Evening Telegraph

(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING. NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

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WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 4, 1869.

A NEW PHASE OF NAPOLEONISM THE present Emperor of the French, like "Dogberry," is a man who has had losses: he was not born to the purple, and he served a long and tolerably severe apprenticeship to poverty and misfortune. For a good deal more than half his life, he was very much down at the heels, and was obliged to play the part of a shabby genteel gentleman with but very few friends. He had one object, however, that he kept steadily in view, and despite one or two slips that came near being fatal, he finally succeeded in seizing the auspicious moment and won the prize. It might be supposed that his own misfortunes would have inclined him to advocate more liberal ideas than were to be expected from the hereditary princes of Europe, who had been carefully educated in the belief of the divine right of kings: but the man was and is cold, selfish, and cruel. To re-establish the Napoleonic dynasty, with himself on the throne, and to transmit the throne of France to his posterity, were the grand ideas of his life, to which everything must be subordinated. Shrewder and more politic, but without the depth and genius of his uncle, he has managed alternately to amuse, flatter, and coerce the French people into a seeming acquiescence in his policy. The shallowness of his system. however, is shown in the growing strength of the enemies of the empire, in the popular discontent in all the large cities, and in the exile of some of the most brilliant and patriotic Frenchmen of the day. The divided strength of the opposition has, however, prevented it from making itself heard with effect until now, when the grand crisis of another revolution is apparently looming up in a not far distant future; and there appears to be a disposition to effect a union of forces for the destruction of a common enemy.

The Emperor achieved a nominal victory at the late elections, but no one knows better than himself how near it was to a positive and disgraceful defeat. To accede to the demands of the opposition would be practically to give is no alternative but to make at least a show of liberality. The moral effect of the late elections is shown in the concessions made by the Emperor in yielding to the Corps Legislatif the right to elect its own officers, making the ministers personally responsible, and perthese concessions were made with sincerity. at least one great step would be taken in the direction of constitutional liberty, but the facts that have been elicited as to the actual intentions of the Emperor do not promise that the proposed reforms will accomplish all that is hoped of them by those who are anxious to see another reign of violence and terror in France avoided if possible.

At the opening of the French Senate vesterday, M. Rouher, referring to the duty devolved upon that body of examining the proposed reforms, said he should inquire whether they were popular enough to go hand in hand with liberty, and at the same time strong enough to resist anarchy. He was confident that the Senate would enter upon this discussion with the firm determination of interpreting the will of the country. and that by the combined efforts of the Government and Senate more general harmony would be established between the powers of the State, and the institutions of the empire could acquire renewed strength, lustre, and popularity.

As the Senate is the creature of the Emperor, its interpretation of the will of the country will most likely be dependent on his opinion as to what the will of the country is; and, until the Senate is an independent body, it will never be anything more than a mouthpiece for the Emperor. The ministers are also dependent alone upon the Emperor, and while it is conceded that they are to be considered as responsible for their acts, they can only be impeached by the Senate. This still leaves the whole power in the hands of the Emperor, while it affords him an excellent opportunity to thrust some of his unpopularity on the shoulders of his nominally responsible agents. How such a system as this can pacify the discontent that prevails it is not easy to see, and it is particularly unfortunate for the Emperor that the idea has become prevalent that he only made these concessions through fear of consequences. Such a notion as this will not be likely to make the opposition more tractable. and there is still a prospect of extremely lively times in France before long.

· HARVARD VS. OXFORD.

