## Evening Telegraph

AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING, NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

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TUESDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1867.

The Two Plans Contrasted. THE problem of reconstruction is the great political problem of our times; and the question with every good citizen should be, how to secure loyal civil governments in the late Rebel States. We showed yesterday that the Democratic or Johnsonian plan would inevitably result in establishing a Rebel oligarchy in each of the late Rebel States, which would dominate most unjustly over the loyal majority (deprived of power through the disfranchisement of the most of its members), and which would be hostile and dangerous to the peace and stability of the Union itself. Mr. Johnson and the Democrats propose to disfranchise the great majority of the loyal citizens of the South. This would, of course, make the Rebels supreme in each of the late Rebel States, and would give them the balance of power in the general Government. Such a result of the war would be as disastrous as

The only safe plan of reconstruction is to neutralize the Rebel element by the loyal element. This can only be done by giving every loyal man the ballot. It would be the height of absurdity to disfranchise loyal men and let Rebels vote. If any disfranchising is to be done, it should apply to those who have sought to overthrow the Government, not to those who have defended it.

might be even worse.

Now it so happens that the loyal element of the South is composed largely of colored citizens. If any loyal Northern man is squeamish about negro suffrage in the Rebel States, then our reply to him is that we must work with the materials we have. We are shut up to one of three courses of action:-First, to a continued occupation of the Rebel States by the military power of the general Government: secondly, to the establishment of a Rebel oligarchy by the disfranchisement of the majority of the loyal element; thirdly, to a safe and loyal reconstruction through the enfranchisement of the colored citizens of the Rebel States. These are the only alternatives before us. Military occupation, as a permanent policy, is not to be thought of. It is inconsistent with our form of government, and would be dangerous to our free institutions. The establishment of a Rebel oligarchy is equally inadmissible. It would be impolitic and dangerous to the last degree. We are left, therefore, as our only resource, to loyal reconstruction through the enfranchisement of all loyal citizens. There is no other road out of our difficulties.

So far as the disfranchisement of Rebels is concerned, it is a question of pure policy. No man who has lifted his hand against the Government has any right to demand the enjoyment of political power under it. By the strict rules of justice he has forfeited, by his treason, not only his political rights, but his civil rights, and his life also. The Government, however, is to be guided by a wise discretion, and from motives of sound policy should exclude from political power only those would be especially dangerous to a safe and loval reconstruction. This is what Congress has arrived at in its policy. The Reconstruction acts disfranchise only those who in going into the Rebellion broke solemn oaths which they had previously taken to support and defend the Constitution of the United States. The great masses of the people are left untouched. The policy has been one of enfranchisement rather than disfranchisement. The loyal element, left unfettered, it is believed will be able to hold its own and to bring back the revolted States pledged to unswerving fealty to the Union. According to the precedent of the Johnsonian policy, we should have been perfectly justified in exoluding the great mass of the Rebels, for we certainly have as good a right to exclude Rebels as he had to exclude loyal men; but Congress was wiser and more humane, and extended kindness and goodwill to all except the leading and prominent Rebels. The broad dividing line between the Democratic policy and the Republican policy is, that the former would create a Rebel oligarchy in the Rebel States, by disfranchising the majority of the loyal citizens, while the latter, by impartial suffrage, coupled with the disfranchisement of the Rebel leaders, would lay broad and deep the foundations of a loyal and lasting reconstruction. It is true, this includes the idea of full citizenship for the colored man in all the Rebel States; but in that measure lies the nation's only reasonable hope of future peace and safety. Sound policy here coincides with the highest dictates of justice. If Rebels vote, loval men must vote also. That is the whole sum and substance of the argument.

As General Sickles truthfully and eloquently remarked in his great speech a few nights since, had this measure prevailed ten years ago we should have had no rebellion. Adopt it now, and we shall never have another rebellion. Carry out the Johnsonian-Democratic policy of creating a Rebel oligarchy to sway the sceptre of despotic power over the South, and to hold the balance of power in the nation. and another and more tremendous struggle than the one we have just passed through is all the questions, the living questions of as inevitable as that effect follows cause.

