Evening Telegraph

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PHILADELPHIA. The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet); or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Pifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1869.

THE STATE ELECTIONS. THE elections held yesterday indicate that public sentiment on national questions has not materially changed since the Presidential contest, and wherever any material divergence from the results of 1868 has occurred, it is plainly attributable to the paramount interest of local or State questions. In Massachusetts John Quincy Adams was defeated as a Gubernatorial candidate, notwithstanding the large amount of aid he received through the numerous diversions in the Republican ranks, and the extraordinary efforts made by himself and his fellow partisans to tone down their Democracy to the milk-and-water standard which was deemed best suited to the latitude of the Bay State. He, too, like Pendleton and Packer, has ceased to be a shining star in the Democratic galaxy. The renewed Democratic triumph in New York will give to Governor Hoffmann of that State at least a temporary advantage over all his fellow claimants for national honors, and if he can retain the support of the leading factions of the fierce Democracy, he will soon be regarded, in every quarter, as the coming man of that organization. In New Jersey the Republicans have gained increased strength in their Legislature, and the herculean efforts of the eloquent Scovel in the Camden district have not prevented the triumph of the Republican candidate for Senate by a very decisive majority. The Western States continue as decidedly Republican as ever; and the Democracy must evidently find new issues and new men before they can make a sensible impression upon the solid ranks of the Western Republicans.

HON. ED WARD BETTLE.

THE Republicans of Camden county yesterday re-electied to the New Jersey State Senate Edward Bettle, Esq. This gentleman during the term he has just served in the Senate of New Jersey has proved himself to be the right man in the right place, and the endorsement yesterday given him at the polls was a compliment that was well deserved.

Mr. James M. Scovel, who also professes to be a Republican, endeavored to oust Mr. Bettle by setting himself up as an independent candidate, but as the "irrepressible" only received fifty votes, he was rather effectually repressed, for the time being at least. We will doubtless hear of him again, however, at the next election, but the people of Camden county have evidently had quite enough of him as Senator, and there is but a small probability that he will ever have an opportunity to consider five months upon his vote again.

Mr. Bettle is an able man and a frm and consistent supporter of Republican principles. His allegiance has never been doubted. and his re-election will give general satisfac-

DR. LIVINGSTONE.

Before Dr. Livingstone undertook his explorations, the interior of the African continent was a land of mystery, about which the most wonderful stories were told and believed. He first showed its real character, and proved that it is capable of being made the home of a great people when its resources are pro perly developed. That it will some day be thrown open to the influences of civilization few can doubt, and the brave traveller who has revealed it to the world will have a renown with posterity scarcely second to that of Columbus.

Much painful anxiety has been felt as to Dr. Livingstone's fate since the rumors of his death, and although information has been received from time that these were false, nothing definite was heard from him. All present fear of mishap, however, been removed by the reception of brief despatches from him announcing that he is in good health and busily engaged in his appointed work, with a fair prospect of returning once more to his friends with interesting and valuable material for a new work upon the interior of the great continent, to the exploration of which he has devoted his life. Dr. Livingstone reports that he believes that he has discovered the true sources of the Nile. This is of itself an announcement of remarkable interest, for most persons are yet under the impression that the explorations of Baker and Speke did not present the entire solution of the great Nile problem that has been one of the world's mysteries for ages. If the labors of Dr. Livingstone succeed in revealing the true sources of the Nile, and in opening up the interior of Africa to civilization and Christianity, he will do more for science and religion than any man of our time; and with feelings of congratulation at his present safety. we hope for his speedy return, with unimpaired health, to give the world the result of his journeyings.

THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE.

It it said that Postmaster-General Creswell will recommend, in his forthcoming report, the modification or abolition of the franking privilege. It is evident that many abuses, be checked unless Senators and Congressmen surrender this desirable perquisite. The reasons urged in defense of it are weak or fallacious, while the malpractices inseparably connected with it grow worse and worse year telegraphs, it has ceased to serve any impor- retreat. The tide of civilization, however,

