Evening Telegraph

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PHILADELPHIA.

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FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 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 1½ 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.

RELIEF FOR THE EUROPEAN SUFFERERS.

THE thousands of suffering people whose homes have been desolated and whose means of subsistence have been destroyed by the fearful conflict that has been raging in France for the past six months, have claims upon the practical sympathies of a rich and prosperous nation such as ours is which cannot be ignored. We live so near the time of a great war which brought desolation to a multitude of homes in our own land, that we can well understand what war really is; and it needs no argument to prove that—so far as the conflict between France and Germany is concerned, at least—the greatest sufferers are those who are the least responsible for the causes which produced them. Some of the fairest portions of France have been overrun by contending armies, the homes of the peasants have been destroyed, their farms and vineyards laid waste, and now the probable approach of peace finds a multitude of men, women, and children without shelter and without food, or the means of obtaining it. The winter has been one of great severity, and the sufferings of these poor people must be incalculable; and although the best that other nations can do to help them will go but a small way towards repairing their losses, or placing them in positions of even partial comfort, still something can be done to relieve their immediate wants. Anything that is done must be done at once, and we sincerely hope that the citizens of Philadelphia, who have never before been behindhand in a good work like this, will endeavor to rival those of New York, Boston, and other places in the extent and value of their contributions.

A vessel has been furnished by the Government, and this city has been designated as one of the places at which she will stop to receive goods and provisions. The Pennsylvania Central and the Camden and Amboy Railroads have generously offered to give free transportation to goods consigned for the benefit of the sufferers by the war in Europe to the Relief Committee in this city, and not only our citizens but the entire people of the State shou'd give freely of their abundance to relieve the bitter distress that has been caused by the war. This is a matter that is not in the remotest degree connected with politics, and those who are able to give should not allow their sympathies on one side or the other to interfere with their generous impulses. Both in New York and Boston much enthusiasm has been manifested on this subject, and the contributions made have been most generous. Philadelphia certainly will not be behind her sister cities in such a good work as this.

LEAGUE ISLAND.

THE message sent by Mayor Fox to City Councils yesterday, complaining of the dilatory action of the National Government in regard to League Island, should command national as well as municipal attention. It is amazing that Philadelphia should be treated with so little courtesy and attention by Congress, and that such a niggardly spirit should uniformly be displayed when appropriations in which she is interested come up for consideration. By a hard fight the magnificent sum of $40,000 has been secured for the completion of the Appraiser's Stores in this city, in a bill which grants $500,000 to a New York post office that is to cost nearly $4,000,000, and $500,000 to a Boston post office, but to us not a single penny is appropriated to the improvement of League Island or to the removal of the Navy Yard from its present location. The Mayor has ably shown that the dilatory policy inflicts a double wrong upon Philadelphia. It breaks the implied contract under which the Government received as a free gift the best naval site in the world, and arrests the course of municipal improvement alike in League Island and in the region of the existing Navy Yard. The aggravation of this wrong is increased by the fact that it would cost the nation little or nothing to right it, and to take proper care of its own interests while guarding ours; for the money that would accrue from a sale of the old Navy Yard would go far to fit up the new one. If navy yards of any description are to be maintained, no more appropriate and useful place for such establishments than League Island could be obtained. It would answer all requirements, and especially those arising from the substitution of iron steamships for modern sailing vessels; and it would, at the same time, afford splendid facilities for the establishment of a school of naval engineering, where the future engineers of the navy could be properly instructed in their arduous duties. At League Island the veteran iron-clads can be safely harbored; new vessels can be built speedily and economically; facilities can be provided for creating at short notice, whenever a great exigency arises, a formidable fleet; and engineers could be carefully taught all that appertains to the construction and safe running of Government vessels of war. Under this system the country would not be obliged to tremble for the safety of its steamers every time they ventured out of sight of land.

