

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED) AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING, No. 108 S. Third Street. Price, Three Cents Per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1866.

Baltimore.

The plot of the returned Confederates and Governor Swann to place the State of Maryland under the control of the Rebels, to the eternal disfranchisement of all the loyal population, appears to have utterly failed. On Saturday we feared lest, by some of the wily schemes of reckless partisans, the power of the Unionists might be broken, and difficulties in reference to the elections occur. Advice which come to hand to day, however, are much more cheering, and seem to afford us ground for hope that all the plottings of the traitors have been defeated. They have checked us, but we have checkmated them. They sought only to secure an indecent installation into their offices of the bogus Commissioners. They were unwilling to have the matter tested by the forms of law, because that would involve a delay; and their counsel boldly told the Governor that, unless he acted promptly, it would be too late to affect the election.

But the force of law has been triumphant. The courts, which they sought to avoid, have, at the instigation and on the application of the regular Police Commissioners, caused the arrest of the so-called officers and of the Sheriff, and all yesterday they had the satisfaction of ruminating in jail on the uncertainty of human affairs.

The first act of the drama here closes. The intervention of the Sabbath has caused a further delay of twenty-four hours, and this morning the curtain again rises. What will be the probable arrangement of the play? It seems likely that during the morning Messrs. Young and Valliant will be released on a writ of habeas corpus, or at least such a writ will probably be granted. The law allows the Warden of the jail three days to produce the bodies of the prisoners in Court. Whether the Warden will act the part of a loyal man, or whether he will be influenced by the Rebel rulers, we do not know. If he takes his three days, the new Commissioners will peacefully remain out of sight and danger until Wednesday, when they can come out without injury to themselves or the Union cause. If, however, the Jail Warden at once brings them before the Court, the case will be argued by the contending counsel. This discussion, involving as it does some of the nicest points of law, and requiring reference to precedent over precedent, would certainly occupy at least two days, in which case the result will be the same, and the election will be ours. We cannot see, therefore, how we can possibly be defeated in the contest.

One account tells us that the bogus officers are making the jail their headquarters, and have appointed policemen and judges, and will have a separate election from the regular one prescribed by law. Well, if they do, their cause is then just the same. In the House of Representatives Hon. Edward McPherson, the Clerk, will undoubtedly recognize only such as have the old Commissioners' certificate, and the House will undoubtedly sustain him; while in the State Legislature the Clerk is Republican, and will place the radical members on the original roll, and the House and Senate will thus be Republican, and will retain them there.

The fear of military interference seems to be gradually growing less. The law on the subject is so plain that we are surprised that the question was ever tested. The Constitution gives the President power to furnish troops on application of the Governor of a State, only when the Legislature cannot be convened. If it can be convened, then the Legislature must ask for the troops. That is the express law. Now, no one will deny that in a small State like Maryland the Legislature could not be convened in forty-eight hours. When such is the case, the Executive has no right to send troops unless the demand comes from the Legislature. We do not anticipate at present any interference, or, in fact, any serious difficulty. The bogus officers have not time to make their necessary preparations. We have met the enemy, and again defeated them. If we can but hold firmly to our rights until after Tuesday, a complete revolution will be effected, loyalty will be triumphant, and treason in the State of Maryland made odious indeed.

A Great Question for the Future.

The progress of our country towards the realization of a true democracy is too rapid and continuous to escape the attention of all thoughtful observers. We presume there are very few intelligent persons who do not perceive that universal suffrage is a mere question of time—and that, too, of no very distant time. The whole tendency of public thought and sentiment is in that direction. Local and temporary causes may serve to hold back the movement a little in some quarters, but the general drift of public opinion cannot be mistaken. We have entered upon the grand experiment of self-government by the people, and we are going to make it a complete and thorough one. If it fails, it will be a failure on a grand scale.

Without discussing whether this experiment is a wise one or not—whether its risks are not very dangerous, whether, in short, pure democracy be not incapable of actual and successful operation in so great a theatre of action—we assume that the effort will be

made, that the tendency of the times cannot be arrested, and that universal suffrage is our "manifest destiny," if anything is. The single question that remains to the patriot and philanthropist is, how best to meet a condition of affairs which we see to be inevitable? How propose the people to safely and wisely wield the power which they are so rapidly and fully assuming?

All history, as well as all sound philosophy, teaches that there is no sovereign virtue for the leading of the nations in any specific form of government. Universal suffrage will not make men universally wise or good. Laws may restrain vice, but they cannot create virtue. The most that republican institutions can do is to remove every obstacle out of the way, and leave the community to the unhindered development of its essential character. To confer self-government upon a people does not prove that they are fit to exercise it, or will be able to do it. Indeed, the whole philosophy of self-government presupposes a certain degree of intelligence and virtue on the part of the people.

