Evening Telegraph

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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.

MONDAY, AUGUST 16, 1869.

THE COTTON SUPPLY.

THE people of Great Britain are again agitated over the question of cotton supply. They have tried many experiments in different portions of the world only to discover that their best resource is in America, and that when our planters fail to glut the market, all the products of India, Egypt, and Brazil exercise no serious influence in cheapening our great Southern staple. The manufacturers of Manchester are soundly berated by correspondents of the London Times for their refusal to embark extensively in cotton-planting schemes, but the writers who make these complaints only display their ignorance of true business principles. The woollen manufacturers might as well busy themselves with sheep-raising projects, and squander their capital in wild schemes for increasing the product of wool in the pastoral regions of the world. Of all divisions of labor, none is so marked as that which exists between the producers of the raw material which enters into the textile fabrics, and the men who, by the aid of complicated machinery and factory operatives, convert it into shirts and sheetings or cloths and cassimeres. The combination of agriculture and domestic manufactures, on a small scale, is entirely practicable, and it was in former times exemplified in hundreds of thousands of homesteads in this country, but it involves a ceaseless round] of drudgery and a waste of productive power. It would be even wiser for the grower of cotton to attempt to manufacture it than for the manufacturer to attempt to cultivate the raw material. Few men have the requisite capital, time, or talent for prosecuting both pursuits simultaneously; and if they are not singularly fortunate in the selection of their assistants, they will be more apt to lose money than to gain wealth by dabbling in large plantations in one direction and managing large factories in another. The Manchester men know all this far better than the critics who have undertaken to instruct them, and they know, too, that America must continue to rule the cotton markets of the world, and that any other region can, at the best, only gain transient prosperity.

The British Government by its policy in India and elsewhere has done and is doing everything in its power to diminish British dependence upon American supplies. But the natural advantages possessed on our Southern soil, combined with the superior knowledge and energy of the American people, place our cotton-growing interests beyond competition, and compel the Manchester men to make their purchases from us, not from any feelings of good-will, but because they cannot be as well served by the producers of any other region. The new cotton crop promises to be an unusually large and fine one. This fact will help to confirm the resolution complained of in the Times, and after Southern labor is thoroughly reorganized, no fears need be entertained of the continued supremacy of American cotton.

THE WATER SUPPLY. THE scarcity of water from which the citizens of Philadelphia are now suffering must strike any visitor as an absurdity that could only result from extreme bad management. With two large rivers at our doors, it is certainly a remarkable occurrence that even in time of the severest drought there should be any deficiency in the water supply, or any fear of inconvenience or suffering. The water at the Fairmount works, however, is very nearly exhausted, and unless there is a heavy fall of rain within a day or two, our citizens will probably be reduced to the last extremity. Among a people who have been accustomed to the lavish use of water, this will be a misfortune the extent of which can scarcely be estimated. That nothing but an actual stoppage of the water supply will make the average Philadelphian understand the exigencies of the situation is sufficiently proved by the fact that, in spite of the official request of the Chief Engineer of the Water Works for an economical use of the water, and the explanations of the scarcity that have been made by the newspapers, on Saturday and Sunday pavements were scrubbed as usual in all parts of the city, and it is doubtful whether one-half of our population made any effort to save a gallon of the precious fluid. In such a case as this, it certainly seems that the Mayor ought to have authority to do something more than make a request; but, after all, the citizens are not the ones who are in blame. The benefits of a plentiful water supply for all purposes cannot be overestimated. The health of the city largely depends upon it, and the washing of pavements, sprinkling of the streets, and the constant running of water in the gutters, all are sanitary auxiliaries of the first importance.

It is an absurdity to say that there is not enough water in the Schulkill to supply the city at all times, and a water famine can only come from bad management and an insufficiency in the means used for filling the reservoirs. At the Fairmount works forty gallons or more are required to pump one gallon into the reservoir, and the inadequacy of the present water power machinery has long been apparent, without any proper effort being made to remedy the difficulty; and it seems as if some calamity like that which is threatened is needed to awaken our authorities to a proper sense of their duties in the premises. The water loan bill, which was under discussion in Council, was practically killed by the of the Democratic members,

who absented themselves so that a l puorum could not be obtained; but even if the bill had been passed, it would scarcely have availed to remedy the present evil. What is wanted is a complete reconstruction of the Fairmount works; a total abolition of the old water-wheels and the substitution of properly constructed steam pumps. In no other way can a water supply be secured in the future, and it is certainly to be hoped that the suffering and loss of property that has already been occasioned by the drought will impress the fact that a change is needed upon the minds of those who are entrusted with the power and responsibility of acting in the matter.

