Evening Telegraph

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1864.

THE PRESIDENTIAL QUESTION.

VIEWS OF A DISTINGUISHED FRENCH PHILOSOPHER.

M. Laboulaye's Letter on the American Crisis.

The distinguished French professor and political philosopher, M. Edouard Laboulaye, who, by his lectures in Paris on our Constitution and forms of government has shown his thorough knowledge of the American system, and who, moreover, during this whole struggle has exhibited the warmest interest in our success, has written the following letter, containing his views at length on the bearings of the forthcoming Presidential election:—

There are critical moments in the life of nations, when the course that is taken decides their future; the greatness and liberty of the nation are at stake; an instant of weakness and all is lost; an instant of energy—a last moment—and all is saved.

It is in one of these crises that the United States is involved. The Presidential election may involve the triumph or ruin of the North. According to the name that shall be drawn from the popular urn, America may regain peace and become the model of free countries, or she may fall into that inclinable anarchy which has made the Spanish Republics the prey of wretched despots, the laughing-stock and plaything of Europe.

Two names are opposed to each other—that of Abraham Lincoln and that of General McClellan. But men are here of little importance. Lincoln, McClellan, are two banners which represent the opposing parties. And it is on the accession of one of these parties that depends the destruction or the salvation of the Union. Let us leave the men, therefore; their personality or mistakes do not weigh in the balance. The question in agitation is something very different from the success of personal ambition; it is for the Union, it is for America a question of life and death.

Mr. Abraham Lincoln represents a party of the most pervicious kind, which may be summed up in two sentences—the maintenance of the Union, the abolition of slavery. Everything else is only accessory, and may be easily modified according to circumstances. General McClellan protests his devotion to the Union and his desire to re-establish peace and concord, but these are general expressions which hide the true idea of the party. At the bottom, the policy of General McClellan is not less decided than that of his rival. To those who know how to read its motto, his banner bears the inscription, "The re-establishment of the Union as it was, slavery remaining an internal question"—that is to say, slavery consuming.

To cease a sanguinary struggle and to bring back peace, by patching up at any price the old edifice of the Union—these are the promises of the General; they are not brilliant; or a must count on the miseries of a prolonged war, on the suffrings of commerce, on the lassitude of minds, to procure such deplorable conditions to the American people. They would not have been proposed to them two years ago. But these same promises, however modest they may be, the General, become President, could not fulfil.

The force of events would be more powerful than the dream of a candidate. Without being a prophet one can affirm that General McClellan would not sway the torrent that he wishes to let loose. The success of the General is the maintenance of slavery, and the maintenance of slavery is the abdication of the North and the triumph of the South. Therein is the danger that threatens the American Union. It is the duty of every friend of America and liberty to point it out.

Why did the South secede? Was it for a question of tariffs, a difference of race or belief? No, all these fine pretexts have been invented to dazzle Europe, as I have who have invented them have been the first to laugh at our credulity.

For thirty years and more the South ruled the Union. The policy of the South was the policy of the United States; there were no Presidents, except those who had the support of the South. How did the South succeed in exercising this preponderating influence? The answer is easy. The South was aided by one of the parties that existed in the North. It adopted its men, on condition that these men would become the auxiliaries and accomplices of its passions and interests. Never was bargain more faithfully kept. This party, always ready to serve a sectional policy, was that which entitled itself Democratic, in opposition to the Republican party—was that which to-day puts forward General McClellan. What it wishes, it is not difficult to divine; its past answers for its future.

Why did the South seek to rule the Union? For a single reason, to maintain slavery. It needed political domination in order to insure its internal despotism. It needed to reign at Washington, in order to hinder a ray of light from penetrating the cabin of the negro. Every year the Union grew, every year some new free State came to add a spotless star to the Federal flag; the South, with its slaves, could only follow with a halting step the triumphant progress of liberty. Yet, notwithstanding, it was necessary for it at any price to maintain the political equality of slavery. A free State more, and the balance turned—the accession of liberty was the downfall of the South.

Such was the policy which the South followed with a tenacity worthy of a better cause. In Europe it is the fashion, in good society, to admire the gentlemen of the South, to have indifferent esteem for the people of the North. Europe is full of unknown marquises that disdain hands enriched and hardened by toil. There is something noble in the idleness of a gentleman. And what finer gentlemen are there than the Southern planters? Brave, rash, intractable on the point of honor, rich, hospitable, lavish—what more is needed to fascinate society? The reverse of the medal it does not wish to see. It is right, for there is nothing in the world more laidlily and deplorable; the exploitation of labor by idleness, of weakness by strength, of destitution by riches. The Gospel is rent asunder, humanity is trodden under foot; but what matters humanity and the Gospel? In the face of men so daring, and of women so well bred, how think that all this elegance has been purchased by the sweat and blood of a wretched negro unjustly oppressed?

