Evening Telegraph

(SENDATE DACESTED),

AT THE I VANING TELEGRAPH BUILDING, No. 108 S. Third Street. Price, Three Cents Per (opy (Double Sheet), or Fulliteen Cents Fer Week, payable to the Carrier and mailed to Surscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars Per Annun; One Dollar and Fity ents for Two Moulks, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1868.

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher Explains What He Meant to Say.

THE letter of Mr. Beecher in favor of the President's policy caused sincere pa's and universal surprise among all the leading Unionists of the North. We had looked upon Mr. Beecher as one of the pillars of the temple of liberty, and to see that pillar tottering caused merited anger. Among those who thus grieved over his course were nearly all the leading members of his church. The officers of Plymouth Church therefore sent him a letter, the gist of which we give :-

"Reverend Sir and Dear Friend:-We, the undersigned members of Plymouth Church, while we have always vindicated the freedom of thought and liberty of speech on all occasions and all subjects, feel called upon, test our silence should be construed into acquiescence to state that we have read, with the deepes pain and regret, the sentiments enunciated in your letter in reply to an invitation to attend the Convention about to be held at Cleveland,

'May we yet be brought to think and act together in the as in every other movement designed for the promotion and perpetuation of human liberty, the elevation of the human mind, and the advancement of God's glory,"

To this decidedly marked rebuke, Mr. Beecher sends a reply which decidedly modifies his previous position, and leads us to hope that he will yet come round to the old position which he has so long occupied. To show how he has modified, we quote the most expressive portions of his letter:-

"Neither am I a 'Johnson man' in any reof the policy which he favors; but with modification. I have never thought that it would be wise to bring back all the States in a body, and at once; any more than it would be to keep them out all together. One by one, in due succession, under a practical judgment, rather than by wholesale the retic rule, I would have them re-admitted. But with this my agreement with the President ends. I have long regretted his ig-norance of Northern ideas and sentiments, and I have been assonished and pained at his uncreasing indiscretions. Unconsciously, the President is the caset obstacle to the real mission

of Southern Str. es. "Mr. Johnson's haste to take the wrong side at the atropious massacre of New Orleans was The perversion and mutilation of Sheridan's despatches need no characterization, As soo : as my health is again restored, I shall go right on in the very course I have h therto for others to decide. I shall labor for the elu-cation of the whole people; for the entranchisement of men without regard to class, caste, or color: for full development among all nations of the liberty wherewith Carist makes men free. In doing this I will cheerfully work with others. with parti s-any and all men that seek the same glorious ends. But I will not become a partisa. I will reserve my right to dufer and dissent, and respect the same right in others. Seeking others' tull manhood and true personal liberty. I do not mean to toriest my own.

We have been very unwilling to believe that Mr. Beecher was about to leave us, and we cannot but hope his last letter is a preparatory stepping stone before he once more enters the ranks in which he has so long fought. He grants that he favors the Constitutional amendment, and believes it "intrinsically just and reasonable;" yet, because he doubts its practicability, we find him among its opponents. It is a new sound for us to hear Beecher talk to the world of sacrificing principles to policy. He who has never abandoned what he thinks right in order that he might win, will not, we hope, now in his maturity cancel his noble record of the past, and bow to expediency at the expense of what he holds to be right.

The following are extracts from the editorial comments of the New York Press of this morning :--

"He virutally says, 'Give the Rebels all they ask now, and perhaps they will be kind to the blacks by-and-by. The Rebels take all power of right, and Mr. Beecher says for them what they will not say for themselves, that perhaps they will educate and entranchise the negro some time or other. We prefer to let the Rebels speak for themselves. Memphis and New Or-

leans are no guess-work.
"Ten millions of people have probably read Mr. Beecher's letter to Stocum, Halpine & Co. At least nine hundred and ninety-nine of every thousand of them have understood that letter as a manifesto in favor of the Johnson-Copper-head Rebel conition to put the Republicans out of power, keep the blacks in seridom, and let the Rebeis have their own way in all things. It now seems that we all totally misunderstood it. We trust Mr. Beecher will write one more letter a very short one-to say which of the two Philadelphia Conventions commands his sym-

