## THE DAILY EVENING TELEGRAPH-PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1868.

# Evening Telegraph PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON

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NO. 108 8. THIED STREET. Price, Three Cents per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents per Week, payable to the Carrier and Mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars per Apnum. One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

#### SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1868.

#### Maine.

On Monday next, Maine holds her State election, and then we shall have a breathing spell, until the 6th of October, when Nebraska ap. peals to the ballot-box. The Maine election is for a Governor and members of Congress the candidates of the two parties being as follows:--

#### FOR GOVERNOR.

Rep. Dem. Gen. Joshua L. Chamberlain...Eben F. Pilisbury. FOR CONGRESS. District.

Bep. Dem. Bep. Dem. John Lynch....Charles W. Shaw. S. P. Morrill.....Alonzo Garcelon. ....Jas. G. Biaine...M. E. W. Farley. John A. Peters...George W. Ludd. ......Eugene Hale...Arno Wiswell. Third... Fourth ..... The following is the vote of the State at

| eaon annual election                | nela since | 1900:   |          |
|-------------------------------------|------------|---------|----------|
| Year, Rep.                          | Dem.       | Maj.    | Total    |
| Year, Rep.<br>1860 (Governor)69,469 | 51 378     | 18,091  | 122.567. |
| 1860 (President)62 811              | 38,1071    | 33 118  | 100.918  |
| 1861                                | 40 4821    | 36 3561 | 117,937  |
| 1862                                | 39,6051    | 13,203  | 85,039   |
| 1863                                | 50,583     | 17 716  | 118,882  |
| 1864 (Governor) 65,583              | 46,103     | 19 180  | 111.999. |
| 1864 (President)61 8-3              | 44,211     | 17,592  | 106 014  |
| 1865                                | 81,609     | 22,821  | 86 039   |
| 1866                                | 41.939     | 27,687  | 111.873. |
| 1567                                | 46.035     | 11.614  | 103.634  |

The totals marked thus (\*) include a few scattering votes. For the years in which the votes and majorities are marked thus (†), the total opposition vote is given under the head of Democratic, and the Republican plurality is given, instead of the majority. A comparison of the votes of 1866 and 1867 shows a Republican decreasse of 11,977, a Democratic inorease of 4096, a decrease of 8189 in the total vote, and a decrease of 16,073 in the Republican majority. This apparent "reaction," although known to be caused by local dissatisfaction on account of the anti-liquor legislation of the Republican Legislature, was made much of by the Democracy, being regarded by them in the light of a very substantial "crumb of comfort." There will be nothing of the kind this year, for all the indications of the present canvass, which has been one of the most thorough ever made in the State, indicate that the Republican majority will be increased to from 25,000 to 30,000.

Not only is the State secure by an overwhelming majority, but each of the five Congressional districts is positively certain to cast a large Republican majority. The following are the names of the present members of Congress, all Republicans, with the votes by which they were elected in 1866, the names marked thus (\*) being renominations:-

| Dist. Rep.           | Dem.       | Ma           |
|----------------------|------------|--------------|
| 1. *John Lynch       | 11,653     | 395          |
| 2. Sidney Perham     | 7,863      | 612          |
| 3. *James G. Blaine  | 8,318      | 6591         |
| 4. *John A. Peters   | 6.564      | 5193         |
| 5 Deed & Dileo 10011 | PE 2244-06 | 4 4 14 14 13 |

equity arising under the unwritten code, which is in force wherever and whenever speolal legislation has not repealed its provisions. But the interpetration of loosely-worded sta tutes and ambiguous phrases, and the reconciling of conflicting sections of the same enact. ment, come in for their full share of space, and constitute the most difficult task of the judges who are worried and perplexed by them. There is something entioing in the study of the Common Law of England and the United States. It is one of the noblest legacies which has been bequeathed to us, despite its occasional uncertainties and conflicts. To unravel these and arrive at the true state of the unwritten law is an employment which demands at once the profoundest learning and the most careful research, a task which has been enthusiastically welcomed by the brightest intellects of both countries. But when it comes to the wretched jargon which is thrust by our State Legislatures upon the courts for interpretation, judicial knowledge is found to be an encumbrance, judicial ingenuity is put to its severest test, and judicial patience is well nigh exhanated.

