THE DAILY EVENING TELEGRAPH. _PHILADELTICA. TURSDAY, JANUARY 8, 1867.

THE DAILY EVENING TELEGRAPH .- PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, JANUARY 8, 1867.

DIGLERANCE CORPERNIES Evening Telegraph

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TUESDAY, JANUARY 8, 1867.

Some Thoughts on Theatrical Matters. IT is idle to waste time on the discussion as to whether the stage is an elevator or an injury to those who frequent its representations. Theatres exist, and have existed for many centuries, and probably will exist until the heavens melt with fervent heat. It is a useless task to endeavor to abolish them, and all practical philanthropists should rather join in securing their improvement than in seeking to eradicate an assumed evil. Looking, then, at the present condition of the American stage-its plays, its players, its morality-and contrasting it with the British stage of past days, we will find ample space for the exercise of all the power of elevation which the wise men of our generation possess. It cannot be denied that some of our theatres, called first-class, and claiming to be worthy of the patronage of the best society in the city, are to-day producing plays which would not have been for a moment tolerated twenty-yes, ten years ago. The New York Round Table has an able criticism on the "Stage as it is, and as it should be." We quote freely from the article, as it expresses fully our views :-

"There have been times when certain plays which now draw crowded houses nightly in Broadway would have been hissed from the stage in Boston, and the actors probably ducked in the trog-pond. The causes of the retrogression are various and complicated, and are scarcely to be fathomed or explained by the conceited young persons who so frequently write 'dramatic criticism' for the press; but whatever they may be, it is as unquestionable as it is deplorable that the theatre in this city is sinking lower and lower, and that if it be-comes much more degraded than it now is, it will constitute a public nulsance which, like brothels and gambling hells, should be, if not reformed, abated by the law.

"It is not fair, when such plays as are now most attractive are assailed by moralists, to raise the old cry about fanaticism and bigoted hatred of innocent pleasure with which the triends of the stage have so often, and often so justly, defended it against the attacks of its focs. The indecent ballets which, it seems, are the leading attractions of the metropolis, can be defended on no such grounds. They do not afford innocent pleasure; they are not conducive to a love of art; they do not inculcate any useful moral. They are simply provocative of the very worst passions; and they cannot even offer the poor excuse that their text has any literary merit, since it is so inconceivably poor, jejune, and trashy that the managers, in a commercial sense, are not wrong when they implicitly avow that it needs the spiciest possible seasoning to make even a very miscellaneous and by no means fastidious audience swallow it at all. "The sole attraction of representations of this

