Evening Telegraph

(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED). AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING.

No. 108 S. THIRD STREET. PHILADELPHIA.

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MONDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1870.

The earliest regular edition of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH goes to press at 11 o'clock, and the subsequent regular editions at 2½, 3½, and 4½. 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.

RESIGNATION OF SECRETARY COX. ALTHOUGH no official announcement of the fact has been made, the fact that all the Washington correspondents of the newspapers state positively that the resignation of Secretary Cox, of the Interior Department, has been accepted leaves no doubt that the President has committed an act that is disgraceful in itself, that will alienate more than ever the best men in the country from his administration, and that will be a permanent injury to the Republican party. Mr. Cox, to use plain language about it, has been literally kicked out of office to oblige a clique of disreputable politicians who would disgrace any political party, and who have done the Republican more to injure organization than all the attacks of its open enemies. The offense of the Secretary of the Interior was that he made an honest and persistent effort to commence a reform of our eivil service. He very properly and wisely confined himself to his own department, and, so far as lay in his power, exerted himself to bring his clerical force up to the highest state of efficiency, to free it as much as possible from the demoralizing influences of party politics, and to prevent the interference of mere political wire-pullers in matters for which he alone was responsible. In the task which he undertook to perform Mr. Cox was entitled to the cordial support of President Grant, who, more than any man who has occupied the executive chair since the days of General Jackson, was in a position at the time of his inauguration to commence those reforms in the civil service for which all the best men in the country were calling. The President, it is true, did make the shadow of an effort, but he speedily allowed himself to be checkmated by Congress, and gave up the fight. There was much that he could have done, however, in spite of Congress and in spite of all the political "rings" in the country, and such a total surrender of his personal independence as is involved in the dismissal of Secretary Cox is calculated to disgust every right-thinking man in the country. We say the dismissal of Secretary Cox, for that is what the resignation of that gentleman amounts to, and his exit from office will be hailed by the enemies of reform as an indication that no serious attempt to regenerate the civil service may be expected so long as the present

administration remains in power. Some months ago, when the letter of Secretary Cox to the Republican Congressional Committee, refusing to allow a compulsory assessment to be made upon the clerks of his office for party purposes, was published, we said that he would be maligned without mercy and be made to suffer for his independence if there was any power in the hands of the political wire-pullers who composed the committee to wreak vengeance upon him. We did not, however, anticipate the result that has actually taken place, for we gave the President credit for an independence of spirit and an honest desire to serve the public that it seems he does not possess. President Grant was elected quite as much upon the belief that he was not a partisan, and that he would strive to correct the evils that mere political partisanship has entailed upon the Government of the country, as upon his political record, and the disappointment among his most enthusiastic supporters has been most profound at his dogged obstinacy in matters of no moment and his yielding almost without a struggle where firmness was imperatively necessary. In this quarrel between Secretary Cox and the Congressional Republican Committee the duty of the President was plain, and he ought to have supported Mr. Cox at all hazards, and that he did not do so is as disreputable to him personally as it is discouraging to those who supported him in the hope that, while uphelding the principles of the Republican party, he would prove himself so far superior to party influences as to refuse to yield to them when they were clearly antagonistic to the interests of the country.

THE RIOT ON THURSDAY LAST. THE fair fame of Philadelphia as a city of law and order, not to speak of her character as a city of brotherly love, will be materially damaged by the disgraceful riot at the meeting of the Return Judges on Thursday last. The object of the rioters, who on that occasion forced their way into the room where the votes of the people were about to be counted up, is supposed to have been a violent destruction of the returns and such an interruption of the proceedings connected with their official examination as would virtually have nullified, for the time being, the decision of the citizens of the whole municipality on the preceding Tuesday. There was a method in their madness, and although they cannot be tried or punished fer mere intentions, scarcely a doubt can be entertained that, instead of acting under a mere temporary ebullition of passion, they aimed at nothing short of the practical destruction of the official evidences of the everyhelming triumph of the Ra-

