Evening Telegraph

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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.

MONDAY, JANUARY 23, 1871.

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 p'clock, and the subsequent regular editions at 21, 32, and 41. Whenever there is important news of the progress of the European war, extra editions will be issued after early edition.

THE BROOKS-HASTINGS AFFAIR. THE Brooks-Hastings affair, one phase of which has recently been under consideration before a Congressional Committee, is a matter in itself of little moment, and it deserves notice only because it incidentally involves a question of importance to all newspaper proprietors and to the public. Mr. Hastings, as editor of the New York Commercial Advertiser, published in that journal sundry charges against Mr. Brooks, a New York city ember of Congress, the gist of which was that his official position was incidentally made a source of private gain. Mr. Brooks stoutly denied these charges, and if he had been content with such a denial on the floor of Congress there would have been no special cause of complaint, for the people have become quite familiar with personal explanations involving mutual criminations and recriminations between editors and Congressmen. And, really, Brooks ought to have been satisfied with the chance of having his diatribes against the offending editor embalmed in the dull records of Congressional debates and telegraphed to every portion of the Union. But he thirsted for a more resplendent vindication. Impressed with an overpowering sense of the majestic dignity of an M. C., he was determined that the offender should be summoned post-haste to the Capitol, there to answer for the awful crime of impugning the holy sanctify which presumably permeates its official denizens. Mr. Hastings, being a somewhat notorious politician, as well as an editor, is not generally supposed to be much of a saint, and if there is any foundation for the counter charges preferred against him by his Congressional enemy, he even falls below the average standard of New York city politicians; but still Mr. Hastings did not relish the idea of being treated like an offending schoolboy by a Congressional committee, and, to his credit be it said, he stood up for the dignity of his craft. He coolly and properly informed the investigators appointed at the solicitation of Mr. Brooks, that if that gentleman felt himself aggrieved he should seek redress in the courts, where full inquiry into all matters in dispute could be made, and meanwhile he bluntly refused to make replies to sundry questions propounded, on the ground that he might thereby prejudice his interests in the event of a libel suit being instituted. Now, libel suits are bad enough, but if a newspaper, in its comments upon a Congressman or a legislator, inflicts positive injustice, legal proceedings furnish by far the best means of establishing that fact. Mr. Brooks may be, and for aught we know he is, innocent of the charges brought by Mr. Hastings, but the day has gone by when the public will consider the judgment of any legislative or Congressional Committee, instituted at the instance of the member assailed, as conclusive. As courtsmartial are organized to convict, so investigating committees, of the character under consideration, are organized to acquit. In a court of justice Mr. Hastings will not only have a good opportunity to prove the truth of his charges, if they are true, but every controverted point can be scrutinized by an impartial tribunal, instead of body which naturally sympathizes with one of its fellow-members. If we could suppose that any considerable number of members of the Pennsylvania Legislature were bribed, and that one of the offenders was directly charged with such an offense by a public journal of the State, it would require no great stretch of the imagination to determine in

advance the report of an investigating com- | single item.

mittee of fellow-offenders. They would infallibly conclude that the wicked newspaper sinner had wantonly defamed the wise legislative saints, but the public judgment would not be materially influenced by such a report, and it should not be, while jury trials of general interest rarely fail to furnish the basis of a righteous popular decision, which generally agrees with the legal verdiot; and, whether this happens or not, the conviction prevails that both parties to the suit have had an equal chance of profiting by the glorious uncertainties of the law.

DOOMED PARIS.

No imagination can be vivid enough to fill up the background and details of the terrible outline telegraphed across the ocean, day after day, from the gay capital which was so long the centre of seductive pleasures. We read of German battery after battery being directed at the very heart of this populous city-of one world-famous edifice after another falling to ruins-of the tombs of the French Kings, and the last resting place of the remains of of the Great Napoleon, being under Prussian fire-of building after building tumbling down upon the heads of terrified inhabitants-of gaunt famine, discontent, and discord adding every conceivable danger to those thickening with the increasing energy the besiegers, and yet it is hard to realize the fearful amount of misery occasioned by such a dreadful combination of disasters. The frightful feelings engendered by the Reign of Terror were happiness itself compared to the emotions which now swell up in every Parisian breast. Each day sees some fond hope dissipated and some new proof afforded of the utter inability alike of the armies within and the armies without the beleaguered city to contend successfully against the invaders. Trechu has found that the estimates formed long ago of the strength of the fortifications he has defended were not exaggerated, and he has given ample time for an army of relief to be organized; but no invested city can shelter itself from behind stone walls, and as each new day brings with it new miseries, while it snatches away glimmering shadows of hope, the hour must soon come when despair will compel an absolute surrender unless hecatombs of Frenchmen resolve to go forth to slaughter. All the miseries that France in former times

