THE DAILY EVENING TELEGRAPH--PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, MARCH 7, 1870.

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY / FTERNOON (SUNDATS EXCEPTED), AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,

NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

To a frice is three cents per copy (double sheet); or engineering cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mall is Alme Hollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for 100 months, invariably in ad-Fifty Cents for ano months paner for the tane ordered.

MONDAY, MARCH 7, 1870.

GALVANIZING THE DEMOCRACY. "WHAT policy ought the Democratic party to pursue to obtain control of the General and State Governments ?" This lively topic was discussed at the rooms of the Democratic Association in Arch street, on last Saturday evening, by John Campbell. The condition of the organization makes the query specially pertinent and important. We are told by the poet that when "the Devil got sick the Devil a monk would be," and as the Democracy have been kept out of power in the State and nation for the last ten years, in spite of their most vigorous efforts, we do not wonder at their disposition to inscribe new watchwords on their banners, and to assume virtues which they do not possess. The force of habit, however, is a serious obstacle to the successful assumption of a new character. When the Dovil donned the garb of a monk he wore his unaccustomed robes awkwardly, and the Democratic speaker of to-day who seeks to promote the triumph of his party unconsciously gives utterance to some of the stereotyped doctrines by which it alienated the affections and confidence of the people. Even Mr. Campbell, while acknowledging that the "policy adopted by the Democratic leaders has been extremely disastrous," proclaims his adherence to some of their unpopular ideas, and he favors, as a whole, a platform which would sink the organization deeper than plummet ever sounded. He is especially hostile to what he terms the "swindling tariff." More honest, but less discreet than the Democratic leaders of this State, he advocates free trade as boldly as it is advocated by the bulk of his fellowpartisans residing beyond the boundaries of this Commonwealth. And not satisfied with robbing diversified American industry of the protection which is absolutely essential to its existence in Pennsylvania and Philadelphia, he also proposes to abolish free schools, for this is the logical result of his proposition that the Democratic party has nothing to do with giving the citizen an education. Then he wants the party to "keep the Government poor," to pay off the public debt in greenbacks, and to exalt into a dogma the doctrine that "a national crime was perpetrated by the murder of Mrs. Surratt." The utterance of sentiments like these by a speaker whose avowed object is to open up a new path for the party, illustrates more forcibly than columns of comment how hopelessly the Democracy are committed to old heresies, and how surely they would abuse any new grant of power by placing portions of their ancient creed on the statute-books. But the speaker really was disposed to adopt a few new ideas. He advocated the nomination of honest men, exclusively, as candidates for office, and the selection of a Presidential nominee who would aid his proposed efforts to win recruits for the Democratic party from the newly-enfranchised colored voters. The gist of his new galvanizing process is expressed in the concluding paragraph of his speech, viz.:-"How shall the Democracy poll, on next Presi-dential election day, a majority of this vote ? How shall we bridge the chasm that separates the negro vote from us ' There is only one architect that can build this bridge-there is only one man who can poll this vote-and that man is Salmon P. Chase." If Mr. Campbell is authority on any subject it ought to be about the Democratic policy with reference to the negro. He has studied that subject very thoroughly, and if we remember aright he published a book a few years ago which was designed mainly to prove that the African race was so differently constituted, physically and mentally, from the whites, and that they belonged to such an inferior order of beings, that it was quite right to perpetuate slavery, and totally wrong to pretend that they were endowed with the feelings appertaining to humanity. Extracts from this work might serve an admirable purpose as campaign documents conveying "true knowledge" to the new voters whom he expects to enlist as supporters of the Democratic ticket. There is a refreshing coolness in the idea of a man who but yesterday classified the negro as but one grade above an ourang-outang counting the negro to-day as a welcome ally of the Democracy. And if the future hopes of the party are to be founded on this scheme, its fortunes must be indeed desperate. Even the use of Mr. Chase cannot save his new friends from a worse defeat than they encountered in 1868.

speare have unanimously agreed to consider these plays as spurious, the Gormans, ave examined them and the evidence upon which rest their claims to be considered as really the writings of Shakespeare, contend earnestly that all or most of them are undoubtedly genuine, and that several are entitled to rank with his best and most mature efforts. The appreciative critical spirit in which the Germans have considered this subject entitle their opinion to a respectful hearing; and with regard to some of the doubtful plays, at least, most thoughtful and unprejudiced readers will be inclined to agree

with them on the strength of the internal evidence alone. One eminent German critic says truly that all the dramatic writers of Shakespeare's day are well known, and that before throwing out a work attributed to him on moderately reasonable grounds, his editors ought to be able to show who the real authors were.

