

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED) AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING, No. 108 S. Third Street.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 8, 1867.

Some Thoughts on Theatrical Matters. It is idle to waste time on the discussion as to whether the stage is an elevator or an injury to those who frequent its representations.

There have been times when certain plays which now draw crowded houses nightly in Broadway would have been hissed from the stage in London, and the actors probably in the frog-pod.

It is not fair, when such plays as are now most attractive are assailed by moralists, to raise the old question of the propriety of the drama.

The sole attraction of representations of this sort lies in the lascivious capering of which the actors and actresses are indulged.

No one unbiassed by prejudice can deny the truth of what our weekly contemporary has said? The class of plays of which the Black Crook is a type, and which has its imitation in our city, and all over the land, is disgraceful to our boasted civilization.

If a Garrick were to appear among us, and to draw the fashion and culture of the town, say to a barn in the precincts of Hoboken, there might appear lofty and appropriate criticism.

Wheatley introduces The Black Crook, and Mr. Carleton publishes Louis Veuve. If the public is really disgusted with either production, the public, and the public alone, has the power to discourage similar performances for the future.

In addition to the reasons assigned, we may add another, which, if considered, we cannot but think would have a tendency to reform the evils so apparent to every discriminating audience.

Preparing for Another Conflict. The Southern papers are growing day by day more audaciously reasonable.

The people of the South are united, as one man, in their opposition to the threatening policy of Congress. They have felt the influence of that life-giving power, freedom. They cannot be made slaves through ignorance; they cannot be held in subjection to tyranny.

Through such utterances as these were the fires of Rebellion first kindled; by just such deceitful sentiments will they be rekindled. The cry six years ago was—"A divided North, a united South."

The following choice paragraph we take also from the Dispatch. Its comments on the proposition of Mr. Segar, that Virginia adopt the Constitutional amendment, are at least vigorous.

The blood of the Virginians is cavalier blood. Good blood! Brave blood! The noble gentlemen of that State hate cowards and contemners of cowardice. We do not hesitate, therefore, to pronounce the statement of Joseph Segar a calumny on the noble old Commonwealth, and to stigmatize it as a base lie, to be applied to the national slander to the counter.

attempt to usurp the powers and functions of a co-ordinate branch of the Government. The former are mere mal-administration; the latter is revolution.

Proposed Re-Enlargement of the Erie Canal. DE WITT CLINTON was one of the greatest statesmen that this country has ever produced.

Since the original completion of the work it has been greatly enlarged, so that since 1850 it has had a capacity for the transportation of four millions of tons of freight in each direction, east and west, during an ordinary season of navigation of seven and one-half months.

But notwithstanding the building of our great railroad lines leading from the Atlantic coast to the West since the completion of the Erie Canal, and notwithstanding its own enlargement, the development of the West has far outstripped all the means of communication, and the great problem of the West-to-day is how to obtain cheap transportation for its surplus products to the seaboard.

The Erie Canal is a great work, and it is claimed by the St. Louis papers that ordinary freight can be laid down at that point from New York by way of the sea to New Orleans, and thence by the river, at cheaper rates and in quicker time than by the regular freight trains of the Mississippi.

This is the grand project of internal improvement which our neighbors of the State of New York are now discussing. It is their proposed contribution towards meeting the wants of the Great West, and at the same time maintaining their own commercial prosperity. It displays a spirit worthy of imitation by other commonwealths.

Our City Treasurer and City Treasury. AT the office of the City Treasurer, Henry Bumm, Esq., there was paid out on Saturday to the school teachers the unprecedented large sum of \$150,000.

OUR Democratic contemporary, in a terribly muddled article, which mixes up time past and time present, Jackson and Johnson, New England and New Orleans, in a general hodge-podge, says:— "The spirit of abolition, to which New England has given birth in a body of destructive laws, now threatens to destroy not only slavery, but with slavery the Constitution, the Union, etc. etc."

NOT PARALLEL CASES.—It is not at all true that Congress stands in the same relation to the people of the District of Columbia that a State Legislature does to the people whom it represents. That District is the capital of the nation, and every citizen of the nation is interested in it, and has a right to say how it shall be governed.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE. Supreme Court.—Chief Justice Woodward, and Justices Thompson, Foster, and a new one, the case of the North Presbyterian Church vs. Stebbins. An appeal by complainants to the report of SEVEN JUDGES.

Supreme Court at Nial Prius.—Judge Strong—Robert B. Cabott et al. vs. The Schuylkill and Pottsville Railroad Company. An action to recover back money paid. On appeal. Trial. Court of Quarter Sessions.—Judge Perce.

