

Evening Telegraph

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To insure the insertion of Advertisements in all of our Editions, they must be forwarded to our office not later than 10 o'clock each Morning.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 13, 1866.

Colonization—The True Solution of the Freedmen Problem.

It would seem that all those defenders and friends of negro rights who have been for years bravely struggling in defense of the injured African race, have suddenly ceased their efforts in behalf of justice, and are supinely watching their former proteges, now free, believing that all their duties have been fulfilled in thus leading them from darkness into light. WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON discontinued the organ which he has edited for thirty odd years. The convention in favor of freedom which has annually met are talking of abandoning their schemes, claiming that their aims are accomplished; while the Colonization Society, which, while it had few blacks to work for was most active, has sunk into insignificance since the number of those who need its aid have increased to millions. All seem to think that the whole scheme of freedom and justice has been solved; that with the breaking of chains comes liberty; and that, once without fetters, the blacks can stand alone. We are afraid there is too much of the melo-drama in this peroration of old abolitionists. It savors rather of bombast than of truth in uttering the declaration that the end has been accomplished. Like an able orator who seizes on a favorable incident to conclude his speech with the clash and climax of rhetoric, the life-long friends of the blacks are now putting a period to their sentence in defense of an injured race.

The fact is plain, however, that there never was a time at which the blacks needed more the advice of friends and the protection of defenders. They are now passing through a transition period. They will either be moulded into the lowest strata of society, from which no convulsion will upheave them, or else will be so placed as to rise if they can. The whole tendency of Southern feeling is to oppress them, the whole feeling at the North is opposed to giving them their rights which are the best guarantee of future self-defense against tyranny. Whether rightly or wrongly, the fact is the same, that there is not a State in the Union, unless it be Massachusetts, which is willing to give the privilege of suffrage to the blacks. There is not and probably will not be any opportunity given to them in this country to rise. The doctrine that "this is a white man's country and should be ruled by white men" is now a national one, and the only opportunity for elevation is voluntary emigration. In viewing this problem but two lands present themselves to the blacks—either Mexico or Liberia. Whatever might have been their penchant for the former, the re-establishment of peonage renders emigration to that land an act of the wildest folly. They fly from a form of freedom to a form of slavery.

Then there remains Liberia, and it is by colonization that the race must be improved. If it remains here it will gradually become extinct, like the Indian, although with not such great rapidity. The greater will crush the less. While in Africa, a land whose climate is peculiarly suited for the blacks, from which they originally came, and where they will be the ruling power, affords inducements which to any high-spirited colored man, would be irresistible. Compulsory expatriation we do not favor, but let the question be fairly stated and then let such as wish to go. We do not intend to repeat the arguments in favor of the scheme. We merely desire to discover whether the Society once so active is now no more. Whether its publications has been discontinued, its efforts relaxed; whether it, like the Liberator, has died when most needed. If funds are necessary, an appeal would secure all that are required. If it yet lives, it should show its existence by being seen and heard of. If it is dead, we favor the establishment of a similar association. The old one possesses all the elements of success, except vitality, and if that be added to it, we doubt not that it would be a most useful and powerful agent in the solution of the vexed question of "What shall become of the freedmen?" It is through this, or some similar Society's efforts, that the difficulties of the road must be smoothed, and colonization, the best settlement of the issue presented be successfully effected.

The "SRENANDOAH" CORRESPONDENCE.

By the steamship Canada comes to us the latest passages-at-arms between Mr. Minister ADAMS and Earl CLARENDON. There is no new feature developed in the correspondence, and nothing worthy of note, with the exception of a remarkably cool sentence from the pen of his lordship. He states that the "two nations should desire to be knit together by bonds of the closest friendship. Such a desire is felt by the Government and the people of this country, and her Majesty's Government and the people of the United States." For any English Minister to attempt to instruct an American Envoy in regard to the feelings of the American people is extraordinary. That such is Lord CLARENDON'S design must be interred from his language, although we are at a loss to understand where "her Majesty's Government" is located in the United States. The whole correspondence on CLARENDON'S side does not possess that perspicuity which was so characteristic of Lord RUSSELL'S despatches when PALMERSTON dictated them. Several sentences are decidedly ambiguous and in bad English, and will compare most unfavorably with the clearness and force displayed by Mr. ADAMS.