message, the reports of the heads of departments, and the gist of all valuable statistical or official information, are scattered broadcast through the land, and placed within the reach of every intelligent reader, long before they can be despatched from Washington under cover of franks. When Senators or members of Congress say anything worth reporting, their remarks are circulated through the whole country by similar agencies. Nearly every important political event transpiring at the capital is foreshadowed in advance by a small army of vigilant reporters, and the proportion between the amount of useful information disseminated by the newspapers and by the circulation of documents sent under frank is as a thousand to one. The real utility of the franking privilege is so slight that no appreciable injury would result from its entire abolition. And while it does so little good, it constantly assists petty frauds upon the Government, encourages and entails unnecessary expenditures, and is prostituted to unworthy and improper purposes by careless or corrupt Congressmen. On the one hand an attempt is made to render the Post Office Department self-sustaining, while on the other the men charged with the direction of national affairs constantly robbing it of its legitimate revenues, and loading it down with unnecessary expenditures. Nearly every one of the possessors of the franking privilege is constantly besieged by a horde of beggars for franked envelopes, and there are few who have the moral courage to resolutely abstain from becoming accomplices in this petty thievery, by which the nation is annually robbed of hundreds of thousands, if not millions of dollars, by the aid or connivance of chosen agents who have no more moral right to indirectly alienate money from the Treasury than to openly steal it. For this reason, if for no other, the franking privilege should be abolished. It would be infinitely better to appropriate a large fixed sum for the payment of the postage of those who now possess this dangerous power, than to permit them to continue to draw drafts at will for an unlimited amount, and for the use of all their particular friends, as well as themselves, upon the Post Office Department. In England this reform has been carried to such lengths that even the Queen is obliged to put a postage-stamp upon her own private and official letters, and as a natural consequence of this and other reforms, the British Post Office system yields a handsome revenue. despite the maintenance of extremely low rates of postage.

But the systematized and continuous frauds upon the Government are not the only evil of the American franking system. The personal use to which Congressmen and Senators put it is often as bad as their notorious collusion with the beggars of franks. They load down the mails with surplus matter. They appropriate vast sums of public money to the publication of large editions of documents which would never be printed if they could not be distributed free of expense. They use the franking privilege as the great adjunct and supporter of the disgraceful system of buncombe speeches and buncombe legislation, and it does great harm by the aid it renders in manufacturing unfounded reputations for the host of inferior or useless men who are sent to Washington. In times of political excitement they scatter their favors far and wide. not to apprise intelligent voters of anything which it is important for them to know, but to create the impression that the welfare of the nation is bound up in the continuance of their power. The men who make solid reputations or render real services do not need these adventitious aids. Constituencies will learn to appreciate the value of their services without being deluged with franked editions of speeches which, in many instances, are not even written by the members who falsely claim their authorship. As the abolition of the franking privilege would also, to a great extent, involve the destruction of these false pretensions, and the false system of which they form a part, the reform cannot too soon be adopted.

MORMON PROPAGANDISM. BRIGHAM YOUNG and the other Mormon leaders profess to consider the Pacific Railroad a blessing, but they have, by many unmistakable signs, shown that they are desperately uneasy at the prospect now before them of a large increase of the Gentile population of Utah. More than one desperate device has been resorted to for the purpose of establishing more firmly the authority of the Church and of drawing the Mormon community more closely to itself. Brigham is now endeavoring to establish co-operative Mormon shops, so as to hamper as much as possible the business of Gentile merchants, and confine the trade of the Mormons among the members of his own community. He has also ordered the introduction of a new alphabet, which it is hoped will introduce substantially a new language, and put up an insurmountable barrier between the Latter Day Saints and the strangers who threaten to drive them from the homes they have built up in the wilderness. All of these devices have an air of desperation about them that proves how clearly the Prophet foresees the approach of the evil day; and that he is both bold and cunning is shown by the sending out of missionaries to propagate Mormon principles throughout the States and Territories of the Union. When the Mormons first took possession of Salt Lake Valley, they were further removed from civilization and the authority of the United States Government than if they were on the other side of the ocean. which have been practised for years, cannot A stern determination was shown to preserve this isolation, if possible, and rumors were frequent of the outrages perpetrated, by the order of Young, upon intruders and upon dissatisfied Mormons who attempted to escape. The Government failed time and after year, and entail upon the nation an im- again to support its authority by armed mense loss. In this age of newspapers and forces, and Brigham reigned secure in his | posed to accession, be planted himself on the anti-

served by other agencies. The President's | during the last four years, and both from | dectrine he was quite as hostile to the public sent the East and the West the Mormons have gradually been hemmed in until Salt Lake City is no longer the isolated spot it was but a short time ago. The result of this is that the rumors of secret assassinations have been growing less and less frequent, until they have almost ceased. Occasionally, however, something occurs that shows the true spirit of the Mormon leaders, and indicates clearly what they would do if they dared. A despatch published this morning, for instance, informs us that the editor of the Utah Reporter was beaten nearly to death, at the town of Brigham, on account of his opposition to polygamy. This is the good old-fashioned style of Mormon propagandism; and if the report is true, it ought to induse the Government to make a decisive move towards convincing Young and his followers that they are amenable to the laws. Mormonism, with its outrageous practices and its system of government, that sets itself above the supreme law. of the land, is a blot upon the civilization of the age, and the time has now arrived when there is no excuse for the nation's submitting to it any longer. The Government can assert its authority if it will, and if Brigham is not willing to yield, he should be forced to move with his community out of the jurisdiction of the United States.