On the day when the people of the North and West took in earnest their duties as men, citizens, and Christians—on the day when the cup of injury overflowed—on the day when the North was no longer willing to be the jailer and armed servant of the South—on that day the South, with its chivalric audacity, proudly raised the standard of war; it played with the Union and the Constitution as a planter plays with his slaves and his dogs. Everything is permitted to gentlemen; there are neither duties nor country for the chivalry. What can be demanded of a man who kills his fellow-citizens heedlessly, or dies bravely on the battle-field? There is no crime so great that immerity does not win it pardon.

To this culpable attack, the North replied by sending its children to defend the menaced country. It is said the fashion in Europe to pretend that the armies of the North are recruited from mercenaries. There are to say a number of foreigners therein. I do not deny; but, that the North, has not given the best and purest of its blood is again one of those ingenious inventions which which men play on our simplicity. At Boston, at New York, at Philadelphia, there is not a workshop or a store that has not a void; there is not a family that is not in mourning. In France, in 1793 there was shown no more patriotism, no more courage, no more devotion.

The war was entered upon with the sole cry, Maintain the Union; save the country. But in proportion as the North was defeated, and as it felt all the force and resistance that there was in the South, its eyes were opened. The North had not provoked the war; the North had not violated the Constitution; the North had threatened the South neither in its liberty, nor in its privileges, nor its interests; it had never attributed to itself the right to touch slavery, it had recoiled before the magnitude of the question; but the struggle once more commenced, it asked itself what causes had brought about the fratricidal war which cost it so much blood, so many tears, so many sacrifices. A word answered everything, it was slavery; it was that sum of all villanies, as the pious Wesley justly called it, that has led on the South to commit the greatest of crimes. It was for the interest of its selfishness and ambition that the South had pitilessly destroyed the work of Washington and laid violent hands on the country.

The evil once recognized, it sought the remedy. Mr. Lincoln was the interpreter of the national wish when, to the maintenance of the Union, as the end of the war, he added the abolition of slavery. The two things hold together—so long as there is a slave on the soil of free America, the Union will be only a word. The nation will always be on the eve of a new explosion.

What signifies this word Union? Is it simply the juxtaposition on the same territory of men divided in sentiments, ideas, and interests? Is it, on the contrary, a community of men with the same faith and the same will? To put the question is to resolve it. Why does the inhabitant of Maine or Connecticut feel himself the fellow-countryman and friend of the farmer on the shores of Lake Superior or the Pacific? Because both have the same faith and the same love, both know nothing but liberty. But will the laborious, economical Yankee, jealous of common equality, ever live harmoniously with the planter who lives by domination, who despises labor, and who knows no right but his strength and passion? It is impossible. Between the democracy of labor and the aristocracy of idleness, between a free community and a servile community, there is an abyss that nothing can fill up. The first, the only condition that the Union may be re-established in a lasting manner, is that slavery shall disappear, and that liberty shall give to all the same interests, the same duties, the same faith, and the same country.

Such is the policy supported by Mr. Lincoln; it is the only one that is reasonable, because it is the only one that is just. It is not the North that commenced the struggle. For more than thirty years, despite continual threats and disdainfulness, it bowed before the privileges of the South. Through respect for the Constitution, it endured everything. But now that these privileges have brought forth civil war, the North would be insane if it did not profit by its very misfortune to uproot and annihilate slavery, and to destroy aristocracy at the same blow by the establishment of liberty. Let us one mistake the meaning of my words—it is not the men of the South that I mean, it is the fatal institution that has blinded and destroyed them.

I do not approve of all the measures that have been taken in the North; I blame confiscation, which no longer belongs to our time; I do not like to hear of transforming into latifundia the States that ask to return to the Union; I have no taste for violence nor for inequality. Let men and property be treated with consideration, let interests be considered, let the prodigal child that returns to the paternal house be received with open arms, let all the misled be offered a sincere amnesty—nothing can be better; religion, humanity, interest, properly understood, demand it; but let there be no grace for slavery. If you do no kill it, it will kill you.

This policy, it will be said, is that which the North has sought to follow; it has not succeeded. The country is exhausted by four years of slaughter and calamities; it is farther advanced than at the beginning of events.

I admit that this policy has not succeeded on the first day; but where, except on the stage, do you see injustice punished in an hour, and virtue recompensed as soon as it has attended? It is very different in real life. To extirpate a social injustice, to extol privilege and violence from a country, long efforts, generous sacrifices are needed. It is the mental fault which God inflicts on those who, through weakness, have long covenanted with evil; he sometimes allows children to suffer for the crimes which their ancestors did not strike in their infancy.

