# Evening 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.

#### FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 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 1 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.

NEW DOCTRINE OF THE DEMO-CRACY.

AT a recent meeting of the Americus Club. a social Democratic organization of this city, William V. McGrath, on being installed as President, gave his fellow-laborers in the Democratic ranks some wholesome advice. Instead of dwelling, as is the general custom of political orators, upon the principles of the party, he directed attention to the necessity of nominating good men, and good men only, as candidates for office. Principles are good things, and it is to the credit of this nation that its great political struggles are made to hinge on comprehensive doctrines. But the commendable national proclivity to dignify petty, ambitious, and partisan squabbles by surrounding them with the halo of a noble cause may easily be, and in hundreds of thousands of cases it has been, fearfully abused. The veriest secundrel in the land may profess to be the most rampant Republican or the most devoted Democrat; and partisan organizations, as they are managed, afford far too many opportunities for scoundrels to gain, through such professions, official opportunities for plundering the people. Voters have so often been told that they should care for principles, not men, that they have ceased to pay proper regard to the necessity for selecting good candidates or good appointees, and for having the Government administered by good men on good principles. The modern tendency is to wholly ignore the maxim of the founder of this Commonwealth, that that form of government is best which is best administered; and as a consequence of neglecting it, the evidences are multiplying that rascals can prostitute the best forms to bad ends, and perpetrate, under republican institutions, the most outrageous wrongs. We are glad to see, therefore, a leading Democrat, in addressing a strict partisan organization, warns his associates that, as a matter of policy, if not of duty, they must pick out their best men, instead of their worst ones, as candidates for office, Mr. McGrath forcibly reminds them that "it is worse than idle to make nominations unfairly, or select unfit candidates;" and that "people who, by patient toil and the exercise of rigid economy, have acquired homes for themselves and families, will not confide the agency of their property, or the guardianship of the interests of their families, to those in whose ability or integrity they have no confidence." These are simple but truthful and useful delarations, and the time is near at hand when the people will act upon them. They are weary, oh, so weary, of giving one incapable robber a chance to pilfer their hard earnings because false professions of devotion to Democracy drop from his lying lips, and a chance to rob and ruin them to another venal scoundrel because he prates of his Republicanism, and the perpetually repeated devices of plundering politicians to lure them on to ruin will soon lose all their old potency.

THE SCHEME concocted to rob the Kensington Bank last night is one of the most ingenious and audacious that ever entered into the brain of a professional burglar. We have heard of soldiers donning the uniforms of their antagonists to effect a surprise in war, but it is something new, in this latitude, at least, for robbers to gain entrance into a detailed to guard it from spoliation. Verily, portunity to demonstrate the correctness of wolves in sheep's clothing abound among us. | their views. Considering the high standing

JOHN CESSNA AND THE CHORP EN NING CASE. MR. CRESWELL, the Postmaster-General, has

published an explanation, setting forth that his award in the Chorpenning case, by which an ex-mail contractor and his accomplices came near getting more than \$400,000 of money that was not justly due from the Government, was made solely in consequence of an act of Congress hastily rushed through at the heels of the last session. The authorship of that act is attributed to John Cessna, one of the Republican members of Congress from Pennsylvania, and we have looked in vain for an explanation of his motives in opening the door of the National Treasury to the Chorpenning raid. Congress, as a body, has atoned for its error by repealing the law that made such extraordinary concessions to the ex-mail contractor: the Postmaster-General has explained his action by asserting that he was bound to obey the law as he found it on the statute-books; and the question now comes up, Why did the innocent and guileless Cessna seek the sanction of his amiable associates for such a questionable enactment? It seems to have been generally supposed, a few days ago, that he would explain his part in this proceeding, but we are not aware that any explanation has yet been made or even attempted, and meanwhile Cessna's course is subjected to damaging comments. Was he the innocent victim of the delusions of a wily contractor? or did he, with full knowledge of the effect of his proposition, wantonly connive at the unjust abstraction of the people's money?

