## Evening Telegraph

(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED).

AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,

No. 108 S. THIRD STREET. PHILADELPHIA.

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MONDAY, MAY 30, 1870.

DECORATION DAY.

To-pay has been devoted to the observance of the beautiful custom of decorating the graves of the brave men who, in defending the Union, lost their lives. It is meet and fitting that the surviving comrades of the heroes who have sunk to rest, by all their country's wishes blest, should formally pay an annual tribute of respect to the memory of their companions in arms, and that the great people whose personal safety and cherished institutions were maintained by the valor of their soldiers should liberally aid and participate in these ceremonies. It is now ascertained from official sources that a grand total of nearly three hundred thousand men, officers and rank and file, white and colored, who were attached to the Union army, fell in battle, died from wounds or disease, or perished in Southern prisons during the Rebellion. The most vivid imagination cannot realize the extent of the Bacrifices and sufferings involved in this offer, upon the altar of the country, of an array of men whose numbers and valor would constitute one of the most powerful armies in the world. If the ceremony of strewing flowers upon the three hundred thousand graves they fill exerts even a slight influence in promoting a realizing sense of the deep debt of gratitude the nation owes to the brave dead, it will accomplish not only a sacred but a useful object. The memeries of the war are fast fading away. So far as they engendered passionate feelings and kept alive sectional hostilities, it is better that this should be so, and that the barriers to a cordial reunion of the people of the whole nation should perish. But so far as the self-sacrificing actors in the great struggle are concerned. the country would prove itself unworthy of such defenders if it suffered the recollection of their patriotism to growdim, or if it failed to embrace every proper occasion to honor and reward them. There is no other nation in the world that could have voluntarily drawn from the walks of peaceful life armies numbered by the million to participate in a struggle so sanguinary that its victims are numbered by the hundred thousand; no other nation whose sons would have so promptly exchanged civil for military pursuits; and it is impossible to account for the majestic spectacle of which America has been the theatre on any other theory than that patriotism, pure and unalloyed, deep and fervent, here, above all other nations on the earth finds its chosen home. The living men and women of the present day cannot lavish too many honors upon the grand army of patriot martyrs who have sealed their devotion with their life-blood; they cannot deal too generously with the orphans of the nation's dead: and they cannot cherish too keenly the recollection of the vast volume of heroic deeds done and of excruciating sufferings endured that America might still remain a great and

united home of the free. RELIGIOUS INTOLERANCE.

Our despatches from the Southern Presbyterian Assembly on Saturday do not look promising for the reunion of the Northern and Southern organizations. The report adopted by the Louisville Assembly demands that the Northern Assembly must purge the Church "of error in regard to political utterances, deliberately pronounced year after year, and which, in our opinion, was a sad betrayal of the cause and kingdom of our common Lord and Head, nor can we by official correspondence consent to blunt the edge of this our testimony concerning the nature and mission of the Church as a purely spiritual body among men."

The action of the Louisville Assembly precludes the possibility of farther advances on the part of the Church North to effect a reunion. Bad as have been the repeated deliverances of the Church South touching slavery, considered either in the light of what is now history or as fundamental articles of religious faith, the Church North did not demand that their Southern brethren should discard their utterances or change their convictions. They were asked to unite as Christians, regardless of their political views, and no humiliating surrender of belief was exacted. To this the Louisville Assembly answers that the Church North, whose recent political utterances have been interwoven with the unalterable history of Christian progress, must be disavowed, and the Church made to grope in the dark paths of error and prejudice, while the nation advances in every feature of enlightened and religious civilization.

The blindness and bitterness with which Southern branches of the several Churches insist upon blotting Christianity with the dregs of slavery is one of the unaccountable follies of the times. It certainly is not because of the want of Christian toleration and charity in the North, for it has been willing to waive everything that could possibly be conceded for the sake of brotherhood, yet it 'is met with foolish pride, and but too often with malignant speech.

At the recent anniversary of the American Sunday-School Union, the prominent orater was Rev. J. H. Brookes, D. D., of St. Louis, and yesterday he filled important pulpits in our city. He has been received with marked hospitality in the City of Brotherly Love, as have all who came in the name of the Church, and yet, in an article in the Old School Presbyterian of St. Louis, of March 11, 1870; over his initials, and referred to editorially as | important interest. It will give a magnificent

his article, he denounces the Presbyterian Church North in language that would disgrace the lower strata of secular editors.

Speaking of the union of the Assemblies, so happily consummated within a few days, Dr. Brookes denounced the Church as fol-

"The bad men who were tossed to the surface of the Assembly by the violence of the political storm have trampled under root the constitution of the Church, and with Papal arrogance the sacred right of protest, and, as far as they were able, the kingly

crown of Christ.

'They have led their timid and temporizing followers far away from the landmarks of truth, until the glorious old doctrines of grace are promptly surrendered for power; principles are cheaply bar-tered, and the bride-elect of the Prince; of Life is ready to play the whore with any political party that may bid for her services." may bid for her services.

