

Evening Telegraph

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WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1868.

Secretary McCulloch and the Financial Vampires.

There are many honest, honorable men in Wall street, but if there is to be found on the face of the earth a set of reckless, thoughtless, unprincipled rascals, they are to be found there. There is no kick or hitch in the affairs of the Government, or of their fellow-men, of which they will not avail themselves in their shameless pursuit of ill-gotten wealth. No consideration of honor, or mercy, or common decency has ever restrained them, or ever will restrain them, so long as they have the power to set all such restraints aside and to defy public opinion and the strong arm of the law.

The recent panic, which threatened to be as disastrous in its results as that of 1857, was a fair specimen of their unprincipled practices. Greenbacks are bad enough as a substitute for hard money, but even greenbacks were not to be obtained by scores of banks and other moneyed corporations of undoubted credit, and by thousands of business men whose bond and word were alike as good as gold. But the distrust was purely of a fictitious character, and was occasioned solely by the process of "locking up" millions of dollars of currency, to which the Wall street vampires resorted, as a means of accomplishing their purpose. Money of some kind is as indispensable to the world of trade and commerce as are the very commodities in which it deals.

From what has been already received, we can find out much which is of interest. Disraeli is returned, of course. So also is William E. Gladstone. In this there is nothing peculiar, from the fact that each party, in order to be sure that its leaders have places, nominate them in several portions of the kingdom, so that it frequently happens that a prominent leader is elected in half-a-dozen districts. There is no law in England requiring residence within the constituency. Every Englishman is eligible from any portion of the kingdom. This is exemplified in the case of Mr. Gladstone, who is returned from both Greenwich and Whitby. Manchester stands firmly by John Bright, and keeps him in the position which he has honored for so many years. Shaw Lefevre is returned from Reading, and Lambeth sends the Lord Mayor of London as her representative. Berwick, of course, sends Vincent Bury, as that nobleman can carry the district in his pocket.

William Kinglake takes a seat for Bridgewater and Samuel Morley for Bristol. In fact, it would seem that the House of Commons will have abundance of literary talent. Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton comes in from Tamworth with Sir R. Peel as his colleague. All of these gentlemen are Liberals. In addition to those who have cause to rejoice in their re-election, we have information of others who will not have the honor of retaining a seat. Most prominent among these we find John Stuart Mill, the advocate of female suffrage, and probably the deepest thinker of the present day. Westminster refused to see his theories, and slighted herself and his ability by defeating him for re-election. London, while she has elected two Liberals, is said to have refused the third seat to Baron Lionel Nathan de Rothschild. But decidedly the most satisfactory piece of intelligence, if it be true, is the information that Sheffield has sent a successor to John Arthur Roebuck. This news will cause considerable joy in America, as the claims of Roebuck on our attention are of sufficient moment to prevent any feeling of regret at his fate. Mr. Anthony Trollope was also among the political slain, Beverly having declined the honor he offered her. Laird, the Alabama builder, retains his seat, as he is the representative of his own workmen. Altogether, the European news is of more than ordinary interest, and we await yet further returns with no small anxiety. From present appearances the Liberals will have a large majority in the House.

Work for Farragut. ADMIRAL FARRAGUT has returned from his European holiday excursion just in the nick of time. He is sadly needed in South America, where the honor of our flag and the safety of our citizens are both at stake. A day or two ago we published some of the correspondence of the Hon. Charles A. Washburn, of California, our Minister to Paraguay, in which were detailed the cruelties of Lopez, the blood-thirsty Dictator of that unhappy country. Later advices confirm those first received, and

credit, to topple over a horde of shaky concerns, and to put the elasticity of the general market to its utmost tension. The relief came not a moment too late. And now that the trouble is practically at an end for the time being, we hope that Congress will take the matter in hand as soon as it meets, and endeavor to devise some plan whereby no national bank will hereafter be able to lend itself to such villainous schemes of plunder.

The Result of the Election in Great Britain.

