Evening Telegraph

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AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING. NO. 108 S. THIED STREET.

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TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1868.

The City Finances. WE publish this afternoon the annual statement of the finances of Philadelphia, which is prepared by the City Controller for the assistance of the Finance Committee of Councils in fixing upon the tax rate. Every taxpayer in the city should study this statement carefully, for it concerns his best interests and appeals

very forcibly to his pocket. The total estimate of the expenses of the city government for the year 1869 is fixed by the Controller at \$7,830,898. The estimates of the expenses of 1868, made in September, 1867, reached \$7,389,743, an amount less by \$441,155 than those for the coming year. When these estima'es went before Councils they were cut down to \$5,188,574 in the aggregate. This sum, however, was found to be in-ufficient, and additional appropriations for the present year, up to November 1, amountng to \$1,539,795, were required, running the actual appropriations for 1868 up to \$6,728,369. This sum still fell \$661,374 below the estimates for the year, and is \$1,102,527 below the estimates for 1869. Although the estimatel expenses for the coming year are so largely in excess of the actual appropriations for 1868, in several departments there is a marked decrease, among these cases being the following: Police appropriations for 1868 . \$1,103.602 Estimates for 1869 . . . 896,245

We fear that, in this instance, the hope of a decreased expenditure will prove delasive. The aggregate appropriations for 1867 in this department amounted to \$974,863; while the estimates for 1868 reached \$875,847 only. But the actual appropriations for 1868 ran up to \$1,103,602-an increase of \$128,739 as compared with the appropriations of 1867, and of \$227,755 as compared with the estimates for 1868. With this unreliable character of the police estimates before us, we can scarcely expect to see a decrease of \$207,357 in the expenditures of the coming year, unless Councils should go to work in the most zealous manner to preach and practice economy.

Estimates for 1860

Water Appropriations for 1868 \$8.77.761 careful scrutiny of the bills brought before them. The appropriations for 1867 amounted to only \$451,989, and the estimates for 1868 to only \$345,817, which latter sum, as will be perceived, fell \$551,944 short of the amount actually required. As the great improvements under way at the Fairmount Water Works are far from being complete, we doubt whether there will be a decrease of over half

a million of dollars in the expenses of this department. Two other large items of decrease are embraced in the City Solicitor's and City Ide

Boat Departments. In the former, \$125,992 were appropriated this year for the payment of the League Island meadow awards; and in the latter \$166,500 for the new Ice Boat, both of them being expenditures of an extraordi-

Among the increased expenditures contemplated are the following: -

Department of Street Cleaning, . \$10,200

nary character.

Highways, . . 73,066 Guardians of Poor, . 14,235 Lighting City, . 74,120 Public Schools, . 52,400

The total liabilities of the city for the year 1869, including the estimated expenses of the different departments at \$7,830,898, amount to an aggregate of \$12,389,280. Of this sum. \$2,208,382 is to be charged to warrants outstanding on the 1st of November, and \$1,200,-000 to warrants which will probably be drawn prior to January 1, 1869. It is also estimated that special appropriations amounting to \$500,000 will be carried forward to 1869.

To meet this enormous demand, the city has actual and estimated assets amounting to \$3,766,553, leaving a balance of \$8,622,727, to be provided for by taxation. According to the new assessment, \$462,058,627 of property is subject to taxation for city purposes. To meet the demands of the municipal government a full rate of \$2.00 and an average rate of \$1.913 will be necessary, the amount thus to be realized being \$8,861,735-which is \$239,009 in excess of the amount required.

In this connection we have occasion to notice an example of bad faith on the part of the Demogratic members of Councils. Included in the statement published elsewhere were appropriations for permanent improvements to the following amounts: -

For the Water Department

Total.\$1,445,000 The bills appropriating these amount expressly stated that they were to be finally met by the proceeds of loans to be authorized thereafter for that purpose. The Democratic members of Councils assented to this proposition and voted for the appropriations, with the general understanding that the loans contemplated in them were to receive their support. But when the loan bills were sub- evincing their appreciation of his early, vigormitted, the Democratic members of Sa- oue, and continuous labors to secure freedom

lent opposition, and defeated the measures, as the Republicans lacked one vote of the requisite two-thirds. If these contemplated loans had been, or should hereafter be, authorized, the amount required to be raised by taxation during 1869 will be decreased to \$7,177,727, to meet which a full rate of taxation of \$1.65 will be sufficient, instead of the \$2 otherwise required, realizing \$7,309,954, which would be \$132,227 in excess of the amount required.