The Democrats and Their "Soldier Can-

Ir is scarcely less amusing than disgusting to

see the Democrats now affecting friendship for the Union soldiers, and making them candidates for office. But it is perhaps yet more disgusting to find men who fought in the field against the Rebels now accepting nominations for office at the hands of those who, during the war, rejoiced over Rebel victories and Union defeats. It is safe to say that a large majority of those who now support Lyle, Leech, and Ballier would have rejoiced at the defeat or even death of either of these officers, while they were aiding to save the Union and conquer secession. We remember what occurred during the war, and we feel it to be our duty not to let the loyal citizens of Philadelphia forget who were the enemies of the country when it was struggling to preserve its existence. They who are now shouting for their "soldier candidates," and endeavoring to cajole those who served in the ranks of the Union army to vote the Democratic ticket because certain soldiers have stooped to accept places upon it, were as bitterly opposed to the Union army when it was grappling with the sworn foes of the Government, as were the bitterest secessionists of the South. They hated even McClellan while he was in the army, and rejoiced when it became evident that his efforts against Richmond were abortive. When he was compelled to "change his base," and take refuge on a gunboat, these men were as happy as they were subsequently when Burnside was defeated at Fredericksburg. They laughed would have been the triumph of the Rebel in bitter scorn when the loyal press armies under Lee, and in its ulterior effects it attempted to cover up McClellan's shame by saying that he had bettered his position. They saw that McClellan was really badly beaten, and privately, in their coteries and cabals, they rejoiced together over the fact, and drank toasts in high glee to Davis and Lee. Then McClellan was the same to them as Grant, or Sherman, or Sheridan, or Sickles. all of whom they hated in their inmost hearts, as they did McClellan's subordinates-Lyle, Leech, and Ballier-and all others who were fighting to defeat the Rebels and save the country. Their admiration for McClellan began when they found that he was useless to the Union cause, and when, in the bitterness of his disappointment, he too became a sympathizer with the enemies of his country. But their hypocrisy in supporting him for the Presidency in 1864, was not so great as it is now in supporting Lyle & Co. for office, because, to tell the truth, the latter continued true to the Union cause longer than did McClellan. These military gentlemen, who are now the pretended favorites of the Rebel sympathizers, were hated by the latter some two or three years longer than McClellan was.

While we are disposed to give due honor to all who served in the war, we detest the course of those who, after the conquest, seek to destroy the fruits of victory. We would honor the man who would save our house from the flames, but we should despise him if we saw him, next day, the intimate friend and associate of the incendiary who fired it, and permitting this enemy to society to patronize him!

The insincerity of the Democrats who have nominated Lyle, Leech, and Ballier is too apparent to require argument in proof of it. These men are put forward to aid in the attempt to restore the defunct and despised Democratic party to life, and they have suffered themselves to be used as the instruments of bankrupt and oft-repudiated politicians to resurrect their "lost cause."

The Democrats, in placing Union soldiers on their ticket, acknowledge the hopelessness of their own cause-if honestly advocated-and the soldiers they have selected, by accepting the places offered them, confess to the world that their desire for office is greater than their love of consistency or of country. When they shall have learned, as they soon will learn, that they have lost character, and failed to gain the expected reward for deserting their flag, they will realize that the people agree with Franklin, that "he who deserts principle for place deserves to lose both place and principle."

What a Vote for Judge Sharswood Really Means.

"Judge Sharswood is a gentleman and an honorable man," cry the Democracy, "therefore, as public-spirited citizens, it is the duty of all to vote for him as Supreme Judge. Such is the argument which has been made again and again on the part of the Democracy to secure the assent of Republican voters to the attempt to place the opposition candidate on the highest bench in our great State. By reiteration it has almost grown into respectability, and our people have learned to pass over the flagrant sophistry which it contains, and even while they refuse to assent, they do not see the puerile weakness of its logic. Are wisdom and honesty and courtesy the only requisites necessary for such a position? Is not patriotism one of those qualities which in all times has been demanded? Does not Jefferson place among the cardinal essentials for office a love of our country? And can we esteem one who has opposed the war for the Union in all its phases, who has opposed the force requisite to subdue Rebellion. who is consistently a Calhoun Democrat, to be a patriot in the true meaning of the word? But granting that all these qualities of ability, integrity, and learning belong to Judge Sharswood, can any one deny they also belong to Judge Williams? Has a word been breathed against him, except that he was born in Connecticut? We therefore concede these claims of the friends of Judge Sharswood; we say to them all you claim for your candidate we claim for ours, and in addition we have a man who is thoroughly true to the great interests of the nation, who is soundly settled on the day, and who does not quote Calhoun