We do not intend to discuss the points of this controversy, and our only idea in alluding to the subject at all is to suggest to the publishers of Shakespearian works the propriety of giving these doubtful plays in future editions. This the students of the great poet have a right to demand, and at a time when efforts are being made to preserve every scrap of verse, good, bad, and indifferent, of poeta far inferior to Shakespeare, it is certainly remarkable that these doubtful plays should be allowed to remain unknown to the majority of readers. The German publisher Tauchnitz has made an important move in the right direction by issuing six of these plays in a supplementary volume to his edition of Shakespeare, and it is to be hoped that other publishers will follow his good example, so that in future we may be certain of procuring everything of Shakespeare's that has been preserved. Admitting that many of these plays are inferior to the acknowledged writings of Shakespeare, if they are really his, they will enable the student to trace his artistic development in a more perfect manner than heretofore, and will show every phase of his genius from his crudest attempts to his grandest inspirations. Some of them are evidently early works, others appear to be hurried adaptations of older plays, while one at least, Edward III, is, in our opinion, equal to the average of his dramas from English history. This play is eminently Shakespearian in style, while it resembles in no respects that of any known English dramatist. We cannot agree with Schlegel that it is entitled to rank among his best and most mature works, but that Shakespeare wrote at least a large part of it can scarcely be doubted by an unprejudiced reader. The evidence of the genuineness of these dramas must of course always be open to question, but there is enough to be said in their favor to warrant their publication under the head of "doubtful" along with Shakespeare's other writings; and the day is at hand when no edition of the poet's works will be considered as complete without them.

THE IRISH LAND QUESTION. In the House of Commons, this evening, Mr. Gladstone's Irish Land bill, which was introduced on the 15th of February, will be passed to the second reading, and the struggle over a question of even greater importance than that affecting the Irish Church will be fully inaugurated. The bill, according to the synopsis sent by the cable at the time of its presentation, provides for the security of the tenure of tenants, for facilitating the purchase and transfer of land, for granting loans to tenants who desire to purchase or landlords who wish to reclaim and improve waste land. and for the recognition of the custom prevailing in Ulster. It also requires the landlord to pay for improvements which increase the value of land, and bars all claims for rent against tenants who are evicted for its non-payment. The "custom of Ulster," which will figure so prominently in the debate upon the bill, embraces the right of the tenant to undisturbed occupancy so long as the rent is paid, and the privilege of making improvements without being subject to an arbitrary increase in the amount of rent because of such improvements. It will thus be seen that although the measure is quite comprehensive in its scope some of the sorest grievances to which the Irish tenants are subjected are not touched by it. The larger number of the Irish landlords, especially those owning land in the sections of the country where the greatest distress and discontent prevail, reside permanently outside of the island, leaving their estates under the superintendence and control of agents who are disposed to be even more exacting and morciless than the landlords themselves. For this great evil of absenteeism the bill attempts to apply no remedy; and for another, even more oppressive in its operation, the exaction of excessive rents, no provision is made. The large measure of justice which it proposes to mete out, however, has satisfied the more rational journals and statesmen of Ireland that the Government is disposed to inaugurate in good faith a radical reform, and hence the bill has been received, as a whole, with favor by the organs of both the Liberal and Conservative parties; while the Irish members of Parliament, at a private meeting held a few days ago, resolved to propose amendments to the bill instead of opposing it in toto. But with the masses of the people and the so-called national or Fenian organs, the proposed measure finds no favor. Such papers as the Irishman and the Nation denounce the bill in unmeasured terms, and strive to increase its unpopularity with the masses. This is in accordance with the traditional policy of the national party, which aims, not at a reform of English rule in the island, but its entire subversion, and accepts no programme, however liberal and promising, short of independence. The ridiculous Fenian flasco, which has been the legitimate result of this policy, has shown Ireland its utter folly, and demonstrated that the only hope of the country lies in a gradual reform of the abuses to which the island has

