Evening Telegraph

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NO. 108 SOUTH THIRD STREET. Price, Three Cents per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eigh een Cents per Week, payable to the Carrier, and malled to Subscribers out of the city at Nice Dollars per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two onths, invariably in advance for the period ordered

MONDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1867.

The Popular Demand in Regard to the Rebel Communities.

THE American people are eminently practical, and this characteristic enters more or less into their politics. What the great mass of the people look at are the results. If these are favorable, they care but little concerning the theories involved.

Now, in regard to this great political problem of the reconstruction of the Rebel States, there are two practical ends which the people have at heart-the first is to restore the Union, so that each political community that has ever formed a part of the Union shall once more fall into its appropriate place; and, secondly, so to do this that the fewest and feeblest causes of future rebellions and convulsions shall remain.

The people want the Union restored because that is the normal condition of our political structure. We have no permanent place in our system for organized political communities except as equal members of the Union. Even the territorial condition is anomalous, and has puzzled some of our wisest statesmen for a constitutional justification, while the prevailing sentiment has always been to out short that condition at the earliest practicable period in each successive case. Great States, numbering a population of millions, like Pennsylvania and New York, have repeatedly voted to admit to the Union Territories barely possessing people enough to entitle them to a single member of Congress, and sometimes not even that—thus placing the millions of these old States on an equality with the thousands of some new one on the floor of the Senate. This fact shows the strong tendency which has always existed in our country to incorporate separate communities into States.

In the case of the Rebel States we have an anomalous condition of things. They are neither States nor Territories; they are communities which once were States, but which lost their organizations, their corporate existence as States, in the Rebellion. They are, however, going through a process of reconstruction similar to that of Territories organizing themselves into States under enabling acts of Congress.

But the people not only desire the Rebel communities reconstructed into States, and admitted into the Union; they also want this end accomplished in such a way as will afford the best possible guarantees of the future peace and stability of the Union. They desire no future rebellions. They do not want to see the powers and functions of State governments again prostituted to the work of revolution. Experience has taught us that a State organization in the hands of the enemies of the Union is a most dangerous weapon against the peace of the country. The late Rebellion would have been an utter impossibility had not the State governments of the South been so generally in the hands of those who desired the overthrow of the Union. And it is now plain to be seen that our chiefest danger-the very weakest point of our whole political structure-is to be found in the possibility of State revolution-rebellion, not on a sporadic and popular scale, but organized, armed, and equipped with all the functions of a State. Rebellion is thus furnished, at the very outset, with its greatest need, namely, organization; and a thoroughly organized rebellion is already far advanced on the high road to successsful revolution! Comprehending the facts taught them by bitter and costly experience, the people of this country are determined that the neconstruction of the Rebel States shall proceed upon the prerequisite of loyal organization. If the late Rebels are admitted to power at all, it must only be to such power as their own numbers entitle them to, and it must be balanced by the admission of at least an equal loyal element. The trouble with Mr. Johnson's attempted reconstruction was that, in the first place, it was usurpatory and uncenstitutional; and, in the second place, it put the entire power of the reconstructed States into the hands of the Rebels. It was merely arming the old Rebel element anew with the powers and resources of States. The Congressional plan of reconstruction is

in full operation. Three of the Rebel communities have already voted to hold Constitutional Conventions, and have elected members to them. Their Conventions will soon be in session, and we shall see what kind of constitutions they will make. The success of the Congressional plan depends almost wholly upon the action of these bodies. If they shall pattern their constitutions after true democratic republican models; if they shall make fealty to the Union a fundamental provision in their constitutions; if they shall extirpate the old State sovereignty heresies which have flourished so luxuriantly in the South; if they shall provide for equal laws and equal rights for all citizens uncontaminated by crime; in a word, if they shall satisfy the public demand for both liberty and law, and shall so organize their States that their admission will strengthen the Union, and weld firmer its bonds, then the Congressional plan will be a success. Those States will be admitted, and their Governments will be as firm and enduring as the principles upon which they are based. A great responsibility now rests upon the Constitutional Conventions. If they do their work well, we shall soon see the reconstruction question settled in a manner which will conduce to the honor and welfare of the country.

