible while the Democratic party was in power," is notoriously, glaringly, unmitigatedly false. The Democratic party, during all the later years of its power, was essentially, emphatically, and entirely a sectional party. It lived, moved, and had its being in sectionalism. Its ideas were sectional; its policy was sectional; its aims were sectional; its administration of the Government was sectional. From the advent of FRANKLIN PIERCE to the departure of JAMES BUCHANAN, the Democratic party was nothing butja sectional pro-slavery party. It was the relentless foe, at all times and in all places, of every truly national idea. The only interests it pretended to conserve were the sectional interests of a mere handful of Southern slave holders-a miserable oligarchy of only some three hundred thousand out of thirty millions of people. To these sectional interests it bent all its energies. To build up this sectional power it prostituted all the departments of the Government. All our foreign ministers were pro-slavery fanatics, the toaties of foreign despots, and a reproach to our tree institutions. Our domestic officers were the lackeys of the slave power. Devotion to pro-slavery sectionalism was a pre-requisite to advancement and position in the Democratic party. No man who failed to abase himselt body and soul at the feet of the sectional slave power was tolerated in the Democratic party. It slaughtered MAR-TIN VAN BUBEN because he would not cat dirt at its bidding. It pursued STEPHEN A, DOUGLAS to his grave with insatiable revenge, because he dared, on the Lecompton question, to follow the dictates of justice and the national good, rather than the wicked sectional demands of the slave power. The infamous sectionalism of slavery was all that the Democratic party lived tor. In obedience to that it draggled the judicial crmine in the mire, and gave us the doctrines of atheistic barbarism from the highest tribunal in the land. In obedience to that, it trampled down the rights of the States, violated the trial by jury, offered bribes to Federal officers to send innocent men into hopeless bondage, and made the cities and fields of the North a vast hunting-ground where fiendish slave-catchers might hunt their human game!

this same fell source. Sectionalism, sectionalism of the worst kind, that of opposition to the grand and humane principles of our national life, still remains as the di-tinguisning characteristic of that talse and hollow organization in our midst, which, while discarding all the ideas. by pocritically clings to the name of Democracy

What Congress Has Done and Should Do. AFTER a protracted session of nearly eight months, all the indications go to show that the sitting of Corgress is rapidly nearing its close.

Telegraph statements fix the 23d as the day for the adjournment sine die, but private advices lead us to expect that not until the 30th will the National Legislature cease to exist. When the Thirty-ninth Congress first n.et, it was universally recognized as one of the most able bodies that had met in the capital for years. It possessed more mon of talent than any of its late predecessors, and reminded us rather of the carlier days of the republic than any of the recent political mobs who had met to make the nation's laws. But with all its ability it lacked culture, and many of its members, though giants in intellect, were but SAMSON unshorn and rugged. A vast amount of practical wisdom existed in its composition, and we naturally expected that speedy legislation which a turn of mind so essentially active as that of the leaders of its deliberations

woull cause. We feared rather fardy than premature progress in the work. Its course, how ever, has entirely belled our expectations. With a slow examination worthy of the great ends to be legi-lated for, it has carefully laid out its ground, reviewed every measure in all its bearings, devoted months to perfecting a plan of reconstruction, and has laid it before the people in a completed and wise torm. The adversaries of its doctrines have accused it of doing nothing after months of session. There has ever existed a class in our community that always find fault. Whatever the course of Congress it would have been declared abortive and ill-digested, and its members accused of partisan feelings, and not regard for the national good. But now that, with wise caution, it has thoroughly surveyed the ground, and leid its plans, it is accused of wasting time, of dulness, slowness, and lethargy. When fault is sought for it is easily found. Let us now glance at what has been the principal features of the legislation of the Thirty-ninth

Congress.