instalment of this reform, the Land bill of | streamous support of the principle of the tempora Mr. Gladstone is therefore received with favor and confidence by all true friends of Ireland, both at home and in England. The fate of the bill, in view of the diversity of opinion with which it has been received, is uncertain in its present shape; but Mr. Gladstone's Government is thoroughly convinced of the necessity of reform, and honestly disposed to grant it, and full justice to the Irish tenant, withheld for centuries, is certain to be meted out in the end.

THE LATEST FROM PARIS.

THE New York World of yesterday published a letter professedly written in Paris under the date of February 21, which makes the startling, if true, revelation that the Emperor Napoleon III died on the 8th of August last from a surgical operation, and that since then he has been personated by a "dummy," while the Empress has been ruling in the meantime as Regent. The writer is very circumstantial, but in every sentence he shows that he knows nothing whatever about the affairs of the Imperial family, and the story has the appearance of having been manufactured out of the whole cloth, and very little ingenuity with nt that. If this was the first time that some penny-a-liner hard up for a subject had attempted to hoax the public by slaughtering an emperor or prince of renown, there might be some hope that even such a clumsy invention as that published by the World would ereate some sensation. But when not only the ministers, but also the principal ambassadors of foreign powers and some of the leading English journals are represented as being implicated in the fraud, an entirely too large demand is made upon the imagination; and while the bloodthirsty yarn of the World's correspondent may sell a few extra copies of the paper, it will scarcely have any very decided effect in retarding the fall in the price of gold, or create any great commotion in commercial, financial, or diplomatic circles.

THE NEW HAMPSHIRE ELECTION. THE spring political campaign opens with the State election in New Hampshire to-morrow; and, as matters now stand, the result is involved in considerable doubt. As indicative of the relative strength of the two great national parties in the State, we present the following figures, showing the result of the annual elections since 1861, the votes marked thus (*) including all scattering votes. In 1863 there were two Republican candidates for Governor, and, as the Constitution requires a majority of all the votes cast to elect, there was no election by

Year.	Rep.	Dem. R	p. Mat.
1860-Governor	38.037	33,544	4495
" President		28,404	9115
1961-Governor		31,452	4015
1:62		30.275*	1875
1863- 44		32,833	574
1861- "		31,840	5666
" -President		33,034	3561
1865-Governor		28,074*	6071
1866		30,481	4656
1867 **		32,663	3146
		37,292*	9493
" -President		31,924	6967
1869-Governor		32,004	3773
" -Congress		31,936	3972
In view of these fi		e issue pre	sented

nted were a fair and square one between the two parties, there could be little doubt of the result. The majority, although it has at times been cut down to a low figure, has been so uniformly on the Republican side during the past ten years, that there could be no doubt of another triumph under ordinary circum stances. But there are four tickets in the field, and as the Constitution requires a majority of all the votes cast to ensure an election, the result is not as certain as it might be. A Railroad Commiss

power, this assertion has produced a deep impres s'on ; and though the nitras affirm that his motion will only haston the dogmatic proclamation of the Papal sovereignty, the Vatican is more troubled than is suffered to appear.

TREGO'S TEABERRY

UMBRELLAS-CHEAPEST IN THE CITY

T DIXON'S, No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street.

