

Evening Telegraph

A DAILY AFTERNOON NEWSPAPER.

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MONDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1864.

NEEDS ABOUT NOTHING.

The Age of Saturday accuses the Press of preaching a new crusade, by publishing a communication containing a charge of disloyalty against Catholics, and with commending favorably upon it. The Age forgets to mention that the remarks of the Press included the severe reprobation of any attempt to cast suspicion upon a numerous body of our fellow-citizens. But the Press is able to take care of itself. Our object in noticing this attack is quite different from that of taking up the cudgels for another paper.

We feel quite sure that the Catholics do not wish the championship of the Age, whose advocacy would damn any cause but one which is already damned; and that it is by no means so devoted to Catholic interests, as desirous to identify itself with a respectable portion of the people, and hopeful, that some existing misapprehension in the public mind may have caused irritation among Catholics, and rendered them disposed to throw themselves into the arms of the proprietors of the Age and—buy their papers.

Our chief object is to explain the origin of the mistake which induced some persons to believe that there is anything in Catholicism which is inimical to the Government. The impression to that effect which has arisen in the minds of some persons, is derived from the very common error of mistaking effect for cause.

When the Rebellion commenced, the people of the North, both Catholics and Protestants, were of one accord. As it progressed, persons from both religions became disaffected. Yet both religions had remained precisely the same. So both loyalty and disloyalty have shown themselves to be perfectly compatible with both religions. It is very clear, then, that if any change occurred, it could not have been effected by religion.

There are various causes which conducted to make changes in men of all denominations, and of all these none was so potent as the Emancipation Proclamation. Upon the Irish population, the Proclamation acted with an effect tenfold greater than that produced upon any other people. This very act, which confirmed the Germans in their loyalty, alienated thousands of Americans and Irishmen. Yet although the act was the same act, the alienation of most of the Americans who fell away in loyalty, was superinduced by an essentially different motive from that which ruled Irishmen. The first still had the faculty to believe in the Constitutional rights of the South, while the latter were thinking of themselves.

It seems almost a work of supererogation to show why the Emancipation Proclamation alienated the Irish more than others. There can scarcely be a man of ordinary observation who does not know that there is antagonism existing between the Irish and colored populations. The Irish imagined that the liberation of slaves would prove injurious to them as the laboring population of the North, by reducing the price of labor; and, in addition, they were fearful lest the liberation of slaves was a step in the direction of a movement which would place the free colored population of the North on a footing of political equality with them.

Now the greater number of the Irish population in this country are Catholics; and when, on the occasion of the Emancipation Proclamation, a revision took place in the feelings of some of them, they were affected merely as individuals, and not having ceased to be Catholics, shallow thinkers thought proper to impute disloyalty as a consequence of Catholicism. The matter is in a nutshell, and this is the kernel.

Let us all deplore and deprecate the attempt to introduce the spirit of religious fanaticism into this war. Not that it is not enough! Let us scotch the serpents who dart such venom. Reason is the antidote for their bane. We only ask the perfect liberty of speech, which we are willing to accord to all men.

JOHN J. ENNESSEE enumerates three kinds of war—the national, the civil-political, and the civil-religious. He might have added servile war. He defines a national war as that which is made at the bare time against the armies and the population of a country. The national element of war exists in this Rebellion, because, unlike other civil wars which have occurred in the history of the world, the line of division is geographically not less defined than it is abruptly drawn between the sentiments of the people. Referring to the invasion of a country in a national war, JOHN J. ENNESSEE says:—“The army which enters such a country possesses only the ground whereon it camps. Its supplies can only be obtained at the sword's point. Its trains are everywhere threatened or captured.”

The national and civil-political elements are the only ones which have entered into this strife. Let us be thankful that the violence of the others has been averted. Our difficulties are surely great enough. The territorial isolation of the Rebels combines with their civil fury, to render this contest the amazing spectacle that it presents, of men so maddened by their fruitless efforts, that, to conquer, they are ready to sacrifice the Thing whose fancied insecurity aroused their ire against the people who scarce trod except with caution near its respected altars.

Thank Heaven! this war still lacks servile insurrection and religious fanaticism. We do not need or wish a San Domingo even at the South, and we should feel deeply grateful that no religious differences direct our arms against each other. Shall we introduce them into our own household? We must stand shoulder to shoulder. Creeds make no division where the maintenance of a country's cause is service to the God whom all confess.