THE SOLDIERS ORPHANS. THE State Senate yesterday passed a bill to

transfer the care of the schools for soldiers' orphans from a separate superintendency to that of the Common School Department. This change is advisable for many reasons, for the expediency of the arrangement now existing has been open to many grave doubts from the very institution of the schools for soldiers' orphans, and their management has given rise to such complaints that some action on the part of the Legislature is imperatively demanded. Mr. Brooke in advocating the bill yesterday stated that nearly a year ago the Superintendent of Soldiers' Orphans, Colonel McFarland, had been rejected by a very decided vote, for very satisfactory reasons, but that the Governor had failed to appoint his successor, and he had accordingly remained in an important and responsible position for which he was entirely unfitted. Mr. Brooke, to demonstrate the necessity of a change, related how the schools for soldiers' orphans were managed in his district, and how the care of the children was farmed out by those entrusted by the State with the duty of superintending their welfare. Mr. Wallace also made a strong argument in favor of the proposed change, and stated truly that the usefulness of the superintendent had ceased and that some of the schools had become odious. That Colonel McFarland is not a proper person to occupy such a delicate and responsible position as that of superintendent of soldiers' orphans is certain; but, as a matter of course. he had his defenders in the Senate yesterday, Mr. Mumma in particular being very pathetic over the fact that he had been maimed at Gettysburg. It is certainly high time that a stop was put to the practice of bringing up the war records of men in extenuation of their incapacity or dishonesty while occupying offices of public trust. We never yet understood that a wooden leg was a guarantee of virtue, and the people of this State are not to be induced, by references to Colonel McFarland's wooden leg, to believe that he is a proper person to hold the position he now does, not by any proper authority, but by the refusal of Governor Geary to do his duty in appointing a successor. By transferring the soldiers' orphans to the School Department Colonel McFarland will be legislated out of office, and there is no doubt that the orphans are likely to be better cared for in the future. The House of Representatives ought to pass the Senate bill without further delay, and thus put an end finally and forever to a system that has already outlived its day of usefulness, if it ever had any, as separate from the School Department.

THE BOARD OF PUBLIC CHARITIES. A COMMUNICATION from President Kane, of the Board of Public Charities, asking for an investigation by the Legislature of the differences between him and his associates on the board, has been presented to the Legislature, and we hope that it will receive proper consideration. There is a radical difference of opinion between General Kane and the other members of the board as to the proper method of executing the important and responsible duties entrusted to them, and unfortunately these differences have led to considerable harsh language, which should have been avoided if possible. The two opposing forces in the board both insist earnestly that they are in the right, and present facts and figures to prove the positions they take. It is very possible that both may be in a measure right and wrong at the same time, and as it is certain that the efficiency of the board is seriously impaired if not altogether destroyed by the present unfortunate differences, the proper course for the Legislature to adopt is to give all sides a fair hearing and then to decide impartially upon the merits and demerits of the various matters in which they are antagonistic. We believe that the members the Board of Public Charities, without exception, are inspired an earnest desire to carry out in the most perfect manner possible the objects for which the board was created, and it is therefore the more unfortunate that the present unhappy state of affairs should exist. General Kane claims he can prove by facts and figures that he is in the right, and he should be allowed an opportunity to do so, the other members of bank on the pretext that they are policemen | the board being accorded likewise a fair op-

of all the members of the board, this will be a very proper method of settling the quarrel between General Kane and his associates, and it should receive the attention it deserves from the Legislature.

SENATOR REYNOLDS. General Joseph J. Reynolds Elected Senator from Texas-His Public Services-A Contest The Legislature of Texas has seen fit to present the Senate of the Forty-second Congress with the novelty of a contested seat. The reconstruction of the State was fully completed in March, 1870, and immediately thereafter the Senators and Representatives elected were admitted to their seats. Hon. Morgan C. Hamilton 788 elected Senator for the term of aix years commencing March 4, 1871, as well as for the remainder of the term ending on that day. It is now claimed by his opponents that his election for the long term was illegal, and in this opinion the Legislature of Texas appears to have coincided, by going through the process, on January 24, of electing another person this term. The law regulating the election of Senators provides that the Legislature of each State chosen next preceding the expiration of the term for which any Senator was chosen, shall proceed, on the second Tuesday after its organization, to the election of a Senator to fill the vacancy about to occur. When the reconstructed Legislature of Texas met last winter, it therefore proceeded to elect a Senator for the vacancy to occur on March 4, 1871, as well as for the unexpired terms, and, as there has been no election of a Legislature in the State since that time, its action would seem to have been in accordance with the forms of the law. The Legislature of Mississippl last winter acted in similar manner, by electing Governor James L. Alcorn to the Senate for the term commencing March 4, 1871, at the same time that Revels was elected for the short term. What action the Senate will take in the contest over the

