

Evening Telegraph

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THURSDAY, JANUARY 31, 1867.

An Old Conflict on a New Field.

We must never forget that our present political difficulties are a part and parcel of the late Rebellion. During that great struggle a portion of the States withdrew their representatives from Congress, refused to participate further in the Government of the Union, defied their constitutional obligations, changed the form of their local State governments, so that they should be independent of the Union, entered into a Confederacy, and made a long and desperate war against the United States, with the avowed purpose of overthrowing its Government, and building upon its ruins a slave empire, whose cornerstone should be the despotic doctrine of human inequality. That war cost the nation a loss of life and an expenditure of money unequalled in any struggle of modern times. We came out of it burdened with a national debt of almost appalling magnitude, and which must necessarily impose upon us and our children after us a fearful load of taxation. It is in the light of these facts that we must look at the political problems which press upon us for solution. True statesmanship will not attempt to solve them by verbal quibbles and technicalities. They must be contemplated in that broad spirit of regard for the highest welfare of the nation, which carried us so successfully through the struggle of arms.

The least possible demand that the nation can make, before it admits these late rebellious and warring communities to a participation in the power of the Government, is that we shall be reasonably secured against a repetition of the terrible struggle through which we have just gone. The law of self-preservation demands this. We know that these communities are still hostile to the nation; that their affections do not cluster around the flag of the republic; that they do not acknowledge the righteousness of our triumph over them, but that they have simply yielded to overpowering physical force. Their demand now is to be restored to that political power which they discarded when they went into the Rebellion. This insures their admission to a share in the control of the purse and the sword of the nation. It is, in short, putting the nation's resources in the hands of the nation's enemies. To do this would be mere infatuation. Indeed, the Southern demand goes further than mere restoration to the power they abandoned when they took up arms against the nation. They demand, first, the privilege of disfranchising a large portion of the citizens of the United States inhabiting with them the districts comprising the old Rebel States, and that portion those who were conspicuous for their devotion to the loyal cause. They demand a reconstruction based not upon republican, but upon aristocratic principles. They claim to evade, as far as possible, a conformation to the social changes occasioned by the war. They would return to power with State organizations denying the fundamental principles of a republican form of government.

The whole reconstruction problem is, therefore, a mere prolongation of the great struggle which has passed from the field of physical strife to that of political contention. The Rebels are striving to save for aristocracy all that they can from the debris of their overthrown Confederacy. Philosophically, they are not fighting the battle over again in a new field and with new weapons. On the other side, the masses of the people, imbued with a spirit of genuine republicanism, are carrying forward the great cause of popular rights to a certain victory. The President, by his insane policy, may delay the consummation, but he cannot prevent it. All the mighty forces of society are working in one direction, and in the end they will sweep all obstacles out of the way.

Gold and Silver Mining Statistics.

The report of Mr. J. Ross Browne, who was appointed under act of Congress Special Commissioner of the Treasury Department for the collection of statistical information concerning the gold and silver mines of the Western States and Territories, shows the total products of the mines of gold and silver in our country during the past year to have been one hundred and six millions of dollars. California still takes the lead, her product being estimated at twenty-five millions of dollars; Montana comes next, with a yield of eighteen millions; Idaho and Colorado are each put down at seventeen millions; Nevada at sixteen millions; Oregon at eight millions; and all other places at five millions. This product is more than four times as great as was the annual product of all the mines in the world less than thirty years ago. To those who are acquainted with the facts in regard to the resources and development of the mines of our precious metals, it is evident that gold and silver mining is destined, at no distant day, to become one of the most important branches of our national industry. Indeed, it has already attained to that position. The value of the production of iron, coal, copper, lead, and salt in the whole country for the year 1866, as given by the census returns, was less than one hundred millions of dollars. The total value of cotton goods manufactured that year was only one

hundred and fifteen millions of dollars. But gold and silver mining is still in its infancy. Montana, whose annual product stands second on the list, is less than five years old as an organized territory. Its quartz lodes, which are its chief source of wealth, are as yet hardly touched. So with California; it is only within a very few years that quartz mining has there been extensively entered upon, and the supply is literally inexhaustible. We know that silver mines have been worked in Mexico, Peru, and Europe for hundreds of years, without the ore giving out. Nevada has one hundred and seventy-nine silver mines now in operation, with room for hundreds more.

