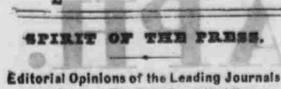
# THE DAILY EVENING TELEGRAPH-PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1870.



upon Current Topics-Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

THE PHYSICAL EDUCATION OF GIRLS. From the Roston Journal,

We lament the weakness and suffering of the women of our own time, but what most be the future of those bright eyed, delicate little creatures now growing up around us, whose pale faces and subdued manner tell of more evening excitement, mental stimulus, and social restraint than any generation before them ever knew? Their diet, their dress, their amusements, seem intended to weaken and destroy; and if American mothers were bent upon the slaughter of their own inno-cents, they could not devise a more effective manner for its accomplishment.

Boys in their early years suffer in the same way as girls from these pernicious customs of our domestic life, but they escape from them sooner, and their subsequent diversions are such as lead them into the open air and the such as lead them into the open air and the sunshine. Playing ball, fishing, boating, hunting, driving, all tend to physical growth and well-being. In place of these, what is the girl taught to seek in leisure hours ? Worsted work, crotcheting, piano-playingpretty and fascinating employments, but serving to develop neither the body nor the mind.

We cross the Common on Fast day afternoon, and pause on the hill to survey the base ball players, who are wielding their bats on the plain below, and running their bases as though their lives depended upon making a home run. Further on we encounter a surging mass of small urchins tossing a football, with wild shouts and frantic rushes. It is the nation's holiday, and we see that this leaping and screaming is good for the little fellows, and that thus they will best grow into men. But where are the girls meanwhile? In what spirited games are they strengthening their young limbs, throwing back their shoulders, and filling the deepest air-cells of their lungs with fresh oxygen ? There glide a few of them along the trim paths arrayed in their finest, most burdensome attire, with arms pinned to their sides like the wings of a trussed fowl, and turning neither to the right hand nor the left, as they move demurely past. They may glance aside to behold the wild sports of their brothers. but a proper sense of the lady-like and the becoming keeps them from moving at a faster pace, or discussing the scene before them in more animated tones. So they balance along on their high heels, holding parasols carefully in their glove-cramped hands, lest a drop of sunshine should touch their pallid cheeks. The greater number of their sisters are housed at home, hemming superfluous ruffles, or knitting tidies on which to lean their feeble heads.

Girls formerly had some out-door fun and jollity, but nearly all the active sports in which they were wont to indulge seem abandoned. Vigorous exercise in running was once gained by rolling a hoop; but now we seldom see, upon the uncrowded pavement, the pretty sight of a little fresh-cheeked maiden pursuing her flying circlet of wood. And "I spy" and "tag"—will this generation ever know such wild, hazardous pleasure as they gave? Whoever hears now the mystitune of "Eeny, meeny, mony, mi," recited before a row of anxious damsels, all braced for a swift start when the last decisive syllable shall strike? Even the breathless and plodding agonies of "hop scotch" served to delight us by the hour in those departed days; but its chalked diagram has vanished from our sidewalks. The pretty games of grace hoop and battledoor deserved immortality, but they, too, have gone out with all the other lost glories of childhood, We still see in farcy the suspended hoop, fluttering with many colored ribbons, as it flew back and forth in the summer air; but it hangs faded and useless on the wall of an old mansion; no younger grandchildren learn to catch it on crossed wands. Strolling along the shade-dappled sward of the orchard or the lawn, we hear no longer the swift click of the shuttlecock beating against the ever-shifting battle-dores, nor behold the uplifted head, the eager eyes, the flushed cheeks of the two players, glowing with the exhila-rating sport. More graceful games were never invented, and they strengthened the arms, trained the sight, and expanded the chest: but, alas, they are no longer possible when our girls are encased in tight bodies, and can neither swing their arms freely, nor lift them above their heads. The gymnastic evolutions, of late so much in favor in our schools, require girls to don a loose blouse for their performance, and, if no other advantage results, it is a good thing for them to be conscious twice a week of some freedom and comfort in dress. The varied posing of body and limbs which they require is certainly an improvement upon monotonous repose; but how much better is some active, enlivening game in the open air, where the movements are spontaneous and all the senses alive, than any methodical tossing of the bean-bags or concerted cracking of elbow joints under the eye of a calisthenic tutor!