The Address of the Union Republican Congressional Executive Committee. Tun Committee has issued a powerful address to the people of the States which vote in November. It sets before them in the true light the danger to which a defeat of the Republican party is subjecting our nation. We have not space to quote from it at length here, but the whole address will be found elsewhere in our paper in extenso. One paragraph contains the gist of the appeal:-

"It requires no prophet to foretell that, if the November elections should end in Republican defeats, the threat of Andrew Johnson on the 22d of February, 1866, and frequently repeated since, will be fulfilled at whatever hazard Enabled from our opportunities at the national capital, and from our extensive correspondence with our exists and from the dence with our agents and friends in the Southern States, to weigh the sincerity of these threats, we declare to you, our country. men, that nothing more is required by these violent, revolutionary, and desperate men but the belief that they are sustained by the public opinion of the conquering States to adventure arother conspiracy, and to demand, if neces-sary by force, their restoration to the power they wielded at so terrible a cost to the public peace. What patriot will not shrink from con-iributing to such a catastrophe? That the American people are equal to any new trial, bowever terrible—that the apostate's appeal to force, though backed by the whole Rebel army, would end in his own overthrow and their per petual disfranchisement, may be confidently anticipated; but when, by the cordial and united performance of a plain and peaceful united performance of a plain and peaceful duty at the ballot-box in November you can avoid further bloodshed, assist the great work of reconstruction, and perpetuate Republican ascendancy, few words of ours should be required to arouse you to an instant apprehension of your country's peril and your own solemn obligations."

That the danger here anticipated is not overestimated cannot be doubted. It is real, and merits the serious consideration of the people to whom the call is addressed. The appeal closes with a powerful exhortation to the Union citizens of the North not to desert the friends of the Union, white or black, in the South to the tender mercies of the furious. though defeated, Rebels. From its tone, strong and earnest, we anticipate much good. It should be circulated broadcast through those States which have not yet voted.

Clerical Returns for Courtesy.

THE Rev. Dr. Newton, in his services yesterday morning, gave notice of an intended assemblage of the clergy of the Episcopal Church on some business, which was to take place in our city in the course of a week or so, and, after commending the hospitality evinced by his congregation, urged upon them the necessity of a display of extraordinary courtesy, because of a false impression which had gone abroad. He stated that, in looking over a number of letters from clergymen from other towns or cities, who intended to present, he came across several which read somewhat in this way: "You will get me rooms at a private boardinghouse, where my expenses will be paid, rather than in a private family, as, from what I learn of your citizens, I do not desire to be exposed to their inhospitality by being entertained at their residences." This is the exact substance of the letter, although we have not the words. The Rev. Doctor then urged upon his people excessive care in conduct, and expressed sur-

prise at the existence of so false an impression. We do not know what was the effect on the congregation of the reading of this letter, but we know that the natural and, we may say, the proper effect of it would be to lead them to recall their courtesy, shut their doors on all they had invited, and let the gentlemen find rooms at private boarding-houses, at their own expense. If this was the first time we had heard of such a letter, we might pass it by as exceptional, but wherever there has been any general meeting of clergy in our city we have heard of some such correspondence. It seems to be of no account as to what is the denomination of the assemblage, we always see one or more such insulting requests. It seems to us quite time that the gentlemen who thus fastidiously direct that they shall not be quartered in private families should have the matter placed before them in its true light. They have long enough received as a right what can only be asked for as a favor, and a very great favor. Whenever we have such a meeting as the one in view, the delegates from abroad are always supported during their continuance in our city by private hospitality. Nor are these demands infrequent. Hardly a year passes without some such call being made upon the religious part of the community, and it is never made in vain. When the courtesy is extended to gentlemen, who come as guests, act like well-bred persons, and behave as though they had some sort of appreciation of the amenities of life, their presence is doubtless a pleasure. To them no remarks which we may make apply. They are welcome, and no obligation is conferred which they do not reciprocate by their presence and behavior. But when, as it too often happens, a hospitable family is imposed upon, and have to entertain those who not only do not appreciate their kindness, but are vindictive, and reward their courtesy by traducing our city and asking to be placed in private boarding-houses, where their expenses will be paid, we think a sublimity of impudence is reached. Why, if the reception given is so disagreeable, do not these churchmen go to private boardinghouses, and paytheir own board? We do not see why they should be exempted from the obligation to pay for what they get, any more than any of the rest of us. If any other set of private individuals go as delegates to a convention, or meeting, or anything which calls for their presence away from home, they de not expect to have their bills paid for them; and we really do not see why a clergyman or layman-for both expect the same accommodation when they go anywhere cannot pay for themselves. We think it time that the whole system should be broken up. It is useless to reply with the quotation of what our Lord said to His Disciples about taking no food for their journey. That was applied to the Apostles, who numbered

