Evening Telegraph

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TUESDAY, JULY 31, 1866.

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

The Practical Statesmanship of Conservatism.

THERE are no men who make louder pretensions to practical statesmanship than our self-styled "Conservatives," Their special boast is that they are not abstractionists. They have a holy horror of what they are pleased to call fanaticism. They profess to base their political action on the broad grounds of expediency. They never tire of denouncing those "impractical" men who will insist on principle. In a word, they are, in their own estimate, the embodied quintesser ce of political wisdom.

Unfortunately, these pretensions, when brought to the test of facts, are dissipated into very thin air. It is then found that the most impracticable of all impracticables are these very boasters. We at once discover that wisdom will probably still remain in the world long atter the melancholy demise of these profound gentlemen shall have taken place.

Real wisdom in politics, as in everything else, is based upon truth. Practical statesmanship is nothing more than the conduct of affairs in the State according to true principles. But your self-sufficient conservative prides himself upon being no theorist or abstractionist-meaning by those terms that he does not regulate his action by abstract or theoretical truth. His idea of statesmanchip is to get along with things as they come up by temporary make-shifts and expedients, and without any reference to the principles which lie at the bottom of affairs. Palliatives that alleviate for the mement are vigorously applied, while the radical restorative that would go to the root of the difficulty is neglected. Compromises that merely promise to put off the evil day are resorted to, as though no hour of settlement would ever come. The inevitable crash of bankruptcy is postponed a little while by a process of political shinning, instead of a resort to those fundamental reforms and retrenchments that would save the estate intact. But the trouble is that these temporary expedients are soon, to use a phrase of the times, "played out," Our conservative quack keeps on applying his palliatives, but meanwhile the disease reaches its crisis and the patient dies on his hands. Our political "lame duck" goes shinning around, paying three and four per cent a month for temporary loans, until he goes to protest, and the game is up. Principles will work right on, whether our conservative skeptics believe it or not; and their petty make-shifts and expediencies are brushed aside, like so many cobwebs, in the stately march of events.

Look back over the history of the country, and see what these immensely practical men have done for us. They wouldn't believe in the necessary and eternal antagonism of freedom and slavery. Instead of meeting the question man. fully, and by a wise and bold course settling it on the final basis of principle, they were forever compromising-fixing things up for to-day, careless of what might be the result to-morrow. They always thought that all the trouble was caused by a tew "fanatics" and "extremists" on both sides, forgetful or ignorant of the fact that slavery and freedom are themselves the widest extremes-separated by an infinity of distance. Well, they gave their practical states manship full swing. We had compromise afte compromise, until it seemed as though the dignity and freedom of the nation would be wholly compromised away; and what was the result? Simply that the nation was plunged into civil war; and the contest which, under a truly wise statesmanship, would have been carried to a bloodless issue years before, had now to be set tled on the battle-field, at an infinite cost o treasure and life. Pretty dearly we paid for that conservative whistle. The practical statesman ship of compromise and expediencies and make shifts demonstrated itself to be a very huge sham.

During the conduct of the war we had, unfortunately, full opportunity to witness further exhibitions of "conservative" wisdom. Every sensible man saw from the start that slavery was the one vital point of the Rebellion. The rugged common sense of the country at once said, "Strike it there." But no; our conservatives held up their hands in pious horror. Slavery was the one thing sacred. It must not be touched, or the Rebels would be exasperated! Our great conservative general hastened to publish a proclamation, that it the slaves should rise and strike for their liberty, he would put them down with an "iron hand." That was more than he ever said or did to their Rebel masters. Well, the conservatives raised such a howl, that our good President Lincoln, who always desired to have a pretty unanimous public sentiment behind him, waited and waited until two years of terrible and, much of the time, disastrous campaigning and fighting had been done, before he struck that fatal blow which sealed the fate of the Rebellion, at the same time that it secured the freedom of a race. It might just as well have been struck two years before, and would have been, had it not been for the opposition of the conservatives. This was another exhibition of their "practical states manship," and it cost us thousands upon thousands of lives and millions

And so we might go through the whole history of the war, and we should find these conservatives a constant dead-weight, and drag upon the Union cause. Every one of those great practical measures which everybody now sees to have been necessary to the successful conduct of the war, encountered their stubborn and unreasoning opposition. They were always just so far behind, Every advanced step that was taken had to be taken in spile of them.

