## Evening Telegraph

(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),

AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING. NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double short); or cighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

## MONDAY, MAY 24, 1869.

THE HAGGERTY CASE. THE Haggerty case, in its various phases, continues to occupy a large share of the attention of the criminal courts of this city and of the public. The time spent in its consideration, however, will prove eminently useful to the community if the final result demonstrates that the people are not powerless in their own courts. Haggerty is a fair representative of a gang of outlaws who have too long set justice at defiance. They perpetrate whatever crimes they please, from petty larceny to the most daring burglaries, and from simple assault and battery up to murder, and then adopt a variety of devices to avoid punishment. They resort, in the first instance, to the primitive plan of murderously assaulting any policeman who dares to arrest them. This is the common practice of desperate scoundrels in rude and wild communities, where officers of justice are scarce and sympathizers with dashing rascals comparatively abundant. But it is marvellous that it should be so often attempted in a city which is not only inhabited by many hundreds of thousands of peace and order loving citizens, but constantly

patrolled by a large force of policemen main-

tained at a heavy expense. Let us no longer

wonder at the inability of the National Govern-

ment to hold in check, with a handful of troops,

bloodthirsty savages who roam over plains thousands of miles in extent, if, in a great centre of civilization, a handful of desperadoes can hold a thousand policemen at bay, and plunder, assault, and murder with impunity. The attempt to kill policemen deserves of itself the most condign punishment, and the New York judge who recently committed a criminal of this grade to a lifelong term of imprisonment had a just conception of the nature of this crime. Haggerty, arrested at last, in spite of repeated assaults upon policemen, first seeks bail, and although a large sum is fixed, his serviceable friends find a man of property willing to become responsible for his appearance. At the proper period for trial, however, the criminal does not appear. Meanwhile measures are taken to forfeit his ball, and as it is evident that the usual tactics will not avail in this case, the most important

witnesses are tampered with, sent out of the way,

and now Haggerty and his bail, through their

attorneys, are pleading for a speedy trial and a release of the bail-goer from his obligations! The arts of shyster lawyers and the devices of bullying rowdies have been so freely and notoriously used to defeat justice of her dues, that this has become a representative case, and the public warmly approve the efforts of the District Attorney and the Judges to prevent Haggerty and his ilk from giving a new proof that they are above and beyond the reach of law, and that peace, property, and life in Philadelphia are at the mercy of these tigers in human shape. The public has become heartily disgusted with the combination of the lowest and most questionable species of legal acumen and open violence which secures the immunity of notorious criminals from punishment, by defying policemen, by terrifying, abducting, or bribing witnesses, by manufactured testimony or downright perjury, by professional bail-goers, by packing juries, or by the most discreditable legal devices and the most shameful perversions of the forms of justice. It is time that the practice of resorting to crimes even worse than the original offenses to avert punishment should be stopped, and we hope that in the Haggerty ease the Judges will show no mercy to the criminal or courtesy to his counsel. The criminal lawyers who have acquired the reputation of being able to shield violators of the law of every grade from punishment, in spite of the positive proof of their guilt, should be closely watched in the courts of justice, and confined by the strictest rules. No country in the world affords so fertile a field for their perverted and dangerous ingennity as the United States, and courts and juries should ever bear in mind that they ought to be merciful to the community as well as to the cunning rogues who plead pitifully for leniency when they are in the dock, but who use liberty only to invade the rights of their fellow-men. The criminal lawyers of the day are doing nearty as much harm as the criminals. The professional successes upon which they plume themselves act as powerful incentives to crime, and the fees they receive for sharp practice are construed by thieves and murderers to he the price of indulgences for the worst offenses in the calendar. Whatever can be done

own courts by the arts of pettifoggers con-joined with criminal intrigues.