entailed upon Prussia are now being avenged upon the unhappy Parisians, and for every this hour, and before the regular time for the | real or imaginary injury of the Germans (not the least of which is the enforced banishment of their countrymen from Paris soon after the commencement of the present war) a tenfold retribution is being exacted. History records few wars-perhaps none-at once so peculiar and so terrible in its results in this; and we do not wonder at the bitter vows uttered by the Parisians, that whatever may be the immediate settlement of the present conflict, they will never quench

their yearnings for revenge. ENGLAND ANXIOUS TO PAY. A PAINFUL anxiety is now being exhibited by the leading English journals, without regard to politics, to have the Alabama claims and the other matters of controversy between England and the United States settled upon a basis satisfactory to this country at as early a day as possible. These journals undoubtedly represent public opinion very accurately in this matter, although there must be an uneasiness among all classes, and a dread of having the United States, in the event of England becoming involved in a war with Russia or any other European power, play the part that England did towards us during the progress of our Rebellion that finds no adequate expression in the public press. The wealthy merchants and ship-owners who aided the Rebels to the full extent of their power, and who encouraged the fitting out of such piratical craft as Alabama, in order that the the the commerce of the United States might be destroyed, and that of England gain a new lease of prosperity, now tremble lest they should be destroyed by their own devices. The standing menace that exists on this side of the Atlantic, without a single belligerent word being spoken by our Government, undoubtedly had a wholesome effect in restraining England from engaging in a war with Russia; and it was curious to see with what unanimity the leading representatives of English opinion jumped at the conclusion that there was an understanding between this country and Russia. At the present time, the English papers, with the Times at their head, are singing the praises of Minister Schenck, a man about whom it is very evident they know little. General Schenck is one of the least likely among all the American public men of the day to play the role of Reverdy Johnson when he arrives in England; and unless he is under express instructions to yield certain points, the probabilities are that the English Secretary of Foreign Affairs will find him particularly unimpreisable to any diplomatic snavities. General Schenck is not noted for excessive polish, but rather for a certain bluntness of manner that admits of very little doubt as to his meaning when he broaches a subject, and his utterances on the Alabama question will probably have the merit of being unmistakably clear in their meaning, even if they are deficient in rhetorical graces. If the English feel moved to get rid of the Alabama claims as soon as possible they can undoubtedly do so, but if they are disposed to let them remain upon our books, we can well afford to allow the debt to run and exact payment in our own fashion when we get a good opportunity. We believe that the majority of the American people would be heartily glad to have these claims finally settled and done for, but if there is any yielding to be done England is the party to do it, and it is useless for English politicians and editors to disguise from themselves and their constituents the fact that there is a deep-seated anti-British sentiment in this country that even the payment

of the Alabama claims will do but little to

remove, as it is the product of a series of oc-

currences of which the Alabama affair is but a

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ATTRACTIVE STOCK of Ready-made Garments for the Winter wear of grown men,

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Done in the very best manner, at unusually low prices, out of a steck complete in every way, and with

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Of acknowledged excellence and ability.

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NORTH AMERICA.

Incorporated 1794. CAPITAL\$500,000

ASSETS January 1, 1871 .. \$2,050,536 STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS

NIMITALI OF THE WOOD	LELIZ.
First Mortgages on Philadelphia City Property. United States Government Loans. Pennsylvania State Loans. Philadelphia City Loans. New Jersey and other State Loans and City Bonds. Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Co., other Railroad Mortgage Bonds and Loans. Philadelphia Bank and other Stocks. Cash in Bank Loans on Collateral Security. Notes receivable and Marine Premiums unsettled. Accrued Interest and Premium in course of transmission. Real estate, Office of the Company	\$834,956 \$25,931 169,316 200,000 225,516 368,246 62,486 251,346 31,406 438,426 83,900
	83,050,586
***************************************	Sent American

Certificates of Insurance issued, payable in London at the Counting House of Messrs. BRJWN, SHIP-LEY & CO. ARTHUR G. COFFIN, PRESIDENT.

