Evening Telegraph

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FRIDAY, APRIL 19, 1867.

The Democratic Party and its Influence upon the Country.

WE notice, floating about in Democratic journals, an argument for their party which is evidently thought to be of considerable strength. Its statement runs after this sort-That the Democratic party was in the almost continual possession and exercise of the political power of the nation for a period of nearly sixty years before the Rebellion, and that during all this period the nation enjoyed a striking degree of prosperity and growth; ergo, the Democratic party was the cause of this national prosperity and growth.

Now, granting the assumed premises of this argument to be correct, the conclusion would by no means follow. One of the most ordinary tricks of the sophist is to assume the relation of cause and effect between things which are merely co-existent or successive. This fallacy is also one which partisans, reformers, and one-idea men generally are very apt to fall into. We have heard vegetarians ascribe nearly all the evils that flesh is heir to to the use of meat as food. Their argument is that people eat meat, and people are sick; therefore the eating of meat is the cause of sickness. The "old, ancient man" who, having observed that Goodwin Harbor began to fill with sand at about the time that Tenterden steeple was built, gave his testimony before the King's Commission that the cause of Goodwin sands was the building of Tenterden steeple, has left a numerous intellectual

The prosperity of our country has been due to our free institutions, the virtue and intelligence of our people, and the boundless field of operations which a new continent opened for all their energies. We should have had all these had the Democratic party never had an existence. We suffered no diminution of these causes of prosperity during the administrations of John Quincy Adams, William Henry Harrison, and Zachary Taylor, neither of them Democrats in the partisan sense of the word.

While, on the one hand, we have derived none of the causes of our national prosperity from the Democratic party, on the other hand that party has hindered many of those causes from operating to their full extent, so that, although we have prospered to a certain degree, we have not prospered so signally, so widely, as we might have done had the Democratic party been more true to the great principles of free government. We have prospered in spite of that party; and it is one of the most convincing proofs of the inherent strength of our free institutions, that they have been enabled to survive the deadly antagonism between partisan Democracy and public freedom. History will record as the distinguishing characteristic of the Democratic party its devotion to human slavery. The great measures upon which its fame will rest are gag resolutions, denials of the right of petition, the rifling of the public mails, Kansas-Nebraska bills, Fugitive Slave laws, Dred Scott decisions, Lecompton Constitutions, and the like. We do not apprehend that history will ever ascribe the prosperite which the American people have enjoyed to any of these measures. Slavery was a sectional institution, now universally conceded to have been wrong, hostile by its very nature to our free institutions, and incompatible with them. Democratic support of that institution tended directly to the final result of our gigantic civil war. In estimating, therefore, the effect which the Democratic party has had upon the country, the "benefits" it has conferred upon it, we must include the war of the Rebellion, with its tremendous cost of treasure and life. It is true that the war has been providentially overruled to a grand and glorious result; but the Democratic party is no more entitled to credit on that account, than the Jews who murdered our Saviour are entitled to credit on account of the blessings of Christianity. A truthful record of the Democratic party is, that it ruled the country-while it did rule it -in the interest not of treedom but of slavery, and that it closed its career by instigating, planning, and waging a gigantic Rebellion, whereof the avowed object was to overthrow our system of free government, and erect upon its ruins a vast slave empire, founded upon the corner-stone of the inherent rightfulness of human bondage. If Democrats can find anything consoling in this record they are welcome to it. We would invite them,

HIGH WATER IN THE MISSOURI,-The Missouri river is reported to be higher than ever before since 1840. A despatch from Kansas City represents the valley there as overflowed so as to cover the tracks of the Missouri, Pacific, and Union Pacific Railroads to a sufficient depth to extinguish the fires in the locomotives. The tracks of these roads at that point are at some little distance from the river, and upon ground which has not been reached by high water before for many years.

however, to becoming modesty in thrusting it

into the faces of the American people. There

are those who glory in their own shame, but

we have never heard it recommended as a

gracious or profitable performance.

This flood is said to be mainly from the Platte river, which is very high, obstructing the Nebraska branch of the Pacific Railroad to a serious extent. The cause of the flood is the heavy snows in the mountains and upon the upper regions of the Platte.

A Wise Speech by General Pope.

