### THE DAILY EVENING TELEGRAPH-PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1868.

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### TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1868.

Capital and Labor-Co-operation. Long before the conflict between capital and labor ever found expression in words, it had been recognized as one of the most difficult problems for practical solution. The interests of master and man seemed to be fundamentally at variance; and as skilled industry elevated the laborer into a higher grade of intelligence he became more keenly aware of the difficulty of adjusting his relations with his employer, and the old chronic dissatisfaction ripened into that rebellion of reason that has assumed such strange forms and advocated such diverse theories of remedy, especially in England and France. Much literary force has been enlisted in the cause, and the theoretic abstractions offered as solutions of the practical difficulties have been often crude, and sometimes even comical in their misapprehension of the necessities of the case.

Those who hold the hopeful creed that the world is growing wiser by experience, see strong proofs of their theory in the various cooperative movements instituted by the laboring classes. An infinite number of "societies" are already established, even among the lowest industrial ranks, in which the member by the payment of a small sum is assured of a maintenance during illness and a respectable burial. These organizations are very numerous, especially in cities, among those operatives who depend solely on the day's wages, and have suffered bitterly from the insecure tenure of employment and the frequent fluctuations of trade.

Necessity has compelled the distressed workman to find refuge in some scheme of mutual support, and the stern logic of suffering has driven him to a step which the wisest economist must accept as admirably adapted to the most essential needs of humanity, and a truly philosophic foundation for more complex organizations in the future.

In these simple forms of association is struck out the first great idea of mutual defense. The union of laborers in such a cause is, however, but a more peaceful form of the old antagonism against capital; but these very unions are susceptible of growth into that species of association in which the only peaceful solution of the old difficulties can be found-a system which unites within itself both capital and labor, and harmonizes their conflicting interests by making one person at the same time the employer and the employed.

The experiment in Rochdale, Eogland, has been so successful that it is worthy of study, and its history is curiously typical of the whole question from its slight beginning, and the cause of it, to its present complete success. A number of flannel weavers had lost all the hoarded savings of years by the dishonesty of an official in a savings' bank, and, disheartened and almost despairing, they sought for some surer plan that would secure them from such calamity in the future. They were only twenty-eight in number, with a capital of but one hundred and forty dollars. They determined to rent a store, at an outlay of fifty dollars, and invested the rest of their capital in stocking it with groceries. This was their humble beginning, or, as it is expressed in the statistical account of their venture, "The Rochdale Equitable Pioneers commenced operations in 1844, with twenty-eight members, twenty-eight pounds, no business and no profits !" In 1845 the membership had increased to seventy-four, the funds to one hundred and eighty-one pounds, the business to seven hundred and ten pounds, and the profits to twenty-two pounds. Steadily has the petty experiment expanded, year by year attracting additional workmen to cast their mite into the treasury, until in 1867 they reported 6823 members, £128,435 funds, £284,910 business, and £41,619 profits ! No mere money value can express the banefit derived by the operatives of Rochdale from this industrial union. In the language of one of its members:-"They are weaving their own stuffs, making their own shoes, sewing their own garments, and grinding their own corn. They slaughter their own cattle, and the finest beasts in the land waddle down the streets of Rochdale for the consumption of flannel-weavers and cobblers." By sending experienced buyers into the best markets of the kingdom, the community secures a superior quality of all needful commodities; and by placing their business in the hands of competent and honest men, they secured to themselves the fair value of their wages and defended themselves against commercial deceit. A simpler form of co-operation has been esta blished in Edinburgh, and has been in success. ful existence for seven years. It is styled the Edinbargh Co-operative Building Society, the members of which build their own houses. thus creating employment as well as a means of investment. A deposit of £5 only is required, the payment of the rest of the pur chase money being spread over fourteen years, the purchaser occupying the house during that period and paying for it by instalments. Four hundred houses have been built by this society, and dividends of from seven and a half to twelve per cent. have been apportioned among eight hundred and wirty-six shareholders.

the conveniences of every-day life arise from similar unions, more intimate schemes o' fraternization have not become popular. The habits and feelings of the people seem to be still tinged with that pioneer instinct that carried our fathers into the forest solitudes, self-sufficing, and independent of all social bonds. Nothing but the deepest destitution drives an American into sharing a house with his neighbor, and it is only when it becomes doubtful whether he can keep a roof over his head that he submits to give up his solitary abode.

