TELEGRAPH -- PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1869. THE DAILY EVENING



PUBLISHED EVERY AFTE (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 ad-vance for the time ordered.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1869.

COUNCILS AND THE METROPOLI-TAN POLICE BILL.

A assolution was offered in the Select branch of Councils yesterday which provided for the appointment of a committee to inquire "why a certain amount has been taken from the salaries of policemen, and ascertain the use of such exaction." This resolution, however, was defeated, in spite of the fact that the city is rife with rumors that a corruption fund is now being extorted from the policemen for the purpose of preventing the passage of a Metropolitan Police bill at the coming session of the Legislature. The names of members of force who are alleged the to have been discharged on account of their refusal to contribute money to this infamous purpose have been published, and the general character of the plan of operations gress, as Mr. Mungen has at las/ discovered. has been outlined. It is alleged that a sufficient number of Republican members of the State Senate are to be bribed to form, in conjunction with the Democratic members of shat body, a reliable working majority against any seform of the police system of Philadelphia. Sufficient evidence of the truthfulness of this story has already been adduced to make it exceedingly probable. Despite the opposition which the proposal to investigate the subject encountered in Councils, the cause of public justice and morality would be promoted by a thorough exposure of such infamous projects. We believe there is a law on the statute-books prohibiting any attempt to bribe the Solons at Harrisburg; and it is perhaps a question whether the Grand Jury cannot properly inquire into the alleged facts, and, if they are found to be true, present as criminals the men who are actively engaged in engineering this grand scheme of corruption; but certainly Councils have a dear right to ascertain whether the money of the city is to be used for the purpose of preventing the Legislature from promoting the true interests of the municipality. It is commonly reported that the defeat of the Metropolitan bill at the last session Police was due mainly to the expenditure of a Democratic corruption fund, and the same system of operations is now, apparently, about to be repeated, with the added enormity that the price of treachery and treason is to be wrung from the depleted coffers of the City Treasury. Surely, if these stories be true, the people should know the fact, and the imputed criminals of high or low degree should be made to feel that the public fully comprehend and thoroughly condemn their contemptible knavery. If the policemen can spare thirty dollars per man to buy up Senators and enrich professional borers, their salaries should be reduced to this extent, and the city instead of legislative rogues should receive the benefit of the contributions. It is bad enough that the cause of peace and order here is to be trifled with, and that a bad system of appointments resulting in an exceptionably bad set of officers is to be perpetuated, but insult is heaped on injury by the attempt to wring from our own taxpayers the moneys which are to purchase their humiliation and defeat. ANOTHER STATUARY JOB. CLARK MILLS is endeavoring to have another of his bronze abominations imposed upon the nation through the agency of his friends in Congress. Every visitor to the capital has seen the equestrian statues of Washington and Jackson executed by this individual, and every person with the faintest shadow of artistic appreciation knows that they are disgraceful to American art and the objects of ridicule to every intelligent foreigner that looks at them. In the face of all the criticism these works have received, Mr. Mills is still able to find advocates in Congress who are willing to press his claims for another job. Yesterday, on the motion of Mr. Whittemore, of South Carolina, the House of Representatives referred to the appropriate committee a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to contract with Clark Mills for a group of statuary for the south wing of the Capitol. Mr. Mills is an experienced lobbyist, and if an energetic protest is not made against this scheme, he will, in all probability, get this job through Congress without difficulty. The nation already owns more of Clark Mills' statuary than it ought, and in view of his utter incompetency for the execution of a great work of art, there is a manifest impropriety in intrusting anything more to him. Even if his statues had a hundred times the merit that really belongs to them, Mr. Mills has had more than his share of that kind of work, and it is only fair that some of the other artists of the country, who are in every way superior to this lobbyist, should have a chance to contribute to the embellishment of the public buildings.

