THE DAILY EVENI & TELEGRAPH-PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1868

VOX POPULI.

6

BY WATSON AMBRUSTER.

By WATSON ABBREVIAL Brom Lippineout's Magazine for October. The proverb, Voz populi voz Dei-"The voice of the people is the voice of God"-has been characterized by Archbishop Treach as "one which, shallowly interpreted, may be made to contain a most mischievous falsehood; bat, interpreted in the sense wherein no doubt it was spoken, holds a deepest truth. We must only remember," he continues, "that this 'people' is not the populace either in bigs place or in low: and that this 'voice of the people' is not any momentary outery, but the consenting testimony of the good and wise, of those neither bra-talized by ignorance nor corrupted by a false cultivation, in all places and in all times." As far as the great moral and social problems which have agitated the world from the earliest ages are concerned, this view is undoubtedly correct, both in theory and practice. No mere "momentary outery," no matter how widespread it may be, is sufficient of itself to decide such questions—to condemn one particular dogms as unsound, or to impart to another the true spirit From Lippincott's Magazine for October.

questions-to condemn one particular dogms as unsound, or to impart to another the true spirit of inspiration. That the same principle should be applied to problems of a political character no reasonable person will deny. There are but few questions concerning the policy of a gov-ernment, whether local or national, which cau be fully considered and wisely determined en-tirely apart from their social and moral as-pects; and in the most vital issues, such as those pertaining to the unallenable rights of man and to the restrictions which are neces-sarily imposed upon them for the common benefit of the whole community, it is quite im-possible to draw the dividing line. But while no one will care to dispute the theoretical sound-ness of this view, the history of the world has shown that its practical application is utterly out of the question. This is especially true with respect to the political system which has obtained the ascendancy in this country, in compliance with which we are perforce obliged to fall back upon the threadbare maxim in its broadest and most commonplace interpretation. In the Old World, the divinity which, out of courtesy, is regarded as inherent in every form of government, is held to "hedge about" the kingly personage in whom is centred the sove-reignty of the realm, and whose will is the primal source of power. Louis the Fourteenth fully comprehended the true theory of king-craft, and tersely expressed it in one short sentence: "L'Elat c'est mol." To all who blindly accept and meekly submit to its sway, the "voice of the people" is a mockery-the maxim Voz populi voz Dei a Napoleonie snb-terfuge, and nothing more. But according to the American system, as solemnly enuciated by the founders of the republic, governments are broadest and most commonplace interpretation the American system, as solemnly enunciated by the founders of the republic, governments are instituted among men to secure "the unaliena-ble rights of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness," and in all cases they must derive "their just powers from the consent of the gov-erned." By this theory the sovereignly is lodged absolutely with the people at large. If the forms of government which they have established in the free and untrammelled exer-cise of this sovereign power partake in any cise of this sovereign power partake in any degree of divine authorization, it is because "the voice of the people is the voice of God;" and this must hold true, notwithstanding that the popular will, as thus expressed, has not received "the consenting testimony of the good and wise in all places and in all times." We and wise in all places and in all times." We have no alternative. From the people we can appeal to history alone. We can only accept the will of the majority as the definite settlement of every mooted point, whether it be sanctioned or condemned by those who rightly arrogate to themselves the virtue and wisdom of the ages. A radical defect of this system, from which even the effete kingcraft of the Old World is happily free, consists in that it often ignores the established landmarks which have been kept in sight for centuries, venturing recklessly upon sight for centuries, venturing recklessly upon untrodden and seemingly hazardous paths. Momentary outcries, springing from deep-seated prejudices or iron sudden and unreason-able whims of the populace, must of necessity prevail at times; while the testimony of the good and wise is frequently ignored, and the policy of the government shaped by ignorance and false culture. But these defects of the system are the inevitable accompaniments of all true liberty. We must be content to counteract their influence as been and the system influence as best we may, or reject as a whole the cherished theory of man's capacity for celf-government. The great problem presented for our solution, therefore, is the ascertainment of the popular will, as representing "the voice of It might be profitable in this connection to enter into an examination of the different theories which have been advanced touching the nature and conditions of the elective fran chise, the means whereby we have attempted this solution, were it not for the fact that the subject has been considered from every stand-point, and it would be quite impossible to present any clearer elucidation of it from one altogether original and novel. Whether we concede that the ballot is a natural right co-ordinate with and equal to those rights which are enumerated in the Declaration of Independ-ence as "unaltenable," or whether we maintain that it is mailenable, "or whether we maintain that it is merely a technical franchise, and therefore to be granted or withheld according to the pleasure of the *de facto* sovereignty, is of no moment to our present object, which is simply to show the manner in which this most precious of all political privileges is exercised by those who are entrusted with it, and the estimation in which it is held by them. In compliance with the maxim Vox populi vox Dei, we have devised the scheme of universal suffrage, or what is practically equivalent thereto, as the basis of our political structure. Let us glance at the workings of the system, and see how full and faithful an expression is given to the popular will by an appeal to the arbitration of the ballot-box. In the first place, what is commonly styled "a full vote" is seldom polled, except on such rare occasions as Presidential elections; and even then the number availing themselves of the privilege fails far short of those who are entitled to it. The great fluctuations in the popular votes of every State in the Union, which demonstrate this fact at a glance, are too familiar to the general reader to render it necessary to encumber these pages with anything in the way of a comparison for that purpose alone. For the purpose, however, of showing the relation borne by the aggregate votes to the population, the gradual increase of the percentage of the former as compared with the latter, and the point about which it has fluctuated during the past thirty years, we have prepared the tables given below. As the franchise has been restricted to the white race in almost every State, and the negro vote, where it is included, is of very trifling proportions, the negro element of the popula-tion has been entirely proped in the calculation has been entirely ignored in the calcula-tions. In the intervals between the regular decennial enumerations of the people the popu-lation has been carefully estimated from the established annual increase. Beginning with the State of Pennsylvania, we have the following result:-