The simple question, then, that looms up in our own country is, Can we make the great body of the people sufficiently wise and good to be safely entrusted with complete self-government? We have determined to make the whole people participate in the political power of the nation. Now, can we make them do it intelligently and for the public good?

These questions bring up the whole subject of moral and intellectual education for the people. We cannot in the limits of an ordinary article go into the details of this subject, but we have indicated the direction which our labors must take. It is of no avail to attempt to stem the tide which sweeps onward towards universal political equality in our country. It is bound to come, and that, too, at no distant day. The practical question is, Can we educate, elevate, and Christianize the masses sufficiently to make this great experiment a success? If we can do so—and we have everything to encourage us—it will be one of the noblest works ever achieved by human effort. If we cannot, it will require no prophetic pen to point out the sure and swift fate of the nation. The experiment involves a magnificent success or a disastrous failure.

Progress in Indiana.

The system of slavery, while it existed, cast a baleful influence far beyond its own immediate limits. We felt it here at the North in every department of society. It dominated in our politics, it ruled more or less completely in our churches, it left its impress upon our laws and on our Constitutions. Notable examples of this were seen, especially in some of our Western States, in what were popularly known as "black laws," the object of which was to prevent the settlement of colored persons within their limits. In Indiana this sentiment found expression in a constitutional provision, which has remained down to the present day. Directly violative of the fundamental principles of the Constitution of the United States as their "black laws" were, they still remained a disgraceful monument of their pro-slavery prejudice and proscription, until the downfall of slavery itself introduced a new and better era.

The Supreme Court of Indiana has just decided, unanimously, that the "black law" features of its Constitution and laws are in conflict with the Constitution of the United States, and therefore "null and void." We believe that this was the last State in which this infamous scheme still had a foothold. Its overthrow is a gratifying evidence of the progress of sound and enlightened principles. Indiana was originally largely settled by emigrants from the slave States, poor whites, who, although themselves the victims of the slave power, were yet its unconscious instruments and agents, through their ignorant and brutal prejudice against the inoffensive blacks. This old element of the population has mainly passed away. Their children are better educated and more liberal. The later emigrants have been almost exclusively from the free States. Indiana has thus been redeemed, and has become one of our most thorough and reliable Republican States. Her Colfaxes, her Julians, her Lanes, and her Mortons have done a great work in rectifying and remoulding the sentiments of her people. They have now the happiness of seeing a judicial decision which sweeps away almost the last vestige of the pro-slavery era from the Constitution and laws of their State.

FREE SPEECH.—The Democratic party has always been abusing the Administration during the war for interfering with free speech. They denounced the audience which refused to let the President speak on his tour to Chicago. They have always called our party usurpers, and the like, on that account. To-day, however, they have changed their tune. They glory in their success in preventing General B. F. Butler speaking in New York. The World to-day thus descends on the proceedings.—

"Scratch a Russian," said the Marquis de Castiglione, "and you will find a Tartar." Hit Butler, I.L.D., in the pit of the stomach with a sour apple, and you will hear from Butler, the defender of Lowell drabs and pimps, the pittering bully of Norfolk. In its main outlines the scene of Saturday in the Park was a screaming farce, in which it became a would-be czar to figure. But it has a serious side, also worth considering, for it ought to bring home to the minds of men who, like Horace Greeley and Andrew Curtis, aspire to be respectable in private life, the infinite scandal of public association with and political indorsement of men whose baseness and corruption are matters now of history.

Liquor Consumed.—The Revenue Commissioners estimate that over 42,000,000 gallons of distilled spirits, 150,000,000 gallons of fermented liquors, and 10,000,000 gallons of imported liquors, are annually consumed in this country, costing \$500,000,000. The Government revenue derived from the liquor business is estimated at \$47,757,276 annually.

Returned to his Home. We clip the following from the Daily Wisconsin: "Hon. William D. Kelley left this city for Philadelphia this morning. This is Judge Kelley's first visit to Milwaukee. His visit was brief, but during his sojourn here he was called upon by those earnest men who everywhere recognize him as one of the truest, noblest, and ablest champions of genuine liberty and justice that there are in our broad land. Judge Kelley will make his home wherever he moves. He is fortunately possessed of the most winsome and electrical manners. You feel drawn to him so soon as you look upon his face and hear his voice. Wherever he has been in the West he has received with an enthusiasm which proves that he has already acquired a national fame. Judge Kelley is still in the prime of life, and has reason to look forward to a useful and distinguished future. He began life as one of the working men of the land, and now few men are more widely honored and respected than he. We may truly say, he is the founder of his own nobility. Probably there is no man in Pennsylvania whom the Copperheads more dread, simply because he never fails to confront them in their own ranks, and he is a man more loved by the workmen of Philadelphia."