If the North has not yet finished the war, is it true that it has not advanced it? Have not Maryland, Western Virginia, Tennessee, Kentucky, Missouri, returned to the Union? Is it not master of Louisiana, of Arkansas, and of the course of the Mississippi? In the forcible entry of the harbor of Mobile nothing, in the capture of Atlanta nothing, in the arms of Grant clinging to the flanks of Lee's army and holding his irresistible in Richmond nothing? Despite the courage of its soldiers, the energy and talent of its generals, the South is panting for breath. It has no longer an army in reserve, a victory will not save it, a new campaign may end it.

All its hopes are destroyed. Treasured on the walls of Europe, on the sensibilities of manufacturers, on the jealousies of England. To fetch the work which it had begun—to rend the country asunder—it needed the assistance of foreign powers; foreign powers have failed it, King Cotton was to bring to the feet of the South mercenaries and interested Europe; King Cotton is to-day cursed in behalf in the East Indies and Egypt. The opinion of the character, the week, the worrisome, has prevailed over the political combinations of European cabinets.

England would perhaps applaud the rending asunder of America, which would deliver her from the only rivalry that she dreads; would restore to her the dominion of the seas, and would give her the South as a colony, and, as it were, *tête-de-pont*; but England is the country of Wilberforce; she has not dared make war for the maintenance of slavery; and what England has not dared do, no one will do. From the first moment, I apprised the South that it would never surround the moral reprobation of Europe and that not a prince would dare brave public opinion. I will go further to-day, and will say that every day brings more clearly to light the interest that all the European Powers, a single one excepted, have in the main course of the Union. The traditions of 1783 are reawakening, and, save a few friend and commercial politicians, no one in France doubts that it is to the interest of the country to maintain the policy of Louis XVI and Napoleon. The Union is the first need of America; but it is also one of the greatest interests of France. This is the price of the liberty of the seas, and without the liberty of the seas the independence of France and that of Europe are equally menaced.

Abandoned by Europe, hemmed in and conquered gradually by the North, the South is condemned to exhaustion; it must yield, and this moment cannot be far off. Let the North persist in the policy adopted by Mr. Lincoln; let it, plant on all else, maintain at any price the two conditions—the re-establishment of the Union, the abolition of slavery, and the South will be forced to bow to necessity.

Whatever may be the courage of an army or a people, there comes a moment when hopeless resistance is nothing less than sanguinary madness. The Southern generals and soldiers have fought with an obstinacy and bravery to which their adversaries are the first to render justice. But they have been deceived; their cause is bad and cannot succeed. Lee and Beauregard have done enough for the honor of the day; it will soon be time for them to think of the claims of humanity and the country.

But there is for the South a last chance of safety, it is that offered by General McClellan and his party; it is a compromise at the expense of the wretched negro.

This compromise is disguised under a fine phrase; for its advocates dare not acknowledge that they draw back. It is called guaranteeing the Constitutional rights of each State in the future. An admirable euphemism for those who are satisfied with words! In plain language, this means that the North shall renounce meddling with servitude, and that slavery shall be maintained in the South as long as it may please the South to maintain it. It is to the privileged that General McClellan intrusts the care of abolishing the privilege; we may be sure that the South will not abuse the permission. The South has made war to maintain the supremacy of the slave policy; the slave is delivered up to it in order to make peace. The North submits. Through love of peace, it accepts the complicity in this infamy that it has rejected for four years past. This is, in all its crudity, what the Democratic party calls a compromise.

Perhaps there are a number of men in the North who, weary of war, and caring very little for the miseries of slavery, would willingly resign themselves to this arrangement. But I do not fear to assert that they would be grossly deceived; this arrangement is impracticable. Nothing is easier, and often more vast, than to compromise concerning interests; but it is impossible to compromise between right and injustice, between servitude and liberty. To sacrifice four millions of human beings to a political interest, even to the security of the moment, is a crime, and like all crimes, a mistake and a danger.

Suppose General McClellan to be chosen President, what will he do? He will propose an armistice to the South; commissioners will be appointed—a convention, perhaps—to regulate the desired compromise. But the conditions that will be proposed by the North are known in advance. Slavery will be abandoned to the South as concerning it alone; all that will be asked of the Rebels will be that they will please to return to the Union.

What will this compromise be to the North? The loss of four years of war, of millions of dollars, the useless sacrifice of blood shed on scores of battle fields. The South will have madly rent asunder the Constitution, ruined thousands of fortunes, desolated thousands of families, after which it will return to the Union, more incorrigible, prouder, and more insolent than ever. For the blacks there will be no more hope; for the poor whites eternal dependence, perpetual degradation; for the rich planters the intoxication of power and success.