sort lies in the lascivious capering of half-naked females: and the more nude the figures, and the more frequent the opportunities for alluring display, the more delighted are the spectators. who seem to have been selzed and en masse with a salacious monomania. If Mr. Swinburne, in his wildest moments, could be indaced to write verbal vehicles for such crotic pastin perfection as engines of pernicious provocation would assuredly be attained. But, in the meantime, not only are the dialogue and fable of these precious brochures beneath contempt, but the oft-repeated apology that they are exactly like hallets which are tolerated and admired in Parts and London 1s untenable in fact. ballet brought out at Covent Garden, Her Majesty's Theatre, or Les Italiens, must have some element of poetry, something of artistic purity and elevation, which will permit any save the incorrigibly sensual to enjoy without blushing, or a coarse thought, scenes which exceptional dress must needs otherwise render indelicate. But neither Cendrillon nor The Black Grook have the least claim to consideration in this respect, save in the admitted merit of their scenery and machinery. The artistes as well as the dramas are decidedly below the standard of even third-rate London or Paris troupes; and the saving elements which in these latter cities, and in a polished and cosmo politan society, modify such matters, and relieve the grosser glare of sexual delectation, are wanting at the theatres in Broadway. There is all the difference between the two cases that there is between viewing a gross-souled un-draped courtesan and in gazing upon the 'Greek No one uninfluenced by prejudice can deny the truth of what our wee'sly contemporary has said? The class of plays of which the Black Crook is a type, and which has its imitation in our city, and all over the land, is disgraceful to our boasted civilization. We must look for the cause for these abominations not only to the managers, but also to the public and the press. We again refer to the article from which we have already taken an extract, as giving a good summary of the causes which are conducive to the degeneracy of the stage :--"If a Garriek were to appear among us, and to draw the inshion and culture of the town say, to a barn in the precincts of Hoboken. there might appear lofty and appreciative criti-ciem. With the cause would come the effect. The absence of criticium in its best some is a proof of the absence of that which is worth criticizing. But it should not be forgotten that the public taste is at present unlikely to call Garricks into being. A really clever negro min strel or Irish comedian has a better chance fo fame and gain than a man worthy of the man the of Kemble; and that this is the case is no the fault of any individual, or that of any se of individuals, but substantially and emphatically the fault of the public, "If the public requires and demands obscenit, instead of wit, and sensuality in place of intel-lect, managers will infallibly cater for its appe-tite, and the stage will as infallibly sing lower and lower as a teacher of manners and o morais. As a question of individual self-respect aharp judgments may, of course, be passed upon men who are willing to pander to the printon taste of the hour. But condemnation in its severest form belongs to the public which encourages them, and not to individuals; and to the public it must surely be adjudged. To talk of abolishing or writing down the theatre is mere nonsense. In some shape or another it will continue to exist. If the people wish for a higher school of acting, and for a higher order of criticism, the reform must begin with them-selves. When they are willing to stay away selves. from such performances as those of The Black Crook or Cendridon, the managers will quickly continue to be offered. The subject is analogous in nearly every respect to that of licentious literature. Encouragement in either case nourishes the growth into rank fruition. Mr.

Wheatley introduces The Black Crook, and Mr. Oarleton publishes Laus Veneris. If the public is really disgusted with either production, the public, and the public alone, has the power to discourage similar performances for the future." In addition to the reasons assigned, we may

add another, which, if considered, we cannot but think would have a tendency to reform the evils so apparent to every discriminating audlence. A theatre-goer pays for a certain amount of amusement. He makes a contract with the manager. If it is fulfilled on the part of the actors, and a really good representation is afforded him, he is expected to show his approbation by applause. Now, by the simplest rule of logic, is he not equally entitled to show his disapprobation by hissing? It is one of the faults of our American audiences that they are over fastidious. It has of late been found profitable for managers to quote Parisian custom as extenuation for certain plays. Let us quote it also, and we will find that where an audience disappointed it always exhibits its disapprobation by hissing. No good actor would object to the custom being established here, as it would do away with that miscellaneous applause which cannot flatter the vanity of a sterling performer, for he sees it bestowed, without discrimination, on those who possess no real merit. A general exhibition of indignation on the part of the audience would speedily remedy much which is now to be complained of. The nearest approach to such an expression takes place at our Academy of Music on opera nights, when a chilling silence indicates the absence of avorable judgment. We cannot but think that, however much blame rests with the press and the management, the great bulk of responsibility is on the shoulders of those who constitute the public, and with whom the reform must originate.

Preparing for Another Conflict.

THE Southern papers are growing day by day more audaciously treasonable. We thought for a time that their utterances were merely the idle ravings of defeat, but the unanimity with which they now speak indichtes that it would be a criminal wrong to our national safety to continue to treat their threats as empty bravado. When the same mutterings were heard in 1859 and 1860, we ascribed them then to impotent malice. We gave the Rebellion two-thirds of its life by not crushing it when the first mutterings were heard. It behooves us now to see whether we are doing our duty to the Union, in allowing influential papers like the Wilmington (N. C.) Dispatch to publish such sentiments as we clip from its issue of two consecutive days last week :-