The Path in Which the Republican Party

Must Walk. THE Republican party has triumphed through principle. Its whole career has been a living refutation of the fallacy that the people of a republic voted for men and not ideas Starting as a weak, puny, and almost insignificant organization, by its adhesion to what it deemed to be the right, it attained a force denied to its time-serving rival. In 1852, if it can be said to have existed at all, it was in a manner so unknown that its life was not recognized. In 1856 it declared its principles, fought the enemy, and amazed none more than itself at the strength it displayed. In 1860, still adhering to its doctrine of "justice to all men," it won. From that day to this it has retained the control of the Governments and stood steadfast by its grand doctrine of universal justice. But the primary idea on which it started in its career has not, throughout all its continued triumphs, stood still. It has grown with its growth. Like the party,

t has become developed, and has been a

guiding star which led its followers in the paths they knew not of at starting. In its first Presidential campaign its battle shout was opposition to further territorial extension of slavery. It did not even strike at the existing wrong. It sought but to check it in the future, and keep it within bounds. But a higher power destined an extension of this doctrine. The war made us look towards the abolition of the evil, and not to its restraint. It taught us to look at the wrong square in the face, and to consider it in all its hideous proportions. With inspection came action, and slavery ceased to exist. We then went further still. We declared in favor of restoring the late slaves to perfect liberty, and we have given them the ballot. In all the great steps in advance which we have taken, we have been impelled by necessity. Freedom came, not when it was desired by a majority of the party, but when it was found essential to the subjugation of the Rebellion. We were forced into it against our will. So also with suffrage. Had the Rebels not been so bitter against the Union after their defeat, they would have been restored to all their old rights without the addition of one black voter. But by their persistent treason they rendered negro suffrage a necessity. From these lessons of the past what are we to learn today? Can the Republican party stand still 39,000 on its march, and let suffrage be given to the black in Virginia and be denied to him in Pennsylvania? We think not. The same \$557,311 inevitable destiny which caused it to take all Here sgain we fear there will be a delusion, of its most important steps will in time unless Councils should display the most cause it to be consistent, and give to the blacks in Pennsylvania the same privileges possessed by those across the Southern border. Consistency, that great arbiter of all party measures, demands of us the sacrifice of prejudice to the end, and it will not be long before the entire land will see the same uniform principles prevail. We may not wish for it, we may be opposed to it, but the option is taken away, and we must walk as the spirit leads us, as did the prophet of old. The mission of the Republican party will not be finished until it has given perfect freedom

> Grow's Pretensions to the Senatorship. WE have little faith in the success of the efforts which are being made by some of our contemporaries to convince the legislators and people of Pennsylvania that Galusha A. Grow is a pre-eminently proper person to represent this Commonwealth in the United States Senate. Mr. Grow has a fair record, and is a man of fair talents, but we can truthfully say of him "only this, and nothing more." He is largely indebted for the prominence he has acquired to a series of fortuitous accidents His first introduction into public life is due to the fact that he was a protegé of David Wilmot, who was a great man in Israel, and a power in the land. After serving with distinction several terms in Congress, Wilmot successfully exerted his potent influence to confer the succession upon Mr. Grow, who owed his nomination and election chiefly, if not exclusively, to the favor of the author of the famous Proviso. Both Wilmot and Grow were originally Democrats, and in 1852 they both cordially sustained the election of General Frank lin P.erce. The passage of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, however, revived the anti-slavery feelings of the Bradford district, and at once carried Grow and Wilmot over into their proper posi tion in the Republican party. Grow subsequently acquired some prominence in Congress, partly from the great political revolution in his district (which was due chiefly to the character of its citizens and the labors of Wilmot), and partly to a fisticust encounter with a fire-eater who had been indulging too freely in fire-water. It is also claimed that he was the author of the Homestead bill, and he may be entitled to the credit of introducing in Congress the particular measure which was finally adopted, but the principle it embodies was unquestionably advocated with great zeal and ability by prominent politicians long before Mr. Grow became its champion. In 1861 the Legislature of Pennsylvania elected two United States Senators, one to fill the gacancy caused by the resignation of Senator Cameron, and the other to serve a full term of six years from 1861 to 1867. For the latter Mr. Cowan was chosen, and for the former Mr. Wilmot was elected, the Republicans of the State thus

Council arrayed themselves in in the Territories. When Mr. Wilmot's term expired, in 1863, the Democrats possessed a majority on joint ballot in the Logislature, and Mr. Buckslew was elected.