CHARLES PLATT, VICE-PRESIDENT. MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary.

C. H. REEVES, Assistant Secretary. DIRECTORS.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, SAMUEL W. JONES, JOHN A. BROWN, CHARLES TAYLOR, AMBROSE WHITE, WILLIAM WELSH, JOHN MASON, GEORGE L. HARRISON, CLEMENT A. GRISCOM, WILLIAM BROCKIE. (1 23)

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We sell 20 per cent, cheaper than auction prices and will not be undersold by any house. Full Marble Top Walnut Suits......\$60 to \$600 Cottage Suits.

Cottage Suits.

Parlor Suits in Piush, Terry, Reps, and Hair Cloth;
Chamber and Dining Room Suits in great variety, all
at prices that distance competition. 19 24 mwsrpsm
ALSO, FURNITURE SOLD ON INSTALMENTS.

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Just received from the house of D. LEIDEN, COLOGNE,

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Consisting of JOHANNISBERG. MARKOBRUNNER. STEINWEIN. LIEBFRAUMILCH,

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INSURANCE.

UNION MUTUAL INSURANCE CO. N. E. Corner of THIRD and WALNUT.

Incorporated 1801. PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 5, 1871.

THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT IS PUT IN CONFORMITY WITH A PROVISION	BLISHED
CHARTER OF THE COMPANY:-	OF THE
Amount of Marine Premiums written to	
January 1, 1871	\$95,349:19
Amount of Marine Premiums unearned to January 1, 1870	86,524-17
Amount of Fire Premiums written to January 1, 1870	44,909 87
January 1, 1870	37,237-13
	\$214,019-34

BARNED PREMIUMS during the year Interest on Investments and Salvage. 20,027 62 \$162,600-89

LOSSES AND EXPENSES, Etc., during same time:— Marine Losses.....

Fire Losses.... Reinsurances and Commissions.....

 Return Premiums
 6,500 \$1

 United States and other Taxes
 2,976:54

 Repts, Salaries, and Expenses
 12,220 09

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, January 1, 1871:—
State of Pennsylvania 6 per cent. Bonds... \$10,000.00
City of Philadelphia 6 per cent. Bonds... 15,000.00
Camden and Amboy Railroad 6 per cent. " Mortgage 6 per cent. 1875. 17,000:00 Pennsylvania Railroad second Mortgage 6 per cent. Bonds. Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Bonds, 6 10,000:00 percent.... Pennsylvania Railroad first Mortgage 14,619.00 Bonds, 6 per cent.... Schuylkill Navigation Company 6 per cent, 1,000:00 Bonds..... Philadelphia and Eric Railroad 6 per cent. Bonds...
Pennsylvania Canal 6 per cent. Bonds...
Pittsburg Water Loan 7 per cent. Bonds...
North Pennsylvania Railroad 6 per cent.

North Pennsylvania Railroad 7 per cent. Bonds. Lehigh Valley Railroad 6 per cent. conds. 100 shares Little Schuylkill Railroad..... 173 shares Pennsylvania Railroad 100 shares North Pennsylvania Railroad 48 shares Delaware Railroad

43 shares Delaware Ralifoad. 106 shares Pennsylvania Canal Campany... 68 shares Philadelphia National Bank... 58 shares Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank..... 160 shares Phœnix Insurance Company... 4 shares American West India Company 20 shares Philadelphia and Southern Mail 5,000:00 Steamship Company... 1414 shares Union Trust Insurance Com-

Par value..... .\$202,400 00 Market value..... Bills receivable Bills receivable. 27,633-25 Sundry accounts due for Premiums 14.534-73

DIRECTORS. John Moss, Lemuel Coffin,

Richard S. Smith, A. E. Borie, Newberry A. Smith, J. H. Tilge, W. D. Winsor, Charles D. Reed, William C. Kent, Henry Lewis, Isaac Hough, R. H. Howard, J. P. Steiner Edward L. Clark, George Lewis, Samuel C. Cook, Charles Wheeler, Alex. E. Fergusson, Paul Pohl, Jr., C. Heiskill, D. W. Chambers, S. Delbert, Solomon Townsend.

