## THE DAILY EVENING TELEGRAPH-PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, MARCH 21, 1870.

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PHILADELPHIA. The Price is three cents per copy (double sheel); or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail by whom served. The subscription price of man is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

## MONDAY, MARCH 21, 1870.

THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, from its original establishment, has been in the receipt of telegraphic news from the New York Associated Press, which consists of the Tribune, Times, Herald, World, Sun, Journal of Commerce, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, and Evening Express. The success which has attended our enterprise is, in itself, a sufficient evidence of the freshness, fullness, and reliability of the news which we have received from this source. We have now entered into a special contract by which THE EVENING TELEGRAPH has the exclusive use of the news furnished in the afternoon by the Associated Press to its own members, the North American, Inquirer, Ledger, Press, and Age of this city, and the leading journals of the East, North, West, and South; and hereafter THE TELEGRAPH will be the only evening paper published in this city in which the afternoon despatches of the Associated Press will appear.

JUG-HANDLE JUGGLERY. Our Canadian neighbors are still violently exercised upon the subject of reciprocity with the United States. The operations of the treaty recently in force were so beneficial to the Dominion that its abregation has proved a severe blow to its commercial and industrial prosperity. Talk about independence and annexation has followed inevitably upon the heels of the unsuccessful attempts at persuading the United States to consent to a renewal of the treaty; and, as a preliminary movement towards ultimate incorporation with this country, with the present special object of preventing the depopulation of the Dominion, Mr. Huntington, a member of the Canadian Parliament, has had the audacity to suggest a Customs Union with the United States, similar in its features to that which binds together certain German States otherwise independent of each other. Both Sir Francis Hincks and Sir Alexander T. Galt, the leading financiers of the Dominion, have arrayed themselves against this scheme, the former opposing it because, in his way of thinking, it would necessitate the extension to Canada of such a high tariff that "British manufactures, which are the cheapest in the world," would be shut out from the Dominion; while the latter has given notice that he will to-day propose an amendment to Mr. Huntington's resolution, having in view the opening up to the products and manufactures of Canada the markets of the whole world, in what particular manner, however, does not yet appear. Some months ago several leading Canadian papers were engaged in the discussion of a Customs Union project on the following basis: -All restrictions upon the trade between the United States and the Dominion to be abolished: the United States to reduce by five per cent, its tariff on the manufactures of countries other than the Dominion; the tariff of the latter to be made conformable to that of the former as thus modified, and the excise laws of the United States to be adopted, as well; and, finally, the aggregate of revenue from customs and excise duties in both countries to be divided annually between the two governments according to their comparative populations. By this scheme, which is doubtless substantially the same as that which Mr. Huntington cherishes, Canada would secure absolutely free trade with the United States. while the latter would gain the right to navigate the waters and work the fisheries of the former without being subjected to any of the embarrassments which have existed from the earliest period of our independent history. If such a Customs Union should be inaugurated, it is easy to see that the advantages, at the outset, at least, would be as much on one side as the handle of a jug. Canada would lose a share of her trade with Great Britain, thousands of miles away, but she would, in return, find a ready market for all her wares and preductions in the United States, at her very door. On the other hand, the United States would lose about one-seventh of her revenue from customs duties, with the privilege of fishing in and navigating the waters of the Dominion, and the chance of making up a portion of her direct losses from the increase in the customs revenue of Canada. Reduced to dollars and cents, the argument would stand thus:-The imports of the Dominion amount to about \$80,000,000 per annum, which yield, at the present tariff of about 15 per cent., \$12,000,000. The revenue of the United States from customs duties during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869, was, in round nnmbers, \$180,000,000. If there were a general reduction in the tariff to an average of 30 per cent,, the revenue would be lowered to about \$154,000,000; while the raising of the Canadian tariff to 30 per cent. would double the customs revenue of that country, making it \$24,000,000 per annum. When the aggregate of \$178,000,000 came to be divided between the two countries according to population-assuming that of the United States to be 40,000,000 and that of the Dominion to be 4,000,000-to Canada would fall a share of \$16,200,000 and to the United States \$165,800,000. This result would take \$14,200,000 out of the Treasury of the United

States, and put \$4,200,000 into that of the Dominion, which would be anything but satisfactory to the people of this country, however gratifying it might be to the Canadians. But the doubling of her tariff rates by the Dominion would have a disastrous effect on her foreign commerce, and the inequality of the whole arrangement be made, in consequence, still more glaring.

