THE DAILY EVENING TELEGRAPH.-PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, APRIL 16, 1867.

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON. (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED). AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING.

NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

Price, Three Cents Per Copy (Double Sheet), o Etchteen 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.

TUESDAY, APRIL 16, 1867.

War Abroad and Peace at Home. Ir is probable that Europe is on the eve of one of those great wars which in the past have formed so essential and striking a portion of her history. Whether or not immediate hostilities shall grow out of the present relations between France and Prussia, there can be but little doubt that at no distant day there is to be a gigantic trial of strength between these two nations; and the struggle, when it does come, bids fair to involve Europe.

There is something solemn and almost appalling in the frequency of these great struggles between such masses of the human family, with their attendant suffering and slaughter. The history of Europe is written in blood. Its fields have been fertilized by the dead bodies of the slain. And yet the end of these conflicts appears as far off as ever. They follow each other with almost the regularity of the seasons. No principle is at the bottom of them. The poor, blind masses are set in battle array, and made "food for powder," with hardly a thought of why or wherefore. Kings and cabinets manufacture issues from their own pride and ambition, and the people furnish the victims and pay the bills.

Not only this, but all Europe is ground down by the expense of a state of constant preparedness for war. One power arms, and all the others do it to be on an equality with her. Standing armies, vast navies, huge arsenals, crowded with the most bloody weapons of war, are the costly paraphernalia of the present arrangements of government and society in Europe.

It should be a cause of profound thankfulness on the part of Americans that we are so far removed from the circle of European politics as not to be drawn into the contests which rage there, and that on this side of the world there is no occasion for such mutual distrust and alarm among nations. So far, at least, as the United States is concerned, she has nothing to fear from foreign powers. She might disband her armies and yet be safe. It is only from domestic enemies that danger can come to us. And in this fact we see the necessity of that statesmanship which shall remove from our midst every distracting and agitating element. The terrible civil strife through which we have passed should teach us the absolute necessity of making our laws and institutions homogeneous, so far as vital and fundamental principles are concerned. There should be left no occasion for organic disturb_ ance. Our late civil war grew out of the antagonism between freedom and slavery-two ruous and incompatible things. The advocates of each professed to find it incor. porated in our fundamental law. Thus grew up a contest which reached to the very foundations of the Government. Slavery having been overthrown, we should make the work complete, so that the nation shall be homogeneous. We should leave no fundamental questions unsettled, to grow up into future civil wars. They who would exclude the entire colored race from political rights in this nation; who would tax them without giving them representation; who would make laws for them without their participation and consent, must be put down as shallow and dangerous politicians, destitute of the first elements of true statesmanship. They would plant a root of bitterness to grow up into future convulsions. No nation is safe from domestic strife so long as its organic character is not fully settled, for an occasion is offered for constant change. In this country we have adopted so much of the republican character, that any deviation therefrom is the more apparent and offensive. Our only safety lies in making the work complete, and then guarding against its inevitable hazards. All forms of government have their dangers.

"Under which King, Bezonian ?" Since the adoption of the Military Reconstruction bill, we have watched with anxiety the course of the public men of the South, and have published in THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, from time to time, such speeches and letters as express their views on the duty of the Southern States under the new condition of affairs. Those who have paid attention to the subject will have noticed that, without exception, every leading statesman in the late Rebel section has advocated the acceptance of the law in good faith by the people, and the immediate

reorganization of their Commonwealths under its provisions. This advice, coming as it does with such unanimity, has been considered a most encouraging sign of reconstruction, and that the leaders have thus boldly declared in favor of the course dictated by reason and necessity, is a proof that they have the best interests of the South at heart. In opposition, however, to the unanimous voice of the educated men of the South, comes the utterance of that tried and esteemed patriot Clement L. Vallandigham, of Ohio. We published his letter in full yesterday.

No advice comes from him to the South to adopt the plan of reconstruction dictated, and regain their rights by repentance. On the ontrary, stolid opposition is inculcated. He declares that " If the men of the South will but consent to be patient, learning to remain passive and to endure, all may yet be well. Submission to tyrannic force, to military coercion, is one thing, voluntary servitude quite another."

