

Evening Telegraph

FRIDAY, MAY 11, 1866.

There's Something Rotten in the State of Denmark.

The conduct of the Board of Trustees of the Gas Works, and more especially of the Chief Engineer of that establishment, Mr. MANUEL, in regard to the proposed investigation of the books of the concern, bodes something wrong, that needs must be concealed. When the accounts of an office are all correct, when the balance between the debit and credit sheets is exact, and honest management is revealed on every page, men are not wont to shrink and combat against an examination; it is not customary for them to battle and refuse to open their books. It is only when some fraud, some treachery, some breach of trust most flagrant and evident has been committed, that they fear to have the record of their stewardship audited, and their accounts brought to light. It is only a delinquent that fears to have his superior look into the official record of finances under his control, and we should judge from the conduct of the gentlemen interested in the control of the gas trust that they deserved to appear before the community in the character of terrified defaulters, who dread to have their doings investigated lest some hidden villainy should be revealed. We do not say that they have been guilty, but we do assert that the attitude they are assuming conveys the impression that they have indeed been false to their trust. That the people think them so is due entirely to themselves.

They are quibbling and refusing to allow investigation upon the most trivial and shallow pretences, one of which is that the Councils of our city have no authority which authorizes them to investigate the books of the Gas Office. Let us look at this claim for one moment. The members of the Board are elected by Councils, they are the creatures of the Councils' choice, they are the servants of the power which called them into existence. As the President of the United States appoints the Collector of the port of Philadelphia, so also do the members of Councils choose the members of the Board of Trustees of the Gas Works. Can the President not investigate the doings of the Collector? And cannot Councils, by the same logical deduction, investigate the proceedings of any of their appointees or their appointees' subordinates? The superior giving an office has always the right to look into its accounts, and we fail to see why the same rule should not apply to the Gas Trustees. In fact, the denial of the privilege universally accorded to a superior is a mere pretense, a false excuse for preventing the examination of what we now begin to fear will not bear examining. The opposition of the members excites suspicion, and suspicion gives new cause for rigid investigation.

When it is remembered that for over twenty years the books of the trust have remained sealed to the public, and the officers of the city denied admission to the secrets of the Board—when it is called to mind that these accounts involve millions of dollars, and the opportunity for deception and defalcation has been great, can it be wondered that the people, the source of all power, demand to know why an exorbitant rate is charged for gas and no cause assigned? We might suppose that the secret of its manufacture was not fit to meet the vulgar eye, that the engineers were like the alchemists of old, and the formula must be kept hidden like the origin of the Greek fire. Really the conduct and arguments of the Board savor rather of the thirteenth than the nineteenth century. As regards the chief engineer, Mr. MANUEL, we cannot do him more harm than by leaving him to make his own record, and we therefore pass his conduct by without comment. To Colonel PAGE belongs the highest credit for persistent endeavors to have this ring broken up.

He was not intimidated by the opposition, venomous and continuous as he expected it to be, and by his fearless honesty has proved himself, though our opponent politically, one of the most valuable members of our City Councils. The Fifth Ward has never had a better representative.

But one word more. If the Board have not been guilty of fraud, then let them open their books. If all is correct, then what honor will redound to the men who have kept in perfect honesty an account unaudited for nearly a quarter of a century! But whether they consent or refuse, the people are determined, and sooner or later all their deeds or misdeeds must come to light and receive the judgment of an enlightened community.

The Massacre at Fort Goodwin.

THE massacre of the garrison of Fort Goodwin, in Arizona, only adds one more instance of atrocious slaughter to the numberless previous ones perpetrated by the Indians of that Territory. Of all the Indian tribes inhabiting the United States, there are none so ferocious and relentlessly hostile as these Arizona savages. They have for years prevented the development of the wonderful mineral resources of that region, and in many instances have broken up mining operations therein by the murder of the parties engaged in them and the destruction of their works. Many estimable citizens, first and last, have been cut off by them, and it is entirely unsafe for individuals to travel without a military escort anywhere in the Territory. They have never before, however, made so bold a stroke as this one; and it is to be feared, since they have mustered force enough to overcome so large a garrison as that at Fort Goodwin, that they

may have extended their bloody work to many of the smaller posts and settlements. The number of troops in the Territory is far too small for the work they have to do; they can neither protect the people nor themselves. The mineral wealth of Arizona is very great, but it can never be developed until these murdering savages are subdued or exterminated.

