## Grening Telegraph

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.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 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. Last March we 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, Age, Record, and German Democrat, 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.

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.

BISMARCK'S NEW PROGRAMME.

If we are to believe a cable telegram from Versailles purporting to give an account of an interview between Odo Russell and Bismarck, the Germans have resolved to refuse to accept the unconditional surrender of Paris and to permit it to capitulate only when conditions for a complete termination of the war have been agreed to. The object of this extraordinary resolution is to force the Provisional Government to make a humiliating peace under peril of starving two millions of Frenchmen who are now hemmed in by the invading armies, and, in one sense, as much under their control as if they were held as hostages. The annals of war cannot furnish a parallel to the present position and policy of the German forces. And if, in addition to a continuance of the siege of Paris, they are enabled to detach a sufficient force to cripple or capture the first grand army of the French Republic, the programme imputed to Bismarck must soon prevail. However stubborn or indifferent the Provisional Government may be, it cannot long bear up under the double pressure of a decisive German victory over its new recruits, and the wails of anguish that must go up from every corner of France when famine commences in her capital a reign of terror a thousand times more fearful than that established by Robespierre. Of the true condition of the beleaguered capital very little is actually known, but her provisions must be nearly exhausted, and the hour is near at hand when nothing but an overwhelming French victory or submission to the German terms of peace can save Paris from starvation.

THE NEW FREE-TRADE PARTY. A BANQUET of the leading free-traders of the country was held at New York on Monday evening, at which plans for a new crusade against American industry were discussed under the exhilarating influence of a twenty-dollar a-head dinner. One great object of this demonstration was to hasten the formation of a formal coalition between the so-called Republican revenue reformers and the Democratic party. The leading Democratic free-trade member of Congress, Hon. S. S. Cox, bluntly proposed that such an affiliation should at once be made. He promised to bring the Democratic party up to what he calls the proper standard of opposing every form of protection, or, if he failed in this, to join a radical Republican free-trade organization; but he might as well have speculated upon the relative chances of a mouse swallowing an elephant or an elephant swallowing a mouse, as upon the question whether a handful of Republican free-traders should swallow up an army of Democratic free-traders or be stowed away in a small corner of the maw of Sunset Cox's party. The most jesuitical speech of the evening was delivered by Wells, the ex-Special Commissioner of Revenue, who advocated free trade on the extraordinary ground that it was the only true system for developing American manufactures. He is not yet fully prepared to give up his treasherous old policy of running with the hare and barking with the hounds; and he is retained by free-traders who continually manifest deadly hostility to our diversified industries for the ignoble purpose of luring discontented American manufacturers into the support of a ruinous policy. He virtually proclaimed himself, in his speech on Monday evening, to be a mean spy and a scheming traitor, and as he also acknowledged that he has entered into the paid service of Governor Hoffman, of New

York, who hopes to ride into national power | sels of 6,789,467 tons were vessels exceeding 50 tons. in 1872 on the free-trade issue, we must expect that Wells will continue his descent in the circling hell of political infamy until he has sounded the very lowest depths of its profound abyss.

THE PUBLIC BUILDINGS. THE property holders in the neighborhood of Washington and Independence Squares are determined, notwithstanding the expressed wishes of the people, that the new public buildings shall not be put up on Penn Squares if it can possibly be prevented, and they are leaving no stone unturned to accomplish their object of having them placed in an utterly unsuitable location in order that a comparatively few buildings on Walnut, Chesnut, Fifth, Sixth, and other streets be made to yield in the future, as they have in the past, enormous profits from the rental of rooms as offices. It was thought by our citizens generally that an expression of opinion at the polls would settle the whole controversy forever, and the wording of the law, as well as the discussions that took place previous to the election, allowed no voter a pretext for not expressing his preference between the rival sites in an intelligent manner. The law expressly gave the commission power to locate the buildings upon the intersection of Broad and Market streets, if they thought proper to do so; and that this would be the result in case the Penn Square site was chosen was considered by the opponents of that site as one of their strongest arguments, and was urged with a persistence that intimated clearly that they fully understood the wording of the law. Now that the choice of the people has been definitely made it is claimed that the law gave the commission no such power, and the announcement of their intention of placing the buildings on the only place where they will make a creditable architectural display, or fulfil in a proper manner the purposes for which they intended, is made a pretext for causing further delays, and, if possible, of preventing the erection of the buildings anywhere but upon the two squares that the voters of the city refused to recognize as proper sites for them. The anti-Penn Squareites have, as a last resort, obtained from the Supreme Court a preliminary injunction restraining the commissioners from prosecuting the work, upon a petition purporting to emanate from a number of prominent property-holders in the neighborhood of Penn Squares. We are authorized to state that one of these so-called petitioners, Richard Peterson, Esq., did not authorize this use of his name, but on the contrary refused positively to sign the petition, for the good and sufficient reason that he is warmly in favor of having the public buildings placed just where the commissioners design to place them-at the intersection of Broad and Market streets. In all prebability it will be found, upon investigation, that others of the names that appear upon the petition are used in the same fraudulent manner; and the court, before it attempts to hear an agument on the injunction, would do

