# Evening Telegraph

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THURSDAY, AUGUST 19, 1869.

A VOICE FROM SILVER SPRINGS. THE Labor Congress has not only been agitated from centre to circumference by the momentous woman's rights question, as represented by Miss Anthony, it has also had one of the Blair family on its hands. Between old Frank, young Frank, Montgomery, and various subordinate little twigs and branches of the parent stem, it is next to impossible to have a demonstration of any kind at which some one member of this ambitious household does not attempt to force his views upon the public. Of late, young Frank seemed to have taken the lead. In 1869 he won the Democratic Vice-Presidential nomination by his advocacy of a new rebellion, and a few months ago he eulogized the leaders of the Rebel army at a meeting of Union officers in the most inappropriate and offensive manner. But now old Frank, the original Jacobs, is determined not to be kept perpetually in the background by his ambitious offspring. He wrote a letter which was evidently intended to create a great sensation in the Labor Congress, but that body wisely refused to have it read. All the entreaties of a little knot of old Frank's friends could secure nothing better than a resolution that it should be referred to a special committee. However, as the reporters obligingly embodied it in their accounts of the proceedings, it was forced before the public, and the author gains the notoriety which is so pleasing to his vanity.

A leading object of this document is to rehearse for the thousandth time the history of Blair's connection with the war against the United States Bank. This would be pardonable enough, if it were not intermingled with the suggestion that a similar war should now be instituted against the National Banking system. The shameful manner in which the old demagogue attempts to array the prejudices of those whom he ostensibly addresses against the banks is sufficiently indicated by his allegations that they clear "at least forty per cent, on the amount of their capital." that he knows of "instances in which the capital was doubled the first year," and that "this is the crushing taxation that is ruining the country!

If the workingmen and voters of the United States believed these allegations, a terrible new financial war would soon be waged, and in the uprooting of the present system, and destruction of the present basis of business operations, all classes-and especially those who earn their living by daily toil-would soon learn what hard times really mean. The grievances now complained of are as nothing when compared with the enforced idleness and the absolute want which would quickly follow an attempt to give practical validity to Blair's financial schemes. His proposed project is too visionary to receive serious consideration. When the United States Government starts a bank that will loan money on real estate security, it may be a capital thing for the Blairs, and all other Washington operators who, like them, understand the art of advancing their personal fortunes by political intrigue; but no citizen who comprehends the practical workings of our governmental system can doubt for a moment that partisan adventurers, rather than solid business men, would be the chief recipients of the Government money; nor that, in the end, hundreds of millions of protested notes would bankrupt the Treasury beyond redemp

Of all the crazy schemes submitted to the Labor Congress, Old Frank has offered the worst, and his effort to lead the men con nected with the labor organizations to destruction deserves as severe reprehension as the new rebellion projects of young Frank. It really looks as if the family had resolved to ruin the Republic in consequence of the mortifying failure of their schemes to rule it.

### A PROFESSIONAL TRAITOR.

JOHN MITCHEL has turned up again, and this time in the role of an injured innocent, who has been damaged in pocket, health, and, moreover, in reputation, through the illegal action of one John A. Dix, formerly General commanding the United States forces in the Department of the Atlantic. In the summer of 1865, just after the collapse of the Rebellion, Mitchel, not satisfied with the utter annihilation of the cause he had espoused, refused to submit to the authority of the United States, and undertook to carry on the war on his own hook. General Dix promptly suppressed Mitchel, and clapped him into Fortress Monroe, where he remained for four months and fourteen days, with an excellent opportunity to read the Bible and repent of his sins. The absence of General Dix from the country while he held the position of Minister to France prevented this irate Celt from taking vengeance; but now that the offending General has returned to this country, Mitchel has appealed to the law, and has brought a suit for damages in the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars, which he thinks is about the pecuniary equivalent of the injuries done him. General Dix has promptly entered bail in the amount required, and it now remains to be seen how much Mitchel will make out of him.