It may be very well for Mr. Vallaudigham, who lives in luxuriance off the proceeds of a "ten-cent subscription purse" presented him by his admirers, to talk to the impoverished people of the South of "remaining passive and enduring." The utter hypocrisy of such advice must make any sensible Southern man recoil in contempt from the man who utters it. To advise the South to remain stationary, with all capital excluded, with energies undeveloped, and military force on every hand. with no prospect, for six years at least, of any change for the better, is to advise social suicide, sectional destruction, and domestic desolation. And what is to be gained after this passive resistance for an indefinite space ! Any improvement in the condition of the South when it is admitted ? None whatever. On the contrary, Northern capital will show a distrust when reason is subservient to passion. Distrust on the part of the North, hatred on the part of the blacks, and political insignificance, and all this to aid the Northern Democracy of the ultra peace school ! If there was required anything to show the utter worthlessness and the entire selfishness of Mr. Vallandigham, the letter we have published would furnish the required proof.

Mr. Vallandigham thinks he sees a dawn in the East, because of two things-first, the Connecticut election; and second, the failure of Congress to impeach the President. If, with all his optimism, these are the only grounds for hope visible, we do not think that the South will hesitate in its march towards a just reconstruction because of the advice of Vallandigham. The people of the late Rebel section must choose between the advice of the leaders of the radicals or of the Peace Democracy of the North. It is for them to determine whom they will follow. The old question recurs to them, "Under which king, Bezonian?"

SUBMERGED.

The Flood on the Mississippi-Terrible Destruction of Property and Loss of Life-The Whole of the Lower Mississippi Valley Under Water. [SPECIAL COBRESPONDENCE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

CATBO, III., April 10, 1867. After a tour from the head-waters of the Ohio river to New Orleans, I am led to the reflection that it would be much more commendable if the people of the United States would give some of the aid and comfort which they are lavishing upon the Cretans and Fenians to this section of their own country. No man who has not passed over this country, which looks as though the Almighty had selected it as a spot whereon to vent His wrath, can imagine the desolation and destruction which exist from Cairo to Baton Rouge. The river, which is higher than it has been for the past thirty years, has proken down the levees in thousands of places, and the country for miles wears the appearance of a vast inland sea. Houses which a few months ago were the happy homes of countless families, are now just visible above the water, which goes tearing through the many crevasses, carrying death and destruction before it. Horses, cows, pigs, and in fact everything, have been swept away, and the people in many places are oft in a state bordering on absolute starvation. In some places portions of the levees are still standing. On these strips of land, six feet wide and a mile long, can be seen men, women, and children huddled together with horses, cows, and other stock which have been fortunate enough to escape the flood and reach these uarnow homes of safety. Here they live, and have been living in many cases for weeks, with nothing to shelter them from the sun or storm but a few boards and drift-wood.

Hundreds, nay, thousands, of the most truitful and elegant sugar and cotion plantations are completely inundated, and the amount destruction is almost beyond computation. Here and there a plantation may be seen where the levces are still intact, but these cases will not average more than one in every fifteen. Those who are not already flooded live in the greatest dread of the water, which at any moment is hable to break through the frail barrier of earth and cover the whole country for miles, cutting off in an instant every avenue of escape except through the mediam of boats. It is no uncommon sight to see the people residing along the river moving to and from their houses in boats; in fact, there is no other way of moving about Life is a very uncertain commodity, and the people go to bed at night with the expectation of finding themselves miles from dry land when they wake up in the morning. It is one of the most distressing sights to see the misery and destruction which exist throughout the length and breadth of the lower Mississippi; and, as remarked above, it would be far more commend able it the people who are sympathizing with the Cretans and other foreign nations would halt for a moment, and extend a little of their charity in this direction. I know it is against the teelings of a number of the Northern people to lend a helping hand to this section; and know, further, that the undisguised hatred which these people bear towards the North, and their pride, torbid the asking of the smallest favor; but let us help them, whether they ask it or not. I have no fear but that our charity would be accepted, and it is our duty as Christians to give it a trial.