Is it strange that this class of politicians are now finding fault with the Union party? Could we expect anything else from their past conduct? Have they not always found fault with it? Did they not resist and denounce the eman-

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cipation of the slaves, the arming of the blacks, the confiscation of Rebel property, and the other great measures for putting down the Rebellion, as virulently and as boisterously as they now do the equally essential and vital measures for the safe reconstruction of the late Rebel States? This outcry of the conservatives against the policy of the Union party is no new thing. We have heard it during the whole time since the war first broke out. We have seen, too, how little justice and reason there is in it, and how disastrous would have been the results had we been governed by it. Conservatism is a sham. Its "practical wisdom" is practical foolishness. The present crisis calls for the same bold and radical treatment which was found to be our only safety during the Rebellion. The conser vative leaders are quacks and charlatans. They oo not understand the case, and they cannot

Another Riot among the Reconstructed. Once more our country has been disgraced by an exhibition of that mob violence, every repe tition of which carries us backwards towards the semi-barbaric days of the feudal ages. The Committee of Congress appointed to examine into the causes of the Memphis riots have hardly had time to affix their names to a report, and the public printer has not been allowed sufficient opportunity to work the copies of the document off of his presses, when we are again startled by the occurrence or another repetition of the same bloody scenes, only in an aggravated form. The city of New Orleans was yesterday the scene of as brutal a series of murders as we have on record. The accounts, as they come to us from that city, are so vague that we will refer to the primary influence which induced men to forget that they were Christians or citizens, and allowed them to enkindle the worst passions of human nature.

After the capture of the city by our forces under General BUTLER, and after his removal from the position of Military Commander of the State of Louisiana, a Convention to reorganize the State was called to meet in 1864. That Convention met, and, after framing a temporary Constitution, adjourned, but not sine die After the lapse of two years, Governor WELLS, desirous of baving the State relieved of certain of the oppressive laws on her statute-books, and anxious to secure a more general and just system of legislation relating to franchise, has reassembled that Convention. The object of this action is the adoption or a new State Constitution and the correction of certain abuses which have come down even through the nery ordeal of war. When that Convention was called to order, a mob, composed of those citizens who were opposed to the anticipated action of that body, assembled for the purpose of breaking in upon its deliberations.

In opposition to these was a negro procession, and as both appear to have been eager for a fight, a collision soon occurred. It would seem, from the conflicting accounts, that the negro procession was assaulted by a body of whites, who were repulsed with severe staughter. Whereupon a vast crowd of armed citizens, accompanied by the police of the city, actacked the negroes, killing from four to ten. The blacks behaved with bravery, returning all shots with interest, and two whites are said to have died, while a number were severely wounded. Meanwhile, with that characteristic perception of what is right which always abounds in police" men, the officers proceeded to the City Hall, where the Convention was peaceably sitting, dragged out its President and members, and mid the cheers of the mob and cries of "hang 'em." they escorted the only peaceably disposed party in the city to the common jail.

It appears, however, that, notwithstanding the laudable desire of Mayor Monnon and the police to arrest all who were to be the victims of the riot, that the mob increased, got so large as to be beyond the control of the civil authorities, and as it was reported that the negroes were organizing, a scene of blood and destruction was anticipated.

At this juncture, when a crisis was approaching, the military authorities appeared and took the city in hand. Martial law, after an unnecessary delay of many hours, was at last proclaimed. United States troops patrolled the streets, the mob was dispersed at the point of the bayonet, and cannon placed so as to command all the leading streets. By this desperate remedy the diseased condition of the social system was at last cured, or at least temporarily repressed.