France. His situation and prospects would be very different from what they now are, if he could seriously expect aid in raising the siege from either of the "three armies" announced as forming in the Southern and Western provinces of France. But, since the fall of Stresburg and Toul, the Germans have such a force aroand Paris that they can at any time detach a body sufficiently large to march ont and give battle to any army of French recruits that might attempt to come to the relief of the city. General Trochu is con-scious of this, without doubt; and, therefore, be is aware that he must depend upon his own resources for such defense as he may be determined upon making.

If General Trochu possessed military genius, we might "expect to be surprised" at any moment by the inauguration or execution of some magnificent operation, some master-stroke of scientific warfare. It is not hard to believe that a great soldier, be-leaguered in Paris as Trochu now is, with 640,000 troops under his command, might project and carry out an audacious movement against the enemy that would at least give promise of successful results, and would, in any event, give him a different kind of "glory" from that won by the Generals who have lately been surrendering their armies by wholesale. But we have never yet had any reason to believe that Trochu belongs to the highest order of commanders, or that he is anything more than a good military theorizer and organizer. He has during his career had but little experience in actual war, and no experience at all as the commander of an army. Before the present war he had a reputation in the army as a man of talent: but it was mainly based upon the fact that he had written a meritorious work in criticism of the military service of France. The book shows him to be a man of fine intellect and admirable ideas; but he will have to conduct successful campaigns, as well as write military criticisms, before he can be considered a great soldier. He has, at this time, a prominent part to play in the history of France; and the Germans will not give him much longer to prepare for the performance.

#### MR. HUGHES ON ENGLISH REBEL SYMPATHY.

From the N. Y. World.

The lecture on English views of the American civil war, delivered by Mr. Thomas Hughes, M. P., in Boston, and reported in our paper on Wednesday, is much better worth notice than most utterances of the kind. In so far as Mr. Hughes has touched one of the points of irritation in the complaints made by our people against England, namely, the accordance of the belligerent character to the Confederate States, his testimony confirms the views which have been repeatedly expressed in the World, We have always maintained that the proclams tion of neutrality was in itself a friendly act, dictated by proper motives. Mr. Hughes has stated, as indeed was well known before on this side of the Atlantic, that the proclamation not only had the sanction of the staunchest friends of the Union in Parliament, but that it was issued at the earnest suggestion of Mr. John Forster, who was always particularly active and zealous in our cause, and who certainly had every reason to believe that it was a correct and proper step. And we must say that we think it quite time our administration had decided to eliminate this matter from the controversies and negotiations pending between this country and England. We will not now repeat the reasons which have all along convinced us that no English ministry can consent to admit that an act of the crown, adopted with the full sanction of all parties in Parliament, in an affair of international policy and duty. was done with unfriendly motives towards a nation with which England was at peace. or done unseasonably. To raise such a point is only to block the wheels of negotiation by discussions that can lead to no practical result. The American Government now has in hand, or ought to have, a matter of an eminently practical character. It is, How shall we obtain indemnification for the losses of individuals sustained by the depredations of the Alabama upon our commerce? That it is the duty of our Government to obtain that reparation, and that the principles of the public law entitle us to demand it, we entertain no sort of doubt. All else that is comprehended in our complaints against England is matter of sentiment, feeling, and theoretical controversy. We want damages-pecuniary damages-for those of our citizens whose ships were destroyed on the ocean by a cruiser fitted out in England for the Confederate service, and known by the British Government to be so intended before she saile l. This alone has any practical consequence. If such reparation can be obtained, either with or without an arbitration, the consent to pay it, or the consent to arbitrate the question, will comprehend all the apology and all the satisfaction to onr national honor that we need ever demand. The idea of seeking consequential damages for remote injuries supposed to have arisen from the recognition of Rebel belligerency is one on which a theoretical and rhetorical statesman like Mr. Sumper can make a flourishing speech; but would vanish into thin air the moment it should be brought to the test of arbitration before any sovereign umpire, or before any board of impartial civilians to whom this point of controversy might be submitted. There is nothing tangible about it. The complaint would be ruled out of court on a demurrer. The most ingenious pleader in a court of the law of nations could not state a cause of action or a well-grounded equitable claim arising on the alleged injury or additional expense or loss accruing to the Federal Government by reason of the fact that England at a particular time, or at any time, chose to say to her own subjects that there existed a war between the United States and the Confederate States, and that they must govern themselves accordingly. But with regard to the claims of our citizens for direct losses caused by the destruction of their property by a cruiser fitted out in Eng-land after the proclamation of neutrality, the case is very different. It is the daty of our Government to press these claims; and if some mode is not devised speedily to satisfy the country on this point, we are not sure that it will not become the duty of the Democratic party to point out to the administration a mode of dealing with it which would com-mand the respect and approbation of all parties excepting Mr. Summer and his followers. On another point touched by Mr. Hughes On another point touched by Mr. Hughes he has not been so happy. We do not believe that the sympathy felt in England towards the Confederate cause is to be traced to any peculiarities of *casts*, whether aristoratic or mercantile, or to any original desire on the part of those classes to see our Union broken fortifications of Paris, and is aware of the plans and means by which the Germans can attack them. He knows the elements of weakness in the city, to what extent it is pro-visioned, and has an idea when it must sue-cumb under the blockade. It will be in con-sideration of these things that his policy will be established. He has no reason to rely npon any assistance from other parts of

