Grening Telegraph

(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.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 6, 1870.

The earliest regular edition of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH goes to press at 11 o'clock, and the subsequent regular editions at 21, 31, and 41. Whenever there is important news of the progress of the European war, extra editions will be issued after this hour, and before the regular time for the early edition.

THE WAR NEWS.

THE false report of the capture of Saarlouis. which was telegraphed from Paris yesterday, turns out to have been an invention to pacify the mercurial Frenchmen until more substantial intelligence of a favorable character could be furnished to them. They are terribly mortified by the advance of the Crown Prince into French territory and by the thickening signs that sturdy blows can be given as well as taken by the stubborn Germans. They also fear that this advance may be but the forerunner of invasions of other portions of their country and of a bold and successful effort to make their soil the seat of war. It looks as if the commander of each nation was determined to invade the dominions of his opponent, and in this double effort to cross frontiers the Prussians have so far met with decidedly the best success. The Parisians can find little consolation in the Emperor's bombastic despatch anneuncing the baptism of the young Prince Imperial for the subsequent capture of an important French position, the loss of a favorite general, and the seizure of a regiment of prisoners. The journal which assures its readers that the cannon taken by the Prussians was a mere ordinary cannon, and not one of the patent revolving arrangements which are to mow down the enemy as a scythe cuts down grass, was evidently impressed with a deep sense of the necessity of furnishing consolation of some kind, but the editor must have been much grieved by his inability to invent a better plan for depreciating the Prussian victory. The growing French discontent inspired by the inauspicious opening of the campaign must be appeased. It remains to be seen whether Napoleon will have the nerve and the genius to convert it into an irresistible impulse of indignation against the Germans. If he fails to do this, and fails also to gratify the national aspirations for victory, he must himself become the victim. and like the fabled hero of antiquity be torn by his own hounds. The French may submit to his despotism, but they will not endure it if it is to be coupled with disgrace and defeat in a struggle which commands the attention of the whole civilized world.

The Prussian ranks are said to be full to overflowing. The Germans treat the whole contest as a war waged for their individual safety and for the protection and glory of their Fatherland, and all that men can do under the inspiration of the holiest and most powerful incentives to action, they will do to make Napoleon rue the hour that he declared war. They belong to a martial race which has never been defeated, in all the memorable conflicts of thousands of years, when it was thoroughly in earnest and thoroughly united. It is in earnest and united now: and the Emperor, feeble in health, stricken in years, weighed down by a load of conscious guilt, and distracted by jealousies and distrusts, may well be appalled by the magnitude of the dangers he has so recklessly invoked.

THE EXECUTION OF JOHN REAL. YESTERDAY in New York John Real was hanged by the neck until he was dead for having murdered a police officer on the evening of the 23d of July, 1868. In England they occasionally hang a lord to prove the impartiality of the law, and in New York they occasionally bring a rough to the gallows for the same reason. In England it will depend a good deal on the lord's family connections whether he will get off or not, while in New York the rough can murder with comparative impunity if he is a member of the right political ring. The guilt of this man Real was conclusively proved upon his trial, and he was promptly convicted of murder in the first degree, the jury, however, uniting in a recommendation for mercy. Why the jury should have done this it is not easy to understand from anything that appears upon the surface. In New York, however, an amount of sympathy and tenderness is manifested towards the worst class of rufflans when they get into trouble that entirely outdoes the consideration bestowed upon suffering merit in that locality. The jury probably felt bound to convict Real because his guilt was proved beyond a shadow of a doubt, but the idea of hanging such a fine-spirited fellow for the murder of a beggarly policeman was repugnant to their finer sensibilities, and they therefore united in a plea for his exemption from the last penalties of the law. In spite of the jury's recommendation, Real was sentenced to be hanged, but no sooner had the sentence been passed than a powerful pressure was brought upon Governor Hoffman to interfere. Petitions for pardon were sent in, with the names of some of the wealthiest and most influential men in New York attached to them, new evidence was trumped up to show that the murdered man had been the aggressor, and all the immense political influence that such ruffi ns as Real can generally command in diately. Time will be required to familiarize to Mr. Venutkef, amounts to 3,765,000 square miles.

outraged majesty of the law from being vindicated.

