Evening Telegraph

(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED), AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,

NO. 108 S. TRIED STREET. Price, Three Cents per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents per Week, payable to the Carrier, and malled to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Collars per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two months, invariably in advance for the period ordered,

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1867.

The Proposed Amnesty Proclamation. THERE seems to be little doubt that Mr. Johnson is about to issue a proclamation of amnesty to all or nearly all the persons concerned in the late Rebellion. Practically, this will be of very little moment, as there is not much likelihood that any of them would ever be brought to trial or punishment anyhow, But as showing Mr." Johnson's determination to override the law, and to antagonize himself against Congress, the matter is of considerable moment. Congress, at its last session, repealed that clause of the law which specially conferred upon the President the power to grant amnesties. Mr. Johnson neither signed the bill containing the repeal nor vetoed it, but kept it beyond the time limited by the Constitution, so that it became a law without his signature. But it is claimed that, under the Constitution, the President has the power to grant an amnesty without any law therefor. This, evidently, was not the view of Congress when the power was conferred by law, nor when that law was repealed. The President, therefore, will be assuming a doubtful power, to say the

It has been suggested that the granting of an amnesty by the President would work a removal of the disability to take part in the work of reconstruction imposed by Congress upon certain leaders of the Rebellion. The New York Herald has urged with considerable persistency the granting of an amnesty on this very ground. But here, again, we meet au express provision of law that no pardon or amnesty granted by the President shall confer the privilege of suffrage or the holding of office upon any person otherwise disqualified. This is the law, and it is so plain that it cannot be evaded. It can only be openly discarded and ignored. Perhaps this is what the President means to do.

Perhaps he has concluded to make no more pretense of obeying and executing the laws, but to manage matters according to his own will. If so, the sooner he demonstrates that fact by some definite overt act the better. He has already nullified the spirit of the laws in numberless instances, but he has been careful always to leave a loophole of escape. Now, however, as he is upon the "war path," perhaps he will venture on more open acts. Unless something of this kind is in contemplation, the issuing of an amnesty proclamation will have no more practical significance than one of Binekley's profound productions.

Britain, Tremble!

"Among the business of the Fenian Congress on Thursday, is said to have been the aloption of resolutions relating to American citizens in British prisons; also, the appointment of a committee to confer with the Fenian Sisterhood."

for it securing that high place is the ranks of colleges to which its age and high standing entitle it. -What fearful import may be conveyed in

this brief paragraph it is idle to speculate upon. Great Britain can cope with the male Fenians: can shoot them down and conquer them. But when an army of Amazons approach, who are armed with the two-edged sword of Scripture, and commence to talk the veterans down, we do not think that the "Light Brigade" itself could resist. In having this conference the Brotherhood have displayed no small tact. In the first place, the Sisterhood is by far the most important part of the organization, for out of the \$1.50 a-week wages which the sisters receive is levied the contributions which support the Senate. The men are beginning to grow incredulous, and do not do the patriotic, so the Sisterhood rises as the stock of the Brotherhood falls, and a conference is the result. As the cackling of geese saved Rome, who can say that the Irish republic may not thus be rescued?

BADGES FOR FIREMEN .- We notice a resolution adopted at the Convention of the Presidents of Fire Companies yesterday which seems a sensible one. It states, in view of the fact that the crowds of idlers and loafers who run to fires interfere with the proper discharge of the duty of the firemen, that a company badge be worn by each regular member, and that the Secretary of each company keep an account of the number and name of the member receiving the same, and furnish the Chief Engineer a copy of the register, so of any member registered, he could be reported to the company of which he was a member or their action.

This seems to be a feasible way of reform of abuses which are rapidly making the companies a nuisance instead of a blessing. It is not the regular member who provokes and causes quarrels and commits thefts, but the hangers-on, and some stringent rule should be adopted to prevent their taking part. By the proposed regulation each company would be responsible for its members, and each member have a character to sustain, which would be lost by any misconduct. Anyhow, the proposed plan will do no harm, and the experiment is well worth a trial, as the evil is great.

LESSON OF THE ACCIDENT .- The frightful accident in Connecticut, in which ten lives were ost by the breaking of a railroad bridge, should teach us the necessity of having regularly appointed inspectors, State officials, who should examine into the condition of the various bridges, and report sensibly and truly of their condition. There are some within a score of miles of Philadelphia which would not stand an official test.