Positive Value of Republican Principles.

It is somewhat remarkable that, in a country whose Government is so unmistakably founded as ours is upon the most radical principles of popular rights, there should be so much reluctance and hesitation at giving those principles a full and fair application. The underlying principle of a republican form of government is that the people are competent to govern themselves. The opening sentences of our Declaration of Independence contain the most radical enunciation of republican principles ever put forth by any nation. And yet the great central question of our politics during the whole of our past history, and especially for the last twenty-five years, has been, and still continues to be, whether those principles shall be carried out in the actual workings of our Government. We sometimes speak as though the question of popular rights was one for foreign countries, not for us. Not so, however; there is no country on the face of the earth where this question is more of a practical one at the present moment than with us. England is agitated over her Reform bill. What is that? Simply a proposal to extend the suffrage. And what is the vital question of American politics but the same? Our conservatives and radicals might change shoes to-morrow with the English Tories and Liberals. CHARLES SUMNER is merely the American J. S. MILL. The arguments of our conservatives—under the false name of Democrats—against popular rights are precisely those of the English Tories. The contest here, as there, is one of true democracy against privilege. The only differences are, that we have in some respects made vastly greater advances towards realizing popular rights than Great Britain has, and so have fewer steps to take to reach the ultimate goal; and that in establishing popular rights we are but naturally developing the essential and avowed principles of our Government—merely realizing our long-accepted and declared ideal; while in Great Britain the triumph of popular rights involves a complete revolution in the fundamental ideas of her society and Government. Hence it is, that an American conservative is politically a vastly milder man than a British Tory. The Tory is but a natural product of his country; the conservative is an anomaly—a monstrosity.

The reluctance on the part of Americans to realize our ideal in government is very strange. If our experience of the actual workings of republican principles had been disastrous, there might be some excuse for this; but such is not the case. The republican experiment here has been eminently, wonderfully successful, and the most signally so when the most thoroughly tried. Take Massachusetts, for instance, a State which has gone further in realizing the true republican idea than almost any other—and what do we see? Where, on the face of the globe, shall we find a better governed, more prosperous, intelligent, or happy community? Where shall we find the true functions of civil society more fully met? If there is such danger in the extending of the suffrage, if popular rights are so full of peril, why do we not see the evil results in Massachusetts? Here is a fact worth more than all the theories of all the conservatives, from the chiefs of the English Tories in Parliament, down to our SAULSBURYS and JACK ROGERS in Congress.

But we may take a wider view, and with our whole country under our eye, may defy the enemies of republican principles to point out their evil effects. Here, too, popular rights have proved safe and beneficial. Indeed, there is not an element in the growth and prosperity of the country which we may not trace directly to the fountain-head of freedom. When should we shudder at making a still wider application of principles that have hitherto proved themselves so full of blessing? We have already several millions of voters, and yet our conservatives prophesy universal wreck and ruin if a few thousands more shall be added to the number! What cowardice and want of faith in republican institutions!

If we scan the future, where do our dangers lie? In the direction of increasing popular rights? Let us judge of the future by the past. What brought upon us our recent terrible struggle? Was it freedom or slavery? Was it a desire to increase popular rights and extend republican institutions? The philosopher Mr. STEPHENS, Vice-President of the Rebel Confederacy, explicitly and elaborately informed us that the new Government was to be founded, not upon equal, but unequal rights; not upon republican, but aristocratic principles. Perpetual and hopeless bondage for a part of the people was to be its boasted chief "corner stone." Not, therefore, at the door of equal rights and popular privilege are we to lay the responsibility for our great war. Not to their account are to be charged the three hundred thousand lives and the three thousand millions of dollars spent in that colossal struggle. Nay, but it was through them and their might that we conquered.