It is greatly to the credit of Governor Hoffman that he reselutely declined to interfere, and in his letter written a few days before the execution, giving his final decision, he reviews the case with such clearness and force as to leave no doubt upon any impartial mind that the conclusion he arrived at was the only correct one. The Governor shows that the story of Officer Smedick having maltreated Real was trumped up after the trial, and that, even admitting it to be true, the murder was committed three weeks after the last occasion when the officer was said to have been the assailant, so that the murder could not be said to have been committed in the heat of passion. "Unless the prisoner's own statements against every reliable witness on the trial are accepted as true," says the Governor, "he wantonly, wickedly, and deliberately shot down in the public streets a public officer," and in his final summing up he says: "The case presents a clear and distinct issue between law and lawlessness. The law must be vindicated." This hits the nail squarely upon the head, and the firm purpose of Governor Hoffman in vindicating the law will meet with the cordial approval of all good citizens.

There are always two sides to a story, however, and as an offset to this letter of the Governor's, Real issued "An Appeal to the Public" which contains some points worthy of cogitation. This appeal, which was evidently not written by Real, is one of the most remarkable specimens of gallows' literature that has ever been put before the public. As an insolent defiance of law and decency it is almost without a parallel. After reviewing the evidence and complaining that he was not accorded a fair trial, Real exclaims in a tone of injured innocence, "Could the Governor have reflected that he was bringing the gray hairs of my fond father, and rending the hearts of my four affectionate sisters with anguish, when he resolutely shut his eyes to the testimony and resolved to go by the record of Judge Barnard's court." * * * "The Governor offers the Nathan murder,

and Judge Barnard held up the Rogers murder, as an excuse for my death. But what had I to do with those murders? I did not murder either Mr. Nathan or Mr. Rogers. I should have had justice, without any reference to those murders." The public at large will conclude that Real did have justice when he swung from the gallows yesterday, and will conclude that the world is well rid of one ruffian at least. Further on in his appeal, however. Real touches upon the real gist of the whole matter. He says:-

"I am sent to my grave for far different reasons. All my political friends in the Twenty-first ward were opposed to Mr. Hoffman's nomination for Governor. They gave all their support to the Hon. Henry C. Murphy, of Brooklyn, who was a rival candidate. So long as my friends sustained Mr. Hoffman and the other Tammany nominees, so long I was undisturbed. was undisturbed. My case was never called for trial until my friends supported Mr. Murphy as a candidate for Governor, months and months after I Governor Hoffman, but to nearly every politician in the city. The Tammany politicians took advantage of the excitement caused by the Rogers murder to punish my friends for their refusal to support Hoffman by bringing me to trial. Oakey Hall sat upon the bench with Judge Barnard, and the trial was rushed through without allowing me time to defend myself. Had my friends continued to up-hold Tammany, I might now have been at liberty. Men are now at large through the influence of Tammany who have committed, unlike me, unprovoked murders. Take the case of Donohue. He is charged with the murder of Florence Scannell. He is now out on bail. Why? Is it not because he is a member of the Tammany Hall General Committee, and because he has been made a member of the Americus Club since the murder? I feel confi-dent that I, like him, would have escaped if my friends had followed Tammany's leadership. Before the trial one of my friends met Peter B. Sweeny in the Park. Sweeny said, 'Real must be hanged. He has got to be hanged. The interests of Tammany Hall demand it.' Was it for the interests of Tammany Hall that Governor Hoffman refused to com-mute my sentence? Was it for this he refused to grant a respite when implored by some good priests who asked for a few days in which to prepare my soul for eternity? But the will of God be done. I feet that the Governor has acted wilfully, but from the bottom of my soul I forgive him, and I pray that God may forgive him too, for I feel in my last moments that he needs the forgiveness of God."

Looking beyond the effrontery which makes the Governor the criminal because he refused to grant a pardon, the paragraph gives a curious insight into polities and criminal jurisprudence of New York. Real asserts that he was doomed to the gallows because he did not belong to the political ring in power. It would be presumptuous on our part to insist that he is not somewhere near the truth. At all events he has met the punishment he deserved, and we commend Governor Hoffman for his course in the matter, without regard to what his private motives may have been; and if he honestly intends this to be an example of his purposes in the future, he will do much towards putting an end to the reign of ruffianism in New York.

THE TRANSPORTATION OF GOODS IN BOND.

As THE Secretary of the Treasury has advertised for proposals for locks to secure the cars and bonded warehouses which are to be used under the new law providing for the transportation of imported goods in bond, this important commercial change seems to be in a fair way of being consummated. If properly carried out it will result in great advantage to Philadelphia, and put her importing merchants upon a footing of equality with those of New York. One by one, many of the houses engaged in importations were compelled by the old system to transfer their entire business to New York, or at least to open a branch establishment there. Now this necessity will be entirely obviated. The importer residing in a Western city purchase his goods in Europe and have the m sent directly to his residence, even if they happen to be first landed from a foreign steamship at New York. That port will become in transactions of this kind what it should be, a mere way station, and the unnatural and unjust centralizing influences which have so long been enriching it will become inoperative.