twelve, and certainly did not mean to be ex-

tended to the twelve hundred that would soon

live off of others, if the application was to be made soon. In fact, the whole system is a vicious one, and we think that the most respectable part of the clergy would join with us in wishing its abolition. If any of the delegates can pay, they should have public spirit enough to pay. If any cannot pay, then let their church raise the funds to meet their expenses. It is better to be under obligations to their constituents than to strangers. And if it so happen that some congregations are too poor to raise the required sum, and the pastor himself has not the means, then let him stay at home. It is one of the evils of poverty, to be regretted, but at the same time not to be avoided.

Such are, frankly, our views on this subject. We think it tends to lower the dignity of the cloth. It places many gentlemen, who really do not desire it, in a false and awkward position, and while it helps some, its help applies only to those who are the least deserving of it-to men who, like the unknown writer quoted by Dr. Newton, throws an insult into the faces of those from whom he is soliciting a charity. We do not mean to say anything to place real gentlemen, who accept such invitations, in a false position, but we think the independence of the clergy would be advanced and their dignity secured by the total abolition of this system of quartering them on strangers. We find no parallel for it except when the Hessians were billeted on our citizens during the Revolutionary war.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING, JOY COE & CO., Agents for the "TELEGRAPH" and Newspaper Press of the whole country, have RE-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. 73014p

P O S T O F F I C E,—
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 25, 1867.
The mails for HAVANA, Cuba, per Steamship
HENDRICK HUDSON, will close at this Office on
TUESDAY, October 28, 1867, at 6 o'clock, A. M.
10 28 24 HENRY H. BINGHAM, Postmaster,

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS. Treasurer, and Clerk of Sugar Date Oil Com-pany will be held on TUESDAY, November 5, at 12 o clock, at the office of the Company, No. 328 WAL-NUT Street.

A GENERAL MEETING OF THE MEMBERS OF THE M. E. CHURCH, in layor of LAY REPRESENTATION, while be held at the SPRING GARDEN STREET CHURCH (corner of TWEN FIETH and SPRING GARDEN Streets, Philadelphia), on MONDAY EVENING, October 28, at hall-past 7 o'clock, to take such measures as will secure the flavorable action of the next General Conference.

Addresses may be expected from

Hon JUDGE BOND, of Baltimore, Md.

WILLIAM J. JONES, Esq. of Eiston, Md.

BENJ, HAYWOOD, Esq. of Pottsville, Pa.

S. M. HARRINGTON, Esq., of Wlimington, Del.

Rev. JAMES RIDDLE, of Wlimington, Del.

JOSEPH PARRISH M. D., of Philadelphia,

Pres't WM. H. ALLEN, LL.D. of Philadelphia,

By order of the Committee of Arrangement,

C. HIESKELL, Chairman.

JOHN FIELD, Secretary.

10 25 31

CRITTENDEN'S COMMERCIAL. of Seventh.

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such hours as may best suit their convenience. Catalogues furnished gratts on application.
The CRITTENDEN COMMERCIAL ARITHMETIC AND BUSINESS MANUEL for sale at the
College. Price, \$1'25. 10 2wsm1m

OFFICE OF THE DISTILLERS RECTIFIERS' ASSOCIATION OF PHILADELPHIA, No. 718 MANSOM Street,
Notice—At a meeting of the DISTILLERS' AND
RECTIFIERS' ASSOCIATION OF THE CITY OF
PHILADELPHIA, held on MONDAY EVENING,
October 21, 1867, the following resolution was October 21, 1867, the following resolution was passed:—
Resolved, That all distillers connected with this Association shall suspend the distillation of spirits on and after MONDAY next, October 28, for the period of two weeks, unless otherwise ordered.

10 25 44 ISAAC M KAHNWEILER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DISTILLERS' AND RECTIFIERS' ASSOCIATION OF PHILA-DELPHIA, No. 718 SANSOM Street, ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD,—The ONE HUNDRED DULLARS REWARD.—The Distillers and Rectifiers' Association' of Philadelphia will pay the above reward for the detection and conviction of any person engaged in the illicit distillation of spirits in this c'ty. By order of the President.

10:7581 ISAAO M. KAHNWEILER, Secretary.