BACK IN THE RANKS,-The Press, which a few days since endorsed Judge Ludlow and advocated his reffection to the Bench, declares itself this morning, in a most emphatic leader, in favor of the Hon, M. Russell Thayer. It states that Judge Ludlow "has voluntarily accepted the nomination of a convention whose coarse and offensive platform is an insult to the intelligence and loyalty of this city. He prefers to receive his judicial honors at the hands of a virulent clique rather than from the people. By his own act he stands on the platform and pledged to the record of the Democratic party as fully as Hiester Clymer did in 1865, or Judge Sharswood does now. It is a record written in innocent blood and a platform built on treason. The infamous memories of the Chicago and Harrisburg Conventions forbid that any conscientions Union man should vote for a candidate committed to the unforgotten record of a disloyal party." By this act the phalanx of the Union journals of Philadelphia is once more made complete, our afternoon contemporary having already repented of its ways. Daily we hear of gentlemen who had previously favored Judge Ludlow returning to the ranks and taking their places with their old comrades. They can stand the Judge, but no man with an atom of loyalty in his composition can stand the company in which he finds himself when he supports the Democratic nominee. By October all will have been drawn back.

STILL BETTER. - Mr. McCulloch makes a correction in his statement of the national debt for September, which decidedly improves the aspect of our balance-sheet. He finds that instead of having a debt of \$2,505,456,095.05, we have only \$2,492,783,365.05, or a decline of about thirteen millions more than reported. As the original statement showed a falling off of six millions in a month, we have really diminished our debt about nineteen millions in August. This is a most encouraging exhibit, and far better than we had any reason to expect. It is a satisfaction to get below the two thousand five hundred millions, as hereafter we will speak of our debt as within the two thousand five hundred. If properly managed, and the laws properly executed, we will in the course of a few years be able to show such a diminution as will encourage our countrymen, and, still further, amaze the

THE UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA .- We are glad to see that the advice contained in our article on "Universities," published some weeks since, has received the attention of the Trustees of the University of Pennsylvania, and that they have adopted some of the suggestions we ventured to throw out. The subject was one of vast importance, and on its proper consideration depended the usefulness of our college. If the reforms proposed are carried into execution, then we will see that Rip Van Winkle shows signs of returning consciousness. If the proper English course is adopted, and all the energies of the students not directed by compulsion to the study of Greek roots, there is some chance for it securing that high place in the ranks of

WE ARE GLAD to see the nomination for the Legislature of Hon. John Hickman. It is so seldom that gentlemen of Mr. Hickman's standing will consent to receive such an office, that we hail with peculiar satisfaction his acceptance. Chester county could not have selected a better man, for, combined with a fine intellect, he has a large experience, and is, beyond doubt, an honest man.

THE HOWLAND WILL CASE. -One of the most singular and important will cases ever tried in New England is soon to come before the United States Circuit Court in Boston. Sylvia Ann Howland died on the 2d of July, 1865, leaving an estate of over two millions of dollars. Several bequests were made by her will, amounting in all to about half of her property. The remainder was to be put into the hands of trustees, who were to pay the whole income thereof to her niece, Hetty M. Robinson, now Mrs. Greene.

The will was offered for probate on the 4th of August, 1865, when it was contested by the heir-at-law, Mrs. Greene, but, after one postponement and a hearing, it was admitted.

Mrs. Greene thereupon filed an appeal, on the ground that the testatrix, at the time of making the will, was incompetent and unduly influenced. This appeal was afterwards withdrawn, and the decision of the Probate Judge affirmed. The executor was then informed that the contestant would claim the whole estate, on the ground of a contract made with her, and accordingly Mrs. Greene filed a bill in equity with the clerk of the United States Circuit Court in Boston. This bill sets out that in case of any misdemeanor on the part | that in 1862, in accordance with a written agreement, she and her aunt made mutual wills; that these wills were exchanged; that by the terms of the agreement no subsequent will by either, without due notice to the other, would be binding; that no such notice was given to the contestant; and that, therefore, the will made by the decedent pursuant to said agreement is the only valid testament. The answer denies

all the allegations in the bill. For a year past the parties have been taking testimony, which fills a printed volume of over a thousand pages. The most eminent counsel of Boston and New Bedford have been engaged, and the litigants have abundant means to protract the suit. The social position of the contestants, the amount involved, and the singular claim made by Mrs. Greene, combine to make this case one of the most interesting ever tried in this country.

Anr.-Nottingham, England, has had a school of art for fifteen years past. From a small beginning it has steadily grown until it is one of the most successful and flourishing in the kingdom. There are about three hundred students, and at the recent half-yearly examination one hundred and forty-four prizes, including a gold and a silver medal, were awarded by the examiners of South Kensington-a larger proportion than to any other chool in the provinces.

Speech of Hon. Columbus Delano, of Ohio.