The first and greatest duty arising out of the condition of allans as it found them, was making some provision in regard to the return of the Southern and yet rebellious States. When it assembled it cound disunion Senators and Representatives knocking at its doors for admission. While claiming to be entitled to seats, they yet made no secre: of their previous sympathy and their existing sympathy with treason. It was a scene of CATALINE defving the Senate of Rome. The whole South was in the process of recrystallization, and it was for Congress to decide which form it should assume. The much-abased Committee of Fitteen was appointed, and after careful deliberation submitted, with a vast mass of corroborative testimony, a series of Constitutional amendments, which are already before the people. What will be their fate cannot be doubted, and that all reasoning men of loyalty and no prejudice must acknowledge their wisdom is unquestioned. The important subject of finance has come up, and we regret to say, while a number of minor laws have been passed, the great question of funding the itional debt is yet untouched. If there is one question which should be handled with circum. spection, yet at the same time with proper speed, this is the one. The bonds of the United States will commence to mature early next year, so provision must be made for their redemption; and what time like the present for moulding the debt into a uniform shape? It is emphatically necessary that it be done, and we are at a loss to understand why opposition from such men as FESSENDEN should be prolonged, even at the risk of losing the golden opportunity now at hand. The tax till, army bill, pension bill, and various appropriation kills have been acted upon, and there yet remain but two subjects which need attention-the one is the financial, just referred to; the other is the tariff, on the part of the Senate. We are allaid that the members, while admit. ting its theoretical importance, do not properly estimate the vital necessity of practically enforcing the principle at the present time. There never was more need of immediate action in order to save our national industries from the ruinous competition of the pauper labor of Europe. All branches of trade are prostrated from the effects of our civil war. They cannot lise of themselves when they have rivals who are strong from continued peace, and mighty by crushing out the inferior elements. They will either be overcome by their foes or else subdue their enemies. Which it shall be is to be de. cided now. A year hence it will be too late. The Tariff bill, as passed by the House of Repre. sentatives, was such a mongrel apology for a law tuat we do not particularly regret its defeat in the Senate; and although there is left but little time to have a measure properly matured, yet the adoption of some skeleton of a defense until December would be a work of real wisdom. We beseech the present session not to close until some steps are taken first to protect our industry, and then to contract our currency. Gold is leaving our shores by the million, and the Five-twenties sold in Europe are being returned to this country. Such a state of finances cannot continue with prosperity. A crisis will come. We must seek to reverse the tide, and have gold flow in and bonds flow out, A proper funding measure will procure the desired result; while financial wisdom, controlled with a proper discrimination in favor of the products of our home industry, would resuscitate business, and place our currency on a sure and lasting foundation, as sure as the Consols of Great Britain or the Rentes of France.

Complications of the European Question. The situation in Europe becomes more conplicated. I aly and Prussia refuse an armistice. King VICTOR EMANUEL says that he cannot consent to one without first consulting his ally the King of Prussia, Meanwhile, the cession of Venctia to France is complete and uncondifional, except that Austria is to withdraw the guns and musitions of war from all the fortified places. The French will immediately occupy the country, a French Commissioner being at once despatched to Venice to assume the government in the name of the Emperor, and the French fleet in the Mediterranean ordered to proceed to Venice and hoist the French flag upon all fortified ports of the Venetian coast. Moreover, the Italian Government has been notified that it will have to immediately cease all acts of hostility against Venetia, it being French territory.

THE DATEY STRUCT THEADER DEPARTMENT TRADITIENTS, WEDNELDAY, JDLE 10.

THE DAILY EVENING TELEGRAPH.-PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, JULY 18, 1866.

It must be contessed this looks a little ominous. Whether LOUIS NAPOLEON will be willing to get out of the saddle when once firmly seated in it, is a matter of some question. With Venetia occupied by French troops, and an open base for reinforcements by way of the Mediterranean, it will be a very difficult matter for any Europeau power to wrest it from their grasp. Perhaps, however, the French Emperor resorts to this rather brusque style of action to give Italy a good excuse for withdrawing from the Prassian albance. Italy's cause of quarrel with Austria was Venetia; but Austria has now dropped Venetia into the hands of France. It Italy would recover Venetia, therefore, she must either make terms with France, or go to war with her. With this change in circumstances, then, Italy might well plead her inability to longer fulfil the terms of her Prussian alliance.

But what if France refuses to give up Venetia? Would French dominion there be more welcome than Austrian dominion bas been? Would force and treachery together be more tolerable than force alone has been? Austria's political strategy hids fair to do more for her in this emer. gency than her military strategy.

Between Prussia and Austria the contest, it seems, is to go on, Austria declaring her intention to prosecute the war it Prussia persists in her projects of Federal reform, as communicated to the Governments of Northern Germany. Of course Prussia will persist in this. But suppose Prussia stops right where she is and acts on tae defensive? She has only to maintain the fruits of her brief and most extraordinary campaign just ended, to become one of the greatest powers in Europe. Suppose, therefore, she stops and fortifies, holding herself strictly on the defensive, while she proceeds to consolidate and unify the conquests she has made; is there any probability that Austria could assume the offensive with any prospect of success? We believe not. As things now stand, Prussia may make herself master of the situation. Should she attempt the entire dismemberment and overthrow of the Austrian Empire, complications must mevitably arise watch, in the end, might cause her to lose all that she has thus far gained.