Jerry G. Bertrand was tried upon the charge of receiving stolen goods knowing them to have been stolen. He was convicted in the first instance of twenty-six counts of receiving stolen goods.

The District Attorney argued that all these clerks were combined in a conspiracy to show that the defendant had acted by agreement with these two boys, who stole the paper and delivered it into Bertrand's possession.

The Annual Meeting of the Directors of the National Bank of the Republic will be held at the BANKING HOUSE, on TUESDAY, January 8, 1867, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 12 M.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, December 13, 1866. DIVIDED NOTICE. The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed on TUESDAY, December 13, 1866.

OFFICE OF THE UNION PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, TWENTY-THIRD AND BROWN STREETS. PHILADELPHIA, January 5, 1867.

HON. J. R. G. PITKIN, OF NEW ORLEANS, will deliver the Third Lecture of the Course, under the auspices of the SOCIAL CIVILIZATION SOCIETY, on TUESDAY, January 8, at NATIONAL HALL, MARKET STREET, above Twelfth. Subject: "The Slave Trade."

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HIGHWAYS.—Office of Chief Commissioner, FIFTH STREET, between Chestnut and Locust. PHILADELPHIA, January 5, 1867.

OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, December 13, 1866. DIVIDED NOTICE. The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed on TUESDAY, December 13, 1866.

SPECIAL NOTICES. "UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE." THE NEW LECTURE REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. THURSDAY, JANUARY 10. TICKETS NOW ON SALE AT TRUMPER'S MUSIC STORE, SEVENTH AND CHESTNUT STREETS. 10 CENTS.

MISS ANNA E. DICKINSON WILL DELIVER AN ADDRESS AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, On Wednesday Evening, Jan. 9. Subject: "SOMETHING TO DO."

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, PHILADELPHIA, January 1, 1867. Notes and Bills discounted, \$179,819 27.

LIABILITIES. Capital Stock, full paid, \$500,000 00. Deposits, \$754,548 00. Circulation outstanding, \$99,800 00.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY. 6700,000 United States 5 Per Cent Loan, 1862.

OFFICE OF THE UNION PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, TWENTY-THIRD AND BROWN STREETS. PHILADELPHIA, January 5, 1867.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 47 WALNUT STREET. PHILADELPHIA, December 27, 1866.

OFFICE OF THE SEVENTEENTH AND FIFTEENTH PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY. PHILADELPHIA, January 2, 1867.

OFFICE OF THE SECOND AND THIRD STREETS PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 428 FRANKFORD ROAD. PHILADELPHIA, January 2, 1867.

SHAMOKIN COAL COMPANY.—PHILADELPHIA, December 23, 1866. The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the SHAMOKIN COAL COMPANY will be held at the Office, No. 22 WALNUT STREET, Room No. 3, on WEDNESDAY, January 8, 1867, at 10 o'clock.

BACHELOR'S HAIR DYE. THE BEST IN THE WORLD. Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. The only perfect dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints, but true to nature, dark or brown.

SPECIAL NOTICES. ACADEMY OF NATURAL SCIENCES OF PHILADELPHIA. The Trustees have kindly granted to the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia the use of its hall on every MONDAY EVENING.

STEINWAY & SONS' Grand Square and Upright Piano Fortes. STEINWAY & SONS' direct special attention to their new and improved "Upright" Pianos, with their "Patent" Retainers.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY, INCORPORATED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF PENNSYLVANIA, 1855. Office, S. E. Corner THIRD and WALNUT STREETS.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY. 6700,000 United States 5 Per Cent Loan, 1862. 120,000 United States 10 Per Cent Loan, Treasury Notes, 1862.

OFFICE OF THE UNION PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, TWENTY-THIRD AND BROWN STREETS. PHILADELPHIA, January 5, 1867.

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W.H. SHOW HINN GROVE CASES, 4TH ST. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, OF ALL KINDS, FOR FAMILY, DRUGGISTS', STATIONERS', OR MANUFACTURERS' USE.

INDIA RUBBER GOODS. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, OF ALL KINDS, FOR FAMILY, DRUGGISTS', STATIONERS', OR MANUFACTURERS' USE.

ARNOLD, NUSBAUM & NIRDLINGER. Have Removed their WHOLESALE CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT, and Department for the sale of Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings, AND TAILORS' TRIMMINGS, to the large BROWN STONE BUILDING formerly occupied by JOSEPH R. BIRD and H. E. WITMER.