In this State we have, during the period from 1840 to 1860, an average percentage of 167. the slight excess shown, when compared with the percentage in Pennsylvania, being the result of the remarkably heavy votes which are usually polled in New York elty. We will now take the votes cast by the people of the whole country for the office of President of the United States. As the Presidential Electors for the State of South Carolina were always selected by the Legislature, and not by a popular vote, that State is excluded from the calculation, with reference to both population calculation, with reference to both population and vote. On this basis we have the following result:-

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT FROM 1836 TO 1860.

	White Popus	Total	P
Year.	tation	Vote.	000
1856	12 391 534		
3840			
1844		······································	
1848	18,049.928	R 1.10 KIM	an interest and a second
1892	28,465,494	4 0 5 018	
1600	84 909 WM	4 880 193	

A comparison of these votes during the period from 1840 to 1860 gives an average percentage of 16-7-identical with that of New York, and but slightly in excess of that of Pennsylvania, show-ing a general uniformity in the average vote throughout the country, notwithstanding its

many fluctuations. If we could ascertain the exact numbers of persons entitled to a vote in one or more States, a very interesting and profitable study would result from a comparison of these figures with the aggregates of the votes cast at the same periods of time. But this task is apparently a hopeless one, and the only portion of it which we are enabled to accomplish satisfactorily is that which relates to the city of Philadelphia alone. This will, however, serve as an index to the whole country, for the people of Philadel-phia are quite as jealous of their rights as are those of any other community in the United States. This is demonstrated by the following table, from which the State of South Carolina and the Territories are excluded, as above:-

ł	Philadelphia, United State
I	Vote for President in 1860
ł	Aggregate population
l	Percen age of vote 187
l	Male population
ł	Percentage of vote
Į	White population
I	Percentage of vote 142
ł	White male population
l	Percentage of vote 297
l	White native population
l	Fercentage of vote
ł	White native male population_179,753
l	Percentage of vote

The percentages in this table are very nearly the same throughout, and the irregularity is readly accounted for. The vote cast for Presi-dent in 1860 was an unusually light one, both in the city of Philadelphia and the State of Penn-sylvania. At the October election the aggregate vote of the city for members of Congress ex-ceeded that cent at the Bratilential election ceeded that cast at the Presidential election in November by nearly 5000, an occurrence which is perhaps without a parallel in any other State of the Union, at that or any other time. In addition to this, it should be remembered that Philadeiphia, like every large city, is a great centre of the foreign element of our population, among whom the proportion of those not enti-iled to vote is much larger than is the case with the American-born element. According to the census of 1860, the native white population of the city was but 68 per cent, of the aggregate, while in the United States at large it reached 85 per cent. In view of these fact, we may safely regard Philadelphia as an index to the whole country is attempting to arrive at the

sately regard Philadelphia as an index to the whole country, in attempting to arrive at the exact estimation in which the bailot is held. Two assessments of the voting inhabitants of the city have been made yearly—the first at a date several weeks previous to the election, and the last immediately preceding it. As the greater number of names obtained at the extra assess-ments have been included in the regular assess-ments, their reassessment being rendered neces-sary only in consequence of changes in residence sary only in consequence of changes in residence or from kindred causes, the aggregate figures of the regular assessments are taken as exhibiting more accurately the entire number of those who are entitled to the franchise. The exact figures accertained, however, that the assessment of 1863 fell short of that of 1862 by about 15,000, this unprecedented decrease being in conso-quence of the absence from the city of great numbers of soldiers, and the disinclination manifested by many who remained at home to make known their names and residences, for fear of being impressed into involuntary service in the army. In the table given below the fall-ing off in the assessment of 1863 has been esti mated at 10,000 only, in order that our calcula-tions may be entirely within bounds. A comparison of the number of registered voters with the highest vote cast during the period from 1858 to 1867 gives the following result:-