If the judges of our courts were the only ones who suffered in consequence of orade and hasty legislation, we would be content to let them bear their bardens without complaint, or resign their seats to the self-sacrificing attorneys who are always found willing and anxious to retire from practice by taking a seat on the bench. But from this fruitful source springs a vast tide of vexatious litigation, which is disastrous to prosperity in business and to good-feeling in the every-day relations of life. The "honorable gentleman" who pens an ambiguous and conflicting bill, and then pushes it through a legislative body, is no better than a common barrator, and should be prosecuted and punished as such. He would do the State better service at Cherry Hill than at Harrisburg. A rascal more deserving of punishment than this same "honorable gentleman" seldom, goes unwhipt of justice.

A notable case, by way of illustrating the vexations of hasty legislation, has been before the public for a long time. The amendatory Internal Revenue Law enacted at the close of the last session of Congress provides for the appointment, by the Secretary of the Treasury, on the recommendation of the Commissioner of the Bureau, of certain officials to be known as Supervisors of Revenue. Mr. Rollins is an ardent Republican; Mr. McCalloch trains with the Blair people. Hence there was found great difficulty in selecting a sufficient number of persons willing to serve the country for a consideration, who could impress both these officials with a sense of their entire fitness for the positions. Mr. McCulloch has entire control of an immense patronage which he unhesitatingly wields in the interests of the reactionists. For this reason Mr. Rollins insisted that all the Supervisors should be of the Republican faith, but was met by a counter demand on the part of the Secretary for an equal division of the spoils. So, in consequence of this disagreement, but one of the Supervisorships has been filled, and the interests of the country are obliged to stand the consequences. The slightest degree of foresight, the most superficial knowledge of the exigencies of an excited and warmly contested Presidential campaign, should have taught the framer of the bill to avoid all such elements of conflict. If it was the intention of Congress to strengthen the hands and increase the patronage of the Secretary of the Treasury, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue should have been kept away from these newly-baked political flesh-pots; if Congress intended that the Supervisorships should become the legitimate spoil of Mr. Rollins, Mr. McCalloch should have been waved off by an explicit provision in the bill. But since Parliaments, and Congresses, and Legislatures, and City Councils will persist in making themselves ridiculous, either by not knowing what they mean, or by not being capable of expressing their intentions, their literary productions, orade and conflicting as they are, should never be suffered to go before the public without being carefully revised, corrected, and burnished up by an editor whose individual knowledge exceeds their collective wisdom. Such a man could easily be found. If given an opportunity, he would become a public benefactor. Have We the Devil Among Us? It is not a polemic discussion that we are about to engage in. Of course we have the devil invisible, and the devil traditional, both of which are good old-fashioned orthodox devils, with tails and horns, and even hoots. None of ns pretend to doubt that such a devil is among us, that he uses sulphur as a scent and actually exists upon brimstone. It is not this sort of a devil that we mean, but a new and simple form of his Satanic majesty-a form so simple that it is well for us to question whether or not there is a playful element in his character. Then we have the word of a distinguished religious newspaper, the organ of a sect which numbers several hundred thousand in Philadelphia, that we do have either his Infernal Worship himself, or a confidential ambassador, with us in our midst, seated on our sideboards. standing on our tables, and packed away in our trunks. Let the Universe speak for itself ----"Therefore, Planchette is moved by the agents of hell. \* \* \* But why should the devil connect himself with a *Planchetle*—with a devil connect himself with a *Planchette*—with a little triangular board set on small wheels, fur-hisbed with writing facilities, and having hands lightly placed on it? No one can give the devil's reasons for the act. Facts are facts; and the point is that Planchette is not a toy; that it is moved by an intelligence, and that the intelligence which moves it is necessarily evil. We would, therefore, advise all who have a Planchette to build for it a special fire of pitch and brimstone. It is a bad ornament on the sideboard, and a bad amusement in the drawing-room. No one has a right to consult drawing-room. No one has a right to consult the enemy of God. They who do so are in dan-ger of becoming worshippers of the devil and of dwelling with him forever."