The Schuylkill Navigation Company has a right under its charter to all the water in the river except that which flows over the dam, and we are now in reality at the mercy of this corporation. It has consented to open its dams, and the Chief Engineer of the Water Works estimates that about two days' supply can be furnished in this manner, and when that is exhausted there is nothing we can do but to look to Providence. This brings the matter to a direct issue, and it shows conclusively that there is incompetence and bad management somewhere, and that a reform is imperatively needed. In the meantime it is gratifying to notice that the heavens give indications of rain. None of any moment, however, has as yet fallen, and we can only wait in hopeful expectancy that a relief will be afforded before the reservoirs run en-

THE DELAWARE DEMOCRACY The light of the Democracy in these latter days is very generally hidden under the bushel of defeat, and the unterrified masses can frequently obtain a glance at the flickering party taper only by having resort to the most desperate measures. But in the great State of Delaware the pillory and the whipping-post are still the standard deities, and a young man who is about to take unto himself a wife must first give security that the future companion of his bosom shall not become a burden on the community. Such a mediæval code, as a matter of course, betokens a general acceptance of undiluted Democratic doctrine, a general reliance upon the Democratic candle for political light. The thriving town of Wilmington, however, has been brought into ready communication with the nineteenth century by the railroad and the telegraph, and, equally as a matter of course, has for some years past been under the control of the Republicans. It is the solitary oasis in the great Delaware desert, a small patch of green whereon the traveller may stand while he contemplates the abomination of desolation round about. The antediluvians who control the rest of

the State have recently determined upon bringing Wilmington under their sway, in order that the State may present an unbroken front against the further encroachments of the civilization of the age. They have gone about this task in the old-fashioned Democratic way. As a clear majority of the voters under the laws which govern the rest of the State, and which formerly governed Wilmington, were thorough-going Kepublicans, the franchise must necessarily be extended, to bring about a change. The device of enfranchising the blacks, and then trusting to their well-known affection for their "old masters" to secure their adoption of the Democratic faith, seems not to have entered their heads. Instead of doing this, the last Legislature, one house of which was unanimously Democratic, and the other almost so, passed a law throwing open the polls to all white men who have paid their county tax, whether they have paid their city and school tax or not. This will suffice to swell the Democratic ranks by several hundreds, for the Delaware Democracy, like the Democracy in general, are averse to the payment of taxes, and hold in special abhorrence taxes which are appropriated to school purposes. Yet this might not accomplish the object, and so the city was divided into nine wards, instead of six as formerly, the new divisions being so gerrymandered as to give the Democracy the best possible show for carrying a majority of them, even in defiance of the voice of the majority in the city at large. And to make assurance doubly sure, nine Democrats were designated by name to conduct the elections in all the wards, in connection with assistants of their own appoint-

Thus the situation stands in Wilmington The Democrats have already made their nominations, and are preparing to put the new law and its machinery into such efficient operation that a victory will be assured them. The Republicans will place their ticket in the field next Saturday, and will then go about the uphill work of maintaining their position under the old state of affairs. The result of the contest is a matter of grave doubt.

Mexico still labors under the chronic affliction of anarchy. A correspondent writes that, despite the rigorous policy of Juarez, the disruption of the unfortunate Republic is considered by many as being imminent. General Bustamente, at the head of a considerable revolutionary force, threatens to sever the ties which bind the States of Queretaro and San Luis Potosi to the Federal Union: Sonora and Sinaloa are regarded as lost; and in Yucatan, Chiapas, and Jalisco the Indians present a formidable insurrectionary front, while in Durango and Guerrero the Federal troops have also encountered the aborigines in several severe engagements. Although the United States is much better off without Mexico, we fear that annexation will prove the only remedy for the ills to which our sister republic is heir.

