

Evening Telegraph

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Mr. Harris, of Maryland, on the Democratic Party.

It is refreshing to get a draught of Democracy, pure and unadulterated. The Rev. Petroleum V. Nasby occasionally affords us a taste of the article, but even he must yield the palm to the Hon. Benjamin G. Harris, of Maryland.

His views upon reconstruction are novel and interesting. The best act of reconstruction, he says, "for the safety and preservation of the rights and liberties of the people of this country, is that of the Democratic party upon the principles which it recognized when it was paralyzed by the ambition of Douglas and the imbecility of Buchanan."

We infer from this the existence of two facts—first that the Democratic party is in a state of paralysis, and secondly that old Jimmy Buchanan is imbecile. This is what we Republicans have all along claimed, and it is comfortable to be confirmed in our views by one so well qualified to judge as is the distinguished gentleman from Maryland.

Mr. Harris next favors us with some mathematical fancies. He claims that in this country there are a million of men majority over the radicals, but that the latter "have been ingenious enough, by military law, enfranchisement of the negroes, and disfranchisement of the white race, to retain to their minority the power to govern this entire country according to their own tyrannical views."

"This should not continue—the great interests of our people (both present and future generations) demand that it should stop. We must restore the Democratic party to power, 'peaceably if we can, forcibly if we must.' I should greatly regret to find the resort to force necessary to accomplish this great salvation, but how can it be avoided, when by force alone our enemies are inaugurating the greatest outrages upon the great fundamental principles which our forefathers, as they thought, firmly established for our country?"

This belligerent attitude of Mr. Harris would alarm us, had he not just informed us of the interesting condition of paralysis which affects the only party he could rely upon to aid him in his warlike designs. What could even a million men do when paralyzed? Moreover, we are reassured when we remember that during our late war Mr. Harris had abundant opportunity "to resort to force" but "to restore the Democratic party to power," but always exhibited a remarkable obedience to motives of prudence. He much preferred going to Congress rather than to war.

Mr. Harris next proceeds to discuss the causes of the "weakness" of the Democracy in the North:

"That the Democratic party has been weak even at the North since the election of Mr. Lincoln, is, I think, a fact. It is a measure to its own undoing, and feeble counsel, or more properly to the want of nerve in its counselors and advisers. This has shrunk it to its present little measure, as shown by its present meagre representation in Congress. When I entered the Thirty-eighth Congress I found there seventy members who were picked and sent on the Democratic side. Under the circumstances, such a number, being more than a third of the House, indicated great vitality and strength in the party. How useful would a number have been to us during the Thirty-ninth and present Congress in staying the rapid progress of the radicals to despotic power! The masses with whom men represented were the same as now, and I believe would have stood firm, and would have added to their numbers, could they have had true and faithful leaders. Their instincts and feelings were all right, but those of their prominent politicians, in most instances, were treason and timid. While in their hearts they did not wish, as their constituents knew, the success of the North in their nefarious and unjustifiable war upon the South, they yet discovered wonderful ability in pretending to do it. They shrieked for the Union—made the strongest war speeches, while they whispered to the knowing ones of their party that deception was the best means of attaining their ends, and when power was obtained, then they would do the expedient. Misled by their own foolish and timid policy, they miscolored and sent their party into the grossest inconsistencies, in consequence of which the country is now suffering agony."

This is a truthful characterization of the Northern leaders of the Democratic party. Their policy has been one of deceit and tergiversation. But it must be exquisite for the Seymours and Woods and Brooks and Reeds and Clymers to thus have their conduct held up to public scorn by one of their own class. But if Mr. Harris really supposes that a mere bold and outspoken opposition to the war would have commanded the sympathy or support of the Northern masses, we beg to remind him of Mr. Vallandigham's little experiment in that direction in Ohio, where he was buried beneath a popular majority of over one hundred thousand votes.

Mr. Harris maintains that slavery still exists, and opposes the adoption in the Maryland Constitution of anything that looks to its abolition. He says:

"The institution of slavery, in theory at least, still exists; and it does not become our State to utter a word against it. The theory, when the rest of our people have been practically deprived of their rights in this respect. The right of the owner, very does not exist. The right of the owner, however, if this amendment could be constitutionally made, would become of our claim for compensation for the slaves of which the United States deprived us, or converted to their own uses?"

to be one of the results of that restoration to power of the Democratic party which Mr. Harris says must be accomplished "peaceably if we can, forcibly if we must." It is well to make a note of this.