RICHARD S. SMITH, Pres't. JOHN MOSS, Secretary. JANUARY 5, 1871.

The Directors have this day declared a Dividend of SIX PER CENT. on the capital stock and outstanding scrip, free of taxes, payable on demand.

110 12t JOHN MOSS, Secretary. TWENTY-FIRST

ANNUAL STATEMENT

AMERICAN

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF PHILADELPHIA,

For the Year Ending December 31, 1870

Receipts.

Premiums received during the year....\$1,127,138-57 Interest received from investments and

\$1,319,360.32 Losses and Expenses.

Life losses paid...... Travelling agents and commissions.... 32,13 -80 United States and State taxes and Printing, advertising, stamps, etc..... 8612,755-30 Surplus premiums returned to in-sured and dividends.....

Life losses raid...

8261,315.70 Assets January 1, 1871. First mortgages upon real estate \$1,071,655-12 Real estate and ground rents...... Loans on collateral amply secured..... Premium notes secured by policies. Premiums in hands of agents secured 820,492-28

Accrued interest to January 1. 33,891.70 83,119,713.81

ALEX. WHILLDIN, PRESIDENT. JOHN S. WILSON, SECRETARY. 1 21 smw 8t

COOPER & CONARD

COTTONS

We have now open everything in Bleached and Unbleached Shirtings and Sheetings, which we are selling rapidly by the piece at lowest WHOLESALE

EVERY GOOD MAKE

10-4 SHEETING. 9-4 SHEETING. 8-4 SHEETING. 6-4 SHEETING. 5-4 PILLOW MUSLIN. 9-8 PILLOW MUSLIN. 4-4 SHIRTING.

7-8 SHIRTING.

Our Black Dress Goods stock is very complete. To One case Black Alpacas, 44c., been selling at 60c. Two cases Black Silks, from \$1.25 to \$5.00. Winter Dress Goods closing out at and below cost. To Clock and Shawl Room unusually well stocked. 23 Ladies' Cloaks, full stock, selling very cheap. 22 Ladies' Suits closing out at low prices. Ad Ladies' Shawls, one of the best stocks in town. mer Party and Evening Dresses made quickly to order. Special attention given to Dress-making.

COOPER & CONARD

S. E. CORNER NINTH AND MARKET STREETS.

INSURANCE.

INSURANCE.

1371. 1829. CHARTER PERPETUAL

FRANKLIN

Fire Insurance Company OF PHILADELPHIA.

Capital, - - \$400,000'00 Cash Assets, \$3,087,452'35

Statement of the Cash Assets of the Company On January 1, 1871.

Mortgages. On property valued at over \$6,250,009, being first mortgages on unincumbered real estate in the city of Philadelphia.

Louis. Loans on stocks as collateral security (cash market value, \$51,203)........... \$20,180 88 Stocks. \$40,000 U. S. 10-40 bonds..... \$5,000 U. S. 68 of 1881.....

\$11,600 Penn'a State Loan, 6 per cent. \$6,000 Penn'a State War Loan, 6 per ct \$5,000 Denaware State 6s. \$15,000 Pahladelphia City 6s. \$5,000 Lehish Valley Italiroad Sirst Mortgage Bonds. \$5,000 North Pennsylvania Railroad 68 \$1,000 North Pennsylvania Railroad 78 \$5,000 Reading Radroad 78..... \$1,500 Harrisburg and Lancaster R, R 68 300 shares Pennsylvania Rairroad Co... 200 shares Southwark Railroad Co... 100 shares Commercial National Bank 200 shares Bank of Kentucky. 17 shares Northern Bank of Kentucky.