"The people of the South are united, as one man, in their opposition to the threatening policy of Congress. They have felt the influence of that life-giving power, freedom. They cannot be made slaves through ignorance; they cannot be held in subjection to tyranny. At the right time, if the President of the United States stands firm in his purpose to protect the Constitution, the check to the march of despotis n and fanaticism will be given by these forces combined. They will drive the usurpers from their seats of Already the Southern people have power. given evidence of their capacity as soldiers. With the North united against them, many of their own people against them, no organized government to commence with, no army, no navy, no resources, nothing to coalesce them principle, and on that thousands retusing to stand, they kept up an unevan contest for independence for four years, with a valor un exampled, a fortitud; unparaileled, and a de termination unexcelled. In this approaching conflict-for conflict there will be if Congress at tempts to destroy the States-they will have nearly hall of the North as allies, and will be themselves united. There will be no room for compromise after the first blow. There can be no divisions of sentiment on the side of con-servatism and freedom and Union. The conservatives will be animated by the most power-ful considerations. They will light to the kuife and then to the hilt." Through such ut:erances as these were the fires of Rebellion first kindled; by just such deceitful sentiments will they be rekindled The cry six years ago was-"A divided North, a united South." The same cry is being raised to-day. If those who believe in a "divided North" could but walk our streets. and hear the almost unanimous opinion on such articles as that from which we quote the ill-founded hopes of Northern support would melt away as they did in 1861.

attempt to usurp the powers and functions of | NOT PARALLEL CARES. -It is not at all a co-ordinate branch of the Government. The former are mere mal-administration ; the latter is revolution.

Proposed Re-Enlargement of the Brie Canal.

DE WITT CLINTON was one of the greatest statesmen that this country has ever produced. He had the sagacity to foresee the growth and greatness of the West, while as yet it was a comparative wilderness, and he had the boldness to inaugurate and the perseverance to accomplish that great work of nternal improvement, the Erie Canal, long before the important part it was to play in the commerce of the country was discerned by any but the most prescient. From the completion of that canal the later and more rapid growth of New York city dates. And without that cheap outlet for its surplus produce, it is difficult to see how the West could ever have reached its present development. Since the original completion of the work it has been greatly enlarged, so that since 1860 it has had a capacity for the transportation of four millions of tons of freight in each direction, east and west, during an ordinary season of navigation of seven and one-half months. The canal has been for some time the source of a splendid revenue to the State. Thus we find by Governor Fenton's Annual Message that, during the past year, it gave a clear surplus of receipts over expenses of nearly three millions of dollars, while since 1860 the surplus revenues have amounted in the aggregate to over twenty millions of dollars.

But notwithstanding the building of all our great railroad lines leading from the Atlantic coast to the West since the completion of the Erie Ganal, and notwithstanding its own enlargement, the development of the West has far outstripped all the means of communication, and the great problem of the West to-day is how to obtain cheap transportation for its surplus products to the seaboard. Railroad carriage is not only too expensive, but it is not of sufficient capacity to do the business. All along the Valley of the Mississippi transportation is taking the direction of New Orleans; and it is claimed by the St. Louis papers that ordinary freight can be laid down at that point from New York by way of the sea to New Orleans, and thence by the river, at cheaper rates and in quicker time than by the regular freight trains of the railroads. The people of Illinois are moving actively for the construction of a ship canal from Lake Michigan to the Mississippi, a work perfectly feasible in itself, and of moderate expense. The project of a shortcut ship canal from the upper lakes through Canada to the St. Lawrence is again revived and seriously discussed. All these things indicate the pressure of a great want which must somehow be met. The mighty West, with its teeming millions, must have better facilities for reaching the ocean with its surplus products. Governor Fenton alludes to this in his message, and suggests the plan of an additional enlargement of the Erle

true that Congress stands in the same relation to the people of the District of Columbia that a State Legislature does to the people whom it represents. That District is the capital of the nation, and every citizen of the nation is interested in it, and has a right to say how it shall be governed. It is absurd to claim for a chance majority of the people who are there, the right not only to disfranchise the minority, but to disfranchise the citizens of other States, who may desire to go there to live. No ! the capital of a free people ought to be free, and we are glad that at last it is free.