It is very fortunate for the country that the military officers appointed to carry out the Reconstruction law have thus far exhibited such good judgment, and such a wise appreciation of the character of the work on which they are engaged. What better elucidation of the object of the law could we desire than that furnished in the following extract from a speech delivered by Major-General Pope to the citizens of Atlanta?

"I am sure it is not necessary to tell most, if, indeed, any of those here present, that the legislation of Congress, which I have been sent here to execute, was conceived in no spirit of hostility or bitterness to the Southern people, but as the speedlest and most satisfactory means of restoring the Southern States to the Union. It is based upon the theory that the political issues which brought about the late war are dead, and should be buried as soon and as deep as possible. Any policy of inaction, at as deep as possible. Any policy of inaction, at this day, based upon the recollection or revival of these issues, can only lead to the destruction of those in whose interest it is inaugurated. It is the destiny of our people to live together under one government, and the speedlest and most satisfactory means by which political equality can be restored are provided in these acts of Congress. No better method, more lenient, or more conducive to the public good, is likely again to be proposed. It is easy to "go farther and fare worse," but it is scarcely wisdom to abandon what we can have for that which, in the nature of things, must be beyond our reach. These measures are probe beyond our reach. These measures are proposed by Congress as a final settlement of our difficulty. If accepted in the spirit and with the sincerity which prompted them, our troubles will be at an end. If rejected by the vote of the people of these Southern States, an issue is left open which every day will make more difficult to settle. It is with no common satisfaction, therefore, that I find in your assurances of hearly co-operation in executing these acis of Congress good grounds for belief that the questions which have perplexed and annoyed us so long are about to be solved. The restoration of these Southern States to the Union cannot give the Southern people more satisfaction not give the Southern people more satisfaction has it will give to the country generally; and we may hope then to see a revival of that prosperity and progress which have marked our history from the beginning of our national life to the beginning of the late civil war."

The Acceptance of League Island.

The League Island business is at last settled. The Board appointed by the President, under the authority of an act of Congress, to report upon the advisability of the acceptance by the Government of the site offered to it by this city for naval purposes, has reported unanimously in favor of the acceptance, so that, with the exception of a few minor details, the transaction is now

The United States obtains by this measure, free of cost, one of the finest naval sites in the world. It is in close proximity to unlimited supplies of iron, coal, and labor, with fresh water for the keeping of the iron-clads, and easily defensible against any possible attack from foreign powers, in case of war.

On the other hand, the acceptance of League Island for naval purposes, by the Government of the United States secures to Philadelphia the great naval station of the continent. This will hereafter be the chief point for the building and repair of vessels of all kinds for the navy, thus adding largely to our population and business.

The final success of this measure is something upon which our citizens may well congratulate each other, and which reflects credit upon our Representatives in Congress, and others who have assisted in bringing about the

Ex-Governor Brown, of Georgia, on the Injunction Business.

Ex-Governor Brown, of Georgia, leads the column in his State in favor of reconstruction under the law. In a recent speech in Atlanta, in response to the following toast-

"Reconstruction—Let it proceed under the Sherman bill, without appealing to the Supreme Court of the United States, the arbiter of our ivil rights, and not of political issues,'

-the Governor said "that the province of the Supreme Court was not to try political but civil questions, and he had no doubt they would refuse to try the question raised by Mississippi and Georgia. He thought it unwise to attempt to bring this question before that body at the present time. He thought its tendency could only embitter the feelings of the North against the people of the South, as implying an unwillingness to submit to the terms which the Congress of the United States had laid down as the basis of reconstruction. Governor Brown said that he intended not only himself to submit to the terms, but that he should endeavor to induce others to submit, and he thought that it was the duty of all to labor for the same end.13

These are sound sentiments, and we regard it as very fortunate for the people of Georgia that they have one public man who evinces so much good sense.

Governor Jenkins Denounced at Home. The course of Governor Jenkins, of Georgia, in attempting to obtain a writ of injunction from the Supreme Court restraining the execution of the Reconstruction law, is reprehended by many people of his own State. The Augusta Opinion calls his course "ill-advised," and says it "will only delay matters, keep the people in suspense, destroy confidence, drive capitalists out of the country, and prepare the way for Mr. Stevens' confiscation measures."

