# THE DAILY EVENING TELEGRAPH-PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, MARCH 10, 1871.



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#### FRIDAY, MARCH 10, 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.

So 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 complications in Europe, extra editions will be issued after this hour, and before the regular time for the early edition.

THE PROPOSED COMMISSIONS. THE introduction of the Commission bills, whether they pass the Legislature or not, will have served one good end at least, in thoroughly arousing the tax-payers of this city to a sense of the danger which threatens them. It will convince the respectable gentlemen who now stay away from the polls habitually, who take merely a mildly sentimental inte rest in politics, and who have not time to attend to their public duties, that if they do not value their liberties enough to preserve them by paying a slight attention to public affairs, the chances are that they will not have any liberties ere long to preserve. We scarcely expect to make any decided impression upon the non-voting respectability of our city, however, by appeals to them to aid in preserving our republican form of government in its integrity, and the liberty of thought, speech, and action which depends upon it. This theme has been harped upon until it has ceased to be attractive, and the cry of "wolf, wolf" has been raised so often that no one pays any attention to it, and the men who ought to have most influence in public affairs attend to their factories, workshops, and warehouses with the most perfect confidence that liberty is secure, and that public affairs will take care of themse'ves. This class can be alarmed. however, when their pockets are threatened. and the incipient schemes of plunder which are contained in the three commission bills now before the Legislature should open the eyes of every citizen, and force him to consider where we are drifting. The tax-rate is now \$1'80 on \$100, but it will be no exaggeration to say that if the proposed commissions go into operation the rate will, inside of five years, be increased to \$4 or more, and the city in addition will be burdened with a debt to which our present pecuniary responsibilities appear a very small matter. Property-holders now comp'ain that the taxes are heavy; but what will they say when they are more than doubled, as they assuredly will be? Property will in very many sections of the city not be worth owning, with an ever increasing tax upon it, and a liability at any time to be called npon to bear the burden of the expense attending indefinite "improvements" projected and carried out by all-powerful and wholly irresponsible commissions. The second section of the bill for the creation of the Board of Public Works states that the said board shall have exclusive cognizance, control, and management, first-for we need go no further at present than the first clause in this extraordinary list of powers granted to the commission - "of all highways, and of the opening, altering, regulating, grading, flagging, curbing, and guttering of all streets, roads, places, and avenues, and of the right to purchase, contro', and use all materials connected therewith." This makes the commissioners absolute owners of the streets already in existence, and of any they may choose hereafter to open in any section of the city. It has been suggested in connection with the Penn Square agitation that it would be a good thing to have a fine broad street running diagonally across the city, between Penn Square and the Park. If the commissioners shou'd choose te adopt this good ide , they can, under this bill, through all the buildings ent in the northwest section of the central por- once boasted, and which is the tion of the city without regard to the wishes highest virtue that it can possess,

opinion of the citizens generally, and without | further legal enactment. They could lay out a magnificent avenue of any width, and pay any price they might wish for the work, without advertising for proposals, or without allowing any competition. The commissions could and undoubtedly would give the contracts to their creatures, and would pocket their share of the profits. This is the way the thing is managed in New York, and the commission rule which it is proposed to inaugurate in Philadelphia is modelled upon that of New York, with "improvements." The Mayor yesterday sent a vigorous mes-

sage to Councils upon this subject, which ably reviewed the situation, and which earnestly protested against the iniquitous attempt to overturn the government of the city. The Mayor justly said that Councils might as well adjourn sine die if these bills should become laws. Councils for their part passed a resolution to call a grand indignation meeting to protest to the Legislature against the passage of the bills. This meeting should be held, but other and more positive measures should be taken to prevent the consummation of the most impudent scheme to trample upon the rights of the people that has hitherto been devised outside of New York. In the meantime we are glad to announce "another county heard from" in the realms of newspaperdom, and to republish the following editorial from the Press of this morning. The following journals of this city are now fully committed against the commission scheme: - The Inquirer, the Public Record, the Ledger, the Age, the Press, and THE EVENING TELEGRAPH. The Press says: -

