

Evening Telegraph

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MONDAY, JANUARY 7, 1867.

Mr. Stevens' Plan of Reconstruction. As the bill introduced by Mr. Stevens for the reconstruction of the late Rebel States promises to be the important measure of the session, it may be well worth while to devote some little attention to its provisions.

The preamble asserts that the eleven States which lately formed the Government called the "Confederate States of America" have forfeited all their rights under the Constitution, and can be reinstated in the same only through the action of Congress. This embraces essentially the ground upon which President Johnson based his right to reconstruct the State Governments of the South.

This effectively does away with all the metaphysical absurdities of "once a State always a State," the acts of secession having "no effect," and all that kind of talk. Both parties start out from an acknowledged fact, viz., the overthrow of all civil government—the abolition of all State organizations—by the Rebellion. The simple question remains, What department of the Government is authorized to reconstruct the South?

Mr. Stevens' bill asserts in its preamble that the work of reconstruction belongs to Congress; and it goes on to prescribe that the eleven States lately in rebellion, except Tennessee, may form valid State Governments in a certain manner.

But here we are at the outset met with the organizations which the President has created in the late Rebel States. What shall be done with them? Shall they be overthrown, and no organizations at all be left, or the bill proposed in these States? Mr. Stevens' bill proposes no such thing. It simply recognizes the facts in regard to these organizations, viz., that they were illegally formed in the midst of martial law; that in many instances their constitutions were adopted under duress, and not submitted to the people for ratification; but that they are de facto governments, and are now to be by Congress legalized as valid for municipal purposes until they shall be duly altered.

The bill next provides for the organization of loyal State Governments, to take the place of these temporary municipal organizations created by the President. To this end elections are to be held in each of the ten un-reconstructed States on the first Monday in May, 1867, for the choice of delegates to Constitutional Conventions, which are to assemble at the former capitals of the respective States on the first Monday in June, to frame Constitutions which shall be submitted to the loyal voters of the several States for their ratification or rejection. The officers for the conducting of these elections are to be appointed by a Board of three Commissioners in each State, which Board is to be appointed by the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia. The returns of the elections are to be made to these Commissioners, who are to grant certificates of election to the members elected. So far the bill conforms to the best precedents for the formation of State Governments in this Union, and is altogether superior to the laws prescribed by President Johnson for the construction of his State Governments.

The next vital point that comes up is as to who are to be considered "the people" in the formation of these State organizations. Here Congress proposes to adhere firmly to the principle so uniformly maintained throughout the war, and by no one more conspicuously than by President Johnson himself—that the loyal people, and they alone, are to be considered as the people, for the purposes of State organization. Hence the bill provides that the right of voting and holding office shall be conferred upon all male citizens over twenty-one years of age, of one year's residence in the State and ten days in the election district, the term "citizen" to cover all persons (except Indians not taxed) born in the United States or duly naturalized. All persons who were of full age on the 4th day of March, 1861, and who have held office under the Government called the "Confederate States of America," or sworn allegiance to it, are declared to have forfeited their citizenship, and to have renounced their allegiance to the United States, and shall not be entitled to vote or hold office until five years after they shall have filed their intention or desire to be reinstated with citizenship, and shall swear allegiance to the United States, and renounce all allegiance to all other governments or pre-

tended governments; provided, however, that such of the above as are otherwise qualified shall be allowed to vote and hold office upon taking an oath that, on the 4th of March, 1864, and at all times thereafter, they were opposed to the continuance of the Rebellion and the establishment of the Confederate Government, and desired the success of the United States, and would have complied with the requirements of the proclamation of the President of the United States, issued December 8, 1863, could they have safely done so. This is quite as liberal as those who have participated in the Rebellion could expect. It enforces no pains and penalties of confiscation or the like, but simply says to those who voluntarily renounced their allegiance to the United States, and adhered throughout the war to the fortunes of the so-called Confederacy, that they cannot be restored to political power without going through a probation and formalities analogous to those required of foreigners applying for citizenship in the United States.

There only remains to be guarded the republican character of the Governments to be framed; and this is done by the simple and just requirement that the Constitutions to be framed shall guarantee an equality of rights, privileges, and immunities to all citizens of the State. When the Constitutions shall have been presented to Congress, and approved by that body, the States will then be declared entitled to all the rights and subject to all the obligations of States in the Union, and shall then, and not before, be entitled to representation in Congress.