Upon this, the second series of bloody, and, in fact, causeless riots, it behooves the people to pay attention to some practical suggestions, and to draw some unavoidable inferences. The first thought which occurs is the frightful condition of the public mind in a community where the pushing of a white man by a black, or the striking of a black man by a white, will inevitably lead to a dreadful collision between the races. It is apparent even to the greatest optimist that it is not a healthy state of public feeling. The distinction between the races has always been clearly drawn, but never before have there been organizations whose declared object is to revenge any insult on any one of its own color. We can teel no surprise at the conduct of the negroes: our only wonder is that these scenes were not enacted years ago, and that the South was not made one vast San Domingo.

They have been oppressed and down-trodden so long that, as every suffering must come to an end, we are not surprised that even the ducile black is determined to assert his rights and protect himself. The well-known characteristics of the freedmen, among which long suffering and good nature have long held a prominent place, forbids the conclusion that these fights were originated by them. That they have resented an insult is evident, and that the fury of haired between the two classes is now burning high is apparent to all. In such a condition of society, does it behoove us to leave the "reconstructed" South to fight its own battles? Shall we sit calmly by and watch a bloody contest in which the oppressed will probably be brutaily batchered, and principally because they have been our friends? Are the men who are ready to provoke such a conflict such as should sit in our Capitol and make our laws?

Were there no other evidence of the impolicy of allowing the South to return to her old political power, this one testimony would be sufficient. What is needed is that a powerful military force be constantly kept on hand, and not only kept within call, but be at once called on in case of any emergency. General GRANT has testified to the necessity of having a con-

tinual supply of troops stationed throughout the South. And if, instead of talking about giving them political rights, our authorities were to discuss the question of granting them proper and adequate military protection, we would be acting like a sensible, practical people, and not like a set of theorists, seeking to secure the shadow of Union, where really all is jealousy, dissension, and bitterness.

Politics and Theology-Jerry Black to the Rescue!

THE Honorable JEBERIAH S. BLACK appears before the public in a two-and-a-half column article, in the character of a miscellaneous mentor of the clerical profession-a sort of political professor of hermenoutics, homolectics, Ciurch history, pastoral theology, and pulpit elocution. JERRHIAH'S theology is of a piece with his statesmanship. He is opposed to "potitical preaching"-of course he is-except it be of his kind of politics. He could listen to one of John Chambers' pro-slavery barangues with sweet satisfaction, but would be horrided by a sermon from Paul's text, that God has made of one blood all nations to dwell upon the face of the earth.

That JEREMIAH's temper is serene, and his pirit pure, and his breast nearly bursting with patriotism, is evidenced by the following extract, in which the lamented martyr of liberty, ABBAHAM LINCOLN, is likened to the bloody and brutal Nero:-

"It is true that PAUL counselled obedience to the Government of Neno; and I am aware that nodern clergymen interpret his words as a justilication of the doctrine that support of an existing administration is 'part of their allegiance to Several Synods and other ecclesiastical bodies have solemuly resolved something to that effect. But they forget that what PAUL sivised was simple submission, not active assistance to Neno. The Christians of that day did not indorse ! is atrocities merely because he w s 'the administration duly placed in power.' They did not go with him to the theatre, applaud his acting, or praise him in the churches when he kidnapped their brethren, set fire to a city, or desolated a pro-vince. Nor did they assist at his apotheosis after his death, or pronounce funeral sermons to show that he was greater than Scirio, more pertuous than Cato, and more eloquent than Cicero."

JEREMIAH should renounce the law and politics, and go largely into theology. His talents in that direction are too brilliant to lie idie. As the South is just now somewhat destitute of preachers, he might start a theological seminary omewhere down there, and furnish "cussed be Canaan" theology by the wholesale. As he would need a corps of coadjutors, we would suggest to him to engage the services of the following eminent and godly men as Professors, viz.: - Rev. John Chambers, Rev. Chauncey C. BURR, Rev. HENRY CLAY DEAN, and the "Rev. Petroleum V. Naseby," These, with the Rev. JEREMIAH S. BLACK, D. D., at their head, would make a school of divinity not to be sneezed at. and capable of supplying the Rebels with ministers after their own hearts for some time to

The Working of the Atlantic Cable.