POLLARD AND PUGILISM.—The penchant existing in the South for the bowie-knife, but which was latent during the six months succeeding the war, has again become manifest in a virulent form, in the person of POLLARD, of Richmond. While one POLLARD is directing his energies to perpetuating the gallant deeds of the chivalry, the other is endeavoring to secure immortality by performing deeds of which his kinsman can write. It will be remembered that HENRY R. POLLARD, editor of the Richmond Examiner, a few days since amused himself by firing half-a-dozen shots at another member of the newspaper fraternity, in the rotunda of the Virginia Capitol. It is a remarkable coincidence that neither party was injured.

His effort for fame seems only to have

furnished \$6,000,000 by private subscription to the carrying on of the war. Our Refreshment Saloons, erected for the purpose of giving aid and comfort to the tired and war-worn veterans, are of Philadelphia origin, and we believe are peculiar to our city. Immense sums of money have been expended in this behalf. Our hospitals are acknowledged to exceed any in the nation in completeness and adaptability to the purposes for which they were designed. The Christian Commission was not behind its competitors in its errands of mercy. The Sanitary Commission has led the van in all the charitable objects connected with the war, and its success may be measured by the succinct statement of its operations, published on our third page to-day.

Our Relations with France—The Seward-Bigelow Correspondence.

THE charges which have been industriously circulated by certain Democratic journals, that Secretary SEWARD has been, and still is, opposed to the inculcation of the Monroe doctrine, have been completely refuted by the publication of the correspondence between the Secretary of State and our Minister to the Court of France. As all official communications are larded with technicalities, we will give the substance of the correspondence. The first despatch, under date of the 6th of last November, plainly tells the Government of the Emperor that the United States Government always has, and "still does regard the effort to establish permanently a foreign and Imperial Government in Mexico as disallowable and impracticable." This despatch was read by Mr. BIGELOW to DROUYN DE LHUYS, who frankly stated that he "was obliged to say that he derived neither pleasure nor satisfaction from its contents."

Mr. SEWARD, in reply to the letter of the Minister of the 30th of November, in which he communicated M. DE LUYVS'S report, at the time of the first despatch, states that, while desiring to preserve the most cordial relations between the United States and France, yet "that his policy would be brought in immediate jeopardy unless France could deem it consistent with her interests and honor to desist from the attempt" to establish a monarchy in Mexico. The French Minister in reply states that should the United States adopt an amicable attitude towards MAXIMILIAN, the French would deem it "not inexpedient" to withdraw their troops; or, as Mr. SEWARD sums up the terms offered by the Marquis DE MONTHELOX, "that France is willing to retire from Mexico as soon as she may, but that it would be inconvenient for her, without first receiving from the United States an assurance of a friendly or tolerant disposition to the power which has assumed to itself an imperial form in the capital city of Mexico. I regret, however, to be obliged to say that the condition the Emperor suggests is one which seems quite impracticable."

With this last assurance terminates the correspondence. Its whole tone is most satisfactory to the people of the United States. The utterances of the able Secretary of State are but an echo of the popular desire, toned down with diplomatic skill. The Government stands uncommitted to any compromise, and pledged to a continued maintenance of the doctrine of MONROE. The French evidently desire to withdraw their troops, but are seeking to seize on some pretext, in the shape of a conciliatory movement on the part of our nation. If the State Department remains firm, of which there can be no doubt, the troops which support the throne of Mexico will have to leave, with or without an excuse. There can be no question but that, before any great length of time is passed, the European armies will leave the shores of America, and MAXIMILIAN seek in his Austrian home a less pomp, and smaller, but safer power, than that achieved in the halls of the MONTEZUMAS.