### The Revival of Chivalry.

YESTERDAY atternoon the Capitol at Washington was the scene of one of those disgraceful occurrences which forcibly recall the manners of the days immediate y preceding the Rebellion, and by their frequency of late threaten us with a revival of the genuine type of "chivalry." We reler to the cowardly assault made upon Mr. URIAH H. PAINTER, the Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer, who is like wise the Clerk of the House Committee on Pos Offices and Post Roads, and in that capacity av officer of Congress. It matters not to us in whose interest Messis, BENJAMIN F. BEVERIDG and EDWARD TOWERS committed this act, or wha were the motives of their prompter. If the members of the press who are stationed at the Federal Capital, in the interests o true liberty and common justice, are to be thus assailed for the conscientious discharge of their duty, there will be left open to them but the one alternative-like the knights of the quill al Richmond, they will be obliged to go armed to the teeth on all occasions, if they have any special desire to live out their natural lives upon this earth. We can easily predict the state of society that will be the unavoidable result of such a necessity. In the name of a free and enlightened press we domand that these miscreants shall receive their just deserts. Fortunately for Mr. PAINTER, his official connection with the House of Representatives has caused the matter to be properly noticed in that body by the appointment of a committee to invest gate the circumstances. By prompt and decisive action in this case, let them at once and forever crush out all the lingering symptoms of the chivalry of canes and tistleuffs.

Garibaldi's Position and Movements. La Liberte, of Milan, publishes the following correspondence from Garibald's headquarters: General Garibaldi has established his headquar ters at Lonato. His position commands the railway which connects Brescia with Bergamo, Treviglio, and Cremo, and which also joins that city to Milan by way of Bergamo and Trev glio. A tew Garibaldians still remain at Milan. They are placed en chelon from Treviglio as far as Desenzano, with posts established on the borders of the Lake of Garda, and at all the passes in

the mountains as far as the Steivio. The pass of Porto Caffaro, which leads to Trente, in the valley of the Adige, has been strongly occupied.

The fort of Rocca Danso, which guards it, has been confided to an officer of high reputation; it may be said to be impregnable. Situated on the banks of the Lake of Idro, it commands the roads, for which there is just room enough between the fortress and the lake.

It the Austrians mean to attempt an invasion by the valleys which run transversely into that of Adige, above the Lake of Garda, they will not. I should think, come by this road. The struggle now preparine will be obstinate enough in this quarter. Garibaldi is the man par excellence for war of mountains and surprises; he has at this oment forty-five thousand men under his com rand. The Italians may entertain good hopes The volunteers are not completely equipped, but they are armed, and have plenty of munitions.

The regular army has supplied them with what they wanted, viz., a small force of cavalry, some engineers, and a few batteries of mountain arilliery, four of which, comprising twenty-four pieces, have already arrived. In my opinion, General De Thum will have enough on his hands. Oxing to the appearance of Garibatdi the war is about to assume a very peculiar character.

Some Tyrol-se priests have roused up a portion of the pea-ants by representing the Italians bandits, and Garibaldi as Antichrist.

A despatch from Bergamo, of July 5, says:-After the combat yesterday, the Austrians deemed it prudent to evacuate the positions of Monte Suello and Caffaro, which are to be at

once occupied by the volunteers, General Garibaldi was stightly wounded. In the side, but will be able in a week to be again on horseback.

BATTLE OF MONTE SUELLO.

A despatch from Brescia, of July 4, says :-General Garibaldi has attacked the position of Monte Suello. The Austrians, protected by their position, made a strong resistance. The Italian volunteers fell back in good order on Anio, a village in Lombardy. Garibaldi is slightly wounded in the thich.