The Atlanta New Era says that the Governor is acting "without the authority of law," and that if the injunction be granted, it will be worse for Georgia than for her to proceed to organize under the law of Congress. It adds that the people of Georgia desire restoration, not political agitation, of which they have had

more than enough. It is gratifying to read these evidences of the growth of a healthy public sentiment in the South, in opposition to the schemes of the old State's Rights Bourbons, who refuse to recognize the great revolution that has swept over the country.

THE DEBATE IN THE SENATE yesterday developed a feeling in opposition to the intervention of the United States to save the life of Maximilian. We regret to see such a spirit, for although Maximilian has no claim to aid from us, yet we should not forget that the quality of mercy blesseth twice-it blesseth him who gives and him who takes.

Mr. Gladstone on our Finances. DURING the debate in the Lower House of Parliament on the Budget, the ex-Chancellor of the Exchequer held up the example of the United States to his own country and all Europe. In eloquent words he said :-

"Let us not be ashamed to follow a good ex-smple wherever we may find it, or to render a just tribme of admiration to the courage and forethought of the American people, who are at this moment bearing a large burden of tax-ation, both in its amount and which school ation, both in its amount and kind, which makes their conduct a marvel, because they believe that the true secret of their future power lies in the steady and rapid reduction of their debt."

After quoting figures to show the reduction of our debt in the period of sixteen months, he

"I must say, when I see such facts as these, I am infinitely impressed with the greatness of the American people, and with the formidable character of the coeffict which we or any other country must sustain in any war with them. That people have not idly and vainly imagined that the true secret of their success is, in time of peace, to keep up huge armaments. I believe that they have ju ged rightly in determining that the true basis of their national nower is to husband and save their resources in ordinary times, and develop them without stint in periods of emergency. I cherish the hope that this magnificent example set by the American people will have its effect not only in this country, but in Europe, and will shame in this country, but in Europe, and will shame the nations on the continent out of that suici-dal policy by which they have not only wasted their resources by creating standing armies for idle parade, but, what is worse, have created a positive and scrious danger, as being a ready means of conflict."

This acknowledgment of our national spirit, coming as it does from a member of that administration which recognized the Rebels as belligerents, and sought to destroy the Union, is a compliment which could only be called forth by the pre-eminent patriotism of our people.

What Our Purchase Says to England. The Pall Mall Gazette takes a correct view of the sentiments of the United States as evinced by the purchase of Russian America, and translates into definite language, for British ears, what the action of our Government really means, and what it says to England by the recent treaty:-

"It means, 'You have established your American provinces into a confederacy; the avowed object of that confederacy is less to establish relations between the Provinces for their own relations between the Provinces for their own better government than for the establishment of a military power—of one great State which in the course of time may be able so resist what you call our rapacity, but which we think of as something different. There is, in short, in this confederacy scheme some vague idea of setting up a strong monarchical State at our doors. We do not intend that any such State shall exist. The time must come when the British possessions in America shall be ours. You yourselves know very well that that question depends more upon what we wish to do than what you have power to do. Now this purchase of Russian America is to show you that we quite understand the purpose of a contract of the contract o that we quite understand the purpose of a con-federacy which we have no reasonable excuse to prevent, and also that we do not by any means find in it a reason for abandoning thos ideas of annexation which have hitherto been useful to us, by way of a half-hinted threat in many a despatch, many a 'diplomatic conversation,'"

And the Gazette adds, as its own opinion in the matter:-

"This we take to be the real significance of the proposed arrangement; and even if it be not carried out, its purpose will be served. That the purchase was ever designed as a necessary or particularly u eful move in a military sense, it is difficult to believe. The United States are strong enough, and in all probability will remain strong enough, to overrun our possessions in Canada, and take them whenever they please. What is of importance is the mani estation of intention which the negotiation makes public, and the consideration that, as affairs stand, and as they are likely to stand for many a year to come (during which any-thing may happen), we should find ourselves helpless against any serious attempt to carry the intention into effect."

We cannot but think that our contemporary across the sea has a proper estimate of what the United States could do if they want to.

