Evening Telegraph

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PHILADELPHIA. . The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet), or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1870.

THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, from Its original establishment, has been in the receipt of telegraphic news from the New York Associated Press, which consists of the Tribune, Times, Herald, World, Sun, Journal of Commerce, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, and Evening Express. The success which has attended our enterprise is, in itself, a sufficient evidence of the freshness, fullness, and reliability of the news which we have received from this source. Last March we entered Into a special contract by which THE EVENING TELEGRAPH has the exclusive use of the news furnished in the afternoon by the Associated Press to its own members, the North American, Inquirer, Ledger, Press, Age, Record, and German Democrat, of this city, and the leading journals of the East, North, West and South; and hereafter THE TELEGRAPH will be the only evening paper published in this city in which the afternoon despatches of the Associated Press will appear.

The earliest regular edition of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH goes to press at 11 o'clock, and the subsequent regular editions at 21, 32, and 41. Whenever there is important news of the progress of the European war, extra editions will be issued after this hour, and before the regular time for the early edition.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS. It is a matter of common complaint among

the parents of children sent to the public schools of Philadelphia that they are still obliged to devote a large portion of their time to the task of teaching these pupils their lessons. This subject was agitated some months ago, and, if we recollect aright, it was decided by the proper authorities that a new system should go into operation under which the who'e business of school education was to be conducted in the schools during the hours allotted to then regular sessions. But this improved method is not in practical operation at the present moment, and while the brains of the children are overtaxed, undue exactions are also made npon the time and attention of obliging relatives, friends, guardians, and parents. There can be no doubt of the bad effects of this system. If the public are willing to afford a good easy time to the professional teachers. and to assist in developing to an extraordipary and unhealthy degree the mental faculties of some of their brightest pupils, it may be well enough to continue to submit to such an outrage. But if the public schools, which are sustained at an enormous cost, are to beneficently answer the real purposes of their establishment, the whole business of sending children home to learn their lessons cannot too soon be broken up. One of the greatest and most prolific writers of the present age, Bulwer, or Lord Lytton, attributes his success to the fact that he never devoted more than two or three hours per day to his literary labors, giving his whole attention to them during this period, and spending all of the remainder of his time in other work or recreation. This principle has at least this application to school instruction, that the time during which the pupils are confined in the public schools is as long [a period as they should devote to any form of study. As a rule, children should never be compelled to spend more than five or six hours per day either in learning or reciting lessons; and when this rule is violated, must anticipate many repetitions of the evil which has been frequently and fearfully illustrated in the public school system of this city, of injuring the health and in some cases of driving to their graves ambitious and overtaxed young students. It is a crime to develop brains by a process which undermines physical constitutions, destroys vitality, and renders all the book knowledge that grammar schools can stuff into young heads worse than useless, and it is wicked folly for a great city to pamper such a vicious and ruinous system. If the pupils in our public schools are usefully employed during the hours consumed in the school sessions, that time is sufficient, in all conscience, for the acquirement of every species of useful and important book knowledge. If their time is not usefully spent there must be something radically wrong or rotten in the method of instruction, and measures should at once be devised to improve it. At all events, it is dangerous and wrong to continue the stereotyped plan now generally prevailing of contining children for five or six hours every day in crowded school rooms, and supplementing h is confinement by long and wearying

h ours of devotion to lessons at their homes. If book education is to be a home work, let it be put on that basis, and the teachers be asked merely to give an hour or two per day to the task of hearing these lessons recited. But youthful flesh and blood cannot endure without serious injury the double strain now imposed, and relief for them is imperatively | we have the disposition as well as the power

demanded as well as for the tired parents, who are now being constantly pestered with applications for assistance in the nightly task of learning lessons.

THE KING OF SPAIN.