THE great international boat-race which is to come off in England on the 31st of August, between the crews of Harvard University and the University of Oxford, appears to excite our friends across the water almost as much as the Alabama claims question and the Irish Church bill did a little while back. Now that the Alabama question has received a temporary, and the Irish Church a permanent quietus, the approaching exhibition of muscle is, in fact, one of the few first-class sensations which the English papers have at their command, and the genius who fixes up the daily cable budget of news in London regards their comments upon the Harvard crew to the Goodwood races. Yesterday we sideration of every citizen who has the welere told that the London press had dropped fare of the State and city at heart.

the eulogistic strain in which they had been indulging for some time, when speaking of the Harvard crew, and had betaken themselves to an unfavorable vein of comm n'. But the most startling piece of information that has as yet been flashed over the cable concerning this great boat-race is a choice extract from the comments of a writer in the columns of the London Daily News of yesterday morning, who is so deeply and thoroughly imbued with the traditional British love of fair play, that he actually expresses the hope -in fact, almost indulges in the expectation -that the best boat will be "the first to pass the winning-post!" If this isn't the consummation of fairness, we should like the cable man to send us a special despatch conveying a clear idea of what is,

But, seriously, this international boat-race business bids fair to follow in the path of ail similar doings, and to run itself into the ground by its own momentum. Thousands of pounds sterling have already been staked upon the result of the contest, the odds at the latest advices by cable being two to one in favor of the Oxford crew, and during the interval between the present day and the day of the race still other thousands will be wagered. And when the race comes off, it will be nothing more nor less than a Derby upon water, with all its demoralizing and disastrous concomitants. If the Harvard crew happen to man the best boat, and the fates do not interfere to upset the hopes and expectations of the Daily News, John Bull in general, and betting John Bull in particular, will tear his hair and weep. If the Oxford crew chance to paddle the best boat, and the fates do not defy the calculations of the Daily News, John Bull all the world over will go off in an ecstacy, and the Harvard men will return to their own country, perchance a little sadder, but assuredly not a whit the wiser, than when they sallied forth to test their muscle upon waters located in foreign parts. In either event, the cable man at London will be in high feather, and will certainly not restrain himself within the bounds of a single column. And the earth will continue to revolve upon her axis just the same as if both Harvard and Oxford were keeping company at the bottom of the sea.

A NEW POLITICAL MOVEMENT.

THE unpopularity of a certain portion of the Republican ticket has inspired the Democracy with hope that they will be able to create a division in the Republican party, which will enable them to seize the prize next October without much difficulty. It is calculated that in spite of the notorious frauds perpetrated at the Democratic conventions, and the bad up all that he has been laboring for, while if | character of their candidates, they will be he refuses to yield anything, the signs of able to poll nearly the full strength of their trouble ahead are so unmistakable that there party, whereas many Republicans will probably not vote at all, and an easy victory can be gained if a split can be made. To this end the Democratic managers are now working, and we seriously urge the Republicans of this city to consider cautiously the new reform movemitting them to be interrogated publicly with | ment inaugurated to-day at Concert Hall. In regard to the policy of the government. If another column will be found the proceedings of a meeting at that place to start a new independent ticket on a temperance platform, which will be presented for the acceptance of both Republicans and Democrats. Now we will cordially support any proper effort to rid the Republican ticket of the black sheep, Messrs, Houseman, Stokes, Davis, Bunn, Adaire, Cloud, and Hong, and we would much prefer advocating Democrats of good character rather than these men.

A party, however, that goes into the canvass with a temperance platform will not have the ghost of a chance. This has been abundantly proved by experience, and the reasons are entirely independent of the merits of the temperance cause itself. We will give all the aid in our power to the legitimate efforts of the temperance men, but we deprecate making temperance a question of politics. We deprecate this movement particularly because we know that it has been inaugurated by Democrats, the funds to start it have been supplied by Democrats, and they hope by means of it to create a division in the Republican ranks.

