Evening Telegraph

(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED), AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING, NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA. The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet); or eighteen 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.

FRIDAY, MAY 28, 1869.

THE CITY TREASURER.

Tun people of Philadelphia have abundant cause for congratulation upon the efficient and satisfactory management of the city treasury under the administration of Mr. Joseph N. Peirsol, the present incumbent. On the 31st of December, 1867, the amount of outstanding city warrants was \$1,442.088-85. On the 15th of the following February Mr. Peirsol commenced paying them, and continued so doing until the 1st of June, public notice having been given to all who held them that the same would be cashed on presentation. At this latter date the Registry ordinance, passed in the preceding January, was put in force. After a lapse of two months, the City Treasurer advertised that he was ready to pay warrants registered from 1 to 1000. From that date forward he continued paying them at intervals whenever the funds in his hands would

According to the report of the City Controller, the amount of city warrants outstanding on the 31st day of December, 1868, was \$3,450,603.30, showing a deficiency of that amount for the year 1868, which would have to be paid out of the receipts of 1869. The Receiver of Taxes advertised his readiness to receive the taxes of 1869 on the 15th day of February. The call was at once responded to by our citizens. The receipts were unusually large, in fact so large that Mr. Peirsol felt himself safe in giving notice "that all warrants registered in 1868 would be paid on presentation." No inconsiderable labor and care attended the payment of these warrants and the calculation of the interest on each. Of those registered in 1861 there yet remain a number outstanding to the value of about \$150,000, which, in accordance with the Registry ordinance, must lie in the Treasury, there awaiting the tardiness of the holders, to the disappointment and inconvenience of more anxious and needy ones.

The City Connells, on the 9th day of May, 1868, passed an ordinance requiring all holders of city loan to present their certificates for registration previous to the payment of the July interest. It was soon made apparent that, owing to the shortness of time intervening between its passage and enforcement, it would prove very severe, especially upon nonresidents. It was feared also that, as originally passed, it would, by stringent enforcement, injuriously affect the credit of the city by creating dissatisfaction among the bondholders. A supplementary ordinance was therefore passed by Councils June 19, 1868, relieving non-residents so far as the July interest was concerned. In the fulfilment of the desired object of the ordinance-viz., a correct account of the city debt-proper books for registry were procured. and all certificates of loan recorded therein. These books were then compared with the old stock lodgers, to detect any errors which might have occurred. New stock ledgers were opened. and the accounts of those persons only who complied with the provisions of the ordinance entered, with date of maturity of each certificate. These accounts were then compared with the July interest book, to discover if any errors had crept into it, and the work was complete. The books for the payment of the July interest will comprise the names of such parties only whose certificates have been properly regis-

In the payment of the semi-annual interest on the city loan, Mr. Peirsol has likewise made a decided improvement by opening two books and paying at two desks. In this way, all confusion has been avoided and despatch in the business attained. Under his careful, orderly, and intelligent control, the operations of the treasury have been reduced to a perfect system, and facilities for the transaction of its business multiplied. As long as a Democrat holds the position, we could not wish to see Mr. Peirsol supplanted by any of the numerous aspirants for the position in his party.

THE PRESBYTERIAN REUNION. A very important step was taken yesterday towards the completion of the efforts to thoroughly reunite the New and Old School Presbyterian Churches. The representatives of both organizations have united upon a basis of reunion which was unanimously approved by the New School Assembly, and by all the members of the Old School Assembly in attendance at the session at New York except seven. This plan of reunion is to be submitted to the various Presbyteries, and if it is approved by two-thirds of the organizations in each branch, it is to become the fundamental law of the reunited Church. The unanimity displayed indicates that there will be no serious diversity of opinion in the various Presbyteries, and that the work to be accomplished hereafter is rather a matter of form than an essential portion of the adjustment. The two branches are to be made one under "the name and style of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, possessing all the legal and corporate rights and powers pertaining to the Church previous to the division in 1838, and all the legal and corporate rights and powers which the separate Churches now possess." Past dissensions are to be ignored, the publications in which prominence was given to the former points of difference are to be suppressed, and ministers and laymen are requested "to study the things which make for peace, and to guard against all needless and

