THE DAILY EVENING TELEGRAPH-PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY OCTOBER 26, 1870.

CIFY INLELLIGENCE.

SOCIAL SCIENCE.

NINTH GENERAL MEETING OF THE AME-RICAN SOCIAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION.

The Proceedings of the Second Day's Morn-ing Session-Essays by Hamilton H. Hill, Hos. George H Yeaman, and others-Discussions on Important Subjects.

The second day's session of the American Social Science Association was begun this morning at eleven o clock, in the chapel of the University of Pennsylvania, President Eliot in the chair. The Pennsylvania, President Enot in the chair, The President, on calling the meeting to order, stated that a note to Mr. Hare's paper read yesterday had been inadvertently omitted. This was read, and supplemented with a few explanatory remarks by

Mr. Ware, who read the entire essay. The President read an invitation from the Union League, asking the members of the association to

visit the League House. The announcement was then made that any sub-ject considered in the essays of yesterday was open

Mr. Elilot, of the Statistical Bureau of Washing-ton, was introduced and made a few remarks on ton, was introduced and made a few remarks on the subject of Mr. Roscogarten's essay, "Civil Service." Mr. Elliot gave a short history of the pre-sent state of the civil service. The examinations of candidates are now strict, and searching, and are made in writing. A printed form of examination now in use was read, showing that there is now an earnest effort being made to obtain the best talent. The Government clerkships are divided into four grades. Hitherto no examination at all was made when a clerk was clerkships are divided into four grades. Hitterto no examination at all was made when a clerk was promoted to a higher grade. Now an examination is required. The subjects in which the examinations are made are those particular branches in which the Reverse candidates profess to excel, or for which they would have special use in the office which they seek. Mr. Elliot is a member of the examining board which has lately been appointed to take charge of the whole matter.

Mr. Lorin Blodgett said that a person in civil ser-vice is like a person in a large mercantile house. There is a pressure of business upon every person in the service, and an unworthy man cannot hold a position long. He cannot afford to, and his overflicers cannot afford to let him remain.

Mr. Mundella, a member of the English Parlia-nent from Sheffield, England, was called upon by President to give a narrative of the working of

the English civil service. Mr. Mundela said that the English system was in a very good condition He said that he had been an English politician for over thirty years, and now represented one of the largest and most important districts in England, and yet had never had a voice in the appointment of any candidate to office. H In the appointment of any canadate to onder. He thanked God that it was so. Appointments and promotions are made according to merit. If a boy distinguished himself in the schools he stands a fair chance. If any man apply to a member of Parliament, all he can do is to refer the applicant to the regulators and the examining But it must be remembered that these apboard. But it must be remembered that these ap-peintments are for life unless there is some dis-ionesty or irregularity. There is no power to turn out of office. The speaker believed that no better system could be had than the competitive. The Post Office Department had never been better served than it is at present.

Mr. E. H. Derby, of Boston, said that he thought the great excellence of the English Government Post Office and telegraph systems was not thoroughly understood in this country. He called upon Mr.

understood in this country. He called upon Mr. Mundella for a description of them. Mr. Mundella compiled with the request, and in addition mentioned the card postal system which went in effect on the 1st of this month. He also said that when the Government took charge of the telegraph lines there was such a rush that there was a perfect break down. This has been remediad by an increased down. This has been remedied by an increased number of wires. There is now a uniform rate of one shilling for messages of twenty words, besides the address, to all parts of Great Britain and Ire-land. It is hoped eventually to reduce this rate to a Rev. William Speer, of Philadelphia, lately a Pres-

byterian missionary to China, gave a description o litive system of appointment to civil o fices in that country.

"The Press, its Relations and Influences," by Hon. George H. Yeaman, of Kentacky.

The President then stated that, on account of unavoidable circumstances, the essay of Hon. George H. Yeaman, of Kentucky, on "The Press, its Rela-tions and Influences," would be presented first. Mr. Yeaman was not present himself, being in Copenhagen, Denmark, but had forwarded the paper. It was read by Mr. Blatchford.

This essay was an inquiry into the mental, educa-tional, and political effects of printing and journal-

spirit which constant newspaper writing engenders; the mediocre level to which those who devote them-seives to it chain themselves, and to which alone seives to it chain themselves, and to which alone they can elevate their readers; whether these evils are inherent in the system or whether the improve-ment indicated may be possible; whether, if the press be the greatest power on earth, our interest, our right, and our duty to understand it, be not so much the greater; and whether the political news-paper press, the natural enemy of all falsehoods and wrongs of the past, is destined to develop in the mass of the people purer motives, higher alms, and clearer, more accurate, more intelligent, and more dispassionate thinking. lisnassionate thinking.

