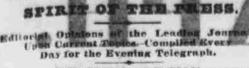
# THE DAILY EVENING TELEGRAPH-PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1869



THE IRISH QUESTION.

From the N. Y. Propuse It grant the release of the Fenian prisonerre see no assurance of the promise of Lord Marondon, that Itish land wrongs shall be ighted no, continuation of the dictum of Ir. olidstone dant the find of Preland be that Liesand shinid les gesetueds if not by, at least for the Irishan This Edgish, Premier proposed to himself a work of Jardy justice, after a century of heart-breaking agitation. He stops, however, at the prologue, and now returns the old fear that the English people, so fas from rendering to ther oppressed sister Christian justice, will again stop at worse than half way measures. The disastablishment of the Anglican-Irish Church was a great advance in the light of the promise which such a measure gave that greater evils would be, swept away: but without such a promise is a

delusion and a snare. The boon of the release of the Fenfans; dear to the Irish heart, and asked time and an intes a great and conciliatory favor, was casy enough to grant, and hard, it seems to us, even in a political point of view, to re. It was to give away a trinket or a e to men sadly famished for the want of poncessions, and to whom the English people have every reason in the world to make explatory amends for most notorious wrongs. What the Irish are likely to think, if justice is now withheld, may be inferred from the exclamation of Mr. George Moore, M. P., that the sceptre of England has been the sword. her diadem the black cap, and her throne the gallows, for the last seven hundred years, Father Lavelle demands a long score of arrears, not one or two years of rent, but the rent of seven centuries, in the name of the five hundred thousand tenant families who may be sold as slaves are sold, body and soul, to the purchasers of estates." Such strong language as this, though natural enough to the passionate extreme of feeling which takes start from the chronic suffering of Ireland, excites the old master spirit of severity and fear on the other side of the rhamel. The O'Donoghue uttered wise and saim words to show that the English Government and the Irish people were mutually well disposed: but once again it happens that nother will believe the other.

The O Donoghue has afforded us what is probably the best reason for the present course of the English Government. In his letter to the Amnesty Committee of Dublin he says that the Government, collectively and individually, "commiserate the unfortunate condition of the prisoners, and are most anxions to liberate them, if they can do so consistently with what they consider their duty to the State: but he is equally convinced "that they will not, as they cannot without degrading the functions of Government or betraying the trust reposed in them, yield anything to the faintest semblance of unconstitutional pressure." "How my dear countrymen," he adds, "in their cells must curse the vanity of the heartless sponters who would persuade the world that, while powerless to save the captive from being dragged within the prison walls, they can, nevertheless, ex-tort his release. It is this loathsome fustion that keeps the door locked, and not the unappeased wrath or vindictiveness of either the Government or British people." Undoubtedly the British people are more leniently and generously inspired in all their Irish judgments than at any former period of their history; but they can scarcely have a durable magnanimity if their patience grows faint in hearing of these Irishmen who spont what all the rest of the Irish leaders repudiate. Even the O'Donoghue, sensible as he is, must be surprised at the contrary action of the Gorernment, unless he enjoys the conviction that on another appeal made with less demonstration the Government will yield.

might re from Tenn his life if we halieved for Johnson could succeed to mlow in the event of detion to spare not that the Republican party have anything to fear from the appearance of Johnson at gton, but that the State of Tennesser maybe savel. His reproach of his election and the Senate the shame of his presence. But Johnson will never come to the Sanate. He is effectually done for. He made his last Me is effectually done for. The made his last real fight on Friday. For the rest, his politi-cal life, in the words of Mre Mantalini, must be "one defined struggle". And if bar con-temporary were sincere in its atharrance of repudiation, it would find confort, if not satisfaction, in the belief that Johnson's de-feat was in its causes the same as Penaleton's. The ex-President fell by the avowed sin of bad faith to the public credit. When both houses of the Tennessee Legislature resolved the other day that the State faith should be preserved at any cost, and her bondholders for the immediate intereresnitate grint, if a haid to the last dollar, Johnson's mission to the United States . Senate was atterly out of the question, The World, it was quite certain, could not be made to believe that Ten-

ing Johnson . to Washington to impeach and malign the honor of the nation. THE PARAGUATAN WAR-THE COST

nessee meant to preserve her honor by send-

TO BRAZIL. From the N. Y. Herald.

