# Evening Telegraph

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PHILADELPHIA.

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MONDAY, MARCH 6, 1871.

THE "CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE." THE Congressional Globe was among the subjects which came to the surface momentarily during the closing hours of the Fortyfirst Congress. Mr. Prosser, who hails from Tennessee, was anxious that such members as had not received complete sets of the Globe should be furnished with them. Mr. Prosser not having been elected a member of the Forty-second Congress, doubtless was anxious to secure a complete set for himself, to hand down to unborn generations of Prossers as an heirloom. But the resolution which he presented for carrying his \$54,000 swindle into execution failed to obtain the two-thirds vote required for the suspension of the rules, and Prosser must devote \$43 of his own money to the purchase of his heirloom, or else deprive his descendants of its custody. appeared that, when the sa'sry of Congressmen was increased, some fifteen years ago, to its present standard, a provision was inserted in the act whereby the right of members to complete sets of the Globe, theretofore enjoyed, was abolished. And yet, in defiance of this provision, it appears that the members of the three preceding Congresses had complacently voted themselves the complete sets of the Globe which their predecessors had solemnly declared they should not have, and it was on this thrice-repeated violation of the law that Mr. Prosser based his argument for another infringement. It is true the amount involved was small

when compared with that involved in many of the schemes by which our national legislators are accustomed to swell their compensation. It was a mere trifle, in fact, by the side of the burden shouldered upon the country by the scandalous abuses of the franking privilege. Yet, if we are ever to have a policy of economy inaugurated, it must begin with these trifles. The whole business of the publication of the debates of Congress needs an overhauling. A specious attempt at reformation was made during the earlier period of the Forty-first Congress, but nothing came of it; and, as Mr. Laffin showed, the Globe had become a greater expense to the country during the past two years than ever before. The debates of the Thirty-third Congress, from December, 1853, to March. 1855, were compressed into a single volume, while those of the Forty-first Congress will make eleven volumes, and cost the Government nearly half a million dollars. It will be worth the while of the new Congress to devise some scheme by which a return to the standard of twenty years ago can be made, approximately at least. The saving of a mere hundred thousand would not be distasteful to the people. The tinkering to which the reports in the Globe are habitually subjected renders that cumbersome periodical practically worthless, and if the debates are not to be printed as they actually transpire, it would quite as well not to print them at all. If nothing is to be done in the interest of economy, something should surely be yielded to veracity, and every man who takes the floor be handed down to posterity rerbatim et literatim. Those windy barangues which are written merely for publication in the Globe, and are never delivered, should likewise be shut down upon, for the sake of both veracity and economy, and no member should be allowed hereafter to put on record a single word which is not uttered on the floor of the house of which he is a member. The Congressional Globe affords the revenue reformers of the Forty-second Congress a good beginning, in the only line in which a revenue reform is possible-that of the doing away with all expenditures of the public money which are useless, if not worse than useless.

THE NEW YORK FOUNDLING ASYLUM.

THE New York Foundling Asylum, which has only been in operation about sixteen months, has already received and provided for 1727 children, and the extent of its operations affords a strong indication of the necessity of a similar institution in Philadelphia. It is amazing that a city which abounds in benevolences of so many other descriptions should do nothing, or worse than nothing, for infantile hum nity. We have a num er of excellent hospitals, and provide well for the blind, the deaf and dumb, the insane, the poor, the criminal, the weak, the rphan children who have advanced beyond the perilous period of infancy, and even for erring women: but as for the babies, if they have not devoted friends or parents to take charge of them, they fare as badly in Philadelphia as in the counties where infanticide is not considered a crime. We have no place for them except the Almshouse, and the statistics of that institution show that they stand little better chance for life there than if they were thrown to the crocodiles in the Ganges. How many infants are murdered outright there is no means of knowing abso'ute'y, but that the aggregate is fearfully large cannot be doubted by those who note the extraordinary frequency of actual or probable infanticide cases reported; and it cannot be questioned that there is a than by those which have preceded it, and dreadful dearth of charitable assistance in a vigorous opposition to all doubtful or dangequarter in which it is most imperatively rous measures may be anticipated.

needed, alike for the relief of struggling mothers and for the resone of infants from premature death.