"Mayor Fox yesterday sent to Councils a special message protesting against the proposed new High-way, Water, and Police Commissions, which states so succinctly the radical objection to them, and reso succincily the radical objection to them, and re-flects so fairly the popular feeling against them, which strengthens with every hour, that we feel im-pelled to call attention to it and impress its warn-ing. Whatever may be the true policy as to the prin-ciple of municipal commissions, and however well in one or two instances they have worked in this city, there is no question that such a wholesale transfer of the bulk of our local government, to-gether with the elective franchise, is dangerous and unrepublican, and cannot stand. The instincts of the masses of the people have taught them this. unrepublican, and cannot stand. The instincts of the masses of the people have taught them this, without the need of argument or discussion, Without regard to party lines, the better sentiment of the community ranges itself against this scheme solidly and infexibly, and in giving that sentiment voice and publication we but fulfil the first duty of dispassionate and even-minded journalism. The special committee raised by Councils have decided on a public meeting in Independence Square, where the opinion of the people on this question will be formally and officially pronounced."

As is customary, when any unusually imposing piece of iniquity is to be perpetrated, William F. Smith, Esq., is a prominent mover in this commission scheme, as will be seen from the following despatch, sent to Harrisburg to-day by one of the gentlemen named in the bill for the creation of the Board of Public Works: -

"March 10, 1871.—Hon. William F. Smith, House of Representatives, Harrisburg, Pa.—Withdraw my name from the Commission bill. Public opinion is unanimous against the proposed commissions. "H. W. GRAY, No. 1103 Chesnut street."

Mr. Gray has also telegraphed to the Governor informing him of the intense indignation which exists in this city against the proposed commissions, and urging him strongly to yeto the bills in case they pass the Legislature. We understand that Colonel John W. Forney has telegraphed to the Governor to. the same effect, and that he has also demanded that his name shall be withdrawn from the Water Commission bill. Let the other presumably honest men nominated for commissioners follow the example of these two gentlemen, and we shall soon see exactly who the promoters of this outrageous scheme to plnnder the city really are.

spread abroad the damaging and disastrous conviction that the Senate is only bold and defiant as against the people, and that it crouches at the feet of the temporary custodians of patronage and power. But when this change is aggravated by the substitution of Cameron for Sumner, the whole land may well blaze with indignation. It is bad enough that he is in the Senate at all, bad enough that he was ever made Secretary of War to be formally condemned by a Congress of his own party, bad enough that he was sent to Russia to endanger the interests of his country by discourtesy to a friendly power and by flagrant official neglect, but to make him chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations would be a crowning and ineffable national disgrace. It is a thousand times more important that the Senate should have in such a position a man who can speak intelligently to it, and for it, as Sumner can and Cameron cannot, than that it should be filled by a man who is in all things in harmony with the administration. San Domingo was no test at the polls in 1868, in 1869, or in 1870, and it is vain to attempt to crush out independent opinions on such a subject now. If this test can be enforced under present circumstances, the Senate will sink at once from its high and honored position to the low and menial grade in legislative bodies which was occupied by the French Senate appointed by the Napoleon who is now expiating his follies and his crimes at Wilhelmshohe. The outrage is intensified rather than excused by the poor plea advanced in support of it, and if the action of the Republican caucus is confirmed, the country will stand aghast as it turns from a contemplation of Sumner's attainments to a vain attempt to explore the depths of Cameron's ignorance and incapacity.

INDEPENDENCE HALL is regarded throughout the civilized world as a temple consecrated to the great doctrines that governments derive all their just powers from the consent of the governed, and that there shall be no taxation without representation. The Legislature proposes to rob the people of Philadelphia of all possible share of the blessings which all free citizens derive from these vital principles.

# THE LESSON OF PARIS.

The Proposed Fortification of London. The London Times says .- One item of Mr. Cardwell's estimates is for surveys of defensive positions round London, and between London and the coast. So much was due to public impatience, if not to the necessity of the case; for London cannot see her next sister besieged and taken by a stern and angry foe without an awakening of misgivings for her own safety. It s obvious, indeed, at the first sight, that in almost every condition and circumstance that might be named, the case of London is the very contrary of that of Paris; and that, even were it admitted that the fortifications of Paris have proved a real service to the capital or the nation, it would not follow that London should also be fortified. It is remarkable that, often as London has had reason to dread invasion, and often as great military authorities have sounded the alarm and told London to take care of herself, the result has uniformly been confined to the further fortification of our ports and arsenals and of our coasts. Some hundred Martello towers and the remains of earthworks at a few points of vantage on the "great Kent road" are the only memorials of panics which certainly were not without founda-tion. But the fortification of London has always been found, not exactly an impossible problem, but one without a finite and actual solution. It would be easy enough to construct any number of forts about London, very difficult to be taken, if defended, and consequently giving at least a long respite to the metropolis, but while the engineering question can be brought within reasonable compass, it is not so with the practical considerations. No sooner are engineers set to work on the problem than they find it rapidly growing on their hands, till it ends in the contradiction that the coast is the true line of defense.

