

Evening Telegraph

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FRIDAY, JANUARY 7, 1870.

THE COUNTY PRISON AND THE HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

At the meeting of Councils yesterday the oft-debated subjects of an enlargement of the County Prison and the selection of a site for a House of Correction came up in the shape of a communication to the Select Branch from the Inspectors of the County Prison, calling attention to the evils resulting from prisoners being thrown together too indiscriminately instead of being kept in separate apartments, according to law, and in a motion made by Mr. Hetzell in the Common Branch for the appointment of a committee to procure legislation to give the city the use of the Twenty-third ward Almshouse property. The crowded state of the County Prison is a disgrace to the city that has been discussed again and again in all its bearings by the press and censured by every Grand Jury. Councils, however, have as yet made no move towards bringing about a reform either by the enlargement of the prison or the erection of a House of Correction. This last has been talked about until the impression has gained ground that it will never be anything but talk, but we hope that the members of Councils can bring themselves to agree upon a site, the construction of the necessary buildings will be pushed forward with some vigor. A House of Correction would relieve the County Prison of a large number of its inmates, and in all probability render an enlargement unnecessary. At all events, it is the pressing necessity of the day, and there ought to be some earnest effort on the part of the authorities to procure its erection at the earliest possible period. There should be no real difficulty about selecting a site, and that referred to in Mr. Hetzell's resolution is probably as suitable as any that can be found within the county limits. It moreover has the advantage of being public property, and all that is required is that the Legislature shall give the city the right to use it for this purpose. The appointment of a committee to procure the necessary legislation is a practical step in the right direction, and when the question of a site is definitely settled, as it ought to be within a few weeks, there will be no excuse for any lengthy delay in commencing the erection of the proper buildings. There are public-spirited men in Councils who are well aware of the urgent need for a House of Correction, and if they will only press the matter with energy, they will deserve the hearty thanks of their constituents.

DON FRANCISCO DE BOURBON.

It is officially announced in Florence that Victor Emanuel's refusal to assent to the candidacy of the Duke of Genoa for the vacant throne of Spain was extorted from him solely by the disinclination of the young Duke's mother to regard the project with favor. But this explanation does not console General Prim, nor relieve the unhappy Spaniards from their kingless dilemma. It is a little singular that Prim did not try his chances for retaining office by presenting the name of Frank Blair, Jr., as we have several times suggested. The Blair family has gone utterly to seed of late. The venerable head of the family, as we recently learned, had so far degenerated as to indulge in the huckstering of potatoes and beets, a manner of eking out a livelihood with which he was so exceedingly unfamiliar that he forthwith became involved in an "unpleasantness" with the revenue officers. Montgomery, we imagine, is dead and buried; at least he has not been heard of for months past, and the like was never known concerning a live Blair in times past. And as for young Frank, the last we heard of him was to the effect that he had been talking to the New York Democracy about their purity and patriotism. Under these circumstances, we regard it as extremely doubtful if the venerable head of the family would follow the stupid course of the Duchess of Genoa and interpose any serious objection to the candidacy of his son and namesake for the royal honors of bewildered Spain. Don Francisco, once securely settled on the throne, could assume the name and style of Ferdinand XIX. In a few years nobody would remember whether he belonged to the House of Bourbon or to the House of Braganza, and he would probably be credited with being a saint of both; for his propensity for brag is quite as predominant as his affinity for Bourbon. The venerable Frank, Sr., would again be in his true sphere, at the head of a very influential kitchen cabinet, while Montgomery, if he be, indeed, not already defunct, would accept of almost anything, from the leadership in the parlor cabinet down to the position of Alcalde of Guanajuatlualico.