A radical change in the importing business of the nation can scarcely be effected imme-

case of emergency was wielded to prevent the | merchants with the full scope of the new change and to satisfy them that it is to be permanent. But after it becomes so firmly established that its overthrow will be manifestly impossible, the relative importance of New York as an importing city will rapidly decline, and other cities will obtain their legitimate share of foreign trade, with all its corresponding profits and advantages. Blocks of warehouses to accommodate this required trade will spring up in Philadelphia, and our chances of establishing successful foreign steamship lines of our own will be greatly improved by the opportunity enjoyed by importers residing here of freely using steamship lines that ply between New York and Europe.

THE "RECORD" AND THE "LEDGER."

WE are highly gratified to see that our vene-

rable contemporary the Ledger shows a disposition to make up its quarrel with our juvenile neighbor the Record, although we can scarcely approve of the rather underhanded style in which it has made its advances. The publication of the Record appeared to make the Ledger unhappy, and it complained of a grave discourtesy in the first number of the Record, but failed to inform the public what the matter was; and since then it has been in a fit of sulks, and has refused to acknowledge the existence of our Third and Chesnut streets contemporary. It is a little bit odd, therefore, to say the least of it, for the Ledger to begin its recognition of the Record by copying the money articles of the last-named sheet without credit. There are in vogue certain rules of journalistic etiquette, of no great importance in themselves perhaps, but which serve to make things pleasant for all parties; and if the Ledger finds the money articles of the Record so much superior to its own that it is necessary to copy them, it would be just as well, for appearance sake at least, that the usual acknowledgments should be made. The money editor of the Ledger, however, shows good judgment in going to the Record for information, as there no paper in Philadelphia, with the exception of course of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, that will be able to furnish it with more facts or sounder theories than our neighbor. The views expressed in the following parallel paragraphs are certainly correct, but it may well be asked whether the capabilities of the English language are so limited that it was necessary to express these ideas in the Ledger of August 5th in almost precisely the same words that were used by the Record on August 3d:-

From the Public Record, From the Public Ledger Au.

August 3:
"The amount of mate- "It is of course imposrial damage sustained sible to ascertain, even by such disturbances in approximately and in trade and commerce is figures, the amount of beyond computation, and still more difficult is it to trace through all the channels the misery, privations, sorrows, and ruin of countless homes, which are inseparable from all such contents the channels of robfrom all such contests bery and misery in But one branch of its which it results, at work is palpable—that last, in the privations which is represented sorrows, and rum of unby the depreciation of numbered values of the public But one homes. the public But one branch of the stocks Every dollar of these ble; for it is represented stocks is represented by by the depreciation of some household, and values upon the owners thereof find exchanges of themselves much worse Every dollar of the pub by their decline. Its securities issued by London Economist different nations is held of July 16 has under by somebody, and taken to estimate the owner finds his taken to estimate the owner amount of this loss re worth, after the decla securities in the eight before. The days between July 4, Economist of July 16 the day before the first has undertaken to estichamber of Deputies, loss, as shown by the and July 12, when the fall in securities war panic first reached in the eight days its height. railway stocks a the day before the similar depression took alarm in the French place; and in those of ele-Chamber of Deputies, place; and in those of ele-Chamber of Deputies ven prominent English and July 12, when the lines alone there was a war pani; first reached fall in value of £2,437,000. its height. In rail The total loss of property way stocks a similar de-to investors by the mere pression took place; decleration of this ag gressive war is certainly and in those of ele-gressive war is certainly the prominent Eng-far more than five hundled the prominent is alone there dred millions of dollars was a fall in price of a greater amount, per 112,155,000. The to-haps, than it was ever al loss of property to before in the power of needs of property to one or two men to de-declaration of whis stroy, and which, as the French-Prussian war is the property of milks are in certainly for more than Economist justly says, im-certainly far more than plies individual suffering five hundred millions of difficult to over-estimate, dollars, a greater amount, This is the beginning, but perhaps than it was ever it is not by figures or by before in the power of words that men will ex-any two men to destroy, press the end of such a and which, as the Bowar." mist justly says, implies individual suffering diffi-cult to over-estimate. This is the beginning:

but it is not by figures or by words that men will express the end of such a war." The reference to "a New York contemporary in the Ledger's article is particularly edifying, and we really must set it down as carrying the joke just a little too far. We hope, now that attention has been called to the matter, the Ledger will do the proper thing, and after acknowledging the error into which its financial editor fell-on account of the hot weather, undoubtedly-it will make the amende honorable by extending the hand of fellowship to the Record and promising to sin no more.