We are glad that the eminent divine who could thus write of the Presbyterian Church North but a little more than two months ago, has been here mingling with the men he denounced in such indecent terms, for he has seen for himself and must bear witness that not only exploded political errors, but even reviling approaching blasphemy, are met with the largest measure of generosity and forbearance. However assailed, the great men who have reunited the Presbyterian bodies of the North go on in sublime devotion to their mighty work, and their high Christian example and teaching must in time triumph over individual malice and sectional hate, and make Presbyterianism a common brotherhood in the United States.

THE NEW PROTHONOTARIES.

MR. CONKLING'S bill on the subject of naturalization, recently introduced in the Senate of the United States, among other wise provisions enacts that all certificates of naturalization issued in the large cities subsequent to July, 1868, shall be void and of no effect, unless proved before the competent authority named by the new bill. This is intended not only as a rebuke of the loose and fraudulent manner by which seven thousand aliens were made citizens under the Snowden system, in the fall of 1868, but it is intended to guard against the criminal use of the other thousands of blank certificates bearing the bona. fide seal of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, which at that time were circulated by the "Piggy Divines" of the Democratic party, and filled up by ward and township committees throughout the neighboring counties to Philadelphia. By this means the Democratic leaders intended to defeat Grant, as they had defeated Williams, and but for the timely interference of Judges Read and Agnew, the work might have been accomplished and the court for ever disgraced.

We have been expecting to hear that the Supreme Court had filled the existing vacancies in the office of Prothonotaries with firm, competent, and reliable citizens, who are identified with the majority political sentiment of the State, but understand that the illness of one of the five Judges has postponed action.

The loyal and law-abiding people of this Commonwealth will feel much more comfortable when the change is made, and we sincerely hope the absent Judge will soon be able to meet his colleagues and transact this most important piece of business.

A REVOLUTION IN LILIPUT. And now comes Costa Rica, one of the threeby-four republics of Central America, with a full-fledged revolution, which has resulted in the complete overturning of the old Government, and the setting up of a new one. They go about these things systematically in Costa Rica. Only a year ago, Dr. Castro, the constitutional President, was upset, and a person by the name of Jiminez installed in his place. But Jiminez, it seems, has never been popular with the handful of people who make up the population of the republic, and his overthrow has therefore been merely a question of time. When everything was in readiness, nine men concealed themselves under the grass with which sundry carts were loaded, and having passed the sentries and gained the interior of the barracks where the horses of Jiminez's army were awaiting their daily supply of provender. out they rushed, armed each with a revolver, and in less time than it takes to record the miniature coup d'etat, the whole thing was over, Jiminez was a prisoner, and one Dr. Bruno Carranza ruled in his stead. The whole affair was conducted on the Liliputian scale of a Fenian invasion of Canada, and the losses-one man killed on each sidewere on a par with those sustained at Franklin and Huntingdon. These little episodes in the Spanish-American republics are quite refreshing to read about. They serve to show the world that there is at least a spark of vitality in the Spanish-American, character. Although stagnation reigns supreme in everything else, the revolutionary business is seldom afflicted with dullness for any considerable period.

SOUTHERN RAILROAD PROGRESS .- One of our

exchanges says:-"We are informed that the Legislature of North "We are informed that the Legislature of North Carolina has removed all restrictions as to the gauge of the North Carolina Central Railroad, and that the company's prospects, already bright, are growing brighter daily. The proposed line runs from growing originer daily. The proposed line runs from Greensboro. N. C., to Cheraw, S. C., and, when finished, will complete an air line route from New England to the Atlantic coast. Passengers can then take the cars and run through from Richmond to Charleston in less than eighteen hours, or from Washington to Charleston in less than twenty-one hours. The Greensboro road is about one hundred miles long, and can be constructed and equipped for

The Legislature of North Carolina acted wisely in removing the restriction referred to, because the connection between Greensboro and Cheraw is now rendered certain at an early day. The same legislation not only secures a continuous broad gauge from Richmond to Charleston, Savannah, and the Gulf, but authorized the North Carolina Central Company to build branch roads. This means a new road from Greensboro to Clarlotte, and unites the broad gauge, uninterruptedly, with all the roads in South Carolina. Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi, and other States. It was a liberal policy, and such as must greatly benefit the Old North State and all her sisters. In connection with these progressive movements, the fact that the Richmond and York River Railroad Company have nearly completed arrangements for the extension of their road from West Point, is another step onward in which Philadelphia has a vital and

chain of five feet gauge rallway from the Chesapeake to the Mississippi via Burkeville, over the Virginia and Tennessee Air Line to Memphis and points West; via Greensboro, Charlotte, and Atlanta to Vicksburg, New Orleans, and Mobile: and via Cheraw to Charleston, Savannah, and Fernandins, shorter than the shortest now operated and run. Once on the Chesapeake, a line of steamers across the bay will connect the Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Annamessic line at Crisfield, and the whole grand scheme for a quick and expeditious route from Boston, New York, and Philadelphia, to the far South and Southwest, is accomplished. Success to the enterprise! THE TELEGRAPH is decidedly in favor of all new routes, and particularly those which facilitate trade and reduce the expenses of travel. The time for reaching Richmond, from Philadelphia, will then be less than twelve hours: Charleston, thirty-four hours; Atlanta, thirtyseven hours; and New Orleans, sixty-six hours.