Hence, we see that, whether we look at specific communities or at the whole country, whether at State or national affairs, whether to peace or war, whether to dangers we have met or to perils we are likely to encounter, we find republican principles in their widest application to be wise, safe, and beneficial. They bless the people and they strengthen the State. Why, then, should we hesitate to let these principles have their free course and be glorified?

Six Reasons for the "Consolidated Debt."

1. It reduces all the varied forms of the present loan to a uniform basis, thus doing away with all confusion, and preventing the continual renewing of expiring bonds, and at the same time saving the Government 2 3/4 per cent. per annum on some \$1,000,000,000, and one per cent. per annum on some \$1,500,000,000 more.

2. While thus saving the United States interest money annually amounting to over thirty-five millions, no injustice is done to the people, as the additional advantage of a longer term of investment compensates for the decrease of interest, and this decrease rests on themselves, and continually lessens the rate of taxes.

3. It provides for the gradual extinction of the national debt by creating a sinking fund out of the money saved by the decrease in the rate of interest, and this fund, at compound interest, by doubling itself in every twelve years, will, of its own accord, seem to grow in size, and remove the whole burden in thirty-five years.

4. It gives a practical plan of dividing the burden of indebtedness between the present and future generations, and performs an act of justice to the contemporaries of the war, by relieving them of the additional burden of paying the debt after having fought out and conquered in the conflict.

5. By exempting these newly issued bonds from all taxation another inducement is added to the investing in the only form of stocks from which a percentage in the dividend is not demanded. And while the nation thus discriminates in favor of itself, yet it does no injustice to any of its citizens, as the loan is open to all, and those who give the capital to the Government should certainly not be compelled to return to its creditors a portion of the interest paid on the money it has borrowed from them.

Passage of the Constitutional Amendment by the House of Representatives.

THE House of Representatives, yesterday by the decisive vote of 128 to 37, passed the joint resolution for the amendment of the Constitution, precisely in the form it was originally reported from the Reconstruction Committee. There was considerable disposition manifested to modify the third section—the one excluding from the right to vote for members of Congress and Presidential electors, until after the fourth day of July, 1870, all persons who voluntarily adhered to the late insurrection, giving it aid and comfort; but when the final vote came, the Union members stood in solid phalanx, and the resolution passed by 10 more than the required two-thirds vote. Even RAYMOND, of New York, voted with the majority.

The resolution now goes to the Senate. Should it receive the requisite vote there, it then goes directly to the Legislatures of the States for acceptance or rejection—the signature of the President not being requisite. We append the resolution in full as passed:—

A Joint Resolution Proposing an Amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

Be it Remembered, etc., That the following article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution, which when ratified by three-fourths of the said Legislatures shall be valid as a part of the Constitution, namely:—

Section 1. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

Section 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But whenever any State shall have reduced its population by any voluntary act, or by any way abridging, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation in such State shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens not less than twenty-one years of age.

Section 3. Until the fourth day of July, 1870, all persons who voluntarily adhered to the late insurrection, giving it aid and comfort, shall be excluded from the right to vote for members of Congress, and for electors for President and Vice-President of the United States.

Section 4. Neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation already incurred, or which may hereafter be incurred, in aid of insurrection or war against the United States, or any claim for compensation for loss of involuntary service or labor.

Section 5. Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

A Point of Morality.

At every session of our State Legislature we hear complaints of bribery and corruption. Bills are said to be carried through both Houses by means of money, and all that. But blame in this matter should not be cast altogether on the members of the Legislature, since if there were no persons willing to buy them or their votes, there would be none bought.