"The Relations of Business Men to National Legislation," by Hamilton A. Hill, Esq., Boston.

Heston. The second essay by Hamilton A. Hill, Esq., of Boston, on the subject of "Tae Relations of Business Men of the United States to the National Legisla-tion" was presented. This was to have been read first, but the reading was deferred on account of the irst, but the reading was deferred on account of the tosence of Mr. Hill. As he failed to appear at all, the essay was read at this point by President Ellot. The following is a full abstract:-

For the purposes of the present discussion the people of the United States may be divided into four classes, the professional, the agricultural, the mechanical, and the commercial. We have no non-industrial class among us—we are all workers, either of necessity or by choice, and almost every man may be appropriately assigned to one or an-other of the groups mentioned. In the professional class we should include all those who study, prac-tise, or teach in the departments of divinity, medi-cine or law, or in the arts and sciences, also all other literary men and educators, and all who belong to the army or navy; in the agricultural cluss, those who devote themselves to the cultivation of the soil; in the mechanical class, all artisans and artificers; and in the commercial class, all wad are engaged in the manufacture, transportation or dis-tribution of commodities, or in the regulation and control of money and credit, which lie at the foun-dation of all commercial exchange. It is to the inst of these that we propose to invite attention in this paper, and an inquiry will be raised as to the rela-tions which the mercantile class sustain to the community as a whole, the extent of the dependence under which it rests, on national legislation, and the legree to which it ought to participate, first in its own interest, but secondly and especially in the in-

Let us inquire more particularly concerning the commercial class as we have designated it. It embraces all manufactorers, miners, importers, whole sale and retail dealers, ship owners, makers of transportation lines by land or by water, railroad proprietors and officials, capitalists, bankers and brokers, and all emp oyed by them. Its importance numerically should not be overlooked. The present population of the United States is about forty lions of souls; it is estimated that of this number thirty-three per cent, or upwards of thirteen millions, are in receipt of an income, and eleven millions add directly by their labor to the wealth of the country. These eleven millions may be sub-livided with approximate accuracy as follows:-Agricul-turists, six and a half millions; mechanics, one uillion; laborers, one million au i a half, and the com-mercial class, as already defined, two millions or eighteen per cent. of the whole. But this statement fails far short of illustrating the relative importance of the class under consideration, as we shall if we glance at the nature and scope its operations. It keeps aftoat four milillons of tons of shipping under the American ling employed on the inland waters of the country, along the coasts and upon the ocean. It has built fifty thousand miles of railway, over which forty-eight millions of tons of merchandise pass annually, not including coal. It controls the export and import of merchandise valued for the last year at nine hun dred millions of dollars. It produces from the spindies, looms, forges, and benches of our numberless manufacturing establishments the value of manufacturing establishments the vade of from five to six hundred millions of dol-lars a year. It directs the operations of sixteen hundred backs scattered all over the country, the paid-up capital of which is four hundred millions of dollars and the resources of which amount to a billion and a half. But this is not all. The industry of the mechanic and lab r-ing classes relies largets if not mainly on our mating classes relies largely, if not mainly, on our merchants, manufacturers, and capitalists, while the entire product of our national agriculture, valued at more than three billions of dollars, enters the domain of commerce almost immediately after its in gathering, and is altogether dependent on the commercial class for the money which enables it to be brought to the home market or shupped abroad, no less than for the versels or railways by watch it is conveyed, or for the elevators or warchouses in which it is stored. In a word, the total product of the industry of the people of the United States, esti-mated for last year at six billions, eight hundred and tweaty-five millions of dollars, does no more than

existing in Great Britain before the passage of the existing in Great Britain before the passage of the Reform bill, not indeed in our Constitution, but in ourseives. It is not our laws which we need to amend, but our method of procedure under them. Three inquiries present themselves suggesting difficulties, and in replying to them we shall en-deavor to develop the course which in our judg-ment should be taken to reform our Congressional