THE "AGE" VS. MRS. STOWE.

THE Age this morning makes the remarkable announcement that it "was the first if not the only American journal which denounced the Stowe scandal as an outrage, not on Lord or Lady Byron, but on Byron's dead sister." In view of the fact that the entire American press, almost without exception, condemned in no measured terms from the first Mrs. Stowe's paper in the September number of the Atlantic, this statement is certainly remarkable, and the only conclusion we can arrive at is that the vituperative articles that have appeared in the Age against Mrs. Stowe were written by some one-probably a resident of Chesnut Hill-who does not read the papers, and who consequently does not know what public sentiment really is with regard to this matter. The regular editors of that journal could never have made such an assertion of their own motion, as they know perfectly well that it is untrue, and that all of their readers must be aware of the fact.

The articles that have appeared in the Age on the subject of the Byron scandal stirred up by Mrs. Stowe, have condemned that lady not so much because she vilified Byron and his sister as because she is an original abolitionist, a Beecher, and the author of "Uncle Tom's Cabin." The writer in the Age hated Mrs. Stowe for the good service she did in the cause of freedom, and this miserable Byron affair gave him the opportunity he wished for to abuse her for what were, in his eyes, her real offenses-a consistent opposition to human slavery in the United States, and an endeavor to educate public sentiment up to the point of demanding its abolition and to resisting the insolence of Southern slaveholders in their attempts to control the whole policy of the Government in their own interests. The Age endeavored to make political capital out of the Byron scandal, but the time for that sort of thing has gone by, and even the most ardent politicians of the Democratic party have ceased to take much interest in the discussion of the slavery question. It is only a few men, like the Chesnut Hill contributor to the editorial columns of the Age, who find their occupation as leaders in the Democratic party gone forever, that look back with regret to the proslavery days before the war; and upon these the mass of the nation now gazes with pity and contempt whenever they put in a public appearance.

Mrs. Stowe's paper in the Atlantic was condemned without reserve by the press of the United States, Republican as well as Democratic. It was condemned on its own merits, and without regard to the writer's political or religious principles, and the consequence was that the editorial articles in the Age excited no attention whatever, especially as the majority of the readers of that journal know little and care less about either Byron or his sister.

OBITUARY.

Hon. Charles A. Wickliffe. The Hon. Charles A. Wickliffe, who figured promi-nently in the political world, died on Saturday evening, at the residence of his son-in-law, in Howard County, Md., whither he had gone recently to take medical advice. He was born in Bardstown, Kentucky, on the 8th of June, 1788, and had therefore attained the advanced age of eighty-one years. After receiving a preliminary education at the grammar school in his native town, he studied law, and soon rose to a high rank in his profession. He took part in the war of 1812, acting as an aide to General Caldwell, and being present at the battle of the Thames. About the same time he entered upon his political career, serving in the Legislature of Kentucky from 1812 to 1823. In the latter year, he was transferred to the National House of Representatives, retaining his seat in that body during a period of ten years.

On his retirement from Congress, he was again, in 1833, elected a member of the State Legislature, and in the subsequent year was placed in the Speaker's chair. In 1836 he was elected Lieutenant Governor of the State, becoming acting Governor in 1839, by the death of Governor Clark. When John Tyler succeeded to the Presidency on the death of General Harrison, Mr. Wickliffe was taken into the Cabinet as as Postmaster-General, in September, 1841, as soon the confirmed apostacy of Tyler caused the resignation of nearly all the Cabinet Ministers appointed by his predecessor. In this position he served until the close of Tyler's administration, and then, in 1845, was sent by President Polk on a secret mission to Texas, for the avowed purpose of promoting the annexation programme of the slaveholding oligarchy. On completing this mission, he did not appear pro minently in political amirs until the outbreak of the Rebellion, the only position held by him in the long interval being that of a seat in the State Constitu-