It certainly seems, however, that United States officers ought to have some certain protection against suits of this nature brought by scamps like Mitchel, whose traitorous actions brought them into difficulty; and whether General Dix wins or loses in this contest, he will be subjected to an annoyance and expense which it is not proper that he should bear.

| This man Mitchel is a professional traitor, and his treasonable efforts in Ireland appear to have been prompted more by an inclination to be in arms against law and order than any desire to benefit his country. Meagher and other of the Irish compatriots of Mitchel proved the sincerity of their love for freedom and the honesty of their efforts to liberate Ireland by the patriotic course they adopted on the breaking out of the Rebellion in this country. They were on the side of freedom under all circumstances, while Mitchel is a natural outlaw, and he promptly proclaimed himself a traitor to the country that had honored him, sheltered and protected him, and made him one of its own citizens. One of the most impudent things in his affidavit against General Dix is his claim to be a citizen of the United States and of the State of New York at the time of his arrest. If General Dix had promptly ordered a drum-head court-martial, and had Mitchel hanged for his treason, it would have been a warning to other offenders; and even if the law had to be stretched a little to do it, no one would have complained except those who deserved a like fate. Such a man as Mitchel is entitled to no consideration whatever. Like all of his tribe, he is prompt to appeal to the law when he thinks its protection will be of advantage to him, and he is equally ready to set himself against it whenever it suits his convenience to do so. The only way to treat such a fellow is as an outlaw, whose hand is against every man, who has no rights that decent men are bound to respect, and who is a nuisance to seciety. That such men are allowed the privilege of bringing suits in the civil courts is a commentary on the leniency of the Government towards the traitors who sought to overthrow it; and it is enough to make any loyal American's blood boil with indignation to see the brazen impudence of a foreign-born scamp like Mitchel, as displayed

#### A SCANDINAVIAN UNION.

THE latest European mail brings the particulars of the recent marriage of Frederick, the Crown Prince of Denmark, to the Princess Louise, the only child of Charles XV, King of Sweden and Norway. The event, it is said, was made the occasion of great rejoicing throughout both kingdoms, and all the principal Scandinavian towns testified their gratification by sending marriage presents to the royal couple. At Copenhagen and Stockholm there were magnificent fetes, at which the auspicious event was made the subject of unqualified approval on the part of the people of both high and low degree. At the official dinner given at Copenhagen, Mr. Founesbock, the Danish Minister of Finance, delivered a speech, in the course of which he said:-

"What gives the ministers a right to the seats they occupy is their hearty sympathy with the cause not only of Denmark, but of Scandinavia, a cause for which they zeatously labor. I hope the kings of the North will always know how to understand the signs of the times. The present government, especially, treats Denmark as forming part of Scan-

These sentences give the key-note to the popular sentiment of both countries, which is manifestly in favor of the union, at the earliest practicable moment, of all the Scandinavian countries. Prince Frederick being the heir apparent to the throne of Denmark, and the Princess Louise the only child of the King of Sweden and Norway, the event of their marriage renders the consummation of this union extremely probable. The three Scandinavian countries would make a very respectably sized nationality, when united, the area and population of each being as follows:-

Denmark...... 14,734 Sweden......170,634 4,160,677 Norway...... 120,295 1,701,478

Total...... 305,663 7,470,250

OUT IN THE COLD. THE Labor Convention appears to be playing a little game of thimble-rig with Miss Susan B. Anthony-Now you see her, and now you don't see her. On Monday last they refused to admit her to their councils, on Tuesday they permitted her to take a seat, yesterday they turned her out again, and there is now a fine chance for the betting fraternity to make money on the question as to whether she will be in or out of the convention to-day. In the meantime the object of all the difficulty is keeping herself before the public. She has succeeded in creating a disturbance, and in having herself talked about, all of which is better even than being a member of the convention. It is to be presumed that Miss Anthony is happy, and if she can only keep the conventioners discussing her merits up to the day of adjournment, it might add several hundred new subscribers to the list of the

It is, we believe, now definitely understood that a special meeting of Councils is to be held on next Monday. We may console ourselves with the old maxim, "Better late than never," but as the pressure of the water-famine was seriously felt on Saturday last, and as the citizens are now obliged to husband their resources in the most parsimonious manner, it is deeply to be regretted that the Councils were not summoned last Monday instead of Monday next. It may be asked what can they do when they are assembled. They could at least have learned the full extent of the danger incurred by the present system, while the evidences of it were painfully apparent. They could have decided between conflicting plans, and granted extraordinary powers to those who are expected to cope with extraordinary difficulties. Besides, as nothing but heavy rains can prevent a serious water-famine in the portions of the city supplied by the Fairmount reservoir, they could have adopted a special ordinance applicable to the occasion, restricting under severe penalties the use of water. By next Monday we shall know the worst, and it is to be hoped that rain will then have tided us over the present difficulty-last Monday efficient assistance might have been needed.

