

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON (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, MAY 5, 1871.

The earliest regular edition of the THE EVENING TELEGRAPH goes to press at 1 1/2 o'clock, and the subsequent regular editions at 3 1/2, 4 1/2, and 5 1/2. Whenever there is important news of the continent in Europe, extra editions will be issued after this hour, and before the regular time for the early edition.

MORE LOAN BILLS.

COMMON COUNCIL yesterday decided, by a large majority, to favor a new loan amounting to \$2,122,000, for the extension of the water works, and the same body has also recently authorized a \$500,000 loan for the gas works, and a \$500,000 pavement loan for Broad street, so that the sum of a trifle more than \$3,000,000 will speedily be added to the enormous aggregate of municipal indebtedness if the Select Council concur in the action of Common Council. In view of the financial position of Philadelphia, the rapidity with which her debt is being swelled by expenditures connected with the park, the House of Correction, and other projects to which she is irrevocably committed, the large portion of her annual receipts which is now absorbed in the payment of interest on old loans, and her limited sources of revenue, her tax-payers may justly deplore the prospect of the creation of a new batch of loan bills, and strenuously demand that the loan ordinances which Common Council has so readily authorized shall be subjected to searching criticism in Select Council. There is no shadow of doubt that while the city has often neglected to make, at the proper moment, improvements of great importance, her money has occasionally, if not frequently, been shamefully squandered for expenditures for works of doubtful utility. This has occurred heretofore in the Water Department, and after a large sum was wasted in useless extensions the water supplies of nine-tenths of the whole city were jeopardized for lack of an insignificant amount. How much the Gas Trustees have wasted or lavished among their favorites, while charging the people higher rates for gas than should ever be charged in this locality, will probably never be accurately known; but the people of Philadelphia have evidently been subjected to unnecessary and unjustifiable extortions. It is therefore high time that new demands from the Gas and Water Departments should be examined with the utmost care. The people need, and practically, they must have water and gas. It will not do to interrupt or delay improvements which are absolutely essential. When money must be paid, let it be paid, and when new loans must be contracted, let them be contracted promptly. But the feeling daily gains strength that, under the plea that this or that scheme, plan, or system was imperatively required, sums of money greater than were really requisite, and for objects which were not, truly, of prime importance, have been extorted from the city. It is almost inconceivably base and wicked to thus trifle with her necessities. The highwayman who demands the money or the life of a traveller is, morally, little worse than the man or set of men who, after being installed in high and responsible positions, force through Councils unnecessary loan bills on the pretext that if they are not granted supplies of water or gas will be cut off from a great city. But, judging from past experience, there is no guarantee even against this ineffable baseness, except full, clear, and explicit statements setting forth in detail the character of the work or works required, as well as the particulars of all expenditures after they are made. It will no longer do, in this community, to enshroud the transactions of public departments with a veil of mystery, or to run them on the confidence system, by leaving all details to the discretion of a few individuals. It is a poor sign for the future that Common Council concurred so readily yesterday in denouncing the contract system as applied to the proposed new water works, and that even while this discussion was going on the Select Council had under consideration complaints that the House of Correction was not being built according to the specifications. If the city has no longer officials of sufficient honesty, capacity, and energy to ensure the honest fulfillment of a plain contract, and if she must depend solely upon the discretion of a few custodians of absolute power, who can say what they please, employ whom they please, and be influenced solely by favoritism, whim, or caprice, instead of conducting the business appertaining to the municipality on sound business principles, no man need be astonished if the city debt continues to swell, so long as purchasers of loans can be found, and if the city taxes continue to increase, until hosts of old residents of Philadelphia and a large number of its old manufacturers are driven away from her limits. Already, many men who would otherwise locate great factories here are compelled to seek other localities solely on account of the pressure of our city taxation, and nothing will do more to increase this tendency to drive away population and diminish local prosperity, than the endorsement by Councils of the doctrine that while the city cannot enforce a contract, it is ready to entrust the disbursement of millions to a few men who are subject to no checks, and who assume no well-defined responsibilities.

THE DEAF AND DUMB.

