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SHALL REPUBLICAN UNITY BE RESTORED?

CONGRESS meets to-day. Since the adjournment in midsummer the popular elections have pointed with marked emphasis to the only path of safety for the Republican party.

The unity essential to Republican success means much more than merely reconciling the differences of rival politicians. The wound is deeper and broader than wrangling politicians could have inflicted.

The war of politicians is but the result of the great cause of discord and disintegration apparent in the Republican ranks. If the national administration had counsellors in whose ability and integrity the people confided, and appealed to popular support by a just respect for the popular will, politicians would not dare to foment discussions by their rivalry.

We hear almost daily of the efforts of political tinkers to heal the breaches between ambitious leaders by providing patronage or plunder for themselves or friends; and the managers who have become conspicuous of late seem to assume that if the place-hunters and brawlers are satisfied there will be Republican peace.

It is a fatal mistake to attempt to treat the discord in the Republican ranks as a disease so trivial in its character. The people have no sympathy with camp followers, who do not sympathize to profit by reconciliation. All the disappointed office-hunters in Pennsylvania, if their wildest demands were gratified, could not make the Republican party any more harmonious or hopeful than it is now; and it is even probable that, so far from bettering the condition of the party, it would be more disgusted and less adhesive after such a remedy had been applied than before.

While such men as Cameron, and Chandler, and Butler are charged with the work of healing the wounds of the Republican party, the sores will become more ghastly and dangerous with each remedial effort they make. When they come with such specifics as causeless war and territorial spoliation, avowedly as more political inventions, they forget that the American people are as honorable as they are patriotic, and as faithful in their devotion to peace as they are invincible in war.

Republicanism is trembling on the verge of dissolution, because there is an utter want of confidence and sympathy between the administration and the honest masses of the party. If this misfortune could be corrected, the mere politicians who hope to profit by the internal dissensions of the party would be glad to yield a support to the administration and to the usages of the organization, regardless of the fortune they might meet with in these scrambles for plunder; but with the administration estranged from the masses of the people who called it into existence, and apparently indifferent to the popular will, faction runs riot, and factionists are reaping the richest harvest at the cost of the administration.

The people have trusted leaders, whose counsels they accept and whose plumes they follow in the conflicts of politics. They are not only politicians but they are statesmen, and in every sense representative men. They do not rush to the White House to beg for petty favors, nor do they explore the departments in search of contributions or contracts. They do not herald their going and coming in the newspapers through hired correspondents; but when they do go to Washington, and when they do speak, the people watch their movements and hear their counsels with interest and respect. Such men are not the creatures of accident or purchase. Their distinction is based upon popular confidence and affection, and they do not need to be clothed with patronage to maintain themselves at home. These men are not the confidants and counsellors of the administration, and the people distrust the Government that practically rejects them. It is not from such men that the Republican party received its crushing load of political blunders during the last session. They did not disgust and humiliate the people by continuing the iniquitous income tax in order to gratify the lobby by relieving gross receipts of taxation. They did not invent St. Domingo jobs to mislead the President and involve him in disrepute. They do not advise that the industry of the country be paralyzed to give us the idle boast of reducing the public debt beyond the necessities of the public credit, and they do not bargain their votes for lucre or patronage.

The time has come when the Republican party must be restored to the confidence of the people, or it must accept a rapid decline and fall. In Pennsylvania its position is one of peculiar peril. Has it no leaders, clothed with its honors, to interfere and point the way to safety and success? Cameron could

not if he would, and he would not if he could, for Republican regeneration means the end of the corrupt enthrallment of the administration. Senator Scott could and should emerge from the official obscurity and doubtful atmosphere he has unwittingly permitted to envelope him, and become the bold champion of the elevation and honest advancement of Republicanism. Although inexperienced in subtle political management, he has the ability essential to the task. He is respected as a Senator who is above the petty conflicts which have belittled the President. He is blameless in character, and thrice armed as he would be by his just cause, he could not fall in the grand effort if he were to step to the front. He sees and knows the demoralization that is progressing around him, and eating like a horrible cancer at the vitals of the party, and the remedy is so plain and the path of duty so clearly marked that he could not err in the movement. Great opportunities occur but seldom in a lifetime, and the opportunity of Senator Scott is now! If he shall fail to grasp it, and continue to be subordinated to mean ability and consummate trickery, he will retire from the high duties with which he is charged leaving to history only this record—He served in the United States Senate with Simon Cameron!