MR. JAMES M. SCOVEL, of Camden, has written a letter in favor of universal suffrage in New Jersey. He says:-

"I spurn the common argument that we need the negroes' vote. Connecticut taught us that prior to the recent election among the nutmey men. I make no argument founded upon the vulgar bargaining of human selfishness. We must put this question upon the everlasting righteousness of the thing. We stultify ourselves when we force negro suffrage on South Carolina, and timidly creep away from the question in New Jersey, by saying the time has not come for it yet in the free States. If we mean to run a race of drivelling folly and of infinite meanness with the Democratic party, I for one give up whipped in advance. That party has beaten us in meanness and mendacity for six years past. They can beat us at that came now. I her to withdraw from such a that game now, I beg to withdraw from such a

THE INJUNCTION CASES .- In the Supreme Court yesterday, the Attorney-General moved to dismiss the bills of the States of Georgia and Mississippi, applying for injunctions to restrain the execution of the Reconstruction law. Friday next was set apart to hear arguments upon the motion. This will bring up the whole question of jurisdiction on the part of the Court, but will not reach to the merits of the law itself.

3. 28 S. Eighth St. Of above Chestrut. HATTERS.

Spring Styles Gents' Dress Hats,

LARGE VARIETY OF FANCY STYLES, SUITABLE FOR YOUTH AND CHILDREN. ALL THE LATEST NOVELTIES NOW READY. CALL AND EXAMINE THEM.

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[For additional Special Notices see the Second Page.]

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING .- JOY COE & CO. Agents for the "TELEGRAPH" and Newspaper Press of the whole country, have ME-MOVED from FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets to No 144 S. SIXTH Street second door above WALNUT. OFFICES:-No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia: TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York.

SPECIAL NOTICE. FRANK GRANELLO, TAILOR,

No. 921 CHESNUT STREET, (Formerly of No. 132 S. FOURTH S.reet), HAS JUST OPENED WITH AN ENTIRE NEW STOCK OF

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> DR. SWAYNE'S, NO. 330 NORTH SIXTH STREET, ABOVE VINE,

And all Druggists and Variety Stores. [36 tmwhi

DESKS IIINTH CROVE OFFICE TABLES 414 ST

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA: ANNA I. HARSHAW by her next friend, etc., vs., SAMUEL HARSHAW.

December Term, 1868. No. 84. In Divorce.
To Samuel harshaw, Respondent. Take notice of a Rule in the above case returnable SATURDAY, April 27, 1867, at 10 clock A. M. to ahow cause why a divorce a vinculo matrimonii should not be decreed.

RICHARD LUDLOW.

Autorney for Libellant Attorney for Libellant

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.



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819 CHESNUT SLREET,

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GOLD WATCHES, GOLD CHAINS,

DIAMOND RINGS. SOLID SILVER-WARE AND FINE CLOCKS, Of all styles and patterns, and all to be SOLD AT

FIVE CENTS EACH. As the undersigned is giving up the retail business, after being twensy years in the trade, and as thou-sairs of my customers know that I have one of the largest and best stocks or

WATCHES AND JEWELBY IN THE CITY. SALE TO COMMENCE THIS MORNING. April 8, 1867, and be continued EVERY DAY and EVENING until all is sold out, at FIVE CENIS EACH. The public in general are invised to come and see for themselves the Gold and saver Watches, Gold Chains, Silver-Ware, Diamonds and all the different styles of goods going at FIVE CENTS each.

H. MULLIGAN,

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PHILADELPHIA. MEAD & CO., No. 910 CHESNUT STREET,

SECOND FLOOR. Have just finished several NEW STYLES OF TEA SETS, and are now offering them at lowest prices. TEA NETS, 6 PIECES, PLAIN......824 TO 830 TEA SETS, 6 PIECES, CHASED. TEA SETS, 6 PIECES, CHASED. TEA SETS, 6 PIECES, CHASED. .830 TEA SETS, 6 PIECES, VERY RICH.....

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mation spply to JAMES LEWIS, Captain and Recruiting Officer, No. 311 S. FRONT Street.

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FOR SALE-THE GOOD-WILL AND Fixtures of the old-established Hotel Dining Saloons, situate at the southw CARTER Street and EXCHANGE Pin lately of Frederick Lakemeyer, deceased, and favorably known as "Lakemeyers" to all branches of the business community. For terms, apply on the premises, to

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TO RENT-A FURNISHED COUNTRY SEAT, containing about twenty acres, within ten miles of the city. Apply to LEWIS H. REDNER, No. 152 S. FOURTH Street.

TO LET-DESIRABLE DWELLING ON West GREEN Street, with furniture complete.

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WILSON'S DOLLAR TEA-EVERYBODY