TORRE MONAMBERTI, July 4 .- As a consequence of yesterday's battles, the Austrians have evacu-

## truits positions of Monte Suello and Gallaro. They will be immediately occupied by Garibaldi. SPECIAL NOTICES. [ See the Third Page for additional Special Notices.] MUJAVIRO.-WE COPY THE FOLLOWing meritorious notice of this (destined to be) delicious pertume nom Forney # Press:-MUJAVIRO. - This delicious new perfume for the handkerchiet, prepared by Messis, R & G. A. WR GHT, CHESNUT Street, is without a rival for delicacy, durablity, and richness. In fact, of all natural perfumes the tragrant Mujaviro (of Russian origin) may be called the quintersence. For sale by all the principal druggists everywhere. 7146m45 FORFLAND RELIEF FUND. THE EX. coutive committee gratefully acks vied of the following contributions in behalf of the sufferers by he fire in Portland : Jay Ccoke...... \$500 00 Cush. 250 00 E W Chark. 250 00 Harris, Shortsrudge & Co. 250 00 Newhal, Bore & O. 100 00 Lew S, Wunarton & Co. 100 00 Caste & F. Custman. 100 00 Coar.es F Cust man ..... 100 0 G. A Wood Fainham, Kukham & Co. 100 00 Frothingham & Webs, Fales, Wharton & Co. 100 00 100 00

	SPECIAL NOTICES.	\$6,000,000				
ør	COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,					
	Fourth District,	SEVEN PER CENT. FIRST-CLASS				
	D STATES INTERNAL REVENUE,	First Morgage Bonds.				

COR THIRTEENIH AND SPRING GARD SN. PHILADELPHIA, July 17, 1866.

Notice is hereby given to all persons residing or doing business in the FOURTH COLLEC ION DISTRICT. embracing the Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Tweatieth, 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 day of July inclusive.

7 17 16t

## BENJAMIN H. BROWN, COLLECTOR.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HIGH-WANS-Office S. W. corner of WALNUT and FIFTH Streets. PHILADELPHIA. July 16, 1866.

FIFTH Streets.
PHILADELPHIA, July 16, 1866.
NOTICE T) CONTRA TORS.
Sofied Froposais will be received at the Office of the Cheic Commissioner of righways until 12 of 200 street.
Sofied Froposais will be received at the Office of the Cheic Commissioner of righways until 12 of 200 street.
The incent with street, from the Sewer now construction of a Sewer on the the of Walnut street, from the Sewer now constructed on Sector and street to for east lace of Figlateenth street to be built of brick, circular in form, will be clear inside diameter of two feet six inches, with such inters and manboles as may be directed by the Cheir heat and manboles as may be directed by the cheir a pameer and survey or.
The understanding to be that the contractor shall take bills prepried Against the property frontling on said sewer to the ancunt of severity diverse cents in somether as the bills prepried Against the property frontling on said sewer to the annual to be the street as somether as the directed by the cher.
Alt biddets are invited to be present at the time and end to be available to the street as somether as directed by officience of Mar 23, 1850
If the lowest bidder shall not execute a contract within the about has been filed in the Law Department, as declining, and will be e dilable on his bond for the dustreer to be view the dute next higher bid.
The diverse may be had at the Department of Surveys, which will be accommissioner of flighways.

7 17 3t	Chief Commissioner of Highways.		
NEW NEW	PERFUME FOR THE HANDERRCHIEF.		
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cercus."		
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	uisite, delicate, and Fragrant Periume, the rare and beautiful flow r from which me.		
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	PHALON & SON, New York.		
в	WARE OF COUNTERFEITS.		
ASK FO	B PHALON'S-TAKE NO OTHER.		
been (1TY LOND drawn to the s proof, June 3. City 6 per 12 465; Germa wea th Bank	<b>DTICE.</b> - APPLICATION HAS made for the re ewal of the following S AND CERTIFICATES OF TO K, subscriber's order, and stolen from his fire- lis66, viz. : cent (new), Nos. 12 432 12 4 3. 13,464 nown Bank Nos 1407 99 119; Common. No. 50; Arch SL. heatre No 245; Point No. 16; Gap Mining Company, No. 519 are cautioned against receiving the same. CASPEIL 92FT.		
	22. (No.) - 10.		

DRY GOODS.

THE NORTH M'ESOURI BAIL-OAD COMPANY has authorized us to sell their First Mor gage S yen Per Cent. Thirty year Bonds. The whole amount is \$6,000.008. Coupons, payable on the first days of JANUABY and JULY of each year, in New York.

Before consenting to this Agency, we have made a carctul examination or the metits of these Bonds, by sending william Milnor Poberts, and others, to report upon the condition and prospects of the Railroad. Their report is on file at our otice, and is highly satisfactory. We do not hesitate to recommend these Honds as being a first class security, and a most safe, and judictous investment.