ional Convention of 1849. When the Southern leaders entered into their nefarious conspiracy for the disruption of the Union, Mr. Wickline emerged from his long retirement as a professed opponent of secession, participating in the abortive Peace Congress of February, 1861, and being elected soon after a member of Congress from the Fifth district of Kentucky, receiving over eight thousand votes against less than three thousand for his secession adversary. Although ostensibly opcoercion platform, and gave at best but a lukewarm lant good purpose that cannot be better has advanced with unprecedents rapidity is was his platform; and in his devotion to this

ment of the North as to that of the South. He was firmly opposed to any and every scheme that was devised for the emancipation of the slaves in the border States, and in July, 1882, as chairman of the majority of the border State Representatives in Congress, drafted their reply to President Lincoln's proposition for gradual emancipation, coupled with pecuniary compensation and colonization in South America. In this document devotion to the Constitution and the Union was p ofessed; but the policy of the a tministration and of the majority in Congress was severely censured, and the measures adopted by the latter body condemned as being calculated "to distract and divide loyal mee, and exasperate and drive still further from us and their duty the people of the Rebellious States, The proposition for gradual emancipation, however, was not repudiated in toto, but the contingencies under which its consideration was promised were such as to practical y defeat the scheme. In striking contrast to this document was the response of the Border State minority, who, "as loyal Americans, declared to the President and to the world that there was no sacrifice that they were not ready to make to save the Government and the institutions of their fathers."

During his last Congressional term Mr. Wickliffe frequently appeared on the floor with resolutions enforcing his devotion to "the Constitution as it is," and his opposition to the policy which to him appeared to overstep its limits. In 1863 he again retired from the House of Representatives, but was a prominent member of the Chicago Convention of 1864, at which General McCleHan was nominated for the Presidency, and at which he offered a resolution to the effect that Kentucky expected the first act of McClellan, when inaugurated in the following March, would be to open Abraham Lincoln's prison doors and set the captives free. He also offered the resolution, unanimously adopted by the convention, which provided for its reassembling, in case any circumstances might occur which would render its reassembling necessary, the ostensible object of which was to defeat the alleged purpose of the Government to interfere with the peaceful exercise of the elective franchise by the Copperhead element of the population. Mr. Wickliffe passed the remainder of his days, after the close of this convention, in retirement at his home in Bardstown, until he made the visit to Maryland during which his death occurred.

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Hon. S. S. COX. November 29. Hon. CHARLES SUMNER, December 1. Rev. ROBERT COLI YER, December 3. MARK TWAIN, December 7. WENDELL PHILLIPS, December 16. Tickets at GOULD'S, No. 923 CHESNUT Street. 11 1 tf

PONEYVILLE LECTURES.—WILLIAM L. DENNIS, Esq., has the blessure to announce a course of four lectures, entitled the "PONEYVILLE LECTURES," the first of which will be given on TUES. DAY EVENING, November 2, 1899, at the AS SEMBLY BUILDINGS (large hall). Enbject—"Dr. Dipps of Poneyville,"

POPULAR INSTRUCTIVE LECTURES

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Admission—First Lecture, 10 cents; others, 15 cents; course, 40 cents. Tickets at the office, No. 702 CHESNUT Street, or at the door.

BIBLE LECTURE. HALL YOUNG MEN' CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

LEWIS D. VAIL. Esq., will lecture TO MORROW (Thursday) EVENING at 8 o'clock. Subject:—"The Trial of Christ." of Christ."
All are welcome. Young men especially invited. Union
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an application will be made at the next meeting of the Legislature of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the law of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE BUTCHERS AND DROVERS BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, with a right to increase the same to a million of dollars. 6.30 wt J 10 NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN

application will be made at the next meeting of the Legislature of Penusylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the lews of the Commonwealth, to be entitled "THE BANK OF AMERICA," to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of five hundred thousand dollars, with a right to increase the same to two millions of dollars.

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DIVIDENDS, ETC.

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NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a sami-aumal dividend of FIVE PER CENT, on the Capital Stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash on and after November 28, 1829.
Blank Powers of Attorney for collecting dividends out be had at the office of the Company, No. 238 South THIRD Street.

e office will be opened at S.A. M., and closed at S.P. from November 3: to December 4, for the payment of dends, and after that date from 9 A.M. to S.P.M., as THOS. T. FIRTH, Treasurer. OFFICE CATAWISSA RAILROAD

COMPANY, No. 424 WALNUT STREET. PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 2, 1880 The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of THREE AND ONE HALF PER ferred Stockholders, payable on and after the 20th inst., to e persons in whose name the stock stands at the close of the Transfer Books.

The Transfer Books of the proferred stock will be closed on the 13th and reopened on the 20th inst. W. L. GILROY, Treasurer.

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H. O. YOUNG, Cashier.

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