divided, are so numerous and so manifest that they do not require repetition. It is an unte-nuable fact that the machinery of both parties is, for the most part, in the bawds of the worst elements which enter into their composition. Mon without character and without principle have obtained control of the details of the e party organizations; and by their thorough knowledge of all the tarns and crooks, and their long experience in the manipulation of delegate elections and nominating conventious, they are enabled to maintain their power and to place under tribute almost every man, whether honest or disbonest, who would aspire to official position. or dishonest, who would aspire to official position. This power they wield in the most arbitrary manner, making every consileration of public interest subservient to their own private and selfsh alms. In short, they have reluced patty political trickery to an elegant and elaborate science; and, having mastered it completely, the

science; and, having mastered it completely, the people would appear to be powerless in their grasp. The only manner in which this glaring abuse can be remedied is for the better class of our citizens—those upon whom fall the heavy burdens levied by unscrupaious 'rings'' of political tricksters—to enter into a fair and determined contest for the mastery. The remedy is certainly distasteful, and its practical application repulsive to every senti-ment of respectability. But fortunately it is not a hopeless one, in the city of Philadelphis at least. Although but little care is taken to preserve the results of delegate elections, we are enabled to arrive at the number of qualified voters participating in such elections heid under voters participating in such elections held under Republican auspices in two of the wards of Philadelphia. In 1866 there was a very carnest contest for the Councilmanic nomination in the Twenty-second Ward, and the votes polled for delegates to the nominating convention in the interest of the rival candidates reached a total of 1449. Yet the Republican vote of the ward, as shown by that cast for Governor John W. Geary, was 2404; the number who participated in the delegate election being therefore but 60 per cent, of the number who subsequently voted at the require election and cardinate voted at the regular election, and certainly not more than 50 per cent, of all the qualified Republican voters in the ward. The Twenty-second is a rural Ward; but when we go into the very heart of the city, we find a similar state of affairs existing. In the Tenth Ward, where the contest for the Councilmanic nomination in 1867 was one of the most spirited of late years, and where the successful aspirant for the candiand where the successful aspirant for the candi-dacy was morally certain of an election by an overwhelming majority, the delegates invoring the rival factions received in the aggregate but 1683 votes. In this ward the Republican candidate for Associate Judge of the Court of Common Pleas —the lowest on the ticket, certain local inter-ests, aside from political questions, operating strongly to his prejudice—received 2382 votes, showing that but 70 per cent. of his supporters participated in the delegate election; while, if we take the vote for Associate Judge of the Supreme Court of the State as a basis, the pro-portion is decreased to a fraction above 60 per supreme court of the State as a basis, the pro-portion is decreased to a fraction above 60 per cent. It has been found impossible to ascertain the exact figures of any of the Democratic dele-gate elections, but diligent inquiry among lead-ing politicians of both parties in several wards has revealed the fact that 60 per cent. is a pro-portion seldom attained, and exceeded only in

portion seldom attained, and exceeded only in very rare and extraordinary cases. In the light afforded by these digures, we are certainly within bounds in placing the average number of qualitied voters who participated in the delegate elections of their respective parties in the city of Philadelphia at not more than two-thirds of those who subsequently find their way to the polls at the regular elections. It has already been shown that the latter class em-braces ordinarily not more than three fourths of those who are entitled to the trauchise. Starting out with these data, and making ample allow-ance for the usual majorities at both the delegate and regular elections, we have the foliow-ing result, showing the utmost extent of the power of the "rings" in the city of Philadel-

Percentage of Quali-

Percentage of Quan Jied Voiers. Msjority who vote at regular elections. Proportion of successful party who participate in delegate elections. Msjority of the latter, who control the nominations and elections. 26

Thus it is that the popular will is perverted by less than one-seventh of the voting popula-tion, and the maxim Vox populi vox Dei, which hes at the base of our political fabric, rendered almost as much of a mockery as it has been in France. A reform is certainly needed, and it is as certainly possible. The elective franchise is regarded by the American people too much in the light of a privilege; let it assume the proportion of a duty, the performance of which is incumbent upon all, and a marvellous change will result. A popular election will then become a true expression of "the voice of the people." which we can implicitly and safely accept as "the voice of God."

