

Evening Telegraph

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WEDNESDAY, MARCH 20, 1867.

The Passage of the Supplementary Reconstruction Bill—A Summary of its Provisions.

The Supplementary Reconstruction bill has finally passed both Houses of Congress, and has gone to the President for his signature or rejection. He will probably veto it, when it will immediately be passed over his veto and become a law.

This bill, as we have before explained, merely supplies the necessary machinery for carrying out the general plan of reconstruction adopted by the last Congress. It provides that, before the first day of September next, the Commanding General in each of the districts under the Reconstruction law passed last session, shall cause a registration to be made of the legal voters under that act, and who shall have taken and subscribed an oath to the effect that they are citizens of full age, have never been disfranchised for participation in any rebellion or civil war against the United States—have never, as United States or State officers, taken an oath to support the Constitution of the United States, or held a civil office in any State, and afterwards engaged in rebellion or insurrection against the United States—and that they will support and defend the Constitution of the United States.

That, after the completion of the registration in any State, an election, of which at least thirty days' notice shall have been given, shall be held, at such time as the commanding General shall direct, for delegates to frame a Constitution and civil government for the State loyal to the Union. At that election the qualified voters shall also vote on the question whether a Convention shall be held or not, and no Convention shall be held unless a majority of the registered voters shall have voted upon that question, and a majority of those so voting shall have voted in favor of holding a Convention.

That the Commanding General shall appoint not exceeding three loyal officers or persons in each election district to make registration of the voters, superintend the election, and make return to him of the votes and of the persons elected. He shall then make proclamation of the result, and, within sixty days after the election, shall notify the delegates to assemble at a place named, and, on a day fixed, to frame a constitution. The Convention, when organized, shall first determine by a vote whether it is the wish of the people of the State to frame a constitution and civil government in conformity with the provisions of the act, and if it is, shall then proceed to frame said constitution, which, when framed, shall be submitted for ratification to the registered voters of the State, at an election to be held by the officers appointed by the commanding general for the election of members of the Convention, the returns, as before, to be made to him.

That if the Constitution shall have been ratified by a majority of the votes of the qualified electors, the President of the Convention shall transmit a certified copy of the same to the President of the United States, who shall forthwith transmit it to Congress, if in session, or if not, immediately upon its reassembling; and if Congress shall declare the same to be in conformity with the provisions of the Reconstruction act, and shall be satisfied that all the registered voters had an opportunity to vote without hindrance or intimidation, and that it meets their approval, the State shall be declared entitled to representation, and Senators and Representatives shall be admitted therefrom. All elections under the act are to be by ballot.

It will be seen from this summary that Congress has carefully guarded all the steps to be taken; that governments are not to be formed by minorities of the qualified voters, and the rights of all classes are fully protected. Great discretion is reposed in the Commanding Generals, and their faithfulness is necessary to the proper execution of the law. The high character of the officers appointed is a sufficient guarantee that their duties will be well performed. Thus, at last, the work of reconstruction is placed upon a proper basis, and is in the full tide of successful operation.

The War of the Humbugs.

A VERY nice little fight is going on in one of the Congressional Districts of Connecticut, between two of the biggest humbugs on the American continent—Phineas T. Barnum and James Gordon Bennett. Barnum is running for Congress, and "another Barnum" is his ostensible opponent, but he is a mere man of straw, as the great showman's real opponent is none other than the world-renowned editor of the New York Herald. As we have said, these are the two biggest humbugs on the American continent. Barnum is the prince of humbugs in the show line; Bennett is the king of humbugs in the newspaper line. One is a sharp Yankee, the other is a cute Scotchman. Each has followed the same line of tactics, applied to different branches of business. Barnum's great rule has been to render himself notorious to draw people to his shows; Bennett's the same, to get people to read his newspaper. Any one who will take the trouble to read the lives of the two men, will be struck by the similarity of their characters. Apparently they might have changed places, and each have attained the other's suc-

cess. Barnum says he has humbugged people in the show line, because they wanted to be humbugged; and Bennett, when once asked why he did not make a paper of higher tone and character, said there was no market for it—that he made as good a one as the people wanted. Barnum says that, despite his humbugs, he always gives the people their money's worth in his shows; and Bennett maintains the same for the Herald. And as Barnum has at last succeeded in building up a very creditable museum, so Bennett has succeeded in building up a very fair newspaper. Each is said to be rich, and each shows a disposition in his old age to pay a little more deference to society. Barnum has discarded his woolly horses, his Feejee mermaids, and his baby shows, and wants to go to Congress; Bennett has dropped the Democratic party, pro-slaveryism, and pretty actresses, and wants to impeach the President. The old humbugging instinct, however, will now and then show itself on both sides, as in the letter in regard to the using of money in elections, which Barnum is charged by his enemies to have caused to be written to himself, that he might have a chance to reply to it, and in Bennett's proposal to run General Grant and Robert F. Lee on the same ticket in the Presidential election of 1868.