ABSURD .- It seems, according to the veto message, that some of the white people of the District of Columbia got together awhile ago, and voted that they did not wish their black neighbors to exercise the elective franchise. Well, now suppose the black people should get together, and vote that they do not wish their white neighbors to exercise the elective franchise? Congress is bound to listen to the voice of the one class just as much as it is to that of the other. To deny a man | his just rights because somebody else does not want him to have them, is the height of absurdity.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Supreme Court-Chief Justice Woodward, and Judges Thompson, Read, and Agnew.-The case of the North Presbyferian Church va. Steele. An appeal by complainants to the report of a Master was argued. Supreme Court at Nisi Prins-Judge Strong -Robert B Cabeen et al. vs. The Schuvikill and Swenchana Railroad Company. An action to recover back money paid by an agent. On trial. Court of Quarter Sessions-Judge Perce. -

Annie Thompson and Martha Drake were acquisted of cross charges of assault and battery upon each other. These two friendly ladies are neighbors, hving on the same side of the same street, but a few living on the same side of the same street, but a few doors apart. On a certain uniceky day, not long since, they were engaged in the commendable occu-pation of cleaning their pavements, and Mrs. Draks asid that Miss Thompson swept the water and dust up-stream on her pavement; and, upon her com-plaining, she was attacked by a broom in the hands of Miss Thompson. Of course the other side of the case was a denial of these statements, and was, moreover, not an attempt to convict Mrs. Drake and get her into great trouble, but to acquit Miss Thompson, and allow the affair, that never should have occurred between two ladies who proved such excellent characters as these two did, to be amicably sottled, and, if pos-

these two did, to be amicably settied, and, if pos-suble, forgotten. But the jury divided the costs be

Jerry G. Bertrand was tried upon the charge of Jerry O. Berirand was tried upon the charge of receiving stolen goods knowing them to have been tolen. The goods mentioned in the bill were twenty-six reams of printing paper, valued at \$10 per ream, amounting to \$260, the property of Wil-iam H. Fitcraft, Fifth and Minor streets. The Commonwealth began by proving by Mr. Flitcraft that paper was stolen from his cellar; that it was recovered and identified.

that paper was stolen from his cellar; that it was recovered and identified. Then it was shown that the defendant made ar-rangements with the bar-tender of the saloon in Cnesnut street, near Fifth, to receive paper that would be lett there; that he himself, at the corner of Fifth and Market streets, ordered it to be taken to this saloon. This paper was sold by defendant to a dealer in forch street in the formation this dealer sont it.

this saloon. This paper was sold by defendant to a dealer in Arch street, near Fourth; this dealer sont it to his brother in Decatur street, where it was re-covered, and identified by Mr. Flitteraft. Then it was shown by the record of this Court, that two loys. Winters and Gasson, were convicted of the charge of the farceny of paper from this very same house; and also that these two boys also en-gaged a porter to carry bundles of paper to this saloon in Chesnut street, charging the bartender with the expenses without baying agen him—voing with the expenses, without having seen him-roing to show that this defendant had made arrangements with the bartender to receive these bundles.

The District Attorney a gued that all these oir umsiances combined wont strongly to show that he defendant had ac'ed by agreement with these two boys, who stole the paper and delivered it into Bertrand's possession at Fifth and Market streets and at Chesnut street, uear Fifth; that Bertrand sold it to a dealer, from whom it was recovered by the owner.

SPECIAL NOTICES. "" "UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE." STORE AND PROPERTY OF ATTRACTOR AND THE NEW LECTURE REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER Sto. Shiward William C.C. and ACADEMY OF MUSIC, THURSDAY, JANUARY 10. TICKETS NOW ON SALE AT TRUMPLES S

MUSIC STORE, SEVENTH AND CHESNUT STREETS. **[1 8 3t** TICKETS FOR RESERVED SEATS, 74 CENTS. TICKETS FOR UNRESERVED SEATS, 59 CENTS MISS ANNA E. DICKINSON

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120

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This is an entirely New Lecture, being a discussion of the mental and moral necessity of a wider sphere of EXENTRY and USEVILNESS for woman-for her own sace and that of society. A routmairforms of the series that result from the entored and tashionable idleness of

Noman.
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 Bescrved seats. 50 cents. Admission. 25 cents.
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QUARTERLY REPORT