Let any candid Republican who may be disposed to aid this temperance movement consider for a moment what will be its consequences. It will present a few Democratic names on its ticket, men who feel strongly on the temperance question, and who would be willing on that account to "go back" on the party, and it might gain a few Democratic voters who are of the same way of thinking. But does any one suppose that it would make any serious impression in the Democratic rank and file? Every intelligent man in the community knows perfectly well that nine-tenths of the voters on the temperance ticket would be Republicans, and the whole responsibility of the movement would be thrown upon the Republican party. Although we know that the whole thing has its origin in the Democracy, it will not be a difficult matter for the Democratic managers to throw the whole onus of it on their opponents. Not only will the Democrats themselves vote solid against it, but many week-kneed Republicans will, in all probability, be induced to do so likewise, thus giving the opposition a double advan-

If the persons who have started this new movement desire to create a reform, they can do so much more effectually by assembling in their respective districts, and, if possible, make a choice between the Republican and Democratic candidates, or if there is no choice, then put up new men that will be entitled to the regards of both parties. This temperance movement, however, can accomplish nothing whatever for the cause of temperance, and it therefore cannot claim the support of those practical men who really desire to see the evils of intoxication abated, while it will introduce an element of discord that ought not to be brought into the present canvass, while honest men of all parties are earnestly working for a great political as being almost equal in importance reform that has paramount claims to the con- locality, it is true that the eclipse will not be

THE CUBAN QUESTION.

Ir is evident that the destiny of Cuba and the result of the present struggle of the insurgents to achieve their independence will be largely influenced by the course of the United States Government. Several important illustrations of its power have already been displayed. The creoles received a severe check in the arrest of the expeditions they had organized at New York. They had relied with great confidence upon the quiet acquiescence of our Government in their violations of our neutrality laws, and they had expended large sums of money upon their schemes for sending aid and comfort to the patriots from our shores. By losing this resource they lost one of the greatest adjuncts of their final success.

There has been a wide-spread feeling that, since we refused to permit the Cubans to acquire strength from our soil, we should be equally careful to prevent the Spaniards from obtaining effective weapons here. The fact was well known that they were having a number of gunboats constructed, which would probably render as good service in Cuban waters as the American gunboats rendered in the Southern States during the war of the Rebellion. The practical difficulty was to devise a pretext for preventing their egress from this country. Spain is nominally a friendly power, having the same right to purchase arms, munitions, or even ships, for ordinary purposes, that we had in 1861-65 to buy guns in Europe. But a principle of international law which forbids a nation from furnishing weapons to one friendly nation which are to be used for aggressive warfare against another friendly nation has been called into requisition, and a new illustration of the unbending fidelity of American neutrality has been furnished to Great Britain. Marshal Barlow has seized the Spanish gunboats, on the ground that they may be used in the war waged by Spain against Peru, and by this action the South American republic, as well as the insurgents, will be protected.

It is impossible to foretell the results of American diplomacy at Madrid. It is not improbable that the late seizure may have been stimulated by an unfavorable reception of propositions submitted by our Minister to the Spanish authorities. There are conflicting rumors in regard to the character of the instructions given to Sickles. He may have been authorized to recommend the sale of the island to the Cubans, or merely directed to request a mitigation of the severities of Spanish rule. The administration will no doubt find some method of expressing its sympathy for the revolutionists.

THE NEW DEMOCRATIC RULES. A CONVENTION over which that illustrious Knight Templar, Sir Richard Vaux, presides, is engaged in devising new rules for the unruly Democracy. Several important changes in the old system have been recommended by the committee to whom the whole subject was referred. They favor the Republican plan of having a separate convention for the nomination of each candidate for city or county offices. Another suggestion is that representation shall hereafter be regulated not by population, but by the number of Democratic voters, the rule to be "one delegate for every eight hundred Democratic voters in each ward, and one for a fraction of eight hundred over four hundred." This will probably furnish a more equitable method of ascertaining the exact wishes of the Democracy; but as it will increase the proportionate influence in their conventions of the Fourth ward crowd, the representatives of the Seventeenth ward, and the delegations from other Democratic strongholds, its natural tendency will be to make future Democratic tickets even worse than the one selected this year, if such a thing is possible.

