

Evening Telegraph

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FRIDAY, OCTOBER 14, 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.

The earliest regular edition of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH goes to press at 1 1/2 o'clock, and the subsequent regular editions at 2 1/2, 3 1/2, and 4 1/2. 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.

MEETING OF THE RETURN JUDGES. The disgraceful and dangerous scenes connected with the meeting of the return judges yesterday are well calculated to arouse the indignation of every well-disposed citizen of Philadelphia, and to impress the Legislature with the necessity of making better provision than that now existing for orderly elections and for a fair official statement of the results.

1. The system of establishing numerous polling places which is so commonly adopted, and which works well in many portions of the city, should be rigidly and universally enforced. The disturbance in one of the divisions of the Fifth ward may be traced directly to a neglect of this wholesome rule.

2. Men who become notorious for rowdiness at the polls, or who are clearly guilty of fraud at the elections, or in manipulating returns, should be severely punished. Criminals of this class enjoy immunity from punishment. Their supposed "political influence" saves them from conviction or sentence, and they are scarcely ever even arrested, no matter how notorious their offenses may be.

3. The evils of the present police system are at no time more strikingly displayed than on election days and the days when return judges meet. No comment can add force to the statements in our local columns of the conduct of the present force on Tuesday last and yesterday. We had better abolish the police system altogether, and go back to first principles, than burden tax payers with an annual charge of a million of dollars for the purpose of supporting reckless partisans in municipal uniform, who, in times of political excitement, help to foment disturbances instead of endeavoring to maintain order.

4. The present mode of counting up the returns has ceased to be safe in large cities. Yesterday there were gross carelessness, gross fraud, and terrible violence. Year after year the returns that return have been manipulated increase in frequency, and increasing audacity is displayed in counting out this aspirant or counting in that one, in defiance of justice and law. Return judges lose their property in authenticated statements; the duped returns which should

be in the Prothonotary's office are incomplete; and by various dishonest and despicable devices the popular will is set aside. Such rascality provokes a feeling of indignation, and if we are ever to have a civil war in our midst it will be most likely to spring from these machinations. The miscreants who perpetrate them, whether Republicans or Democrats, cannot be too severely punished; but, meanwhile, the Legislature should change the laws applicable to the meetings of return judges in this city as to require them to be held in open court, in the presence of the Judges of the Common Pleas, and severe penalties should be imposed upon election officers who neglect the duties prescribed by existing statutes. The disgraceful and bloody scenes of yesterday could not have been enacted under such a system. The roughs and rowdies are not yet bold enough to invade the room of a court empowered to instantly commit them to prison, and return judges who are ready to become parties to a fraud would not have the hardihood to offend in the presence of authorities empowered to punish their dreadful crime. As matters are managed now, the Court is continually asked for advice on election day, and contested election cases frequently consume months of its precious time; so that it seems eminently appropriate as well as necessary that the future meetings of return judges in this city should be held under judicial scrutiny, and in a court-room effectually guarded against intrusion.

A PAID FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The first step toward the organization of a paid Fire Department was taken in Select Council yesterday, by the adoption of a resolution offered by Mr. George A. Smith for the appointment of a committee of three from each Chamber to obtain the best information that can be had with regard to the paid service established in other cities. This was not a very long step, it is true, in the direction of an object that is daily becoming more and more important, but it was the commencement of a work of reform that must be accomplished in spite of the powerful influences that will be exerted against it. There are multitudes of excellent men in the present Fire Department who regard the volunteer system and its historical traditions with the fondest regard, and who will not be able to witness its abolition without the keenest regret. The public interests, however, must be consulted before the preferences and prejudices of any particular class of citizens, and affairs have now come to such a pass with the volunteer Fire Department, that the welfare and safety of the city demand that a change should be made. Some of the engine-houses are merely breeding-places for ruffianism, and scarcely a week passes that the crimes of arson and riot are not imputed, upon strong grounds, to the members and hangers-on of the different companies. The men of good character connected with the present Fire Department have proved themselves either unwilling or powerless to prevent the outrages that have so excited public indignation, or to discover and bring to justice the perpetrators. So long as this is the case we can do no less than hold them and the system that they sustain as responsible, and to ask what remedy there is for evils so notorious that they cannot be explained away or apologized for except in a complete and radical reform that will overturn the whole volunteer system and bring the Fire Department strictly under official control. We hope that Mr. Smith and the other friends of reform will not allow this matter to rest with the appointment of a committee of inquiry into the systems adopted in other cities, but that they will press the matter with energy and urge the speedy adoption of active measures for the establishment of a paid Fire Department at as easy a day as is practicable.