8814,810-27

National Bank Notes..... Due from other banks..... Fractional currency and cash 275,457 13 items. 6.109-24 615,929.9

Banking-house. Furniture and fixtures. Premiums. Expenses and taxes

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| LIABILITIES. Capital Stock, fuil paid | \$500,000-00 615 545 40 400,950 00 |
| Total | 1.588 150 04 |
| L JOSEPH P. MUMFORD, Cashier of th | a Sational |

I, JOSEPH P. MUMFORD, Cashier of the Sational Bank of the Republe do solemnily swear that the above statement is true, to the bast of my knowledge above statement and belier. 18614p JOSEPH P. MUMFORD, Cashier. GRAND VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL By PHILADELPHIA AMATAURS. In aid o BETEANY CHURCH BUILDING FUND.

ASSEMBLY CHORCH AT ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS, TUESDAT EVENING, Jabuary 8 1857. Tickets, 50 Cents. For sele at TRUM "LER'S. Southeast Corner of SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets. 15 355

FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' NA-TIONAL BANK. DBILADELPHA December 7, 1866. The Annua Flection for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking Bouse on WEDNENDAY, the oth day of Anuary next, between the nours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock 1. M. 12 11 26t W RUSHTON, Jr., Cashier.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE RE-135 PUBLIC. The ADMUAL FILADELPHIA, December 26 1866. The ADMUAL Election for Directors will be held at the BANKING HQUSE, on TUESDAY, January 5, 1867, be-tween the bours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M 12 26 1245 J. P. MUMFORD, Cashier.

On Archestypes. SANDARY 14. MARPISON ALLEN, M D. On the Universality of Life. JANUARY 21. JANUARY 21. On the Antiquity of Man. JANUARY 28. Rev. E. H. BEADLE, D. D., On Moliuson. JOSEPH LEIDT M. D. On Extinct Mammais of Netta America PERICART II ROBERT E BODGERS, M. D. On the Chemistry and MacDanics of Man the Chemistry and Mechanics of Man. PERSONARY 5. ROBERT E. BOLAGHUS, M. D., On the same satisfiet. Professor T. C. FORTER D. D., OR MAR and the Animal. JOREPH + EANES, GEORGS W. TEYON, W. S. W. HUACHEMBRIER, F. V. BAYDEN, Commission Commister

CONVERTMENTOL VITO

SPECIAL NOTICES.

TEINWAY & SONS' Grand Square and Upright Piano Ports. STEINWAY & 80NS' direct special attantism to their newly invented. 'Unitati' Pianos, with their 'Patent Resenter' and double from traine, patented Jano 5, 1896. This invention consists in providing the instrument (i) addition to the iron frame in the rear of it both frames being traine are size. that by imparting a solidity of con-struction shad capacity of standing in time never both to the train the providing the the teat of the traines being trained in the size. Charton imported both frames heing the soundboard is supported both frames heing to being and regulated to the alcest desirable point. The great volume and exquisite quality of tone, as well as elasticity and promptices of action, as these heines do the musical promestion and all who case much to call and examine them. MARTINE BROTHERS confidently offer these bond-ting and the musical protected with the traines bond-ting the second double in the train the stream. MARTINE BROTHERS confidently offer these bond-ting the streament source of the the train the streame. Areage and the capacity of the the streament agraded in the streament source of the the streament agraded in the streament is constructed with the trains the streament. The streament source of the the streament agraded in the streament applied directly to the still from frames. Areage and by Alasting and the streament agraded in the streament applied directly to the still from frames. The streament applied directly to the still from frames. The streament applied directly to the still from frames. The streament applied directly to the still from frames. The still integers to the still from frames. The still be frames to the still from frames. The still be frames to the still from frames. The still be frame the streament applied directly to the still from frames. The still be frame to the still from frames. The still be the still from frames. The still be frame to the still from frames. The still be frames to the Grand Square and Upright Plano Forten.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSU-Instarte of Pennsylvania, 1833. Office, S. E. Corner THIRD and WALBUT Streets

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7.136 H3 Shares Stock of Pennsylvania Rafhoad Company.
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*20,000 80 Shares Ntock of I hiladolphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company.
195 900 Lonns on Bords and Mortgage. Ist Liens, on City Property. 15 000 00 8 258 25 8 950-00 20,000-00 105,900-00

 30 par.
 Market value, 01,070,280 TS

 50 par.
 Cost, 81 630,552 05.

