Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON

(SUNDAYS RECEPTED),

AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING, NO. 108 S. THIRD STERET.

Frice, Three Cents per Copy (Double Sheet), en Eighteen Cents per Week, payable to the Carrier, and Malled to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars per Annum. One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period prdered.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 9, 1868.

The Fruit of Thirty Days' Thought. THE letter of Mr. Seymour, which we published in a late edition on Wednesday, and on which we made some comments a few days since, being a carefully prepared document, is one to which popular attention cannot be too closely directed. To impress on the minds of the people its real object, we venture, even at the risk of repetition, to point out its two-fold

After devoting thirty days to meditation, if not to prayer, Mr. Horatio Seymour makes public a carefully prepared campaigu document, showing the reasons why he should be elected President of the United States. Nominally the lengthy paper is a letter of acceptance, but as he had already accepted in person, and presided over the Convention which gave him the nomination, some people may think that it is rather superfluous. Under the guise of accepting he really endeavors to accomplish two objects. The one is to cover up the fearful blunder made by his colleague, General Blair, in his letter making a bid for the nomination. The other is to attack General Grant covertly, as he dare not do it openly. The first object is too palpable to be for a moment concealed. He has doubtless noticed the universal indignation and general alarm caused by the recent letter of the would-be Vice-President. He sees that it was a mistake to lay aside the mask so soon; that what would arouse great enthusiasm among the Rebels of Missouri would cause nothing but alarm among the people of the North, especially upon the conservative portion. He therefore snubs Blair by the folowing reassuring sentence: -

"The Republican party, as well as we, are interested in putting some cneck upon this violence. It must be clear to every hinking man that a division of political power tends to check the violence of party action and to assure the peace and good order of society. The election of a Democratic Executive and a m jority of Demo cratic members to the House of Representatives would not give to trat party organization the power to make sudden or violent changes, but it would serve to check those extreme measures which have been deplored by the best men of both positical or ganizations. The result would most certainly lead to that peaceful restoration of the Union and re-establishment of fraternal relationship which the country desires.'

Says Blair, the only issue is the overthrow of the reconstructed States, if needs be at the point of the bayonet. The election of a Democratic Executive would mean that and nothing more. Says Seymour, "the election of a party organization power to make sudden or violent changes." How can these two be reconciled? The one breathes forth fire and slaughter, the other peace and conservatism. There is but one way to account for these contradictions. The letter of the Presidential aspirant is intended for Northern conserva. tives. They are to be caught by its soft murmurs. The letter of the Vice-Presidential nominee is intended for Southern Rebels, and it requires severe tones of vengeance for them, and to him is allotted the task of doing the dangerous for their edification. But this twofaced Janus will never have its temple on our Capitol Hill.

The most evident object of this long letter is hardly more clear than the second point aimed at. General Grant, warned by the fatal lesson of Executive obstinacy, in his letter of acceptance stated that he would have no policy to oppose to the will of the people. Against this Mr. Seymour makes his attack. He says: -

"No man who has weighted and measured the duties of the office of President of the United States can fall to be impressed with the cares and toils of him who is to meet its demands. It is not merely to float with popular currents, without a policy or a purpose. On the courtrary, while our Constitution gives just weight to the public will, its distinguishing feature is that it seeks to protect the rights of minorities. Its greatest close is that it not prostations. glory is that it puts restraints upon power. "No man can rightfully enter u on the duties of the Presidential office, unless he is not only willing to carry out the wishes of the people expressed in a constitutional way, but is also pre-pared to stand up for the rights of minorities."

There is a wide difference, as Mr. Seymour knows full well, between bending to the declared wish of the people and being "floated on popular currents without a policy or a purpose." And when he so pointedly endeavors to put his opponent in a false position, he oversteps the limits which custom has always ordained to be the standard of propriety. The idle talk of the rights of minorities is pointless. If Mr. Seymour is elected, we, the Republicans, will be the minority; and what rights of ours will receive his fostering care? Now the Democracy are the minority, and we hear loud cries for their rights. Then we will be the minority, and they the majority, and the cries will have ceased.

"The Devil was sick, The Devil a saint would be:

The Devil got well.