The system of dwelling in "flats," so long established in Scotland, and so universal in France, offers great advantages to persons of moderate means; and yet the scheme seems to have no attractions to American society, although, as a nation of travellers, we are well acquainted with the feasibility of the arrangements, and are loud in our complaints of the burden of high rents.

We have learned the strength that lies in the union of money, and we are also testing the value of association in the various schemes that assure the individual against loss by fire, accident, etc. A union of hearts and hands in patriotic duty has made us a great nation, but we have yet to solve that other union for common defense which can be made to do so much towards assuring his daily bread to each individual.

The unions among laborers, as they now exist, are too often prompted by a narrow and selfish spirit of antagonism. The shortsighted bigotry that impels them to regulate apprenticeship so stringently as to exclude youth and talent from their ranks, in the blind belief that such exclusiveness will be advantageous to themselves, may bring them a trifling profit in the present but certain defeat in the future. Tyranny in any form arouses revolt and causes its own downfall, and the guild will suffer for the crime as surely as the Czar.

It is only in such movements that harmonize the interests of labor and capital that peace can be found, and it will be long before mankind will be ready to freely accept this only certain solution.

AN OPPONENT of universal suffrage has quoted with great emphasis the declaration of "Junius," that "No person is entitled to a political right till he has learned how to use it; no man is qualified for a trust till he knows how to fulfil it." This great veiled political prophet was high authority in his own day and generation, but the spirit of his dictum is singularly adverse to the whole theory of a practical democracy. The United States Government has been from its very beginning a practical experiment, for it has undertaken to teach the people how to govern themselves by making them their own governors. If the doctrine of "Junius" be correct, we have been wrong from the initial steps, for the great men who laid the foundation of our Government were totally unskilled in the art. The repub. lic was incorporated by bands of colonists, ignorant of all the complex machinery of national organization and management, and boldly assuming duties of citizenship which

not attempt to revolutionize the empire by | address will define the present position of the insisting upon and enforming religion as one of the distinguishing features of modern French character. Happy France !

# Rosecrans Again.

"Tun Minister to Mexico" still carries "his heart in his hand," and he has not yet started for the Halls of the Montezumas. When last heard from he was astonishing the natives of Brown county, Ohio, by his profaulty and his intensely military air. Still "filled with solicitude," he has not recovered from his recent epistolary attack. "Indispensable duties," however, prevented him from attending the conclave of "White" Boys in Blue held recently in Indianapolis; but his belief "that our free institutions and highest material interests are in grave peril" led him to respond to the invitation of General John Love-who is General John Love ?- to be present, "by stating what he thought the most vital issues before the public in the approaching Presidential election." The solicitude of General Rosecrans still centres on the "brave, energetic, and self-sacrificing men' of the South. He is anxious that they should be restored to "hopeful, cheerful self-government," such, we imagine, as prevails in the neighborhood of Camilla, Georgia. For fear that our readers may be inclined to regard this epistle as a forgery, we will reproduce a portion. The rambling, incoherent vein of solicitude which pervades it will dispel all such doubts. Thus:-

"Restore them this"-"hopefal, cheerfal, wholesome self-government"-"and as certainly as day follows the sun our political stability will be assured; our financial prosperity will speedily follow; the value of property in the South will increase; our public securities will go to a premium; our greenbacks will become par; coin and currency ac counts, with all their evils and complications, will disappear from the books of our business men."

The "Minister to Mexico" then proceeds to recount at some length the vital necessity of this "hopeful, cheerful, wholesome self-government" on the part of the South, and then solemnly and emphatically declares that he "holds" the man who would not express and act upon convictions similar to his own "a traitor to himself and his country !" These words have the true Democratic "White-" Boy-in-Blue ring. Grant, Sherman, Sheridan, Meade, Sickles, Howard-what a string of infamous traitors, to be sure ! Lee, Beauregard, Hampton, Forrest-what illustrious, highminded patriots thay are! Reynolds, Sumner, McPherson, Birney-in what an unholy canse they laid down their lives ! When a soldier deserts his colors, what a ranting renegade he becomes ! what a stench in the nostrils of all honest, loyal men ! The treason of Benedict Arnold was not more infamous than this.

ANOTHER DEMOCRATIC TRICK .- Mr. James B Nicholson does not stand the ghost of a chance of getting into Congress. His friends coufess this, and seek to turn it to good advantage. Mr. Nicholson is an Odd Fellow. So are a great number of Republican voters in the Fourth District. The modus operandi is this.

University, and its hopes and aims for the future. Every lover of liberal culture among us should hear this address. The music will b by the full Germania Orchestra, and will begin at 11% o'clock. Tickets may be procured at the University.

# MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC

"Wives As They Were" at the Arch. Merit is only comparative; and when we come to judge of the much-vaunted comedies of the good old times-when acting was acting, you know-by the best literary standards, it is not easy to see wherein their superior excellence consists. It is undeniable, however, that no plays have been produced of late years that will equal them, and when placed beside any ordinary effort of the modern play-wright, with its diluted dialogue, meagrely drawn characters, thin veneer of sentiment, and tricks of stage machinery-upon which last item is placed the main dependence for success-the superiority of the old plays is apparent to the most superfi cial observer. The perfection of scenic appliances and stage mechanism at the present time has had no little influence in making managers, actors, authors, and audiences less critical in regard to the literary quality of the dramas which are brought out nowadays; and, in addition to this, novel reading has in a great measure superseded playgoing as a tashionable amusement; and the

talent which at one time was devoted to the theatre has been transferred to the field of fiction. The novel writers, however, are now beginning to crowd each other; and it is a question worth considering whether some of the literary ability of the day might not with advantage and profit be devoted to the task of adding to our stock of standard dramatic works. There is no better paying investment at the present time than a successful play. and modern society and manners afford a field for the dramatist as prolific in characters and incidents as any previous age.

Mrs. Inchbald's Wives as They Were and Maids as They Are is a good average specimen of an old English comedy. There is a certain family resemblance about all of this class of plays, aud the productions of Mrs. Inchbald have the merit at least of being less open to objection on moral grounds than many more celebrated works. A vein of sarcastic humor runs through the comedy under consideration, and, without being remarkable for wit, the dialogue is always animated, sparkling, and lively with repartee. The characters, too, are well defined, and they afford the actors opportunities to show what abilifies they have in them; and no the least excelience of the comedy is that the moral is healthy, and as applicable to the society of the present day as it was to that of half a century or more ago.

There was a slight want of vim in the performance last evening, but, on the whole, it passed off smoothly and to the satisfaction of the large audience present. Mrs. Drew gave a capital personation of "Miss Dorrillon," and her acting, as it always is, was brilliant and vivacious. Mr. Barton Hill, who sustained the part of "Mr. Bronzly," shared the honors of the evening with Mrs. Drew. Mr. Hill has some triffing faults of elocation which we would like to see him get rid of if possible, but his acting as the gay, dashing, good-looking, good-hearted. and good-for-nothing rake was so excellent that we have no disposition to complain of his miner deficiencies. Mr. Everly as "Sir William Dorrillon" had a rather ungracious and difficult part, which he performed very creditably: but Mr. Everly also has somewhat of an impediment in his speech, which appears to have nicated itself to his walk, and which it is worth his while to strive to correct. Mr. Mackay was an efficient representative of "Lord Priory," and Miss Price, as "Lady Priory," was fitted with a quiet, lady-like, and agreeable part that just suited her. Mrs. Clara Fisher Maeder is also entitled to a word of commendation for her personation of "Lady Mary Raffle," and Mr Wallis for his intelligent acting in the minor role of "Oliver." Mr. James, who appeared as 'Sir George Evelyn," has much to learn before he can be accounted a good actor. His walk and attitudes are extremely stiff and ungainly. and his speech is so thick and hurried that it is impossible to hear more than one word ont of three that he utters. Mr. James' faults of man ner and elocution are more prominent now than they were a year ago; but we should not think it a very difficult matter for him to overcome them so far at least as to move about and stand in easy and unconstrained attitudes, and to speak with a reasonable distinctness. We have seen Mr. James act some parts very well, and a little painstaking in the matters we have mentioned will, we are sure, not be lost upon his auditors. or be unappreciated by them. The part of "Mr. was assumed by Mr. M. B. Snyder, Norberry" one of the new members of the company. More animation is what this gentleman needs more particularly. The audience last night were hearty in their applause. The actors were cordially welcomed as they made their appearance on the stage, and at the conclusion of the performance the curtain was rung up in answer to an imperative demand. Mrs. Lander as "Elizabeth," Last evening Mrs. F. W. Lander appeared at the Walnut Street Theatre in the role of "Elizabeth. Queen of England." It was a matter of surprise with those who witnessed Ristori's great personation of "Queen Elizabeth," that s character so full of salient dramatic points had never been brought upon the stage before. A careful reader of history, however, will readily understand the difficulties in the way of producing a play with anything like a consecutive plot from the incidents of the greatest English Queen's reign, and that, while her character itself was as strongly drawn as could be desired the mere incidents of her career were scarcely of themselves of a kind available for stage purposes. Giacometti, however, having the greatest tragedienne of the age to be fitted with a part suited to her eminent abilities, overcame the difficulties of his task by dispensing with s consecutive plot, and giving instead a series of tableaux in which "Elizabeth" was the most prominent figure, and which would serve to bring out all the lights and shadows of her many sided-character. Whether his portrait is strictly accurate, or whether he is always historically correct, are matters of comparatively little moment, for on these points men will probably differ until the end of time. It is sufficient that we recognize the general features of "Elizabeth" as the historians and romancers have depicted her, and that a new role has been created which affords a competent actress opportunities to display the whole range of her abilities. Mrs. Lander isperhaps the only lady on the American stage who has the necessary talents and cultivation to take up such a part as this while Ristori's performances are still fresh in the minds of the public, and that so little should be lost by a comparison with the Italian actress is remark able, even to those who had the highest opinion of Mrs. Lander's powers. It is impossible that Mrs. Lander should not in a great measure be a follower of Ristori in her manner of rendering this role, and some of the variations which she has made in the stage