Great Britain would also, it is contended, be a gainer by such a scheme, a fact which the Montreal Witness goes about establishing in the following fashion:-

"Suppose the average duty on British manufac-tures at present to be 35 per cent. in the United States, then the reduction would bring it down to 30 per cent. over a population of 34,000.000, and the dif-ference multiplied by the population would be 34 by 5-- 170 in favor of Britain, while the Canadian tariff, being increased 15 per cent to bing its measure reduction being increased 15 per cent, to bring its present rate to 30, would only affect 4,000,600, or 15 by 4-60; that is to say, Britain would gain in diminution of duties, and consequent freedom of intercourse with North America, nearly three times as much as she would loss "

But, whether a Customs Union with the Dominion would, in the long run, prove beneficial to the United States or otherwise, the mere fact that such a project is receiving the serious attention of the Canadian press and people is significant. The hold which Great Britain has upon her North American colonies is becoming weaker and weaker every day, and the agitation of the Customs Union scheme is not calculated to avert either annexation or independence.

DRYASDUST PUBLIC DOCUMENTS. A good commentary on the practical workings of the franking privilege and the prevailing system of Congressional printing is furnished by the fact that we have received during the last few days from our Congressional friends about a dozen copies of a Presidential message communicating "information in regard to the progress of the revolution in Cuba," which was transmitted to the Senate on the 20th of December, 1869. As news, it is therefore three months old, dating back to the time it was received by the Senate, and some of the documents were originally written more than a year ago. Its contents still possess some historical interest, but they have lost all value as current information, and it is a sad waste of public money to spread such documents broadcast over the land, under the delusive idea that they materially assist newspaper editors or the public in forming a correct judgment on the living issues of the day. In this age stale news is no news at all, and yet the prevailing official system of printing rarely furnishes anything but stale news. The essential points of any matter of importance can be spread before the whole reading public of America at a few hours' notice, without the expenditure of a single dollar by the Government, if the proper offiwill be simply good enough to cials the reporters courteously. But treat there is a desire in some quarters to conceal from the agents of the newspapers all important information up to the latest possible moment, and then months after it has ceased to possess any practical value to publish it ostentatiously at great expense. A wily old diplomatist declared that the true use of language was to conceal your thoughts, and not to disclose them; and the system of Congressional printing is, to a large extent, founded on this idea. Even the Globe tells us not what honorable members actually have said, but what, on mature reflection, they ought to have said; and as for the correspondence on the Cuban question, or similar affairs, the people are apprised officially of such past transactions as have become as dead as the matter of the newspapers issued a year ago. If the franking privilege were abolished, one-half of the existing temptation to issue large editions of these dry-as-dust documents would be destroyed; the useless labors of the Government printing office would be discontinued, to the relief of taxpayers; and if the facilities for promptly furnishing all such news as can be properly published to news reporters were slightly increased, an expenditure of a few thousand dollars in this direction would serve a better purpose than millions of dollars which are squandered under the present system. THE MUNICIPAL Row at Richmond, Virginia, continues with unabated violence. The rival Mayors and their partisans are each endeavoring to obtain possession of the power and the patronage of the city government The latest development of the disgraceful squabble places Ellison with two hundred and fifty men under his command in possession of the city, while Cahoon holds one of station-houses with a force of forty men. Last night the Ellison police were fired upon by a mob of colored men while engaged in clearing the street in front of Cahoon's strenghold, and one of them was killed and another wounded. The police returned the fire, but with what damage is not known. This affair is the result of the procrastinating policy that Congress has adopted of late with regard to the reconstruction of the late Rebel States, and it is a demonstration of the absolute necessity for a speedy completion of the great work. The delays in reorganization of the State and municipal governments the South have afforded opportunities of for rapacious adventurers to attempt to gain positions and power for their own advancement without regard to the good of the people. These men are animated by no patriotic impulses, and their ruling motive is a greed of gain and a hope that by means of the disorganization of affairs they will be able to fill their own pockets. The disabilities under which most of the people of the South labor have thrown the most important offices into the hands of a class of adventurers who have no claims whatever on the confidence of the people and who could never get possession of offices of trust and honor under ordinary circumstances. The time has certainly arrived for winding up the whole business of reconstruction and granting a general amnesty, so that decent men will have an inducement to to aid in bringing the present state of anarchy to an end.