Funeral of Senator Wright. The funeral of the deceased Senator took place on Saturday afternoon, at Newark. The large number of persons who assembled to witness the last ceremonies paid to the dead, testified by their presence, including, as it did, representatives of all parties, the respect which was felt for him as a man and a statesman. Prayers were read at the late residence of the deceased, No. 8 Park place, after which the remains, accompanied by the pall-bearers, relatives, friends, and physicians, were borne to the church, where they were received by the following clergyman:—Rev. Mr. Maybin, rector; Rev. Messrs. Hodges, of Grace Church; Smith, of St. Paul's; Muir Smith, of Trinity; Staasbury, of Forest Church; and Shackelford, of New York. The funeral took place at the central aisle, the opening sentence of the Episcopal burial service being recited by Rev. Mr. Maybin. The clergy and choir sang the anthem from the Thirty-ninth and Nineteenth Psalms. The Dean of the Cathedral, the Rev. Mr. Maybin, then read by Rev. Muir Smith, after which the choir sang the One Hundred and Eighty-eighth Psalm. An address was delivered by Rev. Mr. Shackelford, in the course of which he dwelt particularly on the revolutionary character and large-minded charity of the deceased statesman. The coffin was very plain, being covered with black cloth with silver bindings, and a plate of the same metal, with the name and age of the deceased. A temporary wreath of white flowers was placed upon the lid. The remains were deposited in the family vault at Mount Pleasant Cemetery. The pall-bearers were Governor Marcus L. Ward, Edwin A. Stevens, Joseph A. Halsey, Henry Vandervoort, Joseph P. C. Canfield, J. M. Stephens, M. Hinchcock, Edwin Van Antwerp, Wm. S. Fairbank, and ex-Governor Williamson.

Fashions at Biarritz. "The toilette at Biarritz," says a writer in the London Standard, "is more magnificent and more than usually eccentric in the season. The Empress has worn two different styles of dress during the past week, and both of them deserve a special description. The first is a wide Sultan dress with wide blue stripes on it, and the skirt, which is made of black silk, bordered with lilac, and is trimmed round the lower part with three cross-cut bands of blue silk, bordered with lilac, and headed with crystal. The body is composed entirely of blue silk. It has wide flat pleats both at the front and back, and the pleats are covered with an insertion of black silk, which is headed with a wreath of blue flowers around it, and completes the toilette. The second is a white muslin dress worn over a light, broad blue silk petticoat; the skirt is ornamented with large arabesque or rich black stripes, and at the extreme edge there are imbricated vandykes, likewise of blue and green. (By imbricated I mean that the vandykes overlap each other like the scales on a roof); a small satin ruffle of the same shade of blue as the petticoat, covers a heading to the vandykes. The bodice is trimmed with a bertha of blue and green arranged in vandyke to match the skirt, and lined with blue silk; the sleeves are ornamented at the epaulettes and cuffs to correspond with the skirt. The skirt is bordered with green and blue, and the bodice is ornamented with green and blue. A young Spanish lady, a friend of the Empress, wore a costume in the same style, in black silk, and silk the color of straw; the cross-cut bands being further ornamented with small straw bell-bottoms."

The Census of the District of Columbia. By request of the Bureau of Statistics of the Treasury Department, the Assistant Assessors of Internal Revenue have been collecting data to ascertain the taxable population of the District of Columbia for the present year. They have just completed their labors, and the following interesting results have been obtained.—The entire number of dwelling-houses in the District is ascertained by actual count to be 18,922. The entire population of the District is set down at 22,367. The population is divided as follows:—Washington, 107,612; Georgetown, 14,632; County, 5623. Total, 122,867. It will be seen that the population of the District cities has not fallen off since the close of the war to the extent generally supposed. The fact that there is scarcely a vacancy in the city bears testimony in the same direction. As this is the slack season, during the Congressional recess, the above may be put down as permanent population, or as nearly so as a population made up largely of Government employes can be considered.—Washington Star.

How Parchment is Made.—Parchment is made of the skins of sheep and lambs; though that kind which is used for the heads of drums is said to be made of goat-skins. Vellum is a finer, smoother, white kind of parchment, made of the skins of young calves. The mode of preparation is:—First to take off the hair or wool, then to steep the skin in lime, and afterwards stretch it very firmly on a wooden frame. When thus stretched, it is scraped with a blunt iron tool, wetted, and rubbed with chalk and pumice-stone; and these scrapings and rubbings are repeated several times, on each side of the skin, till it is fit for use. Parchment was employed in very ancient times; and it is curious that, from the time of the discovery of paper, it has been used in the same manner. The reason of this is supposed to be that the writers of these latter centuries used to prepare their own parchment; while at an earlier date it was a curious art, only possessed by the manufacturers. Parchment was sometimes so rare and scarce that great numbers of the oldest manuscripts were erased with pumice-stone, or ink rubbed out with some chemical substance, in order that they might be used again for writing purposes.—Hills and Leather Lined.

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