THE Pall Mall Gazette says :- "It is ourious to observe how ready people are to jump at any occasion. for 'a controversy.' Probably as there is a large amount of money lying idle at present, waiting for investment, so there is a vast quantity of controver. sial spirit which requires a vent, and fastens upon any object, however triffing, which may happen to present itself. In no other way can we account for the fearful excitement which has been caused by a Greek Archbishop having had the goodness to bles some English Churchmen. The Archbishop of Syra and Tenos, when visiting York Minster, pronounced his benediction in Greek over the members of a deputation. Instead of everybody being much obliged to him for taking the trouble, the bleasing has led to an ugly controversy as to whether the Greek Archbishop has any right to bless us at all. Happity the Archbishop of York has given his opinion that the prayer of an 'alien' may be efficacious; in other words, that we need not be anxious as to the effect of a Greek blessing on an English deputation. This is very satisfactory, and will, it is to be hoped, allay the panic and settle the question. In the meantime we trust the Archbishop of Syra and Tenos will not be deterred by this clamor from blessing English Churchmen, whether they like it or not. Many of them would be none the worse for a good blessing in any language, living or dead; and deputations are frequently so troublesome that they may think themselves very fortunate to receive a blessing in Greek instead of something the reverse in English. Nothing but courtesy, indeed, prevents their being frequently addressed in the same terms as those used to a sailor by the boatswain in one of her Majesty's ships where strong language was forbidden-"God bless you, you rascal ; you know what I mean !' "

IT IS TO BE FEARED that the case of John Le Roy, the watchmaker at St. Heliers, Isle of Jersey, will lead to attempts being made to imitate that gentleman's ingenuity. In order to prevent Mrs. Le Roy from drinking more than was good for her, he made an iron mask, fastened at the back by a padlock, and weighing altogether about three pounds, which he placed over the lady's head; and this machine would no doubt have promoted sobriety, but for a slight fault in its construction. It was made rather too large, and consequently Mrs. Le Roy managed to turn it round on her head and imblbe small glasses of liquor. No effort seems to have been spared by this thoughtful husband to cure his wife of her unhappy weakness. Besides the mask he had made a large box into a species of cage with iron bars, into which he was in the habit of occasionally placing her. It was by no means an uncomfortable retreat, and was described as being roomy, but not exactly "the place for a woman to be in." Mr. Le Roy was fined 10s. for this conduct, and there can be no doubt that he laid himself open to the penalty; but he seems to have been actuated by kindly and proper motives, and assuming Mrs. Le Roy's habits to be such as described, the wiscat course she can pursue is to put on the mask and get inside the cage of her own accord when she feels tempted to give way to intemperance.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

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јон	N WANAMAKER'S,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law, No. 251 BROADWAY, New York.