Texas seat remains to be seen. The election of a successor to Senator Hamilton took place on January 24. In the Senate General Joseph J. Reynolds received 16 votes, to 11 cast for four different opponents. In the House General Reynolds received 48 votes to 25 in opposition. The nomination of General Reynolds by the Republican caucus took place on the previous evening. On the first ballot he received but 7 votes out of a total of 58, and his nomination was not secured until eight or ten unsuccessful ballotings had been held.

General Reynolds is a native of Kentucky, and is now about fifty years of age. In early life he removed to Indiana, and was appointed a cadet at the West Point Military Academy from that State in 1839. On July 1, 1843, he was breveted a second lieutenant in the 4th Artillery, and in May, 1846, transferred to the 3d Artillery, being promoted in March, 1847, to a first lieutenaucy. From August, 1846, to August, 1847, he acted as an assistant Professor of Ethics at the Military Academy; from 1847 to 1849, as Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy; and from the last date to February, 1857, as an assistant professor. He then resigned and retired from the military service.

He re-entered the service, however, on the outbreak of the war, and served throughout the struggle with distinction, at first as a brigadiergeneral, and subsequently as a major-general of volunteers. His principal service was with the Army of the Cumberland, in which he served as a division commander, taking a prominent part in the battle of Chickamauga. At the close of hostilities he re-entered the regular service. being commissioned colonel of the 26th Infantry on July 28, 1866, and breveted a major-general on March 2, 1867. After holding a command in the Northwest General Reynolds was, on July 28, 1868, assigned to the command of the Fifth Military District, consisting of the State of Texas only, with his headquarters at Austin. He was relieved of this command on November 4th following, but again assigned to it as successor of General Canby, on March 5, 1869, immediately after the inauguration of President Grant, General Reynolds assumed his command on April 8th, and the reconstruction process proceeded quietly and successfully under his supervision, until it was completed by the restoration of Texas to representation in Congress in March, 1870. At the time of the election of Senators. General Reynolds was urged to follow the example of General Ames in Mississippi, and consent to represent the State in the Senate, but in February, 1870, declined the proffered honor, on the ground that his residence of three years in the State had been in the capacity of a military officer, and that his convictions of right and sense of propriety precluded the acceptance of any political office at that time and under the peculiar circumstances then existing. It is not yet known what course he will pursue, now that he has been actually elected a Senator, but it would seem that consistency demanded another refusal of the Senatorship.

-Letters received in Baltimore from Colonel Jerome Patterson Bonaparte, eldest son of the late Jerome Bonaparte, of that city, said that on the 10th of December he was at Comberrie, about five miles from Paris, on the railroad to Versailles. The Baltimore American says a letter was received there last week representing that a Major Patterson, of Baltimore, connected with the Bonaparte family, was a prisoner of war at Brunswick, Germany.

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TWENTY-THIRD ANNUAL REPORT

## PENN MUTUAL

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RECEIPTS FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEM-BER 31, 1870. 

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Invested in United States Stocks, Phinadelphia City Loan, Pennsylvania Rail-road Loan, Bank Stocks.

Bonds and Mortgages, first Rents, Company's Office,

..... 2,671,792 34-\$3,559,295 89 Market value December 31, 1870.... \$3,651,291 58

The Board of Trustees has resolved to divide the net surplus among the holders of policies in force on the sist ultime on the Contribution plan, applicable to the feduction of premiums, or premium notes, when the next annual payment falls due, and has decided to receive the Scrip Dividends of the year 1863 in payment at the same time.

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