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

The reports of the Secretaries of War and the Navy present interesting general reviews of the two branches of the military service. The army, considering the reduced force now at the command of the War Department, is shown to be highly efficient, and the system under which it is managed is one that perhaps is as nearly perfect as can be devised. The exhibit made by Secretary Belknap of the affairs of the various branches of the army is in a high degree satisfactory, and it is shown that judicious economy has been practised, and that the expenditures have been kept down to the lowest possible figure consistent with efficiency. The army during the past year has, so far as its active operations are concerned, been mainly employed against the Indians, and the Secretary urges, in view of our extended frontier, the necessity for a larger force than is at present available. He also presses the subject of our militia system and urges the importance of measures for increasing its efficiency so that it can be relied upon for efficient service in case of foreign invasion or other emergency. The Secretary of War presents a number of valuable facts and figures with regard to the management of the army during the past year, and makes a number of important suggestions that merit the attention of Congress.

The Secretary of the Navy gives a general review of the condition of the navy, leaving many of the matters of detail to be discussed in the reports of the Admiral and the heads of bureaus. A large portion of the document is taken up with an exhibit of the multitude of duties the navy is called upon to perform and its very extended field of operation. Not only has our own coastline of over 4000 miles in extent to be protected, but there are important interests in all quarters of the world that require the guardianship of an adequate naval force. The responsibilities of the navy have been largely increased by the troubles in China, which threaten foreigners of all nationalities in that Empire with serious danger to life and property, and by the war in Europe, which requires a display of naval strength that will secure the proper protection of American interests under every emergency that may arise. The Secretary gives a detailed list of the number of vessels in each of the squadrons, and contends that, considering the fact that the military power of the United States must be impressed upon foreigners through this arm of the service, our navy is far too small to adequately perform all that is required of it.

The Secretary states that since his last report there has been a decided improvement in the character and conduct of the men interested in the naval service, and the general discipline and efficiency of the crews of our men-of-war. A good effect has been produced by regulations made and orders issued with a view of promoting the comfort and welfare of the enlisted men, and by a system of rewards and promotions for good conduct. This policy, the Secretary thinks, needs only to be pursued faithfully and enlarged to make the navy attractive to the best sailors in the country; and he recommends several improvements that will have a tendency to promote this desirable end.

With regard to the navy yards, very little has been done during the past year for their improvement, and the longer the necessary steps to bring them to a proper state of efficiency are postponed the more difficult and expensive it will be to take them. In the meantime, the lack of necessary facilities at the navy yards entails an increased cost upon the Government for work that with suitable appliances for economical labor would be less expensive. With regard to League Island, the Secretary considers that the necessities of the navy no less than the obligations of the Government require that it should be adapted as early as possible to the uses for which it is intended.

The Secretary alludes in very general terms to the Annapolis Academy, which for some time past, notwithstanding the favorable reports of boards of visitors, has been the weak instead of the strong arm of the naval service. The importance of this school cannot be overestimated, but it is a fact that cannot be denied that it is not by any means up to the standard of West Point, either as regards scholarship or discipline. The Secretary makes a number of other important observations and suggestions with regard to the status of the navy that we hope will meet with the thoughtful attention of Congress, and the present session ought not to be allowed to pass away without some efficient measures being adopted for the promotion of the increased efficiency of the navy, or for the removal of the disabilities under which it labors.

THE CATHOLIC DEMONSTRATION.

The meeting of the Catholics of Philadelphia at the Cathedral yesterday was one of the most imposing popular demonstrations ever made in this city, whether we regard the mere display of numbers, or the vigor and skill manifested in the speeches delivered in opposition to the occupancy of the States of the Church. Protests against the spoliation of the Papal Dominions are now being made in many quarters of the world, but we doubt if any of them will be more powerful and pointed than those which were embodied in the proceedings in this city. It is a rare thing for the Catholic laymen to make public speeches in its temples on any subject which concerns even remotely the affairs of the Church; but yesterday the priests gave up the honors of the pulpit to the Nestor of Philadelphia journalism, Joseph R. Chandler, to the keen logician, William A. Stokes, Esq., to the silver-tongued orator, Daniel Dougherty, Esq., and several other talented members of the bar, Hon. James Campbell, ex-Postmaster-General, presiding, and opening the meeting with a short but appropriate address. Each speaker ably presented in turn important arguments in favor of the Papal view of the Italian controversy, but Mr. Dougherty's speech was especially effective, and we do not wonder that it wrought up the immense audience to uncontrollable enthusiasm. If the Pope could find many such advocates, the duration of Victor Emmanuel's reign over Rome might well be questioned, and it would not be difficult to turn the tide of public sentiment on the Roman question against the advocates of Italian unity. Whatever be the issue of the long-pending controversy, it is evident that the Papal power is rapidly being strengthened by an immense accession of moral force coming from the active sympathy of hundreds of millions of Catholics scattered throughout the world; and it remains to be seen whether these manifestations will not, after all, unseat the verdict temporarily won by Italian bayonets. The thunders of the Church are taking a modern as well as an ancient form. Victor Emmanuel is assailed by millions of foreign laymen as well as by excommunication, by external as well as internal pressure, and he must be bold and fortunate to withstand the new crusade for the recovery of the Holy City.