have a Planchette board in the homes, and their advice is given not as a joke as some would naturally think. It is given to ignorant servant girls, and most of the class of small intelligence, and is calculated to awaken in them emotions of real aversion and fear. It seems to a thinking mind almost incredible that such an article could be actually written. Why it completely sustains all notions of infernal propriety. To sacrifice hoofs for wheels, to cut off his tail and resign his horns, to say nothing of abandoning his principal diet, is really too much for us to ask the Devil to do, in order that he can help ten fingers pressed on a board. The fact to our minds does not admit of discussion, and the reason why we think the Universe is wrong we will state briefly.

First. The article in question looks too much like an advertisement. "How much a line ?" seems an appropriate inquiry. If the patentees of that article, if there be any, would not consent to pay \$1 a line, then they are no men of business and ought to consult their star and get wisdom. Yet we fear that such an attack is calculated to enlarge the sale for this horror of horrors ! The depravity of the age would lead every man to want to have a little devil all to himself and he would not hesitate to invest the necessary funds; and,

Second. Because the argument by which the Universe deduces its startling conclusion is a fallacy. It says :--

"It moves; undoubtedly it does. And how? intelligential it answers questions of any kind put to it in any issuage required. It does this. This cannot be done but oy intelligence. Plancuette is therefore moved by an in-telligence. Well, by what description of lutel-ligence? It cannot be supposed that the Divine intelligence is the motive; for how can God be conceived to make such a manifestation of Himself as Planchette exhibits ! A correspond-ing reason cu s off the idea that it is presided over by an angelic intelligence. And it is evident to all that a human mind does no: control it. There is but on a more character of intelligence-that of the evil spirits."

Now there is an error here, and a palpable one. It overlooks a species of intelligence quite abundant in the world, although it seems to be singularly lacking in certain quarters of it-human intelligence. Why, is not Planchette moved by the human will ? We have seen men mesmerized by will. We have well anthenticated writers of "second sight," as the Scottish call it, performed by the will. Why not Planchette? The idea that the devil caused rappings has long since exploded. It is in all probability the same agency which moves Planchette as caused the seance tables to move. There is no more devil in it than there is in any other physical cause producing physical effects. Call it electricity; call it magnetism; call it what you please. but don't make the king of darkness condescend to push a three-cornered board on three wheels over a sheet of white paper. Despite the warning of the Universe we will not have an auto da fe over our Planchette. We need not fear that special one which is our property. First, Because there is no devilish spheres in any Planchette; and, secondly, because there certainly is not in ours, for no agency, human or infernal, has ever made it write a word.

"A CRUMB OF COMFORT" has been picked up

Last winter we were introduced to a new style of musical entertainment, the Opera Bouffe; and, as is the case with most new things, the Opera Bouffe was extravagantly praised and savagely attacked. The publics however, were tickled, the thing was a success and it promises to become a permanent addition to our usual round of winter a musements We see in this nothing to deplore, and no occasion for fault finding. With the most sincere admiration for the best forms of musical expression we yet confess that we like Offenbach, for a change. La Grande Duchesse de Gerolstein and La Belle Helene cannot properly be put in comparison with La Prophete, The Huguenots. Don Giovanni, or many others that could be named, for the reason that they belong to an entirely different grade in art, and in all fairness and justice they are en titled to a critical valuation on their own merits, and according to a standard of good taste, which will admit of various degrees of excellence, and which will acknowledge that art, like nature, is unlimited in the variety of its forms and means of expression, The painter of some little genre picture representing a scene from everyday life, with a dash of humor, and appealing to the most superficial emotions of human nature, may be as true an artist in his way, as Raphael or Michael Angelo were in theirs, and thousands will experience a delight in locking at his work, and will carry away with them new ideas of grace and beauty, who would turn away unimpressed and unmoved from the best efforts of the great masters. This