gross and disgraceful fraud. With regard to the arguments against the plans of the petitioners, they can only be characterized as the weakest kind of twaddle. The intersection of Broad and Market streets is the only proper place for an imposing pile of buildings such as the commissioners propose to erect, and it is the sheerest nonsense to suppose that with a street 130 feet wide around them, they will in any sense be obstructions either to Broad or Market street. On the contrary, they will break up the uniformity that is, to all strangers, one of most unpleasant characteristics the Philadelphia, they will be seen to advantage from a number of points of view, and they will do more to ornament and improve both of our great thoroughfares than dozens of handsome edifices scattered along the lines of the streets. All of the clamor against the plans of the commissioners comes from interested parties, whose motives should be considered well by the

well to inquire into the matter, and find out

whether it has not been imposed upon by a

court in rendering its decision, and it will be an outrage upon the present citizens of Philadelphia as well as upon the future generations, if the wishes of the people, expressed in a clear, emphatic, and unmistakable manner at the polls last October, are defeated by any of the mean tricks to which the Washington and Independence Square

property-holders are now restoring.

THE COMMERCIAL INTERESTS OF ENGLAND, Which would be seriously imperilled if that country should engage in a war with Russia, are shown by a parliamentary return recently issued. At the end of the year 1869 there were remaining on the register of the United Kingdom, including the Casunel Islands, 24,187 sailing vessels of 4,765,304 tons, and 2972 steam vessels of 948,367 tons. These numbers, as compared with those for the end of the year 1868, show an increase of 46,070 tons in the steam tonnage, but a decrease of 112,929 tons in the sailing tonnage. The British possessions show at the end of 11,347 sailing vessels of 1,386,012 tons, and 566 steam vessels of 52,975 tons, being an increase of 5021 tons in the satting tonnage, and of 8371 tons in the steam tonnage. The total for the British empire, therefore, at the end of 1869, was 35,584 sailing vessels of 6,151,316 tons, and 3538 steam vessels of 1,031,342 tons, being an increase of 54,441 tons in the steam tonnage, but a decrease of 107,908 tons in the sailing tonnage. The grand total of sailing vessels and steam vessels on the registers of the empire at the end of 1869 was 39,672 vessels of 7,182,658 tons, showing, as compared with the end of 1869, a decrease of 1305 in the number of vessels, and of 53,467 tons in the tonnage. The tonnage on the register of the port of London at the close of the year 1869 was 1,087,589 tons, as much as 267,059 being steam tonnage; at Liverpool, 1,484,973 tons, 237,900 being steam tonnage; Clyde ports, 535,490 tons, 120,066 being steam tonnage; Tyne ports, 879,732 tons, 40,917 being steam tonnage; Sunderland, 244,056 tons, 31,698 being steam tonnage; Hull, 104,804 tons, 67,317 being steam tonnage; Aberdeen, 103,248 tons, 5319 being steam tonnage; Canada, with Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island, shows on the registers 8\$2,700 tons, 31,220 being steam tonnage; Australia and New Zealand 295,764 tons, 29,319 being steam tonuage; India, 139,499 tons, 7469 being steam tonnage. Of the whole mercantile tonnage of the British empire at the close of the year 1869, 15,997 vessels of 473,191 tons

were vessels not exceeding 59 tons and 28,075 ves-

In the year 1866, 1012 vessels of 368,576 tons were placed on the register of ports of the United Kingdom, viz., 731 salling vessels of 245,373 tons, and 281 steam vessels of 128,203 tons; 1032 vessels of 293,997 tons were sold and transferred in the year, 756 of 202,482 tons were wrecked, and 57 of 8597 tons were broken up.