Why, then, under all these circumstances, does Bennett oppose the election of Barnum? There may be several reasons. First, there is the natural principle that bodies charged with the same kind of electricity repel one another. Then, "two of a trade cannot agree." Again, there was that matter of the purchase of the old Museum lot and Barnum's lease thereon, in which Bennett is said to have got his fingers badly burned. Finally, Barnum was the leader in the revolt of the theatres and showmen against the Herald in the matter of advertising and job printing. "This establishment does not advertise in the New York Herald," is a motto containing an insult which the old Scotchman can never forgive.

There are those, however, who suspect that Barnum's Congressional canvass is one of his old-fashioned operations to secure an extensive advertising before the people. The Herald gives him column after column daily—sometimes a whole page at a time—in which all the important incidents of the great showman's career are attractively set forth. The people read it, and Barnum becomes more notorious than ever. If he shall be defeated, he will have secured the advertising at least. If he shall be elected, he will have secured the Herald. Meantime, as the fight waxes warm between these veteran humbugs, the people look on and laugh. Bennett has the advantage of his newspaper, but that Barnum may fairly be considered "the under dog in the fight," and as such may claim the popular sympathy. At all events, this war of the humbugs will long be remembered in our political annals.

Have We a Mirabeau Among Us?

The speech of the Hon. M. B. Lowry, of Erie, in the State Senate yesterday, a synopsis of which was telegraphed to all the journals of the Commonwealth, carries us back to the days of the impassioned Mirabeau, and renders pertinent the question—Have we a Mirabeau among us? When that "spotted leopard" of France rose to address the Convention, we are told that his wild eloquence and burning invective made his hearers forget his personal appearance, and pay attention only to his words. So it must have been with Lowry. As the strong torrent of righteous wrath poured itself out in chaste yet vindictive phrases, his frills and full dress were lost upon the amazed Senate. They listened only to an astonishing mingling of "hell," "fast horses and women," "Star of Bethlehem," "Voltaire," "the Devil," "infernal wedge," and other expressive if not particularly parliamentary epithets. In order that we may have a proper appreciation of the intentions of Mr. Lowry, it must be borne in mind that the address was written out first, and then read to the Senate, so that we may take it for granted that each word was well weighed, and he was prepared to stand by what he had said. Let us, then, look at this oration.

The bill having been read, the Senator from Erie declared that it was offered to gratify "an ungodly multitude in Philadelphia," and with a desire to be alliterative, said that the cars will be patronized only by those who love "their beer better than their Bibles." "Well," as Polonius says, "beer and Bibles is good." At this stage of the address the honorable member exhibited rather vague ideas on the subject of "the ungodly multitude," for he states that those people who have the culpable preference for malt liquor rather than Holy Writ also keep "fast horses and women." We must correct our country legislator. The people who keep fast horses have no penchant for beer, but on the contrary have an utter disgust for such a plebeian drink. And also we are at a loss to see why people who have "fast horses" should desire the cars to run, as they would naturally ride behind their own animals, and the cars would only incommode them by making them turn off the tracks. We therefore think that life in the country, however conducive to recreation, is calculated to instill false ideas in regard to the various classes of citizens of our great municipality.

"If," says the Senator, "cars were allowed to run, they would be filled with shoulder-hitters." If the patronage of the Sunday cars depended on the "shoulder-hitters," we cannot think that the demand for them would be persistently urged by the companies. It is a mistake, Mr. Lowry, to suppose that our population is composed to a great extent of "shoulder-hitters." We have not enough to fill all the street cars. They are a small proportion

of the population, and we think that the Senator from Erie might spend several days in our midst without meeting any of them. The gentleman also tells us that "the cars would take them all to hell." This also is a mistake, for the greater portion of them would be taken to Fairmount, where the abundance of water renders the title given it by the Senator peculiarly inapplicable. Besides, Mr. Lowry, our cars do not all run in the same direction; and it is simply impossible that passengers in the Chesnut and Walnut streets and in the Second and Third streets cars could be carried to any common spot.