representation :-First, How can we secure the election of a proper number of commercial men of the right kind? This is a matter in reference to which the business-men of a matter in felerence to which the business-men of these constituencies must bestir themseives, and with them rests the responsibility of taking the first steps in the direction of reform. That they have the power to carry the point there can be little doubt, if they use proper means. The commercial class, as we have seen is eighteen per cent of the total of real producers in the land, and it is of course the strongest proportionately in the communities in which it is proposed that their inducers for reform shall be put forth. It also holds the purse-strings which have to be unfied at the commencement which have to be united at the commencement of every political campaign; nearly all the money raised in the cities for party purposes is contributed by business mea, and it would be quite legitimite for them to insist beforehand on a due recognition of their class, or failing this, to subsequently allow those who overfailing this, to subsequently allow those who over-rule their preferences to pay all the election bills. Their moral power, however, would be their greatest source of strength; they would be heartly sustained by the best men in all the learned professions, and by thoughtful clizens of every class. The present time is favorable for commencing such a movement. The issues between the two political parties are less sharply defined than they have been for many years, and there seems to be a growing disnosition or the and there seems to be a growing disposition on the part of moderate men on both sides to work together. The puppose will not be accomplished all at once; i will be less difficult to succeed in some constituencies than in others, but every additional commercial man sent to Washington will make it more easy to elecothers.

Secondly. How can we obtain the consent of the men whom we wish to nominate and elect? Such men generally would hesitate to go to Congress; going there would involve some pecuniary sac think that, under certain circumstances, enough of such men could be induced to forego per considerations at the solicitation of brother merchants, supported by their feilow-citizens generally, to represent the more important constituencies. But to persuade such men to stand we must assure them that they are going to an as-sembly made up not wholly of lawyers or wholly of politicians, but of all classes of our citizens in far oportion, and of men who will be able to appr their motives and sympathize with them in their aims. We must also relieve them from the annoyances of patronage, and give them assurance that it is legislative and not party work to which they are

xpected to devote themselves. Thirdly, How can we gnard against the use of their position by business men to promote their per-sonal gain? The same question might be raised whenever we make a man a bank president or place the head of a large railway corporation. There is always danger in any such appointment; and how do we guard against it? By electing to such trusts men who value their good name and their high standing on Change as worth more than bags of gold. We also think it an advantage bags of gold. We also think it an advantage and an additional security when men have large pecuniary interests in the success of the institutions which we place in and

their charge. Possibly there might be an instance in which a commercial representative would devote himself too exclusively to advancing his own or some local and restricted interest, to the detriment of the country at large, forgetting that, while sent to Washington to represent his own constituency, he is sent there also to legislate for the whole people. But such a thing might occur if the representative were a lawyer or a politician, and all such instances will cure themselves and purify the system, for the moral sentiment of the community will not long tolerate anything of the kind.

We do not urge this reform merely in the interest of merchants and capitalists. They can take care of themselves, and if legislation affect them unfavorably in one direction, they can divert their enter-prise and change their movements to new fields of operation. But we believe that the best prosperity of the nation depends upon the prosperity of all branches of our national industry and the development of all the resources of our national wealth; and, further, that this can best be secured by the admission of men to our halls of legislation who are horoughly familiar with the great interests which there require attention. We urge representative reform upon the broadest grounds of national expe-diency and in the interest of the nation as a whole.

Accial Science in England, by A. J. Mundella, M. P. or Sheffield. Mr. Mundella, on being introduced by the Pres'-dent, made an address on the subject of social science in England in place of the third essay for

MILITARY. The Champions Off for Baltimore-The Pro-gramme of their V.att. The craticipants. This morning Company A. 4th Regiment, Captain John W. Ryan, left this city for saltimore, where they will remain until to-morrow evening, as the guests of the 5th Maryland Regiment. They assem-bled at the armory, Broad and Race streets, at 780 o'clock, and proceeded to the Baltimore depot, where they took the train. A large crowd of spec-tators viewed the line as it passed down Broad street in the following order:-ath Regiment Band. 4th Regiment Band, Drum Corps, Honorary Committee, Guests.

Guests, Company A, Captain John W. Ryan, The members of the company were in Zouave uniform and heavy marching order, while the Honorary Committee were dressed in black coat, black pants, black silk hat, white vest, and white gloves.

