Evenuixg Jelegraph
(SUNDAYs ExORPTRD),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BULDING 108 8. THIRD STRE PHILADRLPHIA
 is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar an
Fjyly Cents for too monhs, invartably
advance for the time ordered.

THE AMERICAN ORVTENNIAL. Trit reports of the proceedings connected
with the reception of the Congressional delegation which visited this city to inquire into
the propriety of officilly designating Philedelphia as the proper place for a great na-
tional centennial ecelebration in 1876 , contain two thinga worthy of special notice. We re-
fer to the declaration of Mr. Bingham that
the celebration should be held here because, the celebration should be held here because,
among other reasons, Phildelphia was "fore-
most in its industries of all the cities in the among other reasons, , hinadelphaia was "ore-
most in itisinuastries of all the eitios in the
sivilized world," and to the signifteant announcement by the President of
the Union Lengue that the energies
of that institution were to be
exercised "hereafter in behalf of this great exercised "bereafter in behalf of teis greal
State of Pennsylvania, nnd of the great metro-
polis, Philadelphia." Mr. Bingham, with the genius of a true orator, condensed in a single
sentence a foreible presentment of a valid
claim of this city to pre-eminence; and claim of this city to pre-eminence, and an
argument which, when viewed in conneetion
with with the patriotic associations to which he
had previously referred, gives invincible had previously referred, gives invincible
force to the proposition that Philadelphia
shall be seleceted as tne place of the centennial sorae to selected propssition place of the centennial
shall be
celebration. There is certainly no city on in the while worra, where as skilled industries are successfully prosecuted. In special departments Philadel-
phia may be surpassed by this phia may be surpassed by this or that Ame-
rican or European manufacturing centre, but it would be vain to seek for any one metropo-
lis which concentrates to an equal extent all the intricate forms of modern industry. Hore
manufactories of textile fabrics, including
silk, as well as cotton, woollen, and mixed goods, are located side by side with
the workers of all metals, and and and and and
our manufacturers are equally ready to farour manufacturers are equally ready to fur-
nish silk ribbons or locomotives, carpets or
iron ships tron ships, stockings or salamander safes, and
to crown their triumphs by making the best
machinery and tools foy to crown their triumphs by making the best
machinery and tools for the construction of
all deescriptions of mannfactures trat can be found in the whole world. No one eity in
the United States can approach Philadelphia
in the completen duets, nor in the capacity to furnish, by its hucts, nor in the capacity to furnish, by its
home display, a splendidillostration of the
industrial progress and position of the United industrial progress and position of the United
States. For more than a century a large
portion of the capital and
tellect in-
tor pellect of Philadelphia has con-
toner
stantly been endeavoring, in an unobtrusive, but steady and spirited manner, to naturailize
upon the banks of the Delaware all the important forms of industry known to the Old
World; and these efforts have been crowned
with marked suceess. If trade and commerce with marked success. If trade and commerce
have beenp partially neglecte, it haso only been
because the nobler task of creating objeots of beauty and utility, and of thoroughly deve-
loping the natural resources of this grast Commonwenith, have absorbed so large a share
of the attention of our citizens. While great
industrial expositions may facilitate commerce, their immediate success hinges upon
the display of the products of the artist, the of the world's industrial army the men who who merely buy and sell them; so that, as the
manufacturing metropolis of the nation Philadelphia has far higher claims to recogni-
tion for the special purpose under discussion Than any commercial depot.
The declaration of the President of the voted hereafter to the advancement of local interests furnishes a sure guarantee that, if
Philadelphia is selected as the site of a pational celobrans,
ment involving local interests is anilar move all the proliminary arrangements will be con-
ducted with liberality, skill, and eflloiency. ducted with liberality, skill, and efllciency.
If the Union League displays in behalf of manifested in support of the national canse
daring the war, a magnificent representation of all that our city has done or is capable MR. AKERMAN'S RECORD. Tus latest advices from Washington rencer tho
confirmation of the Hon. Amos $T$. Akerman as Attorney-General doubtful, and it is thought for himsolf the state of sentiment there, he
will request the President to withdraw his wil request the President It appearas now that
namo from the Sonate.
Mr. Akerman actually did participate in the Rebellion; that he did so "voluntarily:" and
that the political disabilities thereby ineurred Were romoved by an aot of Congress approved
by the President on the 1 thh of December, 1869, his same appearing in a list of about
1500. Mr. Akerman's petition asking to be relieved of his disabilitites is still on file with
the Committee on Reconstruction of the the Committoe on Reconstruction of the
House. It was written by himself, and sots
forth that he was a Union man at the outbreak of the Rebellion, and atrongly opposed to
secession; that he eremainod a quilit but firm opponent of the Rebellion for some time
ater the commenememen of hostilities; but
ant after the Coafederate Governit ntered its service and remained thereaia for
隹 ther states that, as he had not 8illed an
official position provious to the war, he wa not sabject to the disabilities imposed by the
third section of the fourteenth amendmeat hird section of the fourteenth amandmans
service of the Confederacy, he was unable to
take the test oath He therofore requasted
that his dianabilitios might bo removed in take the test oath. He therofore requaste
that his dianbilitios might bo removed in
order that he might ncoopt the oflice of United States District Attorney for Georgia. It is claimed, however, by Mr. Akerman's
friends, that he gave in his aflhesion to the friends, that he gave in his alhesion to the
Confederacy for the sake of self-proteotion and to enyble him to remain in the State,
from thich he would otherwise have been from which he would other wiss have been
driven. It is also claimed that since the war
hehas been an earnest and sincere Repub he has been an earnest and sincere Republi.-
can, in hearty ymmpathy with the majority of
the party in Georgia. TThese exoal
 ple, and we trast that they will prove equall
unsatisfactory to the Senate. This journi
has repeatedly advocated universal amnest has repeatedly advocated universal amnesty
as the only substantial basis of a permanen
peace and a return of entire harmony betwee the two sections of the coonntry. We have
argued that universal amnesty is not less
necessary than universal suffrage, and that
the latter having been seeured by necessary than universal suffrage, and th
the latter having been seared
incorporation in the fundamental law of th
land, the former is indispensable to the co pletion of the good work thus begun. B B
the advocacy of such a policy does not neces
sitate the introduction into the Cabinet, at thase early day, of a man whosa so oalled
Unionsm was of such a weak and vacillating
Unaracter as to permit him to enter the Confoderate army, even in a nominal capceity,
for the akke of remaining in a State in which
rebellion was rampant. Such men as Mr Akerman can safely be trusted with the duties
of infrior positions, but the time has not yet
arrived arrived when it is either necessarg or ex
dient to admit them to the counsels of
Chief Magistrate of the nation.
Tri case of WhITTEMEORE.
House on Saturday, when came up in the Speaker, as a
matter of duty, we suppose, presented the matter of duty, we suppose, presented the
credentials of the disreputable dealer in cadetships. General Logan, who conducted the
investigation into the transactions of the
Congressional cadetship brokers, promptly ongressional cadetship brokers, promptly
odjected to his being sworn in again as a
member of the body which had so reas declared him unworthy of a seat in it, and
after an effort to have his credentials referred
to the Committee to the Committee on Elections, which was
very properly headed off, the case was post-
poned for the time without any reference and
will come up will come up again to-morrow, immediately
after the morning hour. It is a pity that the
House did not have the courage and consistency to dispose of it at once by remanding
Whittemore to the care of his constituents;
but, since a postponement was inevitable it is to be hoped that the short interval will
suficiently long to enable the members who
were so righteously indigrant were so righteously indigrant at Whitt
more's original iniquity to reaize tho fa
that both courage and consistency will demanded to ensure him
present.
But the reputation of the Honse for con-
rage and consistency is not the only thing at
stake, albeit this should be sufficient to settle the question without hesitation. The dignity
of the popular branch of our national legisla-
ture is claim to a decent regard for the universal
sentiments of the people and a disposition to
preserve what life.
glarin
at res
merite
mind and a cowardly spirit; the shameless
artifices by which his re-election was secured
were were so patent; and his whole caroer has pre-
sented such a medley of disrepute, that the House cannot readmit him to a seat without
belittling itself beyond the measure of belittling itself beyond the measure of
pression. The men who speak or vote
favor of reopening the door which was couragoously slammed in his face a fow
weeks ago cannot do so without partaking
of his disgrace, and without encountering the deserved rebuke of an outraged and in-
sulted nation. We cannot but hope that the House will maintain both its own dignity and
that of the country in this matter, if not for that of the country in this matter, if not for
the sake of the example which it will thus
set for the warning of its own members, set for the warning of its own members,
at least for the sakke of Whittemore, who deserves a harsher rebuke than he has yet re-
ceived, or is likely to receive, under any cir-
cumstances