is a point worthy of intelligent consideration

from the writers of criticism. We like Offenbach's music, however, and we consider the Opera Bouffe as worthy of distinct and emphatic recognition, not merely because they give pleasure to people who would not by pleased with something better, but because they are essentially good in themselves. It will not do at the present day to attempt to circumscribe the field of art with dogmatic rules, or to fetter It with the conventionalism of Academic precedents. Individual tastes, of course, will have their preferences, bu. a critic, if he is fit for his business, should be catholic in his tastes, or at least he ought not to allow his tastes to run away with his judgment, but should be able to look with an equal degree of impartiality on all forms of art, and to decide spon their merits with a judicial spirit Now, the grotesque and the burlesque are recognized forms of art as well as the beautiful and the sublime. Clarke's "Major Wellington de Boots," Owen's "Solon Shingle," and Jefferson's "Rip Van Winkle" are as truly artistic performances as Forrest's "Lear," Ristori's "Marie Antoinette," or Booth's "Hamlet." Dore's wildest fantasies and most outrageous distortions of nature, are as truly works of art as the carefully studied and photographically elaborated pictures of Gerome. That Homer has given us the "Illad," Dante the "Divine Comedy," Shakespeare "Hamlet," and Milton "Paradise Lost" would be misfortunes instead of blessings if we were, in consequence of their greatness obliged to deuy ourselves from perusing books which did not approach the same standard; a decided misfortune, for the fact is that many well informed persons of more than average mental ability find Homer, Dante, Milton, and even the "Divine William," emphatically dull reading. Therefore, we approve of Offenbach, notwithstanding the fact that Handel, Haydn, Beethoven, Mozart, Mendelssohn, and their compeers, not to mention Verdi, Flotow, Donizetti, Auber, Balfi, and other lesser lights, have written immortal works that will be remembered long after La Grande Duchesse and La Belle Helene have ceased to live even in tradition. Offenbach's music has the merit of being exactly adapted to its subject: the man great genius, but what he undertakes to do he does well. The principal airs in both of his operas which have been performed in this city are lively, graceful, and sparkling, and they will lose nothing by being put in comparison with nine-tenths of the selections from operas which bear the critical stamp of legitimacy, which are to be found in the repertoire of every young lady in the city who strums upon the piano. Besides the leading airs, there are to found, particularly in La Belle Helene, passages of delicious tenderness and rare beauty; suggestions of themes which we long to hear elaborated into something more perfect, but which, even in their crude state, cannot fail to impress upon the uncritical hearer, who does not care a toss of a button for high art or lowart. There is no danger whatever, as some seem to think, if we recognize or admit any but the best and most percect forms of art-that the public taste will be deteriorated, and the highest class of works be utterly set aside, and contemned except by a few devoted admirers. Let the writers of criticism by all means endeavor to inspire an appreciation of all that is noblest and best in art, but let them not forget that the surest way to cultivate the artistic tastes which exist in a greater or less degree in the minds of almost every man and woman, is to discourse in a truly critical spirit, and not in one of captious fault finding about matters that the average man and women incline to, and are capable of understanding. The dramatic merits and demerits of the librettos of La Grande Duchesse de Gerolstein and La Bells Helene, and the conduct of the actors who personate the characters in them are not necessarily bound up in the question of Offenbach's standing as a musical composer, but as much virtuous indignation has been expended in regard to alleged indecencies and improprieties, of which the music is at least innocent, it may be as well to say a word or two on these points. There are some persons in this world-and unfortunately they are not few in number-who have a natural affinity for nastiness. but who seek to hide their proclivities under a mask of virtue, taking care all the time to keep the peep-holes large enough to see all that is going on around in the world. Charles Reade hit off this class exactly when he invented the phrase "prurient prudes." These individuals are always the first to detect a double entendry in conversation, even when nothing improper is intended; and it is the prurient prudes who always expatiate in a tone of outraged virtue but with graphic and elaborate details, in the columns of newspapers about the shocking naughtiness of certain plays and operas, dwelling upon every point with an unctuousness that reveals the delight they take in dealing with such subjects. It is a very poor argument, or rather it is no rgument at all, for us to say that La Belle Helene and La Grande Duchesse are no worse than the majority of plays and operas which have a firm foothold on the stage; for immorality and indecency are not excusable, no matter how many precedents may be brought forward in their favor. It may be a sort of moral obliguity on our part-we do not think we have a natural predisposition or a cultivated taste for indecency-but we have not been able to detect the horrible wickedness which has been imputed to the works we have named, and if the public had not been informed exactly when and where to look for particular points of impropriety they might enjoyed Offenbach's music and have