to punish the desperadoes of the Haggerty stamp,

to mulet bail-goers who assist abandoned rogues

to escape, to crush rowdyism, to prevent the

abduction or terrorism of witnesses, and to have

shyster lawyers shorn of their power, should be

done; and the lesson should never go forth that

the community can be rendered powerless in its

WHISKY AND WAR. In the prosecution of one of the most gigantic and expensive contests of modern times, the Government of the United States became burdened with a public debt which, at the date of the last monthly statement, May 1st, aggregated \$2,518,797,391. In the prosecution of similar contests during the past half century, the British Government has achieved even a greater blessing of this character, which, at the date of the last statement before us, amounted to £777,-497,804, or \$3,642,089,371. The accumulation of such oppressive burdens are among the disasters which befall any nation which, through necessity or otherwise, resorts to the sword to vindicate its real or imaginary rights, or to avenge its real or imaginary wrongs. Great Britain professes to regard its public debt as a blessing in disguise, and makes no pretensions of attempting to materially diminish the principal, this decrease averaging only about \$20,000,000 during the past five years. The United States, on the contrary, regards its public debt as one of the most grievous calamities which the Rebellion inflicted upon the country; and although the aggregate amount has necessarily remained almost stationary since the 1st of July, 1865, there pervades the entire country a sentiment which demands the entire liquidation of the principal at as early a day as is possible-an achievement which we are permitted to anticipate when we glance at our vast undeveloped resources and the rapid increase of our population.

The figures representing the aggregates of the public debts of the two nations are so large that they are almost beyond the comprehension of the finite mind. How startling, then, is the annonncement that if the people of this country were to give up whisky-drinking for less than twenty-one months, and devote the money which they employ to drown out their wits to the liquidation of the debt, the entire principal would be obliterated from the books of the Treasury; while, if the people of Great Britain were to resort to a similar abstinence for a period of about seven years, a like result could be achieved in that country! According to the report of the Hon. David A. Wells, the Special Commissioner of Revenue, the official and sworn returns of the retail liquor dealers of the United States show that the value of the liquors retailed by them over their counters, during the past year, and drunk when sold, was as follows in each of the

	41754445101		
	New York	246,617,520	Vermont \$6,798,0
d	Pennsylvania	152,668,495	Kansas 8,503,80
ı	Illinois		Louistana 43,021,7
			Tennessee 20,293,6
1	Massachusetts		Georgia 25,328,4
Н	Maryland		Virginia26,182,9
	Missouri	54,697,855	Alabama 23,025,3
1	Indiana	51,418,890	Texas 21,751,2
1	California		South Carolina 10,610,6
	Kentucky		North Carolina . 13,224,3
	Wisconsin		West Virginia 8 806,2
	Michigan	50 704 170	
	Lowe	05 500 805	Arkansas 7,858,3
	Iowa	25,032,090	Delaware 3,770,3
	Connecticut	20,001,230	Mississippi 4,493,3
d	New Jersey		Oregon 4,261,2
	Maine		Nevada 4,838,73
	Rhode Island.		Nebraska 3,240,5
	N. Hampshire.		Colorado 3,745,2
	Minnesota	14,394,970	The Territories . 14,169,40
	Dist. Columbia	10,376,450	Annual Control Control

Here is a total of nearly fifteen hundred millions of dollars' worth of liquor drunk at the counter in bar-rooms alone during a single year, making a monthly average of \$123,624,322, and, estimating the present population of the country at 35,000,000, an average of \$42.39 per year for every man, woman, and child in the United States. According to recently published statistics, the money actually spent for liquors in the United Kingdom during the year 1868 amounted to £102,886,280, or \$497,969,595, which gives a monthly average of \$41,497,466, and a per capita average of \$17.78. We are inclined to doubt the completeness of these statistics, since the contrast presented when they are compared with those of this country is almost too startling for belief. But it must be remembered that the average wealth of the people of Great Britain and Ireland is far below that of this country, and that the lower classes are consequently obliged to drink a cheaper quality of liquors, the actual quantity, in liquid measurement, being probably quite equal to that consumed in this country, in proportion to the population. An able English statistician, in commenting