THE "KRYSTONE" STATE.-We notice a foolish error going the rounds of the press regarding the appellation the "Keystone State," and how Pennsylvania came to be so called. It would be an endless task to attempt to correct all the stupid mistakes made by newspapers, but this error concerns Pennsylvanians directly. According to the veracious historian whose account is before us, Pennsylvania has no better or higher right to be called the "Keystone State" than this :- that when the city of Washington was laid out a certain bridge near Georgetown had its arch fancifully inscribed with the names of the original thirteen States, and that Pennsylvania, having the central place in the arch, those times, and has continued to be called so ever since. This is putting the cart before the horse with a vengeance. We do not deny so much of the bridge story as describes the formation of the arch, but we do say (and think it strange even that it should be necessary for us to say) that the device of the architect was but taken from a historical incident of very great importance. The name, in fact, was derived from the circumstance that Pennsylvania cast the deciding vote on the question of American independence. In Sanderson's "Lives of the Signers" it is stated that the vote was taken by the delegations of the thirteen colonies. Six of them voted in favor and six against the measure. The delegations from all the colonies, except one member from Pennsylvania, had voted, and it was discovered that they were equally divided. Upon this simple vote, then, depended the entire question of issuing the Declaration of Independence. The name of the delegate upon whom so much depended was John Morton, and it is a name that should never be forgotten. John Morton voted aye! and the deed was done. Thus Pennsylvania, by giving the casting vote, settled that important question, and from that circumstance she received the name of the "Keystone" State-the thirteenth State-the

block of the arch. Will country papers please copy? and city papers, too, for that matter? It does not so much surprise us to see the ridiculous story about the Georgetown bridge copied in the Homer Iliaa and the Bloomington Pantagraph, but to find it in Pennsylvania, and, most of all, in our city papers, makes one feel sad. The other day, when we saw the absurd thing dished up afresh by one of our contemporaries, we grew savage, and determined to go for it. Let us straighten this matter up once for all, and as much for the memory of honest John Morton as for anything else.

THE CLERICAL CIRCLES at Rome were in a great state of consternation recently. It had just been discovered that the rebellious Orientals had escaped, Only a day or two before a Roman prelate had been to see the Armenian Bishop Casangian, in the monastery where he was a guest or prisoner, and had found him in bed, declaring himself to be far too ill to move. Yet it was ascertained that, by the aid of two friends' passports, the supposed sick man and op of Diarbekr had left Rome by railway for Naples, intending to go thence by steamer to Constantinople, in order to take a leading position in the new Armenian schism. That blessed word, Mesopotamia, can no longer be in good odor at Rome, for the archbishopric of Diarbekr is its northwest province. Men say at Constantinople that, in the way of subtle dealing, it takes seven Italians to match one Greek, but that seven Greeks are scarcely a match for one Armenian. Certainly the two Armenian prelates at Rome have proved more than a match for the whole of the Pontifical police, lay and clerical, though rumor says they were aided in their flight by Rustem Bey, who lately returned to Rome, and whose frequent visits to the Pelazzo Colonna may have had some influence in getting them passports; but all that seems certain s that they are gone. But before going they discharged a parting Parthian dart at the authorities. At the last moment they had the Pontifical arms remo ed from their abode and replaced by the crescent and star of Turkey, supported by a French tricolor. The change must have been roughly and hastily performed, and must have been effected in a courtyard concealed from the public view; but it has answered its evident purpose, and has made many reverences and eminences gnash their teeth with indignation. There is, however, one great comfort, as the newspapers of these grave potentates at once inform the world, and it is this-all prelates who leave Rome during the council without the Pope's special permission are irremediably excommunicated.

Now and THEN .- Four Paris newspapers and several provincial ones are under prosecution for having published a copy of a proclamation attributed to Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, and dated 1848, when the future Prince President of the republic and Emperor of the French set foot in France for the first time since his escape from the prison of Ham, to offer his disinterested and patriotic services to the Provisional Government of the Republic. In that proclamation, which M. Ollivier now declares an impudent forgery, Louis Bonaparte protested that he would sconer suffer the most terrible penalties than be unfaithful to the republic. Whether the proclamation was a forgery or not, certain it is that it was adopted as perfectly genuine and authentic by the Bonapartist committee sitting in Paris, of which General Plat was President, and which was particularly active in its propaganda on the eve of the terrible June insurrection. Not only was the proclamation adopted by the Bonapartist committee in those days, it was never repudiated by Prince Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, and only last year it was reprinted in more than one of the republican papers in Paris, and went the round of the provincial press, without the slightest hint from the Minister of the Interior or any of his prefects that the document signed by so august a name was "an impudent forgery."

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