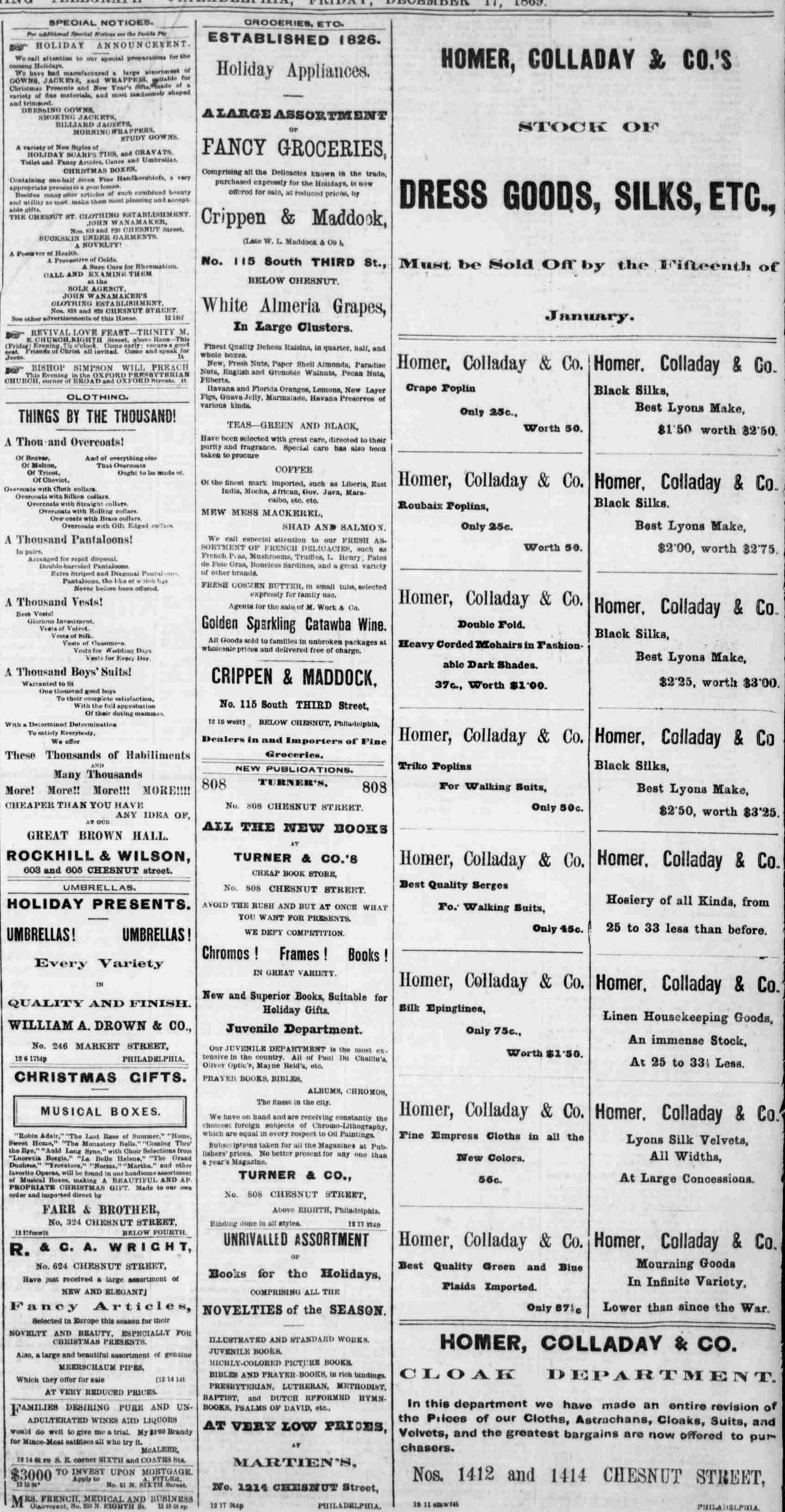
made to effect a burglarious entrance fato the basement of his house, pursued the burglar, and seizing him, knocked him down. Subsequently, when both parties were taken to the police station, they were both locked up, the householder who defended his castle so resolutely being held on a charge of assault, and only securing his release when the facts came out at a hearing before an alderman.

REPUDIATION was repudiated in gallant style in the House of Representatives yesterday, and the most edifying part of the spectacle was the manner in which this infamous doctrine was assailed by those who have not scrupled on other occasions to support or insinuate it. Mr. Mungen, who lives in the shadow of Pendleton, the great personification of repudiation, doubtless imagined that he was leaping at a single stride into the Democratic leadership; but the significant manner in which he was summarily suppressed by the prominent Democratic members has given him a lesson which he will not soon forget. Putting all the circumstances together, it is not surprising that Mungen lost his temper and became very choleric, and even went so far, after the adjournment, as to assert that "every ---- one of them has time and time again privately talked open and unqualified repudiation of everything except their salaries." This may be good Democratic doctrine in private, and eved on the stump, but it isn't exactly the thing in Con-

