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THE DAILY EVENING TELEGRAPH .- PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, AUGUST 13, 1866.

THE RIGHTS OF WOMAN.

The rights of woman, what are they ? The right to labor, love, and oray: The right to weep with those that weep, The right to wake when others sleep.

The right to dry the falling tear, The right to quelt the rising fear; The right to smooth the brow of care, And whisper comfort to despair.

The right to watch the parting breath To soothe and cheer the bed of death; The right, when earthly hopes all fail, To point to that within the yeil.

The right the wanderer to reclaim: And win the lost from paths of shame: The right to comfort and to bless The widow and the latherless,

The right the little ones to guide In simple faith to Him who died; With earnest love and genile praise To bless and cheer their youthful days,

The right the intellect to train, And guide the soul to noble aim; Teach it to rise above earth's toys

And wing its flight for heavenly joys. The right to live for those we love; The right to die that love to prove. The right to brighten earthly homes With pleasant smiles and gentle tones.

Are these thy rights? Then use them well; Thy silent influence none can tell. If these are thine, why ask for more? Thou hast enough to answer for.

LETTER FROM MRS. RITCHIE.

London Riols-Anecdole of the Queen of Hanover -Annual Dramatic Celebration at the Dutwick College-Much Ado About Nothing-Mr. Ruskin-Manner in which the College was Founded -Mr. D. D. Home's Appearance at the New Royaity Theatre-Gustave Dore's Edustrations of the idyits of the King-Tennyson's Indiana-tion Against American Letter. Writers-The Success of the cosmopolitan—French Academy Prize Poem—Decoration for Heroic Women— The Empress Eugenie Among the Choiera Patients- Victor Hugo's Price, etc.

LONDON, July 28 .- The London riots have been the one engrossing topic of the week, but you will doubtless receive so ample an account from your poil ical correspondent, that although

"" proximity of our own residence to the scene the "the scene has made us an eye-witness to of dist. "onne incidents, we forocar entering some serio. ""tainly the English are not con-into details. C. "uation, but we can bear stitutionally a merry ""e engaged in a riot witness that when they a "darly hilarous their excitement takes a sing " rage. The form, and seems wholly free from "siy tearmen and boys whom we saw industrio. "sly tear-ing up the railing of Hyde Park, for halt a." and trying to force the gates, and getting u_ mercifully pummelled by the police, and almost crushed to death in the crowd, seemed to be enjoying themselves excessively: they were "out on a spree," "going in for a lark," and only in earnest so far as they were determined to prove, even to violence, that the working classes

That as much right to make use of the park as pleasure-seeking idlers or wealthy aristocrats. We have just neard an anecdote of the Queen of Hanover which testifies to her almost eccentric kindness of heart. One of her maids of honor in writing to an artist in London, men-tions that just after the King left for the war, a lady who was visiting at the palace gave impromptu birth to an infant. It was necessary that the mother should be at once removed to her own residence. The Queen, who has strong maternal instincts, chose to carry the babe in her own arms to its home. The narrative states that when she issued into the street (we presume to enter her curriage, though from the lady's letter one might draw the inference that she walked), the people, whohad just seen their monarch depart, cheered her enthusiastically. She paused, and with the new-born infant lying on her breast, addressed the crowd, and thanked her subjects for their sympathy-their devotion-their allegiance. Some idea of the beautiful teaderness which characterizes the Queen may be formed from this incident, for the facts come to us too direct to be questioned.