Biolow Panics, Back Silk Inky, while vess, and while gloves.
Bionorary Committee -Colonel A. J. Sellers, Major H vrry Hughes, Major J. F. Huleemann, Captain F. W. Kretschmar, Captain J. ewis Fry, Guartermater Epstein, Paymester Riebard Popham. Serge-nt Major Seip, Comwissery Sergean J. P. Mu ray, Captain Rebinson, Captain Prible, Lieutenant Reise, Guatav Widmeyer, R. & Conney, Jacob Stein, G. Vosquez, W. Scheible, John Daley, High Constable John Outley, Lieutenant Keise, Guatav Widmeyer, R. & Conney, Jacob Stein, G. Yosquez, W. Scheible, John Daley, High Constable John Outley, Lieutenant M. Killacky, J. Conalson, G. & Tappan, I. Bell-chimer, J. G. Hollick, Sr. & D. Kei ettek, S. Oram, H. E. Mackie, Gordon Gavitt, W. E. Douglass, J. Lennard, George R. Vanaken, W. Naden, Charles Joly, A. C. Dubosi, T. C. Gallapher, Theodors Raple, J. P. O. Brady, Louis Kenz, John Wagner, F. D. Worler, A. Schiveley, Benianir Adams, Sergeant God Barr, Washington Orist, C. J. Miller, William Levine, Richard Ulark, Augustus F. Halback, James Penotiet, F. M. Deacon, John Caldwell, John McOullough, Charles Portar, John Caldwell, John McOullough, Charles Portar, John J. W. Gaess-Maior General Robert Patterson, Brigadier-General D. W. Chaxler, William R. Loeds, Sheriff elect of Priladelphis.
Company A.-Captain, John W. Ryan, First Lieutenan, W. W. Bord, C. H. Kentahus, Sergen, C. H. Sunth, Second Lieutenant, C. H. Kretahus, Sergenand Context, C. M. Merker, Second Lieutenant, C. H. Kretahus, Second Lieutenant, C. H. Kretahus, Second Lieutenant, C. H. Kretahus, Sergenar, C. M. Stein, Stein, Stein, Stein, Stein, C. M. Steinster, William R. Loeds, Sheriff elect of Priladelphis.

bladelphia, mpany A.-Captain, John W. Ryan; First Lieutenant, J. Smith: Second Lieutenant, C. H. Kretchum; Sar-ts, Edward McEwen, J. J. Devinney, David R. Portar, ert McCalley; Corporals, W. Letoureau, W. F. Geer, Y. Mecke, T. R. Warner, Charles Fisher, Horace Harden Market, Horace Charles Fisher, Horace geants.

Jowling.
Jowling.
Privates - C. A. Borger, F. Billings, Robort Brown, Ste-hen Barbier, W. A. Cochran, W. S. Crawford, George Castman, Sainuel Foster, E. Hay, George Heyl, A. Hette-rauker, F. Hettehrauker, J. L. Hoffman, George Hum-bries, Philip Hutchins, George Kirby, William Johnsou, George W. Large, George McEwen, John McCormick, R. P. Hison, Charles Peterson, Edward Rousch, H. C. Kashton, George W. Sensenderfer, H. E. Scott, J. B. James Stimme'l, Robert Sabors, Josiah Tarr, basles H. Turner, J. K. Walker, George Walker, Charles Viley.

Drummers-Theodore Eddy, Charles Zeuler, Henry Sharpe, Henry Dewall.

The company will reach Baltimore at 1 o'clock this alternoon, and will be received at Broadway and Eastern avenue, by the 5th Maryland Regiment, and Eastern avenue, by the 5th Maryland Regiment, and escorted to their armory by the following route: -Broadway to Baltimore, to Calvert, to Battle Monument, around monument to Baltimore, to Howard, to Lombard, to Eutaw, to Fayette, to Charles, to Monument, to Howard, to armory, Upon he route they will be reviewed at Battle Monument by his Excellency Governor Odin Bowie, his Honor Mayor Banks, Major-General George H. Bler, Adju tant-General State of Maryland, Major-General R H. Carr, and others. Upon reaching the armory the guests will be formally received by the State and ity authorities, after which they will partake of the city authorities, after which they will partake of the hospitalities of the regiment. Then, under escort of the committee, they will proceed to Share's Fountain Hotel, and at 7 30 o'clock reassemble at the armory. Company A, at the invitation of the Committee of Arrangements, will give an exhibi-tion drill before the 5th Regiment and its friends, after which they will be entertained by a ban just in the selven of the armory. the saloon of the armory. On Thursday, under the escort of the committee

and individual members of the regiment, they will visit various points of interest in the city; and at half-past six o'clock P. M., under escort of company R, our guests will be escorted to the Philadelphia depotion their return. On reaching the City Armory the company will

partake of a collation given by the Stein Association of the city.

CORONER'S INQUEST .- Coroner Taylor at noon to day held an inquest upon the body of Mrs. Ann McGinnis, who, it was alleged, came to her death from injuries received at the hands of her son in-law, Charles Burns. There was testimony that on Monday evening Burns quarrelled with Mrs. McGin nis and struck her on the face with his list; that he pushed her out of a room and she fell in the entry, and died in one hour afterwards. Previous to her death she stated that Burns had killed her. Dr Shapleigh, who made a post mortem examination of the body of the deceased, testified that he found no bruises on the stomach, but scratches on the chin, arms, and legs. The brain and stomaon were in a diseased condition, showing that deceased had been of very intemperate habits. The doctor be lieved that death resulted from effusion of water on



The Marsellies Troubles. LONDON, Oct. 26 .- The troubles at Marseilles are increasing. The Red Republicans are largely in the ascendant, and are in open rebellion against the Republican authorities at Paris and Tours. They have even gone so far as to offer a reward for Gambetta's head. Gustave Flourens has been finally discharged.