An effort is now being made by the Directors of the Pennsylvania Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb to extend the operations of their institution by the establishment of one or more day schools for the instruction of deaf mute children between the ages of six and twelve years. This is a project that should meet with the cordial sympathy and support of our philanthropic citizens, as it will enable a number of children to enjoy the benefits of education who are now deprived of them. The Pennsylvania Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb has been the means of training a great number of persons to be good and useful citizens who would otherwise have been burdens upon their friends and upon society, and the creditable manner in which the graduates of the institution have uniformly conducted themselves after their exit from it, and the energy with which they have applied themselves to various industries for which they are fitted, are evidences of the value and importance of the system under which they were educated, and of the institution which provided such education. The day-schools for children which it is now proposed to establish will be important additions to the educational facilities of the institution, and such aid as the directors require should be freely extended to them. They are now endeavoring to ascertain the names and residences of children of the class for which these schools will be intended, and the aid of our citizens generally is requested to enable them to accomplish this object. Any information may be sent to the institution or to the Secretary, James J. Barclay, No. 219 South Sixth street.

THE PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION. THE Ku-klux bill passed at the last session of Congress was, to say the least, of doubtful expediency, but any benefits it may confer upon the country, by putting a stop to the lawlessness that undoubtedly exists in some of the Southern States, will depend entirely upon the manner in which it is enforced. If it is necessary for the President to exercise the power placed in his hands, he must do so with firmness and decision, for it would only aggravate existing evils to permit the law to remain a dead letter if there is a necessity for its enforcement. President Grant has made a great many serious mistakes since he has been in the executive chair, but in a matter of this kind we have great confidence that he will act wisely and well, and to none of his predecessors could the extraordinary powers of the Ku-klux bill have been more safely entrusted. He has certainly commenced right by issuing a temperate and kindly worded proclamation, advising the people of insurrectionary districts to suppress unlawful combinations by their own voluntary efforts and through the agency of local laws. If this advice is heeded there will be no necessity for the enforcement of the Ku-klux law, and it now rests with the people of the South themselves to say whether the reign of peace shall be established within their borders or not, or whether fresh pretexts for harsh proceedings against them will be given, and the end of the work of reconstruction be indefinitely postponed. The President says that, while reluctant to call into exercise any of the extraordinary powers conferred upon him, he will, nevertheless, not hesitate to exhaust the powers vested in the Executive whenever and wherever it may be necessary to do so for the purpose of securing to all citizens of the United States the peaceful enjoyment of the rights guaranteed to them by the Constitution and the laws. The President will undoubtedly keep his word, and the people of the South will have themselves to blame if they find that the enforcement of the laws is attended by harshness and hardships difficult to bear. It is therefore high time for those most interested to consider whether anything is to be gained by permitting Ku-kluxism to exist any longer, for all the evidence on the subject indicates that in a vast majority of instances the outrages complained of would not be committed if the perpetrators were not sure of at least the silent support of those who ought to be most influential in upholding law and order. If the property-owners and those who have most at stake will determine that the performances of the Ku-klux shall cease, and that the lives, persons, and property of all citizens, white or black, shall be respected, the insurrectionary districts of the South will be speedily pacified, and Congress will have no longer an excuse for interfering with matters that ought to be regulated by the States themselves.

AN ART REVIVAL.

There are very few certainties in this world. Death is generally called sure—and the Taxes—and there may be here and there a very slight sprinkle of these animated axioms; still, taking the run of things, affairs and people and events are very uncertain, and the law that shall harmonize all our comings and goings has yet to be discovered. There was one rock, however, that we fondly hoped we had reached; one strong firm place from which, rail as we might at the treacherous instability of things, our confident feet could never be swept. We had grown to the belief that nothing that our friend (if we may make so free) Bill McMullen might do, could surprise us. To be sure, this growth was a slow one. Every now and then Mr. McMullen would fright the isle from its propriety by some diplomatic stroke that would temporarily awaken our faith, but of late years (for over a stretch of time do William's services to Philadelphia extend!) he had been so earnest and untiring in the work for which an inscrutable Providence sent him into the world, that he had finally carried us on to that Table Land where we had ceased to wonder. But—alas! that there should always be a "but!"—the dream fades. That William McMullen, our old friend Bill (if we may make so free) should have gone and had a statue made of himself! After this the deluge; anything may happen, we care not. We

miss the horn and spanner and soap looks, and the Directory upon which in his latter day dignity he swoons which;—but no matter—the deed is done; William, after leaving us for a long time in an enthused state, has once more surprised us. There is nothing certain after all.