ONE of the finest scenes in Ruy Blas is his discovery and denunciation of the greed of the corrupt grandees of Spain. "Don Manuel" (one of these councillors) says: --

"The public moneys Lay in a few hands; I think we all should share. You (te one) have tobacco; you (to another) indigo and musk; You have the imports-salt and Indian dues; You have the tax on arsenic and ice,"

And thereupon a squabble ensues about the future disposition of the public plunder, which is a fair counterpart of similar scenes of modern occurrence among the leaders of the representative bodies of America. We have got rid of kings, queens, and a grasping hereditary aristocracy, but no age or country was ever cursed with a more insatiable race of cormorants than that which now abides with us. One of the greatest theoretic advantages of a republic is the probability that public trusts will be more purely, faithfully, and efficiently administered under a popular system than in a monarchy. This expectation was realized in the earlier periods of our national history, but since corruption has been fairly developed it has grown on our soil with a rapidity unknown in other latitudes, and it threatens now more seriously than any other evil to blight the whole future of the nation. All the tainted public servants who thus prostitute their positions deserve even more severe denunciations than those uttered by "Ruy Blas" to his corrupt associates when he says: ----

associates when he says: --"Oh! virtuous statesmen! Oh! faithful senators! who took an oath to serve Your country! Corrupted servants! Traitors! False stewards, who rob your master when asleep! Have you no interest in your native land, Except to pilage and to fly from her? Oh, midnight plunderers! breaking ope a grave-Your mother's grave-to filch her wedding-ring! Spain totters to destruction, and you seek The means to make her poorer, to enrich Yourselves! \* Oh! ten thousand shames Fall upon those great heads that rack their brains To plot the ruis of their mative land!"