Hon. Columbus Delano spoke briefly at a meeting in Eaton, Ohio, on the 3d inst. In the course of his remarks he said his bearers should not think that because the war was over the fighting had ceased. Blood was running no longer, but their troubles were not ended There was as much important work now to be done to promote their own welfare and that of their children as had already been done, and upon the fidelity of the people to the Government depended its perpetuity and prosperity. The foundation on which the conspiracy against the Government rested was the terrible wrong of buman bondage, and the design of extending it into the territories of the United States, Is supporters in the South bought up the Notthern Democratic leaders, and thus were able to control the nation. But it was written in letters of light, in thus were able to control the nation. But it was written in letters of light, in the eternal and everlasting courts of justice, that a course of iniquity such as that should come to an end. God would not always suffer it to endure, even if the struggle to over-throw it made graveyards by the ten-acre field. He was not specking of the rank and file of the Democratic party, but of its leaders. The same couspiracy was now going on and its leaders were at wors, and would continue to work till the heal of loyal men was pieced on the serpent's head. It was the decree of God that they were to fight the Connerhead sucks muit thay had to fight the Copperhead snake until they had killed it. On the subject of reconstruction he said that the President had undertaken to establ sh civil governments in the Southern out he (Delano) never saw any constitutional ar thority for it. Congress was required to esta-blish civil governments in all the States. But in regard to the present conspiracy, where were Valus-digham, and Pendleton, and Jeff. Davis, and Toombs, and Mosby, on this question? When Johnson was swinging or realing around the circle, he said that Congress was a "pre-t-bued Congress," "hanging on the verge of the Government." What was that but saying that Congress was an illegal body? Vallandigitate and Thurman echoed this declaration; they said that Congress was not a legal body, because all the States were not represented. But if Congress was an illegal body, then its acts were void. Suppose the President, whe instead of being a Moses, was a Pharaob, prevented any reconstruction this fail. He would then assert the validity of his State governments, and they would be represented in the Electoral College. would be represented in the Electoral College The people were mistaken if they thought any were yet out of danger. Andrew Janson was probably now contriving means to remove General Grant; he was now quarrelling with him and might remove him. The only was to get rid of the President was to impeach him, and until he was removed he would be an obstacle in the way of reconstruction. The greater heliaved there was a feeting of the president was to impeach the president was to impeace the president was a feeting. The speaker believed there was a deep seated purpose on the part of the President to restore the Rebeis to power, and men like Val landigham, who opposed the war, supported the President. These men were looking to a revolution. The South was powerless; but they hoped to succeed through the accidental tyrant at Washington. He had no doubt they would be foiled, for Congress had anticipated the President's course. That body knew from Secretary Stanton that Grant was loyal, and would not allow Rebeis to be counted in the Electoral College, and they had made a law so that the President could not remove him. But if the President tried to remove him he would find that Grant was there; he would also find one hundred thousand boys in blue ready to stand hundred thousand boys in blue ready to stand by the old flag and strike down the conspiracy.

Letter from Bishop Lamy. The safe arrival of the Right Rev. Bishop Lamy and party, who were falsely represented to have been mas acred by the Indians, has already been announced. The following letter, printed in the Catholic Telegraph, gives an interesting account of their pertious journey:—

SANTA Fr., New Mexico, August 19.—Very Reverend Pear Brother: — At last we have eached Santa Fe, after a tedious, fatiguing, hard, and dangerous journey of sixly-two days across the Plains. During the first 150 miles we had rainy and stormy weather. Then for 200 miles the cholera raged, from which a great many died in almost every train; in the com-pany with which we travelled ten were carried

off by that dreadful plague.

We had also two attacks from the savages; in
the second attack the fight lasted nearly three hours; the savages averaged. I suppose, about three hundred warriers, all well mounted, yell-ing and shooting at us as they passed at full gallop. We had in our company nearly one hundred men, well armed; we were protected on one side by the Arkansas river, and we had formed a circle with our 80 wagons or vanieles, which passes by the common name of corral, formed a circle with our man name of corrar, which passes by the common name of corrar, and makes a good rampart against au enemy. Though the balls fell like hall on our camp, sometimes for five minutes at a time, yet, a special protection of God sometimes for five minutes at a time, yet, owing to a special protection of God, we had nobody killed; some few wounded, but not dangerously. The savages lost six chiefs, who were carried away by their own warriers; no doubt many of them must have been wounded. The young Julius Mossett, a very promising young man, who was coming with us to New Mexico, died of cholera while we were fighting with the Indians, on the 22d of July, and the youngest sister of the Loretto of July, and the youngest sister of the Loretto died on the 21th of the same month from the fright, as I considered it, caused by the attack of the savages. She was only eighteen years old, well educated, and a model of virtue Thus Almighty God was pleased to send many trials, but we arrived on the evening of the 15th instant, and, though it was muddy and raining at the time, more than 2000 people came to meet us, and some came eight miles. All our Sisters are well. Those I brought from the States are agresably disappointed to find here flourishing establishments, with more commodities than they expected to see with adobe buildings. Adobes are large mud bricks, sun-dried; they are put in the wall with mud. Such is the material of our buildings here. I hope the Most Reverend Archbishop will

Soon return, and in good health.
Your devoted in Christ, †John B. Lamy,
Bishop of Santa Fe. N. M.