Of course Mr. Harris objects to the proposed article in the Maryland Constitution allowing colored people to testify in courts of law and justice. He thinks that he, and the white race generally, have got along very comfortably heretofore without testimony of that kind. The protection of the property and lives of the colored people is a matter of no consequence. "It is better," he says, "that the few whites who might be convicted of crime by the testimony of credible negroes should escape punishment than this innovation should be made, which has a tendency to elevate the negro and possibly lower the white man; and considering the time when it is done, weakens that spirit in our people which should defy and, if necessary, resist the encroachments of our tyrants, whose course heretofore towards us would be complimented by this innovation, while it would display, in their opinion, at least, an anxiety to please and a timidity lest we might offend them."

It is not often that we find a Democrat who speaks out the real sentiments of his party with as much freedom and boldness as does Mr. Harris. But can anybody read such a letter as this and then wonder that the Democratic party is paralyzed? And it is to the adoption of such doctrines as these that the country is to be brought, "peaceably if we can, forcibly if we must!"

A Shallow Device in Favor of a Partisan Nominee.

Conscious of having nominated their candidate for Supreme Judge as a partisan, and upon an intensely and offensively partisan platform, the Democrats are now endeavoring to conceal their true position by charging upon the Republicans the very thing of which they themselves have been guilty. It is the old and stale dodge of the thief himself most lustily howling out, "Stop thief!"

The fact is, Judge Sharswood is running not upon his legal merits, but upon his political demerits. He has always been a decided and outspoken political partisan. His whole record proves it. He was a disciple of that arch apostle of State sovereignty, John C. Calhoun, years ago, and he adheres to the views of that school of political thinkers to this day. He agrees with that faction of the Democratic party which rules it in this State, and which earned for itself during the war the title of "Copperhead." His decision against the validity of the greenbacks as a legal tender for debts, was especially gratifying to that class of desperate and abandoned politicians. They saw in it a blow, and a powerful one, against the Government in its struggle to put down the Rebellion, and they rejoiced at it. Judge Sharswood owes his nomination to this class of Pennsylvania politicians. He is running as their special representative. If he goes upon the bench, he goes there to carry out their views upon all constitutional questions that may come before him for decision. He is a thorough partisan, nominated by an unscrupulous set of partisan demagogues as ever ruled a political party in this country, and for partisan ends which are a disgrace to the enlightened times in which we live, and which, if realized, would be most disastrous to the well-being of the country. These are plain words, but they are true ones. Where will you find a more reactionary, illiberal, and every way obnoxious platform than that of which Judge Sharswood is the representative? And where, on the face of the earth, is there a more corrupt and abandoned set of politicians than the leaders of the peace Democracy of this State?

What, then, is the meaning of all this Democratic outcry respecting partisanship in the judiciary? It is a cry of distress! It means that the people have already repudiated the platform of debased partisanship upon which the Democratic candidate is running. It is a dodge to conceal the true nature of the contest. It is a confession of weakness and of anticipated defeat. It is the thimble-rigging of political gamblers who fear that they have lost their game. But it will deceive nobody. The people understand the true bearings of the contest. They want no disciple of the college, and in 1853 he professed to be a professor of Languages, and labored as strenuously as before for the press. On the resignation of Professor Moore, in 1855, Dr. Anthon became the head professor of the Classical Department of Columbia College, a position he filled for over thirty years to the satisfaction of all parties concerned. The published works of the deceased comprise some fifty volumes, consisting chiefly of the Latin classics, and aids to the study of the classics. These works have constituted a large part of the education of the country. As a professor Dr. Anthon was one of the ablest instructors in this country, and will always be remembered with gratitude by the large number of classical scholars that studied under him. In his private life he was an amiable and charitable gentleman, and he leaves a large number of warm personal friends to mourn his loss.

Prince Henry LXVII of Reuss-Schleitz.