This is the simple, just, and comprehensive plan proposed by Mr. Stevens for the reconstruction of the late Rebel States. We believe it to be both right and practicable; and we hope that Congress will stand by this measure as a finality in regard to the vexed problem which now agitates the nation.

The Veto Message. The veto message of the President in regard to the Suffrage bill in the District of Columbia was expected, and therefore nobody is disappointed now that it makes its appearance. Its arguments are specious but utterly untenable, and are merely the old sophisms wherewith unjust power seeks to perpetuate itself. The constitutional right of Congress to regulate the matter of the suffrage in the District remains unquestioned. The only question that remains is, whether the proposed exercise of power accords with justice and moral right.

The entire argument of the President on this point is, that we must not do this act of justice to the disfranchised people of the District, because those who now have the power there are opposed to it. But this style of reasoning cannot be allowed. No man is wronged because simple justice is done to his neighbor. If the present voting population of the District, or a majority of them, are opposed to an act of simple justice, that is no reason why the people of the United States, through their Representatives, should hesitate to do it.

The truth is, the wishes of this faction of the people of the District are entitled to but very little respect. They were mainly a disloyal set during the war, and had it been left to their vote to decide, would have chosen Jeff. Davis in preference to Abraham Lincoln. The President's opposition to the extension of the suffrage is based upon the same grounds wherewith the autocrats of the Old World oppose the extension of the suffrage there. They are good arguments for a despotic government, but they are poor ones for a republic. There is a certain risk in allowing the people to vote, but it is a risk which in republican forms of government is assumed at the outset.

Ship News. New York, January 7.—Arrived, barques Gletschund, from Hamburg; St. Andrew, from Buenos Ayres; brig Lady Bird, from Old Harbor, Jamaica; and Minnehaha, from St. Martin. The steamship Gulf Stream, from Puerto Cabele, Lagayras, St. Thomas, etc., in latitude 28, longitude 71 deg. 49 min., fell in with the wreck of a barque of about five hundred tons, abandoned apparently for a long time. She had no name on her stern, and her after-hull and cabin were painted flesh color, her windows blinds green, and her tops and yards black. The sickness which has been prevailing at St. Thomas has abated.

The United States steamer Saco arrived at Lagayras on December 23. —The town of Hanau, Hanover, has been the scene of a serious collision between the troops of the Prussian garrison and the young men of the neighborhood. It happened to be market, and the fight commenced in the morning and continued far into the day. The arrest of seventeen persons put an end to the riot. Several persons were wounded, the soldiers having made use of their side arms.

SPECIAL NOTICES. MISS ANNA E. DICKINSON WILL DELIVER AN ADDRESS AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, On Wednesday Evening, Jan. 9.

Subject:—"SOMETHING TO DO." This is an entirely new lecture, being a discussion of the mental and moral necessity of a wider sphere of exertion and usefulness for woman—her own sake and that of society. A VOUCHER FOR THE TRUTH, result from the enforced and fashionable idleness of woman.

FREEDMEN.—THE GENERAL MEETING OF THE "WOMEN'S FARMERS' BELIEF ASSOCIATION" will be held at 10th and Market Streets, on THURSDAY, (to-morrow), January 8, at 11 o'clock A. M. Persons interested in the cause are invited to attend.

PROFESSOR BLOT'S LECTURES.—Two more lectures will be delivered this week, on TUESDAY and FRIDAY, in the Assembly Building, at 11 o'clock A. M.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

DR. ROLPH LEE HAS ADMINISTERED TERPENTHINE OXIDE OF LAUGHING GAS to thousands with perfect success for Dental, Surgical, and Medical purposes, and for removing Only fifty cents per hour for extracting; no charge for extracting when artificial teeth are ordered. Office, No. 225 WEST WASHINGTON SQUARE, below Locust Street.

HON. J. R. G. PITKIN, OF NEW ORLEANS, will deliver the Third Lecture of the Course, under the auspices of the SOCIAL CIVILIZATION ASSOCIATION, on THURSDAY, EVENING, January 10, at NATIONAL HALL, MARKET Street, above Twelfth. Subject—"The Fourth Street case." Doors open at 7 o'clock; to commence at 8.