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

WE are not surprised to learn that the bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company are being sold with great rapidity in many sections of the country. The eastern portion of the road passes through the most vigorous and productive of the new States. Among all the marvels of American development, nothing equals the rapidity with which the wilds of Minnesota have been converted into flourishing wheat farms. A district which a few years ago was a howling wilderness is today outstripping all the old agricultural States in the amount of its wheat crop and in the ease and certainty with which the farmer can secure remunerative returns. That the western portions of this line are also extremely promising is proved alike by the prosperity of the Northern States and Territories on the Pacific coast and the rapidity of the mineral and agricultural development of Idaho and Montana. A road passing through this region, which is backed up by a land grant of enormous magnitude, which is now fairly under way, and which is under the financial and mechanical management of the ablest financiers and railroad men in this country, must succeed. For such an enterprise there is, literally, no such word as fail; and as every step of its progress opens at once new homes for pioneers and new sources of supply for consumers of agricultural and mineral products, we can only look upon the Congressional wit who vainly strives to impede its course as a weak imitator of the bull that tried to butt a locomotive off the track.

THE DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF LAWYERS.

A MEMBER of the New York bar, by the name of Orson A. House, has lately got himself into serious difficulty by the manner in which he has conducted the business of procuring divorces for parties who are dissatisfied with their marital relations. House made a specialty of divorce cases, and advertised extensively that he would procure the separation of discontented husbands and wives at low rates, and on the principle of "satisfaction guaranteed" or no payment. The theory of House appears to have been that it was his duty to win a case, no matter what means he adepted to do it, and the cause of his present troubles is in the fact that he considered perjury, both on his own part and on that of his paid witnesses, a perfectly legitimate weapon in his legal armory. The misery that can be caused by a scamp of this kind can scarcely be estimated, and yet House, the "people's divorce lawyer," only carried to its extreme a theory that appears to be extensively acted upon in the legal profession. A far more distinguished member of the New York bar than House, has lately appeared before the public as a defender of the principle that a lawyer is not merely employed to defend the legal rights of his client, but that it is both his privilege and duty to gain his cause by any possible means, whether it is just or not. This in plain language is the principle enunciated by David Dudley Field, Esq., in his endeavors to defend himself from the charges brought against him of having aided the corrupt practices of Fisk, Jr., and the New York Tammany ring, by means other than those a lawyer governed by any of the rules of integrity which are held in other professions would adopt. More significant even than this is the fact that a champion for the peculiar line of tactics advocated by Field and House appears in the person of an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of this State, a gentleman justly celebrated for his legal attainments, and who has had the reputation hitherto of being, to a reasonable extent at least, governed by conscientious motives. That other lawyers who occupy seats upon the bench incline to the same opinions was shown in this city a few weeks ago, when a young practitioner, who was charged with a particularly gross attempt to defeat the ends of justice by threatening witnesses in private and otherwise endeavoring to prevent their attendance, was almost apologized to by one of the Quarter Sessions Judges for the slight inconvenience to which he had been put, after an examination which if it proved anything, proved that he was guilty of the charge made against him.

That there are numerous members of the bar who have a higher regard for the honor and dignity of an honorable profession than the examples above mentioned would seem to indicate is certain, and it must be apparent to these gentlemen that the time has arrived when some action is needed on the part of the respectable members of the legal profession to check a spirit of corruption which certainly tends to destroy their influence. If the David Dudley Field and Sharswood theory of legal responsibilities is once admitted, the legal profession will become the scourge of society, and lawyers nothing more than the aiders and abettors of criminals of every description. Too many of them are so now, but happily the individuals who prosecute their infamous trade, under the appropriate name of "Quarter Sessions shysters," have no standing among respectable men either in the legal profession or out of it. But if the ideas of Judge Sharswood with regard to the responsibilities and duties of lawyers are sound, why should not the "shysters," who live on the misery of the wretches who fall into the clutches of the law for all manner of petty offenses, be as well entitled to the honored name of gentlemen as those practitioners who believe that society has some claims on them which are superior to those of their clients? The members of the bar and the students of law of Baltimore recently adopted means to elevate the standard of legal requirements, and to discountenance all conduct in the profession which shall tend to degrade it from its honorable character and to make it the resort of unscrupulous practitioners rather than of high-toned and honorable gentlemen. The influences which this action of the Baltimore bar is intended to counteract are at work in this city, and it is plainly the duty of those lawyers who have characters to lose to make their influence, both as citizens and members of the bar, felt more strongly than it is at present in favor of justice, honor, and morality as rules of action for the government of the legal profession.