The proceeds of these bonds will be used in extending Road (alread) complete 170 m les into North Missouri) to the Iowa State line, where it is to connect with the railroads of Iowa; and to niso extend it weatwird to the junction with the Pacific Railroad (at Leavonworth), and other roads leading up the Missouri River, se that this mortgage of \$6 000 000 will cover a completed and well-stocked Boad of 359 miles in length, costing at least \$16,000,100 with a net annual revenue after the first yea , of over \$1.400 0 0. or a sum nearly four times beyond the amount needed to pay the interest on these Bonds. The lucome of the Road will, of course, increase every year.

The Ballroad connects the great city of St. Louis with its two hundred thousand inhabitants, not only with the richest portions of Mi souri, but with the States of Kansas and lowa, and the great Pacific Rairoads.

To the first applicants we are prepared to sell FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, at the low rate of EIGHTY CENTS, desiring to obtain a better price for the remainder. This will yield about 9 per cent. income, and add 20 per cent. to principal at maturity. Any surther inquiries will be answered at our office JAY COOKE & CO. 7 16 1mi BANKERS. No. 114 South THIRD Street. PROPOSALS. PENNSYLVANIA AGRICULTURAL LAND SCRIP FOR SALE.

The United States Government having granted to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania Land Serie, reprosenting 780 000 acres of Public Land, for the endowment of Agricultural Colleges in this State, the Board of Commiss oners now offer this I and Forip to the public. Proposals for the purchase of this Land Scrip, add essed to 'The Board of Commissioners of Agricul-

These are facis-notorious, known of all men, a part of the common political history of the country; and yet tuls sectional, pro-slaver f organ has the audacity to say that "sectionalism was impossible while the Democratic party was in power!" Does this impudent scribbler suppose that the people have all lost their memories? Or does he imagine that because he writes falsehoods an intelligent community believes them?

Vain work, all this. The Democratic party has written its record in the woes of the country. Every life lost, North and South, during the late Rebellion was a victim laid upon the altar of Democratic sectionalism. Every dollar of taxes beyond what we used to pay, is a contribution from our pockets to defray the expenses of Democratic sectionalism. All the perils of our past were due, and all the dangers of the present and the future are chargable, to | tained.

ROUSSEAU CENSURED .- The ROUSSEAU-GRIN-NELL case was disposed of yesterday in Congress, by the adoption of a resolution of censure against Mr. ROUSSEAU. The resolution of expulsion, as reported from the committee, received a vote of 72 to 49, but as it requires a two-thirds vote to expel, the resolution was not adopted. The resolution of censure was then passed.

NEW YORK ANTI-RENTISM .- A little anti-rent breeze has sprung up in New York. . We had supposed that all difficulties on that question were settled by legislative' provisions years ago. The civil authorities must of course be main-

## Mr. Wise speaks a Piece.

GARRULOUS old Mr. WISE has been indulgin again in his favorite occupation of speech making. Last Saturday evening was the time the Nortolk Opera House the place, and over one hour the duration of his speech. As to its subject-matter, it was a conglomeration of pol tics and religion, of Jewish temples and Virgi nia meeting-houses, of Solomon's prayer and the amnesty oath, of the kingdom of Greece and the Rebel Government of Virginia. He urge his hearers, in conclusion, to pray for this, that, and the otner, and "especially for that captive m Fortress Monroe, who endures suffering and privation like a Christian hero." The audience was very small, nd the night was very warm, and the applause was very great—so we are told

## One Day Later from Europe.

By the Africa to day we have one day's late rews from Europe. Prussia and Italy have agreed conditionally to an armistice. Prusi claims to be guaranteed her present position and asks for Italy one fortress in the Quadri lateral. Italy claims two cortresses in the Quadrilateral. The Prussians have released the Austrian prisoners on parole. The Prussial forces were advancing still further into Bohe mia, and there were indications of a battle at the fortress Konivsgiatz.

"GENERAL GEARY claims the support of "th boys in blue' on account of his military prowes and services. What were they? Let the public know,"- Age.

Il you are so anxious to know, suppose you ask "the Boys in Blue" who helped him thrash your 1 ebel friends at Gettysburg, Chattanooga Savannah, and other points.

FEBNANDO WOOD is one of the delegates from New York City to the August Convention. WASHINGTON HUNT, a pro-slavery conservative of the bitterest type, is another.

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