When we got over the first shock of this revelation, we felt gratified at the prominence given Mr. McMullen's counterfeit resemblance on our principal street. We feared, indeed, that some malignant enemy, who had ineffectually lain for him a long time, might smash Mr. Bailey's plate glass, in a misdirected but violent effort to get at the Fourth ward chieftain, but at the present writing his effigy remains intact. We will not here pretend to criticize Mr. McMullen's statue, but we may say that it scarcely seems benign enough. It has been a long time since we saw William (and, much as we admire him, we hope it may be a longer time before we see him again), but if our mind's eye is to be depended on, the statue at Bailey's doesn't do him justice. If ever he had occasion to hit a man, he did it in a bright-faced and smiling manner, and did not scowl his victim's wits away after the manner of this statue. Nor would he ever have used the slung-shot, fighting-ring, and other unfair advantages we see scattered at the base of it. The artist thought by these means to add to the strength of his portrait, but it is plain that he did not know William McMullen; that he only saw the outside of him. He did not see even that correctly; for who ever saw Bill in a Spanish cloak? As the Indian orator remarked, "Not one." It would not be pleasant to be in the same room when a tailor should offer to make William such a garment. No; the statue should have been cut with William in his shirt-sleeves, and with a fire-plug somewhere in the neighborhood. It may not be too late yet to make these alterations.

But let us finish this matter in a thorough and becoming manner. William undoubtedly is the "Prisoner's Friend," but the wretched convicts have other disinterested adherents, almost as zealous as he. If McMullen can have a statue, are Mann and Cassidy to go without? Is O'Byrne to go unrewarded of monumental fame? Brooks, Phillips—are they to have no share in this glorification in stone? They, too, love the prisoner; he is their meat, their drink, their all. They should each of them have statues, and they would have, if there was as much gratitude in befriended prisoners as there ought to be. Mr. Mann, "took" as the angel of Justice, with a raised sword, typifying the intimidation of a jury, and with a quart measure full of shackles, showing what he had saved his clients from and what he could place over the fists of those unfortunates if he chose, would make a most appropriate statue. Mr. Cassidy as Gabriel with his Horn would also make a remarkably fine statue. Of course the horn would mean the teetotal everlasting blowing up of error, a thing Mr. Cassidy has been devoted to ever since he was called to the bar. Somebody ought to act on these hints at once. A number of statues are imperatively called for, but it will be best not to attempt too much at first. Let the statues we have designed be built for a commencement.

THE ENGLISH BUDGET.

Last evening, in the British House of Commons, the budget was finally agreed to by a majority of 46 votes—a small majority, if the House was full, which probably was not the case. Mr. Lowe, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, presented his estimates on the 21st of April, and since that date but little has been done in the House save to discuss its provisions. The opposition, of course, denounced Mr. Lowe's financial measures on general principles, but some points in the budget encountered strong opposition in the ranks of the Liberals. The proposed tax on matches, especially, encountered such violent antagonism both in and out of Parliament that the ministry were obliged to abandon it. A proposed increase in the income tax likewise was bitterly assailed, but the ministry managed to retain it. The late European mails bring further details of the budget than were forwarded by cable. Mr. Lowe, in his speech presenting the budget, stated that the revenue receipts for the years 1868-69 were £72,600,000, and for 1870-71 £70,000,000, being a decrease of £2,600,000. The estimated revenue for 1870-71 was £67,624,000, and the actual receipts £69,648,000, showing an excess of revenue of £2,024,000. The estimated balance on the 1st of March, 1871, amounted to £7,023,485. The public debt (funded and unfunded) on the 1st of March last was £796,104,125, showing a reduction since March, 1868, of £10,468,728. The estimated expenditure for the new financial year (1871-72) was as follows:—

Table with financial data including interest of debt, other consolidated fund charges, Army, Navy, Revenue Department, Packet Service, Telegraph Service, and Total.