THE FIRST SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

Under authority of the Republican City Executive Committee, primary elections will be held in the several precincts comprising the First Senatorial district, on December 6, between the hours of 4 and 8 o'clock P. M., for the election of delegates to a convention which will convene on the following day, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Senator in the place of Hon. W. W. Watt, deceased. Perhaps at no period in the history of our State has the election of a single Senator been so really important to parties as in the coming election. If the Republicans elect, they will hold all the branches of the State Government. If, on the contrary, the Democracy should succeed, they will hold the Senate, and thus be in a position to dictate terms on all matters of legislation.

The coming session of our Legislature will be of peculiar importance, as the apportionment of the State for the ensuing ten years will take place, upon which hinge political results of the most important character. We have already expressed our conviction as to the great importance—indeed imperative necessity—on the part of the Republican Convention of presenting an unexceptionable candidate. If wire-pullers, disregarding the well-known wishes of the people, present as a candidate a man of mental and moral weakness, and one who is of no earthly account, either to the Republican party or to the community at large, he will be overwhelmingly defeated, and the people will have done a righteous thing. The times, the Republican party, and the maintenance of our free institutions alike demand that men who have some claim to public respect, whose lives are not a reproach, shall be called upon to fill places of grave responsibility and trust. In the First Senatorial district there are many such men. All that is required to nominate one of this class is that good, thoughtful, and patriotic Republicans shall discharge the solemn duty resting upon them. If they would strike down the parasites who are preying upon the life of the party, they must arouse themselves to action, and that immediately. Let them at once, in each precinct, meet together, and name some one in whom they can repose confidence, so that on the evening of December 6th they may present a united front against the corruptionists, who will doubtless be thoroughly organized. If this be done, and good citizens turn out to the election, there can be no doubt of the result, even allowing for the possibility that will be practised. This is an imperative duty resting upon each Republican in the First district who has any regard for himself, his party, or his country. Under no circumstances will he be blameless who, from indolence or indifference, neglects its performance. If Republicans of character will only thus determine and unite they will present a candidate who will be elected with ease, and who, when elected, will by his official conduct reflect credit upon our city and honor upon those who have been instrumental in his nomination and election. Such a candidate can alone defeat Colonel Robert P. Dechert.

We have received a petition or appeal, addressed to the President and Directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and signed by a large number of leading Philadelphia merchants, complaining of the business losses to which they have been subjected by the fact that the freight charges from New York to various points in the West have been lower during the present season than the corresponding charges from Philadelphia, and suggesting, as one of the remedies, that the company should buy out and conduct, on its

own account, all the express freight lines run over its road. One cause of the evil complained of is, no doubt, the general derangement of freight charges which has arisen from the railway war, and this cause may be temporarily removed by a mutual agreement of the railway managers at their approaching meeting. But it is doubtful whether a complete remedy can ever be found while the express freight lines remain under private control, and while a uniform abatement of freight charges on goods going to the West, the instant that rates are lowered in New York, is denied to Philadelphia.

THE MEETING held at the Merchants' Exchange on Saturday to devise means for raising subscriptions for the proposed European line of steamers was well attended, and a committee was appointed which will, we hope, be able, at a very early period, to raise the small amount of money needed to ensure the construction of a fleet of Philadelphia steamships. The people of this city lost or squandered in oil stock speculations enough money to buy half the steamships employed in the carrying trade between the United States and Europe, and they will commit nearly as disastrous an error if they rush into the other extreme of withholding from the steamship enterprise the pittance required to re-establish our foreign commerce.

NOTICES.