or his contemporaries to see whether his actions, in the light of the present, are or are not according to law. We need a man who is a live man and who deals with live questions, and not with the United States Bank or the tariff of '32 or '44. Our candidate does not proceed to renew the discussion on the subject of slavery, and base his opinions on the effete learning of Chief Justice Taney. The war has settled many legal questions, and by the decision of that great tribunal we want our judges

In addition, however, to what has been the expressed opinion of Judge Sharswood on the national issues, we have the legal declaration of that gentleman on the subject of finances. We do not propose to speak with any warmth of that opinion in Borie vs. Trott; but would calmly ask those who intend to vote for Judge Sharswood if they know what it means ?--if they realize to what a danger they are exposing themselves by supporting its author? Judge Sharswood, in that famous decision, declared all issues of Government notes to be illegal. By that he says that if any of us have five-dollar "greenback," we have not the value of \$5, but only a piece of rather dirty paper; that all the currency and all the notes we have in our possession are a clear loss to us; that we have invested our money in paper, and that paper is now worthless. The mechanic who has hoarded up his wages until he has accumulated a few hundred dollars has not gained anything thereby. Judge Sharswood says he has secured a bundle of old paper, and he has wasted all his labor for months. The capitalist who has in his possession thousands of dollars in Government and national bank notes is thus compelled to lose them all. He does not possess a cent's worth of value for all the currency he holds. Every man, woman, and child would, by the decision of Judge Sharswood, be a loser to a greater or less extent, and a loser beyond all hope of recovery. In voting, therefore, for that gentleman, it behooves our readers to think what they are doing. They are exposing themselves to a loss of all their property in United States notes, and to all that commotion and overturning of the finances of our country which would follow such an upheaval. It may be said in reply that, even if elected, Judge Sharswood could not make his views succeed; that he is overruled by his brother jurists, and that therefore we run no risk in giving him the office. Are the American reople willing to reward with office one whom they are afraid to trust alone in the discharge of its duties? Shall we disgrace ourselves so far as to place in position a gentleman who cannot be left on the bench with safety, for fear he will make a decision ruinous to the nation, when we have the alternative of either placing such a man in power or of giving the place to one who is so true that, if the whole voice of the Bench was to be centred in him, we would feel safe in the result? That a man cannot do harm is no argument for giving him places of trust. It is worse than unsound, such a doctrine; it is insulting the judgment of the community to use such an inducement to our support. If you, a business man, were to select a clerk, and he was to apply who had certain peculiar views on the subject of contracts, and of the possession of property, would you give him a place of trust, and feel warranted in selecting him over a thoroughly honest applicant, merely because you had a cashier who balanced your books once a week, and therefore your clerk could not get far astray before he would be discovered, and brought back? We think not. So it is with the office to which Judge Sharswood aspires. He holds peculiar views, dangerous views. And because all his decisions in Nisi Prius can be reversed in the Court sitting in banc, is no reason why we should give him the high office of Judge. Let the people think of what they are doing. Let them calmly think of what a vote for Judge Sharswood means. And then, in view of the honor of the nation and their private fortunes, let them vote and work for him with what zeal they can.

