# Evening Telegraph

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

PHILADELPHIA.

SATURDAY, JULY 9, 1870. THE CHINESE QUESTION. THE politicians are becoming frightened by the Chinese question. What they need above all other things is votes, and as John Chinaman has none to give, while trades unions are a strong voting power in the land, timeservers are inclined to turn a cold shoulder to the almond-eyed and pig-tailed Celestials. Statesmen, however, take broader views and act from higher motives, and the sober second thought of the nation, as a whole, will also prompt it to adopt the policy that is best calculated to advance the general interests of all classes. No man who looks back now can doubt for a moment the immense benefits that have been conferred upon this country by the emigrants who have arrived here since the formation of the present Government. Without their aid our population would still be sparse. Countries that had three millions of people when that was the number of Americans have scarcely doubled their population since, while ours has increased in the ratio of thirteen to one; and if we were to strike today from the sum-total of our citizenship and wealth all that is due to the emigrants and descendants of emigrants who arrived on our shores since 1787, we should have left but a beggarly account. Against every form of this emigration objections have from time to time been made. The Irishmen, Germans, and Englishmen have each in turn been autagonized, but a liberal spirit has nevertheless pervaded the body of the people which has been incorporated in our laws and institutions, and as a practical result not only is emigration of hundreds of thousands of industrious men pouring in upon our shores annually from Europe, but millions of their fellowcountrymen recognize this as the land of freedom, and live in the hope that they, too, will eventually become American citizens. Applied to Europe this system has worked well for the emigrants and for this nation, and doubts of its wisdom are suggested only when the question of extending it to the natives of Asia comes up for practical consideration. We have not yet seen any good reason why the gates of the Pacific ports should not be opened as freely as those of the Atlantic. The arguments founded on Chinese peculiarities have no real weight. If we exclude them because they are not Christians, we should also establish a religious censorship at Castle Garden, and send back to Europe every emigrant who cannot come up to an orthodox standard. If we exclude them because they save their wages and are economical in their habits, we should also ostracize thousands of our most useful European emigrants. If we are to exclude them on account of the desire cherished by a large portion of their numbers to return to their native land after they have accumulated a moderate sum, we should, to be consistent, also apply this test to the Atlantic seaboard. But the cross-examination of the Italian organ-grinders in regard to the final disposition of their superfluous pennies, and laws forbidding Irish servantgirls to send back money to their friends in the Emerald Isle or to invest in Fenian funds, would illy comport with the dignity or true duty of an American Congress. Even the allegation that the Chinese will furnish cheap labor affords no rational ground for their exclusion. The same charge has been made from time to time on the Atlantic coast against the emigration of Englishmen, Germans, or Irishmen, but it has never been deemed a good ground for their exclusion by Congress. Workmen of all European nationalities very quickly learn to demand the highest market rates for their services, and the Chinese are too intelligent and too anxious to accumulate wealth to prove dull seholars in this important branch of human knowledge. The prolonged labor contracts under which they are said to be imported are contrary to the spirit of our institutions, if not to the letter of existing laws, and it will be impossible to enforce them if the Chinamen feel disposed to revolt. The tawny children of Asia will soon become as free as any other immigrants after they land upon our shores, despite bargains they may have made in their old homes. As a rule, they are peaceable, industrious, and ingenious, possessing abundant capacity to render great assistance in developing the resources of this country; and, in view of this fact, the nation can well afford to overlook or disregard their idiosyncrasies. Even if they come here in large numbers, and furnish cheap labor in large quantities, the workmen who fear their competition will be benefited by the reduction in the cost of the necessaries of life. If they will give us cheap boots, cheap coal, cheap bread, cheap fruit, cheap cotton, cheap silk, cheap railroads, and cheap domestic service, we can well afford to surrender, in whole or part, some forms of American industry to them, and transfer the labor and talent now engaged therein to other pursuits. Much of the clamor against the Chinese is as nonsensical as the opposition made from time to time against labor-saving machinery. It proceeds from

THE CENSUS OF 1870. THE citizens of St. Louis seem to be alive to the importance of having accurate and full information presented in the census reports as furnished from their city. To accomplish this they have added the sum of ten thousand dollars to the amount appropriated by the General Government. This is not only praiseworthy, but in all respects a judicious expenditure of money.

substantially similar causes, and does not de-

serve more consideration than the old pro-

tests against saw-mills and locomotives.