The latest mail news from South America leads us to the belief that the war in Para-

gnay, for the present at least, will be suspended. Lopez has taken to the mountains, and the allies, unable to follow him, have given up the pursuit. In his present position Lopez is not without an army, small though it be; neither is he destitute of arms. With from two to five thousand men fully equipped. and animated with confidence in their leader. there is little doubt that the Paraguayan chieftain will again take the field against all comers.

For over four years has this war continued. A large quantity of treasure has been recklessly squandered and a vast amount of human life sacrificed to bring Lopez to terms or compel him to quit the country and leave. the affairs of the republic to the care of a provisional government established "inder the protection of the allied powers. How far these, attempts have been successful the logic of events already shows. The sufferings of the people of Paraguay scarcely find a parallel in history, and yet it cannot be denied that their devotion to the acknowledged head of the country is of an intense nature. With such a feeling animating the inhabitants, will it not prove a difficult task to bring them to regard the interference of the allies as favorable to their interests? Even taking it for granted that the inhabitants look upon the action of the allies as beneficial, how much longer will Brazil be content to draw upon her treasury for means to support the army of Count d'Eu and maintain the suffering people who daily apply for aid and support? The latest official advices from Rio Janeiro inform us that during the month of August alone over one hundred thousand helpless persons threw ciple from which alone their cause derives its themselves upon the allied humanity. To strength. support this vast number of persons it requires one hundred thousand dollars a day to be distributed in rations, thus making the monthly war expenditure of Brazil foot up the respectable establit of seven million five

hundred dollars. How can Brazil stand this? How long will the Brazilian people allow it to continue? Brazil all through has been the grand central figure operating against Lopez. The part played by the Argentine Confederation dwin-dles almost into nothing beside the towering strength of its powerful ally. Possibly Brazil

a kind with identica erings of p morchants of any socia ctical ass men vious g raders, mers, of or either party, as semble anywhere for deliberation upon their interests or necessities, or the financial condiside, of QI the nation, the same million pro-test against an irredecimable currency and in favor of a return to specie payments comes ont. Complaints so inform chine a form stadually eating away the patience of all classes of the per ple.

HOW TO XOVANCE FREE TRADES 4 From the N. Y. World.

The American Free Trade League, in the recently published report of its executive committee, gives a most grauffying account of the success that has attended its efforts in the past, and acts forth facts which opromise consistent course be persevered in that we regret to notice an apparent change of base in the operations of the League, as shown in the announcement that "the war will be carried into Africa by the proposal of a revenue tariff during the country semion of Congress In all great movements for reform, it is im-

wise to abandon, even moutentavily, the steady support of a fundamental principle, and to temporize with the party of oppression for the sake of a partial and probably transight present advantage. We should concentrate our whole strength for the complete, and final overthrow of a wrong, not sue to its upholders for concessions or compromises. Furthermore, it must be borne in mind that any reduction from our present exorbitant schedule of duties which even the most sanguine free-trader could day to hope for in the coming session of Congress, would still be vastly more burdensome than the taria's which were deemed almost prohibitory in former years. It is possible that the protectionist lobby might consent, for its own interest, to throw a "sop to Cerberus;" to consent to certain modifications of the taviff, just sufficient to quiet the ominous grumbling of an increasing opposition; but is such a result to be desired ? Would it not rather and in the perpetuation of the very evils we wish to reform 7 For our own part, we are inclined to believe that it would more certainly insure the ultimate triumph of the free-trade cause to give the protectionists rope enough to harg thenisely's within; to let them heap up tax upon tax until the wrong becomes so monstrens that none can fail to see its full iniquity.

Under any circumstances we trust that a representative body of free-traders will be dissuaded from the anomalous proceeding of appearing, even by implication, as the framers or proposers of a tariff of any sort. If a reduced scheme of customs taxes be offered from another source, the advocates of an unrestricted commerce may accept it as a step in the right direction; but it is neither a part of their function to devise methods of taxation, nor consistent with their purpose to yield an iota of the absolute fidelity to prinsiple from which alone their cause derives its

GENERALITIES.

The South As It Is. From the N. O. Tribune, Det. 16.

The present season has proved to be one of great plenty. The great staples, cora, cotton, and sugar, have generally done well, and are likely to command good prices. The prospect for business was perhaps never better than at present. And the present prospenty of the South is substantial. The old system of hving on the present year from the next, of the support of the present year from the next, of being in fact always in debt and on the verge of bankruptcy, has passed away. The proceeds of agriculre and commerce are no longer invested in human ings as chartels, but in land, in stores, in capita beings as chartels, but in land, in scores, in capital for future improvements in substantial comforts. There will be henceforth a more general diffusion of the comforts of life than ever before. The day of "poor whites" ims perished with the slavery of the blacks. The latter class are showing a runarkinite aptitude for freedom, which it was confidently pre-dicted would prove their ruin.