And is it imagined that on these conditions the Union will be re-established; that between a democracy humiliated, after so many and such generous sacrifices, and a triumphant aristocracy, a friendship will spring up that will soon heal all the wounds of the war? No, this is a vain dream; no one will believe in it that is not blinded by a vain ambition. The day on which the North shall subscribe to these conditions, it will sign its social and political abdication. At the bottom of this new compact may be written, *Finis Americæ*. The America of Washington will have disappeared from the world, and forever!

Peace concluded, what will be the attitude of the North towards the South? That of powerlessness and resignation; for, in fine, it must not be satisfied with words; if it yields to the South, it is because it cannot reduce it; it is because, despite fine speeches, at the bottom it acknowledges itself vanquished.

If any illusion in this respect prevails in the North, the first European journal will suffice to dissipate it. For thirty years past, Europe has treated American democracy disdainfully, because this democracy has compounded with slavery. To repel this impious and interested disdain, the North has excused itself on the plea that, through love of peace, through respect for the Constitution, it resigned itself to a situation which it had not made. The excuse was legitimate; it was accepted by men of good faith. But on the day when slavery shall be triumphantly re-established, with the consent of the North, when the chains of the negro shall be riveted by the same hands that are breaking them at this moment, the North will not escape this terrible accusation of complicity. And then, what joy will there be among the enemies of American liberty! What grief and shame for all their friends! The great Republic will be dishonored.

What matters, it will be said, the opinions of Europe? America owned will care little for the old Continent. Perhaps it will soon have accounts to settle with those who have laughed at the divisions.

Be it so, leave aside public opinion, although, like justice, it is easier to brave it in words than to escape its stroke. But there is a tribunal within upon can flee—it is conscience. On the day when peace is signed, what will the North think of itself, and how will it judge itself?

I say nothing of the confessions that will come from the South, and that will prove that if the North had made a last effort all resistance would have been conquered, and the Union re-established on the foundation of liberty and equality; but after the first festivities and the first rejoicings of peace, what will be its reflections? And then what sadness and humiliation will ensue! How it will feel the truth of that great saying of Franklin, "Those who sacrifice liberty to obtain a moment's security deserve to obtain neither liberty nor security." Yes, it will say, the war was hard, the sufferings were extreme, the treasury notes were consuming private fortunes like the public treasury, but in the midst of these calamities we were fighting for a holy cause, we were giving our blood for liberty. Religion, the country, put their hope in us. The evils were doubtless great; but all these evils would have been cured by victory; with it the Republic would have regained its greatness and prosperity. But what this same peace will never cure is the leprosy of slavery—what it will never efface is that black spot which sullies our continent. For four years we held the rock of Sisyphus suspended; for want of a last effort, it has fallen back and crushed us. Henceforth we must live in perpetual contradiction to the Gospel by compounding with injustice, and all this to leave to our children what we have received from our fathers, an incurable evil that will destroy the Republic and liberty.

Anxieties, regrets, remorse—this is all that will be given by this compromise which the Democrats glorify in advance, and which they present as a claim to confidence to the misled people whose suffrage they demand. But, however shameful this compromise might be to the North, would the South accept it? I dare affirm that it would not. If General McClellan prevails, this will be his first disenchantment, and the first punishment of his party. An aristocracy few in number, and firmly rallied, feels its strength and knows how to choose the favorable moment. What will the election of General McClellan signify, if not that the Democracy is wearied, that its efforts have failed, that it wishes for peace at any price. Everything is extreme in Democracy, weakness as well as strength, self-abandonment as well as heroism. A Democracy that decrees war no longer will accept any conditions, reserving the right of execrating on the morrow those who have misled it. It is certain that the South will profit by to-day's advantage, and that it will seize again in an instant the supremacy which four years of war have caused it to lose. Either it will not return to the Union, or, if it returns, it will be only in appearance, constituting for itself a separate position, proposing the exclusion of New England, or that strange system of two republics, independent internally, and represented without by the same President; in a word, the sovereignty that will be recognized by treating with it, the South will maintain, and will cause to triumph. The true President of the Union reconstructed by the Democrats will not be General McClellan, but Jefferson Davis.