Loyalty belongs to no particular creeds incompatible with none, it comprehends all. None are even adverse to it. This very hour, there are thousands of Catholic Americans and Catholic Irishmen fighting, as officers and soldiers, quite as valiantly and loyally as the best Protestants by their side. It is not because men are Catholics or Protestants that some are astray. Let other people confound causes and effects; Americans should be too elevated. May they be patient, too, and know that men may rise on stepping stones of their dead selves to higher things.

REBEL INCENDIARIES.

There is no use in venting denunciations against the wretches who fired the city of New York. Words cannot fully paint the atrocity, nor doth praise it sufficiently. The question is simply, What is to be done.

For months we have had rumors that an attempt would be made to fire the principal cities of the loyal States, but the public had an incredulous ear to the information. Better, far better, that they should in future disabuse their minds of the impression that there are some deeds which Rebels would scruple to perpetrate. There is only one security which we now possess. They can attempt nothing worse.

The plot signally failed, is owing to no precautions of the citizens of New York, but merely to the fact that the hotels there have been for years provided with means adequate to the extinction of fire within their limits.

Is not the fact startling enough without any details? In New York, on the night of the 23rd inst., the hotels St. Nicholas, St. James, Lafayette, Metropolitan, Tammany Hall, Belmont, Lovejoy, United States, Howard, Fifth Avenue, New England, Astor, and Barnum's Museum were all fired by Rebel incendiaries, who applied the torch in seventeen places. They fired these immense buildings, too, at a time when, if their designs had succeeded, many persons would have found escape impossible.

It may be our turn next, or New York's again to-morrow, perhaps Boston's the day after, and war will then have come into peaceful chambers where the grand old folks sit, and the babe lies in slumber. To us these reflections must surely bring the question, What shall we do.

There seems to be no reason for doubting that an order similar to that of General Dix, which requires the registry of all persons coming from Rebel limits, must in future be rigidly enforced.

For the arrest of the present criminals, and for the prevention or punishment of future incendiary attempts, no plan could be devised better than a subscription of one hundred thousand dollars by the insurance companies of each of our large cities. Twenty thousand dollars should be offered for information which would lead to the arrest and conviction of the principals in the incendiarism, and ten thousand dollars apiece for the same services against the subordinates. In such an emergency, one hundred thousand dollars is not a large sum for the insurance companies of each city to pledge. If a plot succeed, they might lose twenty times that amount. It is useless to offer small sums for such a service. The men who can give evidence may fear to incur danger, and they are liable to other influences which might deter them from giving information. The sums must be large enough to overcome the reluctance of such men to encounter risks, and to render others zealous in promoting the discovery of the incendiaries.

There are two great consolations which this event brings in its train. One is, that in all countries where the news spreads it must effect irreparable damage to the cause of the Rebellion, for it is scarcely within the verge of possibility, that so wholesale and determined an attempt was made without high authorization. The other is, that New York may be constrained to think less lightly of its Southern friends, and deem their last act rather too warm a proof of their affection.

The *Augusta Chronicle and Sentinel*, on the other hand calls JEFF. DAVIS to account for the non-reinforcement of Northern Georgia, and suggests that the authorities are asleep; or supposing the Georgians to be in a thoroughly defensible condition, have left them to take care of themselves. It calls it him for his conscription measures, and for the attempt to gag the whole Rebel press. In several parts of the South, the press demands that the secret sessions of the Rebel Congress should be broken up. The *Augusta Chronicle* goes so far as to say that JEFF. DAVIS is to blame for the destitute condition of the Georgia soldiery, and is responsible for their being without socks and other comfortable clothing. Perhaps DAVIS wishes to illustrate in them another Valley Forge.

Meanwhile SHERMAN is applying those principles of warfare which hitherto have rendered him so successful. From the darkness which now obscures him a light will emerge, let us hope, which will pale all his former achievements. Through the long distance a voice will soon ring, speaking of success.

He has taken up the gauntlet. He is moving to the Alabama river. It biceps the Confederacy, and, despite every opposition, he will hold it.

**A HEALTHY LIE.**  
The Age this morning begins its editorial article on the war thus:—

“THE WAR.—We are to trace SHERMAN'S progress down to last Wednesday. Both of his expeditions have been checked.”

Is the above intended for the foreign market, or only for the Copperhead stock speculators, who have succeeded in putting gold up to 250 on just such lies as this?