The gem of the new system, however, is embodied in the following rule:-

"Rule 20. When the conventions provided for by these rules, or any of them, are duly organized and proceed to elect elegates and nominate candidates, the voting for delegates or candidates shall be done in the following manner, and in no other, viz.:—The name of each delegate shall be called by the secretary, and the delegate so called shall rise from his place, come to the secretary's table, and give his name, and the names of the delegates or candidates for whom he votes; whereupon the secretary shall report the same in the minutes, and the president of the convention shall announce the name of the delegate voting, and the person or per-sons for whom he so voted, and in like manner shall

Sad experience has demonstrated to the decent adherents of the Democracy that no ordi nary parliamentary regulations can control the turbulent spirits who usually rule their conventions. They "go in to win," and are ready to eke out deficient intellectual, moral, or political strength by a display of muscular power. If obstinate delegates will persist in refusing to adopt the proper way of thinking, they can at least be knocked down, kicked out of doors, or thrown out of the windows. and more tractable spirits substituted to vote in their names. So many conventions have been carried in this manner that even a portion of the Democracy are disgusted, and the new rule therefore directs that in voting "the name of each delegate shall be called by the secretary, and the delegate so called shall rise from his place, come to the secretary's table, and give his name and the names of the delegates or candidates for whom he votes!" What is the world coming to? Is there to be no more cakes and ale? and no more chances for the bullies to plug up stubborn John Smith's peepers while obedient John Jones votes for him? No wonder the Democracy hesitated to adopt this rule, preferring to adjourn over for further cogitation before they surrendered one of the great constitutional rights of the shoulderhitters of the party.

THE GREAT ECLIPSE. - We do not think any of our readers will demand an apology for the very large amount of space which we devote to-day to the subject of the approaching celipse. The phenomenon of next Saturday will be viewed, through necessity, by each and all of them that are not smitten with blindness in the interval. In this particular total, but it will approach very closely to a totality, and will create a profound impression P. O. Bor rits,

in spite of the thin rim of the sun which will escape being obscured. The obscuration will begin here at eight minutes after 5 o'clock in the afternoon, will attain the maximum at six minutes past 6, and will terminate at three minutes before 7, thus affording more than an hour and three-quarters for observing the celestial marvel through bits of smoked glass, if we have nothing more elaborate and scientific at our command. When the obscuration reaches the maximum, 11 digits will be hidden from us, and it will doubtless be possible to contemplate the trifle still exposed without the interposition of smoked glass or any other expedient for weakening the solar rays. None of readers should neglect to peruse the elaborate article which we publish to-day, and which quite exhausts the subject of eclipses.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

FOR THE SUMMER .- TO PREVENT sunburn and all discolorations and irritations of the skin, bites of mosquitoes or other insects, use Wright's Alconated Glycerine Tablet. It is deliciously fragrant, transparent, and has no equal as a tolict soap. For sale by druggists generally. R. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 634 CHESNUT Street.

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An appropriation (\$50,000) having been made by Congress for purchasing

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application will be made at the next meeting of the logislature of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Babk, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE FRANKLIN BANK, to be located at Philadelphia with a capital stock of five hundred thousand dollars, with a right to increase the same to a million of dollars. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT

an application will be made at the next meeting of the Legislature of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled "THE MARKET BANK," to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital stock of one hundred thousand dollars, with a right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars. BOY" NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT

an application will be made at the next meeting of the Legislature of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE BUTCHERS' AND DROVER'S BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of two bundred and fifty thousand dollars, with a right to increase the same to a million of dollars. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN

application will be made at the next meeting of the application will be made at the next meeting of the Legislatuse of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled "THE BANK OF AMERICA" to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of five lundred thousand dollars, with a right to increase the same to two millions of dollars. no JOSE POEY,

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DR. JOSEPH POEY. Graduate of the University of Habana (Ouba), has removed to No. 1817 Green street. Office Hours-7 to 9 A. M., 3 to 6 P. M.

