Evening Telegraph

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MONDAY, JULY 19, 1869.

THE ELECTIONS IN THE SOUTH THE Virginia election and the impending contests in Tennessee, Mississippi, and Texas have aroused an unusual degree of attention. The Democracy was so thoroughly routed in the last Presidential campaign that politics had lost the zest produced by an earnest and doubtful struggle, and the Republicans were reposing in the confident belief that their supremacy could not be seriously questioned. In the midst of this calm, however, Virginia, the old stronghold of Democracy, revives the drooping spirits of the faithful; and after a long withdrawal from the arena of American politics, her return is signalized by a new illustration of the astuteness of her Democratic politicians. The root of their partial triumph is to be found in Republican mismanagement and disaffection. Governor Wells, the regular Republican nominee, had caused great dissatisfaction among the adherents of his own party by his administration as Military Governor.

We are not sufficiently familiar with the details of Virginia politics to know whether he or his Republican enemies are most to blame, but certain it is that he was bitterly antagonized by many of the leading Republicans of the State. They opposed his nomination originally, and their opposition did not cease with the action of the convention. If the Democrats had followed their usual policy of supporting an avowed adherent of their organization, the Republican dissensions might have been speedily healed. But they had too much at stake to run the risk of an open advocacy of Democratic doctrines, and they therefore marshalled their forces in support of a candidate who was selected by such men as Hunnicutt, the original champion of negro suffrage in Virginia, and supported by many of the most active opponents of the old line Democracy. It is true that the regular Republican nominee has been defeated, but it is equally clear that the secessionists of the State did not dare to put a candidate in the field; and the proved partisans who in former times spurned all combinations and coalitions, fall into line at the tail end of an organization led by a New York carpet-bagger who has pledged himself to sustain the policy of the administration.

This humiliating example is being followed by the Democracy in other Southern States. In Tennessee, as in Virginia, they do not venture to nominate a candidate of their own. The contest is between Stokes and Senter, two avowed Republicans, who each number white and black members of the Republican party among their adherents. Senter's election is advocated by Parson Brownlow, the pioneer radical of the State, and also by Andy Johnson, and these notorious politicians are at this moment as closely allied in State politics as they were at the commencement of the

In Texas the Democracy have rallied under the banner of no less a personage than A. J. Hamilton, who was the most active and eloquent advocate of negro suffrage in the convention of Southern loyalists which was held in this city in 1866, and the leader of radicalism in the Lone Star.

In Mississippi the conservatives and the Democracy have nominated as their gubernatorial candidate Judge Dent, who is the brother-in-law of General Grant.

All these movements seem to be inspired by the conviction that an open struggle for the success of Democratic candidates is hopeless, and that the only remaining resource of that organization, in the States named, is to render aid to one of the wings of Republicanism, in the hope that incidental advantages may be derived from this policy. Instead of trying to enjoy a full feast, the Democracy will be content, in their old strongholds, with a few crumbs dropped from the table.

It is a part of this movement to deceive the negroes on the one hand, and to force them into the conservative ranks by proscription on the other. They are invited to vote for such men as Walker, Senter, and Hamilton, on the ground that they were early and consistent champions of colored suffrage; and when persuasion fails, they are threatened with a discharge from their present industrial positions. No pains are spared to distort the issues involved, and the arrogant slaveholders are ready to stoop to any means, however disgraceful, that will enable them to deceive or control the new negro voters. Such victories are of doubtful value; and the Democracy of the North will have little cause for boasting, if Walker's election in Virginia is to be followed by the triumph of Senter in Tennessee, Dent in Mississippi, and Hamilton in Texas.

Northern Republicans may regret that the party which has so recently been organized in the South can be so easily divided, and fear that these divisions are the precursors of future defeats. But the concessions which the Democracy are forced to make should not be forgotten, and their departure from their ancient landmarks can searcely fail to demoralize their own organization. Reconstruction is at best a bitter pill for Rebel throats to swallow, and if they find means for sugarcoating it which are not absolutely dangerous or illegal, this consolation should not be denied them.