To the Trades' Unions. Has it ever been the policy of the trades' unions to kiss the hand that strikes them? Have they ever given support to one who is their enemy-their open and avowed enemy? Do they follow strictly the Biblical doctrine of turning the other cheek to the smiter? If they do then they will support Judge Ludlow in view of his decision, rendered in 1864, in regard to a suit brought by an anti-tradesunion man in the office of our Democratic contemporary, who was struck by a member of the Printers' Union. On that occasion Judge Ludlow sentenced the culprit to the full term, and went out of his way to denounce the whole system of trades' unions in the most violent and abusive terms. We will lay his whole decision before our readers at an

In the Sixth Legislative District, Colone, Charles Kleckner is nominated by the Republicans for a representative's seat at Harrisburg. We feel no doubt of that gallant soldier's election. The change made by the conventions on the legislative nominations of former years has greatly improved and strengthened our ticket. The Colonel will receive all the votes of the soldiers, and is an able and honest man. He is opposed by Bernard McNally. Who Bernard McNally is we cannot guess, and we fear that after the election we will have no cause to inquire. The only thing at which we can guess is that gentleman's nationality. The name is not an American one, nor does it sound either French or German, nor yet Italian. Are we not warranted in surmising that it is Irish? If Mr. McNally will announce himself as a candidate for the Fenian Senate, we pledge him our support. For an American Legislature we prefer au American soldier.

THE N. Y. Tribune to-day is rather delerous over our chance of carrying Pennsylvania. It

"In Pennsylvania the Democrata have the advantage in that their leading candidate, Judge Sharawood, has long been on the bonch, and, being a jurist of undoubted ability as well and, being a jurist of undoubted ability as well as experience, will win some Republican votes from Mr. Williams, his Republican opponent, who is comparatively a new man. Frue, Judge Woodward was beaten under fike circumstances in 1863; but Governor Caritn's name then headed the Republican ticket; while Woodward's recent decision (in which we believe Judge Shaiswood concurred), nuilifying the Conscription act, was reason enough for his defeat. If ever a disloyal opinion was read from a bench, that was one; for, if the people of Pennsylvania had not reversed it, ousting Judge Woodward, the war for the Upion stood paralyzed, and the Rebellion must have become a successful revo-Rebellon must have become a successful revo-lution. To elect Sharswood now is to uppoid Woodward, who is running for Congress, and virtually decide that the Rebellion ought to have succeeded. There are other local issues that help the wrong side, so that we have ap-prehended its success; but our later advices are more cheering and justify hope of a Republican triumph if a full vote can be drawn out.
To this end, we entreat every Pennsylvanian
who stands for justice and equal rights to do
bis very utmost in the struggle of next Tues-

We have but one word to say to our conemporary. Let Pennsylvania alone. She can take care of herself. All we ask is that New York will do as well in November as the Keystone State will do in October. Pennsylvania is emphatically all right if the Republicans exert themselves, and they are exerting

WE REGRET to understand that Colonel James Page is condescending to mix in local politics, and has been opposing certain necessary changes in the places of voting in the Fifth Ward. The Colonel, as a supporter and wire-puller in favor of the "young person by the name of Mullen," is something out of his usual gentlemanly political course. We advise Colonel Page, for whom we have a sincere respect, not to defile his hands by having his name connected with the manœuvres of Mr. Brooke's young man.

REVELATIONS OF RITUALISM.

Curious Practices in the Church of England.

Some remarkable evidence has been given before the Ritual Commission in England. From the official report of the proceedings just published we gather the following account of the ceremonies in the ritualistic churches:-THE EUCHARIST.

The ritualist service is distinguished from that which is customary in the cathedrals and college chape s by the greater prominence given to the Eucharist. Mr. White, of St. Barnabas, wears colored stoles, which are varied with the altar clothes, according to the season of the year; but he does not use the special Eucharistic vest-He uses the sign of the cross over the water in baptism, and in defense of the practice of bowing at the Doxology he mentions that it was the custom of the old people in the parish church of Wantage, where he was once curate. In all these churches the sexes are separated. and both Mr. White and Mr. Le Geyt, of Stoke Newington, assert that such a rule is essential in free and unappropriated churches. "The Eucharistic vestments" are the chasuble for the celebrating priest, the dalmatic and tunicle for the deacons. The cope is a processional ornament, but it is also customary to put it on in the evening service at the time when the Magnificat is sung, and if only one clergyman is officiating he adopts this vesture at the critical moment. At the same instant it is customary to burn incense, which is also introduced at three other times in the service. The custom of "censing persons or things" has been given up by some of the party, but the incense is still brought in, and is allowed to barn itself