pathy."- N. Y. Iribune.
"The letter is a reassertion of his opinions. stated somewhat more fully than they were given in the other, and vindicating them from some of the misrepresentations to which they have been subjected. It is trank, full, and bold in its declarations of principle, and vigorous and eloquent in its style of thought and expression. Mr. Beecher is emphatic in his censure of certain acts of the President and of the general tenor of his public speeches. We do not care to pursue the discussion of this point. Beyond all question, Mr. Beecher's regrets are shared by thousands of the most decided and influential triends of the President's policy. Mr. Beecher does full justice, and in warm and eloquent terms, to the integrity, unselfishness, and patriotism which President Johnson has brought to the discharge of his public duties, and to the great services he has rendered the country in her hour of trial. The letter will command universal attention, and will strengthen the impression made by the one which preceded it.—New

York Times. This second letter is as wise, manly, and considerate as the first, to which it gives additional value by showing the tenacity with which the views expressed in the first are held, and the discrimination with which they have been formed. To be sure, it is not written from the standpoint of a Democrat, nor should we greatly respect Mr. Beecher if it were. A man of capacity and sincerity cannot fling a sud-den summersault, and discredit all he has been doing with great publicity and zeal for twenty years. Mr. Beecher remains a Republican; remains a devoted friend of the brack race; remains a vigorous advocate of the right of the negroes to the ballot; and declares his disapproval of certain points in the character and certain acts in the recent course of President Johnson. And it is because he thus stands on his old ground, President Johnson or the Democratic party, that the Cleveland letter and this new letter reaffirm-ing its principles have so great a value."—New

Democratic Inconsistency on the Suffrage Question.

IT is very strange that our Democratic contemporaries, who can never tire of denouncing the Union Republicans as in favor of negro suffrage, are themselves the most strenuous advocates of allowing the Rebels to vote for the negroes, for that is what it really amounts to. Unless the amendment to the Constitution proposed by Congress at its last session shall be adopted, the entire negro population of the South will be represented in Congress-only, instead of being allowed to cast the vote themselves, their late masters will vote for them. Thus, these Democrats, who denounce negro suffrage so much, are laboring to give the Rebels of Alabama three members of Congress based on negroes; the Rebels of Georgia three; the Rebels of Louisiana two; the Rebels of Mississippi three; the Rebe's of North Carolina three; the Rebels or South Carolina three; the Rebels of Tennessee two; the Rebels of Virginia three; and of Texas one. Taking the whole South together, the Democrats are trying to give the Rebels twenty-four members of Congress, just the number of our own Pennsylvania delegation, based solely and exclusively on the negro population.

That is equivalent to balancing Pennsylvania's power in the House of Representatives by members of Congress based upon Southern negroes and elected by Southern traitors! Yet in the face of such facts as these, we hear a continual Democratic clamor about negro suffrage. If the Democrats do not believe in negro suffcage, why do they insist upon giving the Rebels twenty-four members of Congress based upon negroes? If negroes ought not to vote, ought they to be represented, so as to balance white votes? Why do Democrats insist upon letting Southern Rebels vote for negroes, so that a South Carolina traitor's vote shall count for two and one half times as much as a loyal Pennsylvanian's vote? Why do they propose, in effect, to disfranchise our whole State by giving twenty-four members of Congress to Southern Rebels based exclusively on a negro constituency?

The question of negro suffrage in our State is not in issue. The matter is fixed in our State Constitution and the result of the election this fall will not change it in the least. But the question of allowing ourselves to be virtually disfranchised by negro representation, wielded by Southern traitors, is at issue. And it is one which affects all parties. It is to the interest of neither Democrat por Republican that such a gross and unjust distinction should be made against himself. Even if a man conceives that the Rebels should be received back again into the Government, he cannot be anxious that they shall have unequal and unjust power. Equal power, voter for voter, is certainly all that the most forgiving would be willing to give to the South.