DELPHIA, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1868.						
IVI	FIRE INSURANCE.	INSURANCE COMPANIES.				
BELEOT Classical, Scientific and Commercial School for Boys and Young Men, will open on MONDAY September 14, at the ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS.	LiverpooL and LondoN and GlobE	INSURANCE ROOMS,				
TENTH and CHESNUT Streets. This school will combine the thoroughness and sys- tem of a first-class public school, with the peculiar advastages of a	InsurancE CompanY. ABBETS SEVENTEEN MILLIONS.	AND				
WELL-APPOINTED PRIVATE ACADEMY. Applications for admission may be made at the rooms daily, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. 8 11 im N. B. No teacher who has not had years of success- ful practice will be employed in any department.	Short Term, Perpetual, Floating, and Bent Policies issued on favorable terms. Office, No. 6 MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE.					
STEVENSDALE INSTITUTE. BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES. Terms-Board, Tuition, etcper scholastic year, \$'00. NO EXTRAS.	ATWOOD SMITH, 6 15 6m GENERAL AGENT. DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSUR- ANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legis ture of Pennsylvania, 385.	PAV				
Circulars at Messre. Fairbanks & Ewing's, No. 715 CHESNUT Street; also at Messre. T. B. Peterson & Brothers' .No. 306 CHESNUT Street,	ture of Pennsylvania, 1845. Office, Southeast corn.r THIRD and WALMUT Streets, Philadeiphia, MARINE INSURANOES On Vessels, Cargo, at Greight to all parts of the	No. 409 WALNUT St.				
Address, personally or by note, N. FOSTER BROWNE, Principal, 10 8 thmtf South Amboy, N. J. EILDON SEMINARY (LATE LINWOOD HALL), opposite the York Road Station, North Pennsylvania Railroad, seven miles from Philadei-	On Goods, by iver, canal, lake, and land carriages to all parts of the Union. FIRE INSURANCES On merchandise generally. On Stores, Dwelling Houses, etc.	Home Fire Insurance Company, NEW MAVEN CONN. Springfield Fire and Marine Ins. Co.,				
The Fifteenth Session of Miss CARR'S Select Boarding School for Young Ladies will commence as the showe beautiful and healthful situation, Septem- ber 18, 1863. Increased accommodations having been obtained	ASSETS OF THE COMPANY November 1, 1867. \$209,000 United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 10-409. 120,000 United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 1881. 50,000 United States 73-10 Per Cent. Loan 184,400'00	SPRINOFIELD, MASS. Yonkers and New York Insurance Co., New YORK Peoples' Fire Insurance Company,				
Increased accommodations having been obtained by chapge of residence, there are a few vacancies, which may be filled by early application to the Prin- cipal, Shoemskertown P. O., Montgomery County, Pa. Circulars, and every information regarding the school, given at the Office of JAY COOKE & CO., Bankers, No. 114 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphis, or as	Treasury Notes 52,562'50 200,000 State of Pennaylyania Six Per 52,562'50 Cent, Loan 210,070'00 125,000 City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent, Loan (exempt from tax) 2125,625'00 no ooo State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. 125,625'00	WORCESTER, MASS, Atlantic Fire and Marine Insurance Co., PROVIDENCE, M. I. Guardian Fire Insurance Company, New YORK				
ST. FRANCIS' COLLEGE, IN CARE OF Franciscan Brothers, LORETTO, Cambria	Loan First 51,00000 20 000 Pennsylvania Baliroad First Morigage Six Per Cent. Bonds. 19,80000 25,000 Pennsylvania Baliroad, Second Morigage Six Per Cent. Bonds. 23,375.00 es 0.0 Western Pennsylvania Baliroad	Lumberman's Fire Insurance Co., CHICAGO, ILL Insurance effected at LOWEST BATRS. All losses promptly and liberally adjusted at their				
the most healthy in the State, the Allegneny Mond- tains being proverbial for pure water, bracing air, and picturesque scenery. Fcholastic year commences ist of september and ends 29th of June. Land Surveying apparatus furnished gratis. Studenis admitted from eight years to manhood. Board and tuition, psyable in advance, 310 per session. Classical and modern	Six Per Cent, Aonds (Pennsyl- vania Balicoa J guaranseed)	Office, No. 409 WALNUT Street, PHILADELPHIA, PHENIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF				
in advance, 100 per session. Classical and modern languages extra 100, References-Right Rev. Bishop Wood, Philadel- phia; Right Rev. Bishop Domenec, Pittaburg; and Rev. T. S. Reynolds, Loretto. Music (piano and use of instrument), 425. 818 2m	city of Philadelphis 15,000'00 7,500 150 Ehares Stock of Pennsylva- nis Railroad Company 7,800'00 5,000 100 Shares Stock of North Penn- sylvania Railroad Company 3,000'00 20,000 30 Shares Stock of North Penn- sylvania Railroad Company 3,000'00	INCORPORATED 1804-CHARTER PERPETUAL. No. 224 W ALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange, This Company insures from loss or damage by on liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture etc., for limited periods, and permanently on build.				
AMILTON INSTITUTE DAZ AND BOARD. ing-School for Young Ladies, No. 3810 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, will reopen on MONDAY, Sep- tember 7, 1868. For terms, etc., apply to	and Southern Mall Steamship 201,900 Loans on Bongs and Mortgage, first liens on City Property	tings by deposit of premiums. The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YE., RS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid. DIRFUTORS.				
B 2417 PHILIP A. CREGAR, A. M., Principal. JANE M. HARPER WILL REOPEN - HER School for Boys and Girls, No. 1723 CHESNUT Street, September (ninth month) 21st.	Real Estate Bills Receivable for Ansurance made	M. B. Manoby, John T. Lewis, William S. Grant, Robert W. Leaming, D. Clark Whatton, Lawrence Lewis, Jr. DOHN R. WUCHERER, President,				