THE Spaniards are exercised over the loss of their crown jewels, which it is charged that the ex-Queen carried off with her when she fled the country. This charge Isabella has denied; but, as the jewels are not to be found, her tate subjects still persist in asserting that, in addition to her other offenses, she is guilty of grand larceny. The Cortes yesterday adopted, by a vote of 120 to 5, a resolution 10 investigate this robbery, and Minister Figuerola persisted in the assertion that the ex-Queen and her mother had abstracted the jewels. This is a subject that will interest the Spaniards even more than hanting for a King; and if the investigation is prosecuted with any skill or energy, there is very little doubt that it will be discovered ere long whether Isabella is a thief or not.

JUDGE GELEE'S RESIGNATION of his position upon the bench of the Supreme Court of the United States is officially announced, and we elsewhere publish the highly complicationary response made by the President in accepting it. The latter recalls the great services rendered by Judge Grier to the country "in the darkest hours of her history, by the vigor and patriotic firmness with which he upheld the just powers of the Government, and vindicated the right of the nation under the Constitution to maintain its order and existence." This high sulogy is certainly well deserved, and a sufficient justification of it is found in the sketch of Judge Grier's long and honorable career published by us a few days ago.

ASHLEY, the great original impeacher, has come to grief at last; not, however, by reason



HOMER, COLLADAY & CO.'S DRESS GOODS, SILKS, ETC., Must be Sold Off by the Fifteenth of Homer, Colladay & Co. Homer, Colladay & Co. Best Lyons Make, \$1'50 worth \$2'50. Colladay & Co. Best Lyons Make, \$2'00, worth \$2'75. Colladay & Co. Best Lyons Make. \$2'25, worth \$3'00. Homer, Colladay & Co. Homer. Colladay & Co.

JAPANESE JUSTICE. Ir is said that in Japan, when a fire, originating from any cause, burns down a man's house, he is condemned as a criminal for what may have been an unavoidable accident, and summarily executed. In Mexico, too, it was formerly deemed as dangerous to be the first to discover the dead body of a murdered man as to be the known murderer, on account of the cumbrous character of the machinery of justice, the committal to prison as a witness, and various costs, fines. and difficulties. In Philadelphia an approach to this Japanese or Mexican system was reached a few days ago. A citizen of the First ward, discovering on Wednesday night that an attempt was being

the causes which should have prevented his appointment to the governorship of the Territory of Montana, but for the reason that he has joined in a Democratic crusade against the colored people in the Territory. His removal on any grounds whatever is gratifying, and hence we are not disposed to find fault in the matter, especially as the cause assigned is a sufficient justification.

A CHEAP morning paper, of limited circulation and influence, makes a great fuss over an alleged appropriation by us of one of its special despatches from Washington, without credit being given therefor. The despatch in question reached us the day before it was published in either paper, but too late for in sertion in our regular editions. For this reason it could not appear until the following afternoon. It might be interesting for the public to know the peculiar circumstances under which the despatch in question found its way into the columns of our contemporary in advance of our own publication of it, and a similar revelation concerning the bulk of the telegraphic news which appears in the said contemporary would not be less entertaining. For our part, we shall henceforth keep an eye on the rat-holes about our office.

SPECIAL NOTICES. SAMPLES OF THE PRICES

> Now prevailing at the GRAND CLEARING SALE

> > In progress at

JOHN WANAMAKER'S.

- NOS, S18 AND 890 CHRSNUT STREET.
- A Fine Petersham Overcoat (handsomely trimmed), Worth \$32, reduced to \$18 50. A Fine Chinchilla Overcoat. Worth \$33, reduced to \$29. A Business Suit of Tricot or Meiton, Worth \$35, reduced to \$22.

A Black Dress Coat (swallow tail), Worth \$28, reduced to \$18.

A Pair of Fine Pants, of fashionable make, Worth \$9, reduced to \$5.

A Vest of Cloth or Fancy Cassimere, Worth \$5-50, reduced to \$3.

The Whole Present Stock is To be disposed a

At Prices

Like the above.

at THE CHESNUT STREET CLOTHING ESTAB. LISHMENT.

> NOS. 818 AND 890 CHESNUT STREET. JOHN WANAMAKER.

OACHMEN'S OVERCOATS.

WITTH

DRIVING GAUNTLETS.

19 12