Tostee's acting in perfect innocency of heart, without suspecting that their pleasure was being seasoned with a dash of sin, which to ninety-nine out of every hundred made the whole thing doubly enjoyable. We saw Tostee kick her leg in a way that was neither graceful elegant, nor refined, but apart from the good taste of the action there was nothing particu-larly hurtiul to good morals in it, according to our way of thinking. By all means let every right-minded man and woman endeavor to banish from the stage

Immorality and real vulgarity of every de-scription; but the majority of the lirades on these subjects de infinitely more harm than good, because the usual effect is to send crowds of people to the theatre to see the abused play or opera who otherwise would not have though of going. It is sometimes the critic's duty to of going. of going. It is sometimes the critic's duty to condemn, and to condemn sharply; but let him first be perfectly certain that he has good cause for censure, and then remember that no ques-tion he can be called upon to discuss demands more discrimination and judgment than this of immorality and indecency on the stage, or in literature, especially if he really desires his words to have any influence in the cause of virtue. virtue

### **RELIGIOUS NOTICES.**

RELIGIOUN SERVICES UNDER the suspices of the Y M. C. A. or the Tenth Bapilat Church will be held to-morrow (Sunday) afternoon at 4%, o'clock, on the sot N. E. coroer of BEOAD and COLUMBIA Avenue. Preac.ing by the Rev. J. SPENCER KENNARD. The public are cor-dially invited. dially invited.

WEST ARCH STREET PRESEY. TERIAN CHURCH, corner EIGHTEENTH and ARCH.-Preaching at 10% A. M. and 7% P M. by the Pastor, Rev. A. A. WILLITS. Preaching at the MISSION, SIXTEENTH and PEABL, at 3% P. M. Stranger walcome. Strangers welcome.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, SIXTH Street, above Green.-Rev. R. W. HENRY, D.D., Pastor, Service To-me trow, at 10's A. M. Sacrament of Lord's Supper 3 o'clock in the Afternoon. No Evening service.

REV. CHARLES YOUNG, OF PRO-vidence Con crence, will preach in TRINITY M. E. CHURCH, EIGHTH Street, above Race, To morrow, at 10% A. M. Bev, R. W. HUMPHRISS at 8 P. M. Strangers welcome.

NOBTH BROAD STREET PHESS. BYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner BROAD and GREWN Streets.—Preaching To morrow at 10% A. M. and % P.M., by the Pastor, Rev. PETER STRYKER, D.D. Strangers are welcome.

TWELFTH and OXFORD,-Ray, NOAH M. PRICE, Pastor.-10%, "Marked Text, or the Last Great Prayer of Jesus." 7%, "Coristian Perfection is it Attainable in this Life?" Pews free.

ALEXANDER PRESSITTERIAN CHURCH, corner of NINETSENTH aud GREEN Streets.-Rev. T. M. CUNNINGHAM, D.D., Passor, Public worship To morrow at 10% A. M. and % P. M. Sunday School at 2% P. M.