There seems no reason to doubt that the mines of gold and silver in our country are practically inexhaustible. Nor is the business of gold and silver mining, when legitimately followed, of a peculiarly hazardous character. The productive quality of a quartz lode may easily be tested before extensive improvements are made. The product itself never lacks a market, can never be in excess of the demand, and is easily and cheaply transported. The only necessary hazard is in regard to honest and prudent management—a risk which has to be assumed in all branches of business.

Mr. Browne's report contains many facts of interest bearing upon the mineral resources of the West, and is a valuable contribution to the statistical history of the country.

Kentucky Avenged.

We tender to the United States Senate our sincerest sympathy because of the brief telegraphic despatch from Louisville. We can imagine the blank despair, the unutterable resignation, which came over that body when it began to be whispered that "Garrett Davis is re-elected for six years." We almost believe that Nemesis is now satisfied. The desolated plantations of Kentucky, ruined by Yankee vandalism, are now avenged; the loss of slaves is compensated for; the dead Rebel portion of the population have now had their deaths avenged by the living Rebels; whatever suffering has been inflicted on Kentucky by the North, has now been repaid to the North by Kentucky. At the instigation of the radical Senate, we have given her abolition, ruination, and in many cases depopulation and she, without heaping coals of fire on their heads, returns them to the North by Kentucky. At the instigation of the radical Senate, we have given her abolition, ruination, and in many cases depopulation and she, without heaping coals of fire on their heads, returns them to the North by Kentucky. At the instigation of the radical Senate, we have given her abolition, ruination, and in many cases depopulation and she, without heaping coals of fire on their heads, returns them to the North by Kentucky.

Cost of a Hindu Wedding.—At the sitting of the Insolvent Debtors' Court in Bombay, recently, Pandurang Timbucot, a sepoy, applied for his discharge. He had been imprisoned for 900 years a year, and he spent nearly two years' earnings on the wedding ceremony of his daughter. The insolvent debtor said his daughter had become of a marriageable age, that he found it difficult to find a husband for her, and, therefore, he had to spend a large sum of money on the ceremony; out of the money he had to present the husband with clothes and some cash.

No Intercourse with Congress Separations.—The Calcutta correspondent of the London Times says the Government of India has declined to interfere with the practice of taking Hindus to the Gauges, immersing them, and choking them with the holy mud. Relying on the representation of the natives, the Government of India has declined to leave the practice to Hindu opinion. The Bengal Government, on the other hand, urge that in all cases of taking the sick to the Gauges notice should first be given at the nearest police office.

Value of Land in London.—The Pall Mall Gazette says that some idea of the value of land in the heart of London may be gathered from an incidental statement made by Mr. P. N. Latham, Chairman of the first Board of the City Corporation, having determined to widen Mansion House street from the bottom of the Poultry, have taken possession of the frontage of the buildings which the Union Bank was about to build at that spot. For this strip of ground, measuring fifteen feet, the corporation had to pay £43,000.

assessment and to the assessors of any ward or wards of said city in which they shall deem a new assessment necessary in any subsequent year other than the first year, requiring them to return the names of all taxable persons residing within their respective wards, and all property taxable by law, together with the valuation of the same, in the manner now prescribed by law for the triennial assessment; that the said Board shall have the power to revise and alter the assessments, and to make such additions or alterations as may be necessary, to which this is a supplement, in any and every year.

Section 4. The said assessors shall make a second return of the value of all new buildings which shall have been erected, and not included in their previous return, on or before November 1 in each year, and the said assessors, or either of them, are hereby authorized and empowered to administer an oath of affirmation to any person or persons required to make a statement of property taxable under this general or special laws of this Commonwealth; provided, That no fee shall be charged for the administration of the oath, and that the said assessors shall be entitled to the same as the assessors shall be entitled to under the act of the 22d of March 1865, to which this is a supplement, in any and every year, to date from the passage of this act.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Supreme Court.—Chief Justice Woodward, and Justices Thompson, Read, and Agnew.—The following cases were argued:—The case of William E. Smith vs. Commonwealth. District Court.—Judge Hise.—The Pastor, Church of England, and Vestrymen of the Church of St. Bartholomew vs. The Bishop of Philadelphia. An action of ejectment, the Bishop claiming possession of the Episcopal church, sold in 1855 by the Bishop to the vestry.

County of Chester.—Judge Sharwood.—Nichols, White & Co. vs. H. M. Quisenberry.—An action to recover for goods sold and delivered. Verdict for plaintiff, \$100. Jacob K. Risher vs. Henry Becker. An action to recover for wines sold and delivered. On trial.