Hence, we charge upon the Democrats gross inconsistency and dishonesty in regard to this negro-suffrage business. Where it does not exist as an issue, they strive to deceive the people by pretending that it is an issue and where it is an issue, and a very important one, there they shirk it. Pretending to be opposed to negro suffrage, they would still give to Southern traitors power in Congress for every one of their four millions of late slaves. 'they denounce the negro as an outcast, unfit to have any voice in the State, and yet they would make him the bas's of power in Congress, to be wielded by Rebels and traitors, sufficient to neutralize the entire voice of the State of Pennsylvania. Could anything be more inconsistent or more glaringly unjust?

Who are Responsible for the New Orleans Riots?

WHEN President Johnson arrived at St. Louis, he was tendered the compliment of a serenade, and in reply delivered a speech, which is important because of his expression of views in regard to the causes of the late New Orleans riots. It is evident from the tone of the address, and the manner in which the subject was introduced, that Mr. Johnson had not intended to touch on so delicate a question, but that the pertinent and urgent exclamations of the crowd compelled him to express his views, he said:-

"The Rebellion being suppressed, and the hedding of blood being stopped, the sacrifice of life being suspended and stayed, it seems the time has arrived when you should have peace, wnen the bleeding arteries should be tied up."

Some one suggested New Orleans as an evidence of the arrival of peace, and a reply

was rendered essential. He said that if we were to trace the riot to its source, we would find it lay at the door of the "radicals" Congress. That Congress knew that a convention was to assemble, that the convention was illegal, and that all its functions had expired; that its design was to set up a new State Government; that the new State Government was to be recognized by Congress, and that, as the convention was illegal and with illegal designs, therefore it was broken up; that the riot was begun by the friends of the convention, or at least it was the speeches of the members that precipitated the attack. In fact, that in the Capitol the design was conceived, and that on Congress should rest all the responsibility and all the blame; or, in his own words, "Every drop of

blood shed is upon their skirts." On the other hand, we have an entirely different version given us by the Union officers and Union citizens who were located in New Orleans, who saw the riot with their own eyes, and who were not compelled to rely on a Rebel Lieutenant-Governor for information, The Convention had not dissolved itself, but two years ago agreed to meet at the call of Congress. If it was legal, then it was to relies,

be protected by all the power of the State of Louisiana, and its decrees were to be obeyed as law. If it was illegal as a convention, it was really a mass meeting, and under the Constitution of the United States was to be defended against attack, and left free in its discussion. But even if it was such a body as to demand its arrest -although there never was such a body of its character which was ever exposed to interruption in our land -then it should have been treated according to law, and the Grand Jury found pills, and not the rebel police committed murder. President Johnson says that the riot was due to the Convention. General Baird says:

"Ine police, aided by the citizens, became the associonis, and, from the evidence, I am vorces to believe, exercised great brutarity in making their arrests. Finally, they attacked the Con-vention hall, and a protracted struggle ensued. The people inside the hall gave up. Some who surrendered were attacked atterwards and retaily treated.'

While General Sheridan, in its mutilated despatch, declares :--]

"It was not a riot; it was an absolut? massaere by the police, which was not excelled in mur-derons cruety by that of Fort Pilane. It was a murder which the Mayor and the police of the city perpetrated without the shadow of a necessary. urthermore, I believe it was premeditated, and every indication points to this.

General Sheridan, situated on the spot, testifies that it was the premeditated plan of the Rebel friends of the reconstruction policy. President Johnson says it was premeditated and planned at the Capital. The question is one which must be submitted to the people of the United States.

MAYOR MONROE, "that bad man," as Sheridan calls him, has invited Andrew Johnson to visit New Orleans as his guest. Whether the President of the United States will accept of his hospitality remains to be seen. Would it be seemly for our first Executive officer to sit at the board with a murderer and an official butcher of Unionists?

THE FENIANS

Ad our ment of the Troy Congress-Re-election of Colonel Roberts as President of the Brotherhood-Deposition of General Sweeney-General Sheridan Expected to Assume Command of the enian Army-Organization of Fenian Cir-

cles in Canada by Members of the Provincial Parliament, Etc. Etc. Etc.