This action of the Presbyterians is highly creditable to both branches of that denomination. It can searcely fall to promote the prosperity of the Church and to advance the interests of Christianity, alike by the new vigor it will infuse into all Presbyterian movements, and by the good example it will set to other sects which are unnecessarily divided by minor issues. There is a growing disposition among all the Protestant denominations to affiliate with each other, and this will be strengthened by the consolidation of the organizations which spring from a common origin, and have no deeply rooted difference of opinion. The burdens imposed upon the inhabitants in sparsely populated communities by attempts to sustain two churches where one would answer every reasonable purpose has hitherte beeu very seriously felt, and while it may be right to divide where there is an irreconciliable conflict about modes of faith, it is unwise and ungenerous to multiply church organizations for trivial reasons.

offensive references to the causes" of the division.

In this country, where absolute religious freedom exists, the centrifugal system has been very freely resorted to. Sects have multiplied with wonderful rapidity, and many of the old organizations have been sundered in twain. We are now beginning to feel the reaction, and there can be no doubt that, within certain limits, ft is much better for the followers of Christ to unite than to divide.

THE REGISTRY LAW.

No nonest voter, whatever his political predilections may be, can fail to read the opinion of Judge Allison, delivered yesterday, sustaining the Registry law, except with pleasure. That a just and equitable law of this kind is needed for the protection of honest men, the experiences of the last elections sufficiently demonstrated; and it is a significant fact that the only complaints against it come from Democratic quarters. If the Democracy did not find it necessary to resort to fraud, a stringent Registry law would not be more oncrous for them than for the Republicans, and the slight inconvenience that such a law will occasion to voters who may not wish to take the trouble to see that their names are properly placed upon the assessors' lists, is more than compensated for by the additional security that will be given to the manner of conducting the elections.

The most important feature in the law is that which regulates the registration of boarders and lodgers. This touches the Democratic party in its tenderest point; it effectually puts a stop to the practice of colonization, and it is therefore not surprising that it has been most virulently assailed. There is nothing inequitable in this section of the Registry law, and Judge Allison's decision defines its meaning in exact accordance with the spirit of the whole act, the obvious intentions of the Legislature, and the wishes of the decent portion of the community,

As Judge Allison says:-"No one is deprived of any right by the requirements of the law, for if there be qualified electors boarding at the hotels, taverns, and boarding houses, ample provision is made for their assessment. Time certain, with abundant opportunity, is provided in the subsequent provisions of the act, at which their names can be placed upon the list and the tax assessed against them." It is very certain that the Democracy will not lose a single legal vote by this Registry law, but if it is rigidly enforced the practice of colonization will be broken up, and the roughs of New York and Baltimore will be unable to assist at our elections. It is just here that the Democratic party finds the law to be onerous, unjust, and unconstitutional; and against it they have brought all their batteries to bear, The clear, impartial, and strictly judicial decision of Judge Allison, however, settles the question as to the meaning of the law, and its propriety as well. The outrageous frauds which were perpetrated at the last electious rendered it absolutely necessary that additional safeguards should be thrown around the ballot-box and the whole manner of conducting elections. The present Registry law was carefully drawn, and if the Democratic party is honest, it will bear no harder upon it than upon the Republican. Whether the law is the best that can be devised can only be demonstrated by experience, and it is possible that when it goes into operation defects may be discovered which will require modification. A stringent law, however, is needed for the protection of voters; and all well-disposed citizens, without regard to party, should unite in supporting the present enactment, and in assisting to have its provisions enforced without favor or

DUMB AS AN OYSTER.

