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THE DAILY EVENING TELEGRAPH.-PHHLADELPHIA, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1866.

Cuncuity Exlegraph

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## TUESDAY, Sovember 20, Wendell Philliper

 Faneull Hall, nearli, thirty years ago, for the
purpose of expresing the indismation purpoae of expressing the indignation of her
cititeens over the then recent murder of
Ellima

 Shene onscial, seemed about to defeat the
oblect of the assemblage, a young lawyer in oblect of the assemblage, a young lawyer in
the flush of early manhiood, who, In a burst of spontaneous and indignant eloquence, rebuked
the halt-hearted official, and carried trithe hall-hearted offlicial, and carried tri-
umphantly through the meeting a series of resolutions ittingly expressivive of the senti-
ments of the people of Boston concerning the ments of the people of Boston concerning the
tragedy which had called them together. It Was the first great speech of Wendell Phillip, then in the twenty-ixth year or his age.
The young orator, whose earliest efforts
were thus directed against that giant syste Were thus directed against that giant system
of iniquity which then held almost undisputed of iniquity which then held almost undisputed
sway in Church and State, which murdered remorse, which abolished the right of petition
in Congress, and trampled a free press and In Congress, and trampled a free press and
free speech under the feet of infuriated mobs
in all our great cides in all our great cicies-North as well as South
-has lived to behold the slave-power prostrate othe dust, its perpetual death-warrant inlingering remnants of its preiudices and its crimes tast fading before the growing intelli-
gence and quickening moral sense of the
Ametican people, in
ra of their histor
Mr. 1'hillips bas held, and still holds, a
unique position. Without oflicial positionthe constant advocate of measures far in
advance of public sentiment, and ottentimes advance of public sentiment, and oftentimes
of theories utteriy obnoxious to the majority
of hia hearers -a stern iconoclast, not sparing the most revered objects of popular a adora-
tion-the defender of a downcast and despised tion-the defender of a downeast and despised
race, he still, by the brilliancy of his genius, his argumenis, manages to hold the ear or the people as no other man has ever done in
this country.. Men denounce him, and then go to hear him. They call him a fanatic, and
yet eagerly read his speeches. They say he adopt his measures.
There are several reasons for these appa-
rently conffictig pphenomena. In the flisst
place, Mr. Phillips is a man of rare gentus. As an orator be occuppes the very tront rank, and jet not so much by the power and charm
or his delivery as by the brilliancy and attracwill endure what those of many eloquent speakers will not endure, viz., to be read.
Hence, the circle of his influence is vastly eniarged over that of those orators whose
great strangth lies in their delivery. The weluers beside some mountain canyon in
distant Colorado or Nevada will read one or Mr. Phillip's addresies, and be moved by it
slmost as much as though listening to it from almost as much as though listening to it from
his own matchless lips. He combines the eminent and unusual degree.
In the next place, one secret of Mr. Phil-
ipa' influence lies in his hold upon popular confidence. In all his labors, there is the Though gifted and rich, and of the highest has been in the main an unpopula) work.
The highest offices and honors of the State were within his easy grasp, had he but been
willing to fall in with the prevailing willing to fall in with the prevailing current.
Even now, when the people of his own di. triet would gladly honor him with offcial tacle of such a man voluntarily abnegatiog official distinction and all personal preferment,
n a country where such things are so eagerly sought after, is not without its efsect upo the minds of the people. Hence, while they
do not adopt Mr. Pbillips' measures, or adorse many of his notions, yet hey do have s conddence in hls integrity which goes tar
to confrrm his hold upon them. Finally, Mr. Puillips' inflaence springs in a cates. He has seized the fundamental illea of Ameriean polity and of American society, and he presses irresistibly torward towards
its perfect realization. He is called a dangerits periect realizallon. He is called s danger-
ous man by some; but if he could, as a word, realize his entire theory of soclety, what
would it be but universal educa lon, pertect equality before the law, and the highest type
of Christian morality? Bappy country whose most "dangerons" man aims at
nothing worse thar the complete triumph
of jugtice in her institutions aud laws Hence it is that Mr. Phillips ilghts with all the great moral forees of society rather than
againat them. The only difference between hima and the grat mass of liberal-minded men is that he constantly aghts on the
shirmish line. The great host moves steadily skirmish line.
on, but Phillips keeps ever in the advance. Mr. Phillips faults as a publc man are such as would naturaly develop out of his position. No man can wage such a perpetual Warfare all his ufe, and keepp the true and
evea balance of a perfect character. No man erea bealanco or a perfect character. No man
eliows, and dwell in such an atmosphore of
denunclation and invective, withoot beling
unfivorably affected bimeelf
 Pbilips' critlicisms of public men, espectally
thooe who are seeking the those who are seekigk the eame great ends
with himbelf, an exaggeration, a harshness, and an apparont want of candor which
greatly detract from their power and usfoul-
nees. There is, too, in Mr. Pumpt atsult ness. There is, too, in Mr. Puillips' style a
constant tendeney to excoss. He deals in
eppgram and antithosis, and often, tor the eplgram and antithoois, and oten, tor the
sake, apparently, of asying a aharp thing, ho says an unca ndid thing.
Nor is he a a ato gaide for the practical
legislator. So tar as theory ts concerned legisator. So tar as theory is concernad,
Mr. Phillips may be right, but the practical legislator must make allowance for exist-
ing ficta. Probably Mr. Phillips himself investod with the rasponsibilities of offlinis poaition, and obliged to act In some way,
would become obnoxious to his own criticisms, woula become obnoxious to his own criticism,
It is worth something in a country like ours to have one man who dares say what he thinks of men and measures, even though his
thoughts may not be strictly thoughts may not be strictly just and correch
Public men can hardly be held to Public men can hardly be held to too atric
na accountability by the people. We have no law so powerful as that of pubbltc opinion,
nand a correct public opinion must, alter all,