THE PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION.

The proclamation issued yesterday by the President, announcing his intention of enforcing the neutrality laws in the strictest manner, is couched in very general terms; and although it is apparently directed especially against those who are acting as French or Prussian emissaries, it is also intended for the benefit of the Cubans and as a warning to the fierce Fenians not to make any more attempts in the direction of Canada. The probabilities are that this proclamation was elicited by complaints made by the Prussian Government that arms, ammunition, and men were being collected in this country for the assistance of France; and while the material aid that either belligerent is likely to receive from this side of the water in the way of warlike material cannot be very great, it is nevertheless our duty to prevent by the most stringent measures the slightest cause of offense. The irritation in the United States against England was caused far more by the unfriendly disposition shown by her Government and ruling classes in permitting material aid to be furnished to the Rebels than it was by all the injuries inflicted by means of such aid, and the peculiarly friendly position in which we stand toward both France and Prussia makes it particularly important that our neutrality duties should be performed according to the strictest spirit of law and justice. With regard to the Fenians, the President owes it to himself and to the country to do something in the way of preventing further outrages upon the Canadians by some more decided measures than the issuing of proclamations. If the deluded Irishmen who get up annual raids on the Northern frontier are to be made to respect the laws, something decisive must be done to restrain them when they first begin to organize for an expedition; and if any such scandalous affair as that of last summer occurs again, the perpetrators ought to be dealt with in such a manner that their fate will be a warning to all who may be disposed to follow their example.

The demeanor of William B. Mann, Esq., amid the trying scenes of yesterday was highly creditable. He discharged the disagreeable duty imposed upon him with great skill and fidelity. The fact that the return judges unanimously agreed in regard to the necessity for the presence of counsel, however, gives additional force to the argument in another column in favor of a law requiring the meetings of the return judges to be held hereafter in the presence of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas.

RUSSIAN COMMUNISM.—Mr. F. Marx, in concluding an article on "Russia under Alexander II" in the Fortnightly Review for September, says:—From the accession of Alexander II the feeling of the Liberal parties in Russia had been favorable to the Poles. Public opinion had now (1868) suddenly changed, and every Russian agreed that he had but one duty, namely, to destroy every rebel who endangered the unity of Holy Russia. The most violent measures against the religion, property, and language of the Poles and Lithuanians were loudly applauded. The Government, with great skill, knew how to awaken Russian ambition, and turned it to its own purpose. Opposition to its will was presented as moral support given to the Western powers in their attempt at interference, and all parties saw that their political credit would be annihilated if they could be accused of an understanding with the enemies of the emperors' empire. The Government contrived to expel the passion for revolution by the passion for nationality, and when Prince Gortschakoff contemptuously rejected the diplomatic intervention of the Western powers, the whole of Russia became animated with the one idea of the annihilation of Poland, and the general enthusiasm imparted to the Government a strength which has not since left it. The new political system which has prevailed during the last five years sprang from the common task in which the democracy and the Government were united, namely, the subjugation of Poland. This system is the league between imperial absolutism and the peasant masses against the educated classes of society. The democrats and the socialists carry the peasants with them in their hate against the Poles of Poland and Lithuania, the Germans of Livonia, Esthonia, and Courland, and of the Swedes of Finland. They desire to Russianize these countries, and to extirpate the aristocratic rule of the educated classes, giving the balance of political power to the peasant class. On this democratic and national element the Government depends, and to gratify these allies it is persecuting its loyal German and Swedish subjects. Once, for a moment, it appeared as if it might depart from this system, and again have recourse to the support of the nobles. On the 4th of April, 1866, Vladimir Karakosoff, who had been a student at Moscow, discharged a pistol at the Emperor as he was walking in the Summer Garden. It was soon proved that this man was no Pole, but a Russian socialist and democrat, and a member of a revolutionary society of Nihilists which aimed at the overthrow of property, State, Church, marriage, and society, and which regarded the murder of the Emperor as the first step in its great work of making Communism supreme. This man prepared a momentary ascendency for the nobles. The Emperor solemnly declared that he perceived the necessity for the right of property, that he would support the conservative element of the State, and particularly the nobles, and would put down any agitation against them, let it proceed from whom it might; but notwithstanding this declaration, the socialist and national ideas, the latter of which are supposed to be favored by the heir to the throne, became shortly afterwards again supreme. Russia, with her still disordered finances, her dissatisfied peasants, her discontented nobles, her seven millions of followers of the Old Faith, who are always banded together in secret opposition by the persecution of the Government, her Nihilists, who would destroy everything like order and government at home, and her Philobustians, who would sweep away every change made in Russia by or since Peter the Great, and would destroy everything abroad to make Russia and the world synonymous, must have many troubles before her.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. THE STAR COURSE OF LECTURES. OPENING LECTURE OF THE SEASON. BY MISS ANNA E. DICKINSON, ON MONDAY EVENING, October 11, Subject—"JOAN OF ARC." GEORGE VANDENHOFF, October 19. WENDELL PHILLIPS, October 21. "THE LAST ARTS." MISS OLIVE LOGAN, October 24. "THE BRIDGE." MRS. F. W. LANDER, October 26. "MIDWINTER NIGHT'S DREAM." JOSH BILLY, October 29. "MILK." HON. CHARLES SUMNER, October 31. "THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE." PETROLEUM V. NASBY, November 1. "IN SEARCH OF THE MAN OF SIN." MISS ISABELLA GLYN, November 3. "MACHETTES." GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS, November 4. "CHARLES DICKENS."