THE offsirs of Spain have been thrown entire'y into the background by the remarkable series of events that have grown out of the proposition to place an obscure member of the house of Hohenzollern upon the throne which, for the last two years, has been vainly seeking an occupant. But while the conflict between France and Germany is absorbing public attention for the moment, the future of Spain is as much an object of real interest as it ever was, and the quarrel, of which the exciting cause was the intrigue to make Prince Leopold of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen the successor of Isabella II, has at least given Spain an opportunity to settle her own affairs in her own way, with a reasonable hope that she will not be interfered with. The French empire has fallen, and the Emperor who assumed to be the arbiter of Europe is a throneless prisoner and exile. Spain has nothing to fear from the dictation of Napoleon or the jealousy of the French people; and an opportunity, such as may never occur again, has been given her to consummate the good work commenced by the expulsion of Isabella, by the establishment of the form of government best suited to the tastes and habits of the people, and by the selection of a ruler who will be in accord with the spirit of the age, and who will devote himself with energy to the task of rescuing Spain from the slough of despond into which she has fallen, and, so far as in his power lies, make her great, prosperous, and

The latest choice of the Spanish Cabinet, if not of the Spanish people, for the regal position that has so long gone begging is the Duke of Aosta, the second son of King Victor Emanuel, and the cable informs us that his acceptance of the throne has been officially announced. Prince Amadeus Ferdinand Marie, Duke of Aosta, was born May 30, 1845, and is therefore twenty-five years of age. He was married May 30, 1867, to Marie, daughter of Prince Charles Emanuel dal Pazzo della Cisterna. The Duke of Aosta is the cousin of the Duke of Genoa. who was also a candidate for the throne of Spain some time ago, but who was compelled to decline the proffered honor on account of the intrigues of Napoleon III. With regard to the Duke of Aosta but little is known except that he has the reputation of possessing much of his father's easy goodnature and rather profligate tastes. Presuming him to be much the same kind of a man as the King of Ita'y, he may be set down as a tolerably good kind of prince as princes go now-a-days in Europe, and while it is possible that the Spaniards might have found a better ruler, they also might have gone further and fared worse. Victor Emanuel. of solid common sense, and on the whole his administration of affairs since he has been King of Italy has been in a high degree satisfactory. He has shown considerable skill in managing the conflicting interests of the peninsula and in consolidating the various petty Italian States into one great kingdom; he has steadily enlarged the bounds of liberty, while restraining license; and, although much remains to be done in Italy, it cannot be denied that he has done much for which he is entitled to great credit.

As the King of Spain the Duke of Aosta will in some respects have a larger field and a more arduous task before him than that which has engaged the attention of his father. but if he can contrive to suppress or to keep on good terms with such inveterate intriguers as Prim, and at the same time to bring a little clear-headed common sense to bear upon the ordering of national affairs, his prospects of success will at least appear promising. Now, if ever, is the time for the Spaniards to establish a permanent government according to their own ideas of their own necessities, and if they must have a king the young Italian prince upon whom their choice has fallen is likely to prove as unobjectionable as any one they were likely to

A NEW POLICY FOR THE UNITED STATES.

An envoy from the Red River district is said to be on his way to Washington with a memorial addressed to President Grant, stating that the Canadian Government has violated its pledges of amnesty to the insurgents, and is otherwise acting oppressively towards them, and requesting the President to intercede with the Queen for the peaceable annexation of the Red River country to the United States. While it is not at all likely that the President will accede to this request, it is a serious question whether it would not be advantageous in more ways than one if the United States Government would cognette a little with the Red River people and with other disaffected inhabitants of the British dominions to the north of us. The yielding policy that has been adopted by our Government in nearly all the controversies it has had with Great Britain has been one of the reasons why we have found (it almost impossible to obtain any concessions from British statesmen even when we were clearly and incontrovertibly in the right. If we had been more peremptory in urging our claims to the line of forty-four-forty at the time of the settlement of the Northwest boundary question, we would, in all probability, have been spared an Alabama difficulty, or would at least have found the British Government better disposed to come to terms with us about it. It is because the Government and people of the United States have shown themselves so little disposed to meddle with British affairs on this continent that they have been obliged to put up with snubs innumerable; and it is well worthy of consideration whether the time has not come to let the British people know that