WHEN we perused the leader in the Morning appreciable difference. Post of yesterday, we supposed that our contemporary had exerted its full power, and "extinguished" us as far as it was possible for it to extinguish us. This morning, however, we are assured that such was not the case, that the Post did not handle us as roughly as it might have done. In short, the Post intimates that it was 'merciful" in its treatment, and now rejoices in its reward. The Post is "amused." We are, in turn, truly glad that it is so, for, when we reread our own article while leisurely sipping our evening tea, our conscience was smitten with the fear that we had inadvertently extinguished the Post. But our contemporary still lives, and was as frisky as ever this morning-so remarkably frisky, in fact, that it labored through another facetious and frothy column, skimming over the main question with its accustomed levity and grace. And it expects us to be "dumb with delight" to-day, because we are assured that it has been amused by us. We are dumb-as dumb as an oyster-dumb with delight, and speechless with gratitude.

Dog-Days .- The New York Sun of yesterday contained the following mysterious editorial paragraph:-"Attention! Does the young proprietor of the Evening Telegram want a personal controversy with us? If not, let him call off his dogs to-day. If he does render one necessary, it will comprise incidents of interest in both hemispheres." Something more serious than a libel suit is on the tapis. If the catastrophe can be averted by calling off the dogs, let them be called off by all means.

YESTERDAY, the directors of the Pennsylvania Central and of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne, and Chicago Railroad Companies affixed their signatures to a contract by which the road of the latter company is leased in perpetuity to the former. Philadelphia is now in direct rathroad communication with Chicago, and has good cause to be gratified thereat.

OBITUARY.

The Late James Rush, M. D.

On Wednesday morning last Dr. James Rush died at his residence on Chesnut street, west of Nineteenth, after an illness of only a few weeks. For years past he had lived in strict seclusion, rarely if ever issuing from the doors of his dwelling. His books were his idols; to these he was devoted, and unwilling to relinquish even for a day the intellectual pleasures they afforded. Though no longer encountered on our streets—a recluse in his home—his fame as a physician and an author still lived in the minds of those who once were his associates, or knew him through his works. He was in the eighty-fourth year of his age. His family name is historic. You meet it in the annals not only of this city and State, but of the nation. Benjamin Rush, his father, was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, and the Hon. Richard Rush, his brother, occupied the dignified positions of United States Minister. to France and England, and at one time was Secretary of our National Treasury. Dr. Rush himself, in his early career, achieved a most exalted and enviable reputation as a physician. As an author, too, he took no mean rank. His celebrated work on the "Human Voice" is still regarded as perhaps the most infallible authority on that subject. His means were large. His last act was of princely munificence, in accord with the dispositions of his heart and his literary tastes. The bulk of his estate has been left to the Philadelphia Library Company, including an entire block or square of ground on Broad street, between Christian and Carpenter. Upon this broad site his will proposes the erection of a magnificent structure, all the details for the construction of which are presided in the former. struction of which are specified in the document. In his death Philadelphia losss one of the men who sided to make her illustrious, THE PINE ARTS.

The Academy and Its Defenders, The Academy of Fine Arts has not been particu tarly fortunate in its defenders; and in all the articles which have appeared in the Philadelphia papers during the past few weeks in support of its claims to the regards of the artists and the public, there has been an evident want of knowledge as to the real merits of the case, and an effort to attract public attention from the main point to side issues which are of comparatively small importance. There has been very liftle argument and a great deal of apology, and an apology is a tacit admission of the truth of all the charges brought against the institution. The weakest effort in this line was an arricle which appeared in the Press on Tuesday; and if nothing more forcible can be adduced on that side of the question, the Academy may well exclaim, "Save me from my friends!" The Press enters upon what Max Muller would term the "pooh-pooh" line of argument-please don't make this "fou-fou," Mr. Proof Reader-which will do very well with those who know nothing of the subject under discussion, but which cannot impose on any one who has studied the facts and figures presented by The Telegraph, or who understands anything whatever about art natters. Our contemporary thinks that the present exhibition is a good one; that the letting out of the galleries for auction purposes is commendable: that the Academy is a well-conducted school of art; and that appropriating the best places on the walls to foreign works is a practice highly conducive to the benefit of the artists and the public. All of which opinions the Press, of course, has a perfect right to hold, but the arguments which it advances to support them will not bear examination. For instance, it makes a statement similar to one we published some weeks ago, as to the number of pictures in the present exhibition by native and foreign artists, the number of each on the eye line, and then it complacently onsiders the whole matter settled finally and forver, and asks the public to decide whether the Academy has not acted honorably to American art, As much stress has been laid upon these figures, we very willingly invite the attention of our readers to

Other American Foreign....