B miness, with a view of being as little of a copyist as possible, are not always improvements Thus in the celebrated scene where "Elizabeth" dictates the two letters at one time, Ristori is scated, while Mrs. Lander stands. It certainly appears more natural and appropriate that the "Queen" should be seated while engaged in such an occupation, and Mrs. Lander might with advantage, also dispense with the "aside" conversation with "Essex," which seems to us to be a little overdoing the matter. These details, however, are after all pretty much matters of taste; and, while expressing our opinion, we are not disposed to quarrel with the actress if she prefers to differ with us. With regard to the great merils of her performance there is but one opinion, and we have so often spoken of it in terms of commendation, that a general refer ence to it is all that is necessary at the present time, Mr. J. H. Taylor, as the "Earl of Essex," rendered a very efficient support to Mrs Lander, albeit he is still a little too much inclined to rant at times, and the other characters were fairly represented by the company of the Walnut. "Undine" at the Chesnut.

Our old acquaintance, The Natad Queen turned up last evening at the Chesnut Street Theatre under the title of Undine. After all, The Nanad Queen is about the best of the spectacular class of plays. The story is romantic, it admits of good acting, and it is capable of any amount of scenic and terpsichorean illustration. After the splendors of The White Pawn this piece does not appear as brilliant as it would under ordinary circumstances. The ballet, however, is the great attraction after all. and the fine troupe that have been performing at the Chesnut for weeks past appeared last evening in a number of new dances. Bonfanti-Sobike, and little Schlager were as graceful and fescipating as ever, and the grand march of Amazons, which in times past was one of the principal features of the spectacle, was well executed.

#### The City Amusements.

AT THE ABCH the comedy of the Jealous Wife will be performed this evening. The farce of Belsy Baker will be given as an afterpiece. AT THE WALNUT Mrs. Lander will appear as "Queen Euzabeth."

AT THE CHESNUT the spectacle of Undine will be repeated.

AT THE AMERICAN there will be an attractive miscellaneous entertainment.

AT HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE the minstrels will perform in a variety of entertaining bur-lesques and extravaganzas.

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

LADIES' CLUBS.-IT IS SUGGESTED that ladies have their clubs as well as gentle-that ladies have their clubs as well as gentle-from which the cigar-smoking sea, is to be ex-cluded; and a lady correspondent of a city paper pro-poses that, by way of indemnifying themselves for the smell of thoacce at home, they shall performe their club rooms daily with PHALON'S new perfume, "FLOR DE MAYO," Sold by all Druggists. It

FOR THE SUMMER.-TO PREVENT Suburn, Freckles, and keep the skin white and beautiful use WRIGHT'S ALCONATED GLY-('RRINE TABLET OF SOLIDIFIED GLYCERINE. It is deliciously fragrant transport It is deliciously fragrant, transparent, and superb as a tol et soap. Sold by all Duggists. R. & G. A. WRIGHT. No. 624 OHESNUT Street. 243 NO. 1105 CHESNUT STREET. The Committee on 'upplies acknowledge the fol-lowing centributions to feed "The Boys in Biue:" towing contributions to feed "The Boys in D. B. Fuiler, 500 loaves of bread.
E. C. Knight & Co., coffee and sugar.
T. Roberts & Co., cheese.
K. C. Chesebrough hams.
P. H. Ten Brook, hams.
J. H. Michener & Co., hams.
W. A. Miller & Co., hams.
T. Wattson & Son, crackers.
H. Kellogg & Sons, cheese and pickles.
J. M. Power, butter.
Troth Broa. & Co., hams.
L. Audenried & Co., sugar and Lams.
Moland & Sons, charget apples.
T. Wilson. Crackers.
T. Miller & Co., hams. Taylor, Gillespie & Co., sugar. D. Focht & Bro., cheese. Coon. Brother & Co., cheese. A. G. Cattell & Co., cheese. Jonathan Tyson, milk. Miller, Dippy & Co., apples.