NOTICES. THE UNPLEASANTNESS AND WASTE OF VALUABLE TIME in "shopping" half a day of more may this season be entirely dispensed with. WANAMAKER & BROWN, WAKAMAKER & BROWN, WAKAMAKER & BROWN.

CLOTHING. HINTS FOR TO-DAY! Suit for the Boy At ROCKHILL & WILSON'S. Business Suits for Spring Wear At ROCKHILL & WILSON'S.

ROCKHILL & WILSON, 603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

HABILEMENS No. 224 CHESTNUT ST. CHARLES STOKES & CO. UNDER THE CONTINENTAL HOTEL PHILADELPHIA, PA.

WESTON & BROTHER, TAILORS, S W. Corner NINTH and ARCH Sts., PHILADELPHIA. A full assortment now in store OF THE CHOICEST NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR.

RAPSON'S, N. W. Corner EIGHTH and CHERRY Sts. TO USERS OF SEWING MACHINES.—NOTICE The United States Court having decided that the shuttle-carrier used by the American Button-hole Company infringes my patent, all persons who have used the sewing machine manufactured by the American Button-hole Machine Company are hereby notified that they are liable to me for using the same, and they are requested to come forward and settle for such infringement, or they will be prosecuted according to law.

GROCERIES, ETC. CRIPPEN & MADDOCK, Dealers and Importers in Fine Groceries, No. 115 S. THIRD Street, BELOW CHESNUT. Invite the attention of buyers to the following:— White Wheat St. Louis Family Flour.

ROBBINS, CLARK & BIDDLE. GORHAM BRIDAL SILVER. ROBBINS, CLARK & BIDDLE, CHESNUT STREET, FOUR DOORS FROM TWELFTH. HENRY HARPER, No. 722 CHESNUT Street, A NEW STOCK AT LOW PRICES OF WATCHES, OPERA AND VEST CHAINS, FINE JEWELRY, SILVER BRIDAL PRESENTS, Rogers' Silver-Plated Spoons, Forks, Tea Sets, Castors, Ice Pitchers, Etc.

STEINWAY & SONS' GRAND SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS. Special attention is called to their PATENT UPRIGHT PIANOS. CHARLES BLASIUS, Waterrooms, No. 1006 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia. SCHOMACKER & CO., GRAND SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS. Special attention is called to our Upright Pianos. They possess the highest improvements of any instruments made, and are unrivalled for tone and durability. Also, sole Agents for the celebrated BURDET ORGAN. SCHOMACKER & CO., 412 1/2m4p No. 1108 CHESNUT Street, PIANOS AND ORGANS. GEO. STRECK & CO.'S, BRADBURY'S, HAINES' BROS', AND MASON AND HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS. GOLD & FISCHER, No. 928 CHESNUT Street, No. 1018 ARCH Street, 117 1/2m4p J. E. GOULD, WM. G. FISCHER. CARPETINGS, ETC.

4th of July, 1876. From April 1, 1871, until the opening of the Centennial Anniversary Exhibition. We will set apart A Percentage On our entire sales of CARPETINGS, OIL CLOTHS, MATTINGS, AS OUR CONTRIBUTION. R. L. KNIGHT & SON, 1222 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA. SOAP! SOAP!! SOAP!!!

PATENT PERFUMED DETERGIVE. PATENT PERFUMED DETERGIVE. PATENT PERFUMED DETERGIVE. This is the best and most economical LAUNDRY SOAP in the United States For house-cleaning, and washing Flannel or Woolen Goods, it has no equal. It is sold by all grocers, and manufactured only by MCKEONE, VAN HAAGEN & CO., 815 wfm2m Philadelphia and New York. TRAVELLERS' CREDITS. Our Letter of Credit gives the holder the privilege of drawing either on DREXEL, HARGES & CO., Paris, IN FRANCE, OR ON Messrs. A. S. PETRIE & CO., London, IN ENGLAND. As may be found most convenient or profitable, and is available throughout Europe. To parties going abroad we offer special facilities, collecting their interest and dividends during their absence without charge. DREXEL & CO., No. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA. CARACAS CHOCOLATE, Imported and for sale by DALLET & SON, No. 129 S. FRONT Street.