derstanding of the character of the Union has always been very much the same as that of our Southern politicians and people; and the more cultivated and more intelligent among the English people, the men who had read most about our institutions-which would naturally be the case among the aristocracy, the official men, and the members of Parliament, with some notathe members of ramament, with some nota-ble exceptions regarded the Union as a con-federation capable of being dissolved by secretion of particular States, simply because their habits of reasoning on such subjects naturally led them in that direction. They looked, therefore, upon the Southern States as communities struggling to be free from a political bond, from which they had a right to free themselves; and as it is the nature of an Englishman, in such controversies, to side with the weaker party, and to sympathize with men who are or seem to be contending for political freedom, they gave their wishes to the Rebels, in spite of the fact that those rebels were slaveholders. The same kind of inconsistency has been again and again manifested by Englishmen in regard to the internal dissensions or disturbances in other nations besides ourselves, and that it should have been witnessed in our case is in no way remarkable. The higher an Inglishman stands in the social scale and in point of general intelligence, the more likely will be be to commit such mistakes, and to commit them from what is in the main a generous feeling. On the other hand, the great body of the English people of the middle and lower classes, who were staunch friends of the Union from the first, were so because they never speculated upon or knew much about the merits of the controversy, regarded as a question of political ethics or political cashislry. They had nothing, therefore, to intercept their instinct upon the slavery question, which led them directly to the conviction that slavery or no slavery was the real issue between the South and the North. Bat, after all, there is very little practical good to be gained towards the settlement of the questions pending between England and ourselves by undertaking to trace the causes or to assign the responsibilities for the feelings entertained by one or another section of the English people at the time when our civil war was in progress. We have no doubt that it is useful for Mr. Hughes to exert himself here to dispel prejudice: but the thing to be done is to get payment for our ships that were burnt by the Alabama.

THE EFFECT OF THE REPUBLICAN DEFEAT IS NORTH CAROLINA.

From the Raleigh Standard.

That the enlarged ideas of progress and civilization, as represented by the Republican party, received a serious check, as the result of the August election, there is no doubt. We regret that the party was defeated, but we are of the opinion that it will have the effect to winnow the chaff from the wheat, and the party will enter the next campaign stronger than ever.

The effect of the election is quite different to what it would have been if the Republicans had carried the State. As it is, there are signs of revolution everywhere. The Constitution is to be overtarned. A convention is to be called. One hundred thousand dollars will be spent by the convention. Officers in high position are to be impeached. Strife and discord will be fomented, and the peace and quiet of the Sabbath disturbed. On the other hand, if the Republicans had succeeded in carrying the State, no changes

being verified, and that the Houyhnhinms had at last vindicated their superiority. A fine horse aftracts in most cases more attention then his owner. The wealthy, whose affluence and virtues once nourished a perennial Jenkins, now appear in his delightful correspondence only as adjuncts, or as trappings, so to speak, for their steeds. These the verscions chronicler is never tired of trotting out for the delectation of his readers; he outs them through their paces; he calls attention to their points with the pride and skill of a veteran jockey; he marshals them in long procession, and his catalogue of the horses eclipses the catalogue of the ships.