Our judgment of the right or wrong of a thing depends very much upon the point of view from which we regard it. An instance of personal conduct, for example, which, looked at in the light of another's interest, would appear dishonorable, is apt to seem morally unexceptionable if beheld in the light of our own interest. In plain language, what a man finds it, in a worldly sense, profitable to do, he is likely to fancy it entirely proper to do. There is no more insidious and potent casuistry as respects the rectitude of any act, than that which with a selfish, sordid purpose cajoles the conscience.

Abstractly considered, most persons with any correct notions of propriety would declare it highly criminal to bribe a member of a State Legislature; yet it is quite notorious that gentlemen whose ideas of honesty and decorum are singularly nice and severe, theoretically, do not hesitate to get a bill through

the halls of legislation by corrupt means, whenever they are sufficiently interested to make a temporary truce with their principles for the sake of their pockets. They do not, of course, proceed in the direct and positive manner in which a plain, bold, frank knave would go about the same business. They are fastidious and delicate-minded *précieuses*, whose moral scruples have to be preserved from any coarse violation, while they manage, meanwhile, to carry their point. They are, in a word, of that class of men so graphically described by "Lady Macbeth," in the following apostrophe to her husband:—

"O, do not faint! You'll catch the infection; 'Tis too full of the milk of human kindness; To catch the nearest way: Thou wouldst be great; Art not without ambition, but without The illness should attend it: What thou wouldst That wouldst thou holily; wouldst not play false, And yet wouldst strongly win."

For such persons, then, there must be a roundabout way of gaining an end which they are not willing to accomplish directly. They will not be seen thrusting their dainty hands into any dirty transaction, though they are ready enough to reap the benefit of it if they can do so without being in any other respect parties to the iniquity.

For example, an individual or a private company is anxious to have a bill passed through the Legislature. They are persuaded that the thing can only be achieved by means of money, applied skilfully by an expert "briber" at Harrisburg. A certain fund is accordingly placed in the hands of a suitable agent, who is authorized to use it as he may judge proper and necessary for effecting the object in view. Under that general trust, the broker is free to buy as many legislative votes as he may need to carry the particular bill. But, as the prudent gentlemen whom he represents do not expressly instruct him to resort to any such corrupt expedients, they fancy themselves quite irresponsible for his acts, whatever they may be.

In this manner much of the bribery that is practised every winter at Harrisburg is effected. The persons who furnish the money, and for whose advantage it is expended, do not actually see how it is applied, nor do they wish to know. Yet every man of sense and honor must perceive that the absence of positive privacy in these cases to the acts of an agent makes no real difference in the moral responsibility of the principals, and that when they do not expressly prohibit any corrupt use of the money they supply, they are chiefly accountable if it is basely used.

NOTRE DAME DE PARIS.—The restoration of the Church of Notre Dame in Paris is rapidly approaching its termination. All the stained-glass windows have been completed, and placed in the gable windows; the northern portion is finished, and are the chapels surrounding the nave. By the end of this year the building will once more appear in its original beauty.

THE COMING ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONGRESS.—A programme of the Archaeological Congress, in London, has been arranged. The Queen is announced as patron, the Prince of Wales as honorary President, and the Marquis Camden as working President.

A CONVENIENCE FOR MUSICIANS.—An advertisement, from Gotham, offers for sale the right to manufacture a new apparatus for turning over, backward and forward, the leaves of music books, by a movement of the foot.

"VERY PERSONAL."—An English journal expresses the opinion that the "Personal" column in some of the American newspapers should have the word "very" added.

Wanted a little inconvenience arising from the alterations and improvements going on in our Store. It is more than compensated for by the EXTRA BARGAINS we give our customers, as we want to reduce our stock to avoid removal of the way collection. The Finest Ready-Made Clothing in the city, and the largest assortment of goods to select from. Piece Goods to make to order. WANNAMAKER & BROWN, OAK HALL, SOUTHEAST CORNER SIXTH and MARKET STS.

Willcox & Gibbs' "Twisted Loop-stitch" No. 720 CHESTNUT ST. FAMILY SEWING-MACHINES.