THE MASSACHUSETTS LIQUOR LAW. In several of the New England States attempts have been made at various times to check the spread of intemperance by prohibitory liquor laws of the most stringent character. Notwithstanding the moral as well as legal influences brought to bear by the advocates of

total abstinence, their efforts have not been crowned with success, and the liquor drinkers and sellers have always managed to practically keep the upper hand. The Maine Liquor law was a total failure for all practical purposes, as all similar measures have been. Notwithstanding this fact, the friends of the temperance cause have not allowed themselves to despair, but in Massachusetts particularly they have carried on a vigorous war against dram-drinking and selling. At the last session of the Legislature they procured the enactment of a law of unusual stringency, which it was hoped would have the desired effect of reducing the liquor traffic. The authorities appear to have exerted themselves with far more zeal than was to be expected to carry out the provisions of the law, in spite of its very great unpopularity with a large number of citizens, but the result thus far has not been such as to indicate that any very decided moral reform will be accomplished by its agency. The sale of liquors at open bars has to a certain extent been diminished, and large quantities of alcoholic fluids have been seized by the State constable. This has compelled the dealers and their customers to resort to various evasive devices, such as the formation of drinking clubs, by which they are enabled to get around the law. The measure has also met with the decided oppisition of many influential persons who are in the habit of using spirituous liquors in moderation, who do not think that they ought to be deprived of the use of them because some persons abuse them, and who oppose the operations of the law as unjust and as infringing on their natu-

The fact of the matter is, that neither in Massachusetts nor anywhere else can a law like this be made to operate. Most men who are not drunkards will admit that, in view of the evils resulting from the abuse of intoxicating liquors, there ought to be some supervision of their sale by the legal authorities; but experience has amply shown that the most the law can do is to aid the cause of moral reform, and not to force it. Such is the perversity of human nature, that men who would freely give their influence to the temperance cause will oppose it when it appeals to the law to do what it is unable to accomplish by persuasion. It is well enough that experiments like this should sometimes, however, have a full trial, if only to demonstrate their fallacy; and the fact that practically the law can do little or nothing to check intemperance should encourage the friends of the temperance cause to work more zealously to do by moral suasion what they can never do by force. There is no doubt that the introduction of an abundant supply of drinking fountains in our large cities, with an abundance of light wines and cheap unintoxicating beverages, will do more for the temperance cause than either moral suasion or legal enactments. The advocates of temperence are too often visionary and impractical in their ideas, and consequently they embarrass themselves by difficulties that need not exist. The subject is one of great difficulty at the best, and to deal with it at all requires rare discrimination and tact, together with a large sympathy with the weaknesses of average human nature, and practical measures of reform are those alone which will accom-

plish anything. THE ADMINISTRATION AND CUBA. The Cuban revolution has afforded our Government an excellent opportunity to demonstrate its ideas of international law and duty: and while it will strengthen our position towards England with regard to the Alabama claims, it will also clearly show the advantages of pursuing the only correct and statesmanlike policy under such circumstances. The prompt and efficient manner in which the Government has checked the Cuban filibusters will meet with the cordial endorsement of all of our citizens who are not carried away by their passions and prejudices. The course of the administration in this matter is the more commendable, as there is every inducement to wink at the illegal expeditions fitted out in aid of the Cuban revolutionists. Their cause has the unanimous sympathy of the nation, and that too without any other than the kindest regards and well-wishes for the prosperity and welfare of Spain herself. Our position is vastly different from that of England during the progress of the slaveholders' rebellion, and there is no analogy between that occurrence and the Cuban insurrection, as was pointed out by the Cubans themselves in their circular issued some months ago, in which they appealed for the sympathy and aid of the people of the United States. The heartiest congratulations were offered to Spain on the successful consummation of her own revolution, and the friendly interest in her progress has never ceased. The advantages of that revolution were withheld, however, from the Cubans, and their attempt to overthrow the Spacish power in their island is recognized as a just revolution against an outrageous tyranny-against an unjust and offensive government in which they have no voice or vote. Their position is identical with that of the American Colonies when they refused any longer to submit to the authority of Great Britain, only that the Cubans have more perhaps to complain of in the way of misgovernment and the petty tyranny of Spanish officeholders, than our forefathers had from the