BUSINESS COATS, BUSINESS COATS, BUSINESS COATS, MEN'S WINTER BUSINESS COATS, ALL WOOL, FOR SIX DOLLARS. An excellent serviceable Coat—selling much below their value. Half-way between Fifth and Sixth Streets. BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET ST. See advertisement of Aimore's Mince Meat on Eighth Page.

THE PAPERS report that the Dome of the Capitol at Washington is to be nickel plated.

DIED.

GARRISON.—On the 31 instant, CRAIG D. GARRISON, aged 30 years. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 116 Morris street, on Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Warren Street Church Vault.

HARNED.—Suddenly, on the 31 instant, ADELISA HARNED, daughter of Mary and the late William Harned.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 1211 Monterey street, on Tuesday, 6th instant, at 2 P. M. precisely. Services at North Broad Street Presbyterian Church, Broad and Green streets, at 2 o'clock. Interment at Woodlands.

LIFE INSURANCE.

INSURE YOUR LIFE AT HOME IN THE AMERICAN LIFE INSURANCE CO. OF PHILADELPHIA.

ALEX. WHILLDIN, President. JOHN S. WILSON, Secretary. The AMERICAN issues policies on all desirable plans at low rates, and is unsurpassed in the advantages offered to insureds by any Company in the United States. (11 15 wms) 9 E. Corner Fourth and Walnut Sts. UPHOLSTERY GOODS, ETC.

1870. AUTUMN. 1870.

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FOR CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

On MONDAY, December 5, WE SHALL ARRANGE ON SPECIAL COUNTERS

IMMENSE PURCHASE TO CLOSE OUT NEW YORK IMPORTERS, A Large Line of

HANDSOME DRESS GOODS

TREMENDOUS BARGAINS.

A FEW QUOTATIONS: Striped Satines in Chintz Colors, at 20, cost over 60c. to import. One Case All-wool French Merinoes, at 55c.

One Case All-wool French Merinoes, at 65c. One Case Plain Solid Color Satin Cloths, 32 inches wide, at 37 1/2c.

Splendid Quality Heavy Satines, 65c., very handsome for Suits. Janus Cloths, in dark cloth colors, for Suits, 65c.

Silk Corded Poplins, in mixed dark colors, 65c. Best Quality French Prints, in Chintz Colors, 37 1/2c.

Two cases of very handsome soft finish All-wool Cords, 50 inches wide, for Suits at 75 cents. These goods are worth \$1.50.

HOMER, COLLADAY & CO., 1412 AND 1414 CHESTNUT STREET.

DRY GOODS. HOLIDAY GIFTS. Presents of intrinsic value may be found at EDWIN HALL'S, No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET, IN RICH BLACK SILKS, RICH COLORED SILKS, SPLENDID EVENING SILKS. The latest styles of DRESS GOODS at very low prices.

Silk Cloaking Velvets, SILK PLUSHES, BROCHE SHAWLS, BLANKET SHAWLS, VELVETEENS, ASTRACHAN CLOTHS, CARACULLA CLOTHS, BRAVERS, Etc. JOURNAL KID GLOVES, CLOTH GLOVES, LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, ROMAN BASHES AND SCARFS, FRENCH MULLINS AND TARTANES, for Evening Dresses. POINT AND VALENCIENNES LACE COLLARS AND HANDBERCHIEFS, LINEN AND LACE SETS, APPLIQUE AND VALENCIENNES. LAIES, EDGINGS, INSERTINGS, ETC. BOOP SEITHS AND CORSETS. The above goods have been selected with great care, and will be so. at the lowest rates. EDWIN HALL.

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237 SOUTH STREET.—VELVETEENS. 237 Black Velveteens, big bargains, 50c. to \$1.50. Scarlet Velveteens, splendid quality, cheap. Blue Velveteens, all shades, very cheap. Brown Velveteens, all shades, from Auction. Green Velveteens, and all other shades the ladies may desire, for making up or trimming. MARKLAND'S, No. 221 SOUTH Street.

237 —LADIES HATS.—I HAVE BOUGHT AT a recent auction sales, 30 cases Ladies Hats, which we will offer you a bargain. MARKLAND'S, No. 221 SOUTH ST. 11 1/2 N. 11.

237 —BARGAINS IN SASH RIBBONS, ALL COLORS, colors, just received from New York auction sales. No. 221 SOUTH Street.

237 —SILK VELVETS, ALL SHADES, CUT TO suit our customers, at low prices.