The annual dramatic celebration at Dal wich College took place on the 25th of this month. Ado About A whang was (mis) represente by the pupils; the heroines being personated by boys, as in the days of Shakespeare. It will be remembered that this college was founded by one William Alleyn, an actor, and the miend of Shakespeare. The present performance took place in the very ball built by this William Aileyn, in 1618. As may be supposed, the at-tempts of the luveniles to interpret Shakespeare were in the hignest degree mirth-provokingcroaking out witticisms, or the exquisite poetry of the great bard-their unsteady movements, the knocking of knees, and swaying backward and forward of bodies, as though all the actors seemed to fancy themselves standing on the deck of a ship in a rough sea-the uncouthly odd gestures-the pouting with one finger at the person addressed-the spasmodic thrusting out of arms, then holding them as though glued to the sides—and especially the management of the female costume by the large-waisted, flatchested, hipless boys, convulsed the audience with laughter, and converted Shakespeare's delightful comedy into the richest burlesque. But there was one grave, intellectual, high souled man, seated among the boisterous spectators, who could not enjoy the joke, and evi-dently writhed as though pins were being thrush into his delicate flesh—it was John Ruskin. His fine organization and his veneration for art rendered such a travesty positive desecration to him. The climax of the ludicrous was capped when, after the performance, "Benedict" and "Bea-trice," "Hero" and "Claudio," "Don John," "Dogberry," and "Verges" came forth, in their costumes, bearing trays of ices, and stratted about among the audience, crying, "Please pass back the tray !" with the same sepulchral or cracked tones in which they had just uttered "Silence is perfectest herald of joy-1 were but it the happy if 1 could say how much !" or, "There was a star *danced*, and under that I was born?" Or,

Among the interesting souvenirs of bygone days, preserved in the library of this venerable building, are two pictured panels taken from the state barge of Queen Elizabeth. On the 23d of this month Mr. D. D. Home, after having been for some time announced to

appear at the St. James as "Mr. Oakley," in The Jealcus Wife, and having withdrawn his name because the part was unsuited to him, appeared at the New Royalty Theatre, supported by a dis-tinguished company of amateurs—Mr. Palgrave Simpson, the author of "Broken Ties," etc., Captain Disney Roebuck, Mrs. Williams, etc., Mr. Home assumed the character of "Henri de Neuville," in *Fiol and Passion*. The house was thronged with a highly fashionable audience, chiefly Mr. Home's personal friends, and his reception was rapturous. Justice compels us to say that the expectations of those who had heard his admirable readings and lectures were not realized. Mr. Home was suffering from severe indisposition and overpowering nervous ness, but he thought it better to struggle through the performance than to dismiss the audience. We are forced to the conclusion that, although Mr. Home possesses undoubted talent, the stage is not his vocation.

Mr. Palgrave Simpson astonished us by his masterly personation of "Desmaret," It was a performance so highly finished, so remarkable performance so highly hnished, so remarkable for its delicate coloring, so strong in its mani-festations of passion, and so full of unexpected points that we do not believe ut could have been surpassed by the most experienced London actor. M. Gustave Dore, whose drawings have obtained such sudden popularity, has been engaged to supply a series of illustrations to Teanwands "ideals of the King" He is to

Tenzyson's "Idylls of the King," He is to receive one thousand guineas for eight illustra-tions. The volume is to appear at Christmas, and will probably be the gift book of the season. In America, where Tennyson is even more read han in England, it will certainly command a arge sale.

A friend who visited Tennyson lately informs us that the poet was in such a state of fierce indignation in consequence of the liberites taken by some American letter-writer, that he had made up his mind to close his doors against the crowd of Americans who venture to call and pay homage to his genius, without any especial introduction. A party arrived while our iriend was present, but Mr. Tennyson received the cards, not the visitors. We recog-nized the names as belonging to a family who would have been styled in America "our bes beople.

The Cosmopolitan, edited by Colonel Fuller, is becoming a power in London. One of the leading statesmen of Europe is so much pleased with its tone and the general character of the articles-especially with those which support the conservative policy of President Johnson-that he has just subscribed for one hundred copies, to be regularly sent to the most prominent dipiomats throughout Europe. We hear that portions of the leading articles of the opolitan have been sent as telegrams, Cosm translated in various languages, to the principal journals on the continent. It is very rarely that an American is accorded the influential position in London which Colonel Fulter now occupies. The "French Academy has given as the subject of its p."ze poem for the next year, "The Death of President Lincoln."

