## Evening Telegraph | humanity which is the noblest attribute of | Hon. James W. Wall on the Etection of | Mr. Vallandigham as Senator from PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON.

(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED) AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,

NO. 105 NOUTH THIRD STREET. Price, Three Cents per Copy (Double Sheet), or igh een Cents per Week, payable to the Carrier, and alled to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars or Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two ionths, invariably in advance for the period ordered

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1867.

Mr. Dickens and His Visit to the United States.

THE arrival of Mr. Dickens upon the steamer Cuba is announced Arrangements for his "readings" have already been completed In all of our principal cities, and they will doubtless form a distinguishing feature in the intellectual recreations of the winter. Thougands among the multitudes whom Charles Dickens has charmed by the marvellous power of his works, will feel it to be a memorable era In their lives when first they see and hear the great magician whose wondrous spell called into being Captain Cuttle and Little Nell, Paul Dombey and Mr. Pickwick, and whose genius has wrought scenes of enchantment in colors that will live and glow while books are read or human hearts can sorrow or rejoice! All who have read his inimitable works will want to see him, to know what manner of man this Is who for so many years has held the hearts of young and old at his command.

Mr. Dickens was born at Portsmouth, England, in 1812, and was educated, by his father's wish, for the life of an attorney-a fact which will explain his familiarity with the forms and technicalities of the law, a familiarity which he has turned to such good account in some of his works as to secure the extensive modification of many of the most serious legal abuses In England. But the profession did not suit Dickens, whose mind, already forecasting its destiny, was turned towards literature; and he became first a newspaper critic and reporter, and afterwards a writer of sketches and tales, in which his peculiar powers of mind soon began to reveal themselves. In 1836 these "Sketches of London Life" were collected and published. The "Pickwick Papers" followed in 1837; and the thirty years that have since elapsed have been years of hard labor, of keen and careful observation, and of almost unexampled success.

In 1842 Mr. Dickens made a visit of about six months to this country, publishing on his return his "American Notes" -a work which called down upon him the maledictions of many of our critics, and which even yet causes a foolish prejudice against its author in the minds of thousands who have never read the book.

It seems scarcely necessary to call atten. tion to the distinctive characteristics of Mr. Dickens' writings. No books are more widely known; none have gained a firmer place in the affections of the masses. Inimitable in humor and pathos, they have stirred to laughter and to tears many who are not easily moved fictitious scenes, and have prepared the hearts of some for a readier sympathy with their neighbors' woes. Their power is strictly original. The style is unique, that of no other author being traceable in them in any degree; and it has been noticed that they are almost or quite free from quotations-the thought and the graphic form in which it is presented are alike the fruit of the author's genius. Of this peculiar character are his Pictures of Italy." We were accustomed to the artist's sketches of Italy, to the historian's comments, to the poet's verses; but Dickens alone visited that land of romance simply as a humorist; and as a result, he has given us a view of every scene, however solemn or sentimental, illumined by flashes of his own peculiar and irresistible humor.

In every department Dickens seems at home. Thackeray portrayed with astonishing power the follies of fashionable life, but Dickens has found in the tavern and in the prison cell, as well as in the drawing-room and the office of trust, materials for his facile pen. Hawthorne painted the quiet scenes of our own domestic life as a background on which to trace some one startling figure-Weird, beautiful, unlike any other; but among the hosts of Dickens' characters, who can say which are the unimportant ones? And suddenly turning aside from his wonted themes, he has given us, in "The Tale of Two Cities." such scenes from the gloomy terrors of the Prench Revolution as would lead us to say that historic painting was his forte, did we not remember the myriad other forms in which his power is displayed.

Some persons have objected to the works of

Mr. Dickens that they portray too fully the wices of society, especially of the lower classes; that too many of his characters are such as we would shun in real life-such as we ought gearcely to mention to "ears polite." But there is a virtuous silence in regard to acknowledged evils which often amounts almost to a toleration of vice. If in Mr. Dickens' heroes or heroines vice was dressed in attractive pelors and rewarded with final success, a very serious charge might, indeed, be brought against him; but in the very reverse of this he has one of his prominent characteristics and an enviable distinction among the writers of fiction. "We must all admire him," as the Lord Chief Justice well remarked at the late Dickens dinner in London; "for the unvarying honesty of purpose which has never induced him to pander to vicious tastes, which has made him teach us-unconsciously, perhaps -to admire only that which is beautiful and true, and helped us to hold up to execration and scorn all that is loathsome, vile, and base. In these works he has known how to invest with interest, and has ever promoted, those feelings which bind man to man, and tend to develop that catholic, large, and generous

Mr. Dickens has been a true reformer. Alike on abuses in the Government, in the courts, in social life, in schools, and in benevolent institutions, have fallen his unsparing blows. Overseers and trustees, parish officers and pedagogues, prison-keepers and judges of courts, have had reason to quail before his pen; while many of the victims of their abuses have had equal reason to thank the champion whose soul hated oppression and whose genius held it up to the execration of a world. We never think, without a new thrill of amusement and satisfaction, of the story that, after the publication of "Nicholas Nickleby," a whole room-full of irate schoolmasters from different parts of England waited upon Mr. Dickens, each in a frenzy of rage at the thought that his portrait had been given to the public in the person of the celebrated Squeers, of Dotheboys Hall. Probably it was a less pleasing incident to the hundreds of boys throughout the kingdom who were suffering the privations and persecutions over whose story alone we have so often waxed

Since Mr. Dickens visited us the first time 'a vast and entirely new generation," to use his own words, "has arisen in the United States." During that period many of his best works have been written, and millions of readers have made his acquaintance. With reference to his meeting these, Lord Lytton eloquently said, in his farewell speech to Dickens:-

indignant.