DEN BAPTIST CHURCH, THISTERNTH Street, above Wallace, To-morrow, at 10% A. M. and 7% P. M. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. L. P. HORNBERGER,

REV. HEGRICH JOHNSON, D. D. Pastor of the Firs. Presbyterian Church, Wash-logton Fquare, will preach To-morrow, at 19% A. M. and 8 P. M.

**REV. G. A. PELTZ WILL PREACH** To-morrow Morning and Evening at the TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH, CHESSNUT Street, west of Eighteenth. Services at 10% A. M. and 7% P. M.

CALVARY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, LOCUST Street, above Fifteenth.-Figs CHURCH, LOCUST Street, above Fifteenth.-Preaching To-morrow at 1014 A. M. and 714 P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. A M. HUMPHRWY, D. D. FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, BROAD and AKCH Streets - The Hev. Dr. WESTON will preach in this Church to-morrow at 1030 A. M. and 736 P. M.

R. J. CARSON, at 10% A. M. and 7% P. M., in Union M. E. Church, Fourth street, below Arch. The sermon in the evening will be to Young Men.

WEST SPRUCE STREET CHURCH Rev. Willism P. BREED, D D., Pastor. Regular monthly evening service on next Sabbath, 13th Ins., BI 7% o'clock.

CHURCH, BROAD STREET U. P. CHURCH, BROAD Street, above POPLAR -ev, JOHN ERWING, 10%. Public invited.

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

COLLEGE.

community

ESTABLISHED 1814.

The course of instruction includes-

RAILBOAD COMPANY, Office No. 27 8.

FOURTH Street. PHILADELPHIA, May 27, 1868, NOTICE-To the holders of bonds of the PHILA

DELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COM-

The Company offer to exchange any of these bonds,

of \$1000 each, at any time before the (lat) first day of

October next at par for a new mortgage bond of equal

amount bearing seven per cent, interest, clear of

United States and State taxes, having twenty-five

United States and and arrendered on or before the lst of The bonds not surrendered on or before the lst of October next will be paid at maturity, in scoordance With their tenor, 6. BBADFORD, 505t01 Tressurer.

UNIVERSAL PEACE UNION CON-VENTION. PLUM STREET HALL, VINELAND, N. J. Train for Vineland, 375 P. M., and all the next day. Convenient trains both days. 91121 ALFRED H LOVE, President. Lucreita Mott, Henry T. Child, M. D., H. C. Wright and others

POST OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, PA.,

On and atter MONDAY, the 14th instant. Eastern Malis will close at this office at 12 noon, instead of 12 30 P. M. 9 12 24 HENRY BINGHAM, P. M.

Germant wn. Sept. 11, 1865 - The stated An-nual Meeting of the Club will be he d at the WETHE. RILL HOUSE, SANSOM Street, above Sixth, on MONDAY, September 14, 1865, at 3 o'clock P. M. 91221\* WM. C. MOEGAN, JR., Secretary,

AMERICAN HOUSE, BOSTON.-THE

AMERICAN HOUSE, BOSTON. - THE ENGLAND - Vertical Railways; Apartments with Bathing and Water conveniences connecting, Bil-liard Halls, Telegraph Office, and Cafe. 79iu thasin LEWIS RICE & SON. Proprietors.

UNION REPUBLICAN NATURALIZA-

TION COMMITTEE will meet daily at Hop kina', No. 419 LIBRARY Street. 9811 M. C. HONG, Chairman,

GERMANTOWN CRICKET CLUB.

UNIVERSAL PEACE UNION CON-

PANY due April 1, 1870.

OF.

œ.