Although St. Louis is so anxious to possess the national capitol, and offers five hundred acres of good truck land whereon to erect the necessary buildings, there live in St. Louis "intelligent" people who say "it is a serious question with them whether the capital would not kill St. Louis if it were to come." As it would be a great pity to kill off such a promising young city, it is to be hoped that the . capital will keep away from St. Louis.

Cubas Finances are in a delightful state of desperation. De Rodes himself estimates the actual expenses of the current year at \$55,509,000, while he puts down the revenue at \$39,000,000. This leaves a deficit of about \$16,500,000, which is reduced by \$5,000,000 by an unexpended bank note issue. A further issue of \$6,000,000 is contemplated. when there will still remain \$5,500,000 to be made up by book or crook, but by what particular hook or crook does not yet appear. When the new \$6,000,000 issue is received from the Banco Espansi, the Spanish authorities will owe the bank about \$22,000,000, while the circulation of the latter will amount to \$30,000,000, with not more than \$7,000,000 in specie and other assets to meet it. It would be difficult to determine which is in the worse financial condition, the House Espanol or the Government.

THE BEADERESS OF the British journals to advocate the purchase of Cuba by the United States is a surprising and somewhat suspicious circumstance. There is some sort of a eat at the bottom of this meal tub. It may be that British holders of Spanish bonds see but little hope of gaining the principal or interest of their securities from any other source than an appropriation by this country; or our amiable British cousins may have concluded, since we have survived their most desperate efforts to ruin the Republic, that their true policy towards us is expressed in the maxim-"If you give him rope enough he will hang himself." They may think that an increase of our debt, created by a purchase of additional territory, and increased responsibilities and difficulties arising from the attempt to govern Cuba in her present anomalous position, will do us more harm than any external opposition.

A HARD-PUSHED newspaper correspondent has had an interview with George Francis Train, the result of which was that George Francis regards the American people as the most cowardly on the face of the earth, and is assured that they will elect him President of the United States in 1872. If George Francis is anything of a prophet, he might have added that the American people are also the most idiotic on the face of the earth. His election to the Presidency could be reasonably anticipated on no other hypothesis.

Grace Greenwood has unearthed a venerable gentleman in this city who could not answer from personal knowledge the momentous question, "Did Washington ever swear?" but who, from what he had heard his father and sundry old soldiers say, thought that "the Father of his Country was in the habit of "blazing away considerably in times of great excitement." The moral of the famous hatchet story, however, still remains undisturbed.

OBITUARY.

Marshal Neil. Adolph Neil, Marshal of France and Minister of War, died on Saturday. He was born at Muret, in the department of the Haute-Garonne, on the 4th of October, 1802, was admitted to the Polytechnique in 1821 and entered the Ecole d'Application of Metz in 1823. He obtained his commission as lieutenant of in 1827, and became a captain in the in 1831. In the year 1832 he sailed for Algeria, where he served actively and with distinction, being spe cially congratulated by the then Minister of War for his conduct at the capture of Constantine. He was also rewarded by promotion to command as chefde bataillon. The young officer rose rapidly, being lieutenant colonel in 1842, colonel in 1846, and chief of the stail engineers attached to the expedition to Rome in 1849. Here he attracted notice from the Pope, and being honored by Napoleon with the comission of general of brigade, was despatched in the duty of carrying the keys of the city to his Holiness at Gaeta. Returning to France, he was placed in direction of the Department of Engineers, under the Minister of War, and here earned the rank of general of division, to which he was promoted April 30, 1853. In 1854 he marched with an expeditionary corps to the Baltic, taking ommand of the engineers at the siege of Bomarand. He was appointed an aid-de-camp to Napoeon on his return. In January, 1855, General Neil went to the Crimea, charged to investigate the condition of the imperial army and report on the progress of the siege. In this he decided that a complete investment of Sebastopol was necessary, and that its vulnerable point was the Malakoff. He was right, and proved it. A few days after the fall of the Russian stronghold he received the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor. He was created a Senator of France, June 7, 1857. In 1858 he went to Italy to demand from Victor Emanuel the hand of the Princess Clotilde in marriage for Prince Napoleon, During the war in Italy, in 1859, he commanded the Fourth corps of the Army of the Alps, and was particularly distinguished at Solferino. After the peace ne was created a Marshal of France. He was an eminent debater in the Senate. Marshal Neil wrote history of the siege of Sebastopol. In 1867 he was appointed Minister of War, to which