A EUROPEAN despatch, published this morning, gives some interesting details as to the result of the general Parliamentary election, which came off two days since in Great Britain. The interest which this election has excited has been rarely equalled in all the history of Parliamentary contests. On it centred many of the hopes of partisans and the general attention of statesmen. This additional importance arose from the fact that it is the first election held since the Parliamentary Reform bill was passed. This bill extended widely the right of suffrage. It included among the classes who possessed that privilege others besides householders. It gave boarders, under certain qualifications, the right, and by its provisions it is said that 400,000 people were added to those who could claim representation in the House of Commons. The enemies of the bill prophesied general and widespread disturbance as a consequence of the unprecedented enlargement of the voting population. To a great extent they have been doomed to disappointment. In but two places does there appear to have been anything amounting to a riot. One of the places, Belfast, being in Ireland, excited no surprise by the occurrence of a general fight. The other, Birmingham, is noted for its warlike propensity, and in both cases the difficulties can hardly be charged to the Reform bill, in even the remotest manner. It was said that the new voters would not have sufficient intelligence to discriminate between their interests and those adverse, and but two years ago the Tory party did not hesitate to declare that the ignorance of this class was sufficient ground for their exclusion. Last year, however, as our readers will remember, Disraeli made a grand coup by coming over with all the Tory faction and making themselves the fathers of the very Reform bill which they so bitterly denounced. This action was, of course, dictated solely by policy, and was a shrewd bid for the new votes. The question was thus placed in a light for settlement, "Whether the enfranchised had sufficient intelligence to discern right from wrong; whether they knew what was to their interest; or whether they could be cajoled by a few soft words?" They have answered the question by giving a large Liberal gain. So far as heard from they have gained twenty-two members, and probably many more will be heard from in like manner when the returns are all in. It would seem, therefore, that the requisite intelligence is possessed.

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show the urgent necessity of despatching Admiral Farragut, with a powerful fleet, to the scene of the war on the Parana.

It appears that Lopez conceived the idea that he was to be made the victim of a conspiracy in which two of his own brothers were alleged to be concerned. One of these had taken refuge with Minister Washburn, as had also a number of foreigners, among the latter being the Portuguese Consul. All these refugees were delivered up to the tyrant by our Minister, with no attempt to resist the outrage, except by a mild protest. The brother of Lopez and the Portuguese Consul were summarily disposed of, and the others were put upon the rack and tortured into a confession of participation in the alleged conspiracy. Mr. Washburn finally concluded to leave the dominions of the Dictator, which he did on the 12th of September. As he was passing through the streets of Asuncion, the Paraguayan capital, two of the members of his Legation were arrested at his side by the minions of Lopez, thrown into prison, and subjected to the most revolting torture. The letter in this matter extorted from Mr. Porter C. Bliss has already been published by us. In it he is made to accuse Mr. Washburn of being the soul of the revolutionary bugbear which torments Lopez. This accusation is doubtless unfounded, but from all the advice at hand, and from the letters of Mr. Washburn himself, he is certainly shown to have been an ardent and unworthy representative of a great nation, even at the court of such a petty despot as Lopez.

When Mr. Washburn found himself on board the United States steamer Wasp, and out of harm's way, he addressed a letter to Lopez, in which he heaped unmitigated abuse on the head of that heroic butcher. Referring to the arrest of the two members of his Legation, Mr. Washburn courageously exclaimed:—"This violation of the rights of nations is just as infamous as if they had been seized in any house. This outrage is not only directed against the United States Government, but against every civilized nation; it excludes Paraguay from the law of nations. You will be declared as their common enemy and treated as such." But Mr. Washburn, at the last advice (Oct. 8), was safely lodged at Buenos Ayres, writing letters by the basket-full, and doing nothing to vindicate the honor of his flag or to renege his countrymen from the clutches of Lopez. From this state of affairs we are led to believe that there is a show of truth in the accusation, freely made by the Brazilian and Argentine journals, that his apathy has been purchased by Lopez at a round price. Whether this be true or false, the subject demands immediate attention at the hands of our Government, by which the promptest measures should be taken for bringing Lopez to his senses. Our cause is now identical with that of the Allies, and we should hasten to assist them in putting a summary termination to the career of the Paraguayan despot. It will require a full month's time to reach the seat of the war, and there should be no needless delay in the business. Let Farragut be off for the Parana at once!

DISASTER.