The New York Foundling Asylum is under the charge of the Sisters of Charity, and is supported in part by voluntary contributions, and in part by the city, which gives one dollar a week to the support of each child received. The city has also given land as the site for suitable asylum buildings, and it has promised \$100,000 to aid in their erection as soon as an equal amount is received from private sources; and of this sum only \$7000 is now lacking. If a proper effort were made here, there can be little doubt that similar aid could be obtained either from the city or State authorities, or both; and it is certainly high time that something should be done to check the frequency of infanticide in our midst, to relieve the Almshouse from a large class of occupants for whose wants it can never provide properly, and to redeem the city from a standing reproach.

BRITISH AGGRAVATION. The cable informs us that Mr. Dilke has given notice in the British House of Commons of his intention to offer a resolution of regret that the Government had assented to the holding of the Black Sea Conference on the conditions dictated by Prince Gortschakoff. Such a resolution as this may do to inform the world, upon the authority of the House of Commons, that a large portion of the British public would much prefer not to yield to the demands of Russia, but what other good end it will serve it is somewhat difficult to understand. In fact, Mr. Dilke's motion is something like Mr. Disraeli's speech in re Ben. Butler and the Fenian resolution passed by our House of Representatives; it is "mere sound and fury, signifying nothing." The London Conference has not yet concluded its labors, but in spite of the British bluster which greeted the notice given by Russia of her determination to no longer regard the treaty which excludes her navy from the Black Sea, it is tolerably certain that all the Russian demands will substantially be complied with, for the good and sufficient reason that England cannot help herself. The Tory leaders are endeavoring to make some capital out of this circumstance and also out of the unsettled difficulties between England and the United States. But it would have been just the same if the Tories instead of the liberals had been in power, and the bluster of Mr. Disraeli, Mr. Dilke, and other dissatisfied Britishers will have about the same effect upon Prince Gorischakoff as it has upon the irrepressible hero of Big Bethel and Fort Fisher.

The fact, is Mr. Disraeli and his friends have great cause to be thankful that they happened to be out of office just at the present juncture, for they are now able to criticize the liberals for doing a great many humiliating and unpleasant things which they would have been compelled to do themselves if they had

Mr. Di ke who proposes to offer the abovementioned resolution, is a Liberal, which may account for his only desiring an expression of regret. That he shou'd desire even such a mild censure upon the Government only proves how irritated men of all parties are at the peculiarly pacific attitude England has been compelled to assume of late. Mr. Gladstone can reply to his resolution of regret as he might have replied to Mr. Disraeli's demand that the United States House of Representatives should treat England more respectfully than it is in the habit of doing, by simply asking the question, "What do you propose to do about it?" and Mr. Dilke, we are afraid, would be unable to give a satisfactory reply. The fact is, in the Black Sea matter England was obliged to submit to the demands of Russia any how, and a conference was the best method of doing so with as little humiliation as possible, and the action of the government in acceding gracefully to an arrangement which gave England at least a chance to be heard was undoubtedly politic. But a politic policy is not always popular; and we can readily understand and sympathize with the feelings of the belligerent Britons, who have the disposition but not the ability to resent the snubs their government has received of late from Russia and Prussia, not to mention the plain language of President Grant's message and the Fenian resolution passed by the House of Representatives.

THE "AGE."-A change has within a few days past been made in the management of the Age, which we hope will conduce to its future prosperity. The firm of Robb & Welsh has been dissolved by the retirement of Mr. William H. Welsh, to whose ability much of the success of the paper hitherto has been due, and the Age will hereafter be conducted by Mr. James M. Robb and Colonel Charles J. Biddle, under the style of Robb & Biddle, Colonel Biddle has for some time been connected with the Age as an editorial writer, and he has vigorously and ably represented the interests of the Democratic party. As one of the publishers of the Age, he may be expected to devote himself with more energy than heretofore to the work he has in hand, and in future contests his Republican antagonists must be prepared to resist more vigorously than ever, if they do not wish to be annihilated. The Age has been obliged to fight the battles of the Democracy almost single-handed in this city, and we can bear testimony to the fact that it has fought them ably. We wish the Age all material prosperity under its new management, and we hope ultimately to have the pleasure of converting it from its political heresies to the true faith.

SPEAKER BLAINE in his address to the new House of Representatives said that "the most wholesome legislation which the House produces and perfects is that which results from opposing forces mutually eager and watchful and well-nigh balanced in number." If this is sound doctrine, the interests of the people will be better protected by the new Congress OBITUARY.