British Government, Thus far, however, the Cubans, while they appear to hold their own, have not succeeded their object of establishing a permanent government or expelling the Spaniards to such an extent that the United States can consistently and properly recognize them; and until they do this, any other course than that adopted by the administration would be setting a precedent that might be a fruitful seurce of annoyance to us in the future. There is no doubt that P resident Grant and his Cabinet are fully in accord with the nation at large in sympathizing most heartily with the efforts of the Cubans to gain their independence; and, in view of unanimity of feeling in the matter, his determination to have the laws strictly enforced is a praiseworthy indication that he is adhering to the line of duty which he marked out for himself in his inaugural address.

ANNEXATION OF SAN DOMINGO. THERE is a rumor that measures are being taken to annex the island of San Domingo to the United States, and that responsible persons representing the government of the island have recently been in Washington to secure the aid of the administration. The United States ought to have possession of one of the large West India islands as a naval station, and to enable us to command the Gulf of Mexico. For this purpose San Domingo would be more suitable even than Cuba; and if we can get it without trouble or expense, and with the consent of its people there is no reason why we should not take it. The Government of San Domingo, however, is a very indefinite term, as it is very often difficult to tell who its responsible representatives are, or whether it has any government at all. Up to the present time the people of the island have not shown any particular desire to annex themselves to the United States; and the probabilities are that the persons who have been attempting to negotiate with President Grant are the representatives of a political faction which is willing to sell out for a consideration. Whether, in the event of their completing the bargain, their action would be ratified by the people they profess to represent, is question involved in considerable doubt. At any rate, it is certain that our Treasury must not be depleted of any more millions at the present time for the purchase of San Domingo or any other territory. Paying off the public debt and reducing taxation are of far more importance just now than naval posts and sugar plantations in the West Indies. If San Domingo wishes to come to us, she can do so without expense to either party.

IMMIGRATION. DURING the thirteen years from 1856 to 1868, both nclusive, the total arrivals from abroad at the ports of the United States reached a total of 2,938,296 persons, 372,652 of whom were natives of this country, leaving the foreign arrivals at 2,565,644. Of this number it is estimated that fully 2,000,000 were immigrants who made the United States their permanent home, the remainder being persons travelling on business or pleasure. The following is a classification of the arrivals by nationalities :-

	Irish	5,75
u	Total from the British Isles	
	Grand total British subjects.	3,35 2,200 2,090 1,95 18 2,020 1,76 1,59 1,39 33 18 32 1,02 46,53

9	rivals who followed the callings named:-	
ė	Laborers515,217 Clergymen	3,
d	Farmers 264,949 Tallors	2,
1	Mechanics 196,503 Shoemakers	
9	Merchants135,214 Lawyers	
	Miners 71,414 Manufacturers	1.
3	Servants 68,628 Engineers	1,
U	Mariners 20,988 Teachers	
ă	Clerks 13,864 Masons	
d	Bakers 5,380 Millers	
ĝ	Butchers 4,658 Musicians	
all	Seamstresses and Actors	
	Milliners 3,770 Painters	
	Physicians 3,736 Printers	
	Artists 3,561 Hatters	
	Weavers and Spin- Other occupations.	5,
	ners 2,866	

The occupations of 1,602,411 were not specified, and consisted probably of women and children.