"This infernal entering wedge of sin was favored by none except a few ministers with slipshod consciences." The epithet of "slipshod," when applied to conscience, conveys to us no distinct impression; but probably the gentleman can imagine a "conscience" in the light of an animal badly "shod." Our untrained mind cannot fully grasp the unique idea.

The next paragraph is such a series of propositions, so closely connected in sense, that we might injure the syllogism by a separation. It reads:—

"These men were not such as stood with their backs to Olympus and their eyes to the Star of Bethlehem. Should the holy law be violated at the order of a railroad corporation in swaddling clothes, when the commandments are really the common law of the land? The devil had cut his hair and shaved his face, and come into the Senate chamber, and said he was a Christian of great respectability, and sooty proposed to enter into partnership with the Lord for purely Christian and benevolent purposes. The whole profit of which was to go to the pockets of Union Railway Corporations, which promise to carry passengers to Heaven and to Hell at seven cents each."

Why should a man looking at the star of Bethlehem necessarily have Voltaire behind him? Why should a railroad company be said to be wrapped in swaddling clothes? And why should the devil need a barber before entering the State Senate chamber? These questions will naturally suggest themselves to the readers of Mr. Lowry's speech. But like certain quantities in algebra, they must forever remain "insoluble."

We hope we have done Mr. Mirabeau Lowry justice. He has certainly done a great deal to distinguish himself. He has made as unfortunate and as disjointed a speech as was ever delivered, and its style will recall the oration of Jack Downing on the American eagle. Viewing the oration from a critical point, commending its vigor, its originality, its unequal force, its rapid succession of ideas, and, above all, its redundancy of adjectives, we ask whether the theory of the transmigration of souls is indeed false, or whether the soul of the great orator of the French Revolution has indeed reappeared on earth in the person of the Hon. Mirabeau Lowry, State Senator for the county of Erie?

SPECIAL NOTICES.

SOUTHERN FAMINE RELIEF FUND. CALL FOR INFORMATION.

At a meeting of the "Committee of Distribution," appointed in pursuance of resolutions adopted at a Public Meeting of Citizens of Philadelphia, called for the purpose of raising a fund for the relief of the destitute and famishing people of the South, on motion of the Hon. WILLIAM STRONG, it was Resolved, That, by publication in the newspapers of this city, an invitation be extended to all persons who have knowledge of particular points in the South where destitution exists, to give immediate information to the Committee.

THE FOLLOWING CONTRIBUTIONS HAVE BEEN RECEIVED BY THE AMERICAN UNION COMMISSION OF PENNSYLVANIA, &c.:

- W. H. P. 500; W. C. O. 250; J. J. T. 100; H. B. & Co. 500; F. J. 200; G. A. 100; H. & Co. 200; J. & Co. 100; W. & Co. 200; M. & Co. 100; P. & Co. 500; R. & Co. 200; S. & Co. 100; T. & Co. 200; U. & Co. 100; V. & Co. 200; W. & Co. 100; X. & Co. 200; Y. & Co. 100; Z. & Co. 200.

HON. WILLIAM D. KELLEY WILL deliver the Eighth Lecture of the Course under the auspices of the SOCIAL, CIVIL, AND STATISTICAL SOCIETY, on WEDNESDAY, MARCH 21, 1867, at National Hall, MARKET STREET, at 7 o'clock.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.—JOY, COE & CO. Agents for the "TELEGRAPH" and Newspaper Press of the whole country, have REMOVED from FIFTH and CHESTNUT Streets to No. 144, SIXTH Street, second door above WALNUT.

PHILADELPHIA, MARCH 19, 1867.—The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of the ENTERPRISE PETROLEUM COMPANY will be held at the office, No. 40 E. THIRD Street, on WEDNESDAY, APRIL 2, at 9 o'clock A. M., at which time also an election will be held for officers to serve the ensuing year.

CAMBRIA IRON COMPANY.—A SPECIAL Meeting of the Stockholders of the CAMBRIA IRON COMPANY will be held on TUESDAY, the 23d of April next, at 9 o'clock P. M., at the Office of the Board, No. 100 CHESTNUT Street, Philadelphia, to accept or reject an amendment to the Charter approved February 21, 1867.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC. PHILADELPHIA, March 19, 1867. In accordance with the provisions of the National Currency Act, and the Articles of Association of this Bank, it has been determined to increase the Capital from \$1,000,000 to \$1,500,000.

CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE. PHILADELPHIA, March 14, 1867. NOTICE.—The Pensions due the Soldiers of the War of 1812 will be paid on and after MARCH 15, 1867, in the following order:—Names alphabetically from A. H. Mondays and Tuesdays; from H. to L. Wednesdays and Thursdays; from L. to Z. on Fridays and Saturdays.

POST OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, PA. MARCH 18, 1867. Mail for VENEZUELA, by Brazilian steamer leaving New York on the 22d of next month, will close at this office on the 21st day of every month, at 9 o'clock P. M.

IRON IN THE BLOOD.—THE necessity of a due proportion of iron in the blood is well known to all medical men; when it becomes reduced from any cause whatever, the whole system suffers, the weakest part being first attacked, and a feeling of languor, lassitude, and "all gone-ness" pervades the system.

PERUVIAN SYRUP, a protected solution of the protoxide of iron, which is so prepared that it assimilates at once with the blood, giving strength, vigor, and new life to the whole system.

GRACE'S CELEBRATED SALVE. From Mr. E. Tucker, Depot Master at Salisbury, Mass.: "I have been troubled for years with a bad humor, sometimes outwardly, and sometimes inwardly. During the past summer it manifested itself more than usual outwardly, and I used your Salve. All signs of it have since disappeared, without affecting me inwardly, indicating, I think, the curative nature of the salve."

GREY HAIR RESTORED TO ITS ORIGINAL CONDITION AND COLOR. "London Hair Color Restorer and Dressing." Will prevent the Hair from falling off, and promote a new and healthy growth; completely eradicates Dandruff; will prevent and Cure Nerve Headache; will give the Hair a clean, glossy appearance; and is a certain cure for all Diseases of the Head.

THE BEST IN THE WORLD. Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. The only preparation of the kind that does not contain mercury, or any other poisonous substance, and is perfectly safe for the hair, the face, and the complexion.

FRANK GRANELLO, TAILOR, No. 921 CHESTNUT STREET, (Formerly of No. 132 S. FOURTH Street), HAS JUST OPENED WITH AN ENTIRE NEW STOCK OF CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS.

STEINWAY & SONS' GRAND SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANO FORTES. STEINWAY & SONS direct special attention to their newly invented "Upright" Pianos, with their "Patent Acceptor" and double Iron Frame, patented June 8, 1866, by their volume and exquisite quality of tone, have elicited the unqualified admiration of the musical profession and all who have heard them.

BLASUIS BROTHERS, 514p No. 100 CHESTNUT Street, Philada.

THE PIANOS WHICH WE MANUFACTURE are recommended by the best and most experienced workmen, durability, and reasonable prices, combined with a full guarantee. For sale only at No. 107

W. H. DESKS, 411 N. GROVE OFFICE TABLES, 4th St.

MOSES NATHANS HAS THIS DAY WITHDRAWN FROM OUR FIRM. M. NATHAN & SONS.

THE business heretofore will be conducted under the name and style of NATHAN & SONS, by ISAIAH M. NATHANS, ROBERT A. NATHANS, and OSBORN D. NATHANS.

JUST ARRIVED

FROM HAMBURG, And Now Landing from Steamer Hammonia, 52 TONS BEST SILESIA SPELTER.

Steamer Bosphorus, from Liverpool, 18 CASES TINNED SHEET IRON, FOR COTTON CANS.

Ship Nonpareil, from Liverpool, 760 BOXES TIN.

For Sale at Lowest Market Rates BY N. & G. TAYLOR CO., Nos. 303 and 305 BRANCH St., PHILADELPHIA.

EDWIN HALL & CO., No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET, OPENED THIS MORNING

CHENEA SILKS, STRIPE SILKS, CORDED SILKS, MOIRE ANTIQUES, PLAIN SILKS,

And a Great Variety of New Styles of DRESS GOODS, SILVER-WARE, CLARK & BIDDLE, No. 712 CHESTNUT STREET.

PLATED-WARE. TEA SETS, URNS, WATERS, TURFENS, BREAKFAST DISHES, FRUIT DISHES, CASTORS, CAKE BASKETS, ETC.

CUTLERY. CLARK & BIDDLE, No. 712 CHESTNUT STREET. Have on hand a large assortment of Pearl, Ivory Horn, and Rubber Handle TABLE AND DESERT KNIVES.

THE CHINGARORA ANTI-NEUROUS SMOKING TOBACCO!