FRANKLY DEATH.—A melancholy and fatal accident occurred at Sess's saw-mill yesterday morning. A colored man named James Hays, employed at the mill, was caught in the machinery, and he was sawed in two. The upper part of his head sawed completely off. The saw struck the unfortunate man just above the ears, severing the front part of the head from the back part. His death was instantaneous. It was a fearful sight, the brains being scattered in all directions. The poor fellow had been a soldier in the 2d Kansas Colored Regiment, and had passed through several battles unhurt to meet this horrible fate at home.—Leavenworth Conservative, 4th.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

- CALVARY CHURCH, GERMANTOWN. THE REV. MR. KELLOGG. WED. (D. V.) 7 o'clock. SERMON BY BRO. MORROW MORNING. THE REV. H. T. MORTON, D. D. WED. (D. V.) repeat his Sermon IN BEHALF OF SEAMEN in the evening. A SERMON TO YOUNG MEN WILL BE PREACHED TO-MORROW EVENING, 7 o'clock, in the CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of EIGHTH and CHESTNUT Streets, by the Pastor, Rev. A. H. HEDD, D. D. Medical students are particularly invited to attend. NORTH BROAD STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner BROAD and GREEN Streets. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. Dr. ADAMS, to-morrow morning, at 10 o'clock. Evening, 7 o'clock. Sermon in the evening on Third Commemoration. Young men especially invited. FIFTEENTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, FIFTEENTH and LOMBARD Streets.—City Pastor. To-morrow at 10 o'clock A. M. Rev. THOMAS MACAULAY at 7 o'clock P. M. All are invited. HIGHLY APPROPRIATE—CLOSURE OF Week of Prayer.—Sermon on "Blessings of Manifested Union of Believers," by Rev. T. H. STOCKTON, ELYSIAH Church, 21st and Arch Streets, Sabbath afternoon at 3 o'clock. All invited. REV. J. M. CROWELL, D. D. WILL preach this Evening, January 13, in TRINITY M. Church, EIGHTH Street, above Race, at 7 o'clock.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

- OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. At the Annual Election for Directors held on the 1st inst. the following gentlemen were elected: James Fraugier, James H. McFarland, Edward DeLong, William C. Landis, Edmund A. Souder, Theophilus Paulding, Hugh Clark, John C. Davis, Spencer Melville, John R. Penrose, H. Joseph Brooke, Thomas C. Hand, George G. Lelper, Henry Sloan, Samuel H. Smith, George W. Lister, D. T. Morzan, Pittsburg, John B. Potts, A. B. Roper, and J. H. B. Roper. At a meeting of the Board held this day, THOMAS C. HAND was unanimously elected President, JOHN C. DAVIS, Esq., Vice-President, and HENRY LYBURN, Secretary.

whetted his love of blood, and according to a later dispatch he has abandoned the Derringer, and taken to the bowie-knife. He yesterday attacked the correspondent of the New York Times, in the Spotswood House, but again did no evil. In both these assaults there is a remarkable harmony. Each was performed in a conspicuous position, which would sound well, and in each the desperate efforts of POLLARD resulted in nothing. The question is naturally asked, Why, when such truly possesses the assailant, he inflicts no punishment on his insulter? In fact, the "chivalry" is returning to its old habit of creating an excitement to secure a name for valor which is unmerited. The mantle of the illustrious PRYOR has descended upon POLLARD, and he will probably do as much damage as his prototype.

GENERAL GRANT'S ORDER VS. THE SOUTHERN CIVIL AUTHORITY.

The order from the Lieutenant-General, addressed to District Commanders in the Southern States, commanding them to protect against persecution in the Southern civil courts all soldiers of the United States service, all loyalists charged with crimes against Rebels while the Rebellion was in force, and all blacks accused of offenses for which whites are exempt from suits, reveals to us the want of confidence felt even by Mr. JOHNSON in the loyalty of the Southern people. If the Judges appointed to fill the posts of disinterested expounders of United States laws were indeed trustworthy, what is the necessity for commanding military officers to protect from the judgment of the members of the bench those whose only crime has been devotion to the Union? The issuing of such an order shows the utter inconsistency of endeavoring to secure the re-establishment of civil authority in the late insurgent States. If this force of arms is necessary to protect the faithful and true from the decision of those appointed to administer the laws, the defense of which is the only offense of which they stand accused, why not leave the military supreme, and not establish the force of a civil trial, when, if the decision be adverse, it will be annulled? If these judges need watching and restraining, then they are not fit to hold their positions. If they are worthy of confidence, why place them in abeyance to the military? Either the order is right, or the appointment of civil courts is right, but both cannot be so. We approve most highly of the tone of the mandate of the Lieutenant-General, and earnestly hope that ere long a perfect consistency will be secured by the removal of these Southern indicators, the great majority of whom cannot be trusted without a military surveillance.