At plication for admission can be made at the room on the 17th and 18th, from 10 to 12 o'clock, or after the school commences. 910 lm* CHESNUT STREET FEMALE SEMINARY, PHILADELPHIA. Miss BUNKY and Miss DILLAYE will reonen	debts due the Company 43,334:38 Stock and Scrip of sundry Insu- rance and other Companies 3,017:00 Cash in Bank \$103 017'10 Cash in Drawer 298:52 183,315:63	FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COM PANY-Incorporated 1826-Charter Perpetual-No				
Miss BUNNEY and Miss DILLAYE will reopen their Boarding and Day School (Thiriy-seventa Session), September 16, at No, 1615 Chesnut street, Particulars from circulars, 810 to 10 1 THE PHILADELPHIA SCHOOL OF DE- SIGN FOR WOMEN, NORTHWEST PENN NORABLE, FORMED AV SEARCHORT 10	Thomas C. Hand, John C. Davis, Edmund A. Souder, Incent H Sector, James C. Hand, James C. Hand, James Traqualr,	This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public of Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise gene- rally, on liberal terms, Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful mauner, which enables				
SIGN FOR WOMEN, NORTHWEST PENN SQUARE, reopens on MONDAY, September 14 Catalogues can be had at the School-house by personal application or by post. supplication or by post. 828 fm4t 99 wfm6t A CADEMY OF THE PROTESTANT EPIS-	Theophilus Paulding, Hugh Craig. Edward Darlington John R. Penrose, John B. Penrose, Henry Sloan, George G. Leiper. John S. Penrose, Henry C. Dallett, Jr., George W. Bernardou	b invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss. Daniel Smith, Jr., Alexander Benson, Isaac Hazleburst, Thomas smith, Henry Lewis, Children Peti				
A CADEMY OF THE PROTESTANT EPIS- Streets, The Autumnal Session opened on SEPTEMBER 7. 97 mwitw JAMES W. ROBINS, A. M., Head Master, A 188 ELIZA W. SMITH'S FRENCH AND	William G. Bouiton, Edward Lafourcade, Jacob Riegei, HENRY LYLBURN. Secretary. HENRY BALL. Assistant Secretary. 12 30	Thomas Robins, Daviel Haddock, Jr., DANIEL SMITH, JB., Presl'ent, WM. C. CROWELL, Secretary. STEAMBOAT LINES.				
MISS ELIZA W. SMITH'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, Will reopen on MONDAY, September 14. 8 29 6W CLASSICAL INSTITUTE, DEAN STREET, BOOR SEPTICE	1829CHARTER PERPETUAL.	BETWEEN NEW YORK AND BOSTON,				
The data of the Classical Institute will be resumed Beptember 7. I. W. FAIRER, D. D. 827 Im Principal. D. GREGORY, A. M., WILL RE-OPEN D. BECORY, A. M., WILL RE-OPEN	Franklin Fire Insurance Co. of Philadelphia, OFFICE:	For PROVIDENCE, TAUNTON, NEW REDFORD CAPE COD, and all points of railway communica- tion, East and North. The new and spiendid steamers BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE, leave Pier No. 40 NORTH RIVER, foot of Canal street, adjoining Debrasses street Ferry, New York, at 5 P. M., daily, Sundays excepted, con- necting with steamboat train at Bristol at 4 so A. M., arriving in Boston at 6 A. M. In time to connect with all the morning trains from that city. The most da				
No. 1105 MARKET Street, on TUESDAY, September 1. 8 24 1m* THE MISSES JOHNSTON'S BOARD(NG and Day School for Young Ladles, No. 127 SPRUCE street, will reopen (D. V.) September 14, 1868. 8 24 2m	Nos. 485 and 487 CHESNUT STREET.	strate and pleasant route to the White Mountains, Traveliers for that point can make direct connec- tions by way of Providence and Worcester, or Boston, State-rooms and Tickets scored at office on Pier in				
THE MISSES ROGERS, NO. 1914 PINE Street, will reopen their School for Young Ladies and Children, on MONDAY, September 7. 9 1 tuthsim E. & J. ROGERS,	CAPITAL. \$100,060.00 ACCRUED SURPLUS 1,018,892.89 PREMIUMS 1,184,846.20 UNSETTLED CLAIMS. INCOME FOR 1868	New York. 615m H. O. BRIGGS, General Manager. PHILADELPHIA AND TREN- ton Steamoost Line - The steamboat				
MUSICAL INSTRUCTION. MISS JENNIE T. BECK, TEACHER OF PIANO-FORTE, No. 746 FLORIDA Street, between Eleventh and Twelfth. below Fitzwater.	\$33,093-22 LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER \$5,500,000.	Low in sourcest leaves ARCH Street Wharf, for Trenion, stopping at Tacony, Torreadale, Beverly, Burlington, Bristol, Florence, Roboins' Wharf, and White Hill, Leaves Arch Street Wharf Leaves South Trenton, Saturday, Sept. 19, 13; P.M. Saturday, Sept. 19, 55; P.M. Sunday, Sept. 10, to Burlington, Bristol, and Infer- mediate landings, leaves Arca street wharf as 3 A.M. and 2 P. M.: Leaves Bristol at 105 A.M. and 44 P. M.				
Eleventh and Tweifth, below Fitzwater. 94 PROFESSOR E. BARILI WILL COMMENCE his Singing Lessons on the 14th of September. Address No. 102 CHESNUT Street. Circulars can be obtained in all Music Stores. 97 mwfim*	Charles N. Bancker, Tobias Wagner, Samuel Grant, George W. Richards. George W. Lewis, M, D., Thomas Sparks,	Sundruky, Sept. 19, 19, 19, 19, 19, 19, 19, 19, 19, 19,				
SINGING CLASSES FOR LADIES AND Gentiemen. Terms, \$10 per guarter of 12 weeks. A. R. TAYLOR, \$17 6t* No. 1207 FILBERT Street.	Jasac Lea, CHARLES N. BANCKER, President, GEOROS FALES, Vice-President, JAS. W. MCALLISTER, Societary pro tem, Except at Lexington, Sentucky, this Company has	FOR CHESTER, HOOK, AND WILMINGTON-ALS 20 and 950 A. M.				
SIG. P. RONDINELLA, TEACHER OF SING- ING. Private lessons and classes. Residence, No. 305 S. THIRTEENTH Street. 819 2m ⁴ PIANOMR. V. VON AMSBERG HAS RE- sumed his Lessons, No. 264 South 16th st, 915 1m ⁴	INSURANCE COMPANY	The use of the second s				
T BOWERS, TEACHER OF PIANO AND SINGING, No. 505 S. TENTH Street. 911 tf STOVES, RANGES, ETC.	No. 232 WALNUT STREET, PHILADA. INCORPORATED 1794. CHARTER PERPETUAL. Marine, Inland, and Fire Insurance. ASSETS JANUARY 1, 1868, - \$2,001,266.72.	OPPOSITION TO THE COM- BINED RAILROAD AND RIVER BUNED RAILROAD AND RIVER Steamer JOHN SYLVESTER will make daily excursions to Wilmington (Sundays excepted), touch- ing at Chester and Marcus Hook, leaving ARCH Birect wharf at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., returning, leave Wilmingtop at 7 A. M. and 4 P. M.				
NOTICETHE UNDERSIGNED would call attention of the public to his NEW GOLDEN EAGLE FURNACE. This is an entirely new heater. It is so con- structed as to at once commend itself to general invor. being a combination of wrought and cast iron. It is	\$20,000,000 Losses Paid in Cash Since its Organization.	128 th L. W. BURNS, 128 th DAILY EXCURSIONS.—THE appendid steamboat 10HN A. WAR.				