## WHERE ARE OUR SENATORS?

 our city during the past week has been a citizens. According as the imper to our fellow-upon upon our distinguished visitors were favor able or unfavorable, depends the question of
whether we whether we or the people of Now York are
to derive the benefits incident to the
coming coming among us of two or three
milions of strangers from all parts
of our own country and the rest of the
civilized world. To the of our own country and the rest of the
civilized world. To the creait of Philadel-
phiele phians be it said, that we received these gon-
tlemen like gentlemen, and furnished them tlemen like gentlemen, and furnished them
with all the knowledge which so limited a stay enabled them to obtain. To the ceredit
of our delegation to Congress in the loneer of our delegation to Congress in the lovorr
bouse be it said, that Messm. Kelley, Myers, ONeill, and Taylor were untiringly zealous
in their endeavors to impress upon their colleegues the peculiar fitteess and adaptability
of our city for the centennial celebration. of our city for the centennial celebration.
But to the discreait of our celegation in the not deemed of sufficient importance by Senators Cameron and Scott to ceall for thair
presence. Had there been a trout-fibhing ex presence. Hed there been a trout-fishing ex-
cursion in contemplation, at which the Preaicurrion in contemplation, at which the Presi-
dent and Postmaster-General were expected,
we know at least one of our Senators would we know at least one of our Senators would
bave made erpecinlly if there existed a probability that
the office of Poasmater of our city world
then become vacant,
of a हuccensor,
Judge Kolley
Judge Kelley, in his admirable eppeech at
The Girind Colloge banquat, expressed the
bope "that some good reason existed for the bope "that some good reason existed for the
abbevce of Peonss lvanin's Seatora." We
hope so too, bat wo suggest that apon fature
similar occasions the morchanats of Philladel.
phia will include in the programmo n ciam-
bake or something of that kind, together
with the remignation of some prominent office-
holder. They will come then. with the resignation of tomen then.
holder. They will come the
 which he cast in favor of that persecuted
individual. A day or two ago he rose in his individual. A day or two ago he rose in his
place to inform the Senate that not more than
one million of the people

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