**WILLIAM G. MOORHEAD.**  
Hon. WILLIAM G. MOORHEAD has resigned the position of President of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, and will, accompanied by his family, in the 4th of Nov. for New York on Wednesday. While Mr. MOORHEAD'S chief object is that rest and relaxation from business cares to be found in foreign travel, he has in view several important financial projects connected with the development of railroad and mining interests in this country, and the formation of such alliances with European skill and capital as will produce the highest results. Mr. MOORHEAD has been concerned in some of the largest and most important business interests in the United States.

He has been a leading spirit in the construction of almost all of the great public works of our State, and has contributed largely in means and influence to every enterprise that could advance the interests of Philadelphia or Pennsylvania.

As a partner in the house of JAY COOPER & Co., a large share of the labor and responsibility of negotiating the 500 loan, which proved so great a success, devolved upon him. It was through his unswerving exertions, and the strength of public confidence in his ability and integrity, that the immense railroad stretching from Philadelphia to Erie was brought to a triumphant completion, and its thronged passenger cars and packed freight trains are living monuments to his industry and genius. The best wishes of troops of friends accompany Mr. MOORHEAD upon the ocean, and into the far off corners of his new world.

**MARRIAGE.**  
WILLIAM B. BAKER, in Camden, N. J., on the 24th inst., was married to Miss MARY ANN BAKER, daughter of Mr. BAKER, of Camden, N. J., on the 24th inst. The bride was accompanied by her father, Mr. BAKER, and her mother, Mrs. BAKER, and her sisters, Misses BAKER and BAKER.

**DEATH.**  
On the 27th inst., JOHN COPELAND, 63 years of age, died at his residence, No. 221 Chestnut Street, in consequence of a long illness. He was buried on the 29th inst. at the City Cemetery.

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SHERMAN AND THE REBEL PRESS.

The Richmond papers are very much exercised as to the precise whereabouts and intentions of General SHERMAN. That he is doing something is as certain as that he is somewhere. The Richmond *Sentinel*, the Richmond *Examiner*, the Richmond *Register*, and the Richmond *Examiner* have exercised their ingenuity as to whether his attempts are on Macon or Augusta, and the leading papers of Augusta and Savannah are either warring to the secret sessions of the Rebel Legislature, or speculating as to the appearance of a “phantom fleet” on the Georgian coast.

Upon the very day which we celebrated as Thanksgiving, the Richmond papers do not appear to have received any despatches where-with to congratulate themselves. The most cheering news seems to be “somewhat confirmatory” of the report that Macon, up to that date, had not been attacked by SHERMAN, and that the latter has not “altogether failed” to meet with opposition at a point on his route which the Richmond *Examiner* of the 24th pronounces nameless for the present. The expectation that SHERMAN will come to grief before he reaches the coast is resolutely cherished by the Richmond editors, and the speculations rife of his movement on Macon are given for what “they are worth.”

The Richmond *Sentinel* of last Friday relates that a force of cavalry entered Milledgeville on the night of the previous Sunday, and burned the capitol and the penitentiary. Augusta is a most important point in the Department of Georgia. Says the Richmond *Examiner* of the 24th:—“It is believed that the ‘large fleet which has been in preparation in the James river for some time past is intended to co-operate with SHERMAN at a ‘proper moment, and that Savannah is its ‘destination.’” It adds that last Wednesday was the occasion of unusually good spirits among the military authorities, but is unable to determine whether they were caused by good news or not. Could they have been promoted by the appearance of this phantom fleet?

One of the most speaking facts in regard to the defense of Macon is the repudiation of the order from headquarters, for the information of all citizens and soldiers in that city and its vicinity. All capable of bearing arms are supposed to be interested in this order, and to comply with its requirements within twelve hours' notice. If every man capable of bearing arms in Macon and its vicinity was required to join forthwith in some military organization. Commanding officers were required to furnish certificates of membership to their men, that the fact might be ascertained as to every man having complied with this order, as the Provost Guard was instructed to call upon every man for his papers. No one is excused upon any pretense whatever, and every man refusing to join some company was ordered to be arrested, the commandant of Fort Macon being charged with the strict execution of the order.

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CARD.

ESTABLISHED BY

SINCE THE DEATH OF

LACE CURTAINS

AT FORTY PER CENT

LESS THAN COST

OF REPUTATION.

I. E. WALRAVEN,

SUCCESSOR TO W. E. CARNEY,

719 CHESTNUT STREET,

OPPOSITE THE

BUSINESS ITEMS.

Eye, Ear, Throat Diseases, Catarrh.

The most successful treatment with the

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AMUSEMENTS.

THEODORE TILTON, ESQ.

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