THE STATE GOVERNMENT OF NEW YORK has imbued the true spirit of the age, the expenses of "running" it during 1869 footing up about twice as much as in 1859. Some of the items of increase are interesting and impressive. Thus the pay of members and officers of the State Legislature has risen during the ten years from \$93,187 to \$131,348, while the legislative "contingencies" show a healthy increase during the same period from \$32,719 to \$163,905. The item of State printing has increased from \$153,930 to only \$192,267; but then the Legislative Record of New York is printed in Albany, and not in Harrisburg. The expenses of the public offices have been swollen from \$9480 to \$20,746; and the pay of clerks in the same

from \$35,943 to \$69,046, and so on, all the way down the list. The Tribune, in commenting on this exhibit, talks about "prodigality," and "waste," and "new wrongs," and "old rights," but the Tribune, as all the world knows, has an unamiable weakness in this direction. For what were State Governments intended, if not for the purpose of increasing expenses? The Tribune, evidently, is ignorant of the first principles of local state-manship, and the recent defeat sustained by its philosopher in the contest for the controllership of the State finances was a well-merited rebuke.

TOO MUCH CAYENNE.

We would respectfully suggest a change of diet to our literary caterers. Finding the public palate relished high sauces in the shape of stories of bigamy and hot-pressed libations, they furnished them ad libitum through Miss Braddon and "Onida," and when those goods failed, fell with avidity upon the stronger dish of incest in the Byron-Stowe matter, which they served up in all sorts of hashes and ragouts. Just as this was almost exhausted, Dr. Mackay has announced a glorious "find" of rank game in the fresh case of adultery between Medora, Byron's daughter, and her brother, and an unknown English purveyor has dug up the autobiography of Wortley Montagu, in which the scandalous intrigues of George the Second's court smell high to heaven like compressed meat in a can, the vilest among them being that of the author's mother, which he picks out with great gusto. Mrs. Stowe has served up her old material in a volume of five hundred pages, preceding the vile banquet by a short grace.

Now, while we would not venture to hint to her or her followers that the food which they offer is unwholesome, we would suggest that they be more chary in its use. A palate once used to cayenne and game hung too long will not again relish milder food. It is useless to expect us to go back to the mild delicacies of literature, or the pure simplicity of the New Testament on Sundays, after being fed on week days with food as high seasoned as this—though it is true a certain Dr. Holcombe, of this city, has striven to remedy the last difficulty by converting the story of our Saviour and Lazarus into a hot-spiced novel of the latest stamp.

But what are we to do when their supply gives out? Incest is not a common occurrence, it is presumable, in noble English families, and Mrs. Stowe has destroyed our search for ordinary indelicacies among our untitled acquaintances. What mental stimulant is left for us to give our school boys and girls when they have devoured her forthcoming volume? We again urge her and her fellow-caterers to hold their hands and not waste their material with such unthrifty haste.

WHAT CHEERFUL PLACES to live in have New York city and its vicinity become! The following is a copy of the display at the head of a single column in one of its daily papers yesterday:—"The Era of Murder—Fatal Shooting of James Logan No. 2, in West Houston street—Homicide in a Bagno—A Wife Fatally Beaten by her Husband—A Paris-green Suicide in Hoboken—Latest particulars about Buckshot, the 'Tarrytown Murderer—A Remarkable Test Soene in Jail—The Elizabeth street Tragedy, and the Coroner's Inquest on Pell, the Fifth avenue Suicide." Another paper of the same date recounts the fact that the city has enjoyed four suicides already since the opening year, one of the victims using a razor, another a rope, while the other two were "taken off" by a revolver. During the year which has just closed, there were no less than 111 cases of suicide altogether, 80 of the victims being men and 31 women. Of the men 26 resorted to shooting, 23 to poison, and 18 to hanging. Of the women but one indulged in a rope, and none in a pistol, poisoning and drowning being the favorite method with the females who were tired of living in New York, there having been 15 cases of the former and 10 of the latter, while the list was completed by three stabbings, two throat-cuttings, and one sure and certain jumping from a window. When our readers have glanced over this frightful record, they will perhaps be satisfied that their lot is cast in an overgrown village. Village life has some charms, even by the side of metropolitan attractions.