on these latter figures, estimates that the annual loss of wealth, in the shape of external riches measurable in money, to the United Kingdom by the consumption of intoxicating drinks amounts to £228,886,280. or \$1,107,809,595, which in about three years would obliterate the public debt of the country. He arrives at this result by estimating the yearly loss of wealth involved in the manufacture and distribution of liquors at £53,000,000, and the expenses to which the State is subjected by the crime and pauperism produced by its consumption at £73,000,000, which, added to the amount of the yearly sales, makes up the total of £228,886,280. These calculations are certainly within the bounds of reason, and the principle on which they are based can be applied to the United States with equal force. The articles and manual labor entering into the manufacture of liquors are certainly worth fifty per cent. of the retail price, which e \$750,000,000 worth of the various kinds of grains used for distillation, grapes, potatoes, molasses, and hops, together with the actual value to the country of the manual labor. if diverted into other channels. The burdens to which the community is subjected in the punishment of criminals who are incited to a violation of the laws by the inspiration of strong drink, the cost of maintaining drinking paupers and beggars at public and private expense, and the actual loss to the country involved in the idleness of the criminal and pauper elements of the population through habits of intoxication, swell the total annual loss of the country at the expense of spirituous liquors to full \$3,000,-000,000, or about \$500,000,000 above the aggregate of the national debt! This is what whisky does for the world, and yet the world goes on drinking, and while human nature remains as it is, will go on drinking until the end of time, unless it should succeed in drinking itself to death before the Archangel proclaims the day of judg-

THE ANTI-RITUALISTS of Illinois are making a bold and determined effort to counteract the teachings and practices of the religious pantomimists. A call for a convention has been issued, and on June 16th the representatives of the clergy and laity of the Protestant Episcopal Church of all sections of the country who are opposed to the unprotestantizing of the Church will assemble in Chicago to deliberate upon the subject. The circular of invitation contains the following sharp thrust at the ritualistic party:-"A powerful party dominant in the councils of our Church, and fixing its status and character in the sublic esteem, is not only devoid of sympathy with Protestant spirit of the age, but in many cases hostile to its aims, principles and institutions.

The call for this convention originated in a formal argumentative protest against the ritualistic practices, which bears the signatures of many of the most prominent Episcopal clergymen of Illinois. Their action in this matter was doubtless induced by the leaning of Bishop Whitehouse, of the diocese of Illinois, towards the ritualistic school, as evidenced in his last convention address, an extract from which is published, in connection with effusions from other prominent advocates of the new-fangled notions, to show the tendency of their doctrines and practices. The convention which is to meet in Chicago will doubtless be well attended, and its assembling will mark an important epoch in the history of the Protestant Episcopal Church of

this country. DELAWARE, still sublimely indifferent to the reproachful gaze of the nation, again bowed down before her shrine on Saturday. A man who was convicted of an attempt to commit an outrageous offense against humanity and decency, but who was, nevertheless, acknowledged to be of weak mind, explated his transgression by standing one hour in the pillory, and receiving thirty lashes upon his bare back, in addition to an imprisonment of two years and the payment of a fine of \$500. Confinement in a lunatic asylum would unquestionably be the proper disposition of his case; but Delaware is nothing if not economical, and hence lets the culprit off with a comparalively triffing term of imprisonment, just about ong enough in duration to run up an expense equal to the amount of his fine.

AT eight o'clock this morning the members of the Old and New School Presbyterian Assemblies, now in session in New York city, met together to engage in a joint prayer-meeting. This is a good augury, and will inspire the friends of a union between the two branches of the Church with a well-founded hope.

THE FINE ARTS.

Art Education. At the banquet given a few weeks ago to the Rev. William C. Cattell, D. D., the accomplished President of Lafayette College, previous to his departure for Europe, the venerable Dr. Samuel D. Gross, when called upon to respond to a toast in behalf of the medical profession, suggested an idea of so much importance, and urged it with so much eloquence that it ought not to be allowed to rest alone with the comparatively few gentlemen who were present on the occasion, a very large majority of whom, it is safe to say, did not understand or appreciate the suggestion at its full value. Dr. Gross insisted that certainly is no collegiate institution in this country, and perhaps in none in Europe, was there a chair of Æsthetics, and then in a brief but pointed address, he urged with great force the importance of art education, its humanizing, civilizing, and elevating influences. A study of art, he contended, was as important in its way as the study of literature and science, and these different branches of learning should be made to combine in one educational institution, not only to fit the student for the daily work of life, but, by cultivating a taste for the beautiful, to refine and purify his imagination, discipline his faculties, and by a critical and exhaustive study of the principles of beauty, as illustrated in nature and in art, to lead him up to a higher appreciation of the ways of the Creator as made manifest in His works. The fine arts, as represented by the comprehensive term æsthetics, should be studied in our colleges in the same manner that literature is, and the one should be made to interpret and illustrate the other. We believe that we have stated correctly the substance of the argument advanced by Dr. Gross, and as the idea is pregnant, and of the first value, we hope that the esteemed Professor of Surgery at the Jefferson Medical College may be induced to give the public the benefit of a fuller expression