We will premise that the present exhibition is no criterion whatever. The number of pictures is tess than usual, so that there is room on the eye line for all that are of sufficient merit to entitle them to this distinction. Besides, the trouble of last year has shamed the Diractors into something like justice in the matter of hanging the works, and this season some of the best foreign works are thrust to one side in a very ostentation of virtue.

Bouguereau's "Arcadia," instead of being placed in the centre of the room, where it properly belongs, is put in a less advantageous position, as if to mark the extreme anxiety of the hanging committee to do more than impartial justice, and Achenbach's "Palestrina" receives even worse treatment. This is like shutting the stable-door after the horse is stolen, and unless the Academy shows other and more decided signs of improvement, its late repentence will not avail. A large number of the best artists have not contributed to the present exhibition. They have not refused to do so in so many words, but they have not contributed as usual, and the reason is that they take no interest in the Academy, and they have come to the conclusion that they can exhibit to more advantage elsewhere. With regard to the figures given above, our readers will notice that out of 141 works by Philadelphia artists, 58, or about 40 per cent., are on the eye-line; out of 75 by New York artists, 38, or about 50 per cent., are on the eye-line; out of 15 by other American artists, 10, or about 66 per cent., are on the eye-line; and out of 89 by foreign artists, 26, or about 30 per cent., are on the eye-line.

These figures are really worth nothing in the present instance, but it will be seen that the proportion of good places is in favor of other than Philadelphians. We have explained the displacement of the strictly foreign pictures, but an examination of the galleries will convince any one that the vast majority of them, if not exactly on what might be termed the eye-line, are so near it that there is no

These questions of hanging the pictures, holding auctions in the galleries, and othe similar matters of contention between the Academy and the artists, are in reality but items of secondary importance in the list of the delinquencies of the institution, and the main grievance is that the Academy is not a school of art in any proper sense of the word, Now, making all due allowances for the different circumstances, the absence of extensive public galleries, and other appliances which promote art education in Europe, we would invite the attention of the Press and other papers that take an interest in this matter to the following queries:-1. Is any other art academy in the world conducted

solely by a company of bankers, brokers, and merchants, who have no practical knowledge of art? 2. Is any other institution of learning whatever conducted in this manner?

3. Can the Academy of Fine Arts-making all due allowances for different circumstances-be put in comparison with any of the European art schools of similar pretensions?

4. Would any other art academy allow its galleries to be used for auction purposes? 5. Would any other art academy give up the best places at its exhibitions to foreign pictures?

6. In every other art academy are not the artists eager to be numbered among the academicians, and so far from refusing to send their pictures to the exhibitions, are they not only too anxious to have them admitted, and solicitous only lest they should be relected?

7. Ought there not to be in this city a thoroughly organized art academy, which will educate our artists and the public, and which will form the nucleus of a great public gallery?

8. Is there the slightest hope that the Academy of Fine Arts, judging it by its past and present performances, will ever be such an institution?

9. Is not such an academy worth making an effort to obtain, even at the risk of sacrifleing the importance of certain gentlemen who now figure extensively in connection with the so-called Academy as fine-art factotums? 10. Is it not possible to obtain such an academy if

the friends of art who appreciate the importance of the subject will only exert themselves, and, either by force of public opinion or by bringing an enterprising rival into the field, oblige the present institution to do something? Here are certain definite points which cannot very

well be pooh-poohed; every man in the community, whether he knows anything about art or not, can understand them; and, without insisting on categorical answers, we solicit an expression of opinion from the Press, the North American and other papers who profess to think that the respectability of the Academy of Fine Arts is a sufficient guarantee that it is possessed of all desirable excellences in other respects.