We have received from Washington an address to the American people in behalf of the Republic of Cuba, which we are requested to publish as "a candid and truthful statement of the condition of the people of Cuba in their efforts to establish a free republic," so that our readers may form a correct judgment on the subject. The sender of this document signs himself "An American," and it has no more weight than any other anonymous appeal. The writer offers no new facts or arguments to show that the United States would be justified in interfering in behalf of the Cuban insurgents, and as our readers are already in possession of all the facts necessary for the formation of a correct judgment on the subject, we are obliged to decline publishing this or any other irresponsible manifestoes of those who are seeking to embroil this country in a contest for the benefit of those who are either unable or unwilling to fight for themselves. The Cubans have done absolutely nothing towards securing their own independence, and most of their warfare against Spain has been conducted on paper by refugees in the principal cities of the United States, who find this both easier and safer than staying at home and fighting for their freedom. "Who would be free, themselves must strike the blow," and the friends of Cuban independence need expect no material assistance from the American people and Government unless they show a more lively disposition to help themselves than they have done heretofore.

BALON HAUSMANN, the celebrated Prefect of the Seine, who has within the last ten years nearly rebuilt the city of Paris, has been dismissed by the Emperor at the demand of his new Ministry. This event is considered as of great importance, for Hausmann was one of

the Emperor's most steadfast adherents, and his dismissal is an indication of the power of the Ministry, and their disposition to use it. The Emperor of late has omitted nothing that would tend to allay the revolutionary symptoms that were becoming unpleasantly manifest, and he has ably contrived to bring some of the Liberals to the support of his throne by granting them as often as possible what they asked for, and by making others like Rochefort ridiculous by allowing them every license to talk as much froth and nonsense as they choose. The dismissal of Hausmann is a sop to Cerberus, and however unpleasant it must be for Napoleon to submit to such dictation, he shows, by gracefully yielding in a matter that is certainly not essential, that he does not intend to throw his real power away by contending for minor matters. The manoeuvre of the Emperor recently with regard to the Liberals were certainly masterly, and they show conclusively that, so far as brains are concerned, he is more than a match for his antagonists. Whether his new line of policy will in reality make his throne any firmer or accomplish his hopes of securing the succession for his son, remains for the future to determine, with the chances largely against him.

Mr. CONNELL has introduced a bill in the State Senate making the District Attorney, Clerk of Quarter Sessions, Sheriff, and Coroner of Philadelphia salaried officers, and providing that the Recorder of Deeds, Register of Wills, and Clerks of Orphans' Court and Quarter Sessions shall pay into the City Treasury one-quarter of their gross receipts exceeding \$5000. The proposed law is not to take effect until after the expiration of the terms of the present incumbents. The end it contemplates is undoubtedly just. The system which enables officials to acquire speedy fortunes by extortionate fees is radically wrong, and it is high time that the Legislature, instead of acting as the accomplice of the politicians who acquire these places, in efforts to increase perquisites, which are already too large, should devise means to reduce them to a standard commensurate with the actual value of the services rendered. It is the height of folly and injustice to continue our local offices on a footing which enables greedy partisans to realize large fortunes in a single term, when better men would render better service for one-tenth the compensation awarded to the favorites of pot-house brawlers.

THE ROW over the State Treasurership at Harrisburg has resulted in the renomination of R. W. Mackey, the present incumbent, with the prospect in favor of his re-election, but there are sufficient symptoms of dissatisfaction and of a disposition to bolt to surround the final result with some doubt. If the Republican adherents to the caucus nomination are not sufficiently numerous to form a clear majority of both houses, the Democrats may come in for a share of the spoils, either as the supporters of an independent candidate or as allies of the Mackeys. As their supplies have been almost totally cut off by the overthrow of the Johnson regime, relief from this unexpected quarter would prove especially grateful, and there would be a general rejoicing among the corrupt spirits of the legislative halls over a disgraceful scramble. If, however, any regard for the interests of the people and for common decency and honesty animates the representatives of the people, they will make short work of the treasury scalping in future by providing that as fast as balances accrue they shall be applied to the purchase and redemption of the debt. Tax-payers should watch closely the action at Harrisburg on this proposition.