AN ANCIENT FOREST .- In the course of excavations at Hull, England, the navvies have come upon a stratum of dark soil, in which a number of trees in herizontal position were met with. They are oak, in excellent condi tion, and remarkably hard. Besides these interesting remains of a long past age, a large number of acorns and hazel-nuts were found, and some oyster and mussel shells. The discovery is more interesting to geologists, as the trees were found at a depth of about nineteen feet below the water line of the river.

NEEDLES.—Needles were first made in London by a negro from Spain, in the reign of Queen Mary. He died without imparting the secret of his art. The art was recovered in 1565. Elias Growse first taught the English to make needles, but the art was again lost for nearly a century, when it was again recovered Christopher Greening, who settled at Long Crendon, in Buckinghamshire. Needles are now chiefly made at Redditch, in Worcestershire, Hathersage, in Derbyshire, and in and near Birmingham.

Good FORTUNE.-A poor man in Preston, England, has received a legacy of a very gratifying character. For seven or eight years he has been a pauper on the sick list, and about a year ago, when his wife died, he broke up his house and was sent to the Preston Workhouse, where he was maintained up to a recent period, when he received an intimation that a fortune had been left him. The sum he will receive amounts to £6000. It has been left to him by a female relative in Wales.

Unjust Weights,-On the 24th of August the justices of the Tower Hamlets, London, fined fifty-eight tradesmen for the use of false scales, weights, and measures. The list em-braced eight licensed victuallers, two beer retailers, twelve chandlers, seven butchers, four coal dealers, seven green-grocers, ten tobacconists, one baker, one pork butcher, one corn and flour dealer, one cheesemonger, two grocers, one oilman, and one person keeping a stall for the sale of fish.

MARRIAGE. Count Henry Esterhazy has just married the Countess Howr, daughter of he late Madame Soutag.

COSTLY OBSTINACY .- There are two men in prison in England whose fate it has been to illustrate the nature of lawyers' bills on a magnificent scale. P. Foster, a farmer, now lies in Taunton jail for non-payment of a church rate amounting to the sum of 15s. 7ld. But the costs of the law proceedings by which he was condemued amount to £147 16s. 91d.; J. B. Grant is immured in Whitecross Street Prison for non-payment of £1 13s. church rate, coupled with £257 costs.

ORANGEMEN.-The Orangemen of Belfast, following the example of those of Londonderry, have given an entertainment to the Canadian Grand Master, John Hillyard Cameron. Mr. Stewart Blacker, the chairman, boasted that between Ireland and Canada four hundred thousand Orangemen could be mustered, whilst in England, Scotland, and Australia there were one hundred thousand more.

MARRIED SOLDIERS .- An order from the British War Office has been recently issued limiting the number of soldiers who are to receive permission to marry to seven per cent. of the whole establishment of a corps, and further requiring that no man shall obtain such permission who is not in possession of a good conduct badge. At the same time, the privileges of married soldiers are greatly increased.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

REV. A. A. WILLITTS, D. D.,
Pastor, will preach in the WEST ARCH
STLETT PRESBY TERIAN CHURCH, corner of
EIGHTEENTH and ARCH Streets, To-morrow, at The Sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be adminterred at the close of the morning service. Bev. Dr. WIL! ITTS will repeat by particular request, his sermon on the "Resurrection of Christ," in the even-

REV. G. A. PELTZ WILL PERACH TALERNAOLE BAPTIST OHURCH, CHESNUT Street, west of Eighteenth. Services at 10% A. M. and 7% P. M.

of the FURTH BAPTIST CHURCH, Phila-delphia, will be celebrated on Sabbath next. Sept. 5, 1867.—Preaching at 10 o'clock A. M., and 7½ P. M., by Rev. Dr. SHADRACK. Addresses may be expected in the Sabbath School in the afternoon at 2% o'clock.

CHURCH, THIRTEENTH Street, above Wallace.—Rev. L. P. HORNBERGER, Pastor, Preaching Fo-morrow at 10% A. M. and 7% P. M.