All the elements seemed to combine to render the destruction of this country complete, and beyond the power of human restoration. What has escaped the water has, in many cases, been caught up by bre. Vicksburg, which is situated high up on a bluff, has escaped the water, but the charred heaps of debris which he about some of the principal streets give us to understand that the place has not escaped from the general destruction which appears to have been visited on the Mis-issippi valley. At Green-ville, Mississippi, where I halted for a few hours the other day, scenes of the most abject poverty were visible on every hand among the poor nearoes, and yet I know that this place is com paratively rich. A greater part of the town has been washed away during the past two or three years, and what is now left of it is completely surrounded by water. Thousands of dollars' worth of property has been destroyed by the river, and a boat, which was regarded as the ark of safety, and in which was stored some tifty thousand dollars' worth of goods, rode out th violence of the water only to be destroyed, with everything on board, by fire. While wandering about among the desolation which existed in the neighborhood of thus place, my attention was called to a scene of the nost distressing character. In a little hut on the bare ground, almost entirely surrounded by water, lay a middle-aged negro woman in the last stages of typhold pneumonia. A little straw and some filthy rags constituted her bed, and as we entered a stench greeted us which was almost insupportable. A crust of hard, musty corn-bread lay beside her, and a broken cup, which looked as though it had not been washed for months, contained her diet for the lay. I endeavored to draw from her the story of her misfortunes, but she was too weak to speak; and after two or three fruitless efforts, sank back upon her pallet of filth completely exhausted. A collection was taken up among the passengers of our boat, and quite a handsome sum of money was handed over to one of the unfortunate woman's friends, with instructions that in case she did not die before the next downward boat passed, to send her to the From what I could learn among those who waited upon the poor creature, it appears that she was found one morning about a month ago lying on the levee, where she had been landed by a passing steamer during the previous night, Here she laid until a snow storm came up, when a good-hearted blacksmith picked her up and placed her in the quarters where I first saw her. She says that she was hired by a man named Harris (let his name be printed in letters of fire), who lives in Kentucky, to work upon a plantation which he had purchased somewhere on the lower river; and having been taken sick while on the road down, was landed by his instructions at this point, as above stated. There was no agent of that noble institution, the Freedmen's Bureau, in this neighborhood, and hence this poor creature was dependent upon the charity of a people who were already in a starving condition themselves. The passage of the Military Reconstruction bill will be of considerable service in this country. The people hate it as they hate the most loathsome reptile, but are beginning to learn that there is but one way for them to get along. The newspapers and politicians urge the people to take the bill and indorse it, not that they ap-prove of it, or anything else that emanates from the same source, but because they are fearful that should they fight over it as they have over all other laws looking towards the reconstruction of the country, they will only do worse instead of better. They have little or no love for anything "Yankee," and this disposition appears more intense and widespread every day. The reason I am at a loss to divine. Notwithstarding this, it is a duty we owe to humanity to assist the suffering people who side on the banks of the Mississippi. The water in the river above Memphis has commenced to fall, and should there be no more rain in the upper country for a few days, it is hoped that there will be a chance for some of the people to rescue themselves from starvation One of the truits of the deluge which has visited the valley of the Mississippi has already made its appearance. That terrible disease, the cholera, has broken out at Helena; and I am informed by a gentleman from that place that it is making sad havoc among the poor negroes. ixteen died on last Friday in that town. Here is another opportunity for Northern people to show their philanthropy, and return



But there is less danger in taking any type in its essence, than there is in keeping up a constant agitation between antagonistic princi, ples. No possible results of universal suffrage could have precipitated this nation into such a fearful struggle as grew out of the "irrepressible conflict" between freedom and slavery.

Guarded, then, as we are, against foreign dangers, we have only to exercise a wise statesmanship in regard to our domestic policy, and peace, with all its blessings, may be our perpetual portion. Our wast domain is bound together by a thousand ties, which will every day grow stronger and stronger, when once we shall have settled our governmental structure upon the enduring basis of concordant and homogeneous principles.

BEET SUGAE IN ILLINOIS .- We have heard a great deal about introducing into this country the manufacture of sugar from beets, and we now find the statement that about 100,000 pounds of a good quality of sugar, made from beet-root, have just been received at Springfield, Ill., from a manufactory recently established in Livingston county, in that State. We trust that this statement is correct. Could this branch of manufactures become well established in this country, there is hardly any limit beyond which it might not be pushed. There are millions of acres of rich Western land that might be turned to the oultivation of beets on a large scale, at a very small cost.