POL, TICAL

HEADQUARTERS ARRANGEMENTS, BAILOBS' CORVENTION, COLERS' AND BAILOBS' CORVENTION, Cept. 23, 1885, CRDEB No. 1.-By authority of the Con. ORDEB No. 1.-By authority of the Con. ORDER No. 1.-By authority of the Con. Contersigned hereby anabounces the following, order of the parade for October 2-1. The following genuter-Staff of the Commander-

| BII OI  | the Commander:-              |
|---------|------------------------------|
|         | COLOBAL JAM INA ATTURN       |
|         | CADLAID J. W. MAANE DW       |
|         | COLORN JACOR M. DAVID        |
|         | Opionel WRET FUNK,           |
|         | Major K. W. WHITPTATED       |
|         | Malor ALWXANDED Moderney     |
|         |                              |
|         | Colonel ROBERT B. BEATH.     |
|         | Major ELLIS PHIPPS,          |
|         | Captain J. B ALLEN.          |
|         | MBJOT CLAYTON MOMICHAEL,     |
|         | Captain W. S. KOCHEBSPERGER, |
|         | Major BICHARD KLLIN.         |
|         | General GIDRON CLARK,        |
|         | Colonal S D MON CLARK,       |
|         | Colonel S. B. W. MITCHELL,   |
|         | MEJOT FAMUEL M. WETHERILL,   |
|         |                              |
|         | General CHARLES M. PREVOST.  |
|         | Gebergi T. G. MORICHEAD      |
|         | General HORATIO G SICKEL,    |
|         | Colonel PETER FIDES          |
|         | General ROBERT L BODINE,     |
|         | MINOTJOHN LOCK HART.         |
|         | Colonel JAMES W. LATTA.      |
|         | General JAMES L. SELFRIDGE * |
|         | "eneral D. W. C. BAXIER      |
|         | Usplain () W DDAT PONT       |
|         | General F. M. GREGORY        |
|         | Dr. PHILIP LEIDY.            |
| Sec. 1  |                              |
| e a ren | AND MARTIN RIZER.            |

Further appointments will be announced in future orders. 2. The line will be form d at 9 o'clook in the ful-lowing order. First Divi ion (Philadelphia "Boys in Blue") will form on Broad street, right resting on Girard evenue, facing west. Second Division (Pennsylvania delegations) will form on East Poplar street, right resting on Broad, facing soith. Third Division (New York delegations) will form on West Poplar street, right resting on Broad, facing north.

north. Fourth Division (New Jersey delegations) will form on East Parrian street, right resting on Broad, facing

Fourth Division (New Jersey delegations) will form on East Parrish street, right resting on Broad, facing south. Fifth Division (delegations from Eastern States) will form on West Farrish street, right resting on Broad, facing north. Bixth Division (Delaware, Maryland, and Vir-ginia delegations) will form on East Brown street, right resting on Broad facing south. Seventh and Eighth Divisions (Western, Southern, and Southwestern States) will form on West Broad street, right resting on Broad, facing north. Minth Division (Cripield velerans in amboliances) will form on West Coates street, right resting on Broad, facing north. The line will move at 10% A. M. precisely, over the following route-Down Broad, to Spring Gardon, down Spring Garden to Tweith, down Twenty-first to Wainut, cown Wall at its Broad, up Broad to Cass-nut, down Chemut to Third, down Third to Wainut, to Tweith, up Tweith to Wainut, out Wainut, to Tweith, up Tweith to Wainut, out Wainut te Broad, at which point the delegations will dismiss, moving southward. . . The Line of the Torchlight Procession will be formed at 75, P. M., on Bread street, right resting on Elisworth sireet, facing west. . . In addition to the Divisions mentioned in para-graph 2 (the formation of which will remain the same), the following organizations have volunteered to par-ticipate:-.