OUR TERRITORIES.—By the census of 1856 we have the following, together with Nevada and Colorado reported as Territories. Nevada has since become a State, and Colorado being ready, is expected to be admitted during the present session. The following are our present Territories and the population in 1856, including the District of Columbia, over which, as well as the Territories, the jurisdiction of Congress is exclusive. These Territories become organized, with republican constitutions, they are admitted as to their civil politics, whereupon the jurisdiction of Congress ceases to be exclusive:—

Table with 4 columns: Territory, Whites, Colored, Total. Includes Dakota, Nebraska, New Mexico, Washington, District of Columbia, and a Total row.

FARMERS AND MECHANICS NATIONAL BANK.

At an election held on the 10th of January, 1866, the following named stockholders were elected Directors of this Bank:—

- THOMAS SMITH, JAMES C. HART, JAMES O. PEASE, ISRAEL MOSEY, DAVID SCULL, LEWIS AUDENRIED, JOHN H. BROWN, JOHN LEWIS, JOHN H. BROWN, A. J. LEWIS, CHARLES VEZIN, JOHN HOCKLEY, THOMAS H. WATT, Assistant Cashier, and R. RUNDLE SMITH, Solicitor.

LAW AND COLLECTION OFFICE.

No. 128 S. SIXTH STREET. Debts promptly collected in any City or Town of the United States. COM-EST AND RELIABLE CORRESPONDENTS EVERYWHERE.

PHILADELPHIA FIRE AND INLAND NAVIGATION INSURANCE COMPANY.

An Election will be held on MONDAY next, at No. 243 South THIRD Street, between the hours of 11 and 1 o'clock.

OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY.

The following gentlemen have been elected to serve for the ensuing year:— PRESIDENT, CHARLES E. SMITH, MANAGERS, H. P. MCKEAN, J. B. LIPPINCOTT, JOHN W. WOOD, R. B. CABREN, STEPHEN COLWELL, TRASPASHER, S. J. B. DUFFORD, SECRETARY, WILLIAM H. WEBB.

OFFICE OF THE KROTZER FARM OIL COMPANY.

A Special Meeting of the Stockholders of the Krotzer Farm Oil Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 425 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa., on THURSDAY, the 1st day of February next, 1866, at 12 o'clock noon, to act upon a proposition to reduce the Capital Stock of the Company to one hundred thousand dollars. JOHN H. CHAMBERS, President, WILLIAM M. STROUD, Directors.

OFFICE OF THE UNION PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY.

The Coupons of the Bonds of this Company falling due on the 1st of January, 1866, will be paid on presentation at the Office of J. A. COBE, RIDGWAY, Banker, No. 57 S. THIRD Street.

OFFICE ANTHRACITE INSURANCE COMPANY.

At a meeting of the Board held this day, JAMES H. HARRIS was elected President, WILLIAM M. SMITH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLES' BUILT TABLE OIL COMPANY.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at 10 o'clock, on MONDAY, January 16, 1866, at 10 o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing seven Directors to serve the ensuing year, and for such other business as may be brought before them. Polls close at 7 o'clock P. M. STACKHOUSE, Jr., Secretary.

OFFICE ST. NICHOLAS COAL COMPANY.

The Directors of the St. Nicholas Coal Company have this day elected a dividend of SEVEN PER CENT on the capital stock for the quarter ending December 30, 1865, payable on and after JANUARY 15, 1866. The dividend books will be closed on TUESDAY, January 9, and reopened on MONDAY, the 13th inst.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

SOLDIERS' FAMILIES.—The immediate relief of the Soldier, the Widow, the Orphan, in their own homes, is the only object we have in view of appealing to you for pecuniary cooperation. Such families are numerous, and their terrible destitution is known only to those who visit their humble homes, their bare dirt cellars, and cold cheerless stables.