THE SUFFERING IN FRANCE.

The Supply to Land at Once—Chicago's Gift—Additional Subscriptions.

Yesterday morning the work of refitting the relief ship Supply at the Brooklyn Navy Yard was completed, and the ship hauled out to a pier to receive her stores. The alterations made include the removal of the bulkheads, by which much additional room is gained, so that now her stowage capacity is equal, it is estimated, to about 4000 barrels.

She will carry a crew of eighty-three men besides the officers. Comfortable quarters have been provided for the officers and those who may be sent by the Chamber of Commerce Committee to superintend the distribution of food. The work of taking in the ship's supplies will be completed to-day, and to-morrow morning everything will be in readiness to load the relief stores for France. These, it is understood, will consist of flour, beef, beans, peas, etc.

Messrs. Charles H. Marshall, Charles Lanier, and Anson Phelps Stokes, the chairman, treasurer, and secretary respectively of the Chamber of Commerce committee, yesterday afternoon proceeded to the New York Produce Exchange and purchased twenty-five hundred barrels of flour, which, with the goods now in the storage warehouse stores, will be loaded on the Supply as far as she may be able to carry them, after which a second vessel, either furnished by the Government or chartered, will be provided. The Supply will be loaded with all possible despatch, and, it is believed, she will be able to sail on Wednesday next or possibly sooner.

It is probable that the distribution of the food will be supervised by at least two members of the committee co-operating with the London Relief committee, who also represent the New York Chamber of Commerce. The names of these agents are Benjamin Moran, J. S. Morgan, Hugh McCulloch, and Russell Sturgis.

Mr. James H. Bowen, representing the Executive Committee of the Chicago Producers' French Aid Organization, waited upon the New York committee and notified them that Chicago would send at once two thousand barrels of flour as her present quota of aid for the sufferers. Among the other contributions received were one hundred and fifty barrels of flour by the Harlem Railroad, from D. C. Brainard, "acting deacon of one family," Mount Lebanon.

Total amount received by the Chamber of Commerce Committee, $90,530·44; by Produce Exchange Committee, $15,045; grand total, $105,575·44.

NOTICES.

GOOD ALL-WOOL CLOTHING,
GOOD ALL-WOOL CLOTHING,
FOR MEN AND BOYS.
SPLENDIDLY MADE OVERCOATS,
SPLENDIDLY MADE OVERCOATS,
AT WANAMAKER & BROWN'S,
BEAUTIFUL STYLISH SUITS,
BEAUTIFUL STYLISH SUITS,
OAK HALL.
EVERYTHING NEEDED IN THE WARDROBE OF ANY GENTLEMAN.
THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE IN AMERICA.
WANAMAKER & BROWN'S
OAK HALL,
S. E. COR. SIXTH AND MARKET STS.

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American and Foreign Bankers,
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DEALERS IN
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Drexel, Harjes & Co., No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris.

TO RENT.

ROOMS FOR GENTS—WITH OR WITHOUT Board. Dinner at 6. No. 122 N. ELEVENTH Street. 1t*

FOR RENT.—THE BANKING OFFICE, No. 142 S. THIRD Street.
2 24 2t*

THEO. LEONHARDT & CO.,
Engraving and Steam Lithographic
PRINTING ROOMS,
Nos. 612 and 614 CHESNUT Street,
2 22wfm 3mrp DEMOCRAT BUILDING.

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FAR BEYOND COMPETITION.
ROCKHILL & WILSON.
RICHER FABRICS,
BETTER GOODS,
MORE TASTEFUL STYLES,
BETTER WORKMANSHIP,
CHOICER SELECTIONS,
NEATER FITS,
FINER TRIMMINGS,
LOWER PRICES,
Than Anywhere Else.
The Winter stock of the
Great Brown Hall
Is Going! Going!
Going! Going
CHEAP! CHEAP! CHEAPER THAN EVER!
ROCKHILL & WILSON,
GREAT BROWN HALL.
603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET.