The CHINGARORA TOBACCO grows from the rich soil of the "ORIENT," and is possessed of a peculiarly delicious flavor, entirely unknown to the tobaccos of all other climes.

THE CHINGARORA TOBACCO is a most valuable and healthful article, and is the only one of the kind that does not contain any poisonous substance, and is perfectly safe for the hair, the face, and the complexion.

EDWIN M. COOK & CO., Sole Agents and Importers of the CHINGARORA TOBACCO for the United States and Canada, and Dealers in all kinds of Havana and American Cigars and Tobaccos.

A USEFUL INVENTION! THE WATER-PROOF SHIRT FRONT.

WHAT IS IT? It is a snow white shield, light and pleasant to wear, which keeps better than linen—never wrinkles, and which, when soiled, may be wiped off with a wet towel or sponge.

EDWIN M. COOK & CO., Sole Agents and Importers of the CHINGARORA TOBACCO for the United States and Canada, and Dealers in all kinds of Havana and American Cigars and Tobaccos.

JAY COOKE & CO., DREXEL & CO., E. W. CLARK & CO.

HASTINGS'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF NAPHTHA CURES COUGHS AND COLDS. GIVE IT A TRIAL.

For sale by all first-class Druggists.

DYOTT & CO., AGENTS, No. 238 North SECOND Street.

CARPETINGS

GLEN ECHO MILLS, GERMANTOWN, PHILADELPHIA.

McCALLUMS, CREASE & SLOAN, No. 509 CHESTNUT STREET.

MANUFACTURERS OF THREE-PLY CARPETINGS, EXTRA SUPER INGRAIN SUPERFINE INGRAIN, FINE INGRAIN, TWILLED AND PLAIN VENETIAN, RUGS, MATS, ETC.

McCALLUMS, CREASE & SLOAN, No. 509 CHESTNUT STREET, IMPORTERS OF CARPETINGS, ETC.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH AXMINSTERS, ROYAL WARRANT, TAPESTRY VELVETS, TAPESTRY BRUSSELS, BRUSSELS, ENGLISH OIL CLOTHS, HEMP, COCOA MATTINGS, CANTON MATTINGS, ENGLISH INGRAINS, SHEEP SKINS, ADELARDE MATS, And a full assortment of FOREIGN GOODS.

McCALLUMS, CREASE & SLOAN, No. 509 CHESTNUT STREET, JOBBERS AND DEALERS IN CARPETINGS, ETC., ETC.

Would call the attention of the Trade to what are denominated "PHILADELPHIA GOODS," to which they give special attention.

McCALLUMS, CREASE & SLOAN, No. 509 CHESTNUT STREET, AGENTS FOR: WISNER H. TOWNSEND'S and A. FOLSOB & SON'S OIL CLOTHS, AND G. W. CHIPMAN & CO.'S STAIR PADS AND CARPET LININGS.

JUST LANDED, ENGLISH CARPETINGS, VELVETS, BRUSSELS, TAPESTRY, INGRAINS.

Also, NEW STYLE VENETIANS, for STAIRS and HALLS, with separate Borders to match, all made expressly for our sales by the best manufacturers, and will be sold at lowest cash prices.

REEVE L. KNIGHT & SON, No. 807 CHESTNUT ST. CARPETINGS! CARPETINGS!

J. T. DELACROIX, No. 37 South SECOND Street, Has received per late arrivals, a large and varied assortment of J. CROSSLEY & SON'S BRUSSELS CARPETINGS, NEW DESIGNING, Also, a large lot of Three-ply Extra Super and Fine INGRAIN CARPETING, CUTTAPE and P. J. CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, SHADES, ETC., which will be sold at greatly reduced prices, wholesale and retail.

GEORGE W. HILL, MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN CARPETINGS, No. 126 NORTH THIRD STREET, HAS HAD A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF DESIRABLE PATTERNS, to which he asks the attention of buyers.

JOHN R. WHITE, No. 13 NORTH SECOND STREET, FIRST CARPET STORE ABOVE MARKET JOBBERS AND DEALERS IN CARPETINGS, MATTINGS, OIL CLOTHS, HINDY SHADES, ETC. AT THE VERY LOWEST PRICES.

\$23,000,000.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE LOAN.

The undersigned will include in their own bid the bids of other parties, either under a limit, or to be included in the awards themselves. Bids will be opened on the first day of April next.

For particulars, apply at once to either of the undersigned.