ALTERNATION OF RESIDENCE

That a portion of the police force, instead of thwarting from the outset every movethat tended to facilitate a nefarious design, became ment such aiders and abettors of the rioters is evident from the facts heretofore published in our local columns, and we understand that it can also be proven by a highly respectable witness that one policeman gave a revolver to one of the rioters to help him break up the meeting of the Return Judges. What occurred in that meeting, which should have been as sacred from violent intrusion as our highest courts, is now matter of public notoriety, and if any new evidence was needed to confirm the accounts given by the reporters, it would be furnished by the statement of one of the Judges of the Supreme Court that on the morning after the meeting the room in which it had been he'd was "a wreck, the furniture, books, and fixtures having been used as weapons." If we are to pass under the rule of rowdyism and ruffianism, there is no surer way to establish the unchallenged ascendancy of the champions of force and fraud than to permit them to invade with impunity one temple of justice after another, until the edicts they concoct in gambling-houses and thieves' dens become the supreme law of the city. We should be thankful, however, that tardy warrants have at last been issued for the arrest of men charged with such a dangerous crime. This step has been accompanied by the issue of a warrant for the arrest of William B. Mann, who was present at the meeting of the Return Judges at the invitation of that body, and whose imputed offense consists in urging one of the assailed officers of the election to defend himself. As the whole difficulty will, we presume, be made the subject of a thorough legal investigation, we do not wish to dwell upon it here, or to attempt to influence public sentiment, but in the interests of the people we cannot refrain from protesting

PRESIDENT AND

the great law of self-preservation.

against any and all attempts to put in the

same category the offense of men who at-

tempt to riotously break up one of the most

important civil proceedings connected with a

republican government and the action of an

official or a counsel who, when wantonly as-

sailed while endeavoring to perform a peace-

able, proper, and necessary public act, obeys

FENIANS. THE pardon of the three Fenian prisoners confined in the Auburn Penitentiary by the President is a queer commentary upon his neutrality proclamation issued a few days ago. In that the President warns all violators of the neutrality laws that they must expect no mercy, while by his pardon of the three miscreants above named he gives the lie to his own words, and indicates as plainly as possible that Irishmen, at least when they engage in armed raids upon Canada, may expect every consideration from the Executive, and that their punishment, if they receive any at all, will be merely of a nominal character.

No penalties were enforced upon the offenders in the great Fenian raid, and the affair of last summer was an indication that the leaders of the bands of violators of the law who get up annual attacks upon Canada considered themselves as secure from punishment, if not from interference, on the part of Government. The second raid was not only a violation of the law, but it was an insult to Government of the grossest character, and the men who organized and commanded it should have been made to suffer in proportion to the magnitude of their crime. New they and their followers will laugh at the President and his proclamations, and jail delivery that has followed fast upon the Executive announcement of an intention to enforce the laws in all their integrity will most surely be taken by the Fenian leaders and their deluded followers as an indication that the President is, so far as they are concerned, afraid to put his threats into execution. The warlike andor of the Fenian organization can undoubtedly be cooled very considerably, sufficiently so at least to prevent it carrying on a war against Great Britain and Canada, with our territory as a base of operations, if such men as Starr, Mann, and Thompson are tried, convicted, locked up in penitentiaries, and employed in making shoes for a term of years, with the clear understanding that they need not hope to get out until the sentences imposed upon them are carried out: but no such understanding as this will ever be impressed upon the Fenian mind so long as the President issues proclamations like that of last Friday on one day, and pardons for the very offenses he condemns on the next. Not only will the Fenians be encouraged by this last performance of President Grant, but the French, Germans, and Cubans will certainly conclude that he does not mean what he says, and that if they are prevented from extending substantial aid to their friends, it will be because they are not able to command as much political influence as the Irish, and an injury of the most decided character will be done the Republican party by holding it responsible for the crooked ways of him who they have a right to con-

sider its representative man. THE New York Tribune publishes a list of subscriptions to the Free Trade League since the first of February last, amounting to more than forty thousand dollars, more than ninetenths of which was contributed by foreign bankers, representatives of foreign steamship lines, or importers of foreign goods. It is eminently appropriate that men who are so thoroughly identified with foreign interests should furnish the sinews for the war against

American industry. ONE of the most remarkable developments of the late election is the wonderful degree of partisen apathy prevailing, which is indicated by the comparative smallness of the vote as well as by the diminished majorities in a number of the Democratic as well as the Republican strongholds. The inference is un-

publican party on the previous Tuesday. | avoidable that an unusually large number of citizens are diseatisfied and disgusted with the machinations of both sets of the political leaders of the day, and that they are ripe for an independent and vigorous movement, under good auspices, for a thorough reform and political purification.