DR. J. M. HOLE, OF OHIO, PRESIdent of the National Medical Association of the United States of America, can be consulted by those wishing medical or surgical treatment, on and after the 36th instant, at the office No. 933 ARCH Street, Philadelphia, Pa., formerly occupied by Pro-fessor William Paine. Office sours, 9 A. M. to 12 M. I.P. M. to 4 P. M., 7 P. M. to 9 P. M. 10 24 Im 4p*

UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COM-UNION PACIFIC KAILWAY COM-PANY, E. D., Office No. 424 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia, October 21, 1867.

The interest on the First Mortgage Bonds, Leaven-worth Branch, of the Union Facific Railway Com-pany, Eastern Division, due November 1, 1867, will be paid on presentation of the coupons therefor at the banking house of DARNEY, MORGAN & CO., 10 22 101 No. 53 EXCHANGE Place, New York,

WIEGAND'S PATENT STEAM GENE-RATOR is cheap, compact, economical in use, and ABSOLUTELY SAFE FROM ANY POSSI-BILITY OF EXPLOSION

Apply at the Office of SAMUEL WORK, N. E. corner of THIRD and DOCK Streets. THE BRANSONS HAVE NOT SOLD

out the old Coal Yard. No. 507 South BROAD Street, below Lombard, as has been reported, but continue selling the BEST QUALITIES OF COAL at fair prices.
Superior LEHIGH and genuine RAGLE VEIN always on hand.

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BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE. THIS BATCHELOR'S HAIK DYE,—Thils splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world. The only true and perfect Dye—Harmless, Reliable, Instantaneous, No disappointment. No ridiculous tints. Natural Black or Brown. Remedies the ill effects of Bad Dyes. Invigorates the hair, leaving it soft and beautiful. The genurue is signed WLLILAM A. BATCHELOR. All others are mere imitations, and should be avoided. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers. Factory, No. 81 BABCLAY Street, New York.

THE GREAT REMEDY .-

THE GREAT REMEDY
For the Cure of Coughs, Colds, Consumption,
Asthma, Bronchitts, Spitting of Blood, Hoareness
or Loss of Voice, Night Iswests, Sore Throat, Pains in
the Side and Breast, Whooping Cough, Palpitation or
Disease of the Heart, and all Complain s of a Pulmotary Nature.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

BIOHTH WARD. Citizens of the Eighth Ward, in favor of the nomination of

GENERAL U. S. GRANT for the Presidency, will assemble at the S. W. corner of BROAD and WALNUT Streets, on MONDAY EVENING, October 28 1897, at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of forming a GRANT CAMPAIGN CLUB.

Henry C. Carey.
A. E. Borle.
Edward Browning.
George D. We heritl.
George T. Lewis.
John T. Lewis.
Samuel J. Christian.
A. D. Jessun. A. D. Jessup.

Edward Shippen, Innac G. Colesberry. Edwin Greble, Joseph H. Trotter, John C. Martin, Alexander J. Harper, Lewis Wain Smith, 10 28 24* "ELEVENTH WARD GRANT REPUB-

"ELEVENTH WARD ON A meeting for the election of officers will be held THIS EVENING, at & o'clock, N. W. corner of ST. JOHN and BUT TONWOOD Streets.

LICAN CAMPAIG CLUB," A meeting for the election of officers will be held THIS EVENING.

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TWENTY-SEVENTH WARD .-At an adjourned meeting of the friends of General U S. Grant for the Presidency, held in the Twenty-seventh Ward, on Saturday Evening, a *REPUBLICAN GRANT CLUB"

was organized, and the following officers elected:-PRESIDENT. GENERAL CHARLES M. PREVOST.

VICE-PRESIDENTS, JACOB Y. FINE. JOHN D. TAYLOR, DANIEL STEINMETZ THOMAS S. ELLISA HIRAM B. MASSEY. GENERALS. MILLER, BECORDING SECRETARY,

CHARLES P. MULLER. R. P. GILLINGHAM.

The Stated Meetings of the Club will be held on the FIRST TRURSDAY Evening in each month. CHARLES F. MULLER. Becretary.

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Silks, Shawls, Cloths, and Dress Goods

IN EVERY VARIETY,

From their Immense Stock, at Extraordinarily Low Prices. LADIES, LOOK TO YOUR INTERESTS!

Now is the Time to make Your Purchases for the Fall and Winter. [10 28 6tip

RESS GOODS AT REDUCED PRICES.