A new illustration of the old adage that "politics makes strange bed-fellows" is given by some of Governor Geary's new appointments. During the early portion of his gubernatorial career he was a faithful henchman of the clan Cameron, and the poor Curtinists were thrust out in the cold. Since his re-election, however, he seems to have made a total change of front. He has not only appointed F. Carroll Brewster, a favorite of the Curtin faction, his Attorney-General, but he has recently selected as Adjutant-General A. L. Russell, who was denounced not long ago on the floor of the United States Senate in the bitterest terms by General Simon Cameron, and who is a faithful follower of the fortunes of the present Minister to Russia. As a final proof of the completeness of the new alliance, we understand that a near relative of Alexander McClure has been, or is to be, made Deputy Attorney-General, so that Geary will be surrounded on all sides by the representatives of those whom he formerly proscribed. Mr. Toots would, perhaps, regard these changes as of no consequence, and we do not know that they amount to much. It will be curious, however, to watch their influence upon the future movements of our valiant Governor. As a Cameronian he was certainly not much of a success—as a Curtinist, he may possibly gain increased consequence.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* has displayed an enterprise almost unprecedented in an English journal, by having an extract from Mrs. Stowe's book entitled "Lady Byron vindicated" telegraphed to it through the Atlantic cable. Such a feat would be thought nothing of in this country, where the advantages of the cable for the transmission of important news are fully recognized, but it is something new in English journalism, and it is considered a matter of sufficient importance by the agent of the Associated Press for him to telegraph back to the United States a statement of the fact. The excitement over Mrs. Stowe's Byron scandal is greater in England than in this country, and as there is a general desire to know what Mrs. Stowe has to say in defense of her first indiscretion, this bit of enterprise on the part of the *Pall Mall Gazette* will probably be rewarded by an extensive sale of the paper, and it may lead to further imitations of the Amer-

ican system of journalism on the part of the English press that will make their news columns more interesting reading than they are now.

THE FINANCES OF PRUSSIA.—A report on the financial policy of the new Prussian Minister of Finance, which is approved by that minister, has been agreed upon by the committee on the budget of the Chamber of Deputies. The Prussian interest-bearing debt at the beginning of 1870 amounts to 454,000,000 thalers, and is divided into not less than 116 classes, each with special conditions, and a prescribed mode of redemption; and the interest ranges from three to five per cent.; the loans contracted during the later years were usually at the highest rate of interest, and a considerable discount. For the year 1870 the amount to be redeemed is 2,000,000 thalers, more than two per cent. of the entire debt, but for the same year there is a deficit of 5,400,000 thalers; consequently if the Government were not under the obligation to redeem that amount the debt would have an excess of more than three millions of thalers over the expenditures. The plan proposed by the Minister and the committee looks to the covering of the deficit for 1870, and to a more suitable bearing of the national debt. It is proposed to convert the debt into a consolidated *rente*, and, as a beginning, he proposed the conversion of the entire debt of Prussia under the former boundary, and the new boundary after 1866, which bears interest of 4 1/2 per cent., amounting to 179,468,870 thalers, and at 4 per cent., amounting to 92,967,500 thalers, in all 272,436,370 thalers, into a *rente* at 4 1/2 per cent. interest; those bonds bearing interest at 4 per cent. were to be exchanged at the rate of nine thalers to eight thalers of the new ones. The result of this conversion would be a debt of 217,551,669 thalers, with interest at 4 1/2 per cent. In order to induce the holders to exchange a premium was to be offered, amounting at the most to one per cent. of the consolidated debt, and new bonds were to be issued to cover that amount. An extension of this plan to other loans, especially the 3 1/2 per cent. certificates of indebtedness, is regarded at the present time as unadvisable. The Minister does not propose an entire discontinuance of redemption, but only that in unfavorable years the necessity for the redemption of a specified amount should not exist. This obligation at present is often a serious obstacle in the way of a proper application of the receipts to discharge the expenses of the State. To obviate this it is thought that the consolidated bonds for any one year should be redeemed whenever an excess of receipts over expenses is shown by the budget of that year, and only to the amount of that excess.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see the Inside Pages.