1. Republican Invincibles. 2. Ward Grant and Colfax Clubs.

Ward Grant and Colfax Clubs.
 Berry Campaign Club.
 German Campaign Club.
 Campaign Club of 1860 and 1868.
 Campaign Club of 1860 and 1868.
 And will take part in the order above named.
 The Frocession will move at 8½ P. M. precisely.
 over the following conte:--Up Bread to Christian.
 down Federai to Fifth, up Fifth to Pine, up Pine to Broad, up Broad to Race to Franklin Square, and there dismiss.
 It JOSHUA T. OWEN, Commander.

SOLDIERS' AND SAILOR

# NATIONAL CONVENTION.

OCTOBER 1 AND 2, 1868.

The clitzens of Philadelphia who during the late armed Rebeilion munificently supplied provisions te our Comrades of the army and Navy; who tenderly relieved them in their sokness and wounds; who generously supported their widows and orphans; and who, by their votes, their influence, and their means noby sustained the honor and integrity of the Na-tional Union-are now requested to decorate their re idences and places of business on the 1st and 2d days of October proximo, when the Soldiers and Sailors of the Republic will assemble in Mass Con-vention, at Independence Hail, to reaffirm the prin-ciples for which they fought

SAM B. WYLIE MITCHELL. ROBERT L. BODINE. JAMES W. LATTA.

Committee on Fiags, Decorations, Etc. 9 26 4t ILEADQUARTERS REPUBLICAN IN-VINCIBLES - The undersigned, a committee appointed to give proper effect to assries of resolu-tions regarding the entertainment of the visiting "BOYS IN BLUE," on October I and 2, recommend the following action:-"BOYS IN BLUE," on October 1 and 2, recommend the following action:-First, As the accommodations in this city will not be sufficient to meet all the requirements of the large number of soldiers who will meet on October 1 and 2, and as a number of citizens have expressed a desire to entertain some of these brave defenders at their private resid nees, therefore we request the members of the Republican invincibles, and other citizens who can accommodate one or more soldiers, to furnish their address to this committee. Second. Members and citizens can obtain all neces-sary information by applying cn MONDAY and TUESDAY, at the Club Fesdquarters, after 10 A. M., MORNING FOST BUILDING. WM. MCMICHAEL, A. P. BENNETT. ALEX.P. COLASBERRY, A. W. LYMAN, 928 21 Descent Committee,

In America, although our great internal improvements exhibit the advantages of "common stock" movements, and many of

they had never fulfilled. Yet the world has learned through our example that the citizen learns his duties in performing them, as the art of swimming is learned by striking out boldly in the water.

CAUSE FOR RELIEF .- The Indépendance Belge, a French journal which is not published in Paris, else its very title would be a mockery, recently had the assurance to assert that the precocious Prince Imperial had said:-"When I become Emperor I shall not allow any one to be without religion !" Here was grave cause for alarm. The gay and frivolous world of Paris was in consternation. The Prince Imperial may be called upon to exercise the hereditary functions of sovereignty at any day, for the health of his august parent has long been shaky, and every now and then a would-be assassin is detected in the overt act of premeditating an attempt upon his life. Politically speaking, France is anything and everything but free; but from a moral standpoint the utmost liberty prevails. It is true that Napoleon III is an exemplary son of the Church, and that France under his rule has risen to the proud dignity of "the eldest daughter of Rome." But the actual practice of the faith which the nation affects to pro fess is a vastly different thing from the mere affectation of its profession. The grandnephew of the Emperor's uncle, however, proposes to effect a radical change in this regard. No sooner does the Imperial crown rest upon the brow of Napoleon IV than he issues his dictatorial edict, by which Father Hyacinthe is to supplant Schneider, and Notre Dame to become the centre of attraction on Sunday in place of the Bois de Boulogne. Fancy the vivacious Frenchmen and the giddy Frenchwomen giving Schneider the cold shoulder and pouring in crowds to the pulpit wherein Father Hyacinthe holds forth; imagine the Sunday afternoon races entirely suppressed, for the sake of enforcing a full attendance at vespers in Notre Dame. Not a very agreeable prospect for a Frenchman to contemplate. Lighter grievances have barricaded the streets of Paris! and filled the fau bourgs with a wild, blood-thirsty mob. But the sagacious ruler of France fully appreciates the danger of permitting such a holy horror to pervade the minds of his subjects. It has been by the exercise of an equal sagacity, under even more trying circumstances, that he has been enabled to render the empire a fait accompli, and to cement the foundations of his throne without an extravagance of blood-letting. So, inspired by the genia: which has accomplished this herculean task, the official journal gravely announces that no such words as alleged by the Indépendance Belge ever fell from the thoughtless lips of the Prince Imperial, and Paris experiences a sense of relief as universal as it is profound.

