Evening Telegraph

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TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1866.

Our Victory in Maine.

SAYS the New York World of yesterday:-"There can be no question but that the radical majority in Maine will be decidedly reduced." Say the despatches from that State received last night, and confirmed to-day:-"The unprecedented majority of 22,000 secured last year has been increased in every town in the State, and the victory this year will exceed 25,000." So much for conservative prophecies in regard to the way the people of the country stand on the great issues of the day.

We can well afford to be exultant. In 1865 our party had the vast prestige of being the organization which had subdued the Rebellion. We had all the machinery of government in our favor; the patronage of the nation was directed towards securing a majority unprecedented. Our opponents were, by the facts of history, declared political incompetents, and the charge of favoring a defeated band of traitors was laid at their door. They were the scorn and contempt of the world. The Republican party was the party in power: to belong to it was an honor-to oppose it a social disgrace. With such a vast impetus in our favor, we gained seven thousand votes, and made Maine give 22,000, when heretofore she had given but 15,000.

This year everything has changed. The opposition had become the Administration. The vast national patronage was thrown against us. It was no longer a cause of obloquy to belong to the Democracy. No man need be ashamed, so far as social feeling was concerned, to belong to the conservative party. All the influence natural to possession was now in favor of the Democrats. Taey selected an able and a representative candidate; they fought the fight on the principles of the reconstruction policy of the Executive. The Republicans had no head. Congress, as a body, composed of hundreds of members, could not mould the campaign. They labored under every physical disadvantage, and had in their favor but a sense of right, true principles, and a dauntless courage which might be termed desperation. With their limbs girded up to the fight, with the breastplate of truth and the belmet of equal justice to all, they went torth to the battle, and have conquered, with such a victory that we can scarcely believe the good news, so good it is. "Have confidence in the people" has been the advice of both parties, and we have had confidence in the people, but not to the extent that they deserved. We had hoped that we would hold our own-we have gained everywhere. We believed that we would not be driven back-our whole line has advanced and taken up a new position in the

Great as our victory is, it but foreshadows what is yet to come. It is of no great importance so far as the actual result is concerned, whether General Chamberlain be elected Governor by 15,000 or 30,000. Bat it is of vital consequence so far as it indicates the spirit of the people, and the direction in which the political tide is running. Maine is a barometer by which we may judge of what kind of weather we will have in October. October controls November, and September indicates what will be the decision of October. Three States have spoken on the fair and open issue of the campaign, and all these have declared with increased power their determination to stand by Congress and the Constitutional amendment. It says in tones not to be mistaken, "We are in favor of equal justice and equal protection. A white vote is only equal to a white vote, and we deny to South Carolina any equality which entitles her citizens to have twice as much power at the polls as that of a citizen of the pine forests of Maine." Let us, then, be careful. The good cause will triumph. The people fully understand the issue, and with a full understanding will come victory to the side of right. The Tribune gives us a tew stirring words, which will be fulfilled in our State at least :-

"Take heart, then, true patriots, everywhere! for we believe with new ardor that the spirit of the great North is not subdued, nor its intelligence deceived. In New York, in Pennsylvania, in Ohio in Michigan, in all the States to which are presented, in this memorable fall, the still living issues of freedom and slavery, the friends of progress wil: work with new energy and greater confidence The triumph in Maine is the result of work, and with equal carnestness every loval State which votes in October or November should give, with Maine, a decisive gaia on the Union majorities."

New Jersey.

"Alluding to the power which the State Constitution conters upon the Executive to convene the Legislature when public necessity requires it,' the Governor says, 'All will concede that this power should not be exercised on light and trivial considerations.' In this view, in which we entirely coincide, it is pertinent to ask why the radical Legislature of New Jersey is con-vened at this time for the express purpose of passing the amendment in opposition to the opinion of a large majority of the legal voters of the State, when only cight weeks from now the people will be called upon to elect a new and, in all probability, a totally different Legis-

-We will frankly answer that question. The present New Jersey Legislature was elected for the purpose of settling all questions which might arise between January 1, 1866, and January 1, 1867. It is its duty as well as its right to settle every such question, and it would be recreant to its duty did it shirk the issue of the Constitutional amendment, and in the fulfilment of its duty it will both adopt the amendment and elect a Senator.

Constitutional Study Needed.

WE look upon the issues this fall as involving fundamental constitutional questions of the gravest character. Beneath all the froth and form of the excited discussions of the hour, there is a vital principle at stake-one that goes to the bottom of our Government.