The word was given, and in an instant G THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS "Axme variedning no pined that must brack. oon passed the rear horse and then the midth roup, and was in the act of taking the lead, when er horse stumbled and all oben Theignass at the fige of the track. She was un before thin, how we prain over the guard able dight him while she to have from the guard able dight him while she to have from the guard able dight him while she STOLAT

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monuted from the grounds, and there will write sur-As the horizon were nearing the grand stand, the hor ridoment the grant and as it needs that there is a standard over the backs of the norses. Long some distinct over the backs of the norses. Long some distinct over the backs of the norses. Long some distinct over the backs of the norses. Long some distinct over the backs of the norses. Long some distinct over the backs of the norses. Long some distinct over the backs of the norses. Long some distinct over the backs of the norses. Long some distinct over the back of the norses, the some distinct over the sole soles and appendix pars-bac one after another, came under the string necks and here, with the third ones; and only a integin of the read. The young men theoremal only integin of the probe, in many, cases, embrance, each other in their by while the third to graves, each other in their ov, while the third to grave of young. The other in the norse on her forken symptotic of the covered with durt by his fall, and choldes form allower in sharests, the grant situat resounded with the chores of the reade back on her forking steed, all covered with durt by his fall, and choldes form allower in sharests, the grant situat resounded with the chores of the formation of the the start of the starts of the reade back on her forking steed, all covered with durt by his fall, and choldes form allower in sharests. sand voices, and the surrounding groves pro ongoal thereeko.

California Shakes. From the Mendocine Herald, Oct. 8.

At 150 o'clock this motion, Oct. 8. At 150 o'clock this motion, Oct. 8. We were visited by the severast earthquake shock over the periended in Ukiah Valley. For ourselves, we were asleep, but soon found ourselves which wakes, sensi-ble of the tertrible convention going on. For four or five seconds—some say ten seconds—the house ratified as theorge actual demolition was going on. Not wis it all in appearance. When digright came, the first thing that greeted our sight was a large quantity of bricks and motion in the fraplace. Un guing out of doets, the cause of this was plainly visible. Three or four courses of bricks had been laken of the house. On coming up to Ukiah, we learned that some damage had been done in the war of breasing bottles, etc., in the decing stores. Some wenty tons of four, in sacks, was stored away in the western part of S. Williams' glore. If had been stakked up nicely, but when we looked at it this morning it looked as though it had been damped down from a big cart without order or care. The ceiling of Williams' store was also considerably damaged. The ceiling of Moore & Chamlers' saloon looked terribig streaked. On furthar inquiry we learned that quite a number of chimneys in the neighborhood were more or less damaged. One the of Grawford, was threak daway the the neighborhood were more or less damaged. One At 1:00 O clock this mioturng, October 5, we were visited by the severest earthquake shock ever exfearned that quite a number of chimneys in the neighborhood were more or less damaged. One, that of Grawford, was thrown, down above the roat of the house, and then broken of lower down, and the body of the chimney suited about one met. Much interest was feel in regard to the new semi-nary, the walls of which had just been completed, but on examination it was found that no damage was done. was done.

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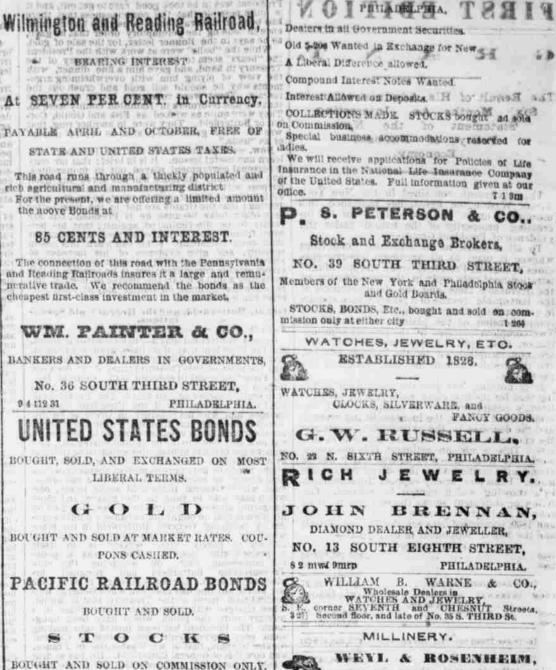
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## ANDREW JOHNSON AND REPUBLIATION. From the N. Y. Times.