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No. 824 CHESNUT ST.
CHARLES STOKES & CO.
UNDER THE CONTINENTAL HOTEL
PHILADELPHIA: PA.
1871. SPRING. 1871.
OUR NEW STOCK
Is now rapidly coming in,
And is replete
With striking beauties of
Design and Color,
Every desirable style of goods
In the market
Being represented liberally
In our
ASSORTMENT.

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HOLIDAY GOODS.
Spring Horses,
Rocking Horses,
Children's Carriages.
BOYS' SLEDS, WAGONS,
VELOCIPEDES, Etc. Etc.
H. J. SHILL,
Factory, No. 226 DOCK Street,
1 29 4p BELOW EXCHANGE.

LOOKING GLASSES, ETC.

FOR
LOOKING-GLASSES,
RELIABLE AND CHEAP.
JAMES S. EARLE & SONS,
No. 816 CHESNUT STREET.

COPARTNERSHIPS.

THE FIRM OF HARBERT, DAVIS & CO., Lumber Merchants, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent, JOHN C. DAVIS, the senior partner, withdrawing. The business will be settled by the remaining partners, at their office, TWENTY-THIRD Street, below Locust.
CHARLES HARBERT,
JOHN C. DAVIS,
GEORGE RUSSELL,
ISAAC D. HARBERT.
PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 23, 1871. 2 24 4t*

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership under the firm name of HARBERT, RUSSELL & COMPANY, and will continue the lumber business at the old stand, TWENTY-THIRD and LOCUST Streets.
CHARLES HARBERT,
GEORGE RUSSELL,
ISAAC D. HARBERT.
PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 23, 1871. 2 24 4t*

THE NOTE-BROKERAGE BUSINESS OF E. L. MOSS, deceased, will be continued by
JOHN MOSS, JR.,
2 24fmw6t No. 206 WALNUT Street.

PH. J. LAUBER,
Nos. 24 and 26 SOUTH FIFTH STREET
Importer of Rhine Wines.
RESTAURANT A LA CARTE.
EXCELLENT
Milwaukee Beer.
2 23 3t

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MRS. R. DILLON
NOS. 323 AND 331 SOUTH STREET,
FANCY AND MOURNING MILLINERY, CRAPE VEILS.
Ladies' and Misses' Crape, Felt, Gimp, Hair, Satin, Silk, Straw and Velvets, Hats and Bonnets, French Flowers, Hat and Bonnet Frames, Capes, Laces, Silks, Satins, Velvets, Ribbons, Sashes, Ornaments and all kinds of Millinery Goods. 1 4

SNOWDON & RAU'S COAL DEPOT, CORNER S. DILLWYN and WILLOW Streets.—Lehigh and Schuylkill COAL, prepared expressly for family use at the lowest cash prices. 1 13

GROCERIES, ETC.

ESTABLISHED 1805.
C. Newbold's Extra Fine Jersey Hams
N. Stokes' " " " "
These are considered by connoisseurs the FINEST HAMS sold in the Philadelphia market. We are now taking orders for their delivery in the month of March.
We have also on hand our
MARYLAND SUGAR CURED HAMS,
S. DAVIS, JR., " " "
ST. LOUIS " " "
And other well-known brands, to which we invite the attention of buyers. All of them warranted to give satisfaction or no sale.
CRIPPEN & MADDOCK,
Dealers and Importers in Fine Teas and Groceries of every description,
No. 115 S. THIRD Street,
2 21 fmw4p Below Chesnut.