Our European files announce the recent death of this German Prince. He was born on the 20th of October, 1789, and succeeded his brother, Henry LXVI, as ruler of the principality, on the 19th of June, 1854. The deceased was made a general of cavalry in the Prussian army after his occupation of Reuss-Schleitz. He was married on the 15th of April, 1820, to the Princess Sophie Adelaide Henriette, daughter of Henry LI, of Reuss-Eberdorf. The deceased Prince is succeeded by his eldest son, Henry, who was born on the 28th of May, 1832, and who holds the rank of lieutenant-colonel of cavalry in the Prussian army.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

A Church Destroyed by Fire in Montreal. A serious riot occurred at the Grand Trunk picnic at St. Hyacinthe on Saturday. A group of Irish rowdies gathered a couple of hundred and fifty men, and proceeded to the site of the picnic. The military were called out, and unfortunately fired into an excursion train, killing one man and wounding a woman severely.

Lord Monck Unpopular—Earl Carnarvon His Probable Successor.

OTAWA, C. W., July 29.—The Duke of Buckingham will be the successor of the present Governor-General of the Dominion. Lord Monck is not popular here now, having, since his last visit to England, evinced a disposition to slight the Canadian people and their municipal authorities.

CHOLERA ON THE PLAINS.

FORTS GIBSON, HARKER, LARNED, AND DODGE, AND ELLSWORTH, KANSAS, VISITED BY THE SCOURGE. LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS, July 29.—Persons from Fort Gibson reported the cholera raging at that post. Twelve hundred people have fled from Ellsworth City during the last week. The average mortality is about ten per day. Nine out of every ten persons attacked die in from two to fifteen hours. The place is almost completely deserted, and an entire population is expected. From three to five deaths per day are reported at Fort Harker. The scourge has also broken out among the troops at Forts Larned and Dodge, on the Arkansas river.

Reported Death of Little "All Right."

NEW YORK, July 29.—In an evening paper of this date it is stated that the little favorite of the Japanese troupe, "All Right," is dead, and that he died from the effects of his fall, and that I and Mr. McGuire, my associate, foisted and imposed upon the public another boy, in the place of this wonder of the world. I denounce the above statement as a malicious falsehood, and the distinguished physician of this city who I send him to certify to his recovery, and to his performance after that recovery.

The death of Professor Anthon, of Columbia College, is a severe loss to the cause of classical education. He was one of the most accomplished scholars that this country has ever produced. His editions of the classics were highly prized not only in this country, but by the eminent scholars of foreign lands. He was also highly successful as a teacher, and the many pupils who have enjoyed his instructions will regret to hear of his death. He had attained to seventy years of age.

ANOTHER TWENTY MILES DONE.—The Indian troubles, we are glad to see, do not put a stop to the construction of the Pacific Railway, the Eastern Division having just completed an additional section of twenty miles, making in all two hundred and ten miles finished from the Kansas State line westward.

WILL DISTRICT ATTORNEY WILLIAM B. MANN do his duty in the case of Alderman Bill McMullin and Counselman Barnes? This is a question which is at present exciting a good deal of interest in the community. We await a reply.

If Judge Williams is a partisan candidate because nominated on a Union platform, why is not Judge Sharswood also a partisan candidate by being nominated on a Democratic platform?

WHEN Aldermen and Councilmen turn rioters, why should they not be punished like ordinary criminals? Are our laws simply for the poor and friendless?

MR. CARINGTON has made a powerful argument for the prosecution in the Surratt case. It remains to be seen what can be said on the other side.

WINSTON'S death-warrant has been signed. He is to be hung on the 28th of August.

THE cholera still rages in Western Kansas.

OBITUARY.

Charles Anthon, LL. D.

We regret to announce that this distinguished classical scholar died at his residence in New York yesterday morning, in the seventieth year of his age. The deceased was a native of New York, having been born here during the year 1787. He was the son of the late Dr. G. C. Anthon, a German by birth, and at one time Surgeon-General in the British army. This position his father resigned in 1788, when, having previously married the orphan daughter of a French officer, he removed to this State, where he settled and ever after resided. Dr. Charles Anthon, the subject of this sketch, was the fourth of six sons. He entered Columbia College when he was sixteen years of age (1803), and graduated in 1815 with honors. He then engaged in the study of law in the office of Mr. John Anthon, his brother, and in 1819 was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court. The profession did not appear, however, to have suited his taste; for during the following year (1820) he was appointed adjunct professor of languages in Columbia College.