The census returns will form the basis of all information as to population and wealth of the United States for several years to come, and it is of the very first importance that they should be accurate as well as ample in all the items embraced therein. The wealth as well as the population of our country has largely increased within the last decade.

It is not only a just pride, but important as regards our credit and consideration abroad, that the fact should be fully presented that in spite of the devastation and losses occasioned by our great Rebellion, this young giant of the West has made mighty strides in everything that relates to material wealth and

To accomplish this desirable end, to obtain accurate and ample information, it becomes the duty of every citizen to assist the officers of the Government in the performance of their duties. It is an uphill work at best for the "census-takers" to do all that is desired and expected of them, and it becomes almost impossible where citizens are disposed to embarrass rather than assist.

Many persons are fearful of furnishing the value of their real and personal estate, through a foolish apprehension that it will form the basis of future taxation. It is not necessary to say to any intelligent person that this is entirely groundless. Ladies have more to fear that in giving their ages it may serve as a bar to matrimony than that a return of wealth will produce taxation.

The city of Philadelphia is especially interested in furnishing in aggregate and detail the sources of her wealth and importance. Her factories, workshops, her thousand industries, should mirror forth in the census her solid wealth and high rank among American

KEEPING AN EYE ON EM. ENGLISH theologians of all shades of opinion bave been exercised about the performances of the (Ecumenical Council to an extent that can scarcely be appreciated in this country. If Protestantism has a firm foothold anywhere it apparently has in England, and yet a large portion of the population are thrown into a state of alarm and excitement whenever the Pope or his counsellors make any movement outside of the ordinary routine, and even when they are perfectly quiescent the average John Bull esteems their silence to be a suspicious circumstance, and considers it indicative of tremendous plots in process of incubation. As soon as the announcement

was made of the Pope's intention to call an Œcumenical Council, the British ecclesiastics immediately began to wonder whether or not an invitation would be extended to them to attend, although it is difficult for a lay American to understand how such an idea could have even suggested itself. The Pope not only did not invite them, but he entirely ignored their existence, considering them as no more entitled to special attention than the common herd of lost sheep who are outside of the pale of salvation. When they found themselves not only not invited to participate in the grand theological pow-wow at the Vatican, but ignored altogether, some of the British clergy took the pains to jog the memory of the Holy Father, and to intimate that it would be a gratification for them to discuss the differences of Protestantism and Remanism with the assembled fathers; and Dr. Cumming, the celebrated interpreter-to his own satisfaction-of the prophecies of Daniel and John. volunteered to engage the entire council single-handed. The Pope, like a polite old gentleman and a good Christian, replied to these advances by informing the British clergy that it would give him infinite pleasure if they would all come to Rome and be received into the bosom of the true Church. after being instructed in sound doctrines by learned persons whom he would appoint for this purpose. There was a gentle sarcasm about this that excited a laugh at the expense of the British theologians, who did not desire

to be converted, but who burned with an ar-

dent desire to controvert if not to convert

the entire council, with the Pope at its head,

in the very stronghold of papacy. Dr.