The internal working of our Government has so far in our history been very smooth and harmonious. This has been owing, doubtless, to the fact that the three great branches of the Government-the Legislative, the Executive, and the Judiciary-have carefully refrained from touching upon one another's powers. Their functions are utterly distinct, and are mapped out in the Constitution in the plainest manner. So long as each confines itself to its appropriate and legitimate sphere, no discord or jarring is possible. No matter how diverse may be the views of the different persons at any time occupying these departments, still there is no occasion for any friction in the actual working of the governmental machine. For in stance, the Judiciary may think the Legislative department unwise, or the Executive may cherish different opinions from them both; still, so long as the Legislative department confines itself to its legitimate functions as prescribed by the Constitution, so long as the Executive confines itself to its own duties, and the Judiciary to its, no collision is possible. Fortunately, in the past, such has been the practical working of the various departments of the Government.

Now, however, thrown face to face with the questions growing out of the Rebellion, questions of most momentous and far-reaching interest, a dispute has arisen as to what department of the Government their solution rightfully belongs. Such a dispute, it is evident, is of a far more dangerous character than the ordinary political questions which engage the attention of the people. It is one which calls for the most dispassionate and careful consideration. Aside from the magnitude of present issues, there are involved in it precedents which at some future time may work a vital change in the Government.

Without attempting, at the present time, to go into any discussion of the question itselfwe simply wish to call the attention of our readers to it, and to urge upon them an examination of it for themselves. Let each man take the Constitution, and study carefully the functions assigned to and the powers conferred upon the several departments of the Government. Then let him study, with equal care, the great question of reconstruction, and see to which department of the Government he thinks it rightfully belongs. Let him consider whether the recognition of States that have lost their Governments through rebellion; whether the prescribing of terms of suffrage, qualifications for office, and the provisions of State Constitutions; whether the readmission of States into the Union that have voluntarily abdicated their functions in it, and formed new and unconstitutional alliances, is a work of the lawmaking or the law-executing power. If he will do this carefully and thoroughly, he will be better fitted to form an intelligent and correct judgment upon the questions of the hour, than he would be by reading or listening to a thousand mere partisan harangues. What we need now is constitutional study. It is not always they who boast the loudest of being its supporters, who either best understand its provisions or are the most willing to abide by its teachings. As Madame Roland said of liberty, so may we say of the Constitution-"How many crimes have been committed in thy name!"

The Trip of the Union Delegates. THE march of the Union Southern delegates over the Northern States will be one grand triumphal procession. Already have the receptions been such as to show the kind of meetings that will greet them on their road. They have been welcomed by the communities through which they have passed with the wildest enthusiasm, and have been meted out such hospitality as is commensurate with their services and the loyal patriotism of the people. We hope they will confine themselves to dignified argument, and that no scurrilous satire will be indulged in. Vituperation does not carry conviction, and Parson Brownlow's style of oratory is rather too caustic to be received by ears polite.

A REMINISCENCE.-On the 19th of September, 1864, Hon. Henry Stanbery, present Attorney-General, delivered a speech in Ohio in tavor of Lincoln and Johnson, and which was published in the Cincinnati Gazette of that date, in which he declared that Rebels had no right to vote, even if they came repentant and in sincere submission to the laws. He further said, that it would be a safe test through all time to ask, before you vote, "Which party would Jefferson Davis favor if he had a ballot? and whichever he would let all loyal men oppose." The Judge was right, and we ask that question now!

Alexander H. Stephens on the Doolittle

Convention. The New Orleans Times publishes the following extracts from a private letter of Alexander H. Stephens, dated at Crawfordville, Ga., Aug. 27: "I have, as you have doubtless seen from the papers, been to Philadelphia. I have just re-turned, and find your kind and highly esteemed favor of the 28th July. It would have been acknowledged long ago but for my absence. I now return you my best thanks for it. I had a tedious and fatiguing trip to and from Pulladel-phia. I was quite out of health all the time, and a great sufferer part of it. I took no active part in the Convention; I was not able to do so. went there from nothing but a sense of duty for the restoration of the Union, harmony, and prosperity under the Constitution. This was as well accomplished by my presence, as it could have been in any other way. I hope good will come from the proceedings of that assemblage. God, in His mercy and wisdom, nowever, only knows what is to be the future of this country. The destiny of States, as well as of individuals, is in His bands. All that we poor mortals can do is to discharge our duty as well as we can, from the lights before us, and then bow submissively to His will."

CANADA.

Seizure of an American Steamer - Organization of the Militia - Fenian Speculations, Etc. OTTAWA, September 10 .- A stepmer belonging to an American has been seized at Montreal. She was on her way from New York to the lakes, and to suspected of being engaged by the Fenians. Altogether, thirteen pattalions have the far been organized in the district of Teronto. A are has occurred at Point Levi camp, opposite Quebec, destroying a quantity

of tents and military stores.