THE GREAT WHISKY ESTABLISHMENT. MEXICO.—J. M. DALY'S great whisky warehouses are located at No. 222 South Front Street and No. 139 Dock Street. The building, which is probably the largest of its kind in the United States, is five stories high, and runs through from Front to Dock street, a distance of at least 215 feet. Whiskies of the rarest and purest brands are stored on every floor of this huge structure, and the secker after the genuine article can there find Bourbon of old date, wheat ditto, and that champion of all whiskies, the Golden Wedding. It is of some importance to the liquor merchants of this and other cities to know that Mr. Daly's stock embraces the productions of the celebrated distilleries belonging to Thomas Moore & Co., Son, Joseph S. Finch & Co., and Thomas Moore. Their whiskies are always made from the best grain, distilled at a low temperature, and put up in seasoned, heavily-charred, iron-bound barrels. As agent, therefore, of these well-known firms, Mr. Daly justly claims that he can supply the trade with the finest whisky in the market, and in the original packages as received direct from the manufacturers. This he will vouch for, and this is a point which deserves the notice of all purchasers. 9 1/2 1/2 1/2

NEW LIBRARY. 5000 VOLUMES. THE YOUNG MEN OF PHILADELPHIA. And others interested, are invited to attend the opening of the new library of the YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, No. 1210 CHESTNUT STREET, On FRIDAY, October 14, from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. Books ready for Circulation among members the day following. 10 10 1/2 1/2 MEMBERSHIP, \$1 PER ANNUM. THE RARE OLD PLAYERS. An entirely new Lecture by CHARLES W. BROOKE, ACADEMY OF MUSIC, THURSDAY, Oct. 13. Admission, 50 cents. Reserved Seats, 75 cents, which may be procured on and after Saturday, Oct. 8, at Lee & Wilgus, 727 1/2 Chestnut, and at the Box Office of the Academy. 10 1/2 1/2

SPECIAL NOTICES. REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE GUARD NATIONAL BANK, AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS, OCTOBER 3, 1870. RESOURCES. Loans and Discounts, \$3,484,439 33; Due from other Banks, 182,514 34; Specie, 27,897 93; Legal-tender Notes, 626,510 73; Notes and Checks of other Banks, 622,713 52; Total, \$4,964,473 60. LIABILITIES. Capital, \$1,000,000 00; Surplus, 500,000 00; Discount and interest, profit and loss, less expenses and taxes, 105,991 71; Circulation, 857,395 90; Deposits, 2,299,385 99; Dividends unpaid, 49,500 10; Due to other Banks, 421,000 25; Total, \$4,964,473 60. Correct: W. L. SCHAEFFER, Cashier.

HARPER'S HAIR DYE.—THE ONLY harmless and reliable Dye known. This splendid Hair Dye is perfect. Changes red, rusty, or grey hair, whiskers, or moustache instantly to a glossy black or natural brown, without injuring the hair or staining the skin, leaving the hair soft and beautiful. Only 50 cents for a large box. CALLENDER, THIRD and WALNUT; JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, No. 602 ARCH Street; TRENBERTH, No. 612 CHESTNUT Street; YARBELL, FIFTEENTH and MARKET Streets; BROWN, FIFTH and CHESTNUT Streets, and all Druggists. 5 1/2 1/2

JEWELRY ETC. 1124 CHESTNUT STREET. 1124



GRAND OPENING PARIS CLOCKS, BRONZES, FRIDAY, October 14.