Rev. Mr. Nugee observes special services on even the Black Letter days in the English calenlar, such as those of St. Swithin, the Venerable Bede, and St. Cecilia. This gentleman confines nimself to what he calls "the bolder features of ritual," but he certainly makes them very bold He introduces a "soft hymn" at times during he administration of the Holy Communion. The best idea of this gentleman's ritual will be furnished by an extract from a memorial presented by nearly one hundred and eighty of his parishioners to the bishop. He was examined as to its truth, and he only corrested one or two minor particulars:-

"The church was lighted by numerous candles supported by candelabra decorated with flowers. The congregation sat in silence for about fifteen minutes; then singing was heard without, necoming more distinct until the door on the southwest was reached. Then the congregation rose on masse, and a procession entered. First came a person dreased in white bearing a brass cross, suspended on a pole, painted in various colors. He was followed by two acolytes in scarlet and white, one of whom bore a brass implement like a mason's trowel, and the other a censer, which he swung to and fro, filling the church with the smoke and tumes of the incense. About twenty choristers chanting Jeans Christ is risen to-day, were preceded and followed by men bearing elaboeate banners. The Reverend George Nagee, the Vicar of Wymering, with book in hand, closed the procession. He had on a black robe reaching to his feet. This robe was covered by a white surplice reaching to within five or six inches of the ground, and he wore on his head a peculiarly shaped hat, which we are told is called a foiretts."

"The procession moved up the church in very slow order the banners were placed on each side of the

on his head a peculiarly shaped hat, which we are toid is called a 'birstta.'

'The procession moved up the church in very slow order; the banners were placed on each side of the chancel, and the choristers took their seats, after which the service began. The hashms and responses were challed by the choir, and some of the prayers were challed by the choir, and some of the prayers were comitted. Before the communion service a number of candles in the chancel were lighted in addition to those aiready mentioned as burning. The vicar retired, and again appeared, now wearing a white satin cape, which had a large c cos both before and behind; he also were a chasuble, and something like a bib of violet color, which we understand is called an aib.

'The two acolytes now walked up to the communion table, and the incense having been lighted, the censer was handed to the vicar, who waved it atout the communion table. He also took the bread and wine and held them out once or twice toward the table, and then bowed. All this time the choristers were chanting 'Christour Passover.' After the communion service Mr. Nagee preached from St. John II, 18 and 21—'Destroy this temple, and in three days I will raise it up; but He spake of the temple of His body.' The object and the aim of this sermon was to enforce the doctrine of real presence in the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper. After the sermon Mr. Nagee returned to the table, the choristers again chanting. When this ceased seven or eight 'sisters of Mercy' went up and kneekd and the sacrament was administered."

THE CONFESSIONAL.

There is another practice which all the chief ritualists avow. Mr. Le Geyt encourages confersion in his preaching, and receives it if persons come to him. Confessions are fre-quently heard in Mr. Nugree's Church (Wymerquently heard in Mr. Nugree's Church (Wymering, near Portsmouth). They are heard at the rail of the sacristy door; the pricats sit within the rail, and those who confess kneel outside the rail. In Mr. Bennett's church fat Frome, confessions are received in the sacristy, or on occasions like Lent it might be in a little chapel "We have," he says, "three or four chapels in our church—quiet places where we might go for

hat purpose." Mr. Clay, of Brighton, states that he was summoned on one occasion to a widow lady in great distress. The youngest daughter, eighteen years of age, was in the habit of undergoing severe penances which had been imposed by an English clergy man then officiating in London. The night previous she had knelt on a marble slab, bare-kneed, for four hours, repeating certain penitential psalms and prayers, which were imposed as a premance in consequence of her level.

penitential psalms and prayers, which were imposed as a penance in consequence of her having confessed to some sins of temper.