 Beal Estate.
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 Bills receivable for insurances
 S1,687 03

 Balance due at agencies.
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 Balance due at agencies.
 S7,687 03

 Balance due at agencies.
 S8,923 98

 Scrip and stock of sundry Insu-rance and other (Companies, 65,173 Estimated value.
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The following choice paragraph we take also from the Dispatch. Its comments on the proposition of Mr. Segar, that Virginia adopt the Constitutional amendment, are at least vigorous :--

"The blood of the Virginians is cavalier ood. Good blood ! Brave blood ! The noble gentlemen of that State hate cowards and contemp cowardice We do not hesitate, therefore, to pronounce the statement of Joseph Segar a calumny on the noble old Commonwealth, to stigmatize it as a base lie, to splt upon it, to nail the slander to the counter. Virginia will-ing to disfranchise her Lee, her Johnson, her Mahone, her thousands of brave soldiers and able statesmen ! Never ! never ! Virginia willing to sacrifice her honor ? It must be faise.

So long as the South speaks thus for herself, we need not waste space by arguing in favor of the most radical of measures. The old proverb, "Give her rope enough," etc., is applicable.

The Impeachment Question.

MR. ASHLEY's impeachment resolutions were introduced in the House of Representatives yesterday, and referred to the Judiciary Committee. There is great diversity of sentiment among the Republican members of the House as to the policy of prosecuting this matter at the present time, and it will probably go over to the next session. We may remark, in passing, that the charges presented by Mr. Ashley do not, in our opinion, state with sufficient clearness the strongest ground of impeachment against the President, viz., his usurpation of legislative powers in the formation of so called State Governments in the late Rebel States. Delinquencies or positive misdemeanors within his own department as the Executive, such as the improper use of the appointing power, or of the veto power, or of the pardoning power, are far more difficult to reach, and are in themselves less reprehensible, than an

Canal. At an estimated expense of from six millions to ten millions of dollars, that canal can be enlarged so as to allow of the passage of vessels propelled by steam of five or six hundred tons burden. With vessels of this tonnage and character, it is estimated that the transporting capacity of the canal would be increased to over eleven m'llions of tons. while the cost of transportation would be reduced fifty per cent. The entire cost of the enlargement proposed would be repaid from the surplus revenue of the canal in seventeen years.

This is the grand project of internal improvement which our neighbors of the State of New York are now discussing. It is their proposed contribution towards meeting the wants of the Great West, and at the same time maintaining their own commercial prosperity. It displays a spirit worthy of imitation by other common wealths.

Our City Treasurer and City Treasury. AT the office of the City Treasurer, Henry Bumm, Esq., there was paid out on Saturday to the school teachers the unprecedentedly large sum of \$150,000. This is far in excess of any amount ever paid by any of his predecessors during one day. When the labor of settling such a sum in small claims, such as those presented, is remembered, we cannot but congratulate the city on the admirable system which prevails under Mr. Bumm's administration. During last week the interest on our city debt paid by him amounted to over \$700,000.

During the continuance of Mr. Bumm's administration there has been a marked improvement in all the details of the financial system of our city. He has displayed ability. honesty, and devotion to the interests of the municipality. We have been peculiarly fortunate in securing so efficient an officer. Under his care the debt of the city has been placed in a much more satisfactory condition, and the able, prompt, and courteous management of his office attest the fact that the Treasurer thoroughly understands the dutics of his position.

Pro-Slavery Still.

OUR Democratic contemporary, in a terribly muddled article, which mixes up time past and time present, Jackson and Johnson, New England and New Orleans, in a general hodge-podge, says :--

"The spirit of abolition, to which New Eng land has given birth in a body of destructiveness, now threatens 'o destroy not on'y s'apery, but with slavery the Constitution, the Union." etc. etc.