THE BYRON SCANDAL.

THE public had to a great extent lost its interest in the scandalous quarrel between Lord Byron and his wife, and beyond an indefinite desire on the part of the admirers of Byron's poetry to know all about the mysterious and much perplexed episode of his erratic career, there was very little thought bestowed upon the subject. The Countess Guiccioli's book renewed the scandal, and laid the blame of the separation on Lord Byron, accepting implicitly Lady Byron's version of the affair. This work has elicited a statement of Lady Byron's side of the question, from the pen of Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, which we publish on our sixth page today. This is the first time that Lady Byron has had a hearing, and the narrative is on that account, if no other, of great interest, During her lifetime she maintained a studious silence on the subject of the quarrel with her husband, and bore, without any complaining, the odium which the verdict of society attached to her. Throughout a long life she quietly and unostentationaly labored in works of charity, and won commendation even from those who imagined that her uncongeniality, austerity, coldness, and insincerity were the causes of the separation.

She felt, however, that she was entitled to a vindication, and that the largest charity towards the real guilty parties did not demand that she should be silent after they had passed away from earth. During Mrs. Stowe's visit to England, shortly after the publication of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," Lady Byron sent for her and entrusted her with the secret in her possession, leaving it to her discretion to give it to the world at the proper time. The frightful nature of the secret thus confided to her appalled Mrs. Stowe, and even after Lady Byron's death she hesitated to give it to the world, and was only induced to do so by the reiteration of the old scandals in the Countess Guiccioli's book, and by a deep conviction that Lady Byron's memory demanded this vindication.

The story is elaborate but still indefinite, but enough is said to bring out the whole truth ere long, if there is any truth in Lady Byron's statement. We would fain believe that this is not the case. The charge brought against Lord Byron is so infamous that it is impossible not to suspect that it might have been merely the result of Lady Byron's morbid imaginings-a crude suspicion developed into a positive conviction by long years of bitterness and mental suffering. Be this as it may, there is a probability that all the facts of the case will now be brought to light, and the memory of Byron cleared from the charges brought against him, or else condemned to perpetual infamy. Mrs. Stowe's narrative will be read everywhere; but it will excite more comment in England than in this country, and it will be interesting to note the impression that it will make on society there. In the meantime, we commend it to the attention of our readers as a vividly interesting contribution to the history of a man who, whatever his sins may have been, was one of the greatest poets of his age.

### OBITUARY.

Charles D. Cleveland.

Yesterday morning, at his temporary residence in this city, Professor Charles Dexter Cleveland, a gentleman and a scholar well known not only in this community and country, but across the seas, died so suddenly of heart disease that neither a physician, his sons, nor daughters were by his bedside when his spirit took its flight. The deceased was the son of Rev. Charles Cleveland, of Boston, and was born in the town of Salem, Mass., on the 3d of December, 1802. His early life was passed in the countinghouse, as mercantile pursuits were intended to be his: but in 1823, moved by the promptings of a taste for literature, he forsook the desk and betook himself to scholastic studies. Four years subsequently he graduated with honor at Dartmouth College. He had a peculiar aptness for the classics, and his knowledge of Greek and Latin was unsurpassed. In three years from the time he left college he was elected Professor of Latin and Greek at Dickinson College, and afterwards was called to the Latin chair of the University of New York. In 1824 he removed to this city, and here established a school for young ladies, which met with great success. Failing health compelled his relinquishment of this pursuit, and President Lincoln tendered him the appointment of Consul at Cardiff, in Wales. He remained several years at that port, but, not improving in health, he resigned his position and returned here. Afterwards he passed a year at lifracombe, in England, reaching this city again but a brief while before his death. He was a voluminous author, and his works all became celebrated. Besides numerous text-books prepared almost exclusively for the use of his school, he edited an edition of the works of John Milton; compiled several valuable compendiums of literature, including two of English authors, one from the earliest writings in our language to the beginning of the nineteenth century-the second devoted to the present century exclusively. He also prepared a compendium of American literature, and translated the best spcimens of the authors of Greece and Rome, for the benefit of readers unacquainted with Greek and Latin.