FINANOIAL. NEW LOAN OF THE UNITED STATES. IMPORTANT CIRCULAR, TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, February 23, 1871. Fublic notice is hereby given that books will be opened on the sixth day of March next, in this country and in Europe, for subscriptions to the Na-tional Loan, under the act approved Jauy 14, 1570, entitled "An act to authorize the Refunding of the National Debt," and the act in amendment thereof, approved January 20, 1871. The proposed loan comprises three classes of Bonds, namely :-First. Bonds to the amount of five hundred milllions of dollars, payable in coin, at the pleasure of the United States, after ten years from the date of the United States, after ten years from the date of their issue, and bearing interest, payable quarterly in coin, at the rate of five per cent. per annum. Second, Bonds to the amount of three hundred millions of dollars, payable in coin, at the pleasure of the United States, after fifteen years from the date of their issue, and bearing interest, payable quarterly in coin, at the rate of four and a half per cent, per annum. cent. per annum. Third. Bonds to the amount of seven hundred millions of dollars, payable in coin, at the pleasure of the United States, after thirty years from the date of their issue, and bearing interest, payable quar-teriy in coin, at the rate of four per cent. per annum. Subscriptions to the loan will have preference in the following order, namely:--First. Subscriptions that may be first made for five per cent, bonds to the amount of two hundred mil-lions of dollars; of which there will be reserved for twenty days, one half for subscribers in this country and one-half for subscribers in foreign countries. Second, Subscriptions for equal amounts of each Second. Subscriptions for equal amounts of each class of bonds. Third. Subscriptions for equal amounts of bonds, Third. Subscriptions for equal amounts of bonds, bearing interest at the rate of four and a half per cent., and of bonds bearing interest at the rate of five per cent. Fourth. Subscriptions for any five per cent. bonds that may not be subscribed for in the preceding When a subscription is made the subscriber will be required to deposit two per cent, of the amount thereof in coin or currency of the United States, or in bonds of the class to be exchanged, to be ac-

counted for by the Government when the new bonds are delivered; and payment may be made either in coin or in bonds of the United States known as FIVE TWENTY BONDS, at their par value.

FIVE TW ENTY BONDS, at their par value. The coln received in payment will be applied to the redemption of 5-20 bonds, and the debt of the United States will not be increased by this loan. The bonds will be registered or issued with cou-pons, as may be desired by the subscribers. Regis-tered bonds will be issued of the denominations of \$50, \$100, \$500, \$1000, \$5000, and \$10,000, and coupon bonds of each denomination except the last two. The interest will be payable in the United States, at the office of the Treasurer, any Assistant Treasurer or Designated Depositary of the Government, quar-terly, on the first days of February. May, August, and November in each year. The bonds of the several classes aforesaid, and the

and November in each year. The bonds of the several classes aforesaid, and the interest thereon, are exempt from the payment of all taxes or dues of the United States, as well as from taxation in any form by or under State, muni-cipal, or local authority. After maturity the bonds last issued will be first redeemed, by classes and numbers, as may be first

After maturity the conds last issued will be first redeemed, by classes and numbers, as may be de-signated by the Secretary of the Treasury. The bonds will be issued at the United States Trea-sury, but the agents for the negotia ion of the loan in Burope are authorized to make arrangements with subscribers for the transmission of bonds to the agents through whom subscriptions may be received. Subscribers in the United States will receive the new bonds of the agents with whom the subscriptions new bonds of the agents with whom the subscrip

tions are made. In the United States, the national banks are authorized to receive subscriptions, and subscriptions may also be made at the oillce of the Treasurer of the United States, or of any Assistant Treasurer or the designated depositaries at Buffalo, N. Y. Chicago, Ill.; Cincinnati,Ohio; Louisville, Ky.; Mobile, Ala., and Pittsburg, Pa. The following banking houses are also authorized to act as agents in receiving subscriptions in the

James G. King's Sons, Kountz Brothers, Leonard, Sheldon & Fos Baker & Kitchen,

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### FINANOIAL.