Bishop James O. Andrew. The Rev. James O. Andrew, the senior bishop of the Southern Methodist Episcopal Church, died on Thursday last, at Mobile, Alabama. He was born in the year 1794, in the State of Georgia, and entered the Conference of South Carolina in 1812. He was ordained a deacon in 1814, and two years later became an eider in the Church. He was first ordained a bishop by the General Conference which met in Philadelphia in 1832. At that time the Methodist Episcopal Church was united over the whole country. The marriage of Bishop Andrew to a wealthy Southern lady who owned a number of slaves was one cause which was instrumental in producing the disruption of that religious body, which has ever since continued. He was then ordained a bishop of the Southern section of the Church. He was a strong and eloquent preacher, pure in character, and faithful in the performance of

Dr. Joseph Palmer. A prominent Boston newspaper man, Dr. Joseph Palmer, died in that city on Friday last. He was seventy-five years of age, being born on the 3d of October, 1796, at Needham, Massachusetts. He graduated at Harvard in 1818. He was afterwards usher in the Boston Latin School, and pursued the study of medicine, receiving the degree of M. D. in 1826. He then became a journalist, and from 1830 to the pre sent time he has been connected with various newspapers, among which were the Columbian Centinal, the Traveller, the Transcript, and the Daily Advertiser, all of Boston. The voluminous necrology of Harvard College, published in book form, was the work of his hands.

Walter Brown, the Oarsman. The celebrated oarsman, David Walter Brown, died on Friday last in Newburg, N. Y. His illness was the result of exposure some weeks ago, while trying to save his floating boat-house, which was destroyed by the ice in Boston harbor. Mr. Brown was only thirty-one years of age, and leaves a wife and child to mourn his loss. He was for a long time the champion oarsman of the United States, and his aquatic contests have often been witnessed on our boating grounds.

NOTICES. TO LADIES, CHILDREN HILDREN AND ALL OTHERS WHO HAVE THE SELECTING OF CHILDREN CRILDRES BOYS' CLOTHING! ON OUR FIRST FLOOR CHILDREN WE HAVE A SPECIAL DEPARTMENT BOYS FOR BOYS AND YOUTHS BOYS CHILDREN CLOTHING, CHILDREN AND HAVE A BEAUTIFUL VARISTY FOR CHILDREN FROM 3 YEARS Boys CHILDREN Boys Boys THILDREN UPWARD, EMBRACING "PRINCE IMPERIALS," HILDREN Boys CHILDREN "CONTINENTALS,"
"KNEE BREECHES," GARIBALDIS, BILDREN "SCOTCH SUITS," RIC. Boys AND FOR BOYS AND YOUTH, WE HAVE ALL STYLES AND SIZES, WANAMAKER & BROWN'S

OAR HALL,
LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE,
S. E. COR. SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

GAS FIXTURES.

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MARUFACTURERS

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Wholesale and Retail

Salesrooms.

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PHILADELPHIA.

We have no store or salesroom

on Chesnut street.

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CORNELIUS & SONS

DRY GOODS.

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AND

LANDELL,

ARCH & FOURTH Sts.

NEW SILKS, NEW SHAWLS, NEW LACES, NEW JAPANESE

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETO.

N. WEYL & CO.,

(Late Weyl & Rosenheim,) DEALERS IN

Ribbons, Silks, Millinery,

Straw Goods,

Have removed from No. 726 CHESNUT Street to No. 730 ARCH STREET.

SPRING OPENING. WEDNESDAY, March 8. [3 6 2t

ART EXHIBITION. "LAND AND SEA,"

By EDWARD MORAN. Exhibition in aid of the sufferers by the war in

Europe. Earles' Galleries, No. 816 Chesnut St.

ADMISSION......25 CENTS Oatalogues, illustrated, \$1 00.

SEWING MACHINES.

WHEELER & WILSON BEWING MACHINE,

For Sale on Easy Terms. NO. 914 CHESNUT STREET.

PHILADELPHIA.

OLOTHING.

SPRING FINE OVERCOATS. CLOTHING. Great Hall. Brown CLOTHES CLOTHES READY MADE. MEASURE.

803 and 605 CHESNUT STREET.



IT IS TIME To think of having your

New Spring Overcoat

And to those desiring one for

The coming season, the Attractive Inducements

Of a large and

Fashionably Complete Stock,

With the best of Cutters

HOLIDAY GOODS.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

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Rocking Horses,

Children's Carriages. BOYS' SLEDS, WAGONS.