W A N A M A K E R. The low price at which we have been selling our Winter Stock is all cleared out and we are ready for our Spring Importations. JOHN WANAMAKER, FINEST CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT, No. 818 and 820 CHESTNUT STREET. CURS IN THE FINEST READY-MADE CLOTHING IN AMERICA! Far superior in every way to all other Ready-made Clothing, and equal to the BEST CUSTOM WORK of most Establishments, but in closing out our present stock we are selling as cheap as any house on either Market or Chestnut streets. JOHN WANAMAKER, FINEST CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT, No. 818 and 820 CHESTNUT STREET. OUR BOYS' CLOTHING AND GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS ARE ALL MARKED DOWN, and can be bought now at prices which would justify any one in laying in a stock for future use. JOHN WANAMAKER, FINEST CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT, No. 818 and 820 CHESTNUT STREET.

DEMOCRATIC ASSOCIATION OF PENNSYLVANIA. N. W. CORNER NINTH AND ARCH STREETS. EIGHTH OF JANUARY.

A public meeting of the members of the above Association will be held at their Hall on SATURDAY next, at 7 1/2 o'clock P. M. Prominent speakers are expected to address the meeting. All Democratic and Conservative citizens are invited to attend. LEWIS O. CASSIDY, President.

REV. PHILIPPS BROOKS, MR. O. C. TRACY, Of the New York Newsboys' Home, and MR. M. DUPUY, Of the Children's Aid Society of New York, will speak at the Meeting of the Newsboys' Home Association at CONCERT HALL, on MONDAY EVENING NEXT, 10th inst. Admission free. 1531

PENNSYLVANIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.—The Annual Meeting of the Directors to the Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Dumb will be held at the institution, corner of FIFTH and BROAD streets, on WEDNESDAY, the 12th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M. The Annual Report of the Directors will be submitted, and an election will be held for officers to serve for the ensuing year. JAMES J. BARCLAY, Secretary. 177west

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Contributors to the House of Refuge will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 13th day of January, at 4 o'clock P. M., at No. 109 N. Tenth Street, above Arch. The Annual Report of the Board of Managers will be submitted, and an election will be held for Officers and Managers to serve for the ensuing year. JOHN RIDGLE, Secretary. Philada., Jan. 7, 1870. 174

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—WILL shortly open, a branch of the NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY. 1661

OFFICE OF UNION MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, N. E. CORNER THIRD AND WALNUT STREETS. PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 5, 1870. The Directors of the Union Mutual Insurance Company of Philadelphia have this date declared a dividend of SIX PER CENT. on the stock and outstanding scrip, payable, free of United States and State tax, on demand. JOHN MESSER, Secretary. 1531

OFFICE UNITED STATES PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, TWENTY-THIRD AND BROWN STREETS. PHILADELPHIA, January 5, 1870. The Board of Directors have this date declared a dividend of ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS per share, clear of all taxes, on the 10th inst. and on Monday the 11th instant, unless which time the transfer book will be closed. W. H. KIMBALL, Treasurer. 1531

THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA.—PHILADELPHIA, January 5, 1870. The Directors have this date declared a dividend of THREE PER CENT. on the stock and outstanding scrip, payable, free of United States and State tax, on and after the 10th instant. JOHN H. WATT, Cashier. 1425