Thoy, September 3.-The Fenian Congress adjourned sine die at eight o'clock this morning. Except an intermission of two hours it has been in sess on since yesterday morning. President Roberts was unanimously re-elected President. He delivered an eloquent response, urging the Brotherhood to make renewed exertions for the final effort in behalf of Ireland. His re-election gives great satisfaction to the delegates. Although it is Sabbath morning, the cheering previous to the that acjournment was loud and long. The tollowing are the Senators elect:-P. J. Mechan, New York; William Fleming, Troy; F. B. Gallacher, Bufale; A. L. Morrison, Missouri; James Gibbons, Philadelphia; J. C. O'Brien, Rochester; William McQuirck, New Haven, Conn.; John Carlton, New Jersey; Thomas Red-mond, Indiana. President of the Senate, P. J. Mechan. Speaker of the House, J. W. Fitzgerald, Cincinnati, Ohio; Clerk, G. G. Carroll,

General Sweeney has been depose t as Secre tary of War, and his friends are very much ex cited in consequence. His successor is not named. Rumor says it will be either General Sheridan or General Logan, General O'Seill positively declined the position. The resolution of thanks to General Banks

and Congress was adopted. The final proceedings of the Congress were very harmonious. Radical changes were male in the government of the organization, the Constitution being changed so as to give the Senate more control of affairs.

Sweeney's accounts were satisfactory, but he

was believed to be incompetent.

Roberts and several delegates leave for New York this afternoon. Before leaving the President appointed Colonel O'Neill Inspector-General of the Fenian army, and Colonel Michael Buley, of Bufalo, Chief Multary Organizer. The latter was wounded at Limestone Ri ige.

The best of feeling seems to prevail among the delegates, although much sympathy is expressed for General Sweeney. He promptly resigned his position on fault being found with

his subordenates.
It is quite evident that a bid has been made to the Congress by the radicals. The majority of the members of the Senate are inclined to

tayor the radical party.
D. O'Sullivan, William J. Hynes, and James Breanan have been retained as Organizers. Sweeney's separation from the Brotherhood, it is feared, will have a most injurious effect throughout the country. The other military leaders were bitterly opposed to him, and were at the bottom of the scheme which led to his dismissal. General O'Neill was unanimously tendered his place, but declined, saying that he was not competent for it. It is presumed that Johnson's quarrel with General Sheridan will compet the latter to resign from the army, in which event he will be tendered the military leadership of the Frotherhood. He is known to be in sympathy with the movement.

It is acknowledged that several of the highest civil and military dignituries in Canada are in active communication with the agents of the Brotherhood. More than six members of the Canadian Parliament are organizing Circles in Canaoa at present.
Should the financial returns of the Brother-

bood continue to increase for the next month or two, another movement will undoubtedly be made on the Canadian soil the coming fall. All here are thoroughly in earnest,

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Ludlow.

The case of Bainison, charged with forcible entry and detainer, continued from Friday, was resumed to-day. It was aliesed that a Pr. Jackson bought a house, on Callowhill street, from a Mrs. Falon. After getting the need for the house, he allowed the After getting the need for the house, he allowed the lady to remain in it intil she could procure another. The front part of the house was 'a store-room, the back part dwelling apartments. A week or so after the sale Dr. Jackson was passing by the house, and saw the delendant and others standing in and around the door. He heard that defendant had caused the door to be broken open, and was then about to start a paper-hanging establishment there. He ordered Baldison to leave the premises, but he refused to do so. The Doctor then attempted to put him cut by force; and he told the Doctor that it he did not so away his life would be in danger.

The defense allege that before the sale of the house Baldison obtained from Mrs. Fulon a lease of tier one year, and therefore had right and la wfell possession. Jury out.

