THE DAILY EVENING TELEGRAPH-PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, MARCH 30, 1871.

Evening Telegraph

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THURSDAY, MARCH 30, 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. In March, 1870, 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.

ST The earliest regular edition of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH goes to press at 13 o'clock, and the subsequent regular editions at 24, 34, and 44. 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.

THAT PETITION.

SEVERAL gentlemen are now on their way to Harrisburg with a petition said to contain 20,000 signatures, asking for the repeal of the law creating the Building Commission. THE ARCH-TRAITOR BOASTING OF HIS TREASON.

yesterday, will do infinitely more than

any recent occurrence to convince the

people of the North that the mise-

rable wretch who inflicted such fearful

miseries upon both sections still has hosts of

infatuated followers ready to do his wicked

bidding, and that the recent Democratic suc-

cesses have exerted a dangerous and damaging

influence in emboldening treason and revivi-

fying its bloody doctrines. This branded and

THE BORDER RAID CLAIMS.

THE inhabitants of the border counties who

suffered by the Rebel raids into Pennsylvania

before the Legislature. The counsel for the

claimants are urging that the State shall

settle with them, and that remuneration shall

then be demanded from the United States.

If these claims are allowed, the State might as

well go into bankruptcy at once, for there

will be no end to the demands for compensa-

tion, with interest, that will be made by the

noble cultivators of the soil of the border

counties, who certainly presented anything

but a bold front to the Rebel raiders when

they appeared upon the sacred soil of Penn-

sylvania. Every farmer who lost as much

as an old pitchfork has his litle bill ready, and

expects the State to settle, and the idea that

anything is to be sacrificed for patriotism

appears never to have entered the skulls of

some of the claimants. Some of the indi-

viduals who are now demanding that the

report of the commissioners sent to Dominica A DISTINGUISHED preacher, belonging to a is especially noticeable. It is the statement very influential, powerful, and exemplary that while the national debt of Dominica is, Christian sect, once said, in deploring the in round numbers, \$1,400,000, nearly half bitter controversies that arose in its periodical this sum, or \$600,000, consists of claims for Church councils, that there was always reunpaid salaries of Dominican officials. This joicing in hell when such assemblages consimple story lets a good deal of daylight vened. The late distractions, dissensions, into the way the governmental machine is and threatened defeat of the Republican party run down in the proposed acquisition." It sughave had a similar effect upon the unhung gests, on the one hand, that the Dominican office-holders are to be well gorged with foes of popular government, and especially upon the petticoated refugee whose heart, American gold, in return for their support of though black with crime, has long been tremthe treaty; and it indicates, on the other, that bling with cowardice. Jeff. Davis, who Dominica must be fearfully povertyought to be glad to hide his dishonored stricken, for otherwise she would scarcely head in the most secret recesses of the have allowed such a large claim universe, and to drag out the dregs for back salaries to accumulate. In this of his despicable existence in some obscure country, before the art of plundering the den, has had the hardihood to exult in his people was so well understood by the polititreason, to predict its final triumph, to criticians, a few hundred thousand people could cize the conduct of the people who mercifully be governed many years before the total refrained from hanging him in chains as a claims for the salaries of office-holders warning to his bloody Ku-klux supporters, amounted to \$600,000; and Dominica must and to boast that he had never asked for either have been served gratuitously for a pardon because he felt that he had done no very long period, or else she must have prowrong. The abstract of the speech he remised to pay very large salaries to her very eently delivered at Montgomery, Alabama, worthless office-holders. which was republished in THE TELEGRAPH of

A CORRESPONDENT of the New York Tribune, writing from Mississippi, complains that the Governor elected by the Republican party in that State has betrayed his political friends, and acted in the interest of the Conservatives or Democracy. If this charge is true, Alcorn swells the long list of untrustworthy Southern white Republi-When the career of Andy cans. Johnson, Frank Blair, Andy Hamilton, cadetbaffled Mississippi whelp of slavery and seces-sion would not have mustered up courage to use his lying tongue for the infamously characselling Winnemore, Governor Senter, Governor Swann, etc. etc., is remembered, it teristic purpose of preaching ar eactionary cru-sade; if he had not been emboldened by the hope that his allies would soon be installed in becomes exceedingly difficult to know what white men living south of Mason and Dixon's line are worthy of the confidence of the Repower; and it remains for the people to deter-mine whether the wishes of this worst of criminals shall be gratified, publican party; and if the rule is not adopted of putting only colored men on guard in rebeldom, the whole Southern Republican party is in a fair way of being extinguished. The Ku-klux clans may be dangerous enough, but it is not possible for them to do as much are pushing their claims for compensation injury to the party they hate as it has suffered from the hands of its Southern

NOTICES.

champions.