THE CASE OF GENERAL AMES, who is a claimant for a seat in the United States Senate from Mississippi, will come up for final disposition in that body to-day. Adelbert Ames is a native of Maine, from which State he was admitted to the Military Academy at West Point in 1858. Before he had completed his course of study there the Rebellion broke out, and he was transferred with his class to the field in advance of the regular order of graduation, having been commissioned May 1, 1861, second lieutenant Company G, 2d United States Artillery. On the 14th of the same month he was promoted to a first lieutenancy in the 5th United States Artillery, a newly created regiment. During the recruitment and organization of the regiment its place of rendezvous was Harrisburg, in this State. Proceeding to the field finally, Lieutenant Ames participated in McClellan's peninsular campaign, taking part in the slege of Yorktown, Va., May, 1862; and for distinguished service on this occasion he was breveted captain. He also took part in the battles of Malvern Hul and Garnett's Farm: and, for meritorious services, was breveted major July 1. In August Lieutenant Ames was tendered the colonelcy of the 12th Regiment Maine Volunteers, which he accepted, and was commissioned August 8. The regiment was mustered into the service nine hundred and seventy-nine strong, August 29, and at once left for the seat of war. Colonel Ames subsequently participated in the campaigns of the Army of the Potomac, and won a large reputation for ability and bravery, for which he was promoted to brigadier-general of volunteers, commission dated May 20, 1863, and was subsequently confirmed in that rank by the Senate, April 1, 1864. On June 9 General Ames commanded a portion of the infantry column supporting General Pleasonton's cavalry movement south of the Rappahannock, and took part in the action at Brandy Station, Virginia, in which the enomy was worsted. During General Grant's combined movements against Richmond Ames commanded the Army Corps, opening on the south side of the James in the demonstration against Petersburg, in May, 1864. He also took part in the battle of Coal Harbor, June 8. On June 7 he commanded a division (by MCI in the 18th Corps, in place of General Devens, who was sick at the time. On the 16th of June following he was assigned to the command of the 2d Division of the 10th Army Corps, and on the 10th of October to the temporary command of the 1st Division, in place of General Terry, placed temporarily in command of the 10th Corps In all the engagements on the north side of the Adn James General Ames took a prominent part with the 10th Corps, each time adding new glory to his career as a soldier. Upon the consolidation and reorganization of the 10th and 18th Corps, General Ames was In assigned to the command of the 3d Division, 24th corps. This division was one of those selected to participate in the abortive expedition, led AG by General Butler and Admiral Porter, against Fort Fisher, in the month of December, 1864, and in the assault made on Christmas day first effected a lodgment within the othe parapet, on the west end of the fort, by 5 o'clock in the alternoon holding half of the land front. His next prominent appearance before the public was in connection with reconstruction matters in Missippl, to the Provisional Governorship of which State he was appointed by General McDowell, on the 15th of June, 1868. The order assigning him to this command removed from office Benjamin G. Humphreys, an ex-Rebel brigadier-general, who War Tl 28th had been elected Governor under the Johnsonian reconstruction policy. On the following day General Ames notified Humphreys of his appointment, and requested the latter to inform him when it would be convenient for them to have an interview, "for the purpose of making such arrangements as may be necessary to carry into effect the order." Humphreys delayed an answer until the 22d, when he wrote to General Ames that he regarded the attempt to remove him from the office of Governor as a "usurpation of the civil government of Missisunwarranted by and in violation of sippi, Constitution of the United States, the He further stated that he had communicated with President Johnson, and was authorized to say that the latter disapproved of the order. He therefore refused "to vacate the office of Governor or surrender the archives and public property of the State, until a legally qualified successor under the Constitution of the State" should be appointed. On the 23d General Ames sent a squad of soldiers, who took possession of the office; but Humphreys fitted up an office in another part of the Executive Mansion, and continued to claim to act in his gubernatorial capacity for some time thereafter. Meantime, 16 the new Constitution, framed by the convention held under the Reconstruction acts of Congress, was voted upon, on June 22, by the people, and rejected by a vote of 63,860 against it to but 56,231 in favor, Humphreys being re-elected Governor by about the same vote. The ascertainment of this result was followed by a notice on the part of General Ames that, if Humphreys found it inconvenient to remove to another residence, he and his family might continue to occupy a portion of the Executive Mansion, while the Provisional Governor and his staff would take up their quarters on the other side of the house, a joint tenancy to which Humphreys objected, and, in pursuance of his objections, finally vacated the scene of conflict. General McDowell was succeeded in command of the Fourth Military district, reduced, in July, 1868, by the complete reconstruction of Arkansas, to the single State of Mississippi, by General Gillem, who was In turn succeeded by General Ames, the latter still retaining his position as Provisional Governor. An effort was made by the extreme radicals to secure the restoration of the State to representation in Conparticipate in the management of affairs and to aid in bringing the present state of anarchy of June 22, 1868, but it failed, and General Ames remained Provisional Governor until after the election held last November, when the expurgated Con- | Str