THE AUGUST MAGAZINES .- From Turner Brothers & Co. we have received the August number of Putnam's Mayazine, which has the following table of contents:-"A Martyr to Science," author of "Still Life in Paris;" "Enticed;" "More Light," Professor Schele de Vere; "Yes," Julian Hawthorne; "Old Time Minister and Parish," Mrs. M. W. Lawrence; "The Usurper," Julian Hawthorne; "Ascent of the Monte Rosa," J. M. Hart; "Lavinia-Her Progress" -II, Caroline Chesbro; "Mauritius," W. R. G. Mellen; "A French Soldier at Inkermann," Mrs. Theo. S. Fay; "Old Times in Virginia, and a Few Parallels," W. C. Elam; "To-Day"-A Romance, Part Second, R. B. Kimball; "The Defects of Women, and How to Remedy Them," Frances Power Cobbe; "Among Thieves," N. S. Dodge; "Fine Arts of Society"-II. Conversation, Lucy Fountain; "Henry J. Raymond-Journalism," H. T. Tuckerman; "The Boston Jubilee;" "Anchored (?) off Binghampton;" "The Princess Biddy;" "Monthly Chronicle-Current Events," F. B. Perkins; "Literature, Art and Science Abroad." Bayard Taylor: "Literature-At Home," R. H. Stoddard; "Table-Talk," Clarence Cook; "Editorial Notes."

The Schoolday Visitor, published by Daughaday & Becker, as usual presents a pleasant variety of entertaining reading for young people.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

SUFFOLK PARK-POSTPONEMENT-SUFFOLK PARK—POSIT

The races advertised for Monday, July 19 will be sened until THURSDAY, July 22; the other Races to coll as first advertised.

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was promptly paid under the law. ALSO,
A. H. HAMMELL, of Camden, N. J., insured September 11, 1845, under Policy No. 11,309, for \$3000, giving a loan note for one third of his premium—he failed to pay his premium due March II, 1868, and died May 9, 1869-one year and a half after his premium was due and unpaid. The whole amount of his Policy, less the premium due the

Company, was promptly paid under the law, at the Penn . The "Insurance Monitor," of New York, has the follow-The "Insurance Monitor," of New York, has the following article in its issue of December 24, 1868:—
FULL INSURANCE.—The equity and beneficence of the Massachusetts statute, which makes all life policies good for the full term for which insurance had been paid—the over-payments of the first years being credited as upon a paid-up term policy, was singularly exemplified by a recent case at New Bedford—About five years ago, a citizen of New Bedford effected insurance upon his life for \$5000. The premiums were paid regularly till June, 1867, when, for some reason, payments were discontinued. The assured recently died, when the company was notified of the death, and were asked if the policy was still in force under the statute of this State regulating the forfeiture of self-insurance policies. The reply is that the policy is valid, and the company, resognizing the claim, will pay the widow the amount insured, less the unpaid premium and the accrued interest thereon, amounting to about \$350.

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Amount of Loans secured by bonds and mortgages constituting the first lien on Real Estate, on which there is less than one year's
interest due and owing.
Loan Notes (with interest secured).
United States Bonds.
State and City Securities.
Loans secured by Collaterals.
Railroad Stocks and Bonds.
28 Shares Bank Stocks.
Real Estate owned by the Company
Premiums on Policies in hands of Agonts.
Deferred Fremiums on interest. Receipts:— mount of Cash Premiums received... oan Notes. Amount of Cash Francisco Sections.

Loan Notes.

Interest on Investmons and Rento.

Disbursements.

Amount of losses paid during the year, including \$22.500 unpaid the previous year.

Paid for aurrendered and lapsed Polinies.

Amount of Dividends paid to Policy Holders since August 1, 658.

Commissions paid to Agents.

Paid for Agency Expenses, Prieting, Advertising, Medical Examinations, balaries, Travelling Expenses.

Paid for Reinsurance Premiums.

Dividends unpaid to process of payanet.

osses reported, but not due

7 19 mwfet . CHARLES MARSH, Notary Public.