> THE REPORTED DEMOCRATIC net Congressional gains at the elections held on the 11th instant have dwindled down to two in Indiana and probably not more than one in Pennsylvania. If Schenck and Morrell successfully contest their seats, the net Democratic gains in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Iowa, and Nebraska will probably not be more than one member.

> > OBITUARY.

The Archbishop of Quebec. On Friday last the Most Rev. Charles Francis Balllargeon B. D., Roman Catholic Archbishop of Que-bec, died in that city of dropsy of the heart, at the age of seventy-two. He was born in 1798, and entered the priesthood about the year 1830. For many years before his elevation to the Archbishopric he was Coadjutor Bishop, and performed all the most arduous duties of the archdiocese. His labors were much increased by the advanced age and infirmities of his superior, and when he was called upon to assume full control of the archdiocese he had a full knowledge of all its details that particularly fitted him for filling the position of Archbishop. The Archbishopric of Quebec embraces the districts of Quebec, Beance, Montmagny, Kamouraska, and a part of Saguensay. It contains 156 churches, 29 mission chapels, 1 university, 15 colleges, 29 convents, 4 hospitals, and 4 asylums. There are also in the diocese six religious orders, and the Archbishop directs the labors of 49 ecclesiastics and 252 clergymen. The Catholic population of the diocese is

About two months ago the Archbishop was seized with a sudden illness while upon a pastoral visit, and remained in delicate health until he sank suddenly on Friday last. He was much beloved, and the news of his death was received with profound sorrow throughout his archdiocese. The body now lies in state in the Archiepiscopal Chapel at Quebec, from which it will be buried to-morrow.

August Villemot.

The death of M. August Villemot, a French journalist of distinction, is announced. He was born in 1811, and received a good classical education. The first position he occupied that brought him into public notice was that of Mecretary of the Porte St. Martin Theatre. He atterward obtained a subordinate Government position, and in 1847 he established an independent paper entitled Il Resorgimento. In 1852 he was editor of the Emancipation, and afterward of the Independance Belge. He was more lately a co-worker with Villemessant on the Figuro.

HEAVY FORGERY.

Attempted Swindle in New York-A Forged Check for \$77,000.

The New York Evening Post of Saturday

says:-A forged check for \$77,000 was discovered in Wall street yesterday a ternoon. Some days ago a man named J. R. Livingston bought from Wells, Fargo & Co. \$100,000 worth of Kansas Railroad bonds at 77%, giving in exchange a check for \$77,000, which purported to be certified by Hallgarten & Co. This check was deposited in the Continental Bank, and in the course of exchanges came to the Park Bank. The teller of the latter bank discovered that

the check was forged, and it was returned as such to the Continental Bank. Mr. Timpson, the cashier of the latter bank, investigated the case, and discovered that Livingston had borrowed upon the bonds \$50,000 from the Commercial Warehouse Company, who had given him two checks of \$25,000 each on the Park Bank and on the Manhattan Company. He deposited these checks with Caldwell & Co., and ordered them to buy \$30,000 worth of five-twenties. When this order had been executed Livingston called for the bonds and asked for the balance in money. He was identified by a broker named Chadwick, but Caldwell & Co. demanded an identification from the Commercial Warehouse Company. At this point Mr. Timp-son exposed his real character, but unfortunately no arrest was made.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see Inside Pages, A CADEMY OF MUSIC THE STAR COURSE OF LECTURES.

OPENING LECTURE.

BY MISS ANNA E. DICKINSON,
THIS (Monday) EVENING, October 17,
Subject—"Joan of Arc."

SECOND LECTURE, ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, October 19, BY GEORGE VANDENHOFF (Humorous), Subject—"HENRY IV," PARTS I AND II.