A morning contemporary throws suspicion upon the Atlantic cable being in perfect working order, because no news was given from the 29th to the 26th instant. But the full bulleting received from the Great Eastern give news of at least the 21st, 22d, and 23d instant. It also calls attention to the fact that no commercial news was given on the 26th and 27th. That may be true, but the same paper published in its despatches this morning both political and commercial news from London, dated Saturday evening, July 28.

The New York Herald has also special despatches from London of that date, and the Tribune of the evening previous.

We see no reason to doubt that the cable is, as Mr. Firin says, in perfect working order.

The Latest European News.

The latest news from Europe is, that an armis tice of tour weeks has been agreed upon, commencing July 27, between Prussia, Austria, Bavaria, e.c. The "propositions" which are meanwhile to be discussed look to permanent peace throughout all Europe.

In the English Parliament there is a disposition to make the claims of our country, growing out of the Rebellion, the subject of a special commission.

How Long is "VERY Long?"-ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS says that if he gets into the Senate he doesn't expect to stay there "very long." Remembering that "doubtful things are mighty uncertain," we should have been better pleased had Mr. STRPHENS expressed himself more definitely. We suspect there is a discretionary loop hole left here, through which even a term of six years might pass.

LETTER FROM BALTIMORE.

Political Affairs in Maryland-Appointment of Postmaster for Baltimore-The Approaching Contest for the Mayoraity, Etc. EVENING TELEGRAPH SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.]

BALTIMORE, July 30, 1866. It is to be regretted that the Union party in this city and throughout Maryland, is so utterly, and, I fear, a'most hopelessly divided, This division is not so much in sentiment with reference to the paramount and all-absorbing question of loyalty and of the Union, as it is in mere political preferences and personal interests. It is more a split or disagreement among leaders, each ambitious of gaining their own point or end, than among the rank and filethe bone and sinew-the sovereign element of the true, original Union party. It is a fact not to be overlooked, that there is a very large body of the Union men here and throughout our our State inclined towards conservatism.

I am gratified to observe that General Edward Shriver, of Frederick City, Md., who I have known intimately for many years, has been ap-pointed and confirmed Postmaster of Baltimore, in place of Mr. Purnell. General Shriver was an original and active Democrat. He subsequently supported Douglas for the Presidency As soon as the war broke out he took sides with the Administration of Mr. Lincoln, strongly supporting him and his measures. He received the appointment of Brigadier-General, and served that capacity until after the Rebellion was subdued, doing much good for the Union cause. He is a gentleman highly esteemed by a very large acquaintance. The appointment gives general satisfaction. He is, of course, an advocate of the reconstruction policy of President Johnson. No better Union man, however, lives. An unusually large number of our citizens have left town for Cape May and various other summer resorts. The city is very quiet and business dull.

Another heavy thunder-storm, attended with some hail, prevailed here last evening. It is now clear, the atmosphere pure, and our city remarkably healthy. No cholera or epidemic

ot any kind. There is likely to be a sharp contest for the

Mayoralty of Balumore next fall. Three, if not four, candidates will be then in the field. Should the Democrats come up and register pretty freely, the chances are ten to one that the conservative or Johnson-policy candidate, whoever be may be, will secure the office. Our present Mayor, Chapman, is an aspirant for re-election, but his chances are slim. He is waiting to see which is the strong side before setting his position. There is no Democratic party in Maryland at present, and not likely to It will be conservatism an i radicalism; in other words, Johnsonism and Congressism.

THE COAL QUESTION IN ENGLAND, -The exports of coal, culm, and cinders from Great Britain for the first four months of the current year reached 2,915,877 tons. In the corresponding period of 1865 the exports were but 2,674,049 tons. The increase has been principally in the exports to Russia. France, Spain, Italy and other continental markets, in consequence of the imminence of war. France took in the four months 576,471 tons, having taken during the corresponding period of 1865 but 581,630 tons.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

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For Circulars apply to President CATTELL, or to Fig. R. B. FOUNGMAN. Easton Pernsylvania April 4, 1866. 510

DIVIDEND NOTICE .-

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The Board of Directors have this day declared a Divi-dend of FIVE PER CENT., clear of tax, payable on and after July 31st, 1866.
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