The Decision in the Mississippi Case. THE action of the Supreme Court in the Mississippi injunction case will meet with the almost unanimous approval of the public. It is now definitely settled that the Supreme Court has no authority to interfere with the President in the execution of the laws passed by Congress. Says the Chief Justice, in his admirable opinion:-"The Congress is the legislative department of the Government. The President is the executive department. Neither can be restrained in its action by the judicial department, though the acts of both, when performed, are, in proper cases, subject to its cognizance."

The grounds of the decision in this case will apply, we apprehend, to the cases which have been made up from Georgia and some other States. In these latter cases the end sought is the same as in the former, viz., to restrain the execution of the law; and the generals sought to be enjoined are the mere agents of the Executive. The President does not personally execute the laws. He does it through his constitutional agents. The decision, therefore, would seem to cover all the cases. The country may be congratulated upon this signal failure of the effort to stop the great work of reconstruction, which is now so peacefully and triumphantly progressing at the South.

POLITICS IN KENTUCKY. - The Democratic party in Kentucky has divided upon the State ticket in the pending canvass in that State, and a second ticket has been put in the field. The regular convention of the party, held some time ago, was controlled by the Rebel element, which went to such lengths of shameless disloyalty that the Union Democrats could not stand it, and so called a separate convention and nominated a second ticket. The main difference in the platforms of the two wings is that the Union Democrats denounce secession, and affirm the right of the Government to forcibly put down rebellion, while the "regulars" do not. Each faction claims to be in full sympathy with the Democratic party of the North.

This division in the Democratic ranks ought to give the true, straight-out radical men of Kentucky new life and hope. They should canvass the State thoroughly, and put their principles and policy plainly before the people. Kentucky is one of the most benighted spots in the Union, but we do not despair of reaching even a majority of her people with the truth in due time.

THE PRUSSIAN FLEET .--- A Hanoverian journal says that orders have been sent to every Prussian naval station, to have the entire fleet in readiness to take the sea at any day after the

good for evil.

first of this month.