to give them trouble if they do not do us justice. In the Northwest we have the San Juan difficulty remaining as a remnant of the fifty-four-forty controversy, while in the Northeast is the fishery question that needs to be settled upon an equitable basis. Then there are the Alabama claims still open for adjudication, and the importance of the United States being able to command the mouth of the St. Lawrence river is daily becoming more and more apparent. It will be seen that we have plenty of material to deal with in getting up a firstclass diplomatic difficulty with Great Britain, even if we do not include the Red River affair; and while it is not necessary for us to provoke a war, it may be worth our while to excite an irritation in the British mind by adopting a line of policy that will make us feared as well as respected. If the President gives the Red River envoy a little encouragement, the probabilities are that he will do more to settle the Alabama claims and to induce the abandonment of the British pretentions to the ownership of San Juan Island than he would be able to by any other style of diplomacy. A CABLE despatch informs us that the

Catholic hierarchy of Great Britain have issued a protest against the occupation of the Papal territory by the Italian Government, and that they call upon all good Catholies to form "prayer unions" to protest against the treatment of the Pope and to prepare documents on the subject which may be made the basis of an appeal to the British Parliament. Praying and protesting, although they may not do much towards restoring the Pope to his temporal power, are proper enough and natural enough measures for good Catholies, who think that the visible Head of the Church has been badly treated, to adopt, but the idea of appealing for aid to the British Parliament, while there may be nothing objectionable in it, will certainly strike non-Catholic observers as rather ludicrous. Parliament is not only largely composed of bigoted opponents of Popery, but it actually represents, in its official character, a religious organization that is zealously antagonistic to the pretensions of Rome. It has required no small exertion on the part of liberal and fair-minded men to secure for the Catholics in Great Britain their civil and religious rights, and they are even yet subjected to some annoying restrictions that prove conclusively the indisposition of their opponents to grant them anything more in the way of privileges than can be avoided. If England will not interfere between France and Germany, she will scarcely call Italy to account for performing, in the occupation of the Papal territory, an act that more than nine-tenths of the people openly rejoice at. No Ministry that would even hint at such a proposition would be able to brave for an hour the storm of anti-Catholic indignation that would be raised against without being a great genius, has a fair amount | it; and if the Catholic prelates have really intended to make an appeal for help to the British Government. their intellects must surely have been clouded by the remarkable events of the past few months that, following fast upon the premulgation of the infallibility dogma, have swept away the temporal power of the Pope without exciting from the majority of mankind more than a passing comment upon the event.

Some of the Democratic papers of this city have been clamoring so loudly for the trial of Crawford, whose offense consists in defending himself from a deadly assault, that they have quite forgotten to urge prompt action in the case of Ahern, who figures in all the testimony relating to the riot at the meeting of the return judges as an active leader. The overshadowing wrong in this whole transaction was the violent and forcible interruption of a vitally important public proceeding, and if Ahern took a prominent part in perpetrating this offense, he, above all other men, should be looked after by the District Attorney. If innocent, that fact should be demonstrated to the satisfaction of a jury, and we trust that Mr. Sheppard will very soon give Ahern an opportunity to do this.

OBITUARY.

Captain Duchesne of the Pereire. The mails of the Pereire have brought the intelligence of the death of Captain Duchesne, who until recently commanded that vessel. Captain Duchesne died at Bouillon, in Belgium, on October 4. He had gone there to re-establish his shattered health. The deceased gentleman was born in 1823, at Grandville, a small port in Normandy. He was in command of the Vesta when that vessel dealt the Arctic the blow which resulted in the total loss of the American steamship a few heurs afterward. The Cross of the Legion of Honor, that of St. Maurice and St. Lazarus, and that of Isabella the Catholic rewarded his energy in bringing into a haven his own vessel, disabled by the collision. On January 21, 1869, when in command of the Pereire, a terrific storm almost overwhelmed the steamer. His coolness contributed largely toward saving his craft, and she was put back into Brest. On his return to New York aboard the Pereire, he was entertained at a banquet in his honor, while his own Government rewarded his merit by a promotion to the rank of Commander of the Order of which he was, theretofore, a Companion only. The amenity of Captain Duchesne's character won for him many friends among travellers across the Atlantic. He leaves a widow and three children.