THE VOTE OF ILLINOIS. The official returns of the vote in Illinois give the following as the result of the contest for Congress-W. B. Anderson (Dem.) 145,191 Nichols (Temperance) 2,966

Logan over both ..... For State Treasurer, the vote stood 168,179 for Bates, Rep.; 144,928 for Ridgely, Dem.; and 3756 for Hammond, Temp.; a total of \$16,858 and a Republican majority over all opposition of 19,500. In 1868, the vote for President stood 250,293 for Grant to 199,143 for Seymour-a total of 449,436, and a Republican majority of 51,150,

The following gives the names of the candidates elected in each district, those marked thus (\*) being members of the present Congress, with their votes and majorities, and the majorities in the same dis-

Dist. Pote, 1—C. B. Farwell, R. 99,342 2—\*J. F. Farnsworth, R. 8,366 2—H. B. Burchard, R. 11,718 4—\*John B. Hawley, R. 12,023 5—R. N. Stevens, D. 11,579 6—\*Burton C. Cook, R. 10,341 7—\*Jesse H. Moore, R. 14,689 8—J. C. Robinson, D. 13,702 9—\*T. W. McNeely, D. 12,691 10—E. Y. Rice, D. 13,963 11—\*S. S. Marshall, D. 15,771 12—\*John B. Hay, R. 10,903 13—\*Jehn M. Crebs, D. 13,947 (†Pluralities.) 14,418R 8,972R 1,722R 7,305R 7,661R 41 R 11616D 2629 R 5,150R 2,884R 2,598D 4,023D 671R 61254D 2394D 1835D 4327 D 3,833D [+Pluralities.]

The new delegation, it will be seen, stands 8 Republicans to 6 Democrats. In the present Congress there are 10 Republicans and 4 Democrats; and in the Forty-first Congress there were 11 Republicans and 3 Democrats. The new Legislature, according to the official returns, shows a Republican majority of 12 in the Senate and 15 in the House, or 27 on joint ballot, exclusive of 6 "Independent" members, nearly all of whom will act with the Republicans, The election of a Republican as the successor to Senator Richard Yates is therefore assured.

NOTICES.

MEN'S VESTS. MEN'S VESTS. MEN'S VESTS. MEN'S VESTS. MEN'S VESTS. MEN'S VESTS WINTER VESTS. ALL WOOL,

FOR \$1-\$1 ONE DOLLAR. ONE DOLLAR. An excellent BENNETT & CO., Half-way between TOWER HALL, NO. 518 MARKET STREET, Fifth and Sixth streets.

CLARK'S GOLD MEDAL SALAMANDER HOT-AIR FUR-NACE consumes less coal, gives more hot air, requires less attention and in every respect is superior to any hot-air furnace in the country. Call and examine at the warerooms of

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CLARK'S GOLD MEDAL HOT-AIR COORING RANGE.-Fifteen hundred references for this celebrated Range that it will do more cooking and baking, heat more warm water, and heat three large rooms in the coldest weather, with less coal than any range in the market. JOHN S. CLARK. No. 1008 Market street.

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NICKEL PLATING is patronized by Uncle Sam. Ordnance officers strongly endorse this new and beautiful mechanic art. SEE advertisement of Atmore's Mince Meat on

Eighth Page. THE PARKINSON CARAMEL DEPOT, No. 1409 Ches-

nut street.

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The Emperor Nap Was a terrible chap To govern the "Beautiful Nation!" Poor Paris he sold, And out in the cold He left all the rest of creation! The belles and the beaux Must wear their new clothes

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Call on him often and soon! Only lay down the pelf, [11 29 3trp What he can't make himseif He'll import you, express, by Balloon!

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ETC. ETC. ETC.

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To Close up his Present Business.

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A new lot of Worked Cushion Patterns,
Several new lots of Fancy Purses and Portemon-New style Lace Hdkfs., at \$1, \$1.25 to \$2.50. Lace Hdkfs., 44c., worth 75c.; very cheap. Ladies' and Gents' Linen hemstitched Hdkfs.

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Ladies' and Children's Merino Hose,
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Ladies' Buckskin and Castor Gauntlet Gloves.
Gents' Buckskin, Cloth, Berlin, and Spun Silk

Gloves. Children's Cloth Gloves, in blue, white, and scar-Wide Black Sash Ribbons, very cheap. Wide Black Sash Ribbons, very cheap.
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