ROBBINS, CLARK & BIDDLE, 10 19 3/4 p. J. E. CALDWELL & CO., JEWELLERS, No. 902 CHESTNUT Street, Have just received by steamer a large invoice of WHITBY JET GOODS, Brooches, Earrings, Bracelets, Necklaces, Sleeve Buttons, Etc. ALSO, English Fancy Goods, NEW IN THIS MARKET. They have in port, to be opened in a few days a very handsome assortment of Clocks and Fancy Bronzes, FROM PARIS, As also NEW NOVELTIES just arrived from Vienna. 18 5 1/2 wtrtp

JAS. E. CALDWELL & CO. DRY GOODS. REAL INDIA SHAWLS AND SCARFS. GEORGE FRYER, No. 916 CHESTNUT STREET, Will open ON WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 12, AN ELIGANT ASSORTMENT OF India Camel's Hair Shawls and Scarfs, At lower prices than ever offered before. 9 23 2m FINANCIAL. IOWA BONDS. KEOKUK, MUSCATINE, DUBUQUE, LEE COUNTY, And other Iowa bonds (city or county) bought at best rates. BOWARD DARLINGTON, No. 147 South FOURTH Street. PEAR TREES, A FINE STOCK OF STANDARDS and Dwarfs of prime growth, all true to name, at SIXTY-SEVENTH Street and NARBURY Road. 10 14 8 1/2

ORNAMENTAL TREES OF EVERY Variety. A very large stock of Arborvitae for hedges, at lowest rates. R. BULLITT'S Nursery, SIXTY-SEVENTH Street and NARBURY Road. 10 14 8 1/2

COOPER & CONARD

ASTRAKHANS AND CARACULLAS. Of our own importation. The prices are much lower than last year.

WHITE ASTRAKHANS. BLACK ASTRAKHANS. GREY ASTRAKHANS. WHITE CARACULLAS. BLACK CARACULLAS. BROWN AND PURPLE DO. PRICES FROM \$2 50 TO \$18 00.

MOSCOW BEAVERS. SCOTIA MOSCOW BEAVERS. GERMANIA MOSCOW BEAVERS. ERKEN'S MOSCOW BEAVERS. FUR BACK MOSCOW BEAVERS. Especially adapted to Ladies' Wear. Weight, color and finish just right. Prices from \$2 to \$8.

SILK VELVETS AND PLUSHES. FRENCH AND ENGLISH SILK PLUSHES. BLUES, BROWNS, BLACKS, PURPLES. LYONS BLACK SILK VELVETS. PURE SILK VELVETS, ALL WIDTHS. GERMAN SILK VELVETS, \$5 00.

VELVETEENS OF GOOD BLACK SILK FINISH. LARGEST STOCK VELVETEENS. VELVETEENS FROM \$1 TO \$3. 4000 YARDS WATERPROOF, \$1 00 WATERPROOF IS VERY SUPERIOR. \$7 50 TO \$2 00 FOR AMERICAN WATERPROOFS. THE HIGHEST PRICED ENGLISH DO. BLACK, GREEN, AND GOLD MIXED DO. BLUE MIXED AND FINGERED DO. ALL-WOOL REPELLANT DO.

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CLOTHING. PIANOS.

HABILEMENS' No. 224 CHESTNUT ST. CHARLES STOKES & CO. UNDER THE CONTINENTAL HOTEL PHILADELPHIA, PA.

824 824 ALL AND AT THE THE ENGLISH LOWEST FINEST COATINGS RATES. QUALITIES MADE GOOD FITS. OF FRENCH TO ORDER WARRANTED CHARLES STOKES & CO., No. 824 CHESTNUT STREET, ABOVE THE CONTINENTAL.