The Emperor Napoleon has been urged to institute a decoration which should be given xclusively to women, for acts of courage, de votedness, or charity. It is 10 be hoped that the order will be called "Eugenie." The noble lessly among the cholera-stricken patients in France, and bears a healing balm with the stimulus of her presence, deserves that her name should descend to posterity attached to such an order. At Nancy she crossed on foot a popular quar-

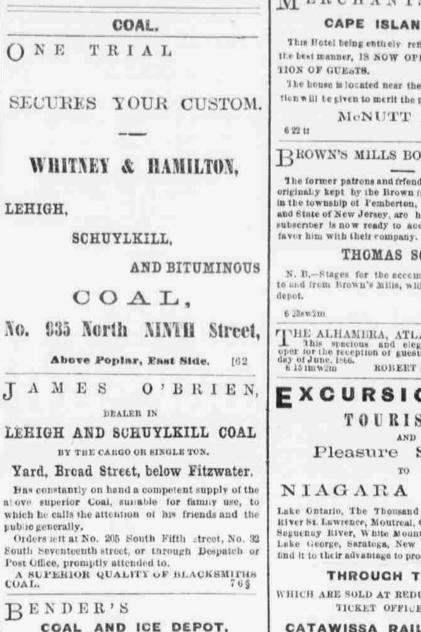
ter of the city, followed by a crowd, who grasped at her clothes in their enthusiasm, and actually tore her muslin dress. The bits were struggled for by the crowd-every one wanted to secure, as a relic, a shred of the garment worn by the "Providence blonde." The Empress only smiled,

and allowed the destruction. The Empress also visited the House of Correc-tion for juvenile offenders, at Nancy, and talked ness. In the afternoon the prefect presented 150 of the ladies of Nancy, while the Prince Im perial received their children, whom he invited to luncheon the next day.

On her return to Paris, the Empress was re-ceived in the heartlest manner by an immense crowd, which had gathered at the station. The Emperor passed through the throng, and himself opened the door of the saloon carriage, litted out the Frince Imperial, and kissed him repeatediy. He then handed out the Empress, and took off his hat as he embraced her. The cheering was tremendous. The Empress wore a dress of pink and white striped silk, looped over a petricoat of the same, a black silk manwore a sui, of brown holland. The Lancel mentions a lady who has proved herself a veritable Florence Nightingale in the cholera wards of the London Hospital. From the very commencement of the epidemic she has passed her time amid scenes of suffering and death that would try the stoutest heart. She offered her help at a time when, from the sudden increase of patients, such assistance was urgently required. She is very young and very tair, yet, wherever the need is greatest, and the work hardest, there she is to be seen moving from bed to bed, in ceaseless efforts to comfort and relieve-toiling until her limbs atmost re-fuse to sustain her. The Lancet says, "The effect of the fair young creature's presence has been that the nurses have been encouraged by her never-failing energy and cheeriness, so that the dread of the discase has been lost in efforts to combat it. This is an instance of devotion which it would be an insult to praise-it need only be recorded." Victor Hugo asks £20,000 for his new novel, called "Ninety-Three."

was in use in the relan of King John. In Ger-many during this period a doctor of law enjoyed the same privileges as builded of law enjoyed the same privileges as knights and prelates. The first doctors were of law or theology (Divinitatis Doctor-D, D,); that of medicine (Medicine Doctor-M, D,) was added during the next century, and the whole system of degrees as now in use was soon after arranged ts it now exists. The German universities have instituted the degree of doctor of philosophy, and in England that of doctor of music is sometimes given. "In the universities of Oxford and Cambridge," says the authority just referred to. "and in most European universities, a student who is to receive the degree of doctor has to prepare one or more theses, which in Germany states the title is conferred upon those of en inent learning or ability in their professions, without demanding from them any learned exercise in return." The only question likely to arise as to this statement is, whether the condition of "eminent learning or ability" is uniformly insisted upon. * * * The degree of Master of Arts is given "in course" to all worthy bachelors of three or four years' standing. standing.