"I cannot but think that wherever our Americen kinsfolk welcome that presence or hang pell-b und on that voice, they will irresistibly feel how much there is of fellowship and unison between the hearts of America and Eugland. so that when our countryman quits their shores he will leave behind him many a new friend to that old fatherland which greets them through him so codially, in the accents of the mother tongue. And in tuose accents what a sonse of priceless obligation, personally to him but through him to the land he represents most stear over his American listeners! How many hours in which pair and sickness have changed into cheer tuiness and mirch beneath the ward of his enchantment! How many a bardy combatant, beaten down in the battle life-and nowhere on tols earth is the battle of life sharper than in the Commonwealth of America-has taken hope and course from th manly lessons of this unobtrusive teacher No wonder the rising generation of those who have learned to feel and think in our language should eagerly desire to see face to face the man to whose genius, from their very child hood, they have turned for warmth and as instinctively as young plan s turn to the

Mr. Dickens has not come among us unheralded. The creations of his own genius have prepared the way before him. For the sake of these-of little Florence and Aunt Betsy Trotwood, of Oliver and Mrs. Perrybingle-we will bid him welcome, hoping that with new eyes he may look upon our renewed country, so lately baptized in blood, and consecrated forever, as we trust, to those great principles of civil and religious liberty which are the glery and hope of both England and America.

Which Will They Favor?

AT a meeting of all the property holders on Broad street, held last evening, it was unanimously resolved that they were in favor of the their action, and give their permission to carry questions than age, residence, and citizenship out the design. They asked why the Mayor interested? The reason is known only to his Honor, for it seems to these ignorant of any personal cause, inexplicable. All of the property holders favor it; all the great body of the people favor it; the owners of carriages do not object, as they have abundance of room under the new arrangement. Who, then, are its opponents? The contractors for the Nicolson pavement and the Mayor of Philadelphia. Which party will give way? The people, who send their servants to Councils, demand that their will should be obeyed. Unless Councils act to-morrow as the voice of their constituents demands, it will be too late. Those who oppose a reconsideration place themselves, however inadvertently, in the attitude of opponents of the masses, and in favor of the contractors and the few flashy drivers, who dash along in double teams, regardless of anything but vulgar display. On which side will our representatives appear?

Representative Reform. LAST evening Hon. Charles R. Buckalew delivered in our city an address on "Representative Reform." We are glad to be able to do the Senator justice by saying that he most carefully avoided giving the least political complexion to his able and clear essay. He discussed briefly the subject of "cumulative voting," and favored it most strongly. While that portion of his address which pointed out the evils of the present system was most convincing, and will meet the heartiest approval of all thinking men, without any regard to party, yet the remedy has not yet been sufficiently discussed for us to yield to it our hearty support. We hail with great satisfaction this commencement of a free discussion of this great question. It is destined, in the course of a few years, to monopolize the attention of all our statesmen, and it is a pleasure to hear a United States Senator discussing in a masterly manner a question of political ethics, and not, as is too often the case, see them descend into the arena of party discussion, and exhibit a violence unworthy of their high office. The address of Senator Buckalew

is a credit to himself, and must do good. Moseby,-The guerilla Moseby was intro. duced into the New York Gold Room, and according to some accounts well received, and to others was treated with marked condemnation. It is certain, however, that a number of the Board welcomed him. It is surprising to us to see such an action. If a welcome should be extended to Lee, or any of the Rebel Generals, we would not be surprised, considering the complexion of New York; but Moseby was a guerilla, murderer, and thief. He followed no flag. He fought as a freebooter, and, according to all the laws of civilized warfare, deserved the gallows from whichever party he was captured by. Yet this man is welcomed in a Northern city! We need make no further comment on the political party which would grasp the hand of such.

Ws have received a letter from the Hon. James W. Wall, of New Jersey, in reply to an editorial which we published a few days since in THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, which will be found on our eighth page.