PAPER HANGINGS, ETC. WALL DECORATIONS. Ninety Different Shades OF PLAIN TINTS, Of the most beautiful and delicate colors, suitable to take the place either of painted walls or fresco. They can be washed with a soft brush or sponge WITHOUT INJURY TO THE COLOR. In addition to the above, we have a large assortment of ORIENTAL SATINS, An entirely new class of PAPER HANGINGS; which, together with OUR EMBOSSED AND BROCADE GILTS, VELVETS, ETC., Cannot fail to please the taste of the most fastidious. The above goods received the FIRST PREMIUM at the late exhibition of the American Institute, New York.

J. H. LONGSTRETH, No. 12 NORTH THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA. THE HANGING DEPARTMENT, superintended by T. J. O'CONNOR, can show many novelties. All work warranted satisfactory, and is guaranteed to be so by us. SEWING MACHINES. THE AMERICAN BUTTON-HOLE Complete Sewing Machine OBTAINED TWO PRIZES AT THE CINCINNATI INDUSTRIAL EXPOSITION. A GOLD AND SILVER MEDAL WERE AWARDED.

A few testimonials are given from a large mass of correspondence of similar character and tone:— I have worked on a Howe and Singer, and find none to work so beautiful as the American. It gives perfect satisfaction. Mrs. J. REED, Ashland, Schuylkill county, Pa. I have used a Howe, Grover & Baker, and Singer, and would not give the American Combination for all of them. It gives me perfect satisfaction. I consider it the best in the market. Mrs. J. REED, No. 144 S. Fremont street, Baltimore, Md. The American is a perfect Gem of a machine. I would not take a hundred dollars for it, if I could not get another. It works beautifully. T. BUCKLEY, Treasurer, OFFICE OF THE TROY HOSIERY MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Troy, N. Y., April 29th, 1869. Your machine makes very satisfactory work, both as to quantity and to quality, and I do not hesitate to recommend them to be superior to anything I have yet seen for the purpose to which they are adapted. I have used different machines for nine years past, but have never seen any equal in all respects to the American. It is perfectly simple in the combination, easily operated, and does the most beautiful work. Mrs. JULIA E. BLACK, Benzonia, Mich. I have had one of your Combination, Buttonhole and Sewing Machines in use for 15 months, and consider it, by far, the best I have ever used. It works beautifully. Mrs. ANNIE C. DAVIDSON, Fashionable Dressmaker, No. 1508 Chestnut street. I can testify that one of the best good things I know of in your American Combination Sewing Machine. I have found more satisfaction in using it than any of the other three I have owned. This really beats all. I heartily and honestly commend it to all who wish a machine that will be sure to give perfect satisfaction. Rev. I. W. SCHENCK, Pastor of the Third Reformed Church, No. 1458 Filbert street, Philadelphia.

PRICE OF THIS CELEBRATED MACHINE ONLY \$75. PRICE OF THE PLAIN MACHINE, \$60. Call at the Company's Warerooms, No. 1318 CHESNUT STREET, and examine it in motion. 5 2 bathst.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE. MARVIN & CO.'S FIRE-PROOF ALWAYS DRY, BURGLAR-PROOF, 721 CHESTNUT Street. SAFES. MARVIN & CO.'S FIRE-PROOF ALWAYS DRY, BURGLAR-PROOF, 721 CHESTNUT Street. SAFES. MARVIN & CO.'S FIRE-PROOF ALWAYS DRY, BURGLAR-PROOF, 721 CHESTNUT Street.

GARDNER & FLEMING, CARRIAGE BUILDERS, No. 214 South FIFTH Street. BELOW WALNUT. A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF LIGHT CARRIAGES, INCLUDING PHAETONS, JENNY LINDS, BUGGIES, ETC., ALWAYS ON HAND. ALL WORK WARRANTED to be of the best WORKMANSHIP and MATERIALS. Also, an assortment of SECONDHAND CARRIAGES for sale at reasonable prices. Special attention given to REPAIRING, REPAIRING, REPAIRING, and VARNISHING. PRINTING. THEO. LEONHARDT & CO., Engraving and Steam Lithographic PRINTING ROOMS, Nos. 612 and 614 CHESNUT Street. 3 2 1/2m4p DEMOCRAT BUILDING.