stitution was adopted by a large majority, and Judge Alcorn, the radical candidate, elected Governor. Soon after General Ames requested him to assume the Provisional Governorship, pending the action of Congress, but Governor Alcorn refused to do so. To a full and fair expression of the will of the people at the late election, the energetic and impartial action of General Ames contributed largely, and when the new Legislature assembled in January last, and he announced himself a candidate for the United States Senate, he encountered almost no opposition, and on the 18th of January he was elected to the seat vacated at the opening of the Rebellion by Jefferson Davis, for the term ending March 4, 1875. On the 23d of February, previous to the signing by the President of the bill readmitting Missis sippl, General Ames, at that time holding the rank in the regular army of lieutenant-colonel and brevet major-general, presented his resignation, which was accepted. His credentials were presented to. the Senate on the 25th of February, and referred to the Judiciary Committee, by whom a report was presented on March 18 to the effect that he was not a resident of the State, and was, therefore, under the Constitution, ineligible to a seat. This report will come up for action to-day, and it is impossible to divine the result. The lower house of the Mississippi Legislature has endorsed its action in electing General Ames, but the Senate laid the resolution on the table. This morning we were informed that a caucus of the Republican members of the Legislature had unanimously recommended his admission to his seat, and assured him of a re-election in case his present credentials should not prove satisfactory to the Senate.

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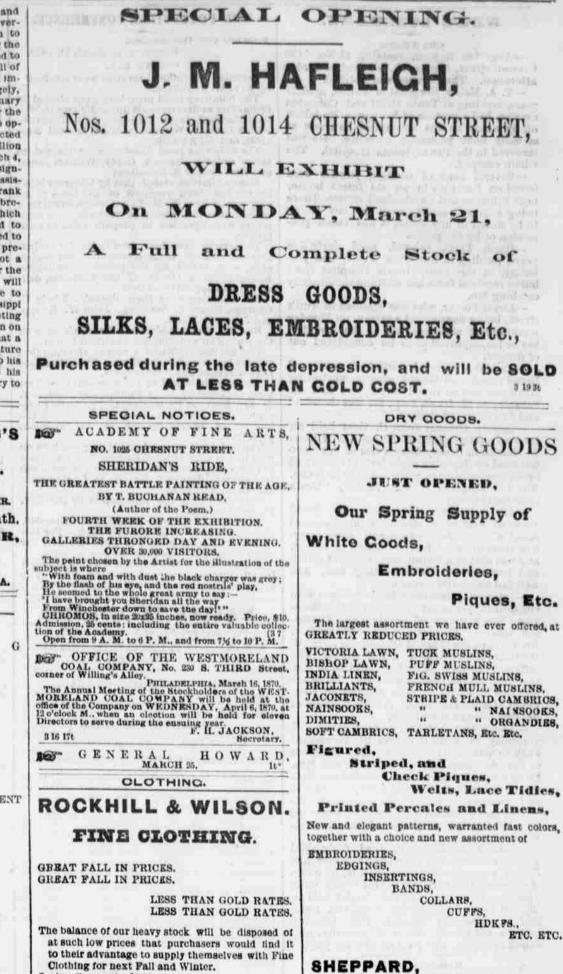
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This (MONDAY) EVENING, March 21. Subject-FRENCH FOLKS AT HOME. At the conclusion of the Lecture Mr. SAXE will recite (by request) from his Poems "THE PROUD MISS MCBRIDE" and "THE PRESS."	NEW PATTERNS. NEW PATTERNS.	7-4 LOOM TABLE LINEN
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PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 26, 1870. The act of Assembly, approved April 20, 1858, requires that all Keepers of Hotels, Taverns, Restauran's and others selling Liquor by less measure than one quart shall make application at this office for License in the month of March only, as required by law. The law in this respect will be strictly enforced. The Licenses will be issued as follows — The Licenses will be issued as follows — The Licenses will be issued as follows —	Premium on Gold. STEINWAY & SONS manufacture also an entirely new style of instrument termed the	Napkins, Tcwels, Pillow-Case Linens, and Sheetings,
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