EDUCATIONAL.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY
CAMBRIDGE, MASS.,
Comprises the following Departments:—
Harvard College, the University Lectures, Divinity School, Law School, Medical School, Dental School, Lawrence Scientific School, School of Mining and Practical Geology, Bussey Institution (a School of Agriculture and Horticulture), Botanic Garden, Astronomical Observatory, Museum of Comparative Zoology, Peabody Museum of Archæology, Episcopal Theological School.
The next academic year begins on September 28, 1871.
The first examination for admission to Harvard College will begin June 19, at 8 A. M. The second examination for admission to Harvard College, and the examinations for admission to the Scientific and Mining Schools, will begin September 28. The requisites for admission to the College have been changed this year. There is now a mathematical alternative for a portion of the classics. A circular describing the new requisites and recent examination papers will be mailed on application.
UNIVERSITY LECTURES.—Thirty-three courses in 1870–71, of which twenty begin in the week February 12–19. These lectures are intended for graduates of colleges, teachers, and other competent adults (men or women). A circular describing them will be mailed on application.
THE LAW SCHOOL has been reorganized this year. It has seven instructors, and a library of 16,000 volumes. A circular explains the new course of study, the requisites for the degree, and the cost of attending the school. The second half of the year begins February 13.
For catalogues, circulars, or information, address
J. W. HARRIS,
2 6 3m Secretary.

WASHINGTON COLLEGE,
VIRGINIA,
GENERAL G. W. CUSTIS LEE, PRESIDENT,
WITH FOURTEEN PROFESSORS.
The Spring Term of the present session begins on the
FIRST OF FEBRUARY.
The rearrangement of classes then made enables students to enter the several schools with advantage. Students entering at this time pay only half fees.
All the ACADEMIC SCHOOLS of the College, as well as the Professional Schools of LAW and ENGINEERING, are in full operation.
For further information, address
WILLIAM DOLD,
Clerk of Faculty, Lexington, Va.
January 1, 1871. 1 17 6w

EDGEHILL SCHOOL
MERCHANTVILLE, N. J.,
Four Miles from Philadelphia.
The session commenced MONDAY, January 9, 1871.
For circulars apply to
3 21 1y Rev. T. W. CATTELL.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG Ladies, Pittsfield, Mass. Long and widely-known for superior facilities and rare beauty of location. Board and English tuition, $150 for half year, commencing February 23. Special terms to clerical patrons and teachers.
2 15 1m* Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal.

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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 unrivalled in durability.
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$200,000
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CHINA, GLASS and EARTHENWARE
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Are obliged to close out their immense stock, in consequence of the building they occupy having been sold. The entire stock must be closed out by the 1st of April, as they are obliged to vacate the premises by that time. Below we quote prices of a few leading staple goods. Fancy goods are at a still greater discount from former prices.

White French China Dining Sets, 127 pieces	$18·00
White French China Tea Sets, 44 pieces	5·75
White French China Tea Sets, 46 pieces	6·75
Stone China Dining Sets, 98 pieces	7·75
Stone China Tea Sets (cups with handles) 44 ps	2 50
Stone China Tea Sets (cups with handles) 46 ps	3·50
Stone China Cups and Saucers, per set 12 pieces	50
Stone China Dining Plates, per dozen	60
Table Tumblers, per dozen	50
Table Goblets, per dozen	75
Glass Tea Sets (4 articles)	40
Bohemian Cologne Sets, 2 Bottles and Puff Box	90
Bohemian Liquor Sets, 6 Glasses, Waiter and Bottle	90

An endless variety of Fancy Goods, at an immense reduction from former prices.
36 casks of Parian Marble, Leek, and Majolica Ware, all new designs, just landed from steamer Helvetia, will be included in the sale.
Goods to go out of the city will be packed and delivered to transportation office free of charge, and insured against breakage to destination.
SHOW ROOMS OPEN TILL 9 O'CLOCK AT NIGHT.
STORE FIXTURES FOR SALE. 2 18 10t

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MARVIN'S SAFES.
The Best Quality!
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Fire-proof. Burglar-proof.
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Will resist all BURGLAR'S IMPLEMENTS for any length of time. Please send for catalogue.
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A number of Second-hand Safes, of different makes and sizes, for sale VERY LOW.
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The Company also offer for Rent, at rates varying from $15 to $75 per annum, the renter holding the key, SMALL SAFES IN THE BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS, affording absolute SECURITY against FIRE, THEFT, BURGLARY, and ACCIDENT.
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