Does the Age mean to assert that slavery is not yet destroyed? How naturally, too, in Democratic eyes, slavery stands first before the Constitution, the Union, or anything elsel

The defense argued that there was not even av ence of the defendan.'s having received this paper from these boys; no one saw him do so, and mos certainly none of a guilty knowledge; he had the paper moved from place to place in open daylight; Lap's moved from place to place in open dayight; bad it placed in an open bar-room directly opposite the Central Station House, and acted all through-out in an open, honest manner. And, besides, this defendant has already been in prison for two months, with no more evidence than this against him. The jury rondered a verdict of not guilty. Mr Brooke, for the defense, requested of the Court the discharge of the prisoner, as there was no other observe in the Court against him.

other charge in the Court against him The District Attorney said that there was never

The District Attorney shid that there was never a clearer case of guilt proven in this Court, and that the prisoner should be rotain d until the matter should be thoroughly ferreted out, or required to enter bail, in order to protect the community from such depredations. And, besides, it was the duty of this Court to examine into such cases where guilt was so evident, and if sufficient grounds were lound, to send such case to the Supreme Court. Mr. Brooks answered that the tasts of the anso

Mr. Brooks answered that the facts of the case had been inquired into by a jury of the country, who had found the defendant innocent or the charge by their verdict, and that after a citizen had been so declared innocent, the Court had no power to hold him in custody when there was no other charge against him, and Mr. Brooke demanded the discharge of the prisoner. Judge Peirce declined to discharge the prisoner at present, but would hold the matter under advise-

District Court-Jadge Sharswood.-Gerglb'e rs. Hounes, Belore reported. Verdict for plainvs. Hom tiff, 8250

orge W. Wright vs Matthew Pester. An action of replevin to recover herse and wagon and har ness. On trial.

ness. On trial. District Court-Judge Hars.-Henry C. For-man vs. John Connor. An action to recover the value of a mare. Verdict for plaintiff, \$153 20. James Donnelly vs. Edward Kirker. An action to recover for money loaned. On trial. Court of Common Pleas-Judge Brewster. Howell vs. Laston An action to recover the

-Howell vs. Layton. An action to recover the value of certain blinds and fixtures, which deisn dant alloges were taken by a certain society, and not

A Curious Question -- It appears that the council of barristers of the Paris circuit met on the 10th ult, to discuss the following curious ques-tion:-"Was it incompatible with the dignity o a barrister practising at the bar to be likewis a member of the Jockey Club!" That learned body gave their opinion in the affirmative, and henceforth no law student is to be called to the bar if it can be proved that he belongs to that Club.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

HON. J. R. G. PITKIN. OF NEW OBLEANS, will deliver the Third Lecture of the Course, ander the ausnices of the SOCIAL CIVIL, AND STATISTICAL ASSO JIATION, on THURPDAY EVENING, "anuary 19. at NATIONAL HALL, MARKET Street above Twenth. Subject-"The k odern Parlian " odern Puritan " The BLACK SWAN will turnish selections. Sing'e dmission, 35 cents Doors open at 7 o'clock; 10 co n-A characteristic and the book of the termination of the book of th nence at 8 A MEETING OF THE WHARF AND A MERTING OF THE SCHUTCH I HAVE WILL be hold at the Board of Trade flooms No. 50) OHEBNUT Street on WEDNESDAY AFTERNODS at 4 o'clock, to hear the report of the Committee in regard to the obstructions of the river by the proposed South Street e both at the BENESDAY AFTERNOUS at the to the betractions of the river by the proposed South Strees Bridge JOHN FRICE WETHERLLL, JOHN BAIRD, D PAERISH Philade phia, Jaguary 7, 1867 1821*

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HIGH WAYS-Office of Chief Communistence, FIFTH Street, west alde, below Chemau Phitaballeman, January 4, 1367. Nouce is hereby given that the annual Sower Routs now due the city are payable at this office (less fire per cent) until April 1, 167. Office hours from 9 o'clock A. M., until 2 o'clock P. M. THOMAS M. TRIOL.