And the devil a saint was he," The real effect of the letter is to falsify facts, and to woo over Republican votes. In no less than eight places do we find it asserted that the Republican leaders of wisdom and discretion are opposed to the policy of the party in regard to reconstruction. This is not true. The Senate, among its last acts, passed by a strictly party vote, anti-impeachers and all uniting together, the bill relative to the Electoral Colleges of the Southern States, and the House did exactly the same On the subject of reconstruction the Republican party of every State stands a solid phalanx. With a consummate power of misrepresentation, Mr. Seymonr fills his letter with just such falsehoods, and so glaring are they that instead of aiding him, his acceptance will do infinitely more good for the chances of Grant and Colfax than it will for

those of the writer and his wild colleague.

| Queen Victoria's Visit to the Continent. | It is announced that during Queen Victoria's visit to the Continent, the old custom of esta blishing a Council of Regency during the absence of the sovereign from his dominions will not be maintained. The duties of the Queen are so slight and unimportant that it is a matter of very little consequence where she resides, provided she can maintain telegraphic communication with London. She has been so thoroughly stripped of influence that nothing remains but the mere shadow of authority, and the British King or Queen of this era is of even less political consequence than the spiritual Emperor of Japan. The real Tycoon is the Prime Minister, and the only remnant of power left to the sovereign is the privilege of designating who shall attempt to form a new administration when Parliament evinces a firm determination to enforce a change of rulers and of policy. Even this power is very limited, for public opinion and the predominating sentiment of the House of Commons has a much greater share in determining who shall become premier than the private wishes of the Queen. She still retains the right, however, of discarding from her councils any politician who is personally effen. sive, and the knowledge of this fact has sufficient influence upon the aspiring men of the realm to make them anxious to avoid incurring the marked displeasure of their sovereign.

Democratic Statistics About the Politics of the Soldiers.

In a report of a Democratic meeting at Portland, it is stated that the Secretary of the recent Democratic National Convention, Mr. R. O. Perrin, said:-

"According to the records of the War Department we had in round numbers 3,000,000 men in the army. Mr Lincoln received 1,800,000 votes, and these represent the strength of the Republican party. Where did the rest come from? lican party. Where did the rest come from? Put down the figures I have given you, subtract one from the other and you will see how many

Democrats went to war.

This is a free specimen of Democratic statistics. The speaker assumes that there were 3,000,000 different men in the army at one time, that this imposing martial array included all the persons who voted for Mr. Lincoln, but that there necessarily remained 1,200,000 soldiers of the Democratic faith! Any person of common sense who reflects for one moment will perceive that the entire argument is fallacious, and that a false application is given to every assertion made by the speaker. It is well known that many of the soldiers were young men who had neither voted at nor before the Presidential election of 1860. A very large proportion of the entire army was made up of this class, and this fact alone is sufficient to prove that it is impossible to ascertain the politics of the soldiers by the vote polled in the memorable Lincoln, Douglas, Breckinridge, and Bell campaign. In the next place, of the 3,000,000 soldiers enrolled, the names of many persons were reported in different enlistments. We do not here refer to bounty-jumpers who may have figured under a hundred different names, but to bona fide enlistments. The Democratic Executive would not give to that | call was for 75,000 soldiers for three months. When this term expired many of the same men re-enlisted. And there were an immense number of re-enlistments, not only among one year men, but among the veterans, who continued in the service after a three years' struggle, and among the volunteers who, acting in the first instance temporarily to repel invasion, subsequently enlisted for the war.

During the elections which were held in 1862, '63, and '64, while the war was progressing, the votes polled in the Northern States, exclusive of the soldiers' vote, was but little if any less than the vote of 1860, and if Mr. Perrin had remembered this circumstance he would have seen the folly of his Portland argument.

It is undeniable that a large number o patriotic Democrats went to the war, serving their country with praiseworthy zeal and courage. A large proportion of these patriots. however, when they became fully imbued with the conscience of the fight, resolved to act, and have acted ever since, with the Republican party. Generals Grant, Logan, Geary, Sickles, and kosts of others, are types of this patriotic class.