Will the American Democracy suffer itself to be again seduced by a party that for thirty years has always misled it? Is it so much in need of and thirsting for peace that it is ready to sacrifice to it the interest, the honor, the future of the country? Among the people, which for four years has done such great deeds, will the Democrats succeed in gaining a majority that will break with a glorious past and accept the shame of a compromise? Will it disavow the noble soldiers who, amid their sufferings, only ask to continue the war. And is it about to disdain Grant, Meade, Sherman, and Farragut, to offer to the admiration of America the patriotism of men enslaved in advance to the supremacy of the South, or to separation? If America has come to this, how much has it degenerated! In its history it would find different examples and different memories. From 1776 to 1781, what miseries did not the revolutionists suffer—soldiers without bread and without shoes, worthless paper currency, towns burned, fields laid waste, yet notwithstanding, except a handful of Tories whom shame followed even into the grave, who ever proposed to treat with the enemy? The cowards of 1781 are neither less brave nor less patriotic than the armies of the Revolution. Success is almost certain, victory assured, and the North is finally on the verge of a glorious peace. And is it at this moment that the American people will listen to men who propose to abdicate?

No, I will never believe that a generous nation, which has already more than once astonished Europe by its energy and perseverance will suddenly yield to discouragement, when with a last effort it will crush the Rebellion. The hope of the enemies of the great Republic will be disappointed. Rejuvenated by victory, strengthened by trial, America will spare slavery from the world, and will give an example still greater than that of the War of Independence. Twice it will have restored the triumph of liberty—political liberty in 1776, civil liberty in 1864. Neither Greece nor Rome have left memories so great.

Citizens of the United States, be not astonished at the warmth of my words. The world is partly responsible, and the cause of America is that of liberty. So long as there is on the other side of the Atlantic a community of thirty million men, living happily and peacably under the Government it has chosen, with the laws that it make itself, liberty will radiate on Europe as from a shining beacon; America, rid of slavery, will be the country of every ardent soul, every generous heart. But if liberty is eclipsed in the New World, darkness will ensue in Europe; and we shall see the work of Washington, Franklin, and Hamilton spit upon and trodden under foot by a school that believes only in strength and success.

This is why we await with impatience the Presidential election, praying that it that the name that shall be drawn from the urn may be that of the honest and upright Abraham Lincoln; for this name will be a presage of victory, the triumph of justice and right. To vote for McClellan is to vote for the humiliation of the North, the perpetual maintenance of slavery, and the disruption of the great Republic. To vote for Lincoln is to vote for Union and for liberty.

EDOUARD LABOULAYE.

BANK NOTICES.

COMMONWEALTH BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, October 17, 1864.
The annual election for Directors will be held at the Banking house on MONDAY, the 21st day of November next, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.
The annual meeting of the Stockholders will be held at the Banking-house on TUESDAY, November 1, 1864, at 10 o'clock, A. M.
H. C. YOUNG, Cashier.
10-21-mw7-10t

NOTICE.
BANK OF NORTHERN LIBERTIES.
PHILADELPHIA, October 20, 1864.
Notice is hereby given, agreeably to section 2 of the act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An act enabling Banks of the Commonwealth to become Associations for the purpose of Banking under the laws of the United States," approved the 22d day of August, A. D. 1864, that the Stockholders of the Bank of Northern Liberties have this day voted to become such an association, and that the Directors have procured the authority of the owners of more than two-thirds of the Capital Stock to make the certificate required therefor by the laws of the United States.
10-21-30t
W. GUMMERE, Cashier.

NOTICE.
CORN EXCHANGE BANK,
PHILADELPHIA, October 20, 1864.
Notice is hereby given, agreeably to Section 2 of the act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An act enabling Banks of the Commonwealth to become Associations for the purpose of Banking under the laws of the United States," approved the 22d day of August, A. D. 1864, that the Stockholders of the Corn Exchange Bank of Philadelphia have this day voted to become such an association, and that the Directors have procured the authority of the owners of more than two-thirds of the Capital Stock to make the certificate required therefor by the laws of the United States.
10-21-30t
J. W. TORREY, Cashier.

NOTICE.
THE CITY BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, October 20, 1864.
Notice is hereby given, agreeably to section 2 of the act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An act enabling Banks of the Commonwealth to become Associations for the purpose of Banking under the laws of the United States," approved the 22d day of August, A. D. 1864, that the Stockholders of the City Bank have this day voted to become such an association, and that its Directors have procured the authority of the owners of more than two-thirds of the Capital Stock to make the certificate required therefor by the laws of the United States.
10-21-30t
G. ALBERT LEWIS, Cashier.

NOTICE.
KENSINGTON BANK, IN THE COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
PHILADELPHIA, October 20, 1864.
Notice is hereby given, agreeably to section 2 of the act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An act enabling Banks of the Commonwealth to become Associations for the purpose of Banking, under the laws of the United States," approved the 22d day of August, A. D. 1864, that the stockholders of the Kensington Bank in the county of Philadelphia, have this day voted to become such an Association; and that the Directors have procured the authority of the owners of more than two-thirds of the Capital Stock to make the certificate required therefor by the laws of the United States.
10-21
C. T. YERKES, Cashier.