An ingenuous Democrat buttonholes a Republican Odd Fellow, confesses that Mr. Nicholson will be defeated, argues that he is a good fellow as well as an Odd one, and urges the Republican to compliment him with his vote. "It cannot possibly affect the result, you know," and so on. Now, it is scarcely possible that Judge Kelley's majority of over 2400 in 1866 can be pulled down to less than nothing in this fashion, but every vote thus lost to him is lost to the great cause which he represents; and if his majority should be lessened by 500 in this way, the result would be heralded by the Democracy as an evidence of distrust on the part of Judge Kelly's constituents. The device is a neat one, and worthy the great genius of Mr. William A. Wallace, with whom doubtless it originated. It may be that the same trick may be attempted in other districts, and it becomes incumbent upon Republican voters to be on their guard against it. Democracy and desperation are synonymous terms, and desperate men will be guilty of desperate deeds.

WILKINS !--- Wilkins has been heard from officially. We had begun to fear that such would never be the case. But now there lies before us the official report of that portion of Wilkins' speech which so aroused the wrath of Lieutenant-Governor Doyle that he was obliged to inquire into its truthfulness. The Nova Scotian Governor was needlessly alarmed. In fact, Wilkins is so very tame that we conclude not to publish him verbatim. Wilkins simply asserts that he will not tolerate the abject condition of slavery under the rule of the profligate politicians of Canada. Wilkins' ancestors probably flourished in Acadie, where profligacy is, or was, unknown-All that Wilkins asks, is that the constitution of Nova Scotia should be restored. His solitary wish is to live under the sceptre of his sovereign. But on that one point Wilkins is firmly fixed. Therefore, he "does not fear to say that if, within the next six months, steps have not been taken to do us justice, the people will no longer submit, but will be forced to do away with the injustice of which it complains, and to reconquer the constitution which it holds dear." While Wilkins is not so flerce by half as we expected to find him, he is far from being calm, and it is barely possible that there is trouble brewing for those who do not, within the next six months, fall into his way of thinking. When a man becomes infatuated with "the Constitution as it was," there is no such thing as foretelling the desperate deeds that he may dare and do. Witness the melancholy case of Andrew Johnson, right at our deors. If Wilkins is destined to be the Johnson of Nova Scotia, we are moved to sorrow both for the country and the man.

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA .- It is earnestly hoped that a large andience will greet the new Provost of this institution, Charles J. Stille, LL D., on the occasion of his inauguration at the Acadamy of Music to-morrow When Napoleon IV ascends the throne he will (Wednesday) at 12 o'clock, noon. Dr. Stille's

Other names are in the hands of the sub-commit-

tess who have not yet reports". Republican citizens are again requested to forward contributions to the Committee at NATIONAL HALL, on TUESDAY or WEDNESDAY, after 7 P. M. Ladies are especially invited to assist us. It JAMES B. RONEY, Chairman

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

The public inauguration of CHARLES J. STILLE, LL D., the newly elected Provost of the University, will take place on WEDNESDAY Nexs, Solb instant, at 12 M., at the ACADEMY OF MUSI. The Provest will cellver an address on that occusion The Alumni of the University and the public gene

The Alumnit of the University and the plants gets raily are invited to be present. Tickets entuting the holders to secured seats may be obtained at the University, Trumpler's Music Store, and, on Wednesday only, at the Academy of Music Music by the Germania O chestra. 9 28 24

ASTRONOMY .- EIGHT LECTURES ON Astronomy, fully illustrated, will be delivered by JOHN G. MGORE, M. S., in the Lecture Room of F. C. S., BACE Street, above Fifteenth, commencing September 30, at 4 P. M. An opportunity will be afforded the class of making telescopic observatioss. Tickets for the course, Two Dollars, Single Scures, occurs, 40 centa. 9 26 80

LECTURE.-REV. A. A. WILLITS will Lecture in Hall northeast corner BROAD and EFRING GARDEN Streets. on THURSDAY KVENING, October 1, at 8 o'clock. Subject-Mental Dynamica Tickets 50 cents, for sale at Trumpler's, No. 926 Ches nut street, and at No. 1018 Arch street. 926 51

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No. 227 S.

FOURTH Street. PHILADELPHIA, May 27, 1868. NOTICE-To the holders of bonds of the PHILA. DELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COM PANY due April 1, 1870.