GRAND VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT, BY PHILADELPHIA ARTISTS, in aid of BETHANY CHURCH BUILDING FUND, ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS, THURSDAY EVENING, January 8, 1867. Tickets, 50 Cents.

PENNSYLVANIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB. The Annual Meeting of the Directors will be held at the Institution, corner of BRADY and PINE Streets, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

MERCANTILE BENEFICIAL ASSOCIATION.—The terms of admission are as follows: Life Membership, \$25.00; Annual Membership, \$3.00. Applications for admission to membership may be made in any manner, or to the Secretary, No. 739 MARKET Street.

FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK. The Annual Election of Directors will be held at the BANKING HOUSE, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of January, between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock A. M., and 2 o'clock P. M.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC. The Annual Election of Directors will be held at the BANKING HOUSE, on TUESDAY, January 8, 1867, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 12 o'clock P. M.

SOUTHWARK NATIONAL BANK. The Annual Election of Directors will be held at the BANKING HOUSE, on MONDAY, January 7, 1867, between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock P. M.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY. The Annual Meeting of the stockholders will be held on TUESDAY, December 18, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M.

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SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE AMERICAN UNION COMMISSION OF PENNSYLVANIA AND NEW JERSEY one year since created, and now own two school houses in the city of Philadelphia. These houses have been so divided as to give two comfortable rooms in each, capable of accommodating, in the four rooms one hundred and forty children. The schools are under the charge of five estimable ladies, all with a slight exception from their own families, and are held during the past year. The Commission has had five hundred children under their care in Atlanta, one hundred and twenty in a building rented for the purpose, and school it is proposed to abandon, and thus lighten the expense.

Four hundred children can be educated an entire year for the small sum of three thousand dollars, or seven hundred cents per child. The Commission has been subscribed by ten gentlemen in Philadelphia. Two thousand dollars are yet needed. Should this amount be collected, the present month, the buildings and their furniture will have to be sold, and the per centage realized over the city, will have to be paid for either body or soul. When we reflect that some of these little ones are the orphan children of men who fought and died in the late war, and that this is the only means presented of showing our appreciation of their fathers' services, we think it ought not to be disregarded. The children have learned to love the Commission, and to pray for those who give it their support.

Persons who are informed that have an organization for the purpose named, thus evincing a disposition to aid the Commission in carrying out its mission, should be presented of showing our appreciation of their fathers' services, we think it ought not to be disregarded. The children have learned to love the Commission, and to pray for those who give it their support.

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FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE OF JAY COOKE & CO. 112 and 114 So. THIRD ST. PHILAD.

Dealers in all Government Securities OLD 5-20s WANTED IN EXCHANGE FOR NEW.

A LIBERAL DIFFERENCE ALLOWED. Compound Interest Notes Wanted INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSIT.

Collect on made. Stocks bought and sold on Commission. 12 1/2 St. Special business accommodations reserved for ladies.

7 3-10s, ALL SERIES CONVERTED INTO

5-20s of 1865, January and July, WITHOUT CHARGE.

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NATIONAL EXCHANGE BANK, Capital \$300,000, Full Paid, HAS REMOVED TO ITS NEW BANKING HOUSE, Nos. 633 and 635 CHESTNUT ST.

JOHN W. GILGOUR, Cashier. A. BOYD, President. 117

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO. Bankers, 16 So. 2d St., 3 Nassau St., Philada., New York.

Dealers in U. S. Securities and Foreign Exchange, and members of Stock and Gold Exchanges in both cities.

U. S. Bonds a Specialty. WILLIAM PAINTER & CO. BANKERS; No. 36 South THIRD St.

JUNE, JULY, and AUGUST 7-30s

CONVERTED INTO FIVE-TWENTIES, And the Difference in Market Price Allowed.

BONDS DELIVERED IMMEDIATELY. (12 1/2 St.) NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, No. 809 and 811 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL \$500,000, FULL PAID. DIRECTORS: Jos. T. Bailey, Wm. Verelst, Sam. A. Mifflin

Edw. B. Orne, Osgood Welsh, Fred. A. Hoyt, Nath. Hillis, Ben. Rowland, Jr. Wm. H. Lawal

PRESIDENT, WILLIAM H. RHAWN. CASHIER, JOSEPH P. MUMFORD. (12 1/2 St.)