NOTICE.
FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, October 20, 1864.
Notice is hereby given, agreeably to section 2 of the act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An act enabling Banks of the Commonwealth to become Associations for the purpose of Banking under the laws of the United States," approved the 22d day of August, A. D. 1864, that the Stockholders of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Philadelphia have this day voted to become such an Association; and that the Directors have procured the authority of the owners of more than two-thirds of the Capital Stock to make the certificate required therefor by the laws of the United States.
10-21-30t
W. RUSHTON, JR., Cashier.

NOTICE.
COMMERCIAL BANK OF PENNSYLVANIA.
PHILADELPHIA, October 20, 1864.
Notice is hereby given, agreeably to section 2 of the act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act enabling Banks of the Commonwealth to become Associations for the purpose of Banking under the laws of the United States," approved the 22d day of August, A. D. 1864, that the Stockholders of the Commercial Bank of Pennsylvania have this day voted to become such an Association; and that the Directors have procured the authority of the owners of more than two-thirds of the Capital Stock to make the certificate required therefor by the laws of the United States.
For further particulars Stockholders can apply to
10-21-30t
S. C. PALMER, Cashier.

NOTICE.
BANK OF COMMERCE.
PHILADELPHIA, October 20, 1864.
Notice is hereby given, agreeably to section 2 of the act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An act enabling Banks of the Commonwealth to become Associations for the purpose of Banking under the laws of the United States," approved the 22d day of August, A. D. 1864, that the Stockholders of the Bank of Commerce have this day voted to become such an Association; and that its Directors have procured the authority of the owners of more than two-thirds of the Capital Stock to make the certificate required therefor by the laws of the United States.
10-21-30t
JOHN A. LEWIS, Cashier.

NOTICE.—AT A GENERAL MEETING of the Stockholders of "The Bank of Penn Township," in the county of Philadelphia, held at the banking house, in the city of Philadelphia, on THURSDAY, October 20, 1864, the following preamble and resolution were passed unanimously:—
Whereas, The Directors of the Bank of Penn Township, in the county of Philadelphia, have procured the written authority of the owners of two-thirds of the capital stock of the said Bank to make the certificate required by the laws of the United States to change and convert the said Bank into a National Association for carrying on the business of banking; therefore,
Resolved, That the Bank of Penn Township, in the county of Philadelphia, shall become, and the same is hereby changed and converted into an association for carrying on the business of banking under the laws of the United States, entitled "An act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864. And that name of the said national association shall be THE PENN NATIONAL BANK. And the Directors of the said Bank are hereby authorized to do and perform every act, matter, and thing necessary to be done to carry into full and complete effect the intention of this resolution. And the Cashier shall publish notice thereof for thirty days, in the "North American and United States Gazette," a newspaper of the city of Philadelphia, and send like printed notice, by mail or otherwise, to each stockholder, agreeably to the provisions of an act of the Legislature of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An act enabling the Banks of the Commonwealth to become Associations for the purpose of Banking, under the laws of the United States, approved August 22, 1864.
JAMES RUSSELL, Cashier.
10-21-30t

FOURTH EDITION

FROM THE SOUTH.

THE NAVAL BATTLE IN THE JAMES.

Important State Rights Manifesto.

THE SLAVES TO BE ARMED.

"DEATH BEFORE SUBMISSION."

Hood's "Wild Goose Chase."

Special to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, October 26.—Richmond papers of Monday last have been received here. They announce the arrival in Richmond of fourteen hundred privates and thirty-four officers, captured from Sheridan's army.

The Gunboat Fight.

In the firing on Saturday last at the Rebel fleet on the James river by batteries on Butler's left, considerable damage was done to the enemy. One shot exploded on the deck of the gunboat *Drewry*, wounding two men. The iron-clad ram *Fredericksburg* was considerably injured, one of our shells exploding over her grating and wounding seventy-six men.

The *Richmond* had her smokestack entirely shot away by a well-directed fire. The result of the action was the shedaddle of the whole fleet up the river.

Arming the Slaves.

The Governors of the Southern States have issued a joint manifesto to the Southern people, recommending the arming of the negroes and the adoption of every method which will increase the effectiveness of the Rebel army.

They assert that peace with the North is only possible when the Confederacy shall be recognized, and declare that extermination is preferable to submission.

General Hood's Hopes.

Southern editors still believe that Hood will take his army into East Tennessee.