Mr. Wagner, of Brighton, states that he attends in his church three days a week at certain hours for the purpose of hearing contessions. He hears them in the veitry. Penances, he says, are imposed. He doubts if he ought to say whether or no corporal penances have been imposed. He has not imposed have been imposed.

oosed them himself, but other; may have

The Bishop of London asks Mr. Le Geyt about his vestments, "Where did the pattern of them come from? Who made them? How did you know what vestments to get?" They are said to be derived from the old English patterns of vestments preserved in pictures and brasses and various other sources. They are not quite the same as those in the modern Church of Rome, but the "old Catholic shape." Dr. Stanley follows the blshop's lead by asking Mr. Le Geyt whether he has proof that the colors and pat-terns which he uses are those that were used in the second year of Edward VI? Is he sure about the colors? Mr. Le Geyt says he is sure about the patterns, but not so certain about the colors. "There is a great difference about the use of colors in what is called the Saxon use and the Roman use, which I do not pro'ess to understand thoroughly,"

HOW THE INNOVATIONS WERE INTRODUCED. The manner of introducing these innovations was very fully explained. The tavorite plea is that they are due to the urgent request of the congregations. Mr. Le Geyt said that when he came to his church the lights on the alter had been given up; but the congregation "were clamorous for them," and within twelve months he introduced them. It is only within the last two years that he has introduced the vestments. These were purchased by the congregation, and presented to him with a request that he would

Mr. Bennett, in the same way, laid before the Commissioners the memorial by which he was requested to introduce the vestments. But one expression in this memorial throws a new light on this part of the subject. "You have always taught us," they say, "that with the restoration of the material portion of our Church should be included the restoration of the beauty and dignity of Christian worship within its walls," Mr. Bennett accordingly admits that "he always told the people that this told the people that this was the correct usage of the Church of England." This memorial is signed by twenty-one men, thirty-five women, and two church-wardens, out of a nominal population of five thousand, of whom three thousand are dissenters; but it is fair to add that Mr. Bennett offered to poll the parish and send the result up to the Commissioners. Incense, in the same way, was introduced upon a request which was not publicly made.

The following is Mr. Nugee's account of the manner in which the vestments were introduced

into his church:—

"The way I did it in the first lostance, with regard to the vestments, was this:—It was Easter Tuesday at the vestry, and after the election of the church-wardens I said, 'Now, gentlemen, I have got a question to bring before you. They said, 'What is it?' I said, 'The fact is thus; certain articles belonging to the church are missing.' They said, 'What are these articles?' They looked much sharmed, 'Is it the plate?' 'No,' I said, 'but there are many other articles;' and then I produced my list, which I had got from the Record office. Mr. Mackenzie Walcott sent it to me signed by the vicar at the time, including all the personality of the church, and I said, 'Now the law supposes that you, Mr. Churchwarden, are in possession of these things at the present moment, Where are they?' you will orobably ask me what they are. I know right well what they are: but geoliemen, I wans to ask you where they are." Then they drew very long faces. I said.—

'Well, to cut the matter short, either you must restore these things, or the parish or I must restore them, but I will make you all happy: I have so far restored them.' And on the next Sunday I adopted them; but since that they have given me various things as regards vestments and ornaments of the church, and I am sure if I wested a tunicle or da matic to-morrow, they would be too glad to give it to me."

The expense of these observances varies. The

The expense of these observances varies. The vestments may, of course, be rendered enormously costly. Mr. Le Geyt has known a chasuble cost forty or fifty pounds sterling, and they are sometimes ornamented with precious stone But they are also made very cheaply, and Mr. The cost of choirs is very various. Mr. Le deyt's is supported entirely by amateurs, not even the boys being paid. The choir at St. Luke's, Ber-wick street, costs about one hundred pounds sterling a year, while that of St. Andrew's, Wells street, of which the staple is professional singers, costs as much as one thousand pounds sterling a year.

The Facts about the Church of England. The Lordon Times says that the aggregate revenue of the bishops of the Church of England s £152,000 a year; of the chapters probably £250,000, and deans get from £1000 to £2000 a year; canons from £500 to £1000. The cost of keeping up the cathedrals varies from £400 a year at Llandaff to £12,000 a year at Durham. There are 12,888 parochial benefices. The whole 4881 are curates. The alphabetical list of the clergy contains 23,000.