It is an indisputable fact that art culture in the United States is far, very far, behind literature, science, and other branches. One great reason for this is that art is not taught in our schools, that we have no professorships of æsthetics, and that we have no art schools and permanent galleries that will teach the public what genuine, refined, and noble art really is. In Europe regularly and efficiently organized academies and the great public galleries form the centres of art culture, and to a certain extent at least, correct the deficiencies caused by the absence of special instruction in the colleges and universities. In this country we have no such appliances; and while we have advanced with rapid strides in other directions, we lag behind in art matters. It is certainly time for us to be stirring ourselves and making some earnest efforts in the way of art education, and all the discussion that has taken place about the deficiencies of the fossilized concern in our midst which professes to represent the cause of art education would be valueless if it had no higher aim than to encourage a quarrel between certain very worthy gentlemen and the artists of our city, or if it does not lead to some decided movement being made towards giving us a live Academy of the Fine Arts, that will compel the artists to come into its fold, and with which none of them can afford to quarrel.

The quarrel between the Academy and the artists. the squabbles about the hanging of pictures and the holding of art auctions in the Academy building. although they are all items in the list of charges against the institution, are in reality of very secondary importance, which should in no case be allowed to overshadow the main question of art edu-

Within the last twenty years there has been an awa kening in England on the subject of the immense importance of art education, considered merely from a commercial and industrial point of view. It was found impossible to compete with other countries. and particularly with France, in any of the lines of manufacture in which the arts of design were called in to aid in beautifying the labor of the artisan, and it was a question between the establishment of art schools and the depreciation in value of a large number of manufactured articles.

The result was that art schools were established and are now being carried on with success in all the cities, towns, and villages of any importance, with the aid and under the auspices of the government; and omething of the same kind must be done in the United States, unless we expect to be dependent on Europe for everything that is elegant and beautiful in the way of textile fabrics, and the thousand and one articles that are used to adorn our households. The School of Design for Women in this city is a beginning in the proper direction; but it is a mere beginning, and although we believe it to be an excellent institution of its kind-it is under the superintendence of a practical and highly-educated designer, by-the-way-its field of operation is necessarily limited, and even in that sphere its means are too small to allow it to do all that its conductors de-

What we need in Philadelphia, and what we must have, if we expect to see a well-trained race of American artists, and an educated public capable of an preciating their works, is a properly organized and properly conducted Academy of Fine Arts. The present institution designated by that name is simply a stumbling block and a rock of offense. As long as it is carried on under the existing system of management it will be practically worthless as a school of art. whether to the artists or the public, and it stands in the way of something better. The matter has come to such a pass, however, that if something is not done to reorganize and regenerate the Academy of Fine Arts, a persistent effort will be made to supply its place with an institution that will carry on the work in a proper manner.

The North American, in a very odd article published on Saturday in reply to what appeared in THE TELE-GRAPH about ten days ago on the subject of "Art Patronage," when we alluded to the young sculptor. Harnisch, and his inability to find a purchaser for his statue, makes some statements which will illustrate exactly the point that we desire to impress upon the minds of our readers. Our contemporary

"For forty-six years the labor of trying to build up here in Philadelphia a school of figure art has been patiently going on, and yet has failed to make much impression upon our artists." And again :-

"No organization of patrons of art can be formed in Philadelphia at all approaching in social power or wealth that which has its representative in the present Academy. The artists deceive themselves if they suppose that they can organize a more commanding body."

The fact is that the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts has been smothered beneath the weight of its respectability. Those who started it and those who now carry it on have been and are gentlemen of wealth and social position, and personally they are in every way entitled to our regards. The Academy, however, has been to them merely a plaything to amuse their leisure moments. They neither asked nor desire the co-operation of the artists, judging that the advantages offered in the way of the schools and galleries as places for the exhibition would be sufficient to compel the profession to cling to their skirts. Why has the labor of forty-six years devoted to building up a school of figure art failed to make an impression on the artists? Simply, because there has been no real and earnest effort made in the matter, and the Academy has been ruled in that dilettanti spirit that magnifies the importance of the art patron by thrusting the artist into the background. The patient labor of the Academy has consisted in issuing tickets to draw and paint to the students, and in lighting its class rooms in the evenings during six mouths in each year. Until the last season no instructor was provided, and when Professor Schussele took charge of the schools, the attendance had dwindled down to such a small number that it was a question whether it was worth while to carry them on any longer. Art education cannot be conducted in this manner, and even such an accomplished artist as Mr. Schussele can do but a small portion of the work that really ought to be undertaken.