Sheridan's Prisoners.

A large number of Sheridan's prisoners have been sent to Elmira.

Internal Revenue.

The report of the head of the Internal Revenue Bureau will show that the income of the Government from internal taxes is about sixteen millions a month, or nearly two hundred millions a year.

LATEST FROM WASHINGTON.

GEN. DUFIE AND STAFF CAPTURED.

Whereabouts of the Pirate "Florida."

INTERNAL REVENUE TAX.

Canada and the St. Albans Raiders.

Special to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, October 26.—Passengers arriving this morning by the western train report that last evening a body of Rebel guerillas made a descent upon some of our troops, stationed six miles beyond Martinsburg, and captured General Dufie and his entire staff. The full particulars had not reached Martinsburg when the train left there.

Promotion of General Ricketts.

General Ricketts has been promoted to Brevet Major-General of Volunteers for gallant conduct during the war, particularly in the battles of the present campaign under General Grant, of the Monocacy under General Wallace, and the Opequan, Fisher's Hill, and Cedar Creek battles in the Shenandoah campaign of General Sheridan.

From City Point.

The mail steamer from City Point reports affairs unchanged at the front.

Personal.

General Wool was at the War Department this morning.

Our Relations with Canada.

The Canadian Government will answer all fair demands made upon it by ours in reference to the Vermont raiders.

Destitution at Sea.

WASHINGTON, October 26.—The Navy Department has received a communication from the commander of the United States sloop-of-war *St. Louis*, at Santa Cruz de Tenerife, Canaries, dated September 10. He says on the 20th of August an American ship approached the anchorage of Fayal, making a signal of distress. I at once sent an officer and boat's crew to her relief. She proved to be the American ship *Expounder*, of Boston, one hundred and forty-four days from Akiab, bound to Falmouth, England, with a cargo of rice. For seventy days the crew had been constantly at the pumps, and for three weeks had been on an allowance of fresh water, and dependent upon having showers for a supply.

On anchorage thought to be perfectly healthy, the ship was subjected to an absurd quarantine of three days, in which, of course, the officers and men of the *St. Louis* were included.

The Pirate "Florida."

The *Florida* arrived at Santa Cruz, Teneriffe, on the 3d of August, and obtained a supply of coal and provisions, and left after staying twenty-four hours. She discharged here one officer, who was an invalid, and one of her men, a New Yorker, who said he was the only American in the crew.

A Dinner to General Grant.

Admiral Porter is to give a grand dinner to General Grant and other officers to-day, on board his flagship, in Hampton Roads.

Question of an Exchange of Prisoners.

It does not appear that any official information touching the reported proposal made by General Hardee, commanding at Charleston, looking towards a general exchange of all the prisoners in his hands, has yet been received by the authorities here.

Hardee is understood to have in his department between twelve and fifteen thousand men, brought to Charleston after the breaking up of the great prison-pen at Andersonville, Ga., but lately transferred to Columbia, S. C. The relief of this number, embracing about one-third of the aggregate of Union captives in Rebel hands, would carry joy to thousands of Northern homes; and it is hoped it can be effected without sacrificing the position held by the United States Government in regard to the cartel, the provisions of which have been most perfidiously violated by the Rebels.

It is proper to state that the status of negro prisoners is not the only point on which the Government takes issue with the Confederates. They owe us, to-day, not less than thirty-five thousand prisoners, that number of their paroled men having been by them declared exchanged long ago without any equivalent rendered us in return. The Rebel Commissioner of Exchange, Mr. Ould, has himself acknowledged that they owe us something like twenty thousand.

They owe us more, by at least fifteen thousand, as I have already stated; but why don't they deliver up the twenty thousand which Ould admits to be now due us? These are serious points, and it will not do to yield them; but if the exchange spoken of by General Hardee can be effected outside of these considerations, it will assuredly be a consummation most devoutly to be wished.

Scranton Coal Sale in New York To-Day.
Special to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, October 26.—The following are the prices realized at the sale of Scranton coal to-day, compared with the prices in September:—

	September.	October 26.
Lump	$8 00	$7 80
Steamboat	8 30	8 80
Broken	8 50	8 70
Egg	8 50	9 00
Stove	8 75	9 75
Chestnut	7 00	8 50

The Vermont Bank Robbery.

MONTREAL, October 25.—Several depositions have been taken at St. Johns, relative to the recent Vermont bank robbery. Others will be taken to-day. The prisoners have all easily been identified, and if committed for trial will probably be transferred to Montreal.

The Canadian Conference.