We have opened to-day several lots of DRESS GOODS, b.u. ht slace the recent heavy decline in prices, which we will sell at as low, and in some in. stances lower prices, than the same goods were sold

Plaid English Poplins, 16 cents, cost 30 cents. Silk Plaid English Poplins, 8734 cents, cost 60, Striped Robaix Poplins, 37% cents, cost 55 cents, Filk Striped Camblet Poplins, 50 cents, cost 80 cents. Double-width All-wool Figured Cashmere, 65 cen.s.

Double width Plain Cashmeres, 31 cents, cost 45 cta-Double Width 40-inches Wide Black and White Piald Cashmeres, 40 cents, cost 90 cents; 7 yards a full Dress Pattern.

SILKS, all kinds, reduced prices, SHAWLS, great variety, low prices. LYONE CLOAKING VELVETS at reduced prices, Musins and Calicoes, reduced prices,

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Nos. 713 and 715 N. TENTH Street.

PETERSON'S DETECTOR FOR NOVEMBER In now ready. It is a valuable business journal and advertising medium, being a miscellary of useful knowledge as regards the floances of the country, and is especially devoted to Banking, Stocks, Trade, Money, etc., with a full list of all the late COUNTER, FRITS. Also, the official list of all the National Banks, with the names of the officers and the names and rates of discount on all the State Banks, with quotations of the general Discount on Notes at the following ci.les.—Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore, Pittsborg, Cincinnati, Chicago, St., Louis.

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Twenty Building Lots, DELIGHTFULLY SITUATED. The Lots will be shown by Jacob L. Rowand, Kaq.

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ference of 187 92 taking in exchange U.S. & of 1881. 68 07 1882, 5-20s 07 1884, 5-20s 07 1884, 5-20s 07 1885, 5-20s 07 68, Jan. & July 5-20s 07 67, 5 B cent, 10-40s, 7 3-10 Cy, June issue, 7 3-10 Cy, July issue, \$167 92 \$154 17 \$154 17 \$80 42 \$163 87 \$167 87 (For every thousand dollars.)

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Also Harreen, Saddies, etc. std.
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LILLIE'S

READY FOR BATTLE.

I notice the great spinspe in the newspapers of the 24th Instant hended "Trial of Safes-Sadier Backed Out," etc., and signed Evans & Watson. Men who will surreptitiously buy safes of the different safe manufacturers, and burn them (with the doors un. fastened even), burn them in the night when the orterested parties only are present, may be expected to make a great "flourish of trumpets," and pretend to be very ready to burn safes, when they know, by pub. He announcement days provious, that the test was pratpored, and for what reason, and it is not sur-prising that men doing this will make falso charges also, and say Sudler backs out, or anything else to effect their object. When I was a boy I was told never to crow until I got out of the woods; and I offer this advice gratis to Messrs, Evans & Watson,

The GREAT Safe Test will positively come off as announced, on Torrey and Twenty-first streets, between Arch and Cherry, on the 6th of November nextweather permitting, and Lillie's Chilled Iron Safe will be burned with Evans & Watson's, with the Boston Steam Patent attached.

The Safes will be burned in a furnace equally, theroughly, and fairly, whether Hvans & Watson respond or not, in the presence of the people.

The burglar-proof test will also be most shorough. The two great leading principles of Lillie's and the Steel Safe will be tested with drills, wedges, and in every way applicable to the burglar, that the people may be able to judge for themselves as to their merits. M. C. SADLER, Agent, No. 539 ARCH Street.

P.S .- The public will be quite as well satisfied, no doubt, to see Evans & Watson's Burglar Proof Safe fairly tested with Lillie's on the ground, as to read their yarns about pretended failures of safes in years

I concede that Messrs, Evan & Watson may have a great advantage in showing the amount of loss in safes by being robbed. Theirs are robbed so often and so easily, that no prudent man dare leave them alone with valuables that a burgiar could use; while Lillie's are left alone with large amounts all over the cosmiry,

the owners having full confidence in them. I concede, also, that Lillie's former safes are sometimes robbed, and in the above test propose to show that his present safe cannot be robbed by burgiars. Action, not words, is my motto. M. C. S., Agent Philadelphia, Oct. 25, 1867.

FINE ARTS.

We beg to announce that we will open, during the next two weeks, over Fifty Cases of CHOICE OIL PAINT-INCS, RARE STATUARY. RICH BRONZES, and FANCY COODS.

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