WRIGHT'S ALCONATED GLYCERIN WRIGHT'S ALCONATED GLYCERIN Tablet of Solid!fied Glycerin tends to preserve the skin from; dryness and wrinkles, imparts a won-derful degree of softness and delicacy to the com-plexion, and whiteness to the skin; is an arcellent dentifrice, grateful to the taste and tonic to the mouth and gums; imparts sweetness to the breath, and renders the tech beautifully white. For sale by all druggists. R. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 624 CHESNUT Street. 24

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

POETS HAVE WAXED ECSTATIO over the periumes of the tropies, but words oan give no idea of them. If you want to realize what tropical fragrance really is, you must get Phalon's "FLOR DE MAYO," the new periume for the handkerchief, in which its supreme emeace is concentrated. Sold by all druggists. It

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE IN-SURANCE COMPANY, BEPTEMBER, 7, 1888, The Directors have this day declared a dividend of SEVEN DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS per share on the Stock of the Company for the last six months, which will be paid to the Stockholders or their legal representatives, after the 17th Instant. 976t WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary.

9791 WILLIAM G. CROWNING OF Washington, D. C. the great Trauce Medium, will address the public at OUNCERT HALL. on SUNDAY MORNING at 11. and SUNDAY EVEN-ING at 7%. All are invited to attend, free of charge, and hear the greatest Trauce Medium speaker of the sge. 911 21

NEW PUBLICATIONS. DUBLISHED THIS DAYS BY T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS. NO. 306 CHESNUT STREET, PHILA. x. BEPPO: CONSCRIPT. THE BY T. A. TROLLOPR. Anthor of "Gemma ""Marietta," "Dream Numbers," "La Beata," "A Tuscan Romeo and Juliet," "Ginlio Malatesta," "Leonora Cassaloni," "Lindisfarn Chase," etc. etc. "Lindlsfarn Chase," etc. etc. "Beppo, the Contoript. By T. A. Trollope, is an-other of those charming novels of Itslian life, for which this author has become so celebrated. "Beppo" is better than Gemma, and not inferior to "Marietica." Its descriptions of Itslian scenery of the habies of the people, and of their social, solitical, and intelectual condition, are vivid and accurate; while the parmative from first to hast is full of incident and interest, and direct as anything in modernificion. The story whigh is called drafting in the United States. This, especially in the Romagna, where the scene of the mon thing for the young men to escape from it by fir-ing to the Bills and becoming outlaws. The volume is handsomely printed. Price \$175 in cloth; or \$150 in paper cover."-Ladias' National Magazins. Complete in One Large Duodecimo Volume.

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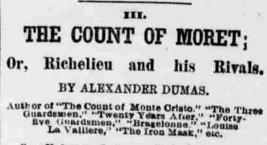
## XX. LEAH;

OR, THE FORSAKEN.

A Romance of a Jewish Maiden.

This popular work of "Leah; or. The Forsaken." has been translated from the original work in Ger-man; and it is from this work that the popular play of "Leah; or. The Forsaken" has been dramatized, which is now being performed by leading actreases at all the principal theatres in the world. It is full of intense inter st, and abounds will excitement from the flist page to the last.

One Volume, Octavo. Price, 50 cents.



5. Fred. A. Pike... 12,351 -4378The last Democrat who crept into Congress from Maine was Lorenzo D. M. Swett, who was elected in 1862, by a majority of only 127,

his predecessor, like his successor, being a Republican. Such is the record of Maine. It will be made still more glorious on Monday next.

## Wanted-An Editor.

Tag London Punch, whose serious sayings are sometimes far more brilliant than its attempts at wit, declares that Parliament wants an Editor "to put the language of all bills into such order as fit them to become law." Ambiguity and obscurity appear to be the leading characteristics of the enactments of the Eoglish Legislature, due solely to their not having been properly revised and corrected, before being stamped with the impress of authority. What is true with regard to the legislation of Great Britain in this respect holds with far greater force in the United States. The asts which are ground out by the legislative mills of this country, national, State and municipal are chiefly remarkable for their orudeness, ambiguity, and conflicting provisions. Any person who desires to appreciate the full force of the evil has but to step into a well-stocked law library and glance at the backs of the ponderous tomes, each of which contains the enactments of a single session of some legislative body. It is no unusual thing for the Solons who gather every winter at Harrisburg to turn out a volume of from one thousand to fifteen hundred octavo pages of legislative literature. That any one member of the body takes the trouble to peruse the book from beginning to end, or to glance over all the slips, as they are laid one by one on his deak during the progress of the session, is an idea entirely at variance with our knowledge of legislative activity. In the latter stages of the session the business of legislation is transacted with lightning rapidity, bill after bill being disposed of by its title, frequently at the rate of one per minute. It is safe to say that the p.roof-reader of the Government printer is the only living being at the Capital who ever 'begins with the title page and closes with "The Ead." At every other State Capital, and at Washington as well, the process of Legislation is about on a parallel with that 'at Harrisburg. Haste is the ruling principle, and quantity the apparent test of the Wants of the country.