QUEBEC, October 26.—The Conference is proceeding satisfactorily. The financial questions have been settled. The Conference will adjourn this week. All of its arrangements will be embodied in a bill to be submitted to the different local Legislatures.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, October 26.—Stocks are better. Chicago and Rock Island, 109½; Cumberland preferred, 69¾; Illinois Central scrip, 120½; Reads, 113; Michigan Southern, 90½; New York Central, 199; Reading, 146; Hudson River, 121½; Canton, 39¾; Missouri 6s, 69½; Erie, 77¼; New York Guaranteed, 95; Pacific Mail, 125; Government, 109; Gold, 239¾; even the Heavy Gold Room.

BALTIMORE, October 26.—Flour dull; Western extra has declined 12½c. Wheat declined 5c; white $1 75. Whisky dull at $1 78. Provisions advancing. Bacon Sides 23½c. Coffee firm at 38@40c for Rio.

Not of the Navy.

Captain Gordon, reported killed in the late expedition near Newbern, and said to have belonged to the naval service, was the commander of the army gunboat *Reno*, of General Butler's Naval Brigade. It has been the custom to confound the vessels and their commanders belonging to Butler's Brigade with the regular navy.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Judges Grier and Cadwalader.—William H. Hodgson vs. William Midward, United States Marshal. This case, which was an action to recover damages for the direct depredations and detention of the West Chester *Jeffersonian* was concluded yesterday afternoon. William B. Reed, Esq., making the closing argument for the plaintiff.

Judge Grier charged the jury briefly, that a distribution which must and has been shown to be just, the District Attorney had no power to issue a writ, ordering or requiring the seizure, and the Marshal had no power to act in compliance with the request of that officer; but would be liable to a suit for damages, if he did, unless a mandate ordered him the power to issue writs subsidiary to the courts above.

As to the assumption that the proceedings had been directed by the President of the United States, he told the Judge said that he had not been any evidence so admitted to show it, nor would it have made any difference if there had been. It was the opinion of the Court that the property was unquestionably seized, and that if any damages should be given, to show public officers the necessity of exercising caution, and of punishing themselves for their legitimate duties. A distinction was made between exemplary and vindictive damages.

As there was not anything in the case to show that the Marshal had acted from improper feelings, the Judge said that vindictive damages should be given, but the damages ought to be substantiate, with heavy costs, a wholly illegal and unjustifiable one. As the officers of the law ought to be supported in the just exercise of authority, so they should be held liberty. Have for such as of oppression when no authority is shown, the jury retired to seal the verdict and bring it into court this morning.

At noon to day the jury came into court, after having been together since the adjournment yesterday, and stated that they found it impossible to agree. They had no difficulty, the foreman said, was as to the amount of damages. In case that some of the jury were disposed to make compensation, but that others of them would make no compensation at all, and under the circumstances, was to be done. They asked to be discharged.

The Court thought that it was the duty of the jury to agree. It was a mere question of calculation as to the amount of damages, as to which there should be no insurmountable difficulty.

The Court refused to discharge them, and they again retired.

DISTRICT COURT—Judge Stroud.—Wilson vs. Whitaker. Before reported. Verdict for plaintiff, $50 25.

Joseph Conrad vs. Pennsylvania Railroad Company. This was an action to recover damages for injury to two horses, occasioned by the alleged negligence of the defendants' agents. The horses were being transported to the city in a car of the company's.

Some hay in the car caught fire from sparks from the locomotive, and, before the fire could be extinguished, the horses were burned so badly as to reduce their value at least one-half. The mane and tail of each were burned off, and they were otherwise injured.

The defense was, that the hay was placed in the car by plaintiff's direction, and that the company were not responsible for the accident. On trial.

Withers & Paterson vs. Joseph B. Hughes. An action on a promissory note. Verdict for plaintiff, $159 77.

DEAFNESS, BLINDNESS, AND CATARRH.—J. ISAACS, M. D., Professor of the Eye and Ear, treats all diseases appertaining to the above members with the utmost success. Testimonials from the most reliable sources in the city can be seen at his office, No. 613 PINE Street. The Medical Faculty are invited to accompany their patients, as he has no secrets in his practice. 10-5tf

WHITE VIRGIN WAX OF ANTILLES.—This exquisite Cosmetic has no equal for beautifying, whitening, and preserving the complexion. It is prepared from pure white wax, free from coarse fats, very quality for preserving the skin, making it soft, fair, smooth, and transparent. It is most soothing after shaving, cures chapped hands and lips, removes pimples, tubercles, tan, freckles, sunburn, and imparts a clearness and delicacy to the face, neck, and arms. Price 50, 50, and 75 cents. HUNT & CO., No. 703 S. SEVENTH Street, and No. 41 S. EIGHTH Street. 10-5 2m

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