The organs of Democracy take the failure of Andrew Johnson to get back to Washington as a defeat of their party. They announce the result with much "regret." They wanted Johnson in the Senate to plague his im-peachers, to bully the administration, and to preach repudiation. The World received the defeat of Pendleton in Ohio with more complacency, affecting to consider that young aspirant to the Presidency the victim of his own greenback theory, which the higher-toned Democracy of New York could never be brought to indorse, although "our own Sevmour was forced to stand upon a greenback platform. Why this difference between Pendleton and Johnson? The World is deeply mortified that the open and shameless repudiator of the national faith is refused a seat in the United States Senate by a "conservative" Legislature of Tennessee, But it rejoices-or rather affects satisfaction that the pestilent theory of Pendleton has received its quietus in the overthrow of "Cientleman George"himself ! ....

We suspect that our contemporary, in this last case, rejoices at heart for another reason. There is believed to be one aspirant less, since the Ohio election. for the Democratic nomination of 1872. It was Pendleton's popularity, not his theory, that the New, York politicians feared most, and it is the supposed downfall of that popularity that they are now rejoicing over with exceeding gladness. In Johnson's case they simply give expression to the disappointment felt that the Republican party will have one annoynce less, and the national honor one reviler less in the United States Senate. They would use Johnson for work which they would avoid as derogatory to themselves. They have not the remotest fear, however, vaulting as may be his own ambition, that Johnson could force himself upon the Democracy for higher promotion than that of a common scold or scavenger of the party, as occasion required, in the United States Senate. If he had been elected, the chances are that they would have denied him the honors of ordinary leadership. He was wanted simply to berste the administration and the party which, from misjudged confi-dence, once honored him with high off as and accordly, he could be of use to threaten the integrity and contenue the sacred obliga-tions of the public debt until the walls people would be familiarized with the stigna-of repudiation. This, we repeat, was their only object, but it was in important one nevertheless—so important that is what a proposition will be that they are made in the interest of brownlow by death, so that Johnson her, that invoked Heaven to spare the life of Abraham Literon With Toomson made to the store that one been asserted to graspin interest from the stores to product the makes baste to product two will not as the first such opportunities for fastening Government mortgages upon these at a beaks on the line of a great cantralizing policy. If has more than once been asserted the part set down for the carly remova-tion will be that they are made in the tonvent to status, the write and the boling of the south true of the great asserted to be so bett upon these that a proposition will be brought be fore the make of this is retained at \$50,000 this is walled at \$50,000 this is walled at \$50,000 this is walled at a proposition will be brought before the make of this interests made in the tonvent to graspin and the deneral for specific particle of the south will be brought before the make of the south to the inneed at the wonter full the base were fired as the make the wonterful base to be an the interest in the base that a proposition will be brought before the many set come for the fired with the base of the south the the south the the south the the south the the the south the the many set as the the wonterful base to be an the interest inter of the south the the south the the the the the tonvent the principal that a proposition will be brown to the principal that a proposition will be brown to the fired of Abraham Literon which and before the the many set cannot half in March. This shall be the the ton the wanted simply to berste the administration and the party which, from misjudged confi-

looks to the gradual absorption of the Paraguayan republic, and when too late, perhaps. the Argentine Government may discover that it has been made a tool of to forward the ambitious desires of Brazil. Certain it is that millions of money have been expended and thousands of lives sucrificed by the allies; and what have been the results? A provisional government, without means to support itself and lacking an army to enforce its decrees, has been established in Asuncion, and Lopez has been declared an outlaw. These are the results of a four years' war, in which Brazil

has played the principal part. The picture is anything but a gratifying one for the Brazilians. Their commanders, of whose military genius so much was expected, and who regarded Lopez as a mere guerilla and an ignorant and reckless fighter, have not been able to accomplish anything but drive and harass the Paraguayan leader without destroying his army or annihilating him. And yet the Brazilian treasury bleeds, in almost countless sums, for such unsatisfactory results. The Finance Minister is in sore perplexity at the situation, and the belief is fast gaining ground that the war, is a ruinous one. Looking at the situation from this standpoint, the independence of Paraguny may yet be acknowledged and Lopez still be regarded as its President.