PRINCETON PRESENTERIAN
CHURCH, THIRTY-NINTH and POWELTON Streets, West Philadelphia.—The Rev. H,
AUGUSTUS SMITH will preach in this Church tomorrow morning at 10% or lock. Afternoon service
at 4 of lock. The First Presbyterian Church of Mantua is closed

CENTRAL PRESETTERIAN
CHURCH, N. I., COATES Street, below
Fourth. Services 10% A M and 7% P. M. Rev. J.,
MITCHELL, Pastor. Subject in the evening—"Go Sabbath School resumed at 9 A. M. and 2% P. M.

NORTH BROAD STREET PRES-BYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of BROAD and GREEN Streets.—Preaching To-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sabbath School at 2½ P. M. Strangers invited.

COHOCKSINK PRESBYTERIAN
CHURCH, FRANKLIN Street and COLUMBIA Avenue - Rev. S. A. MUTCH MORE, Pastor, will
preach Sabbath at 19% A. M. and 7% P. M. Seats free
to all.

THE SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH will for the present worship in HORTICULTUILI, HALL, BROAD Street, below Locust, Presching To-morrow at 10% A. M. and 8 P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. E. R. BEADLE,

TENTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH (Rev. Dr. Eoardman's), corner of WALNUT and TWELETH Streets,—Rev. Dr. McILVAINE, of Princeton, will preach in this Church To-morrow, September 8, at 10% A. M. and 4 P. M. GERMAN STREET PRESENTE
RIAN CHURCH.-D V., the Rev. JUHN P
CONKEY will preach on Sabbath morning and evening. The public are invited. Seats free

SOUTH PRESBY TERIAN CHURCH, THIRD and REOWOOD Streets.—Preaching to merrow morning and evening, by the Rev. R. M. PATTERSON.

THE BEV. DR. CARROW WILL preach in UNION M. E. CHURCH TO o'clock. Seats all tree.

WEST SPRUCE STREAT CHURCH,
SEVENTEENTH and SPRUCE Streets.—I'ne
usual monthly evening service on SUNDAY EVENIN4, 8th instant. at a quarter before 8 o'clock. Se r
mon by Rev. WILLIAM P. BREED, D. D.

THE SERVICES OF THE NEW Baptist Church, to be located at BROAD and MASTER Streets (until the Chapel is completed), will be held every Sabbath at ATHLETIC HALL, THIRTEENTH Street, above Jefferson. Preaching To-morrow, at 10% A. M., and 7% P. M., by Rev. P. S. HENSON, D. D. Friends and strangers are cordially invited.

CALVARY MONUMENTAL CHURCH (FRONT and MARGARE/TA Streets).—Services at 10% A. M., 3 P. M., and 7% P. M. The Rev. Dr. GALLAUDET will officiate for deaf

PHILADELPHIA TBACT AND MISSION SOCIETY, Office, No. 1834 CHES-NUT Street - Tract Visitors' Monthly Meeting for the Scuthern District will be held at the Baptist Caurch, SPRUCE Street, above Fourth, on FRIDAY Even-ing, 13th 12st., at % to 8 o'clock.

REV. LAFAYETTE MARKS! !
Mr. MARKS having accepted a call to the NORTH BROAD STREET U. P. CHURCH, will enter upon his pastoral duties To-morrow. Services in the Hall on BROAD Street, above Poplar, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. All sre invited.

THIRD REFORMED CHURCH,
SCHENCK, Pastor. Service To-morrow at 10%
o'clock merning, and 7% o'clock evening. SECOND CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, corner of ELEVENTH and WOOD Streets.—Preaching To-morrow at 10% A, M, and 8 P. M.

BYTERIAN CHURCH, TULPEHOCKEN and GREEN Streets.—Preaching to-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by Professor CAMERON of Princeton.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

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SPECIAL NOTICES. PARDEE SCIENTIFIC COURSE IN

LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.

The next term commences on THURSDAY, September 12. Candidates or admission may be examined the day before (September 11), or on Tuesday, July 30, the day before the annual commencement, For circulars apply to President CATTELL, or to Professor R. B. YOUNGMAN,

Clerk of the Faculty. Easton, Pa., July, 1867. 7 20 4ptf NOW IS THE TIME TO PREPARE
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lon. Evening sessions after September 15. [8 24 smwlm4p NOTICE .- EMPIRE HOOK AND LADof the Company will be held at the House THIS EVENING, at a clock, relative to the death of our late Brother, ABRAHAM H. ALBURGER, 114p S. J. YARGER President,

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Union Pacific Railroad Company.

OFFICE OF

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