In one respect this devotion to driving is well enough. At least it brings people into the open air, and gives them a certain amount of exercise, with just that dash of excitement which Americans must have to make recreation palatable. But it is to be regretted that it is tending to degrade the horse from his finest purpose, and to make the witchery of noble horsemanship a lost art among our people. Considering the many attractions of riding, not to speak of its healthfulness, it is hard to understand its disuse. A cauter through the bridle-path of the Central Park on one of these glorious October mornings, which are a perpetual contradiction to the libel of the post, is a pleasure sufficient to transfigure and brighten a whole day of toila delight and a memory forever. No exercise is more invigorating than this; no amusement has more fascination for those who have learned to appreciate it. A good rider of either sex nowhere appears to better advantege than in the saedle, and even an awk-ward person may be made to seem graceful by the skilful handling of a spirited steed. It is an accomplishment easy of mastery to all, asking only practice and patience for its thorough acquisition. Yet with all these arguments of pleasure, healthfulness, facility, and even vanity, to plead for it, equestrianism is, in this part of the country at least, the science of the few. As a social fact, as an element of social enjoyment, we may safely say it is generally ignored. Four and six-in-hands, with flaming har-ness and fflaunting liveries, fill the roads and monopolize the devotion of our sportsmen, while spur and saddle are curiosities in the shop windows. Even in the rural districts riding is but little more in vogue than in the cities. An American farmer never walks out to traverse a distance of only a mile; it is the buggy that is "hitched up, and not the horse that is saddled. It was this fact which gave to the Southern cavalry so decided a superiority in the late war, and so far as the North is concerned, will always leave our armies deficient in this branch of the service.

For this reason, the establishment of racing-parks throughout the country, since they tend to give an impulse to equestrianism, is deserving of all encouragement. Already in the near vicinity of New York we have four-Jerome, Prospect, and Monmonth Parks, and the tract at Saratoga. Their management since their opening has been in all respects creditable, and they must exert a favorable influence on the future of the American running horse. It is only another proof of our abject worship of utility that we have so long chevished the trotting horse to the detriment of his nobler brother. In this, as in other things, we are learning that grace and beauty also have their uses.

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Winter rates commence December 15,

## PARIS-TROCHU.

### From the N. Y. Tribune.

Whether Paris shall capitulate in despair at the prospect of a struggle, or succumb before starvation, or surrender after a successful bombardment and assault, depends more upon General Trochu than upon the Provisional Government. As Governor of Paris and Commander of the Army of Defense, he is possessed of supreme power at the capital. Jules Favre is the only member of the Government now there beside himself, and it is possible that he stays merely because unwilling to leave the city in a balloon, after the fashion of his colleague, M. Gambetta. He has no power of himself to carry on negotia-tions; but perhaps he thinks that, if King William should force his way into Paris, he might be serviceable as a representative of the Government and Minister of Foreign Affairs. In such an event, however, the King would probably prefer to deal with General Trochu, who, though acting under the an-thority of the Provisional Government, was appointed to the place he holds by the rescript of the ex-Emperor.

It is presumed that, in regard to the de-fense of Paris, Trochu will be governed almost wholly by military considerations. He is fully aware of all the circumstances. He knowns his own strength and resources and those of the enemy. He comprehends the fortifications of Paris, and is aware of the

would have been made in the organic law. The peace and quiet of the State would have been preserved. Immigrants would have settled in the State, believing that they were casting their fortunes with a peaceable people and a prosperous State. How is it now? People desiring to immigrate do not turn their attention to this State, only to observe the signs ol Revolution, which are in the immediate future. The Kuklux have been broken up, but a reconstruction of the State is to take place under the auspices of the Democratic party. The "hideous mark" which was to have been placed upon the Union men had the Confederate cause been successful, is to be placed upon Republicans. The unsettled condition in which the affairs of this State have been for len years, is to be continued. Just as the people begin to think they are done with heated political campaigns of every kind, and are settling down into peace and quiet, and are endeavoring to build up their broken fortunes, another party succeeds to power, and it proceeds to revolu-tionize the State Government. Each successive year of strife and uncertainty makes the State and people poorer. We protest against the revolutionary movements of the Democrats. There is no necessity for a convention. All the reforms neces-sary to be made can be made by the Legisla-Aure. If the Democrats desire to retain control of the State, they had better not call a convention. Let the people rest. Do all that needs to be done for the good of the. State through the Legislature, but do not harass the people with another convention and its necessary expenses. Do not harass the people with elections upon the question of calling a convention, and the ratification of the Constitution, should a convention be called. Legislate in the interest of peace. Promote good feeling among all classes of the people. Put down crime. Administer the law so as to make it a terror to evil-doers, and a safe protection for the law-abiding citizen. Upnold those in authority until they are re-elected or succeeded according to law.