DAVIES BROTHERS, No. 225 DOCK Street, BANKERS AND BROKERS; BUY AND SELL UNITED STATES BONDS, ALL ISSUES.

AUGUST, JUNE, and JULY 7-10 NOTES. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES. AT 6% 7-10 NOTES CONVERTED INTO THE NEW 5-20 BOND.

Mercantile Paper and Loans on Collateral negotiated Stock, Bought and Sold on Commission. 131

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES, JANUARY COUPONS, BOUGHT AND SOLD. STERLING, LANE & CO. BANKERS, No. 110 South THIRD Street.

FINANCIAL.

SEVEN-THIRTIES. WE CONTINUE TO CONVERT ALL ISSUES OF

SEVEN-THIRTIES INTO FIVE-TWENTIES, And at this time holders of 7-30s can make the exchange at a Profit by taking the January and July issue of 5-20s.

JAY COOKE & CO., No. 114 South THIRD St. 12 1/2 St.

7-30s, JUNE, JULY, AND AUGUST, CONVERTED INTO

5-20s Without Charge, and Market Difference in Price Allowed.

5-20s Delivered at Once. DREXEL & CO., 16 1/2 St.

BACON & WARDER, STOCK BROKERS, No. 218 1/2 WALNUT STREET.

STOCKS AND LOANS bought and sold on Commission. TRUST FUNDS invested in City, State, or Government Loans.

WILLIAM H. BACON, REAL ESTATE BROKER, 18 Imp No. 319 1/2 WALNUT Street.

AUCTION SALES. B. SCOTT JR., AUCTIONEER, No. 120 CHESTNUT STREET.

SPECIAL SALE OF LADIES' AND MISSES' FURS, SLEIGHT ROBES, ETC. On Wednesday Morning, 9th inst, at 10 o'clock, at Scott's Art Gallery, No. 109 Chestnut street, a collection of about 150 modish and beautiful furs, including the following: Siberian squirrel, Galinella capes, burials, muffs, cuffs, etc.

Also, ladies' and gents' mittens, caps, gaiters, etc. White wolf, bear, coon, astrachan, buffalo, and other robes. Open for examination on Tues. 7 1/2 St.

MODERN OIL PAINTING. On Wednesday and Thursday Evenings, 9th and 10th inst., at 7 1/2 o'clock, at Scott's Art Gallery, No. 109 Chestnut street, a collection of about 150 modish and beautiful paintings, including the following: subjects, all elegantly framed. 17 1/2 St.

PANCOAST & WARNOCK, AUCTIONEERS, No. 240 MARKET Street.

W. H. SHOW, HINER GROVE, CASES, 4TH ST.

STEINWAY & SONS' Grand Square and Upright Piano Fortes. STEINWAY & SONS' direct special attention to their newly invented "Upright" Pianos, with their "Patent" Resonator, and double iron frame, patented June 6, 1866. This invention consists in providing the instrument (in addition to the iron frame in front of the soundboard) with an iron brace frame in the rear of its top frame, being arranged so as to strengthen the solidity of construction, and capacity of standing in both directions, as in the case of a grand piano.

The condition is supported between the two frames by an apparatus regulating its tension so that the cast-iron plate, instead of being a mere support, is obtained and regulated to the exact desirable point. The great volume and exquisite quality of tone, as well as elasticity and promptness of action, of these new Upright Pianos, have elicited the unequalled admiration of the musical profession and all who have heard them.

ELIOTT BROTHERS' condition offer these beautiful instruments to the public and invite every lover of music to call and examine them. A very Piano is constructed with their Patent Arrangement applied directly to the full Iron Frame. For sale only by ELIOTT BROTHERS, No. 1006 CHESTNUT Street.

EVENING SILKS. EDWIN HALL & CO., No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET, Opened This Day

A GREAT VARIETY OF EVENING SILKS AT REDUCED PRICES. (11)

USE THE "BRONCHOIDS" For Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Catarrh, Chronic Bronchitis, Sore Throat and Lung, Etc. Etc. Also invaluable for Clarity and Strengthening the Voice.

ONLY 25 CENTS A BOX. JOHN C. ALLEN, JR., SOLE PROPRIETOR, SEVENTH and SOUTH Streets, PHILADELPHIA. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. 17 1/2 St.