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.—PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 23, 1869. The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on THURSDAY, January 14, 1870, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 3 P. M. JOHN M. MUMFORD, Cashier. 1531

FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK.—PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 10, 1869. The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on THURSDAY, January 14, 1870, between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M. W. RUSHTON, JR., Cashier. 1531

SOUTHWARK NATIONAL BANK.—PHILADELPHIA, December 11, 1869. The Annual Election for Directors will be held at the Banking House on THURSDAY, January 13, 1870, between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M. P. LAMB, Cashier. 1531

IN ORDER TO CARRY OUT OUR IDEA

OF CLOSING OUT OUR DRESS GOODS STOCK

BY THE FIFTEENTH OF JANUARY, TO MAKE ROOM FOR

SPRING IMPORTATIONS,

WE HAVE MADE LARGE REDUCTIONS IN THE BALANCE OF THE GOODS.

Purchasers desirous of obtaining GREAT BARAINS

Are advised to examine the stock.

HOMER, COLLADAY & CO.,

Nos. 1412 and 1414 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT all persons are cautioned against purchasing or transferring two Promissory Notes drawn by A. T. MARRICK, LKY to his own order, and by him endorsed, dated respectively December 15 and 24, 1869, for \$300 and \$200, and three months, the same having been lost or stolen on January 1, 1870, and payment of which has been stopped. A reward will be paid for their return to N. F. GAMPHEN, No. 118 FIFTH STREET. 1531

THE PARHAM NEW FAMILY Sewing Machine is a first-class Lock Stitch Machine, designed for every description of family sewing; elegant in style and finish; perfectly simple in construction; makes perfect work on every description of material; call and examine, or send for descriptive pamphlet. Agents wanted in every city and town. Office and Sales-room, No. 704 CHESTNUT STREET. 1461

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL. CAPITAL, \$2,000,000. SABINE, ALLEN & DULLIS, Agents, FIFTH AND WALNUT STREETS.

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. In conformity with an act of Assembly of April 5, 1862, this Company publish the following list of their Assets:—

Table with 2 columns: Asset Name and Amount. Includes Mortgages, Bills Receivable, Philadelphia City Stock, etc.

AND THE SALE GOES ON, AND IT WILL GO ON TILL ALL THE CLOTHES ARE GONE OFF!

Reduction! Thirty Per Cent. On all Clothes. ROCKHILL & WILSON, GREAT BROWN HALL, 603 and 605 CHESTNUT Street.

BARAINS IN CLOTHING. GOOD BUSINESS SUITS, OVERCOATS, etc.

EVANS & LEACH, No. 628 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

THE COMMERCIAL REGISTER FOR 1870. HAS JUST BEEN ISSUED BY JOHN McKILLOP & CO., From their New Office, No. 16 S. THIRD St. Philadelphia.

FINELLI'S. N. FINELLI, late of the Union Club, has purchased The "Old Tontine," No. 29 SOUTH SEVENTH STREET, Where he will keep a regular Restaurant, embracing all the delicacies of the season, prepared in the best manner. The choicest of WINES and LIQUORS always on hand.

PARTICULAR NOTICE. ON SATURDAY, January 9 (Halle of New Orleans), FINELLI invites all his friends to call and lunch with him from 11 to 4. Lunch consists of thirty courses, all choice dishes. N. FINELLI'S experience has been long and varied as a caterer, at 12 Union League, at the Philadelphia Club and at the Union Club. 1531

JOHN BLACK, BLACKSMITH, No. 13 FETTER Lane, East of Third street, above Arch street. Returns his thanks for his former patronage, and desires a continuance of the same. S. KINGSTON MCKAY, No. 22 WALNUT STREET. 1531

\$6000, \$5000, AND OTHER SUMS TO loan on mortgages of city property. S. KINGSTON MCKAY, No. 22 WALNUT STREET. 1531