TREGO'S TEABERRY TOOTHWASH It is the most pleasant, cheapest and best dentrifice extant. Warrauted free from injurious ingredients. It Preserves and Whitens the Teeth! Invigorates and Southes the Geums! Purifice and Perfumes the Breath! Prevents Accumulation of Tartar! Cleanses and Purifies Artincial Teeth! Is a Superior Article for Children! Sold by all drugsists and dentists. A. M. WILSON, Druggist, Proprietor. 32 10m Cor. NINTH AND FILBERT bts, Philadeiphia. 818 and 820 Chesnut Street. buildings five stories high. Possession May 1, 1870. Ad QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. dreas LONDON AND LIVERPOOL OAPITAL, £2,000,000, BABINE, ALLEN & DULLES, Agents, FIFTH and WALNUT Streets. EVERY VARIETY OF YOUTHS' WEAR MADE IN HIGHEST STYLE, AND OF THE FINEST JAMES M. SCOVEL, LAWYER, CAMDEN, N. J. FOR COLLECTIONS-CLAIMS OVER ONE HUN-DRED DOLLARS, FIVE PER CENT. 245w GOODS. AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC BOT HEADQUARTERS FOR EXTRACTING THE STAR COURSE OF LECTURES. Teeth with fresh Nitrous-Oxide Gas. Absolutely no pain. Dr. F. R. THOMAS, formerly operator at the Colton Dental Rooms, devotes his eatire practice to the painless extraction of teeth. Office, No. 911 WALNUT Street. 1 255 A REPETITION OF PROF. HENRY MORTON'S GREAT LECTURE ON OLOTHING. SOLAR ECLIPSES. On MONDAY EVENING, March 14. NOTE. - In consequence of repeated requests, and owing to the extraordinary demand for scats on the occasion of its first delivery, Professor MORTON has conscated to repeat the above Locture for the benefit of the FRANK LIN INSTITUTE. **Helpful Hints for Hard Times.** LIN INSTITUTE. The sale of Secured Seats will commence on WZDNES. DAY MORNING, 9th instant, at 9 o'clock. PROF. ROBERT E. ROGERS, March 24. ANNA E. DICKINSON, April 7. Admission to each Lecture. Reserved Seats. Technic for sain at found's Plane Waterous, No. 92 Be sure to get the worth of your money When you buy your clothes BUY AT ROCKHILL & WILSON'S. Be sure to get exactly the style of Cloches that are becoming to you. Tickets for sale at Gould's Plano Warerous, No. 92 OHRSNUT Street, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. daily. 57 BUY AT ROCKHILL & WILSON'S. Be sure to see that your Clothes fit you snugly. BUY AT ROCKHILL & WILSON'S. AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC. Be sure to see that the material is good. BUY AT ROCKHILL & WILSON'S. Be sure to get durable Clothes. BUY AT ROCKHILL & WILSON'S. Be sure that you get them cheap enough BEY AT ROCKHILL & WILSON'S. ROCKHILL & WILSON Tickets can be procured at the American Baptist Pub-lication Society's Rooms, No. 330 ARCH Street, or at the A cademy on the day of the Concert. Boors open at 2 o'clock. 27 Ht Offer people The worth of their money, The style they want, ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS. 'the elegance of fit, The excellence of material, NO. 1025 CHESNUT STREET. The durability of the Garments, SHERIDAN'S RIDE, AND THE CHEAP ENOUGH PRICE. LIFE-SIZE PAINTING BY THE FORT ARTIST. **ROCKHILL & WILSON**, T. BUCHANAN READ. SECOND WEEK OF THE EXHIBITION. GREAT BROWN HALL, GALLERIES THRONGED DAY AND EVENING General approval by the public of this 603 and 605 CHESNUT Street. GREAT NATIONAL WORK OF ART. PHILADELPHIA BARGAINS IN CLOTHING. CHROMOS of the above, in size 20125 inches, now ready .25 cent Including the entire collection of the Academy. Open from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., and from 7% to 10 P. M. OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY. PHILADELPHIA, February 16, 1870. NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS. The Annual Election for Directors will be held on MON-DAY, the 7th day of March, 1870, at the Office of the Com-papy, No. 238 South THIRD Street. The polls will be open from 10 o'clock A. M. until 6 o'clock P. M. No share or shares transferred within sixty days pre-ceding the election will entitle the holder or holders thereof to vate. \$25 EVANS & LEACH. No. 628 MARKET STREET. PHILADELPHIA. 12 30 2mm 2 lotMarp MINERAL WATER. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.-THIS BATCHELOR'S HAIK DYE. - THIS splendid Hair Dyoi s the best in the wold. Harm-less, reliable, instantaneous, does not centain lead, nor any vitalic poison to produce paralysis or death. Avoid the vaunted and delneive preparations beasting vitages they do not possess. The genuine W. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye has had thirty years untarnished reputation to up-hold its integrity as the only Perfect Hair Dye-Black or Brown. Kold by all Druggists. Applied at No. 16 BOND Street, New York. 427mwt5 "ALLEGHENY MINERAL WATER," VIRGINIA. The undersigned, agents for the water of the above Springs, have a constant supply on hand UPHOLSTERERS SENT OUT TO DO For price and circulars apply to low prices at W. HENRY PATTEN'S new store, No. 1316 OHASNUT Street. MITCHELL & ALLEN. No. 214 S. FRONT Street. 10 thatu imrp WARDALE G. MCALLISTER, 100