being a combination of wrought and cast iron. It is very simple in its construction, and is perfectly air- tight; self cleaning, having no pipes or druins to be taken out and cleaned. It is so arranged with upright flues as to produce a larger amount of heat from the same weight of coal that any furnace now in usa. The bygrometric condition of the air as produced by my new arrangement of evaporation will at once do- monstrate that it is the only Hot Air Furnace that will produce a perfectly heatthy atmosphere. Those in want of a compilet Heating Apparatus would do well to call and examine the Golden Eagle.	Arthur G. Goffin, Samuel W. Jones, John A. Brown, Charles Taylor, Ambrose White, Bichard D. Wood, S. Morris Wain, S. Morris Wain, S. Morris Wain, S. Morris C. Madeira,	A. M. and S. P. M. Betrning, leaves Bristol at 7 o'clock A. M. and S. P. M. Bernington and Bristol, tonching at Riverton. Torreschie, Andainsia, and Beverly. Returning, leaves Bristol at 7 o'clock A. M. and S.P. M. Fare, 25 cents each way: Excursion 40 cts. 4 11tf				
Nos. 1132 and 1184 MARKET Street. Philadelphia.	a gene for the count of a change reading.	BOILER WORKS-NEAFIE & THUY				
A large assortment of Cooking Ranges, Vire-board Stoves, Low Down Grates, Ventilators, etc., alway on hand. N. BJobbing of all kinds promptly done. 5103 TRUSSES.	STRICTLY MUTUAL. PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST CO.	SMITHS ISTE, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACK- SMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusivaly engaged is building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low-pressure, from Boliers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc., etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully means offer their				
"SEELEY'S HARD RUBBER TRUSS, No. 1847 OF ESNUT Street. This Truss Cor- rectly applied will cure and retain with ease the most difficult rupture; always clean, light, easy, safe. and comfortable, used in bathing. fitted to form, never rusts, breaks, solis, becomes limber, or moves from place. No strapping, Hard Rubber Abdominal Sup-	OFFICE, No. 111 S. FOURTH STREET.	PLACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTE, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACK, SMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusivaly engaged is building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low-pressure. Iron Boliers, Wates Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offar their services to the public as being fully prepared to con- tract for engines of all sizes. Marine, River, and Stationary; having uses of patterns of different sizes are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest noice. High and Low-pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Hollers, of the best Pennmylva- pia charcoaliror. Forgings of all sizes and Kinds,				
suffering with Female weakness, will find relief and perfect support; very light, neat, and effectual. Pile Instruments Shoulder Braces, Elastic Stockings fo weak limbs, Suspensions, etc. Also, large stock bes Leather Trussen, half ganal price. Lady in stiend.	Policies issued upon approved plans, at the lowest rates, President, BAMUEL R. SHIPLEY.	Turning, Screw Cuttors, and all etherwork connected with the above business. Drawings and specifications for all work done as the establishment free of charge, and work guaran- teed.				
O F F I C E OF COLLECTOR INTERNAL REVENUE, SECOND DISTRICT, PENNSYL- VANIA, NO. 239 DOCK Sireet. SATURDAY, Sept. 26, 1898.	Vice-President, WILLIAM C. LONGSTRETH. Acousty, ROWLAND PARRY.	and are provided with shears, blocks, fails, etc. sig for raising heavy or light weights. IACOB O, NEAFIE, 3 18 BEACH and PALMER Streets.				
SATURDAY, Sept. 25, 1895. Will be sold at Public Sale, at z o'clock P. M., on the premises. Twenty-third and South streets, the fix- tures of a Distillery, consisting of three Copper Sthis, three Worms one Doubler, lot of empty Horsheads, etc., selzed under warrant of distraint, and to be sold as the property of Michael Murphey, for United States Internal Revence taxes due and unpaid.		J. VAUGHN MEBBICK, WILLIAM H. MEBBICK 20HN E. COPR. SOUTHWARK FOUNDEY, FIFTH AND				
DR. KINKELIN, AFTEB A RESIDENCE and practice of thirty years at the Northwest corner of Third and Union streets, has lately re-	Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds, \$5,666,600 IN GOLD, LOCAL DIRECTORS: R. M. ARCHIBALD, H. B. M. Consul, Chairman,	MERLADRIPHIA MERRICK & SONS. ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS. MANUACIUTE High and Low Pressore Sieam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service. Boliers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Beats, eic. Castings of all kinds, either iron or brass. Iron Frame Room for Gas Work, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc. Reitoris and Gas Machinery, of the latest and most				
moved to South ELEVENTH Street, between MAR- KET and CHEENUT. His superiority in the prompt and perfect cure of all recent, chronic, local, and constitutional affec- tions of a special nature, is proverbial. Diseases of the skin, appearing in a hundred dif- ferent forms, totally eradicated mental and physical weakness, and all nervous debilities scientifically and successfully treated. Office hours from 5 A. M.	A A TOTAL OF A A TOTAL PROPERTY	Improved construction. Every description of Plantation Machinery, also Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills. Vacuum Paus, Oli Sieam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping, En- gines, etc. Sola Agenta for N. Billen 7's Patent Sugar Boiling				
weakness, and all pervons debilities scientifically and soccessfully treated. Office hours from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.	Resident Manager, No. 40 PINE Street, N. Y. PREVONT & HERRING, Avents, \$22 Im No. 107 B. THIRD Street, Pallada.	Apparains, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Bugar Draining Machines. 6303				