The patronage of 6403 livings is private and salable; of 6485 is unsalable. Of the 4080 pri-

vate patrons 1046 are clergymen. The crown has the gift of 967 livings, the bishops of 2088, the chapters of 911, the colleges of 851, parochial rectors and vicars of 908, other bodies or persons of 670. There are 465 livings which contain a population above 8000. They are served by 1154 clergymen, one to every 700 houses, or 4300 persons. The livings with po-pulations between 8000 and 4000 are 882 in number, served by 1814 clergymen, one to

every 530 houses, or 2750 persons.

The livings with populations between 4000 and 2000 are 1143 in number, with 715 curates, so that there are 1858 clergy in charge of the 3,500,000 people in these parishes. This affords one clergyman to about 2000 persons, or 350 houses hvings with populations below 2000 are 10,398 in number, with 2645 curates, and the population in their charge comprises 7,500,000 persons. In these livings there is one clergyman for every 600 persons.

The minimum income for the English clergy serving in parishes containing more than 4000 souls is £300. There is a probability that this minimum will be extended in a few years to the case of parishes including a population of more than 2000. With regard to the remaining class of parishes, the Crown has taken steps for ing the incomes of the poorer livings in its gift: the colleges have long been gradually improv-ing the incomes of the college livings; the re-cognition of local claims prescibed by Parliament will take effect on a very large proportion of the Episcopal and capitular livings. Those which are private have no hope except from the enlightened liberality of their patrons. The Times concludes as follows:-

"Thirty years have clapsed since the First Minister of the Crown, in no unkindly spirit, advised the Bishops to set their houses in order. Bishop Bloomfield accepted the ad-vice, and at the close of a generation much has been done in the right direction. As the Quaker dress is almost indistinguishable, because the taste approximates to it by discarding swords and pink-heeled shoes and prach-colored coats, so it may be that the Wesleyans may be rendered indistinguishable by the energy of the clergy in the discharge of duties which the Wesleyaus only undertook in consequence of the careless neglect of the Church of England.

The Best Dinner in the Country. Professor Blot, in the Ga'axy, says the dinner given to General Grant at the New York Club was the most elaborate thing of the kind given for many years in New York; that it was a dinner one could 'really eat;" and that it took seven French cooks ten days and nights to prepare what the company consumed in two or three hours. At this rate one can only get some thirty odd dinners, actually eatable, in a year.

SINGULAR .- The other day the rare instance of a burial thirty years after death occurred at Berlin. The dead who lingered so long above ground is Rachel Levin, the celebrated beauty, author, and wit, the wife of the late Herr von Varnhagen, well known as a Prussian diplo-matist and writer on contemporary history Having a mortal fear of being buried alive, the lady ordered in her testament that the upper part of the coffin should be made with a glas window, the coffin constantly watched for month after death, and deposited in a specia hall for a period of thirty years. All of which was duly carried out.

-Sir Frederick Bruce's niece, Lady Rmma Thurlow, dispensed the hospitalities of his house in Washington until she went home some months ago.

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PHILADELPHIA, September 20, 1867. We desire to ca .attention to the difference in the elative price of the First Mortgage Bonds of Union Pacific Railroad, and the price of Governments. We would to day give these bonds and pay a dif-

\$191 58 taking in exchange U. S. & of issi. 50 of 1882, 5-20s of 1864, 5-20s of 1865, 5-20s of 765, Jan. & July 5-20s of 767, 5-20s of 767, 7-3-10 Cy. June 1890s, 7-3-10 Cy. July 1880s, (For every thousand dollars.)

We offer these Bonds to the public, with every conidence in their security.

DE HAVEN & BRO.

1867.

BONNET OPENING.

WOOD & CARY, No. 725 CHESNUT STREET.

FALL BONNETS,

THURSDAY, CCTOBER 3. [9 502mrp

1867.

1867.

1867.

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