Cumming, for instance, pictured to himself

the immense moral, net to say dramatic,

effect of his defying the thunders of the

Vatican in the Vatican itself, and was con-

vinced that nothing less than the final down-

fall of the Church of Rome was to be ex-

pected if he should succeed in convincing

the Pope of the error of his ways and inspiring him with sound Calvinistic principles. Being convinced, however, that the Roman ecclesiastics were determined to decide upon the infallibility dogma without their assistance, the British clergy began to tremble for the fate of Protestantism, and they have been shaking in their boots ever since. Not long ago they inquired of the Government what action it proposed to take in the matter, and Mr. Gladstone, who was apparently unable to see what the Œcumenical Council had to do with the English Church anyhow, was obliged to state that the case was one that scarcely called for any interference on his part. This rebuff appears to have driven to despair some, at least, of the British clergy, and the Convocation of Canterbury. probably impressed with the idea that the price of religious liberty is eternal vigilance, now proposes to appoint a permanent committee to watch the proceedings of the Vatican. Exactly what the committee will do in case the dogma of infallibility is promulgated, or anything else unpleasant attempted, it is difficult to imagine. It may, however, give comfort and a certain amount of assurance of safety to the English Church to know that this committee has an eye on the Vatican. even if the Vatican refuses to be impressed by the fact that it is under surveillance, while the reverend gentlemen composing the committee will have the great satisfaction of considering themselves as the advanced picketguard of Protestantism, with the world watch-

The last words we find in the last number of the "Mystery of Edwin Drood" are singularly suggestive:- "Comes to an end-for the time."

ing them while they watch the Vatican.

THE VISIT OF THOMAS HUGHES. On the 2d of August Mr. Thomas Hughes will sail from Southampton in the Bremen steamer Donau for the United States, with the intention of remaining about three months in this country. He is almost as well known on this side of the Atlantic as on the other, by name at least, and there is no living Englishman who could merit or receive a heartier welcome from the American people. In view of his contemplated visit, a brief sketch of his life will not be without interest.

Mr. Hughes is the second son of John Hughes, Esq., of Donington Priory, near Newbury, in the county of Berks, where he was born on the 20th of October, 1823. In one of his books, "The Scouring of the White Horse," he has described in an attractive manner the scenes of his early life in the neighborhood of his birthplace. At the customary age he became a student at Rugby, where the celebrated Dr. Arnold was then head master, and from there he went to Oriel College, Oxford, from which he graduated as B. A. in 1845. While at Rugby and Oxford Mr. Hughes entered with wonderful zeal into all the muscular sports which characterized both places, and became rather more distinguished for his proficiency with the oar than for his acquirements of an intellectual nature. He early became a convert to Charles Kingsley's school of "muscular Christianity." and in his two celebrated books showed himself to be its foremost disciple. Gifted with more than ordinary mental powers, and possessed of a frank, manly, and generous disposition, as is manifested in his writings, it was natural that he should become a great favorite in his school and college days-in short, just such a young man as he has taken for the hero of his books on school and college life.

After graduating, he entered at Lincoln's Inn as a student at law, and in January, 1848, was called to the bar. In his profession of barrister he has achieved a fair reputation and acquired a fair practice, although he has not risen. nor perhaps been ambitious to rise, to the higher ranks of his calling. In the autumn of 1856 he published his admirable picture of school life entitled "Tom Brown's School Days at Rugby," certainly the most readable book of the kind ever written, a book that possesses as much of a charm for the old as for the young. It has become popular wherever the English language is read and spoken, and has probably had a larger circulation in this country than in England. 1858 he published "The Scouring of White Horse," a work which never attained anything like the popularity of its predecessor. Perceiving this, he, in 1861. recurred to the subject which had made his fame and fortune, and published "Tom Brown at Oxford,' a book characterized by almost as much freshness, geniality, and vivacity as his first venture, and destined to achieve a popularity almost as great and lasting. In addition to these works, he has written several tracts. frequently contributed to the leading reviews and papers, and prepared prefaces for the English editions of Professor Lowell's "Biglow Papers" and Whittier's poems.

Mr. Hughes has also taken an active part in politics for several years past. During the progress of the civil war in this country, he proved himself to be one of the most earnest, sincere, and effective friends of the United States in all England, and was ready on all occasions to deal a hard and telling blow against the upholders of rebellion and their sympathisers. All his political associations have been of the most radical sort, but his radicalism has ever been tempered with a sound discretion and an honest respect for those of opposite views. In 1865 he was elected one of the members of the British House of Commons for the borough of Lambeth, but at the election for the present Parliament, in 1868, through some differences with his constituents he was obliged to seek another seat, and was returned in that year as member for Frome, in Wiltshire. "In personal appearance," said an English journal some months ago, "Mr. Hughes is a simple, frank, honest-looking gentleman, his full face and finely-cut features set off by a light fringe of ruddy whiskers, and lit up by a pair of singularly keen, bright grey eyes, in which a lurking imp of humor forever dances." His wide reputation as a writer, and his many kindly services to the cause of the Union, will render his arrival in the United States the signal for an outspoken. generous, and unstinted welcome.