FROM TURNER BROTHERS & Co, we have received Appleton's Journal for August 28. The readers of this journal will not be very sorry to see that Victor Hugo's romance is drawing to a close. As a story for a popular periodical it is a decided failure, notwithstanding its great merits in some respects. The other articles are interesting, but the engravings, particularly the frontispiece, entitled "The Warrior of the Desert," are disgracefully bad.

### CRACOW.

The Prison Convent and the Appliances for Tor-turing—The Horrors of a Modern Inquisition. The Austrian correspondent of the London Times writes as follows in relation to the case

of the imprisoned nun at Cracow:-"While the inquiry into the nunnery case in Cracow is being continued, driblets of information only here and there ooze out. As for the immured nun herself, since she has been removed to the lunatic asylum she seems to recover gradually from that state of almost savage ness in which she was at first. She has ceased to talk in obscure language, as she did at first, and, now that she is in a clean apartment, that constant complaint about the smelis gave vent at first is never to which heard of. She has become quite a pattern of cleanliness, and as for tearing her cleanliness, and as dress or the bedelothes, which was alleged as the cause of her being without clothing, she never once attempted to do it. The brother of the ex-confessor of the convent writes to the Cracow papers that his brother, who, as you remember, died suddenly when the whole stor got abroad, died a natural death, having been ill for several weeks before. The depositions of the nuns, which are being taken, seem rather calculated to indispose public feeling against them, for they all go to show that they took in carriest the very of the second taken, seem rather calculated to indispose public feeling against the very second to show that they took in carnest the yow of banishing all human emo-

tions from the sisterhood. One of the nuns. who has been repeatedly superior of the convent, let out that Barbara Ubryk was not taken to the lunatic asylum, because the General of the Order in Rome forbade it, and because she herself thought that, after passing her fiftieth

year, Barbara would become calm and more

"The Austrian Minister of Public Worship, ad interim, has sent a despatch to the Governor of Lemberg on the subject, in which he says:—'The revolting facts which have occurred, and the le gitimate indignation aroused against the nuns by the discovery, impose on the imperial government the duty of most seriously considering what measures ought to be taken. First of al arises the question whether that community can ontinue to receive the annual subvention of one thousand eight hundred florins which has hitherto been paid to it in virtue of an imperial decision of the 5th of June, 1867, and which is rincipally taken from the resources of the State. but the Government cannot confine itself to that point. In consequence of the natural excitement or crywhere produced by this affair of the Carmel-les, the Cabinet is compelled to consider whether the continuation of the existence of this convent from which, under the most favorable hypothesis, no good work can be expected for many years is reconcilable with the public interest. On this subject I request you to place yourself n immediate communication with the diocesan, Bishop Galceki, in order that he may give his opinion as to whether the maintenance of the Carmelite numery is desirable, even on behalf of the Church itself. You will be pleased to inform me as soon as possible of the prelate's reply, as well as your own views. But first of all I desire to know at once if, in your judgment, any reasons can be urged against the im-mediate withdrawal of the allowance. In case some such exist, the Imperial Government believes itself bound to stop the payment forth-

The London Daily Telegraph says:-The famous Cracow convent seems to have ossessed more elaborate appliances for torture han a dark cell. The commission which has been appointed to examine the house is said to have found a whole collection of such instruments of torture as tyranny wielded in mediæval times. Two crosses, each weighing eighty pounds, and intended to be worn on the backs of times. the nuns, as a punishment; two heavy blocks of marble, which the penitents placed on their chests; crowns of thorns, with long iron spikes, which they wore on their heads; and girdles with nails pointing inwards, which they were next their skin, were among the weapons found in the spiritual armory of the religious house. We are not informed whether they have been recently used for purpose of waging war against the world, the flesh, and the devil. Indeed, they recall the worst spirit of mediaval barbarity, rather than the humane spirit of our own time. is true that people shut out from the world like the nuns of Cracow cannot feel the humanizing influence of this age so keenly as the secula and the profane; and hence they must be guided by less enlightned consciences. After the horrible revelation of the manner in which they have treated one of their 'sisters,' it is also pos-sible to believe the Cracow nuns guilty of anything. Nevertheless, it is uncomfortable to re fleet that in the nineteenth century a convent should systematically use instruments of tor-ture which would have found a fit place only in those religious houses which centuries ago were dens of depravity.

#### LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

U. S. District Court-Judge Cadwalader. The Cou t, now itting for the trial of revenue cases, was his morning engaged with the case of the United States vs. A Distillery, etc., claimed by C. McCarty. The establishment, which is in Sloan street, was seized on the 25th of July, upon the alle-gation that the claimant was carrying on the business without having been duly qualified, and that he fraudulently removed the whisky there manufactured before inspection. On trial,

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French is the language of the family, and is or stantly spoken in the institute.

7 15 thstu 2m MADAME D'HERVILLY Principal

HAMILTON INSTITUTE, DAY Boarding School for young ladies, No. 3810 CIES
NUT Street, will re-open MONDAY, September For
circulars, containing terms, etc., apply at the schools illow
is accessible to all parts of the city by the horse cars. is accessible to all parts of the city by the horse cara-

ASELL FEMALE SEMINARY (AT AU BURNDALE, Mass., ten miles from Boston, or Boston and Albany Raifroad). For seventeen years a leaving New England Seminary. Not excelled in thorous English or artificial training, nor in highest accomplia ments in Modern Languages, Painting, and Music. Low tion for health beauty, and refining influences, unsurpassed. Next year begins Sept. 31. Address 727 6w CHARLES W. CUSHING.

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

MONDAY, September 6, 1969. For circulars apply to Rev. T. W. CATTELL. 6 28 tf Principal.

REUTORYSCHOOL

Rev. C. W. EVEREST, Rector, aided by five resident assistants. The school is closing its twenty-sixth year, and refers to its old pupils, found in all the professions, and every department of business. Thorough physical education, including military drill, boating, and swimming in their season. Age of admission, from nine to fourteen. Terms, \$750 per annum.

The fall session begins September 7.

Reference—Rt. Rev. J. Williams, D. D.

Hamden, July 15, 1889.

A CADEMY OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH,
(FOUNDED A. D. 1785.)
S. W. Cor. LOCUST and JUNIPER Streets.
The Rev. JAMES W. ROBINS, A. M., Hoad Master,
With Ten Assistant Teachers.
From September I, 1889, the price of Tuition will be
NINETY DOLLARS per annum, for all Classes: payable
half yearly in advance. half yearly in advance.
French, German, Drawing, and Natural Philosophy are laught without extra charge.

By order of the Trustees, GEORGE W. HUNTER, Treasurer. The Session will open on MONDAY, September 6. Applications for admission may be made during the preceding week, between 10 and 12 o'clock in the morning.

JAMES W. ROBINS,
8 16 mwf 6w

Head Master.

WEST PENN SQUARE ACADEMY," S. W. corner of MARKET Street and WEST PENN SQUARE.

T. BRANTLY LANGTON having leased the upper part of the Third National Bank Building, will reopen he School on MONDAY, eptember 13. The facilities of this building for school purposes will be apparent upon inspection. The Gymnasium will be under the immediat ervisi 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 Circulars containing full information respecting Primary

Department, College Classes, the study of Vocal Music, Art, etc., may be obtained by addressing the Principal as

above.

I H E H I L L,"

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and Arfistic Institution,
FOR YOUNG MEN AND BOYS!
At Pottstown, Montgomery County, Pa.

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.
Principal.

REV. DRS.—Meirs, Schseffer, Mann, Krauth, Seiss, Muhlenberg, Stover, Hutter, Stork, Conrad, Bomberger, Wylie, Sterret, Murphy, Cruikshanks, etc. HONS.—Judge Lucilow, Leonard Myers, M. Russoll Thayer, Benj, M. Boyer, Jacob S. Yost, Hiester Clymer, John Killinger, etc. ESQS.—James 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, Santee & Co., etc.

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height, giving each pupil more than double the usual breathing space.

Wide, massive stairways, rendering accidents in assembling and dismissing almost impossible.

A corps of teachers every one of whom has had years of experience in the art of importing knowledge and making study interesting, and consequently, profitable.

A mode of teaching and discipline calculated to make school attractive, instead of burdensome, to the pupil—an indispensable requisite for complete success.

Applications received at the Academy from 10 A. M. to b P. M., daily, on and after August 22.

Catalogues containing full particulars and the names of many of our leading citizens, patrons of the institution, may be obtained at Mr. W. F. Warburton's, No. 450 Chesnut street, or by addressing the Principal, as above H. Y. LAUDERBACH,

Late Principal of the Northwest Public Grammar School.

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