The fact remains that the Republicans unanimously sustained the vigorous prosecution of the war, while a large proportion of the Northern Democracy opposed it, some of them resorting to devices scarcely one degree less criminal than open treason.

How? THE Democracy profess the most unbounded faith in their ability to elect Seymour, and by meeting together and cheering each other on are positively working themselves into the conviction that such a thing is possible. Of course, as to the state of the feelings of the opposition we have nothing to say; but lest certain of the unwary should be deluded and bet freely, as they have done for years past on every anticipated triumph, we would suggest to the gentlemen so busily engaged in the cheerful task of flinging around their money, that they think for a moment how this much desired end is to be accomplished. There are but three States on which they can assuredly count, Maryland, Delaware, and Kentucky. Granting that they carry New York, giving them Pennsylvania and New Jersey, where is the vote to come from? They do not anticipate, even in their wildest moments, carrying Ohio or the other Western States. The East, except Connecticut, is hopelessly against them. Where, then, is the majority to come from? It is all very well to talk of having the ticket elected, but it would be well for those who blindly echo the chimes of the leaders to see how it is to be accomplished. It must be remembered that it is the policy of political managers to secure as much confidence among their followers as possible, and that acting on this principle they do not calculate to delude even their friends. As a rule, the people know quite as much about how an election is going | fully.

to turn out as the Executive Committees. Everything is based on estimates, and these can be made up pretty nearly as well by the private in the ranks as the general. Remembering this fact, we urge the deluded Democrats not to follow their leaders blindly. And, in doing so, we are influenced by the purest charity and a Christian desire to save their

The Debt.

THE statement of the public debt for the 1st of August shows a number of facts which cannot but be of interest to the people. The total debt has decreased \$10,164,809; but the amount of cash on hand has been reduced yet further; so that the amount standing against the United States less cash on hand, has increased \$13,288,593. The debt itself at the present moment amounts to \$2,601,378,-756, while the grand total less cash on hand, leaves the handsome balance on the debit side of \$2,523,534,480. These are figures merely, and convey only an approximate idea of what the debt reaches. None of us can imagine a hundred million, yet here we have something so fabulous as almost to require a new system of enumeration.

GOOD DEMOCRATIC ARGUMENT,-The Louis. ville Journal is nettled by the list of Union Generals who support Grant, as contrasted with the Rebel supporters of Seymour, and says:-What sort of Republicanism is that which would honor Generals Thomas, Sheridan, and Meade, and degrade Generals Forrest and Hampton? Forrest is as good a man as Sheridan, and a better cavalryman No radical will pretend to say that Hampton is inferior in talent, virtues, or accomplishments to Thomas. Now, if this is a tree government. why should discriminations be made in favor of one set of men as against another? When General Hampton was at the head of his legion, and General Forrest was in his saddle. they did not pretend to be citizens of the United States. They levied an honest and a vigorous war against the United States for the purpose of establishing not a monarchy or an empire, but a separate republic. They fought splendidly and skilfully. They achieved the homage of the whole world for valor and abilities. But they failed; and the failure implying a restoration of the Union. they surrendered and resumed their allegiance. To say that either might not enter the United States Senate the day after, is to say that republicanism is a dead

A CHANCE FOR BLAIR .- "The appearance," says the New York Times, "of the name of Lynch (we don't know whether he is a white man or a black, a Spaniard or an American) among the revolutionary leaders in Hayti, suggests a passing wonder that some capable and determined white iron-clad bummer of the Walker type has not yet taken the trouble to make his appearance among these wretched barbarians and reduce them to order. Hayti is a country of the most marvellous resources, beauty, and attractiveness; yet its people are sinking lower every year for want of a strong government capable of keeping them from killing each otner. It would be an easy thing for a good stout man, such as Frank Blair or John Morrissey, to thrash them into decency, with a little assistance." By all means let biair have this chance. Morrissey has had his hand in such business already.