THIS IS A FREE COUNTRY! No man ought to feel free to wear Shabby Clothes when he can buy at the GREAT BROWN HALL As low as he can get the Splendid Suits now offered there. Fine Fall Suits \$15; Fine Fall Suits \$18; Fine Fall Suits \$20; Fine Fall Suits \$25. Everything in the way of Gentlemen's Wearing Apparel. Goods in the Piece, Ready to Make Up Quickly. Adapted for Every Class of People. Products of the Mills of this Country. Suitable for the Male Sex, of All Ages. Ready for Immediate Wear. Sure to Meet Approval. Cheaper than elsewhere. DON'T GO SHABBY! BUT BUY YOUR FALL SUIT AT ONCE, AT WESTON & BROTHER, TAILORS, S. W. CORNER NINTH and ARCH STS., PHILADELPHIA.

ROCKWELL & WILSON GREAT BROWN HALL, 603 and 605 CHESTNUT STREET. WESTON & BROTHER, TAILORS, S. W. CORNER NINTH and ARCH STS., PHILADELPHIA. A full assortment of the most approved styles for FALL AND WINTER WEAR, JUST RECEIVED. A SUPERIOR GARMENT AT A REASONABLE PRICE. 9 16 3mtrp OPTICIANS. SPECTACLES, Microscopes, Telescopes, Thermometers, Mathematical, Surveying, Philosophical and Drawing Instruments, at reduced prices. JAMES W. QUEEN & CO., No. 294 CHESTNUT Street, PHILADELPHIA. 1 80 11wtrfp

PERSONAL.—A YOUNG LADY WHO HAS HAD experience in the control of eccentric and feeble-minded children at the State Institution at Media, would arrange with the parents or guardian of any one needing such services. Inquire of Rev. E. L. Lisle, Eastern Block, or Doctor J. N. Lewis, Principal of Institution, Media, Pa. 10 15 6 1/2

GEORGE STECK & CO.'S PIANOS, Grand, Square and Upright. ALSO, HAINES BROS.' PIANOS. Only place in Philadelphia for sale of Mason & Hamlin's World-Renowned Cabinet Organs.

For sale or rent, or to rent with view to purchase, and part of rental apply, GOLD & FISCHER, Successors to J. E. Gould, No. 923 CHESTNUT ST., No. 1013 ARCH ST. CO-PARTNERSHIP.—Mr. WM. G. FISCHER (now in the Piano and Organ Business, No. 1013 ARCH and No. 21 N. ELEVENTH Street), has this day become a partner of J. E. GOLD, No. 923 CHESTNUT Street. 9 16 1/2

STEINWAY & SONS' Grand Square and Upright Pianos. Special attention is called to their new Patent Upright Pianos, With Double Iron Frame, Patent Resonator, Tubular Metal Frame Action, etc., which are matchless in Tone and Touch, and unrivaled in durability. CHARLES BLASIUS, WAREHOUSES, No. 1006 CHESTNUT STREET, 9 13 1/2 trtp PHILADELPHIA.

HOVER'S PATENT SOFA BED. All old and young bachelors, as well as ladies who keep old maid's hall, are now buying HOVER'S CELEBRATED PATENT SOFA BED. This is the only Sofa Bed that can be taken apart to cleanse the same as a bedstead. All others are unsafe and liable to get out of repair. To be had only of the manufacturer and owner, H. F. HOVER, No. 230 SOUTH SECOND STREET, 6 21 1/2 trfem PHILADELPHIA. STEVENSON & SCHWENMER, No. 1113 CHESTNUT Street, The Reliable Upholsters and Decorators.

THEIR PRICES TEN PER CENT. LOWER THAN THOSE PREVAILING FOR THE PAST YEAR! THEY ARE PROMPT, NEVER DISAPPOINTING!! 10 19 1/2 wtrmtrp No. 1113 CHESTNUT Street, DOBBINS' HAIR RENEWER will not burn or injure the hair, but makes it soft and glossy. DOBBINS' HAIR RENEWER is beautifully transparent. DOBBINS' HAIR RENEWER restores the natural color without greying, by imparting a vigorous and healthy growth. DOBBINS' HAIR RENEWER is altogether unlike any other. DOBBINS' HAIR RENEWER is prepared only by J. M. DOBBINS, and the genuine has his signature. DOBBINS' HAIR RENEWER is sold by druggists and dealers everywhere, and at the principal depot, No. 426 North EIGHTH Street. NO TOILET COMPLETE WITHOUT DOBBINS' HAIR RENEWER. 9 24 4pm

FOR SALE.—THE HANDSOME RESIDENCE No. 24 FRANKLIN Street, opposite the square, Apply to WILLIAM RONSELL ALLEN, No. 24 WALNUT Street. 10 11 3 1/2