THE DAILY EVENING TELEGRAPH-PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1869.

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON (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.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1869.

THE ELECTION IN WILMINGTON. DELAWARE is one of the last strongholds of the Democracy. Though small, she is sure, and though her entire population does not exceed that of a few of the large wards of Philadelphia, she has as much power in the Senate of the United States as the whole Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. By a terribly unjust provision of the State Constitution her three counties have an equal representation in the Legislature, despite marked differences in population and wealth, so that the two lower counties, where darkness instead of light and knowledge reigns supreme, and where emancipation is still regarded as an unparalleled outrage of the "abolitionists," continue to control the little Commonwealth, in defiance of the real sentiments of a majority of her voters.

As the city of Wilmington numbers among an area of 3125 square feet, measures 150 feet her citizens many progressive, intelligent, and patriotic men, and as the fear has been engendered that, sooner or later, they would overthrow the dynasty of semi-Rebel and proslavery aristocrats who run the Legislature for the benefit of lottery-policy men and a few of the "first families" in particular, and the Rebel reactionists in general, the "eyes of Delaware" have been sternly turned towards this turbulent community, and rigorous measures have been adopted to check her growing power. An ingenious system has been devised to make her Democratic, as well as the other portions of the State, in spite of the wishes of a majority of her citizens. To accomplish this end, the city has been jerrymander d into nine wards, so constituted that it is scarcely possible, in any event, for the Republicans to obtain a majority of the Councilmen, and to secure the Mayor, the Legislature has designated by name nine Democrats to conduct the elections in the respective wards, with assistants of their own appointment, and nothing short of a miracle will prevent these officials from gratifying the expectations of their fellowpartisans. The election occurs to-morrow, Sept. 7, the Republican candidate for Mayor being Joshua S. Valentine, and the Democratic candidate J. L. Simms; and as every possible precaution has been taken to insure a Democratic victory, a fine opportunity will be presented to the organs of that party to once more regale their readers with their favorite rooster; and results which will be due mainly to infamous partisan chicanery will be heralded as proofs of an overwhelming change of public sentiment.

THE VANDERBILT STATUE. It is a significant sign of the spirit of the age that, while projects for erecting monuments and statues of great heroes and statesmen drag heavily, or are abandoned for want of funds, more than half a million of dollars were recently collected to defray the expenses of the artistic monstrosity which has been

of the Commodore, who is surrounded with

nearly everything else under the sun, includ-

ing steamers, locomotives, Neptune, sea-

monsters, birds, fruits, lighthouses, cotton

bales, fences, cows, etc. Nor is this all. "At

the extreme left Liberty sits erect," and

though we doubt whether this was not a

serious blunder, we are consoled by the state-

ment while "two harvesters" are "in the at-

titude of working," the artist has not forgot-

ten to give the finishing touch to his work by

introducing "a raccoon peering around the

corner." He is said to be looking at a sea-

monster, but this must be a mistake, either of

the reporter or the designer, for we are satis-

fied that his true duty is to keep a

sharp eye on the Commodore himself, who

is a representative man of the railroad mono-

polists of the country. Some of these fine

days he will prompt the people to inquire

how and why these magnates are permitted to

amass wealth so rapidly and to acquire such

wondrous power not only over the industry,

but the politics and legislation of the land.

He will force men to ask whether we are

really passing through a quiet but none the

less effective revolution, which transfers the

control of public affairs from the hands of the

people to cosy railroad offices, and makes

representatives and Governors the mere pup-

pets of railroad Presidents. Years ago the

nation was profoundly agitated by the allega-

tion that the United States Bank exercised

undue influence in public affairs, but it was

erected on the top of the Hudson River Railroad depot in honor of Commodore Vanderbilt, the great steamship and railway speculator. It required years of continuous effort to beg from the school children of Philadelphia the cost of the statue of Washington which now stands in front of Independence Hall, and the only hope of completing the proposed monument in Washington Square is based on the gradual accumulation of funds from compound interest on a small capital. We believe that by hard effort means were finally raised in this city to purchase a statue of Lincoln, and the day is perhaps not very far distant when it will be erected; but, like all other American works of art, it is a very modest and cheap affair when compared with the tribute to Vanderbilt. Some time ago this project was conceived in the gigantic brain of a modern sculpist, and after he made his drawings, and submitted them to a committee of New York gentlemen, we are told that "the

cient official data are at hand upon which to closely funds were quickly subscribed." The work predicate the commercial transactions to and from was begun at once, under strict injunctions of the United States during the month of July, 1869. secrecy, and it has been completed in a single The imports are estimated at \$34,991,151, the exports at \$10,717,301, the re-exports at \$234,065. The six year. A good idea of its magnitude is given leading ports contributed as follows to the July agby the statement of the Tribune that "it covers gregates:-

an area of 3125 square feet, measures 150 feet in a straight line, and 31 feet in extreme height; weighs nearly 100,000 pounds, and cost over half a million of dollars." The centre consists of an immense bronze statue	Imports. Baltimore. \$3,932,306 Boston. \$52,437 New Orleans. 562,447 New York. \$24,659,462 Philadelphia. 1,394,896 San Francisco. \$2,608,303	Esparts. \$1,002,839 1,855,698 1,072,590 1,488,279 2,182,372	Re-exp \$21 93 14
centre consists of an immense bronze statue	the second s	The second second	

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 equal as a toilet soap. For sale by druggists generally. R. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 624 CHESNUT Street. 245

the capital stock of the Company for the last six months, which will be paid to the stockholders or their legal repreentatives, after the 15th inst. 969t WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary.