The gist of the North American's very curious article, as far as we understand it, is that the tendencies of modern figure art is towards the nude; that the taste of American picture buyers runs in the direction of landscape; and that those artists who attempt to run counter to this taste will assuredly fail. All of these statements are substantially incorrect, and it is certainly a surprise to hear that the objection to the "Cupid" of Mr. Harnisch was its

nudity. It would require a stretch of prurient imagination that we are incapable of to see even a suggestion of indelicacy in this graceful and poetical figure, and, with the "Hero and Leander" up stairs and the gallery full of antiques in the cellar, it is a singular plea to urge against the Academy pur-

chasing it. The tendencies of modern figure art are certainly not towards the nude, as can be demonstrated to the satisfaction of any one who will look through almost any gallery of art, or examine the works in the various picture stores, and Page's "Venus" is so decided an exception to the general rule, that it must be ruled out of the argument altogether. American landscapes are preferred to figures simply because landscape art has reached a higher state of perfection in this country. This is to be accounted for by the fact that landscapes-that is, fairly good landscapes that will sell readily-are very much easier paint, and they are turned out by hundreds, as "pot-bollers," by artists who would giadly do something better. Landscape art, too, has advanced, because the artists who adopt it are, to a certain extent at least, independent of the Academies; they have nature before them, and it is not with them, as with the figure painters, a question of opportunities for study. With regard to foreign works, ten figure pictures are brought here to on landscape; and good works of this class, although oftener more costly, will find a readier sale simply because the public taste prefers them. The average picture buyer wishes to have something that will tell its story, and he is seldom educated up to the point of appreciating the sentiment of the best land-

A regularly-appointed art academy, under the direction of thoroughly-educated artists, is absolutely necessary if we are to have a race of American figure painters who will worthily represent our social culture, and the academic training is scarcely less important for landscape artists; indeed, they must have such training to produce pictures that will vie with the classic works of the Old World.

In Europe all the landscape painters of eminence obtained their training in the regular schools of figure art. The North American, in a sneering way, says that "the professors in the art schools inculcate the notion that the human figure is the grandest of art studies." This is perfectly true; and if our contemporary denies this axiom of art, it proves immediately to any one competent to judge in tue matter that it does not clearly understand whereof it speaks. It is in the study of the human figure, the greatest, noblest work of the Creator, that artists of all grades acquire that skill and decision in drawing without which their works will never attain to the highest excellence. It is in the study of the human figure, with its graceful modulations of form, its delicate gradations of light and shade, its prismatic tints and half tints, its glow of color, that the eye of the artist is educated, until when he goes into the woods and fields the whole great book of nature lays open to him; he sees a loveliness in the works of the Almighty that are hidden from the common observer, and which it is necessary he should see if he is to throw anything of poetry or sentiment on his canvas, or give an interpretation by the outward and visible signs of that inward and spiritual grace which makes poetry and art the handmaidens of religion.

This subject is not merely a question between the artists of Philadelphia and the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, but it is one that the public is really more interested in than either. We hope that the North American will not be discouraged because we demolish its carefully selected arguments. The matter is one that ought to have a thorough discussion in all its points and bearings, and we are pleased to believe that an interest has been excited which is likely to lead to important results. We regret that we cannot think well of our contemporary's proposition to raise by subscription a fund to offer a series of prizes for the best works of figure art by resident Philadelphia artists. This would be a matter of but transient interest and of doubtful utility, and it could have no permanent effect as a stimulus. If any money can be raised it had better be devoted to the cause of art education, and we have not the slightest doubt in the world that if the Academy should prove itself worthy of the respect and confidence of the public by completely reorganizing its way of doing business, it could without material difficulty obtain all the money it wants. As it is managed at present, there is not the slightest possibility that it will ever get any endowment or material aid of any kind.

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