VELOCIPEDES, Etc. Etc. H. J. SHILL,

Factory, No. 226 DOCK Street. BELOW EXCHANGE.

FINANCIAL. DREXEL & CO.,

No. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

American and Foreign Bankers,

DRAWS EXCHANGE ON LONDON AND PRIN-

CIPAL CITIES OF EUROPE.

DEALBRS IN

Government and Railroad Securities, No. 18 Wall Street, No. 18 Wall Street, No. 18 Wall Street, No. 18 Wall Street, No. 18 Paris.

FOR SALE.—\$50,000 IN MORTGAGES AND Ground Rents, at a discount. Inquire of B. F. HESSER, 8 4 3t\* Nos. 12 and 14 S. SIXTH Street.

FURNITURE. JOSEPH H. CAMPION (late Moore & Campion),

#### SMITH & CAMPION. Manufacturers of FINE FURNITURE, UPHOLSTERINGS, AND IN-

TERIOR HOUSE DECORATIONS,
No. 249 SOUTH THIRD Street,
Manufactory, Nos. 215 and 217 LEVANT Street,

OST.-NOTICE.-APPLICATION HAS BEEN made to the ST. NICHOLAS OIL COMPANY stock in said company, viz.:— Certificate No. 1345, for 500 shares, and Certificates Nos. 1346, 1347, 1348, 1349, and 1350,

All in the name of the undersigned, and dated April 90, 1866.

2 13m4t\*

WILLIAM P. JOHNSON THEO. LEONHARDT & CO.,

Engraving and Steam Lithographic PRINTING ROOMS.

THE NOTE-BROKERAGE BUSINESS OF E. L. MOSS, deceased, will be continued by JOHN MOSS, Ju., 2 24fmw6t No. 200 WALNUT Street. Nos. 612 and 614 CHESNUT Street

9 99 wfm Smrp

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1128 CHESNUT Street and 828 ARCH Street.

#### THE BEST SHIRT BOSOMS.

Our Shirt Bosoms are celebrated for the superior style in which they are made, and for great durability.

Linen Shirt Bosoms at all prices from 25 cents up.

MILLIKEN'S COLDEN-FLAX LINENS.

Richardson's Housewife Linens.

INSURANGE.

A NNUAL STATEMENT OF THE ASBURY YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1870:—
RECEIPTS.

taxes. 3,551 74
reinsurance. 2,350 16
General expenses, including rents, officers' salaries, advertising, books, stationery, etc. 50,577 82
Agency expenses, including commissions, salaries, rents, and all other expenses. 72,700 66

ASSETS.

Paid claims by death...

" surrendered and lapsed policies ...

" dividends to policy-holders....

" Interest on stock...

United States 6 per cent. bonds..... Cash on hand and in bank.....

Deferred premiums for the year.....

Due for losses by death .....

" all other claims.....

SUMMARY.

PIANOS.

Steinway & Sons

Patent I pright Planos,

CHARLES BLASIUS.

WAREROOMS.

No. 1006 CHESNUT STREET.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

MASON AND HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETO.

THE

NEW YORK WATCH COMPANY'S

WATCHES,

(Factory, Springfield, Mass.

In presenting their Watches to the American pub-

lic, we do so with the knowledge that in point of finish

and time-keeping qualities they are superior for the

ALEX. R. HARPER & BRO.,

Successor to John M. Harper,

No. 308 CHESNUT STREET,

SECOND STORY,

Salesroom of the American Watch.

MALT LIQUORS.

PHILADELPHIA AGENCY.

Abbey & Holyrood Breweries.

Wm. Younger & Co., Edinburgh.

ESTABLISHED 1749.

We are now prepared to fill orders from the trade for

Bottled Ale and Porter

From the above celebrated Breweries.

POWELL & WEST.

No. 28 South FRONT Street.

An invoice now landing ex-ship Amandus from

COPARTNERSHIPS.

tween the undersigned is this day dissolved by mu-

tual consent. The business of the late firm will be

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY EN-tered into a copartnership for the purpose of carrying on the PRINTING AND PUBLISHING

BUSINESS, and, especially, the publication of "THE AGE," in the City of Philadelphia.

settled by their successors, ROBB & BIDDLE.

Philadelphia, March 2, 1871.