THOMAS W. THIOL. 1.00121020

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No 247 S. FOURTH Street.

FOURTH Street. FOURTH Street. DIVIDEND NOTICE. The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed on TUESDAY, December 18, and reopened on TUES DAY, the 15th of January next. A Dividend of FIVE FER CENT has been declared in the Preierred and Common Stock, clear of National and State taxes payable in cash or common stock at par, at the option of the holder, on and after the 31st instant to the holders this effect in Philadelphia. The option as to taking stock for this dividend will cease at the close of business hours on Saturday, 30th March Dext.

March next. All orders for dividends must be witnessed and stamped All ordi tamped. 13 14 25t S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA AND THENTON HALLROAD COMPANY. PHILADELPHIA December 24, 1896. The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders, and an Election for Directors for the ensuing year. will be held at the Company's affice on MONDAY, the lith day of January. 1887, at 1 o'clock P. M. 12 24mwith 14 J. MORRELL, Secretary

OFFICE OF THE UNION PASSENGER

RAILWAY COMPANT, TWENTI-THIRD and BEOWN Streets. The Board of Directory have this day and declared a

PHILADELPHIA, January 5, 1867. The Board of Directors have this day declared a Divident of ONE DOLLAR AND FIFFY CENTS per share (clear of tax), payable at this office on and after MONDAY, 14th instant. The transfer books will be closed on Wednesday, 9th instant and opened on the latth. 18 lot Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE FRANKFORD AND COMPANY, No. 1453 FRANKFORD Road COMPANY, So. 1463 FRANKFORD Road. FHILADRIFHIA, December 27, 1866. Al' persons who are subscribers to or ho ders of the Capital Flock of this company and who have notyet paid the 7 HIED instalment of FIV& DOLLARS per share thereon, are hereby notified that the said Third instalment has been called in, and that they are re-quired to pay the same at the above office, on or be ore cATURDAY, the 12th day of January next 1857. By Resolution of the Board of Directors. 12 28 12t JACOB BINDER. President.

WALNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, December 27, 1866

PHILADELPHIA. December 37, 1866 The A: nual Meeting of the Stockholders of the North Fennsylvania Bailroad Company will be hold at the Office of the Company, No. 407 WALNUT Street, Phila-delphia, on MONDAT, January 14, 1867, at 12 o'clock M, when an election will be held for a President and ten Directors, to serve for the ensuing year. 13 25 14t ED WARD AR MATRONG Screetary.

OFFICE OF THE SEVENTEENTH AND NINETEEF IN STREETS PASSENGER RAILWAY CO APANY. PHILADELPHIA, January 2, 1867. Netice is hereby given that the Board of Directors have this day dec ared a dividend of ONE DOLLAR per share, clear of all taxes, payable on grid aiter the 15th inst.

Lear of all taxes, payable on wid after the 15th first. 146t* wILAS YERKES Jn. Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE SECOND AND THIRD STREETS PASSENGES BAILWAY COM-PANY, NO 2408 FRANKFORD Road. PHILADRIPHIA, January 2, 1867. The Board of Directors have this day declared a divi-tend of SIVE FEB CENT, clear of taxes payable on or atter the lith instant. 14 9t E.A. LESLEY, Treasurer.

SHALOKIN COAL COMPANY.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the SHADOKIN COAL COMPANY will be he'd at their Office, No. 226 WALNU. Street (Room No. 3) on WEDNESDAY, January 16, 1987, at 11 O'clock, to elect Directors for the ensuing year. The Transfer Books will be closed on and after the

25th instant. 12 22 20t CHARLES B. LINDSAY, Secretary.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE THE BEST IN THE WORLD. Harmless reliable, instantaneous The only period dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tinta, but true to nature, black or thrown. OELUINE IS SIGNED WILLIAM A BATCHELOR. ALSO. Representing Extract of Millefours restores, preserves, and beautifies the bair, provents baidness. Sold by all Droggints. Factory No 61 BARCLAY BL, N. 555

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