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pretense of willingness to capitulate. The
Let the Republican party go on securing the
adoption of the amendment in all the loyal
are legal means within the power of Congrea
which will secure ite ratification, with
witho
without the consent of the late rebelllous
States
States. The people are determined to see the
amendment a part of the supreme law of the
land. On that isgue we have recaired
eupport. Let us not abandon it for any or
the seductive though false offore of
will ever been treacherous in the past, an
The Poper in future.
Tre full text of the Pope's recent alloci-
hon chows the bittereet hostllity to the Gop
ernment of Italy, and declares all the
of the
of the Government with regard to matter
concerning the Catholic Cluarch to be "nu
and void." The Pope dectaren
not renounce his civil power, bat, on the co
trary, he is bound to defer
We app bound to defend it.
monastic establishments lately abollished
Italy, nor will
Italy, nor will it long retard the downfall
the temporal sovereignty
the temporal sovereignty of the Pop
Everything points to the early occupancy
Ro
nue

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## DRY GOODS,

\section*{| President of the Commiesion, will Proside at |
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| We Mideting to be hold at the |$|$ No. 797 CHESNUT ST} opinions. And so, whille Mr. Psillips may

go too far and be "too radical," as the phrase go too far and be "too radical," as tho do no
is, we certainly have numbers who
go far go far enoughi, and are too conservative,
that the balance is likely to be preserved. Sball We Compromise the Issue ? has achieved at the polls during the past two
months, has been accomplathed by months, has been accomplshed by firmly follow-
ing the banner of the Consitutional ament ment. The Democracy appealed to the passions of the masses, and talked to them of negro
equality, negro suffrage, and a score of other negro horrors, which the fertill Democratic
mind has ever been wont to conjure. The Republicans addressed the reason of thoir
auditors. They said, "Come, let us reason together;" and the people listened, and were
convinced that the Congressional plan of re-
construction construction, as set forth in the amendmen
submitted, was necessary and just. Becaus the iasue was made on that question, the vic-
tory haa been ours. The only question to
be settled by the people was the one involved in that amendment, and the prowises and
pledges of the Republican party alike bind it to a frrm and
ulimatium.
For the past week we have daily received
from Washington rumors of a compromise to be effected between the President and Con_ gress, by which one is to give universal
amnesty and the other impartial suftrage The Constitutional amendment is to be cast aside, and some new issue substituted in its
place. We are to have a settlement of the question based on a plan never contemplated
during the lasi election; and the plople, the amendment heeded, are to be ellighted or some new arrangement. The rumors that
have been sent from the capital are thrown ut as feelers to detect in which way the popular tide is flowing, and see what the Re-
publican party think of the new basis of recontruction. So far as we are concerned, we
will hold no doubtful language. We ar will hold no doubtful language. We are
utterly and entirely opposed to the
abandonment of the acknowledged issue, abandonment of the acknowledged issue
and the substitution of a new one, on Which the popular voice has not been
allowed to be heard. We asked and received the suffrages of the Northern peoppe
on the ground of our adherence to the just and magnanimous plan of reconstruction se
forth in the series of amendments proposed forth iongress at its last session. We gave
by Congen
pledges to adhere to these amendments, and
we would be fore to we would were we to be deluded into the
fescion were wance of any other settlement than that
accelt acceptance of any other settlement than that
adpted by the popular verdict. We are toid
hat we ought to compromise. What need of yieldiding anything when we have all
in our power? We hold the reins, we have in our power? We hold the reins, we have
the whip; and why should we compromise, like the old man and his son in the fable, by
deecending and carrying the ass? It is no compromise where one party yields all, and
the other abandons only what it already had no power to retain. We are told that we
will secure universal suffrage by the arrange will secure universal suffrage by the arrange-
ment. Such a consummation is desirable, but it is not the chief end of all
in which we have been engaged.
The Constitutional amendment, while it
contemplates universal suffrage, does not de contemplates universal suffrage does not de-
mand it Agaln and again did our orators
and writers asure then and writers ansure the people that it was no
the question before them. it thrust upon us, with the extremely objectionable appendage of general amnesty, and
witbout any guarantees for without any guarantees for the payment of
the national debt, is a compromase whe the national debt, is a compromase whleh to
us is anytiing but des rable. Tis of suffrpge is merely a question of qumestion It
is founded upon the immutab'e basis of jus-
tice and must tice, and must eventually be achieved. We
doubt the propriety of such an doubt the propriety of such an extension to
an uneducated and a any preparation, so that even if thae, "without
mise" was to be made in good taith rather hold tast to the plan as secured by the amendment.
But this offer
But this offer of compromise is a delusion
and a suare. It is made to seduce the Repub and a snare. It is made to seduce the Repub-
lican perty from the landmarks which guided them through the past atoru. It we declare our wil'ingness, the "conservatives"
will reluse, and hola us up befor will refuse, and hola us up before the country
as abandonera of our pledges, as a grosely inconsitent party. It is a weak thenv-
tion of he enemy. The President will
not compromise ; ho does not want