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Meyer von Bremen, A. Achenbach,	Schreyer, Herbsthoffer,	Zamacois, Desgoĝe,	Plassan, Escosura,	Carand. Poerus,
O. Achenback, Cari Muller, Hildebrandt, Vautier, Amberg, Toussaint, Bensell, Carl Becker, Lejeune, Herzog, Kuwasseg. Paul Weber, Carl Hoff, Grasse, J. H. L. De Haas, Flamm, Klembeck & Willems,	On THURSDAY a to and 11, at 7% of and most important ever shown to the entire importation of will be sold without Mr. CHARLES F. HJ sold on necennt of business connected The Paintings are sold at the MANEL.TH No. 1125	clock, will be odded collection of OIL Philadeiphia pub I Measrs, DAIL&Y reserve, together ASELTINE, which an early departure with his house.	VINGS, March, red the finest PAINTINGS lic, being the & CO., which with that of must also be for Europe on on and will be RIES , EET.	Bakalonbics, Perrandiz, Hamilton, W. T. Richards, Nicholson, Ransey, Reimer, Tait, Lanfant de Mete, Raupp, Accard, Lassalle, Jacobson, Drendell, Hoguet, Hamman, Dieffenbach.
			3 5 6L -	Incychouch.
Brillouin. Baumgartner, Bosch,	Braith, Gebler, 1 Carl Hubner, &	leng sbach,	Salentin, Paulsen, Kollitz,	Otto Meyer, Kraus, Gesselschap,
and the second sec	the second s			
SPEOIAL	NOTICES.	the south real	SEWING M	ACHINES.
IRISH DI. The Christian Brothers' I volucteered. Cards of Admission, 50 cent For sale at Academy of M Continental Hotes; J. L. Co No. 6 N. Eighth street, an Church.	Brass Band has also k a. Reserved soats, 75 o unic; Covert's Nows St vencross & Co.'s Music s d at the parsonage of		GENERAL	CARPENTER AGENTS, SNUT Street, PHILADELPHIA.
EVANGELICAL		THE	THE FIN	E ARTS.
first public meeting of t	the Branch of the Evin and parts salacent with RMRD PRESSYTER ie, Pastor), BEOAD St. F. F. S.	The second se		C. C. C. C. C. C. C. C.
Cal Analog of Full and the fills of the fill	D. of Princeton Col D. D. of New York, of the Episcopal Div NG, and others will ad	Rev. Have	Been Retain	ed on Exhibition
h* J. 6. D.	LRS, Secretari	EAR	a salara a	ALLERIES
PILGRIM," with all it Transition Finale, will be ext Central Church, THIS EVR	NING, at 8 o'clock, at	the No		NUT STREET,
CONDAR OF SILVENTER	STREET CHUR		2/11/07/07/07	SELTINE'
-Prayer meeting THIS H and sermon at 8 o'clock, by BOARLMAN. The public	WRNING, at 7% o'd the Rev. GRORGE D sordially invited.	ANA		t the Arts,
PENISTAN'S, Btreet, WILL OPEN indomitable energy of our g zeal of the insurance Patro surance Comparies, and has and faithful efforts of my er nonnee that my place of bu destinations where the her	No. 439 CHESI this morning. Thanks t allant Firemen, the car sl, the promptitude of the t but not least the un phones. I am canabled	In the NO		NUT STREET.
nounce that my place of bu day) morning, March 7th, 187 It	BIOHARD PENIST		IE AU	TOTYPES
Phil. The Act of Assem' Ir app that all Keepers of Hotel others selling liquor by less i make application at this offi-	e for License in the r	st. Lafo, uiros 11 10rp] , and , shall month	HA FOR 1	CAPES VH ARRIVED. SALE,
of March only, as required b will be strictly enforced. 2.28 m 1.7 6 14 15 21 22	JOHN F. BALLIER, ALEXANDER MOCU THOMAS M. LOCKE City Commission	EN Parior, din	ing-room, library.	CHESNUT HILL, os, near depot and churchs and two kitchens, nine be porms, water closets, and lan Hot and cold water, gas, for obasser Annie to

ter, gas, fu ohaser. Apply to E. L. BOUDINOT, No. 415 WALNUT Street aace, etc. Terms 32 wfm 12t* TO RENT. TO LET-THE STORE PROPERTY NO 722 Chesnut street, twenty-five feet front, one dred and forty-five feet deep to Bennett street. Back

THOMAS S. FLETORER.