AGRICULTURE IN CHILL.-It appears that an agricultural exhibition will be opened in the capital of Chill on the 1st of April, 1869-the first event of the kind in the South American Republics. Chili has already imported machinery and agricultural implements of various descriptions to a large extent; and it is expected that the exhibition, by directing the attention of the people to the most recent improvements in the implements suitable to their wants, will cause a great increase in the demand for them, and tend to the rapid development of the resources of the country. The soil is extremely fertile; and the population being scanty in proportion to the extent of territory, all laborsaving materials are employed to the greatest advantage. Of late, very heavy shipments of wheat have been made from Chill of most superior quality, and the high prices obtained seem certain to increase the production.

TREMENDOUS!-The Louisville Democrat proclaims through its display head lines that "A Rattling, Rousing, Streaming, Golden, Glorious Democratic Triumph" has been gained in Kentucky, which illustrates "The Advantage of Consolidated, United, Staving, Old-fashioned, Unadulterated Democratic Principles," We suppose that the "unadulterated" article which made such "staving" havoc with the Democrat's types, as well as with the opposition ticket, was the famous old Kentucky Bourbon.

Ravages of the Cattle Fever.

The Pittsburg Commercial of yesterday says:-The cattle plague still continues a topic of general discussion, and the operations at the stock yards are watched with absorbing inte-rest. We are glad to be able to report that the disease has thus far been confined exclusively to the lot of affected cattle snipped to this place from Chicago, and that nearly all of those have either died, been killed by order of the meat inspector, or shipped East. Some of those which had been among the diseased lot, but were considered healthy were spinned East vesterday. sidered healthy, were shipped East yesterday Sixty car loads in all were sent forward yester-day by the Pennsylvania Railroad. Eighteen car loads arrived from the West, and one hundred and eighty car loads still remain in the pens. But very few of the supposed affected animals are left, and as soon as the symptoms develop themselves the victim is knocked in the head. It is believed that in a day or two the yards will be entirely freed from the

"A Chicago the disease has found its way into the Union stock yards, and several deaths have occurred. Some five thousand head of native cattle were in the pens, and some four thousand head of Texas cattle outside. Native cattle that mix with the Texas stock take the contagion and die." The Chicago Post says:—
"We are informed that on one of the latter days of last week an indignation meeting of some five hundred citizens was held near some five hundred citizens was held near Kankakee, in this State, where the disease is raging. A large number of Texas cattle are herded in that vicinity, and the owner was colled to account, the people threatening to kill off all his stock if they were not immediately removed. The people were, however ately removed. The people were, however, pacified by his representing that it would do no good to remove them after the harm had been done, and promising to make good the loss of all the cattle which should die of the disease

of all the cattle which should die of the disease in that neighborhood."

—The St. Louis Democrat says:—

'We are credibly informed that a number of suits will be commenced immediately for damages, by persons who have lost cows recently, as is sui posed by the bringing of Texas cattle into the American Bottom. On the 27th of February, 1867, the Legislature of Illinois passed an act fixing the penalty of not more than \$1000 fine, and not more than one year's imprisonment in the county jail, or both fine and imprisonment, against any person who may bring into this against any person who may bring into this state, or keep in their possession, in pasture or otherwise, any Texas or Cherokee cattle. The suits will, therefore, be brought against the cattle-drovers and the keepers of inclosures used for pasturage. We should have also added that the owners of the deceased cows are entitled to damages for their loss."

-Indiana dairies are at a stand still. The disease among the cows is spreading fright-

The Latest Disappearance. A rumor gained currency yesterday afternoon that Mr. Samuel Strong, a member of the
Open Board of Brokers and Chairman of the
Albitration Committee of that body, had abscended, leaving a deficit of about \$60,000 in his
bank account. Mr. Strong, who has ever been
esteemed a responsible and reliable man, has
not been at his office or attended the Board for
three days past. His account at the Mechanics'
Banking Association is said to have been overdra n to about the amount above mentioned,
and he was known to have made a heavy deand he was known to have made a heavy de-posit at another bank. He is supposed to be still in this city, and his conduct in the matter is, to those who know bim, inexplicable. It is said that the alleged deficiency will not be so great as rumored, some \$24 000 having been recovered. His office, it is said, is now in possession of the Sheriff, and the Board of which he was a member have appointed a committee, who are now investigating the matter.—N. Y. World of to day.