THE BAHAMAS.-An English paper says that Sir James Walker, Governor of the Bahamas, in a report to Lord Granville which has just been printed, gives a melancholy account of the condition of that colony. It is, however, comforting to find that misfortune at the Bahamas means prosperity to the rest of the world, and, however much we may feel for the troubles of the colonists, we should be sorry, under the circumstances, to hear of any revival of their former prosperity. The good fortune they formerly enjoyed was due almost entirely to wrecks. It was the property stranded on the islands, either through misfortune or villany, which for a great number of years constituted the chief support of the people and the Government. But from the use steam, the erection of excellent lighthouses, the increased intelligence of the master mariners, and the eye of authority on their proceedings, wrecks are now comparatively of rare occurrence. In the absence of wrecks there is no agriculture, no manufacture, no commerce to fall back on; nothing but the precarious cultivation of the pineapple and the unremunerative pursuit of sponge gathering. This decrease in the number of wrecks is not of yesterday's date, it commenced some years ago; when, just as the inhabitants began to feel the pinch, the civil war in America broke out, and afforded opportunities in these islands for a large contraband trade with the belligerents. The evil day was only postponed; of the money which poured into the colony at that time there is little left, and distress is becoming every day more apparent.

## RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

UNION SERVICES .- CENTRAL PRESSY-TERIAN CHURCH uniting with the THIRD REFORMED CHURCH. Rev. ALBERT BARNES will preach to-morrow (Sabbath) morning in the Central Presbyterian Church, ElGHTH and CHERRY Streets, at 10% o'clock, and Rev. A. REED, D. D., in the Third Reformed Church, TENTH and FIL-BERT Streets, in the evening at 8 o'clock

CLINTON STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, TENTH Street, below Spruce.—
Union services to-morrow at 10 A. M. The First Church will unite in them. Rev. SAMUEL MILLER HAGEMAN will preach. All cordially invited.

UNION SERVICES. WEST ARCH STREET and SEVENTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCHES
Rev. HENRY C. McCOOK will preach to-morrow in
the West Arch Street Church at 10% A. M., and in
Seventh Presbyterian Church, Broad, above Caesnut, at 8 P. M.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, SIXTH Street, above GREEN.—Preaching tomorrow by Pastor, Rev. B. L. AGNEW, at 10% o'clock morning and 8 evening. Strangers

PROFESSOR SAUNDERS, D. D., WILL preach to-morrow morning and evening in the SIXTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, SPRUCE, below Sixth. Subject:—"Isatah and his Prophe-

SERVICES AT THE NORTH U. P. CHURCH. MASTER Street, above Filteenth, morning and evening, by the paster, flev. W.M. T. DW ENS. RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

DIFFICULTY AND SUCCESS.—REV. H. A. CLEAVELAND, D. D., will, by request, repeat his great discourse on the above subject Sunday next, July 10, at 10% A. M., in TRINITY M. E. CHURCH, EIGHTH Street, above Race. Come and bear

ST. CLEMENT'S CHURCH, TWENTIETH and CHERRY Streets.—Service (Choral) and sermon to morrow evening at 8 o'clock. At this service the seats will be free.

72 85t\* WAYNE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Radnor.—Rev. SAMUEL P. LINN will preach at WAYNE HALL to-morrow (Sabbath), at 10)% o'clock. Sabbath-school at 9 A. M.

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Actices see the Inside Pages GF FLANNELS, TWEEDS, CHEVIOTS. DRAP D'ETES, CREPES, ALPACAS, SEER-SUCKERS, LINENS, DUCKS.

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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in a cordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE MarkET BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of fifty thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five bundred thousand dollars.

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