The new Senator to be chosen in 1869 will be Mr. Buckalew's successor, and Mr. Grow, in aspiring for that position, aims to obtain what are virtually Mr. Wilmot's Sanatorial shoes, excepting the accidental Democratic majority of 1863. The State, however, will scarcely prove as ready to acknowledge an heirship to Senatorial honors as the Bradford district was to confer the Coogressional muttle of Wilmot. Mr. Grow's injudicious use of the patronage at his disposal was a prominent cause of his defeat as a candidate for Congress in 1862, and the people have never since displayed any extraordinary desire to withdraw bim from the pleasing shades of private lifs. When he was a caudidate for Senator in 1867 he received but a few votes in the Senatorial caucus. In 1868 when he endea. vored to become the Pennsylvania candidate for the Vice-Presidency, he fared no better in the State Convention, as he was only able to muster a meagre array of supporters. As the friends of Curtin desired to secure an earnest advocacy of his Vice-Presidential pretensions, they conferred upon Grow the honor of acting as Chairman of the State Central Committee in the late canvass, mainly for the purpose of harmonizing the party and securing his cooperation at Chicago. While he gained prominence from this position, we suppose nobody will allege that he materially influenced the results of the October and November elections in Pennsylvania by his personal ex-

Our Population and the Recent Vote. THE vote cast in this city and State at the recent election may be taken as a safe basis of the population of both at the present time. The November vote of the State, excluding the illegal votes of the Third and Fourth wards of this city, which were rejected by the Return Judges, reached a total of 655, 662, or 2507 in excess of the vote of October. This event does not always happen in Pennsylvania, since there is usually a decrease in the interest manifested by the people after the State election in October has shown the relative strength of the parties, and thereby rendered the November election a mere formality at the best. This was strikingly manifested in 1860, when the aggregate vote poiled in October reached 492,642, with a Republican majority of 32,164; while the aggregate vote of Novem ber, in the same year, decreased to 476,442, the Republican majority being 59,618 over the three opposition electoral tickets. Taking the highest vote each year, the following table shows the rate of increase in the aggregate vote of the State: -

18 315386 267491 246 60...... 492 612 This comparison shows that the increase in

the vote between 1860 and 1868 has not been unprecedented, falling below that from 1852 to 1856. It may therefore be taken as a fair criterion of the increase in the population of the State since the census of 1860, when it stood at 2,906,215. The increase since then, according to the increase in the vote, has been 959,051, giving a total population at present of 3,865 266. The vote of Philadelphia in October, 1860,

for members of Congress, was \$1,998, nearly 5000 in excess of the vote for President in November following. Taking the highest vote of the year for the basis of our calculation, an increase of 39,443 is shown by the vote of October last, 121,441. This is equal to a percentage of 48, This would indicate a population of \$36,983, an increase of 271,454 over the population of 1860, which aggregated 565,529 This result may be slightly in excess of the truth, but, beyond all doubt, there is a population in Philadelphia of at least 800,000, and we doubt very much if the permanent popu lation of New York exceeds it.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

THANKSGIVING. - INTORES ING acryles at V.ESI ARUITSTREET CAESBY-TERIAN & HURCH, corner of EIGHTEENTH, on Thanksgiving day at It A. M. Addresses by the lastor, ir. WILLITS and by ex-Governor POL-LOCK and Hon. Judge PEIRCE. Singing by a full chorus, under direction of Jean Louis. Esq. 1124 24*

THANKSGIVING SERMON AT the TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH, EIGHTENNTH and CHE-NUT Strees, on Taurday morning at 11 o'clock, by the Pastor, Rev. et a. Philiz.

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The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT, on the capital stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash, on and after November Blank Powers of Attorney for collecting Dividends

can be obtained at the Office of the Company, No. 238 S. TE IRD Street. The Office will be opened at 8 A. M. and closed at 4 P. M. from N. v. 35 to Dec 5, for the payment of Dividends, and after that date from 9 A. M. to 3 THOMAS T. FIRTH.

11 3 30t Treasurer. OFFICE OF THE MINGO OIL COM PANY, No. 111 WALNUT street.
PHILLSD-ELPHIA NOV. 17, 1868.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the MINGO OIL 10M PANY will be held at the Olice of the Compacy on wEDNESDAY, Nov. 25, 1868, at 12 O'cock M.
The punctual attendance of all Stockholders is particularly requested.
TREVOR T. FO WLER.
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