THIRD LECTURE,
ON FRIDAY EVENING, October 21,
BY WENDELL PHILLIPS.
Subject—"THE LOST ARTS."

Miss Olive Logan, Oct. 24; Mrs. F. W. Lander, Oct. 26; Josh Billings, Oct. 28; Hon. Charles Sumner, Oct. 31; Petroleum V. Nasby, Nov. 2; Miss Isabella Glyn, Nov. 3; George William Curtis, Nov. 4. Gould & Fischer's Piano Rooms, No. 923 CHESNUT Street, from 9 A. M. te 6 P. M. daily, and at the

Academy on the evenings of the lectures.

Doors open at 7%; lecture at 8. FOR NON-RETENTION OR INCONTInence of Urine, irritation, indammation, or ulceration of the bladder or kidneys, diseases of the prostate glands, stone in the bladder, calculus, gravel or brick dust deposits, and all diseases of the bladder, kidneys, and dropsical swellings, US2 HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU. 10 1 7 or

BOY UNION LEAGUE OF PHILADELPHIA. A Special Meeting of the UNION LEAGUE of Philadelphia will be held at the LEAGUE HOUSE, on TUESDAY, the 18th of October, 1870, at 8 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of considering a proposed application to the Legislature for the call of a conven tion to amend the Constitution of Pennsylvania. By order of the Board of Directors.

GEORGE H. BOKER, Secretary. October 10, 1870.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU GIVES health and vigor to the frame and blood to the pallid cheek. Debility is accompanied by many alarming symptoms, and if no treatment is submitted to, consumption, insanity, or epileptic fits ensue.

10 1 7w

A CHEERFUL FIRESIDE. THE GENIAL heat evolved from good anthracite is an essential auxiliary to the enjoyment of the long winter evenings. It is, however, of vast importance to obtain a good article, that will burn bright and clear, and leave no residuum but ashes. The spot to procure just such coal is at J. C. HANCOCK'S Great Northern Coal Depot, northwest corner of Ninth and Master streets. His facilities for procuring the choicest products of the Lenigh and Schuylkill region are unsurpassed, and his live energy and enterprise enable him to do many things which his rivals in the trade can only imitate.

9 9 8m

ENFERBLED AND DELICATE CONSTItutions, of both sexes, use Helmbold's fix-TRACT Buchu. It will give brisk and energetic feel-ings, and enable you to sleep well. 10 1 7w

ings, and enable you to sleep well.

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; TRENWITH, No. 614 CHESNUT Street; YARNELL, FIFTEENTH and MARKET Streets; BROWN, FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets, and all Druggista.

631 ut 49

HEAR PROFESSOR O. S. FOWLER. IN ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS, TUESDAY EVEN-ING, October 18, at 7-30, on "Life, Health, and Self-Culture," free; and learn your phrenology, best bu-siness, etc., at Nos. 8, 9, and 10 Continental Hotel, it ily and evenings, October 18 to 31 16 15 St

The last total and the last of the last of

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TAKE NO MORE UNPLEASANT AND unsafe remedies for unpleasant and dangerous diseases. Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU AND IMPROVED ROSE WASH. 18 1 7w SHATTERED CONSTITUTIONS RE-stored by HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. [10 1 Tw

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COACHMEN'S coverings, capes and all, Cheap for cash at the Great Brown Hall. OVERCOATS, just the thing for fall, Cheaper than ever at Great Brown Hall.

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THIN MES, large men, short or tell, Fitted with coats at Great Brown Hall,

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20-inches wide, Plain Backs, all prices. 28 inches wide, Twilled Backs, all prices. HANDSOME SHADE BLUE VELVETEENS. RICH SHADES BROWN VELVETEENS. WHITE CORDUROYS.

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CLOTH CLOAKINGS. WATERPROOF CLOAKINGS. Blacks and Browns, \$1, \$1 15 to \$1.62%. Gold Mixed and Green Mixed. Double-faced and Striped Waterproof. ENGLISH WATERPROOF, \$2 50 and \$3 50.

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LANDELL

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