trance in Art Gallery. 35 tuthsti4p W. H. DUTTON.	JAMS, JELLIES AND MARMALADE	
THE PIANOS WHICH WE MANU- The piano and themselves. We pro- nise to our patrons clear, beautiful tones, elegant workmanship, durability, and reasonable prices, com- bined with a full guarantee, For sale only at No. 1017	From Crosse & Blackwell's. RASPBERRY, APRICOT, GOOSEBERRY, BLACK AND RED CURRANTS, ORANGE, ETC, Imported and for sale by	J. F. & E. B. ORNE.
8207 UNION PIANO MANUFACTURING CO	JAMES R. WEBB.	DECEMBER DEPENDENCE OF DEPENDENCE
ITCH! TETTER!	8142 WALNUT and EIGHTH Streets.	ENGLISH BRUSSELS CARPETS
AND ALL	FAMILY FLOUR.	
SKIN DISEASES.	EVERY BARREL WARRANTED.	FOB
ITCH! ITCH! ITCH!	J. EDWARD ADDICKS,	HALLS AND STAIRS, WITH EXTRA
SWAINE'S OINTMENT	(Late of L. Knowles & Co.	BORDERS.
Entirely eradicates this;loathsome disease, oftentimes	253m4p] No. 1230 MARKET Street.	J. F. & E. B. ORNE.
In from 12 to 48 Hours!	NEW ITALIAN MACCARONI	J. F. & E. D. ORNE.
SWAYNE'S ALL-HEALING OINTMENT. SWAYNE'S ALL-HEALING OINTMENT. SWAYNE'S ALL-HEALING OINTMENT. SWAYNE'S ALL-HEALING OINTMENT.	"PRUNELLES" FOR STEWING OR PIES HARDING'S BONELESS MACKEREL,	CHOICE DESIGNS
SWAYNE'S ALL-HEALING OINTMENT. SWAYNE'S ALL-HEALING OINTMENT. Don't be alarmed if you have the	Dun Fish; Yarmouth Bloaters, for sale by	FRENCH CHENILLE CARPETS.
TICH, TETTER, ERYSIPELAS, SALT RHEUM, SCALD HEAD, BARBER'S ITCH, OR, IN FACT, ANY DISEASE OF THE SKIN.	ROBERT BLACK & SON, 2163mip] EIGHTEENTH and CHESNUT Sta. TONDON BROWN STOUT	J. F. & E. B. ORNE.
It is warranted a speedy cure. Prepared by	LONDON BROWN STOUT	
DR. SWAYNE & SON,	In stone and glass, by the cask or dozen.	
NO. 330 NORTH SIXTH STREET, Above Vine, Philadelphia.	ALBERT C. ROBERTS,	250 PIECES
Sold by all best Druggists. 82 stuth[4p	Dealer in Fine Groceries, 117irp Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sta.	English Royal Wilton Carpets.
AMUSEMENTS.	BUT IF YOU WANT GOOD TEA, GO TO WIL- BON'S Old Established Tea Warehouse, No. 236	Linguist trojes without out pease
[For additional Amusements see Third Page.]	CHESNUT Street.	
CONCERT HALL.	WILSON'S DOLLAR TEA-PURE	J. F. & E. B. ORNE.
C The sublime Paintings by Murillo of "Christ Raising Lazarus from the Dead." and the "Death of Virginia," will be exhibited on TUESDAY. April 16,	WILSON'S DOLLAR TEA-FINE YOUNG Hyson.	
sented with splendid	WILSON'S DOLLAR TEA-GIVES UNI-	
of the value of TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS. On WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 3 o'clock Mailnees will be given. Tickets, 25 cents for parents	WILSON'S DOLLAR TEA-PURE	50 SHEETS
Mathees will be given. It children will be presented and children, when the children will be presented with elegant toys. Tickets, 25 cents. Reserved seats, 50 cents. For sale at Trunpler's, Seventh and Ches- ter and the second secon	TAT ILSON'S DOLLAR TEA-RICH AND	EXTRA QUALITY
so cents. For sale at transfer s, sevents 4 16 tf	TAT ILSON'S DOLLAR TEA-EVERYBODY	
DATENT ARTIFICIAL ICE		ENGLISH OIL CLOTHS
All parties using, or causing to be used, making, or causing to be made, any material whatsoever which causing to be made, any material whatsoever which	LARGESALE	
ment on the patent granted to M. C. CAMPBELL, and will be prosecuted to the extent of the law,	OF	I. F. & E. B. ORNE
Samples of CAMPBELL'S	VALUABLE COTTON AND WOOLLEN MACHINERY,	
may be seen at the office of fits Attorney, A, WATEON ATWOOD, Esq., 4 22 6trp No. 2113, WALNUT Street.		904
	NEW STEAM ENGINE, ETC.	
CROVE. OFFICE TABLES. 4TH ST.	ON TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 30, AT 10 O'CLOCK,	CHESNUTSTREET
STEAM CARPET CLEANING ESTABLISHMENT,	At the Mill recently occupied by the late James	
NO. 611 S. SEVENTEENTH STREET.	Wilde, situated in Upper Darby, near Kelleyville, on the Media Bailroad, 6 miles from Philadelphia, WILL BE SOLD	100 PIECES
All orders premptly attended to. 48 lm*4p JOSEPH WILSON, Proprietor.	All the VALUABLE COTTON AND WOOLLEN MACHINERY, including a new 60-horse Coriles Steam Engine, Tubular Boilers, with Shafting, Steam	NEW CANTON MATTINGS,
CHESNUL Fike, commanding a benailful	Pipes, Belting, Bobbins, Reeds, Heddles, Dye Tubs Fixtures, etc. etc.	WHITE,
STEW, 9 TOOMS, AND CONSTRUCT	The Machinery will be sold in lots.	
view, 9 rooms, and three horses. To Let. furnished,	Catalogues will be ready for delivery on and after	RED,
View, 9 rooms, and vor three horses. To Let. furnished, Stabling for two or three horses. To Let. furnished, Stabling for two or three horses. To Let. furnished, Stable, a double, painted Stone Mansion, near the Albo, a double, painted Stone Mansion, near the above, aud of similar description for \$300 per month, above, aud of similar description for \$300 per month, unformished. Apply to WILLIAM A. ROLIN.	Catalogues will be ready for delivery on and after the 16th inst., at the Auction Store.	
The stability for two or three horses. To Let. furnished, Stabling for two or three horses. To Let. furnished, Stables & double, painted Stone Mansion, near the Also, & double, painted Stone Mansion, near the above, and of similar description for \$300 per month, above, and of similar description for \$300 per month,	Catalogues will be ready for delivery on and after	CHECKED, and FANCY,