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 States and on or before the lat of The bonds not surrendered on or before the lat of October next will be paid at maturity, in accordance with their tenor. S. BRADFORD, Treasurer,

WASHINGTON AND WALNUT BEVD OIL COMPANY, Office, No 314 MARKET Street. - PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 28, 1863 - At a meeting of the Board of Directors, he d this day, a dividend of FIVE PER CENT, was declared on the capital stock; also, an extra dividend of FIVE PER CENT., both payable on and after October 1. The transfer bocks will close on the 28th instant, and open Oct, 1 925 5t THOS, B. SUPLEE, Treasurer. OFFICE MCLINTOCKVILLE PETRO LEUM COMPANY, No. 477 WALNUT Street PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 15, 1865. The Annual Meeting of the Stockholaers will be heid af their Office on TUEsDAY, October 6, at 12

9 25 8L<sup>®</sup> ALBERT L KERN, Secretary.

AMERICAN HOUSE, BOSTON.-THE La RGENT FIRST OLAS BOSTON. - THE SCIENCE AND -Vertical Railways; Apartments with Bathing and Water conveniences connecting, Bil-lard Halls, Telegraph Office, and Cafe, 79tu the sm LEWIS BICE & SON. Proprietors,

# POLITICAL.

TO THE CITIZENS OF PHILADEL. PHIA.

During the National Convention of the "Boys In Blue," about to fassemble here, will be a grand procession, in which all the soldiers will desire to take part. Among the strangers who come to us as guests there will be a number who have lost a limb in the defense of the nation. In order that these patriots may not be debarred from participating in the demonstration, the following gentlemen have been ap pointed a committee to solicit from our citizens the use of ambulances, private cartiages, or other conveyances:-

LEWIS WALN SMITH. Esq., Chairman. GENERAL LOUIS WAGNER, ANDREW HAGUE, Req.

The Committee confidently appeal to the unfailing patriotism and liberality of Philadelphians to contribute to the success of the movement. HENRY D. MOORE, President.

ROBERT B. CORSON, Secretary, Communications should be addressed to the Chairman of the Committee,

No. 1105 OHESNUT Street.

9 29 24

HEADQUARTERS. CT.

REPUBLICAN INVINCIBLES.

ORDER NO. 11.

L The Club will assemble TUESDAY, September 29, 1868, at 530 P. M., SHARP, to proceed to Quaker town, Pa.

II. Tickets for the sound trip (including fare via Union P. R. R. from and to Chesnut street), 75 cents For sale at Headquarters after 3 P. M., 29th Instant.

III. Citizens, not members of the Ciub, are invited to participate. Arrangements have been made for their accommodation.

IV. EVERY TORCH belonging to the Club MUST BE BETCRNED to headquarters for this demonstration.

BENJAMIN L. TAYLOR, By order of Chief Marshal,

FZEA LURINS. Assistant Marshals. 9 26 31

THIRTEENTH WARD GRANT AND THIRTEENTH WAND GRANT AND COLFAX CLUB - The citizens of the Ward are requested to attend a meeting of the Olub, on TURSLAY EVENING, September 29, at 5 o'clock, at the room, N. E. corner of NINTH and SFRING GARDEN Stretts, EDGAR M. CHIFMAN, Esq., will address the meeting. All are invited to attend. EDWIN H. FIFLER, President, EDWIN H. FIFLER, President, JAMES W. SAYRE, Secretary. 923 45

GRANT AND COLFAX. FOURTEENIH WARD. The Club will assemble at 6% o'clock sharp. on TUESDAY EVENING, September 29; for parade. By order of the Club. JOWN HANNA, Fresident.

GEORGE G. LOUDEN, THOMAS R. BIGALOW. Secretaries, 9 25 2

OUR GRAND FALL OPENING.

Ring out the intelligence! Open the door; The people are coming As never before; The public are rushing, With rapturous burst of low to our opening. Of joy to our opening, OCIOBER THE FIRST.

Great plies of Chinchillas, And Cheviot Sacks, And Overcoat Beavers, For clever folks' backs; And, while he's about it. Each father enjoys Getting coats, vents, and trowsers For all of his bors,

Eo low are the prices As simost to shock The crowds of folks pressing To look at the stock.— So great the inducements. That good people—all, Are rushing for clothing. To our GREAT BR.WN HALL.

## ROCKHILL & WILSON

RESPECTFULLY PAY THEIR REGARDS TO THE PUBLIC,

Inviting the Soldiers, the Sallors, and everybody else to come and buy just as much FALL CLOTHING as they want.

GREAT BROWN CLOTHING HALL,

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PHILADELPHIA,