THE VOTE OF PENNSYLVANIA FROM 1790 TO 1860.

W/	ille Popu-		Tota	1 Per
rear.	lation.	Office.	Vote	cent.
1790	424.000	Geworat	Vote 0r 80.52	743
1799	560 ×94		00	
1808	748 950			1
1814	875,860	erryan .		
1000	010,000	144+2m	************ 80,66	
2040 stresses	1.017 004	******		J 18+2
1020	1 210,081	****** · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
1830	1,423.008			
18 6	3. 979 630	Preside	176 176 16	
1840	1.676.115		Bitterne 110 00	Decouver \$ 1.7
1841	1.731.010	Gamera	200,41 01178 58 01	Part 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
1814	I Good Etal	Govern	or249.99 nt	Sarras 14 4
1944	1 DOL DOL	Annesta		2
adiferenters	1,003,891	····· P. Oflde	BL	0
ACC SC STREET	a 191.070	2" T 49% [4] 23	111T 0000 000	G
1852	2.076.398	Proside	nt	6-mm10.4
1500	0.440.020		********* 461,24	h
TREE	#40'50', #00'	Hovern	or	L
A00040000000	210 19 239	Presider	476,41	1
1 A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A	and the second of the second se	The second second second		and a second sec

A comparison of these votes will show that during the period from 1840 to 1860 the vote of the State was comparatively stationary, at 16.6 per cent. of the white population. In the State of New York we have the follow-