E. R. LEE, No. 43 North EIGHTH Street, HAS OPENED THIS MORNING, 225 Dozen Real Paris Kid Gloves, \$1.25. Every pair warranted to be real kid. RIBBONS, and LINEN TOWELS, GREAT BARGAINS FROM AUCTION. CLOSING OUT OUR ENTIRE STOCK PRIOR TO ALTERATION. BLACK SILKS, CHEAPEST IN THE CITY. E. R. LEE, No. 43 North EIGHTH Street.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, May 8, 1866. Whereas, Satisfactory notice has been transmitted to the Comptroller of the Currency of the capital stock of the CONSOLIDATED BANK OF PHILADELPHIA, Pa., has been increased in the sum of \$1,000,000, and that, in accordance with the provisions of its Articles of Association and that the whole amount of such increase has been paid in, and that the said capital stock of said Bank now amounts to the sum of THREE HUNDRED THIRTY SEVEN THOUSAND DOLLARS.

NOTICE. ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY. On and after TUESDAY, May 1, the FREIGHT DEPARTMENT of this company will be removed to the Company's New Building, 215 N. 2d Street, between Chestnut and Market Streets. Entrance on Chestnut Street and on Market Street.

PARDEE SCIENTIFIC COURSE LAFAYETTE COLLEGE. In addition to the general course of instruction in the Department, assigned to lay a substantial basis of knowledge of the principles of natural history, and the various branches which are essentially practical and technical.

THE FOLLOWING GENTLEMEN HAVE been elected Officers of the PHILADELPHIA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, to serve for the ensuing year: PRESIDENT, JOSEPH S. PEROT.

JOHN R. GOUGH, "PEOPLE'S PEOPLE." At the Academy of Music, MONDAY, May 11, Tickets for sale at Ashmun & Evans' No. 121, Chestnut Street, and at the Music Store, Seventh and Chestnut Streets. Doors open at 7. Lecture will commence at 8 o'clock, and terminate at 10 o'clock.

MACHPELLAH CEMETERY SOCIETY. A Special Meeting of this Society will be held at the Grounds on THURSDAY EVENING, May 19, 1866, at 8 o'clock, for alteration of By-Laws. By order of the Board of Directors, M. GRIER, Secretary.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HIGHWAYS. Office of Chief Commissioner, S. W. corner of Fifth and Walnut Streets, PHILADELPHIA, May 10, 1866. NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS. Sealed Proposals will be received at this Office until 10 o'clock, on MONDAY, May 15th, 1866, for the grading of High Street, from 10th Street to 11th Street, at so much per cubic yard, the grading to be done according to the grades now established by law.

THE LONDON "ATHENAEUM." The highest literary authority, says of "LOVE'S CONFLICT," "Such novels as these are just the class which we desire to see multiplied, because they deal with trials with which society is only too well acquainted, and by dealing with them in a practical manner, show how they are to be met, and how they are to be overcome. The very simple secret of the interest that pervades 'LOVE'S CONFLICT' consists in a very difficult achievement—the delineation of men and women who really are men and women, and do not pretend to be angels or devils. Miss Maryatt has discovered the importance of this secret on her first entry into the domain of novelists; and the amount of success she has at once attained, in endeavoring to set upon her discovery, encourages us to hope that she will persevere in the same track."

WOMAN AGAINST WOMAN. Both novels are sold for 75 cents each, in LORING'S RAILWAY LIBRARY.

THE NATIONAL EXPRESS AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY. OFFICE—No. 630 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA. THE NATIONAL EXPRESS AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY, having recently completed its route through connections from NEW YORK and PHILADELPHIA to BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, RICHMOND, SAVANNAH, CHARLESTON, and all intermediate and adjacent towns as far south as ATLANTA, GA., and also having received its western connections via the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad over mail roads to ST. LOUIS, MO., and thence to ST. LOUIS, MO., is now prepared to receive Freight, Merchandise, Valuable Packages, MONEY AND BULLION, and to transfer the same to or from places designed, and all intermediate points, as expeditiously and CHEAPLY as can be done by any other Express Company. Offices are also opened in MOBILE AND NEW ORLEANS, and in a few days the Company will run through, via MOBILE, to these places.