Production of Copper. The tetal value of the products of the mines worked since 1845, as estimated by Whitney in his "Metallic Wealth of the United States," and other reliable authorities, is given as nearly exact as possible in the following table, the mineral being reduced to ingot:— From 1845 to '54. 7,642 tons From 1855 to '57. 11,312 tons

18.954 tons at \$500 per ton.\$9,477,000 .3,500 tons at 460 per ton. 1,616.000 .4 200 tons at 460 per ton. 1,932,000 6,000 tons at 420 per ton. 2,520,000 7,400 tons at 420 per ton. 3,180,000 8,000 tons at 525 per ton. 4,200,000 8,000 tons at 800 per ton... 6,400,000 8,000 tons at 825 per ton... 8,600,000 8,750 tons at 600 per ton... 7,225,000 8,750 tons at 600 per ton... 5,250,000 9,000 tons at 500 per ton., 4,500,000 Total.......90,054 tons \$52,891,000

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

whi preach in the FIRST BAPTIST OHURCH, BROAD and ARCH Streets. To morrow morning at 10% o'clock. Dr. WESTON will take charge of the pulpit during the absence of Dr. BOARDMAN, the Past r. The Sunday evening service will be omitted for the tresent.

REV. A. M. DEPUE, OF BOSTON.
WIII preach in the SEVE VITH PRESSY PERIAN CHURCH, BROAD and PENN SQUARE, at 16% A. M.; and in the WEST ARCH STREET CHURCH, corner of EIGHTEENTH and ARCH, at 8 P. M.

MEMORIAL BAPTIST CHURCH,
Rev. Dr. HENSON, Pastor Athletic Hali,
THIRTFENTH Street, above Jefferson.—Preaching
every Sabbath, at 10% A. M., by the Pastor. Untithe lat Sabbath in September there will be no evening

RAV. WILLIAM M'ELWEE WILL preach in the FIFTEENTH PRESBYTS. RIAN CHURCH To-morrow moraing at 10% o'clock, and in the WE-TMINSTER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH at 80'clrck in the evening.

THE SECOND PRESENTERIAN CHURCH will worship in the Hall at the S W, corner of BROAD and WALNUT streets. Presching To-morrow at 10% A. M., by the Pastor, Rev. E. R. BEADLE.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE AIR ADVERTISES PHALON'S "FLOR DE MAYO," the new perfume for the handkerchier. Delightuil puffs of the article are encountered in every place of amusement, at every party, in every drawing-room. Tens of thousands of handkerchiefs diffuse the invisible evidence of its virtues in all directions, and "none name it but to praise." Sold by all druggists.

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8 8 21

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The next term commences on THURSDAY, September 10. Candidates for admission may be examined the day before (September 9), or on Tuesday. July 28, the day before the Annual Commencement.

For circulars apply to President CATTELL, or to Professor R. B. YOUNGMAN. Easton, Pa., July, 1868. Clerk of the Faculty

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No. 227 8. FOURTH Street, PHILADELPHIA, May 27, 1858. NOTICE-To the holders of bonds of the PHILA-DELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COM PANY due April 1, 1870.

The Company offer to exchange any of these bonds, of \$1000 each, at any time before the (lat) first day of October next, at par for a new mortgage bond of equal amount bearing seven per cent, interest, clear of United States and State taxes, having twenty-five years to run.

The bonds not surrendered on or before the 1st of October next will be paid at maturity, in accordance with their tenor.

8. BRADFORD, PHILADELPHIA AND READING

RAILROAD COMPANY.

RAILROAD COMPANY.
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DIVIDEND NOTICE.
The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed on TUESDAY, June 30, and be reopened on THURSDAY, July 16, 1868.
A dividend of FIVE PER CENT, has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of national and State taxes; payable on Common Stock on and after JULY 15 to the holders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 30th instant. All payable at this office.

8. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE DIVI-SION CANAL COMPANY OF PENNSYL VANIA, No. 303 WALNU I Street. PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 6, 1888. The Managers have declared a

DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT,

free from State and United States taxes, payable on and after the 15th inst. E. G. GILES, Treasurer. A. Y. M.—THE MEMBERS OF LODGE

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It* JOHN WINTERSOTTOM, Secretary.

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