The fruits of this reckless fashion of manufacturing law are seen in the reports of cases which are carried to the courts of highest resort for final adjudication. Every State in the Union, not even excepting the most diminutive, contrives to turn out its annual volume of Supreme Court Reports, while in some of the larger States from two to six volumes are produced yearly. A great portion of these reports is necessarily taken up with decisions upon mooted points of law and

It is therefore on the word of the Catholic organ of Pennsylvania, no small offense to from it.

by the hungry Democracy in the insignificant town of Alton, Illinois, which they claim to have carried at a municipal election, held on Tuesday, by an increased vote. Alton, it will be remembered, was the scene of the cowardly and brutal murder of Lovejoy, by a pro-slavery Democratic mob, some years age. It has been Democratic ever since.

## The Opera Bouffe.

"Let me write a people's songs, and let who will make their laws" is the sayings of a wise man, and a wise man whose head is not too much bemuddled by his wisdom, will never consider as commonplace, trifling, or beneath his notice, anything that delights, amuses, or instructs the great mass of his fellows.

The majority of people in this world are en sentially common place in their ideas, and the number is comparatively small of those who have the ability, leisure, or requisite cultivation to appreciate or understand the higher and nobler forms of art, literature, or science. "You may drive a horse to water but you cannot make him drink," and you may take an average specimen of humanity night after night to the opera house to hear the best music. and nothing will prevent him from yawning over Fidelio, or nodding during the recitatives of Don Giovanni, while his eyes will sparkle and he will encore such musical trash as "Champagne Charley" and "Not for Joseph" until the singer's lungs are exhausted.

But, says the advocate of nigh art, we must cultivate the public taste up to the highest standard, and we can only do this by banishing low and vulgar models and keeping the best works before the people. This is all true to a certain extent, and we heartily wish that Fide. lie could be performed ten times where it is once at present; but we cannot shut our eyes to the fact that the best music, the best books, and the best pictures are insufferable bores to more men and women than are willing to acknow ledge the fact. Many of this anappreciative class make it a rule to visit the opera whenever the work of a celebrated composer is on the bills, because it is the fashion; - but a much larger number who go to places of amusement solely for the sake of their being amused, and who want to get the worth of their money, tacitly acknowledge their deficiency in taste, and remain at home until they are sure of seeing and hear ing something that will please them, Thus Mozart, Mendelssohn and Beethoven are too often performed to a beggarly account of emply benches, while Offenbaca fills the house from parquet to dome. It would perhaps be better if is were otherwise; but so it is, and all we can do is to accept the situation, and hope for an improved state of affairs at some future day.

The critical star-gazer, however, whose admiration for high art will not permit him to endure anything but the best, fumes and frets and vents his spleen in whole columns of typein the attempt to prove that Offenbach's music is low, vulgar, commonplace, and utterly un worthy of praise. The result is that the manager who stakes his fortune on Offenbach smiles as he glances from the critic's disparagements to his bank accoun'; and the public -wrong as usual-accounts the critic a fool. So much for sacrificing one's-self in the cause of right. Our candid opinion is that artwhether it be high or low-so long as it is true art-is to be encouraged as a means of culture education, and refluement, independently of the immediate pleasure which may be derived

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