Precautions are being taken to secure the military stores in Canada from setzure. A Cabinet Council is being held to-day in secret session. Fenianism is supposed to be the chief topic under consideration. Information has been received here that no Fenian raid will be attempted before November, at which time the gunboats will be frozen up, and many Fenians in the State of New York and the Canadas out of employment, and especially those along the borders. Besides this, they will be paid off about that time, and will be flush of It is teared that the Fenians have been ahead of Canadian agents in the purchase of the Peabody rifles in the United States. The sum appropriated for the purchase of these weapons by the Canadian Government is \$250,000 in gold.

THE GREAT FIRE IN SING SING.

Desolate Appearance of the Village—Contributions for the Unfortunate Victims, Etc. Sing Sing, September 10. - The appearance of the place where the great fire occurred on Sunday morning is one of utter desolation. There is no vestige of the destroyed buildings left standing, except the foundations and an occasional cumney. Yesterday afternoon and evening over \$1000 were raised for the relief of the sufferers, and to-day the Rev. Wilson Phraner, pastor of the Presbyterian Church, has been busily engaged in distributing money among the needy ones to meet their immediate necessi-

Among the losers by the fire are five employes of the Hudson River Railroad, all of whom lost all of their furniture, and one or two of them the dwellings in which they lived, and which they owned. One of these men, Mart'n Mahon, the flagman stationed at the depot, is occupying with his family for the present a treight car, which has been switched off the main track for

the purpose. funeral of Mrs. Miller, who died very soon after her removal from her residence, will take place from the Presbyterian Church in this viliage at 11 o'clock to-morrow morning.

The families who were rendered homeless by this calamitous fire have been very generously provided for by the people of the village, and there is at present no case of actual privation among them. A large number of persons from the city who formerly lived here, or who have relatives and friends residing in the came here to-day to witness the ruins and ascer-ta n the extent of the calamity.

This conflagration is as much a disaster to this illage as was the great fire in Portland to that city. A gloom pervades the whole viltage, bu the inhabitants reel able to meet the necessities of the sad occasion and prevent any positive privation. A public meeting to raise for the sufferers was to have been held thu evening, but the committee announced, at 8 o'clock P. M., that the meeting will take place at Tal'cott's Hall, at 8 o'clock on Wednesday evening of this week.

THE MAINE ELECTION.

The Grand Result. Augusta. September 10.-The victory in this State to-day for the Union party is unparalleled. Our majority is fully 25,000. Our average neajority for the past cight years has been less than 15,000. We have carried every Congressional District, the closest by nearly 4000 majority. We have swept every county, elected every senator and nine-tenth- of the House. The

total vote is a very full one, and our victory is

complete. A Delaware Daily.—The first daily paper in the State of Delaware will be established in a few days, at Wilmington, to be called the Daily Commercial. The editor and half proprietor will be Howard M. Jenkins, lately of the Norristown Heraid. He will be assisted by John H. Williams, whose humorous and satiric papers, as "B. Dadd" and "A. Ward, Jr., are popularly known; and W. T. Croasdale, formerly connected with the Delaware Inquirer, and more recently in charge of the Georgetown Union, the organ of the lamented Governo

SPECIAL NOTICES.

[See the Second Page for additional Special Notices.] MUJAVIRO.-WE COPY THE FOLLOWing meritorious notice of this most delicious perfume from Forney's Press:-

MUJAVIRO. - This delicious new perfume for the handkerchier, is without a rival for delicacy, durability, and richness. In fact, of all perfumes the fragrant Mujaviro (of Russian origin) may be called the quintessence. For sale by all the principal druggists, f7 14 6m4p

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING. -JOY. COE & CO , N. E. corner of FIFTH and CHES-NUT Streets. Philadelphia, and TRIBUNE BUILD-INGS, New York, are agents for the "TELEGRAPH," and tor the Newspapers of the whole country.
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UNION LEAGUE HOUSE, Broad Street,

PHILADELPHIA, September 10, 1366. The citizens 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 Public Meetings. JAMES H. ORNE, Chairman.

CHALLES S. OGDEN, Secretary. HEADQUARTERS REPUBLICAN

ORDER No. 4. SEPTEMBER 11, 1866. L. The Members of the Club will assemble at the Hall on Wadnesday Evening, at a o'clock, tor parade.

II. Captains will form their Companies as designated on "Bulleton Board" in the Hall.

III Torches MUST be returned to the Hall.
By order of GEORGE TRUMAN, Js., 9 11 2t Marsha.

I RESPECTFULLY INFORM THE triends and acquaintances of my husband, the late FREDER CK LAKEMETER, that I intend to continue and carry on, on my own account and control the Resignant at the council. Interest and the content of the content of the late FREDER CK LAKEME) ER, that I interest to the time and carry on, on my own account and control the Resisurant at the corner of EXCHANGE Place and CARTER Street, and also the business on SMITH's ISLAND, both places having ocen carried on so successfully by the deceased I flatter myself that I may enjoy, under my management, a share of the patronage so liberally bestowed on the late proprietor; promising that nothing shall be wanting on my part to retain and ment the established reputation of both establishments.