ing result, upon a similar basis:-

	THE VOLE OF NEW YORK STATE FROM 1789 TO 1860.	0.0
	White Popula	H
	Year, lation, Office, Total Per	0
	1789	
	1800	- 11
	1810	11
	1820	83
	1850	e
	1840	
	1840	Ti
e	1850	
	1860	13
	1850	1.80

VOTE OF PHILADELPHIA FROM 1858 TO 1867. No. of voters Number who Per cent, .103 0.28 115.154 , 89,689 \$9,023. SL,447 69,447 60,838.. 17247. (President). 1860 (Congress). 81 998 119,000 103 850. 60.262

A comparison of these percentages gives an average of 70 for the decade, so that it is cer-tainly within bounds to claim that, in the city of Philadelphia, only three fourths of those who are entitled to a vote frequent the polls on election days.

The result of a comparison of the registered voters and aggregate votes of New York city presents almost as untortunate a showing as in Philadelphia. The registry for the years 1860, 1864, and 1867 has been ascertained, and, esti-mating that of the intervening years, we have the following result. the following result:-

VOTE OF NEW YORK CITY TROM 1860 TO 1867.

	Number Re-	Number who	Per
Year.	gistered.	Voted.	cent.
18n7 (Stateticket)128,014		
1867 (City ticket	128,014		
1866			
1865			
1864 (President)			
1863		66,955	
1852			
1861			······49
This shares a	and the second state of the second state of the	Will man anoth La	and the second

This gives an average of 72 per cent, for the eight years, but little in excess of that shown by Philadelphia, although some of the votes cast in New York city, as that for Governor in 1866 were much larger in proportion than any poiled in the former city. These, however, must be regarded as entirely exceptional, since we have seen that the vote of Philadelphia varies but httle from the average vote of the whole coun-try. As the vote cast by the dominant party of the city of New York decides the fate of the State at large, and the State, in a national con-test, is the arbiter of the destinies of the whole counter New York country, New York city has been rendered the most holly contested point in the whole line of the conflict, and has therefore at times been the theatre of a more active and effective canvass than any other section of the United States. This was especially the case in 1864, 1866, and 1867, in each of which years the fate of a great national party was trembling in the balance.

In the agricultural sections of the country, where the legitimate impediments in the way of a full vote are greater than in large and densely populated cities, and where fraudulent voting is comparatively unknown, the proportion of those who babitually neglect the exercise of their poluical privileges certainly does not fall below the standard of the two greatest cities of the continent, even if it does not exceed it.

858

continent, even it it does not exceed it. Such is the light estimation in which the elective franchise is held by the American people; and when we come to inquire into its causes and effects, we find all impartial ob-servers, of whatever political faith, are in agree-ment upon one point—that our present system of delegate elections and nominating conven-tions, while its more peculiar and corrupt fea-tures are to be traced directly and solely to the spathy of the people, is in itself the cause of the continuance of that spathy, if it is not to be regarded as its original source. The abuses of the pombating system of the

The abuses of the nominating system of the wo great political organizations into which the oting population of the country is at present , PRICES.