The people are already alarmed. They fear the abolition of the homestead provision. They fear property qualification for voters and office-holders. They fear they will be taxed to pay for slave property. There are many other things which they are justly alarmed at. Therefore, we enter our protest against the calling of a convention.

HORSEBACK RIDING. From the N. Y. Times.

The popular tasts for driving, like most other popular tastes, has run into extrava-gance. The sober buggy and four-minute trotter wherewith the frugal youth of twenty years ago was content to scatter the Olympic dust of the Bloomingdale road, to-day would be laughed to scorn. Only the lightest of road wagons or the heaviest of dog-carts, with at least a pair of thorough-breds, that will do their mile among the forties, can satisfy the tastes of the horse-taming Hector of the period. These represent the very modesty of his fancy. His dissipation vants itself in English drags and wonderful *char.a. bancs*, and imported landaus with spike teams or matched four-in-hands. A moment of supreme inspiration even lent to our streets the unwonted joy of an English stage coach with all its appointments. So

OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANY, NJ. 224 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

PHILADELPHIA, October S, 1870. A special meeting of the Stockholders of the Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company will be held at the office of the said Company, in the city of Philadelphia, at 12 o'clock noon of TUESDAY, October 25, 1870, to take into consideration an acceptance of an act of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania entitled "An Act to Entitle the Stockholders of any Rallroad Company incorporated by this Commonwealth, accepting this act, to one vote for each share of stock," approved May 20, 1865; and also to take into consideration an acceptance of an act of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act authorizing corporations to increase their bonded obligations and capital stock,' approved December 29, 1869.

By order of the Board of Directors of the Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company. F. H. WHITE,

10 8 151 Assistant Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in ac-cordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE ANTHRACITE BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of five hundred thou-sand dollars, with the right to increase the same to two million dollars.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS SPLEN-did Hair Dye is the best in the world, the only true and perfect Dye. Harmless—Reliable—Instan-taneous—no disappointment—no ridiculous tints— "Does not contain Lead nor any Vitalis Poison to in-jure the Hair or System." Invigorates the Hair and leaves it soft and beautiful; Black or Brown. Sold by all Druggists and dealers. Applied at the Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. [4 27 mwfs NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of

of the General Assembly of the commonwearth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of five hundred thomaand dollars, with the right to ncrease the same to ten million dollars.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, a semi-annual Dividend of SIX PER CENT., an extra dividend of THREE PER CENT., and a special dividend of THREE PER CENT. were de-clared upon the canital stock, navable to the stock clared upon the capital stock, payable to the stock-holders, or their legal representatives, on and after the 16th instant, clear of faxes. 104 111 J. W. MCALLISTER, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE SOUTHWARK BANKING COMPANY, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to one million dollars.

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ties. 10 1 tw When Black Diamonds are trumps, J. C. HAN-When Black Diamonds are trumps, J. C. HAN-COCK holds both bowers and the ace: consequently he plays a winning game. HANCOCK is emphati-cally the man for the people: he sells the very best varieties of Lehigh and Schuylkill, carefully picked and screened, and promptly delivered to all parts of the edity. By strict attention to all the details of the business, HANCOCK has gained a large and remu-nerative patronage. His coal depot and office is, as every one knows, at the northwest corner of NiNTH and MASTER Streets. Go for him! 968m

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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN NOTICE IS HEREBI GIVEN THAT AN application will be hinde as the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Common weath of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the incorporation of a Bank, in be entitled with the incorporation of the Common weath, to be entitled with the incorporation of the Common weath, to be entitled with the incorporation of the Common weath, to be entitled with the incorporation of the Common weath, to be entitled with the incorporation of the Common weath, to be entitled with the incorporation of the law of the incorporation of the incorporation of the common weath incorporation of the incorporation of the incorporation during and the same to five hundred to use and dollars. Consistent and Manufacturers of Ocnestors Ticking, etc.

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