In replying to the ex-United States Senator, we desire to avoid discussion as much as possible, and will, therefore, grant that Mr. Vailandigham is personally moral, that he has eloquence and education, and will take Mr. Wall's word for it that he is a "highly ocurteous gentleman," although we have never had the honor of judging by experience. We will also pass by without com ment the slur on the "immaculate Lincoln," and come down to that portion of the letter which treats of the legal right of the Senate to reject an applicant for admission. We must, however, first take exception to the statement that Mr. Vallandigham is "the idol of a majority of the people of Ohio." It is so long ago since idols were worshipped that we do not exactly understand the form of devotion, but it strikes us that to muffle an idol up in gags, to hide it, and keep its oracular voice from being heard, and to put it away in an inner chamber, is hardly the approved method of worship. Yet Mr. Vallandigham, and certain other gentlemen in our own State, and on the other side of the Delaware, were treated in this manner; and how much of the success of the Democracy is due to their being hidden from sight, the change of the vote from the time they were allowed to speak and when they were kept quiet will show. If our memory does not deceive us, when Mr. Vallandigham stumped the State and ran for Governer, he was beaten by somewhere in the neighborhood of 100,000 majority. It proves the cld motto, that "speech may be silver, but silence is gold."

The authority on the subject of the right of the United States Senate to judge of the "election returns and qualifications of its members" is found in the Constitution. No limit is assigned to the 'qualifications' of which the Senate can judge; and as they are not defined, Mr. Wall takes occasion to say that they consist in an inquiry as to whether the applicant is a resident of the State which elected him, is over thirty years of age, and has resided in that State nine years. This, according to Mr. Wall, is all that the highest body of the United States can do. It is not a power capable of excluding unworthy members; it is nothing more than a clerk to investigate family Bibles and tax receipts. Such an opinion places the dignity of the Senate, its purity. and its respectability entirely at the mercy of a majerity of a State Legislature. Such a doctrine is preposterous. But after having laid it down, Mr. Wall proceeds to contradict himself. He extends the limits of the inquiry. He goes so far as to ackn wledge that in case of crime the Senate can reject an widening of the pavements below Master applicant. Having once broken down street, and called upon Councils to reconsider the barriers, and acknowledged that other can be inquired into, by what right does Mr. should refuse the petitions of all those most | Wall limit the examination to crimes of which the applicant has been convicted? The very language he quotes from Chancellor Sandford does not require legal conviction as a ground for exclusion. "There may be an exclusion as punishment for crime," and not that some petty State Court must have convicted the applicant. The Senate itself is the judge as to whether its members have been guilty of a crime. Each Senator not only is authorized to act as his conscience and his oath dictate, without regard to legal technicalities, but it is his duty so to act; and to admit any one whom he believes to be a criminal, even if no legal conviction has taken place, is to be false to his high office.

Not only has the Senate, without regard to party, maintained this view, but it has frequently acted on it. In the case of Jesse D. Bright, who was guilty of writing a letter to Jefferson Davis, introducing a man who had a patented firearm, even those who opposed his expulsion based their opposition not on the right of the Senate to expel for crime before a legal conviction, but because they did not deem such a letter a crime. They never denied that the Senate was the judge of whether or not Bright was entitled to mem-

The reverse of such a position would place the Senate in a subordinate attitude to a State Court. That lofty body would have to postpone all action on the expulsion of an unworthy member until his case was settled in some County Court of Oyer and Terminer-a position of affairs utterly opposed to the spirit of the Constitution and subversive of the dignity of the Senate. According to Mr. Wall, the Senate had no right to expel Davis, Toombs, and the ten Rebel Senators, after they were in arms, until the courts had convicted them of treason; and these men might have left the Rebel army and entered the Senate as members, without that body having power to redeem its character or protect itself. And as none of these men have been convicted, they might demand admission to-morrow-Jefferson Davis, and the whole of them-if elected, and the Senate would have no power to deny them seats. The absurdity of such a doctrine is self-evident. We therefore come down to this:-Mr. Wall grants that if a man be guilty of a crime, he may be excluded; he also grants that treason is a crime. The only question on which we differ is as to who is to be the judge of whether a Senator is guilty. We think such power is lodged in the Senate itself, and that any other doctrine would be niterly subversive of all freedom and dignity in that body. Mr. Wall pretends to believe that, however notorious a criminal is, the Senate cannot refuse him admission unless he has been convicted in a oriminal

court, provided he is thirty years old and has I the qualifications of citizenship and residence. This is where we differ; and we leave it to precedent, the Constitution, and common sense which has reason and law on his side.

Here we might pause; but we will add one word in regard to Mr. Vallandigham's attitude and our own views. We did not write the paragraph favoring his exclusion from the Senate, if elected, in any passion or without forethought. We expressed our deliberate conviction that Mr. Vallandigham was a traitor, and in that conviction we think a large proportion of our readers will coincide. We say so frankly, and would say so even if his "calm, honest eyes were looking into ours." Having spoken deliberately, we have only to reiterate our earnest hope that the Senate will exclude him from its membership should the State of Ohie disgrace itself by electing him. And despite the assertion of Mr. Wall, we stand steadfast to our belief that Mr. Vallandigham will never be a Senator of the United

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

(For additional Special Notices see the Third Page.) MUSHROOM PERFUMES -OF THE with PHALON'S "NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS," scarcely even the memory remains. They are linerally forgotten, while the sales of that he plus utlea of all fragrance constantly increases.—Winsted Herald.

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