position he was reconfirmed just previous to his leath. His administration of his office was characterized by his usual vigor and energy, and at the time of the contest between Austria and Prussia he set to work to raise the standard of efficiency in the French army, and in a very short time he made it superior to that of any force in Europe. He was a levoted adherent of the Emperor, and one of the men upon whom Napoleon most implicitly relied to sustain him in case of difficulty. He was bitterly hostile to Prussian ascendancy in Europe, and was anxious to bring about a contest for the superiority between that country and France. He however acquiesced in the Emperor's decision against a war, and devoted himself to the task of keeping the French army up to the highest state of efficiency. He was considered as one of the most able officers in the service of the Emperor, and he is almost the last of those who assisted Napoleon III to overthrow the republic and re-establish the empire. For some time past he was seriously ill, and his death was hourly expected. The same cable despatch that announces his decease states that the Emperor was so much affected by the event, that he was obliged to hastily leave the Chalons bamp while the military fetes were in progress. Like Marshal McMahon, Marshal Nell was of Irish extraction.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

FOR THE SUMMER .- TO PREVENT sunburn and all discolorations and irritations of the skin, bites of mosquitoes or other insects, use Wright's Alconated Glycerine Tablet. It is deliciously fragrant, transparent, and has no squal as a toilet soap. For sale by druggists generally. R. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 624 OHICSNUT Street.

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—An appropriation (\$50,000) having been made by Congress for purchasing

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SPECIAL NOTICES.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD COM-H, 1809. Tenasurer's Office, Gamden, N. J., August

H, 1809.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The Board of Directors of the West Jersey Railroad Company have this day declared a somi-animal Dividend of FIVE FER CENT, clear of national tax payable to the Stockholders of this date, at the Office of the Company, in Cenden, on MONDAY, August 18, 1898. The Stock in Cenden, on MONDAY, August 18, 1898. The Stock date hereof until the Directors.

STORY OF TRANSPORTS.

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BOY YANKEE GREEN CORN CUTTERS for table and kitchen our, give you the brailing pulp without the indignatible hall. Various styles and prices, from 25 cents up, for sale at all the house formed

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MOY JOSE POEY. Medico Cirujano de la Facultad de la Habana, ha trasladado su dominitio a la culte da Green, No. 1817. donde racibe consultas de l'a 2 de la manaze y de l'a 6 de

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PHILADELPHIA, July 23, 1869. Messrs. Perkins, Stern & Co.—The Wines furnished us from time to time by your house have given entire satisfaction to customers, and are now a staple article in our trade. We are pleased to be able to say that we consider them entirely pure, Truly yours, SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,

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At 7:10 A. M.
9:10 A. M.
11:00 A. M.
13:00 P. M.
20:00 P. M.
4:50 P. M.
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Arrangements have been made with the Green and Coates Streets, Seventeenth and Nineteenth Streets, and Union Passenger Railways to sell exchange tickets in connection with above trains, good either way, for

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T. BRANTLY LANGTON, having leased the upper pa of the Third National Bank Building, will reopen School on MONDAY, September 13.

The facilities of this building for school purposes were supposed to the school purposes with the school purposes were supposed to the school purposes with the school purposed to the school purposes with the school purposed to the school p be apparent upon inspection. The Gymnasium will i under the immediat supervisi of Dr. Janseu, and being abundantly supplied with apparatus for the pract-

of either light or heavy gymnastics. The course of instruction embraces all that is need to fit boys for Gollege, Polytechnic Schools, or Commercial

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The Session will open on MONDAY, September 6. A plications for admission may be made during the p ceding week, between 10 and 12 o'clock in the morning.

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The fall session begins September 7.

Reference—Rt. Rev. J. Williams, D. D.

Hamden, July 15, 1809.

UFUS A D A M

ELOCUTIONIST. No. 1104 GIRARD Street, between Eleventh

Twelfth and Chesnut and Market. HAMILTON INSTITUTE, DAY AN All Boarding School for young ladies, No. 3810 CHE NUT Street, will re-open MONDAY, September 6. Fr circulars, containing terms, etc., apply at the school, whi is accessible to all parts of the city by the horse cars. P. A. CREGAR, A. M., Principal

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