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##  NO, 108 \& ThLESD ATPERET  <br> FRIDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1868.

Wrigs the reanlt of the oonstitutional
Wrigx the reanit of the constitutional eleo-
thon held tin the State of Misaissippl some
months ago was announced, it was generally months ago was announced, it was generally
anquieeoed in by the people of the North as
well as those of that Sate, under the beling well as those of that State, underr the belief.
in this beetion of the conntry, thata majority In this seotion of the conutry, that a majority
of the legal voters of the State were unwilling
to reenter the Union under any terms imof the legal voters or the sate were unws ig
to reinter the Union under any terms
posed by Congrese, and certainly nuider the Cosed by Congress, ana certmity toter
Constution which was sumbited to tem by
the Jackson Convention. While this Constitation generally conformed to the requirements of
the Reoonstruction acts, it is represented as tion generally conformed to the requirements on
the Reoonstruction acts, is is represented as
containing several provisions whioh are ea,
tirely too proseriptive in their character,
 their votes. At the time of the eleotion, and
for months thereafter, nothing was oaid of
frand, and we were led to belleve that the
vote upon the Constination was quite as fair frand, and we were led to belleve that the
vote upon the Constitation was quate as fair
and honest as it was in the other States in and honest as it was in the other States in
Whioh eleotions wite held under the Reoon-
struction acts. Quite recently, however, it struotion acts. Quite recently, however, it
was dieoovered by somebody that the grossest frauds had been perpetrated in a number of
counties, and that when the votes of these
ounnties were rejeoted in toto, the Constitution
had a majority of what was left. Therefore it was argued that the Constitution was logally adopted. To impress this idea upon Congress
a "oommittee of five"-selfeonstituted, to all appearanoes-has arrived in Washington, and
is now diligently at work in the effort to lobby the Constitution through that body.
It is posible that the objects and motives
of this cemanittee are legitimate; that the Conof this ceminittee are legitimate; that the Con-
stitution did receive, as its members allege, a clear majority of the legal votes of the people;
that the "oommittee of five" is not a body o mere adventurers, as their opponents allege; and that the State is entitled to representation tion which they advocate. Yet it becomes ter thoroughly before any decisive, especially before any favorable, ation is taken upon the
subject presented to them by the comuittee. subjeot presented to them by the committee.
While it is eminently desirable that Mississipp should be restored fully to ail her former re-
lations to the Union, it it even more desirable
that this restoration Ahould be brought abou by no tricks of politiosl adventurers; that the
reconstructed government should be estab the people of the State; and that as free an fair an opportunity as is consistent with the
national former partiuipants in the Rebellion
for performing their share of the groat task of restoring the State to its normal condition
of prosperity and peace. The faot that so many months were sucfered to elapse before
the alleged frauds were detected is, of itself, the alleged frands were detected is, of itself,
suffioent to impart to the present movement a
sugithen susplcions look. Not until the matter ha
been olosely scrutinized should Congress de. clare that the people of Missisisippi are entitled to ressume that place in the sistarhood
of States which they wickedly and withous of Statee which they wickedly and without
provoation renounced. The porvors of Congress in the premises are ample; and if the
same patriotio and states manlikike spirit which prompted their dealings with the other insar-
rectionary States is manifested in the case ot Yecionary States is manifested in the cas
Misisisippi, the people have deolared advanoe, by the election of General
their approval and entire satisfaction. "A Fonl Nest of Thievess,",
Whas Mr. Schenck, in advooating the bill restoring the Indian Baresa to the War De
partment, deelared Lis belief that "no reform proposed in the House would be so effootive in breaking up a tonl nest of thieves as the pass.
sage of the bill
in quastion, he gave expression, in rather harah language, to the belief of
all honest men who are fauiliar with the ini-
quities of our present Indian syatem, quitties of our present
and indian system,
and earnestly desirous of promoting tribes and of sucherests of the whites as are brought Generals Sherman and Sheridan show how preesing is the neceesity for a radioal reform; and the experience of the Government since
the year 1848, when the Indian Barean was the year 1848, when the Indian Barean was
transferred from the War to the Interior De transforred from the War to the Interior De-
partment, establishes the fact that no reform is practicable until the great mistake then made io reotified. "A foul nest of thieves" the Indian Burean now is, as it has always been under the managenent of the Ioterior Department,
and as it will always be under the management of that department.
The House promptly reaponded to the re commendations of Generals Grant and Sherman, by passing the bill reatoring the Bureau to the War Department by a decisive ma
jority. In the Senate, however, the bill oame jority. In the Senate, however, the bill oame
to momentary grief yesterdsy, in oonsequenoe of a referenco to the Committee on Indian Affairs, ingtead of that on Military Aifhirs, as
was urged by its frienda. It is to be hoped was urged by its friend. It is to be hoped that the advocates of reform in the Senate
will not euffer this reference to kill the bill, but that they will demand an eariy report and
 \#hich Senators should be fully aware. They
hane no exoose, moreover, for mitaking the
nentivent of the whole oountry upon the sub
foet.




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