9 196:

A MEETING OF THE STOCK-holders of the WILLOW GLEN PETRO-LEUM COMPANY will be held at their office, No. 437 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia, on hionday, October 8, 1866, at 11% o'clock A. M. Business of importance will then be submitted, and determined by a stock vote. 911 3t James W. Conrad, President.

FALL STYLE HATS.

THEO. H. M'CALLA. Hat and Cap Emporium,

No. 804 CHESNUT Street.

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HAVE NOW OPEN UPWARDS OF

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SILKS. FRENCH PLAID, POPLINS, PLAIN SILK AND WOOL POPLINS. ALL-WOOL POPLINS. FANCY STYLE POPLINS. SILK FACE POPLINS.

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PLAID MERINOES, NOVELTIES IN DRESS GOODS. FINE CLOAKING CLOTHS, ETC.,

OF THEIR OWN IMPORTATION Which, with the selections made from other sources makes our stock one of the most desurable in the eountry.

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We Offer for Sale a Limited Amount of

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Six Per Cent., Payable January and July,

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Convrtiblee at Option of Holder any time before Maturity into their CONSOLIDATED MORT-GAGE LOAN.

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SEVEN PER CENT.

North Missourl First Mortgage seven Per Cent. Bonds,

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Before consenting to this Agency, we have made a careful examination of the merits of these Bonds, by sending Wm. Milnor Roberts, and others, to report upon the condition and prospects of the Railroad. Their report is on file at our office, and is highly satisfactory. We do not hesitate to recommend these Bonds as being a first-class security, and a most sale and judicious

The above Bonds are rapidly passing out of our hands. and as we expect to raise the price shortly, we advise all who desire them to call promptly.

JAY COOKE & CO., BANKERS. No. 114 South THIRD St.

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The undersigned offer for sale a limited amount of the Morigage Bonds of the Connecting Railroad Company. These bonds are secured by a MORTGAGE OF ONE MILLION DOLLARS upon the railroad connecting the PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILBOAD with the PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD, and the payment of the principal and the interest FREE OF STATE TAX IS GUARANTEED BY THE PENNSYLVANIA RAIR-ROAD COMPANY. They have also the ADDITIONAL SECURITY OF A LEASE OF THE ROAD, IN PERPE TUITY, TO THE PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANY, at a rent equivalent to SIX PER CENT. INTEREST UPON THE ENTIRE COST OF THE ROAD; this lease to take effect immediately upon the completion of the road, early in the ensuing year. The fulfilment of the conditions of the lease is further GUARANTEED BY THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD COMPANY, THE DELAWARE AND BARITAN CANAL COMPANY, AND THE NEW JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COM PANY, thus making these eminently a FIRST-CLASS

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For Chiculars apply to President CATTELL, or to Prof. R. B. VOUNGMAN, Cork of the Faculty.

Easton Pennsylvania April 4, 1985.

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This Institution is designed to rival the best seminaries in the country.

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Streets.—The Autumnal Session will open on MONDAY,
September 3 Applications for admission may be made
during the preceding week, between 10 and 12 o'clock in
the morning.

B 13 mwilst

Head Master.

AW DEPARTMENT, UNIVERSITY OF PERNSYLVANIA.
A term will commence on MONDAY, October 1. The introductory lecture will be delivered on the evening of that day, at 8 o'clock, at the NORTH COLLEGE, MINTH M. near Market. by Prof. MORRIS [91] tus6t DELAWARE LAWN ACADEMY, - ENGLISH Classical, Mathematical Bearding School of Boys
Delanco, N. J., twelve miles above city—bourly accessible. Circulars obtained at No. 21 South SEVENTH
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THE CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL H. D. GREGORY, A. M., No. 1108 MARKET Street, WILL REOPEN ON MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 8,

PRIVATE SCHOOL FOR BOYS, IN THE PHILADELPHIA CITY INSTITUTE, N. E. corner of CHESNUT and EIGHTEENTH Streets. re-opens MONDAY, September 10. Entrance on FIGHTEENTH Street. [8 22 1m] L. BARROWS, Principal. THE CLASSICAL SCHOOL, S. E. CORNER MONDAY, September 19. 9 1 10t* B. KENDALL, A. M., Principal. THE ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL ACADEMY

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Taught a few pupils during three evenings per
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Importers and Dealers in Fine Groceries, No. 1204 CHESNUT STREET. Would respectfully state that no further interruption to their business will occur in consequence of the fire in the upper part of their establishment on the morning of the 6th inst., and are now ready to fill orders for their

friends and the public, and will be thankful for their patrouage.

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