FASHIONS 1866. RECOMMEND

J. W. BRADLEY'S DUPLEX ELLIPTIC (Or Double Spring) SKIRTS

They will not bend or break like the Single Springs. They are acknowledged by all Ladies, generally, throughout the length and breadth of the land to be the most Perfect and Agreeable Skirt ever invented, and unequalled in Elegance, Economy, Lightness, Durability, Comfort and Economy.

The Last New Style IS THE CELEBRATED EMPRESS TRAIL, Which is the MOST BEAUTIFUL AND AGREEABLE SKIRT ever worn, being particularly adapted to the present fashionable style of dresses—so says "Godey's Lady's Book," "Frank Leslie's Fashion Magazine," "Dennant's Monthly Magazine of Fashions," "Le Bon Ton," "The Boudoir of Fashion," and "The Fashion Articles of the different Newspapers."

See opinions of the Press and Fashion Magazines generally, pronouncing the great SUPERIORITY of these CELEBRATED SKIRTS.

AT WHOLESALE by the Exclusive Manufacturers and Sole owners of the PATENT, WESTS, BRADLEY & CARY, WAREHOUSES AND OFFICE, No. 97 CHAMBERS, AND Nos. 79 and 81 READE STS., New York.

FOR SALE IN ALL FIRST-CLASS STORES IN THIS CITY, THROUGHOUT THE UNITED STATES, AND ELSEWHERE. AT WHOLESALE BY ALL THE LEADING JOBBERS. [22 w/m/4p]

REMOVAL. COCHRAN & GOWEN, Stock and Exchange Brokers, HAVE REMOVED TO No. 111 SOUTH THIRD STREET, Opposite the Banking House of Jay Cooke & Co. 1588

LA PIERRE HOUSE, PHILADELPHIA. This well-known House, having been thoroughly renovated and newly furnished throughout, in the most modern style, will be re-opened for the reception of guests On Saturday, May 12, 1866.

Rooms can be engaged from this date at the Office of the Hotel, between 10 A. M. and 5 P. M., or by addressing BAKER & FARJEY, PROPRIETORS, PHILADELPHIA, May 7, 1866. (588)

HIESKELL'S MAGIC OIL. CURES TETTER, ERYSELAS, ITCH, SCALD HEAD, AND ALL SKIN DISEASES. WARRANTED TO CURE OR MONEY REFUNDED. For sale by all Druggists. PRINCIPAL DEPOT: ASHMEAD'S PHARMACY, No. 336 SOUTH SECOND STREET. Price 25 cents per bottle. 421 3/4

MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. J. GRIEL & BRO., GENERAL AGENTS, 510 1/2 No. 28 South SIXTEENTH ST., Phila.

HAVANA CIGARS. FRESH IMPORTATIONS AND A LARGE VARIETY. OFFERED LOW, AND IN LOTS TO SUIT DEALERS. BY S. FUGUET & SONS, IMPORTERS, No. 216 S. FRONT STREET.

SPRING. WILLIAM D. ROGERS, COACH AND LIGHT CARRIAGE BUILDER, Nos. 1009 and 1011 CHESTNUT Street, PHILADELPHIA. 1222 1/2

LADIES' CLOAKS, BASQUES, ETC. MADE AND TRIMMED IN THE MOST FASHIONABLE STYLE. FROM THE BEST GOODS. AT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES. J. AVEN & CO., 611 2nd No. 23 South NINTH Street. GERMANTOWN RESIDENCE FOR RENT. A large House, with all the modern conveniences, extensive grounds, and plenty of shade; stable for three horses; within ten minutes walk of railroad station. Will be rented with or without the stable. Address Box No. 128, Philadelphia Post Office. G 2 1/2