Although a young man of only twenty-five years of age, he descended was, at this time, a profound classical scholar, and in 1823 he professed to be a professor of Languages, and labored as strenuously as before for the press. On the resignation of Professor Moore, in 1855, Dr. Anthon became the head professor of the Classical Department of Columbia College, a position he filled for over thirty years to the satisfaction of all parties concerned. The published works of the deceased comprise some fifty volumes, consisting chiefly of the Latin classics, and aids to the study of the classics. These works have constituted a large part of the education of the country. As a professor Dr. Anthon was one of the ablest instructors in this country, and will always be remembered with gratitude by the large number of classical scholars that studied under him. In his private life he was an amiable and charitable gentleman, and he leaves a large number of warm personal friends to mourn his loss.

THE TENNESSEE RIOT.

Full Particulars—Two Men Killed and Thirty Wounded. The Nashville Dispatch of July 26 has the following particulars of the riot at Rogersville, Tennessee: "On a branch of the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad, leading from Rogersville Junction to the little village of Rogersville, it is the capital of Hawkins county, contains about seven hundred inhabitants, and is distant sixty-four miles from Knoxville. It had been announced through the newspapers that on Tuesday of this week, Emerson Etheridge, the conservative candidate for Governor of Tennessee, would address the people at that place. Everybody anticipated trouble, and when the day arrived the mob poured in from all quarters, armed with muskets, shot guns, revolvers, and other weapons. "With 1 o'clock came Etheridge, and a mass of not less than five hundred, half of them colored, gathered about the Court House on the corner, to listen to his speech. As he proceeded, one of his sentences was picked up by Tom King, who shouted back, 'That's a lie!' Not knowing who flung the cowardly insult into his teeth, Mr. Etheridge hurried back with a withering epithet, which he uttered and uttered a whistling bullet out the air in dangerous proximity to the place where he was standing and this shot was quickly followed by others in all parts of the assemblage. The crowd at once broke, the radicals moving rapidly towards one side of the square, shouting and yelling like demons of the lower pit, and the conservatives going in an opposite direction, both parties firing as they went. They soon drew up in position, and the work of death began in earnest. Colter shot Colter in the back, with a large and small shot, and the contents of numberless revolvers, being poured in rapid succession, every round carrying wounds and death into the ranks of the combatants, until they began to waver, broke in squads, and moved from the square, keeping up a scattering fire as they slowly retreated. "Mr. Etheridge, holding in his hands a revolver, stood firm throughout, never moving an inch from the position he had first taken. "The mob broke up about twenty minutes, by which time the square was cleared, and only random shots were fired in other portions of the village. The first man to fall was a white, a bullet crashing through his brain and killing him instantly. The next, a ball entering his side and passing nearly through him. He died in a few minutes after he fell. Seven other persons were mortally wounded, while twenty-five or thirty received wounds more or less serious. The wounded were conveyed to a hotel, where they remained until other means could be provided for their care. It is said the radicals suffered most, but we have learned nothing reliable in regard to their loss. "As soon as the firing ceased, Mr. Etheridge left the hotel and proceeded to his hotel. He left town by the night train for Knoxville, to all an appointment there."

THE ELECTION IN TENNESSEE.

The Full Colored Vote Not to be Poll'd. Owing to intimidation—United States Troops in Readiness to Suppress Disturbances. NASHVILLE, July 29.—The registration so far for the approaching election foots up a total of nearly ninety thousand, including thirty-five thousand colored voters, or about three-fifths of the whole vote. The full colored vote will not be polled, however, owing to intimidation and threats of violence and discharge from work. The preparations in Nashville against disturbance are in progress. Three companies of United States Infantry and one of cavalry, with a detachment of State troops, will be stationed in the city, within supporting distance of the polls. The Mayor will also call into service three hundred special policemen, and an effort is making to have him select half the number from the radicals.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE FRANKFORD AND PHILADELPHIA PASSENGER RAILWAY, No. 548 FRANKFORD STREET, PHILADELPHIA, July 29, 1867. All persons who are subscribers to or holders of the capital stock of the Company and who have not yet paid the Ninth Installment of Five Dollars per share thereon, are hereby notified that the said ninth installment has been called in, and that they are required to pay the same at the above office on the tenth day of August, 1867. By order of the Board, JACOB RINDER, President.

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