Court of Quarter Sessions.—Judge Percoc.—Prison cases are still before the Court. The case of William E. Smith vs. Commonwealth. The case of William E. Smith vs. Commonwealth. The case of William E. Smith vs. Commonwealth.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—The stockholders at the annual meeting held at Oxford, Chester county, Pa. January 14, 1867, elected as follows:—Directors: Samuel M. Felton, James E. Ramsey, James A. Strawbridge, Isaac Hinkle, David McCreary, Josiah Phillips, Michael B. Smith, Samuel Dixon, Henry B. Magraw. The Directors, at a meeting held at the Office of the Company, in Philadelphia, January 21, 1867, elected J. P. Huddle, Secretary and Treasurer.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.—JOY, COE & CO., Agents for the "EVENING TELEGRAPH" and Newspaper Press of the whole country, have REMOVED from FIFTH and CHESTNUT to No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, second door above WALNUT. LAMAR, Chairman of the first Board of the City Corporation, having determined to widen Mansion House street from the bottom of the Poultry, have taken possession of the frontage of the buildings which the Union Bank was about to build at that spot. For this strip of ground, measuring fifteen feet, the corporation had to pay £43,000.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE DELAWARE DIVISION OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY will be held on MONDAY, February 18, 1867, at 4 o'clock P. M., at No. 218 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA, January 30, 1867. DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE JOINT Board of Directors of the Delaware and Eastern Canal and the Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Company, do hereby declare a dividend of FIVE PER CENT on the Capital Stock, and ONE THIRD PER CENT on the Bonds of the said Companies, payable on and after January 31, 1867.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE DIVISION OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 363 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA, January 30, 1867. Resolved, That a dividend of FOUR PER CENT on the Capital Stock of the DELAWARE DIVISION OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, payable on and after February 15, 1867, and that the Transfer Books be closed until February 15, 1867. CHARLES C. LONGSTRETH, Secretary and Treasurer.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE OF A MEETING OF Cotton and Woollen Manufacturers. Will be held at BOARD OF TRADE ROOMS, CHESTNUT Street, above Fifth, on THURSDAY AFTERNOON next, at 2 o'clock. It is very important to manufacturers to be present, as business of importance will be brought before them.

IMPORTANT SUNDAY SCHOOL MEETING.—THE AMERICAN SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION will hold a meeting in the FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH (Rev. Dr. Harrison's), corner of BROAD and ARCH Streets, on THURSDAY EVENING, January 31, 1867, which time the W. T. FARRAR, of South Carolina; W. P. FAY, of Missouri; and HENRY VAN BURKE, of New York, will address the meeting, and present statements respecting the condition of the South and Southwest.

CONDENSED STATEMENT OF THE HARTFORD LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BRANCH No. 400 CHESTNUT Street, C. H. BRUH, Agent, as follows:—Assets:—Cash, \$1,135,712.22; Bonds, \$1,107,240.50; Real Estate, \$10,306.00; Loans, \$12,960.00; In hands of Agents, \$150,190.94.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—The stockholders at the annual meeting held at Oxford, Chester county, Pa. January 14, 1867, elected as follows:—Directors: Samuel M. Felton, James E. Ramsey, James A. Strawbridge, Isaac Hinkle, David McCreary, Josiah Phillips, Michael B. Smith, Samuel Dixon, Henry B. Magraw.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY.—THE Mercantile Library is now ready for distribution. The objects of the Board of Management, and with the prospect of the first issue, are requested to call at the Office and procure the same.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 407 WALNUT Street. PHILADELPHIA, January 30, 1867. The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT on the net earnings of the Company, and have ordered that the same be paid in cash to the stockholders on and after February 1, 1867.

STEINWAY & SONS' Grand Square and Upright Piano Fortes. STEINWAY & SONS' direct special attention to their newly invented "Upright" Pianos, with their "Grand" Pianos, and their "Square" Pianos, which are the best in the world.

AMUSEMENTS. SONGS OF SCOTLAND—ASSEMBLY BUILDING, TENTH and CHESTNUT Streets. TO-MORROW at 8 o'clock, and SATURDAY at 10 o'clock, MR. KENNEDY will sing in his fourth appearance, to-morrow at 8 o'clock, Piano Fortes, at 11 o'clock, at 11 o'clock.

RECEIVER OF THE DELAWARE DIVISION OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 363 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA, January 30, 1867. Resolved, That a dividend of FOUR PER CENT on the Capital Stock of the DELAWARE DIVISION OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, payable on and after February 15, 1867, and that the Transfer Books be closed until February 15, 1867.