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These bonds are secured, *d*, by a First Mort-gage on the Railroad itself, its rolling stock and al-equipments; second, by a Fir *i* Mortgage on its en-tire Land Grant, being more than Twenty-two Thousand Acres of Land .eeach mile of Read. The Bonds are free from United States Tax; the Principal and Intere *i* are payable in Gold—the Principal at the end IThirty years, and the Interest 'emi-annually, at the rate of SEVEN AND THREE-fENTHS PER CENT. per annum. They are issued in denominations of \$100, \$500, 1000, \$5000, and \$10,000.

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Fremium (or 110) in exchange for the complete lands at their lowest cash price. In addition to their absolute safety, these Bonda yield an income larger, we believe, than any other first-class security. Persons holding United States 5-20s can, by converting them into Northern Pacifics increase their yearly income one third, and still

increase their yearly income one third, and still have a perfectly reliable investment. Persons wishing to exchange stocks or other bonds for these can do so with any of our Agents, who will allow the highest current price for ALL MAR-KETABLE SECURITIES.

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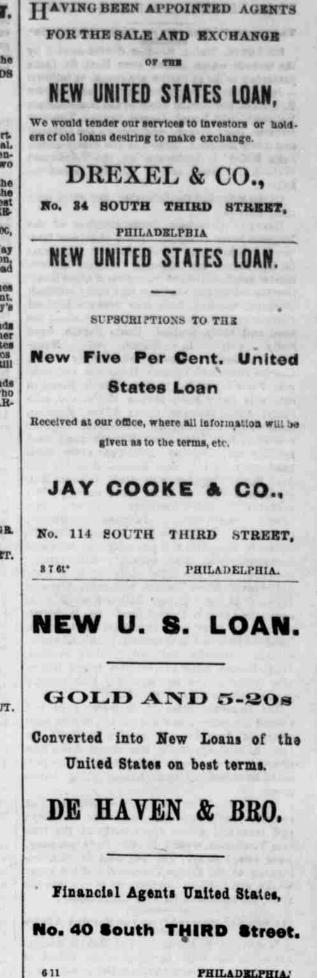
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FINANOIALI

NEW

#### HYPERION TO A SATYR.

THE action of the caucus of the Republican members of the United States Senate in determining to displace Charles Sumner from his position as Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and substituting Simon Cameron, has'amazed and startled the nation. The contrast between the character and acquirements of the two men is so marked, the old chairman being so remarkably well fitted for the position and the proposed new one so terribly disqualified, that an indignant people may well ask what is to follow this exchange of a polished statesman for a boorish and branded jobber. Whatever may be Sumner's views on this or that special question, no man doubts his intellectual greatness or hia eminent fitness for the high position has so ably filled; and he whatever men may think of the audacity, cunning, and rapaciousness of Cameron, no intelligent man can believe that he possesses the qualifications which, from the time this Government was formed, have been wisely deemed indispensable in the chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. The doctrine that when the king gives the office God gives the capacity has been, and may be hereafter, pushed to extreme limits; and so far as positions in which subordinates can be found to do the work are concerned, it matters comparatively little whether the official occupant is a man of brains or a mere figure-head. A few places, however, still exist in which it continues to be vitally important that the veritable official should be competent to discharge, in person. the duties he assumes before the world, and of these the position in question is one of the most important. They may set up automaton Cabinet officers at Washington without serious detriment to the public interests, and clerks and heads of bureaus can still run the machine in good style, but when the highest deliberative legislative body in the land discards Charles Sumner and selects Simon Cameron as its instructor, its leader, its organ, and its inquirer into the complicated details connected with foreign relations, the school-boys should no longer be surprised that a horse was made consul in Rome. To strike Charles Sumner down on account of a difference of opinion with the administration on a single question is in itself one of the greatest of political outrages, and it affords a fearful indication that the independence of which the Senate of the property-holders, without asking the no longer exists. Such action will go far to

#### NOTICES.

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- Q. Where shall I get my Spring Overcoat? A. I Saw at WANAMAKER & BROWN'S over 1500 of all styles and prices, from a "song" up to \$25. Their Blues, Browns, and new leather colors are beautiful. Q. Where can I get the most substantial and cheapest Clothes for my Boys?
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