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Collections made everywhere in New Jersey. 612 to 1 AT A MEETING OF THE BOARS OF Directors of the ABBOIT IRON COMPANY, held this day, the resignation of ALEX ERVIN. Esq., as President was accepted, and HORACE ABBOTT, Esq., elected to fill the vacancy.

July 17, 1869.

JOHN A. L. MORRELL, Secretary, 7-30 function

BOY ONE POUND OF ELASTIC SPONGE will go as far as one and a half pounds of curled hair.
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The Certificates for the new stock subscribed for under resolution of February 24 fare now leady, and will be delivered on return of the receipt.
THOMAS T. FIRTH, Treasurer. OFFICE OF THE INSURANCE COM-PANY OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.
Nos. 4 and 5 EXCHANGE BUILDING.

PHILADELPHIA, August 2, 1869.)
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-innual dividend of SIX PER CENT, payable to the tockholders on demand, free of all tax 8 2 3t* J. H. HOLLINSHEAD, Secretary,

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The facilities of this building for school purposes will be apparent upon inspection. The Gymnasium will be under the immediate supervision of Dr. Jansen, and is

being abundantly supplied with apparatus for the practice of either light or heavy gymnastics. The course of instruction embraces all that is needed to fit boys for College, Polytechnic Schools, or Commercial

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The First Term of the Nineteenth Annual Session will commence on WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of September next. Pupils received at any time. For Circulars address REV. GEORGE F. MILLER, A. M.
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REV. DRS.—Meigs, Schaeffer, Mann, Krauth, Seiss, Muhlenberg, Stoever, Hutter, Stork, Conrad, Bamberger, Wylie, Nterret, Murphy, Cruikshanks, etc.

HONS.—Judge iLadlow, Leonard Myers, M. Russell Thayer, Benj. M. Boyer, Jacob S. Yost, Hiester Clymor, John Killinger, etc.

ESQS.—Jamés E. Caldwell, James L. Claghorn, C. S. Grove, T. C. Wood, Harvey Bancroft, Theodore G. Boggs, C. F. Norton, L. L. Houpt, S. Gross Fry, Miller & Derr, Charles Wannemacher, James, Kent, Santes & Go., etc.

726 mwf2m

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The fall session begins September 7.

Reterence—Rt. Rev. J. Williams, D. D.

Hamden, July 15, 1869.

7 27 2m

DELACOVE INSTITUTE, BEVERLY, NEW JERSEY .- A leading school for Young Ladies, prominent for its select tone and superior appointments.

For prospectus address the Principal, 83 tuths 6w M. RACHELLE G. HUNT. GERMANTOWN ACADEMY, ESTABLISHED 1560.—English, Classical, and Scientific School for Boys. Boarding and Day Pupils. Session begins MON-DAY, September 6. For circulars apply to C. V. MAYS, A. M., Principal,

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7273m JOHN H. BRAKELEY, President.

MISS ELIZA W. SMITH, HAVING REmoved from No. 1324 to No. 1212 SPRUCE Street, will reopen her Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15.
Circulars may be obtained from Lee & Walker, James W. Queen & Co., and after August 25,
AT THE SCHOOL 727 3m

THE EDGEHILL SCHOOL a Boarding and Day School for Boys, will begin its next session in the new Academy Building at MERCHANTVILLE, NEW JERSEY

MONDAY, September 6, 1869. For circulars apply to Rev. T. W. OATTELL,

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, ENGLISH AND
ERENCH, for Young Ladies and Misses, boarding
and day pupils, Nos. 1527 and 1529 SPRUCE Street, Philadelphia, Pa., will
RE-OPEN ON MONDAY, September 20.
French is the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the institute.
7 15 thstu 2m MADAME D'HERVILLY Principal. RUGBY ACADEMY FOR BOYS, No. 1415 LOCUST Street, EDWARD CLARENCE SMITH,

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