## THE LOUISVILLE CONVENTION. From the N. Y. World.

The Louisville Convention, which adjourned Saturday week, represented every State in the Union. The most prominent sentiments expressed by the convention were:-1. That the South, had been impoverished by the Rebellion, and that the Federal Government should aid in her rehabilitation as a national necessity. 2. That Congress ought to assist the following specific projects, viz., the improvement of Southern ports and of the navigation of the Mississippi river, the construction of a Southern Pasific Railroad, the opening of a water-line communication between the Ohio and the Atlantic seaboard, and the establishment of an American steamship line between Southern ports and Europe, with the view of increasing foreign immigration. 3. That the present system of taxation should be modified-the taxation of the cotton-growing sections being denounced as unequal, exoessive, and unjust; and 4. That swift and decided measures should be taken by the Government for the resumption of specie payments. No action was had on the Chi-nese coolie question, though a majority report favored the introduction of that class of labor.

The appeals thus made to Congress (except-

as our administration is for the present Senator, and the decand for specie payments wave there is the senator of the senator

A Fortunate Fellow. The play world of Hombourg has been highly ex-ited by the extraordinary lock of a Maltese ull-lionaire, who broke the bank at Baden and won enor-mous sums at Hombourg in 1864 and 1867. On the very day of his arrival he won 100,000 frances. This agreeable performance more world he with agreeable performance, moreover, might be wit-nessed any of the succeeding days. From the first hour of his arrival the wealthy Maltese had declared he felt he would win a large sum on the 18th, the anniversary of the day when, in 1867, he carried off 518,000 frames at one swoop. And win he did at the very same hour. The sum was so large as to en-cumber the table in such a manner that other players could with difficulty find room to lay down their stakes. The keenness of his eye is unrivalled. The bastanders who crowd around him are astonished bystanders, who crowd around him, are astonished at his telling them beforehand whether the cronpier will turn up the winning or losing color; and as for mistakes by inadvertency, he never allows one to pass unnoticed. Whether he wins or loses, he never plays for more than one hour a day. He is very generous to the heedy; but the bank must have feil exceed-ingly relieved at his dematture. ingly relieved at his departure.

### Youthful Nhurods.

The Davenport dowal Democrat Bays that two young men left New Orleans some time during the summer for a trip to the North, perhaps to the source of the Fahier of Waters, and adjacent' parts. As they wished to be independent of steamboats and takee cars, they had a skin make twenty-five feet It alace cars, they had a skin made twenty-five feet leng by live wide, stont and strong from stem to stern. With this well stocked in guns, annuantion and fishing tackle, they started on their long trip, rowing leisurely up the broad river, enjoying the grand scenery, the fish and gume. Buring the whole of their trip they have used no bread, using entirely upon the products of the shot-gun and manng-rod. They arrived at this port resterday, and as the weather is getting rather chily, con-cluded to the up and wait for the warm spring winds to help them on lifelr upward voyage. They intend prosecuting their journer, easily there season. They be not complain of fatgue, and they have had a o not complain of fatigue, and they have had a plendid trip thus far.

### In Want of More Wife.

The Chief of the Bois-Forte Indians called at the diffee of the Superior (Almesoda) *Trebune* recently, and subscribed for that paper for a year. ka-besh-co-da-way is in want of one more wife, having now but three, and offers the following inducements but three, and offers the following inducements through the Tribers;-He said that, in case we should hear of any wor, hy white help who might be at all disposed to consider the propriety of becoming one of his better halves, we might say to her that he has a good, large, warm house, built for him by his Great Pather; that he has always been kind to and has never struck any of his present wives; that he would treat a white wife very kindly and considerately; that he and his other wives would give her the very nicest and best of everything that could be had to eat, and that they would all do everything in their power to make her contented everything in their power to make her contented and happy in her new home. In reply to another outstion of ours as to whether he considered that his stock of love was large enough to distribute, to a good advantage, among so many wives, he simply said, "Ka besh-co-da-way's heart is big."

# That New York "What Is It."

Central New York is excited over the digging up of a stone giant in Lafayette, Onondaga cousty ; but

when this y affered objette being being any

CHAMPAGNE.	Gold Gilmon and Gamammant Danks	THE FOUNT OF FASHION.
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MADEIRASOld Island, South Side Reserve. SHERRIESF. Rudolphe, Amontillado, Topaz, Val- lette, Pale and Golden Bar, Orown, etc. PORTSVinho Velho Real, Vallette, and Grown. ULARETS-Promis Aine & Die., Moniferrand and Bor- deazz, Clargie and Sauterne Wines.	NO 100 SOUTH THIDD STORES	SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
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