ASIATIC RUSSIA.-An East Indian newspaper prints a translation of a paper published by the Imperial Russian Geographical Society, in which the author, Mr. W. Venuikof, presents "Statistical Data on the Area of Asiatic Russia," and makes a total of 5,788,700 square miles, British measure. To this large extent east and west Siberia, with the islands of the Arctic and Pacific Oceans, contribute 5.300,020 square miles; the rest is made up of the country of the Orenburg Kirghizes, and the Kirg-hizes of the Jaxartes, and the trans-Chui land. The ength of the Arctic coast from the Kara-Bight to Rehring's Strait is 7333 miles; the Pacific coast has 6067 miles; and the shores of the Caspian and the Aral may be reckoned as 1167 miles. Considering that one-half of the Siberian waters are not avail able for navigation, the proportion is one linear mile of coast to 790 square miles of country, a condition as unfavorable as in the case of purely continental Africa." On the other hand, there are fourteen of the inland lakes, which, in all, have an area of nearly 23,000 square miles, where navigation and fishing may be carried on, besides the great rivers of Siberia affording water communication over a predigious extent of country, from the Pacific to the foot of the Ural Mountains, and from Turukhansk to Barnaul, Kiakhta, and the valley of the Asomi. But, unless mere bigness has a value, the greater part of Asiatic Russia will be unprofitable. Of land "unsuitable for settled life," the quantity, according

No one would have supposed that "Foxe's Book of Martyrs" was a favorite in France, or that French children were entertained with the pretty little stories of Papal persecution with which children's religious books abound, but a serious accident lately occurred on the Boulevard Mont-Parnasse in consequence of an attempt by some children to represent an auto-da-fo. They erected a pile of mall sticks, says a French paper, and set it on fire. A child of five years old, who undertook the part of the condemned heretic, bravely ascended the martyr's pyre. Of course the flames caught his clothes and those of the young inquisitors and executioners. These were rescued before they were much hurt, but the principal performer was very seriously in-

RELIGIOUS NOTICES. SIXTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH-REV. J. D. CONKEY, Pastor, will preach at half-past 10 A. M., and 8 P. M.

TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH, CHES-NUT Street, west of Eighteenth.—Rev. G. A. PELTZ, Pastor of the Church, will preach to-morrow morning and evening. Services at 10% and 7% o'clock.

REV. A. J. KYNETT, D. D., will preach in ARCH STREET M. E. CHURCH, BROAD Street, below Arch, Sunday morning, at 1036 o'clock, Strangers invited.

THE WEEKLY PRAYER MEETING OF TRINITY M. E. CHURCH will be held at No. 1018 ABCH Street on each Friday evening until the church is reopened.

CENTRAL PRESSYTERIAN CHURCH, N. L., N. E. corner FRANKLIN and THOMPSON Streets.—Preaching by the Rev. S. S. HOFF at 103/2 A., M. and S. P. M.

ST. CLEMENT'S CHURCH, TWENTIETH and CHERRY Streets.—Service (Choral) and sermen to morrow evening at 8 o'clock. At this service the seats will be free.

8 6 88t*

DR JOHN THOMAS, OF ENGLAND, WILL speak of the things of the Kingdom of God, Sunday, at 10% A. M., and 7% P. M., in TEMPER-RANCE HALL, THIRTY-SEVENTH and MARKET

UNION SERVICES—WEST ARCH STREET and SEVENTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCHES.—Rev. HENRY C. MCCOOK WILL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, BROAD Street, above Chesnut, at 8 P. M.

CALVARY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
LOCUST STREET, ABOVE FIFTEENTH.—
During this mouth the congregations of the WEST
SPRUCE STREET and CALVARY PRESBYTE.
RIAN CHURCHES will worship together in CALVARY CHURCH. Services at 10% A. M.
Rev. THADDEUS WILSON will preach to-mor-

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For further particulars call or address -7 30 smw4t*4p J. A. PAYNE & BRO. OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE DIVISION

CANAL COMPANY OF PENNSYLVANIA, No. 303 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia, August 5, 1870. The Managers have declared a dividend of FOUR

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E. G. GILES, Treasurer. THE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

The Directors have this day declared a Dividend of SIX PER CENT., or Twelve Dollars per Share, clear of United States and State taxes. Payable to the Stockholders or their legal representatives on J. H. HOLLINSHEAD, Secretary.

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