In spite of the assertion of the Press to the contrary, the present exhibition is the worst that there has been for years. If we except Professor Schussele's "Esther," there is not a single first-class pisture, and the long array of names which are paraded forth represent some lamentably inferior works, and a good many others that only make a creditable appearance by contrast with the mediocre efforts that surround them. As the relative merit of pictures is pretty much a matter of opinion, however, and as a reliable judgment is very dependent on the culture of the critic, we are content to let the Press enjoy the exhibition, if it can without further comment.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

U. S. OFFICE OF ARTIFICIAL LIMBS ppropriation (\$50,000) having been made ARTIFICIAL LIMBS FOR OFFICERS of the United States Army and Navy mutilated in the service, applications may now be made, in person or by letter, by officers entitled to the benefit of the act, and who desire the best Artificial Limbs. mire the best Artificial Limbs, to
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y, front room, W. H. BARNES, Collector First District, Pon DR. R. F. THOMAS, THE LATE OPE-rator of the Colton Dental Association, is mow the only one in Philadelphia who devotes his entire time and practice to extracting teeth, absolutely without pain, by fresh nitrous oxide gas. Office, 1027 WALNUTS. [5 138

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515 Imap. BEF LECTURE ON LIGHT, WITH BRIL

LECTURE ON LIGHT, WITH DISTI-liant Experiments, before the FRANKLIN INSTI-TUTE, at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC, TUESDAY EVENING, June 1, at 8 o'clock. Tickets to all parts of the house 50 cents. For sale at the Institute Building, No. 15 S. SKVENTH Street. Seats secured without extra THE REV. DR. MCILVAINE, OF THE College of New Jersey, has consented to deliver, at the invitation of some of our citizens, an address on the relations of Christianity to the social problems of the day, and especially to our industrial independence, at the Had of the University, NINTH Street, above Chesnut, on SATURDAY EVENING, 29th instant, at 8 o'clock. The public is respectfully invited.

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PHILADELPHIA, May, 15, 1849. NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS. -The books are now open for subscription and payment of the new stock of this THOMAS T. FIRTH.

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OFFICE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTH-ERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, No. 130 S. THIRD Street, May 16, 1869. The stockholders of this Company are requested to pre The stockholders of this Company are requested to present their certificates at this office at once, that the proper reduction of the par value, in accordance with the provisions of the act of the Legislature reducing the same, approved April 16, 1899, and accepted by the stockholders May 5, 1866, may be stamped thereon.

Hooks of subscription to the capital stock at its reduced valuation are now open at this office.

5 15 12t CHARLES S. TEAL, Treasurer.

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PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY. TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT. PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 3d, 1869, NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS. 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 May 30, Blank powers of attorney for collecting dividends

can be had at the Office of the Company, No. 238 S. Third street. The Office will be opened at 8 A. M. and closed at 4 P. M. from May 30 to June 5, for the payment of

dividends, and after that date from 9 A. M. to 3 THOMAS T. FIRTH. Treasurer. NOTE.-The Third Instalment on New Stock of

1868 is due and payable on or before June 15. OLD OAKS CEMETERY COMPANY

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MARTIN LANDENBERGER, Treasurer.
MICHAEL NISBET, Secretary.

111 6m PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY. TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT, PHILADELPHIA, PENNA., April 2, 1869.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE PENNSYL VANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, All Stockholders, as registered on the Books of this Company on the 30th day of April, 1869, will be entitled to subscribe for 25 Per Cent. of their respective interests in New Stock at Par, as follows:-

First, Fifty per cent. at the time of subscription. between the 15th day of May, 1869, and the 30th day Second. Fifty per cent. between the 15th day of November, 1869, and the Sist day of December, 1869; or, if Stockholders should prefer, the whole amount

may be paid up at the time of subscription, and each instalment so paid shall be entitled to a pro rata of the Dividend that may be declared on full shares. Third. That every Stockholder holding less than four shares shall be entitled to subscribe for one share; and those holding more than a multiple of four shares shall be entitled to subscribe for an additional share.

Fourth. All share upon which instalments are yet to be paid under Resolution of May 18, 1868, will be entitled to their allotment of the 25 Per Cent. at par, as though they were paid in full. THOMAS T. FIRTH. 4 9 9m

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