ATTENTION, NEWS DEALERS.— Look to your interests and see that you get your papers cheaper than the monopoly are charging you, by attending the meeting of the Newspaper Dealers at TRENWITH'S, No. 107 S. THIRD Street, on THURS-DAY Evening next, 9th instant, at 8 o'clock P. M. By order of Committee. 942t Secretary.

(P.2.46)	concretency.	
REPUBLICAN MASS M		
MITTEE have made arrangements for		
as follows, viz, :		
Troy, Bradford county		
Towanda, "		
Honesdale, Wayne county	Sept. 7, 1869.	
Kittanning, Armstrong county		
Beaver, Beaver county		
Bradford, Bradford county	Sept. 7, 1869.	
Somerset, Somerset county	Sept. 14, 1869.	
addressed by Governor J. W. Geary, Hon. W. D. Kelley.	Hon. John Scott, and	
Governor O. P. Morton of Indian	a, Hon. John A. Bing-	

an innocent and impotent lamb compared ham of Ohio, and Hon. Wayne McVeigh of Pennsylvania,

vania.

ng stores.

10



THE VERMONT ELECTION.

VERMONT holds her State election to-morrow, the Democrats, according to their immemorial custom, going through the empty farce of voting a straight ticket. The following are the candidates of the two parties for the principal State offices:-D-mocratic. Republican.

GOVERNOR. Peter T. Washburn. Homer W. Heaton. George W. Hundee. Morillo Noyes. STATE TREASURER. John A. Page. John M. Weeks. John A. Page. It is expected that the vote will be a light one, falling considerably below the votes of the past three years, which were as follows: -

The politics of the Green Mountain State are as one-sided as the handle of a jug, and there is not the remotest shadow of a chance that the vote of to-morrow will show any change in the sentiments of her people. They are sound and true, to the very core.

CALEB CUSHING, having himself once been American Minister to China, thinks that the position is one which demands a "comprehensive statesman," or, in other words, a gentleman somewhat on the Cushing style. Very naturally, therefore, he regards Mr. J. Ross Browne, the sketch-writer, as a diplomatic fizzle, and urges the administration to look up a minister of the comprehensive order. In the same Washington despatch in which these facts are set forth, we find it mentioned that Galusha A. Grow, of this State, is being pressed for the position, but whether or no by Mr. Cushing we can decide only by the inference of contiguity. If it be the case that Mr. Cushing is really backing up the claims of Grow in this matter, we fear that he does not comprehend the first principles of comprehensive statesmanship, or else that he does not enjoy the honor of Mr. Grow's acquaintance.

"Ms. PERSHING," says the Age, "when he served in the Legislature, was distinguished for his resolute opposition to all jobs, frauds, and unjust legislation." Then why not send Mr. Pershing back to the Legislature ? Since he went out of the legislative business, it has fallen into great disrepute, and there can be no doubt that he would be able to accomplish a great deal towards infusing honesty and decency into the proceedings of our lawmakers, if he were sent back to occupy again his old seat. By all means, then, let Mr. Pershing go back to Harrisburg. His past record, according to the claim of his friends. shows that the State capital is his true sphere.

MEMPHIE devotes only \$52,867 per year to school purposes, while her police system costs \$147,702. The veritable carnival of crime which prevails in and around this model Tennessee town presents a striking commentary on these figures.

with the powerful railroad lions which now exercise despotic sway in many portions of the Union. It is unnecessary to particularize. Every intelligent observer of the current of events will readily perceive that the main question is as to the extent to which State Governments are subservient to railroad influences, and the name of the company or companies which, for the time being, are in the ascendancy. Railroads are a great necessity of the age, and it is just and desirable, in view of the useful mission they perform and the heavy responsibilities they assume, that their officers should not be bound by frivolous and unnecessary restrictions; but admitting all this, should not limits of some kind be set to their power, and should not the existing and future interests of the American people be more effectually guarded than at present? In no other government in the world are railway kings as powerful as in the United States, and nowhere else can they amass wealth and influence with the rapidity displayed here. Their intelligence, energy, and enterprise deserve rich rewards and all due respect, but even great railroads will be bought at too dear a price if they are purchased by the liberties of the nation, and if the lion's share of the profits of the national industry is to swell the plethoric pockets of railway kings,

THE TRADE OF SWITZERLAND,-The burghers of the Swiss cantons deserve notoriety for the exactness with which they record the commercial statistics of their mountain republic, and for the scrupulous fidelity with which they tally off upon each individual poll in their boundaries the amount for which he, as a luckless unit, is responsible as a consumer or a producer. The principal articles of consumption imported during 1868 amount to 121,994,890 francs, being 48f. 59'S centners per head, exported 24,465,630, equal to 9f. 74.6 centners, making an excess of exports of 97,526,260 francs, or 38f. 84-7 centners each. The main article shipped by them abroad is cheese, to the amount of 17,024,880 francs. or 6f, 784 centners each. The receipts of grain make nearly one-half of the value of imports, being 23f. 46 centners each. Coffee and sugar are favorites, amounting to 6f. 27.6 centners, and 4f. 02.8 centners each respectively. Spirituous liquors are almost as much in demand, almost none of which is manufactured on their own soil, unless their retailers have taken a hint from the universal habit among their brethren in this country. The stomachic capacity of each inhabitant for wine the figures say is 5f. 92-9 centners, for brandy and spirits 2f. 15-3 centners. and for beer 17.6 centners.

The consular district of Zurich exported to the United States during the month of July, 1869, and the first seven months of 1867, 1868, and 1869, as follows:-

July, 1869.

France. 2,086,265 75,394

Silk goods Cotton " Hose, etc. Straw g'ds Misceila's

Total.