Philadelphia, March 2, 1871.

The copartnership heretofore existing be-

Sole Agents for W. Younger & Co.

2 9 mwalm4p

WILLIAM II. WELSH.

JAMES M. ROBB.

JAMES M. ROBB.

CHARLES J. BIDDLE.

price to any Watch made in this country.

GOULD & FISCHER,
No. 923 CHESNUT Street,
No. 1016 ARCH Sureet,
1 17 tf42

PHILADELPHIA.

Special attention is called to their ne

Metal Frame Action, etc., which are

GEO, STECK & C BRADBURY'S, BAINES' BROS',

J. R. GOULD. WM. G. FISCHER.

For sale by

Liverpool.

9 13 tfrp

Tone and Touch, and unrivalled in durability.

oans on policies in force.

Medium Linens.

Undoubtedly the best and cheapest Linens in the market. A full line now open. Light Medium Linens for Ladies. Fine Bosom Linens.

LOWER PRICES FOR LINENS.

We are pleased to announce to our customers that

We have made a

\$208,144 50

\$39,248.06

\$180,226 62

\$159,671-91

18,685 74 58,148 05

52,678 24

20,817.24

\$347,635:18

1,862 82

\$15,927-29

6,504 27

Great Reduction from Last Season's Prices.

INSURANCE. ANNUAL STATEMENT

NATIONAL

Life Insurance Company

United States of America.

For the Year Ending Dec. 31, 1870.

Net Assets, January 1, 1870..... 81,224,482:40 RECEIPTS DURING THE YEAR. Premiums on Poli-\$739,680-96 DISBURSEMENTS FOR THE YEAR. Claims by Death

Surrendered Pell Cles..... 19,578 65 Reinsurance.... 17,056 40 Taxes...... 10,541 19 

ncrease in Net Assets during the year, \$367,825-09

\$1,592,397-49

ASSETS, JANUARY 1, 1871.

Grand Square and Upright Pianos. Cash on hand and in Bank... \$59,707-74 \$4t0,000 U. S. Bonds (cost).....452,097 60 \$76,500 Virginia State 68 (cost). 16,747 26 With Double Iron Frame, Patent Resonator, Tubular

Deminion of Canada 6s (cost). 63,878 33 Loans on First Mortgages on Real Estate... Loans on Bonds and Stocks Office Furniture and all other

property...... 10,457-16 - \$1,592,307-49 Present Value of Reinsured nually and Quarterly)...... 94,443-00 Premiums in Course of Collec-33,265 00

Market Value of Investments in excess of Cost. 17,377-74 Interest accrued 11,354-00 \$178,289-74

The Annual Statement, as given above, shows that

this Company has accumulated, during the twenty-

nise months of its existence, the sum of \$765,597'23, Which, with the Capital Stock of

\$1,000,000, Makes a total amount of available and valuable Assets of ONE MILLION SEVEN HUNDRED AND

SIXTY-FIVE THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED AND NINETY-SEVEN 28-100 DOLLARS, the whole of which is held safely and profitably invested for the security of its Policy-Holders. A valuation of the Policies in force on the first day of January, 1871, made by the most rigid faethod,

and upon the same standard as to Interest and Mortality as that upon which its Premiums are based, shows that the full present value, or amount required to safely reinsure its risks on that date, was A careful examination of the above figures, and of

the character of the Assets, gives conclusive evidence that the NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA affords to its Policy-Holders that which is the most desirable in any Life insurance Company, namely, abundant security.

The ratio of Assets to Liabilities is over 200 per

cent; that is, the Company has more than \$200 for each \$100 of liability. 8 1 wfm6t4p CLARENCE H. CLARK, President. E. A. ROLLINS, Vice-President,

EMERSON W. PEET, Secretary. JAY COOKE, Chairman of Executive and Finance Committee.

JAMES S. EARLE & SONS.

LOOKING GLASSES, ETO.

No. 816 CHESNUT STREET. Have reduced the prices of ALL THEIR

Chromos 25 Per Cent. This includes ALL CHROMOS PUBLISHED.

AMERICAN AND OTHERS. FRAMES of every character equally as cheap,

OPTICIANS.

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MICROSCOPES, TELESCOPES, THER MOMETERS, MATHEMATICAL, SUR-VEYING, PHILOSOPHICAL AND DRAWING INSTRUMENTS AT REDUCED PRICES.

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