91 shares Franklin Lisurance Company 150 shares Insurance Co. of N. America 13 shares Insurance Company of the State of Pennsylvania 16 shares Continental Hotel Company,

preferred... \$285 Philadelphia Oi: Warrants MARKET VALUE. \$ 58.082 71
REVENUE STAMPS. RELISURANCE DAPOSIT PREMIUMS.....

Canin,

Losses paid during the year 1879...... \$272,881-70 The Assets of the "FRANKLIN" are all invested in solid securities (over two million seven hundred

and fifty thousand dollars in First Bonds and Mortgages,) which are all interest bearing and dividend paying. The Company holds no Bills Receivable taken for Insurance effected. PERPETUAL AND TEMPORARY POLICIES ON LIBERAL TERMS.

This Company issues Policies upon the RENTS of all kinds of BUILDINGS, GROUND RENTS and MORTGAGES.

Directors.

ALFRED FITLER, THOMAS SPARKS, WM. S. GRANT, THOMAS S. ELUIS, ALFRED G. BAWER, SAMUEL GRANT, GEO. W. RICHARDS, GUS, S. BENSON. GEORGE FALES,

> Officers. ALFRED G. BAKER, PRESIDENT.

GEORGE PALES. VICE-PRESIDENT. JAS. W. MCALLISTER, SECRETARY. THEO. M. REGER,

ASSISTANT SECRETARY.

THE GIRARD

Life Insurance, Annuity and Trust Company, of Philadelphia,

In conformity with an act of the Legislature, pubhas a statement of the Assets held on January 1,

281,062 23 LOANS. 189,000 City of Philadelphia loan, 6 per 19,269 Chesapeake ond Delaware Ca nai Company, 6 per cent..... 41,000 Har. & C. R. R. Co. In 6 per c 228,000 U. S. 5-20 years loan, 6 per cent 28,000 U. S. loan of 1881, 6 per cent... 2,400 U. S. loan, 10-40 years loan, 5

per cent.... 29,000 Susquehanna Canal Company 6 per cent. 10,000 Delaware Division Canal Com-pany, 6 per cent.

15,760 Lebigh Coal Navigation Company, 6 per cent.

16,000 Lebigh Valley Railroad Company, 6 per cent.

2,600 Delaware and Raritan Company and A. R. R. Co., 6 p. ct., 5,600 Reading Railroad Company, 6 e,000 New York State 6 per cent.

2 000 Connecting Railroad Compan Company, 6 per cent...... 3,000 Cincinnati loan, 6 per cent. 10,000 I State of Pennsylvania loan,

\$1,248,932.50

114,166-14

\$3,519,454.65

5 per cent. 164,750 State of Pennsylvania, 6 pr ct. 2,000 Philadelphia and Sunbury Railroad Company, 7 pr ct., 15,000 Cleveland and Mahoning Railroad Company, 7 per cent. STOCKS.

Shares.

44 Franklin Fire Insurance Co...

55 American Fire.....

50 Pennsylvania Fire....

515 Harrisburg Radroad Company

1.815 Girard Life Insurance, Annuity and Trust Co. of Philad'a

57 Penn Co. for Insurance on Lives. Lives. 18 National Bank of N. America. 17 Northern Bank of Eentucky. 8 Bank of Louisville..... State Bank of Camden.... 123 Farmers' and Mechanics' Na-tional Bank. 90 Philadelphia Nadonal Bank. 169 Western Nat.onal Bank.... 22 National Bank N. Liberties. 25 Manufacturers' National Bank

8 Southwark National Bank... 25 National Bank Republic 69 Commercial National Bank... 44 Girard Girard National Bank 795 Pennsylvania Raliroad Co.... 806 Minehill and Schuylkill Haven Italiroad Company 934 Lehigh Valloy Raliroad Ce... Cash, January 2, 1871....

MANAGERS. Thomas Ridgway, Thomas P. James, John A. Brown, H. N. Burrough, Thos. H. Power, Edward H. Trotter, Chas. Wheeler, George Taber, Seth I. Cemiy, Henry G. Freeman, wm, P. Jenks, Addison May, Edward C. Kulght, THOMAS RIDGWAY, President. Isaac Starr, JOHN F. JAMES, Treasurer. W. H. STOEVER, Assistant Treasurer. 1t

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