Rev. WILLIAM McCLURE, Pastor of the Fifteenth Presbyterian Church, of Philadelphia, and extensively known by the name of "CITY PASTOR," has been devoting much of his time to the poor and destitute laborers during the last two years, for the benefit of this needy and deserving class. Convinced that our citizens have a right to such a work, and being ready to aid it when appealed to, and finding that the calls for aid are daily increasing, and that funds are needed to meet them, you are earnestly solicited to contribute liberally to this noble and Christ-like work.

At the meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, DAVID B. PAUL, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President, and R. GLENDINNING, Cashier.

SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA.

At the Annual Meeting of the stockholders of this Bank, held on the 9th inst., the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:— NATHAN HILLES, GEORGE W. HOWELL, BENJAMIN ROWLAND, JR., EDWARD HAYES, BENJAMIN H. DEACON, LEWIS SHALLCROSS, CHARLES B. KEMMER, JOHN COOPER, WILLIAM BEVIER.

THE THIRD NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA.

At the Annual Election for Directors, held on the 9th inst., the following gentlemen were duly elected to serve for the ensuing year:— DAVID B. PAUL, WILLIAM C. ALLISON, GEORGE W. HOWELL, JOHN W. SUPPLEE, THOMAS S. FRIER-ON, JOSEPH HARRISON, JR., J. W. SUPPLEE.

COMMONWEALTH NATIONAL BANK.

At the Annual Election held on the 9th inst., the following gentlemen were elected Directors of this Bank:— ROBERT MORRIS, H. W. GRAY, CHAS. F. SOUTHWICK, WM. BUCKNELL, S. K. BROWN, E. E. MITCHELL, H. N. BURROUGHS, PAUL P. KELLER, AND A. ROLL.

UNION NATIONAL BANK.

At the Annual Election for Directors, held on the 9th inst., the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:— W. H. POWERS, J. B. WANGER, R. D. WOOD, J. J. HARRISON, M. J. DODD, ISAAC BARION, GEORGE W. BLABON, GEORGE W. GROVE.

BANK OF NORTH AMERICA.

At an Election held on the 9th inst., the following named gentlemen were elected Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year:— THOMAS SMITH, JAMES C. HART, JAMES O. PEASE, ISRAEL MOSEY, DAVID SCULL, LEWIS AUDENRIED, JOHN H. BROWN, JOHN LEWIS, JOHN H. BROWN, A. J. LEWIS, CHARLES VEZIN, JOHN HOCKLEY, THOMAS H. WATT, Assistant Cashier, and R. RUNDLE SMITH, Solicitor.

FARMERS AND MECHANICS NATIONAL BANK.

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JERSEY WELL OIL CO.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the JERSEY WELL OIL COMPANY will be held at the BOARD OF TRADE ROOMS, No. 505 CHESTNUT STREET, ON TUESDAY, JANUARY 16, 1866, at 3 o'clock P. M.

E. H. THARP.

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SPECIAL NOTICES.

RETROUYER'S TURKISH BANDOENIAN HAIR TONIC. THE DRESSING AND RESTORE OF THE AGE. TURKISH BANDOENIAN. RETROUYER'S TURKISH BANDOENIAN. Retrouyer's Turkish Bandoenian. What can be more acceptable than anything that will beautify that will restore nature's decay by stopping the hair from falling out, restoring its natural color, making it to grow in luxuriance and beauty, assist in putting up according to the present style and fashion and keep it in place? This, Retrouyer's Turkish Bandoenian Hair Tonic will do, and for proof we refer you to any person who has tried it. It is acknowledged to be the beautifier of the age, the only Hair Tonic and Restorer worthy of the name. In Turkey, in France, in England, in America, everywhere where the Bandoenian is known, it is pronounced the "no plus ultra" of Hair Preparations. Remember, it is free from all metallic poisons that are contained in most Hair Colors and dressings. It is the extract of many flowers and herbs, beautifully put up, an ornament to the Toilet.

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CARTER'S Alley, would respectfully inform the Public generally that he has left nothing undone to make this place comfortable in every respect for the accommodation of guests. He has opened a large and commodious Dining Room in the second story. His BILLBOARD is furnished with BRANDIES, WINES, WHISKY, Etc., etc. of SUPERIOR BRANDS. 112 84p

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