GENTS AND BOUS' SPRING. SPRING. READY-MADE CLOTHING, SPRING. HEGHEST IN QUALITY, SPRING. LOWEST IN PRICES. SPRING. We have introduced many novel- 1871. SPRING. ties this season in Children's Suits. SPRING. ge-Ladies will find (on our first 1871. SPRING. floor) the best assortment of sizes 1371. SPBING. SPRING, and the Prottiest Styles-in Philadel- 1871. SPEING, phia. AT WANAMAKER & BROWN'S, OAR HALL,

THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE IN AMERICA, S. E. CORNER SIXTH AND MARKET STRRETS.

THE SUDDEN CHANGES OF TEMPERATURE, together



If this petition is acceded to, the whole con troversy with regard to the location of the public buildings will be reopened and the popular verdict last October will be set aside in a most unjustifiable manner. This is just what the petitioners desire, however; and the Legislature, before giving any serious consideration to their arguments, should take some means to find out exactly how far they represent the wishes of the vast majority of the people of Philadelphia. The petition is said to contain 20,000 signatures. How many of them are duplicates we are unable to say, but a careful examination might disclose some curious facts in this connection, and it might also show that many of the signatures are in the same handwriting. Admitting them all to be genuine, how-

ever, it should be remembered that 51,625 voters of the city of Philadelphia decided that Penn Square was the proper location for the public buildings, in opposition to 32,825 advocates for another site. The anti-Penn Squareites have not been able to obtain to their petitions as many names as they had voters at the October election; and under these circumstances it is impossible to see that the Legislature can, with any propriety, give them a hearing. The accusations of corruption now being brought against the Building Commissioners are utterly without foundation, and the investigation which was started in so much haste, an i with such a grand flourish of trumpets, has miserably and ridiculously failed. The commissioners are engaged in carrying out the wishes of a very large majority of the citizens of Philadelphia. and the Legislature will do a great wrong if it deliberately undoes all that has been accomplished, and reopens a controversy that every one is heartily sick of for the sake of giving a little ring of dissatisfied property-owners a fresh opportunity to annoy the public at large. The anti-Penn Square organ says, "The pending question is not where the city's public offices shall be located. It is, Shall the tax-payers continue to be domineered over by Mr. John Rice and his colleagues?" We differ with our contemporary. The site of the public buildings is the whole matter in controversy, and Mr. Rice and his colleagues have certainly not domineered to any given extent. as yet, over the tax-payers of Philadelphia. It is to enterprising men like Mr. Rice, and some other members of the commission, that our great cities are indebted for the architectural ornaments which make them attractive; and if the commission of which Mr. Rice is chairman will put up a handsome architectural pile upon Penn Square, some of the men who are now eager in their denunciations will be the warmest in their praises. Every great public improvement must expect to meet with the opposition of the old fogies, and those especially interested in maintaining the old order of things; but improvements must and will be made whether the fogies like them or not, and the public buildings will be erected upon Penn Schare in spite of the 20,000 names attached to the petition now on its way to Harrisburg.

State shall recompense them for their losses sustained at the hands of the Rebels doubtless suffered greatly, but the probabilities are that the majority of the claims against the State are similar to the following, which are taken from the files of the Auditor-General's office at Harrisburg, and which we commend to the thoughtful consideration of our patriotic readers:-Charles Seltzer, McConnelisburg :--broken down..... \$247.00 Sufferer in same township :---Half barrel of mackerel. \$10.00 Sundries. 20.00 .\$10.00 New hat. Henry Bear, Franklin county: rel..... \$3 20 If the principle that the Government is bound to pay for all the property damaged or destroyed by the enemy in time of war is admitted, there will be no end to the burdens of taxation; and while the losses suffered by some of the border claimants are to be deplored, we have comparatively little sympathy for the man who can present a bill made up of such items as "half barrel of mackerel,' "sundries," and a "new hat." It may be considered as certain that this individual made more than he lost by selling his goods at the most extravagant rates to both Rebel and Union soldiers. The conduct of some of the inhabitants of the border counties of Pennsylvania during the Rebel raids was not particularly creditable to their patriotism; and many a poor fellow who fought at Antietam and Gettysburg can remember how he was, on more than one occasion, obliged to pay ten cents, and even more, for a cup of water before the inhabitants of the region would furnish it to him. The claims of the border county sufferers were presented for adjudication to a commis-

sion appointed by the Governor in 1868. They numbered over four thousand in the aggregate, the amounts claimed and allowed in each county by the commission being as follows:-Claimed. Counties. Allowed \$2,800 \$2,640 Perry..... Bedford... 7,126 45,630 216,724 7,186 ********************** Fulton. Cumberiand..... 54,421 238,400 552,304

507,797 124,799 788,784 dams 127,669 Franklin 838,162

Making a grand total of \$2,939,944 including the balances still due under the adjudications made in pursuance of the acts of 1866 and 1863. Of the total amount claimed under the act of 1868, the alleged damages by the Rebels reached \$1,649,087, while that inflicted by the Union troops was placed at \$171,865 only. We hope the Legis. lature will have the firmness to settle this whole matter by declining positively to pay any of the claims, and thus prevent the State from being placed under an additional load of taxation which it ought not to bear.