The degree of Doctor is intended to indicate an advanced stage of proficiency in the speci-alty indicated, attained to by its recipient. Only two forms of that degree are much used by our colleges, those of law and divinity. Of these the former is given to indicate, not especially legal learning, but rather general scholar-ship; the latter has by use become rather a clerical than a collegiate degree. By a very recent usage, and of doubiful authority, the degree in laws has been placed above that of divinity, as an object of further ambition for or a means for a reduplicated compliment to those who have received the theological degree, and accordingly our colleges have taken to add-ing the LL.D. to the D. D. won by some of our iterati.





"Behold how like a maid she blushes there ! Case not that blood as modest evidence To witness simple virtue?' * Dr,

1 O. she is fallen Into a pit of ink, that the wide sea Hath drops too few to wash her clean again."

After Shakespeare and the ices had been disposed of the boys represented the *irish Tiger* in so creditable a manner that one could not but regret that they had been permitted to treat the immorial dramatist so unmercifully.

The advantages of education afforded by this Dutwich College are so great that people have moved from all parts of London to the adjacent parishes, as a residence there entitles their children to education, upon the payment of a very small lee.

Sir Frances Bacon tried to persuade William Alleyn, of Dulwich, to devote his fortune to the founding of a dramatic college, somewhat simi-lar to the one now in existence. But Alleyn probably had no great veneration for the prote sion, for instead of carrying out the suggestion of Bacon, he provided for the education of twelve boys, and the maintenance of twelve paupers of the Parish of Dulwich, who were to paupers of the Parish of Dalwich, who were to be in charge of a master and two wardens; these had to be chosen from bachelors bearing the name of Alleyn. In 1857 the annual interest of the Alleyn fund amounted to \$50,000, yet such rigid economy was practised as regarded the pupils, that they were only allowed one room in which they eat, slept, and studied. The mester and wardens, however, lived in the most juxn-rious style, and became famous for their layisn hospitality, until it struck some one these folly hospitality, until it struck some one these folly bachelor Alleyns were hardly devoting the money of the testator to its legitimate use by storing their cellars with choice whees and giving superb dinners, and the matter was car-ried before Parliament, and a general reform instituted

There are now three hundred instead of twelve upils, and the income derived from Alleyn's landed estate now amounts to £15,000 a year.

ANNA CORA MOWATT RICHIE.

Dubbings.

College honors, A. M.'s, D. D.'s, L.L. D.'s, etc., have become so common that anything about these titles is personally interesting to a great number of individuals. The Christian Advocate has a good article on this subject, from which we quote:-

The degrees in the "arts," bachelors and masters, are probably of Italian and French origin, dating from the eleventh or twelfth century. Previous to their institution no other disfunctions were recognized in the schools than those of master and pupil. The "aris" taught in the colleges of the middle ages consisted of grammar, logic, rhetoric, music, arithmetic. geometry, and astronomy, and proficiency in the first three was recognized as an honorable standing of scholarship, while he who had mastered the whole seven was accounted a prodigy of learning. The degree of "Bachelor of Arts" was instituted by Pope Gregory JX (1227 to 1241), though the significance of the name is not determined, and both the degrees in the aris were conterred at Oxford as early as the middle of the thirteenth century, in much the ame manuer still in use in the English univer sities and among American colleges. Generally a four years' course of study in actual attend Generally ance, or its equivalent, ascertained by exami-nations, is exacted as the condition of the first degree, after which the second is given without examinations, at the end of three years longer. Entering upon the first degree was called "commencement," and from that fact the anniversary occasions, when those degrees are conferred are usually styled "commencements," though, as they osually occur at the end rather than the beginning of the collegiate year, to the uninitiated the name sounds paradoxical. The degree of doctor originated nearly at the

same time with the degrees in the arts. The title indicated that its subject had gone over all title indicated that its subject had gone over all the studies indicated by the specific title, and was authorized to teach them. From the "Cyclopedia" we learn that "the first ceremo-nious installation of a doctor was at the University of Bologna, when Bulgarius was promoted to the doctorate of the civil and canon hw"-Legium Doctor, or LL. D. Soon after the same degree was conferred by the University of Paris on Peter Lombard and Gilbert de la Paris on Peter Lombard and Gilbert de la Parree, two of the most eminent theologians of that period. In England the degree of doctor

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