-The Detroit Board of Trade at a recent meeting, following the example of Cleveland, Ohio, passed a set of resolutions favorable to the construction of the proposed Ontario and Erie Ship Canal.

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Better than are sold elsewhere at \$12 to \$15.

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Half-way between Tower Hall, Pifth and Sixth streets. No. 518 MARKET STREET. MR. WILLIAM W. CASSIDY, the jeweller at No. 8 South Second street, has one of the largest and most attractive stocks of all kinds of Jewelry and Silverware in the city. He has also on hand a fine assortment of fine American Western Watches. Those who purchase at this store at the present time are

HEBNER'S DINING SALOON, No. 43 South Second street. Ten additional waiters in attendance to-day to accommodate the rush for heavy dinners at light

certain to get the worth of their money.

85 CENT LADIES' VEST.
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Is of superior make, sightly and warm. Many sell it for one dollar. ONE DOLLAR LADIES' VEST, Excellent fabric, attlethed with silk.
\$1.40 Vsst.
Fine Merino, handsomely shaped, and is having a

Fine Merino, handsomely shaped, and is having a large sale.

Also, a full line of finer grades.

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60 CENTS—MEN'S GOOD QUALITY SHIRTS.

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21 40—FINE MERINO, WELL MADE.

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TEN CENT ZEPHYE.

This Zephyr equals in brilliancy of colors the best imported Zephyrs, and has no superior among American manufacturers. It is suited for all knitting purposes, such as Caps, Shawis, Afghans, etc. Last winter it had an immense sale, and to secure a still larger demand this season, Mr. Finn offers it at the low figure of ten cents per cunce. He has also opened a full line or zephyr embroidered slippers, and a large variety and grades of Stocking Yarns, which are reduced to unprecedented low prices.

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SEA MOSS FARINE .- This is a new article of food, which we take pleasure in commending to our readers. We have used it in our families, and have found it to be the most nutritious, delicate, and palatable article for table use we have seen.

It is a light and agreeable farine, very pleasant to the taste, easy of digestion, and hence specially adapted to the use of the sick, the thousands of dyspeptics among us, and for young children; besides, the Sea Moss, its principal ingredient, has many curative properties, and is highly recommended for pectoral and scrofulous affections, and is perfectly harmless.

Here, then, we have an entirely new article of food of the most delicate and inviting character, adapted to the use of the table for Blanc Mange, Puddings, Charlotte de Russe, etc., and almost invaluable for use by the invalid. It is simple, delicate, nutritious, harmless, remedial, and economical, as it can be furnished for one-third to one-half the cost of Corn Starch, Malzena, Farina, etc., for all of which it is more than a substitute.

It is made up without trouble, and will always be good. Try it; and our word for it, you will continue in its use. - Independent.

A CROSS HUSBAND, -Mrs. Smith-The fact is, my husband is becoming so outrageously cross and nervous that there is no living with him. He pretends one day that he has got the dyspepsia; the next day liver complaint; the next is sick, with no appetite-declares that there is nothing on the table fit to eat, and so on. It is all nonsense, and nothing but his confounded ugliness. From the very bottom of my heart, I believe he wants to worry me to

Lady Friend-Mrs. Smith, I think you are wrong. No woman has a kinder or more indulgent husband than you. I must confess that I have noticed a change in Mr. Smith; but am inclined to think that all he wants is a tonic; and if I were you, I would not be a day without Plantation Bitters in the house. Make him take them moderately three times a day, and in a short time I think you will see a change. My experience is that Plantation Bitters is one of the best and most delicious tonics in the world; and that for nervousness, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, and all kindred complaints, there is nothing so good.

THE demand on Saturday for our \$15 and other beautiful and cheap suits surpassed anything in the history of our business. From morning until night there was one continual stream of customers making purchases at the Great Brown Stone Clothing Hall of Rockhill & Wilson, Nos. 603 and 605 Chesnu

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