WARD J. CAFFEE, S. E. corner of FRONT and CHESTNUT Streets. Price, 60 per dozen, or 60 cents per bottle, with a discount to dealers. Sold by Brown, Jr., Fifth and Chestnut; Hassard, Twelfth and Chestnut; Ambrose Smith, Broad and Chestnut; H. C. Blair's Sons, Fifth and Walnut; James F. Hill, Broad and Spruce; Hoyt, Sixteenth and Poplar; H. Crager, No. 310 Race Street; A. Schenck & Miller, Fourth, Broad and Spruce; Hoyt, Sixteenth and Poplar; (street, Warren & Kinross; Eighth and Vine; and Druggists generally.

GROCERIES, ETC.

MAPLE SUGAR MOLASSES. AND Bethlehem Buckwheat Meal, FOR SALE BY JAMES R. WEBB, 614 EIGHTH and WALNUT Streets.

FRESH AND PRESERVED FRUITS. PEACHES, GREEN PEARS, STRAWBERRIES, CURRIES, BLACKBERRIES, QUINCES, PLUMS, ETC. ALBERT C. ROBERTS, DEALER IN FINE GROCERIES, 117½ 1/2 Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

HAVANA CIGARS. A CHOICE IMPORTATION OF HAVANA CIGARS. Just received, and for sale at reduced prices. ROBERT BLACK & SON, N. E. Corner EIGHTEENTH and CHESTNUT Streets, 116 1/2 1/2.

COPARTNERSHIPS. THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY entered into Copartnership under the firm of HARRING & WHITE, for the transaction of the Wholesale Grocery Business, at Nos. 22 and 23 South FRONT Street and Nos. 28 and 29 South WATRE Street.

FOR RENT.—FOR RENT—TWO LARGE AND WELL-LIGHTED ROOMS, 25 by 30 feet; also, some smaller rooms, at No. 724 CHESTNUT Street. 128 1/2 1/2.

WH. SHOW HUNG GROVE, CASES, 4TH ST. CLOSING OUT BELOW COST. Grey Flaid Poplins at \$1.25 worth \$1.75. Grey Flaid Poplins at \$1.50 worth \$2.00.

H. STEEL & SON, 11 No. 713 and 715 N. TENTH St. FINE PICTURES AT EARLES' GALLERIES, No. 816 CHESTNUT Street.

TO THE LADIES. EVENING PARTIES. TARLATANS, CHOICE COLORS. 8-4 ILLUSIONS, only 80 cents per yard.

JAMES S. EARLE & SONS. Have on FREE EXHIBITION for a short time, Paul Weber's Greatest Work, "An American Forest."

HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT. BEVERAGE OF HEALTH. A NEW SOURCE OF HEALTH OPENED TO THE AFFLICTED.

WARD J. CAFFEE, S. E. corner of FRONT and CHESTNUT Streets. Price, 60 per dozen, or 60 cents per bottle, with a discount to dealers.

THE UNION PASTE AND SIZING COMPANY. Manufacture a PATENT PASTE which only needs to be known to be appreciated. It is always ready for use, is warranted not to ferment, and is sold cheap.

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE OF JAY COOKE & CO. 112 and 114 So. THIRD ST. PHILADA. Dealers in all Government Securities.

OLD 5-20s WANTED IN EXCHANGE FOR NEW. A LIBERAL DIFFERENCE ALLOWED. Compound Interest Notes Wanted. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

7-30s, JUNE, JULY, AND AUGUST, CONVERTED INTO 5-20s WITHOUT CHARGE. 5-20s Delivered at Once.

DREXEL & CO. UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY. EASTERN DIVISION, OFFICE, No. 424 WALNUT Street.

MESSRS JAY COOKE & CO, New York. On and after that date. WILLIAM J. PALMER, Treasurer.

TEN PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS. The Hamilton Gold and Silver Mining Company of Nevada.

FINE PICTURES AT EARLES' GALLERIES, No. 816 CHESTNUT Street. JAMES S. EARLE & SONS.

JAY COOKE & CO., BANKERS, No. 114 South THIRD St. 121 2/2 1/2.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, PHILADELPHIA. CAPITAL \$500,000, FULL PAID.

BACON & WARDER. STOCK BROKERS, No. 218½ WALNUT STREET. STOCKS AND LOANS bought and sold on Commission.

FOR SALE—A STYLISH, PROMPTLY delivered, suitable for all work, very old. Address Box 24, Evening Telegraph Office, 114