-A gun, eight feet long and in good preserva-tion, bearing the date of 1642, and having on to the arms of the Salters' Company and the motto "Sal Sapit Omnia," has been dug up in Derry in excavating foundations for a new two years ago agreed to meet at the call of its President. It may have been illegal. That is fnot the point, say all the friends of it has been added to the collection of local

Density of Population.—The new volume of the Board of Trade Statistical Tables gives the following statement of the population of countries with more than 10,000,000 inhabitants according to the most recent gensus.—United Kingdom. 258 persons to the English square mile upon au average; Italy, 226; France, 180; Prussia, 179; Austria, 156; Spain (and Balearic Islands), 84; Turkey, 19; United States, 11; Bussia, 9; Russia in Europe, 31; Brazil, 3. The popula-tion of the eight above-named States of the Old World exceeds 270,000,000.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

[See the Second Page for additional Special Notices.] MUJAVIRO.-WE COPY THE FOLLOW lug meritorious notice or this most delicious per ume from Forney's Press;-

MUJAVIRO. - This delicious new perfume for the handkerchier, is without a rival for delicacy, durability, and richness. In fact, or all pernames the tragrant Mujaviro (of Eussian origin) may be called the quintossence. For sale by all the principal druggists. [7 14 6m4p

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UNION LEAGUE HOUSE,

Broad Street, PHILADELPHIA. September 10, 1866.

The cirizens of Philadelphia are hereby informed

JUDGE J. R. G. PITKIN. Of Louisiana, will address them at NATIONAL HALL,

MARKET STREET, BELOW THIRTEENTH, On Wednesday Evening Next, 12th Inst.

AT EIGHT O'CLOCK. N. B -Ladies are especially invited to attend.

By order of the Committee on Pablic Meetings.

JAMES H. ORNE, Chairman.

CHARLES S. OGDEN, Secretary. NOTICE.—A SPECIAL MEETING OF the Stockholders of the NEW YORK AND SCHUYLKILL COAL COMPANY wid be held at tae Office of the tempony. No. 31, Walnu! Street, in the city of Phindelphia, on a ONDAY, the 17th day of september, at 2 o'c.ock r M. for the purpose of taking action upon the pan proposed by the board of Directors for increasing the capacity of the Collieries, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting. By order of the Board.

O. W. DAVIS, President.

I RESPECTFULLY INFORM THE iriends and acquaintances of my husband, the late FREDER CK LAKEMEYER that I intend to continue and carry on, on my own account and control, the Resisurant at the corner of EXUHANGE. Piace and ARTER Steet, and also the business on SMITH'S IFL. ND boto places having seen carried on so successfully by the occessed. I flatter mysel that I may enjoy, under my rangement, a share of the patronage so liberally bis owed on the late proprietor; promising that nothing shall be weating on my part to retain and ment the established reputation of both establishments.

9198t

MARY LAKEMEYER. NOTICE.-APPLICATION HAS

been made for the renewal of the following CPTT BONDS AND CERTIFIC TES OF STO K drawn to the subsestber's order, and stolen from his fredrawn to the subsessiber's order, and stoled from his fire-proof, June 3, 1866, viz.:—
City 6 per cent (new), Nos. 12462 1243, 12,464, 12465; Germaniowu Bank Nos. 1467 99 119; Common-wealth Bank, No. 50; Arch t. hearre No. 243; Point Breeze Park, No. 16; Gap Mintas Company, vo. 679 All persons are cautioned against receiving the same, 616 tm m.*

REPUBLICAN INVINCIBLES, -AT tention, Company G! The members will assemble at the Hall to-night, at 8 o'clock for drill.

1th J.JAY FI-HEE, Captain.

FALL STYLE HATS. THEO. H. M'CALLA, Hat and Cap Emporium,

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In addition to the several Parks and the beautiful scenery along the Schuykill front, there are many objects of miterest along this route to mate it a tractive The road is spendidly equipped, the cars being nearly all entirely new, and always kept clean and comfortable.

tortable. Cars leave the Exchange every few minutes during the day, and every hour after midnight. 9 10 lm.

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ing at the northeast corner of SEVENTH and CHES-NUT Streets which has recently been much enlarged, and will be fitted up with every conventence and improvement necessary for acquiring a complete commercial education.

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Easton Pennsylvania April 4, 1886. 518 HAMILTON INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES.

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Being about to relinquish his position in the public schools with which he has been connected for the last twenty-three years,
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Containing particulars and other information in relation to this institution, can be had until the list of Septo this Institution, the tember, at No. 540 N. TWELFIH Street.

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send to the school-house for catalogues.

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