Disastrous Conflagration in Harlem. The N. Y. Herald of this morning reports the following:—Last night about 9:45 o'clock a fire broke out in the lower floor of the extensive flour and grain mill of Messrs. Payne & Lane, situated on One-hundred-and-twenty-ninth street, near Third avenue, Harlem, which developed into one of the most extensive conflagrations, attended with enormous losses, that has occurred in that section for many months. The building was five stories in height, of brick, with a frontage of 35 by 125 feet, and extended to the street. The firemen, under command of Chief Engineer Parry, responded with alacrity to the call; but despite their efforts, aided by the drenching rain, the flames shot their forked tongues through every room until the building was a vast sheet of fire that rolled in volumes over the site and threatened by the showers of sparks the surrounding property. Although heroic efforts were made to save some portion of this property, and additional steam engines and trucks sent to the scene, it was useless, as at an early hour this morning the stock valued at \$100,000, the building and machinery at \$75,000 more, had become a total loss, which is only partly covered by insurance companies, but no particulars could be obtained at the hour of leaving. An elevator connected with this establishment was also destroyed. The Harlem steamers, Sylvan Sheehan and Elyan Sheehan, with the Harlem and Astoria freight and tugboat, and the schooner E. N. Nash, of Westery, N. J., all lying in the Harlem river, were at one time in great danger; but when the sparks were falling fast and thick upon them the wind fortunately shifted a point, and for the time they were out of danger, which period was embraced in getting up steam on the three first named vessels that they might remove from the place of danger. As the fire raged in the Harlem—also along the river on One-hundred-and-twenty-ninth street—was slightly damaged when the scene of the conflagration was left this morning, and it will be a fortunate matter if they do not suffer a serious loss. Peter Conner's livery stable was also in danger, and the proprietor, becoming frightened, removed to a place of safety eight horses, carriages, and harness. It was hoped at one o'clock this morning that the worst of the conflagration had passed; but it is feared that additional losses will occur.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

Archibald Campbell Tait, Primate of all England. A Scotchman by birth, Primate Tait came of a good Clackmannan family. His grandfather, Sir Islay Campbell, was Lord President of the Court of Session. He himself studied at Balliol College, Oxford where he enjoyed the Balliol scholarship. He was first in class in 1833. He was fellow and tutor of his college from 1835 to 1842. He graduated M. A. in 1838 and D. C. L. in 1842. In 1841 he was appointed public Examiner. In 1842 he had the honor of presiding over the school of King's in Glasgow. This position he held for seven years. Thence he was promoted to the deanery of Carlisle, which he held for seven years also. In 1850-2 he was a member of the commission to inquire into the state of the University of Oxford.

Dr. Blomfield having resigned the See of London in 1856, Dr. Tait, then Dean of Carlisle, was promoted to it, and on the death of Dr. Blomfield in 1857 he was made Dean of the Chapter Royal. His published works are "Sermons Preached as Head Master of Rugby" and "Suggestions to Theological Students." Dr. Tait was ex officio a member of the Privy Council and Visitor to several colleges. He presented to one hundred livings and enjoyed an annual income of £10,000. He was the one hundred and sixth bishop of London. He will be the ninety-second archbishop of Canterbury. As such his emoluments will be increased to £15,000. He will preside over the next synod of the diocese and present to 183 livings. His residence is before us at all points but prices of the blood.

THE CAPITAL.

Proposed Removal to the West. A recent letter from St. Louis to a Washington paper has the following:—"People out here have a settled conviction that the seat of government will be removed here or herabouts within the next twenty years. They say that they will have it, not to give importance to any particular city or locality, but as an emblem that the seat of empire is in the Mississippi Valley. The capital, they hold, will come to them naturally and inevitably in the course of a few years. The East is not growing; the West is gaining lower in Congress yearly, through the formation of new Congressional districts. When all these vast prairies of the richest land are filled up with the population they are capable of supporting, the wealth and population will be so preponderant here that the seat of government will necessarily gravitate to the point, where it will be in large conformity with an exponent of the national heart. This is the Western idea, and it is worth our while in Washington to prepare to meet it by making our city so cosy and agreeable as a place of residence and resort that we may be unwilling to leave it to seek quarters of doubtful healthfulness on the banks of the muddy Mississippi."

THAT MYSTERIOUS BOX!

Mr. Secretary Stanton, Before they had Grant on, Received a mysterious box 'Twas fastened so snug, 'Twas fastened so snug, With rivets, with bands, and with locks, And mighty legal scholars Said thousands of dollars Were held in that package so strong So in safe apartment, Below War Department, They kept it for ever so long. But early Wednesday morning They thought, red tape scoring, 'Tis contents to light they'd expose: With great expectation, Oh! queer revelation! Jeff. Davis' feminine clothes! Now the ladies send petition To hold exhibition Of calico wrapper and all; But the men folks are rushing And crowding and pushing For clothes to the GREAT BROWN HALL.

The folks at the War Department were badly sold. Jeff's case of remade may be exhibited as an object of national curiosity, but for national utility, durability, economy, and beauty, the citizens of this great nation seek the masculine apparel which is to be had on such delightful terms only at the GREAT BROWN STONE HALL OF ROCKHILL & WILSON, 411 1/2 Nos. 602 and 603 CHESNUT ST. PHILADELPHIA.

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