THE DOUBTFUL PLAYS OF SHAKE-SPEARE.

In all the editions of Shakespeare's works thirty-five plays are given as assuredly his, and to these are usually added Pericles and Titus Andronicus, the authenticity of which many of the early editors and commentators were disposed to dispute. It is now generally admitted, however, on reasonably reliable evidence that these are genuine but early works written before the post became a master of his art, and they are seldom excluded from any of the collections of Shakespeare's writings published at this day. Besides these works there are a number of dramas and dramatic sketches attributed to Shakespeare, but which all the English editors have agreed to discard as spurious or doubtful. These have seldom been printed, so that no opportunity has been given for the majority of readers to form any judgment of their merits or to decide from internal evidence as to the probability of their being genuine. It is singular that, while the English students of Shake-

well as a Governor is to be elected, the candidates for the two offices being as follows :--

Republican...Onslow Stearns, Democratic,...John Bedel, Temperance,..L.O. Barrows, Labor Reform. Samuel Flint, Geo, Roberts.

Governor Etearns, the present incumbent, was nominated by acclamation at the Republican State Convention held on the 7th of January, the platform adopted by the convention expressing a hearty ap proval of the administration of President Grant, de nouncing all direct or indirect repudiation of the national debt, commending economy and integrity in the affairs of the General Government, favoring the abolition of the franking privilege, urging the enforcement by Congress of the conditions of reconstruction in the case of Georgia, denouncing the rescinding of the ratification of the fifteenth amendmens by the Democratic Legislature of New York, halling the revival of the temperance cause in the State as a good omen, pledging support to the industrial classes, advising that railroads and other cor porations be managed in the interest of the public as well as the stockholders, and favoring the renewal of efforts to develop the resources of the State.

The Democratic State Convention was held or January 5, and in the report of its proceedings, now before us, we find that each of the candidates who received its indorsement is styled a "General. The platform adopted on the occasion is one of the good old-fashioned sort, expressing an abiding faith in the principles of the party, opposing centralization in the General Government, denouncing the action of Congress in relation to Georgia, declaring that the present system of national taxation under the revenue and tariff laws throws the burden upon the laboring classes and is unjust and oppressive, denouncing monopolies as unjust and prejudicial to national progress, declaring that all bonds and securities should be taxed, and that debts not otherwise specified should be paid in currency. Against the last two planks in the platform one of the members of the convention, the Hon. is ac Adams entered a protest; but the representatives of the Democracy were so enthusi stically wedded to repudiation that it was unheeded.

Yet the Democracy, after all, have found their platform so shaky and their chances of success so hopeless that, at a secret session of the State Centrai Committee, held February 24, it was resolved to abandon both platform and caudidate, and unite in the support of the Labor Reform candidate. This action, however, has been repudiated by many of the Democratic newspapers of the State, and it is likely that large numbers of the party will cast their votes for Bedel, in spite of the recommendation of the committee. Of the Temperance ticket but little has been heard, and it will receive but a small support, all of which, as a matter of course, will be drawn from the ranks of the Republicans. As there will probably be no election by the people, the contest over the Legislature, upon which the election will fall in default of a decisive popular vote, has be come exceedingly warm, the Democrats seeking to defeat as many Republican candidates as possible, without regard to the particular additions of their different opponents. Of the final result, however, there can be but little doubt, and Governor Stearns is sure of a re-election, either by the people or the Legislature

WE LEARN from a Roman correspondent that Monsignor Dupanloup has determined to bring before the council the abuses and oppressions practised by the temporal government of the Papacy. The Court of Rome will forbid the discussion, denying the right of the council to Interfere with its temporal administration ; but the Bishop insists that the Papacy is as much subject to the fathers in one been subjected for centuries. As the first asp.ct as the other. As he is distinguished for his

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