The Pence Negotiations.

A despatch from Tours, dated Tuesday evening, states that the pending peace negotiations are due to the initiative taken by Great Britain.

M. Thiers. A free pass for M. Thiers to enter Paris is not expected for a week or ten days. The Occupation of Orleans.

Notwithstanding the French report of the German evacuation of Orleans, it has been ascertained that that city is still occupied. There are no indications of an immediate advance on Blois and Vendome. They have made heavy requisitions on the people living in and around Chartres.

German Unification.

BRUSSELS, Oct. 26 .- The conference between Bismarck and the representatives of the various Southern States of Germany regarding the terms of unification has already begun. The Bavarian representative announced that his Government desired a separate military budget and some special taxes as well as special postal service, and he agrees, in case these points are conceded, that her deputies in the Federal Parliament shall not participate in the discussions on the Federal budget. It is not thought that these terms will be accepted.

Napoleon and Prussia.

Rumors are circulating to-day of negotiations between the ex-Emperor Napoleon and the Prussian Government regarding the restoration of the

Temporal Power of the Pope

and the question of peace between France and Prussia, but they cannot be traced to any reliable sources, and are therefore discredited. Bazaine and the Empress.

LONDON, Oct. 26 .- (Special to the London Telegram.)-A despatch has been received by our correspondent at Berlin from Metz, which

FROM EUROPE. The Geumenteal Connett.

FLORENCE, Oct. 26 .- The Minister of Foreign Affairs has sent a circular letter to the representatives of Italy in foreign countries denying the assertions made in late Papal bulls in relation to the reasons for dissolving the Œcumenical Council. The Minister says, "Italy has not raised, nor will she raise, any obstacle whatever either to the reassembling of the council or the perfect freedom of its discussions."

The Italian Chambers.

The Opinion says the dissolution of the Italian Chambers is contemplated, and elections for new members will occur in November next. Nearly all the journals of this city are preparing for early emigration to Rome, which it is generally considered must ultimately become the capital of the nation.

FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

Lopez Jordan Defeated.

LISBON, Oct. 26 -The regular mail steamship from Rio Janeiro arrived at this port late last evening, bringing dates from that city to Oct. S. Favorable intelligence has been received from Montevideo that Lopez Jordan was again defeated by the forces of the Argentine Republic.

Brazillan Affairs-A New Cablact. The Brazilian Cabinet has been reconstructed and a moderately conservative Ministry substituted, as follows:-Minister of Foreign Attairs, Viscount St. Vincent; Minister of State, Oliviere: Minister of Finance. Homer: Minister of Justice, Barras; Minister of Commerce, Teixiera; Minister of the Marine, Souza-Frances: Minister of War, Caldwell. Many reform measures, including one relative to emancipation, has been promised.

FROM THE WEST.

The Capital Removal Convention. CINCINNATI, Oct. 26 .- The Capital Convenion reassembled at 10 o'clock. was resolved to hear read the letter of J. W. Forney, but the document was not on hand. The Committee on Resolutions reported in favor of the removal of the capital to the Mississippi Valley, or to some point as near as possible to the centre of population, territory, production, and transportation, with reference to the future as well as the present demands of the nation, and also oppose further appropriations for new buildings in the District of Columbia, reaffirm the resolutions of the St. Louis convention, and recommend the appointment of a committee to memorialize Congress at the next session in favor of the passage of a joint resolution authorizing the appointment of commissioners to examine the question of removal and relocation of the capital, and report

ism. It reviewed the benefits mainly arising from the art of printing, and called attention to the fact that a great deal of the progress and a great many inventions of the age of printing were erroneously attri-buted to the influence of the press, and have done more for it than the press for them. It also referred to the assertion made often, and with apparent reason, that the habit of rapid and extensive reading bred by the vast expanse of literature has lessened the power of memory and the capacity for skilled narration, but maintained that the capacity for sustained con-centrated thought was not diminished. It had even been assorted, he said, that the cheapness and fac cility of printing had deteriorated the quality of literature and philosophy, but, comparing the best now with the best formerly, this does not seem to be the

The great excellence of the ancients in historical narration is mainly attributable to their listening and talking more and digesting better before writing; while the prolix and confused narrative of the moderns may be attributed to their habit of immense and irregular reading, and the boundless materials which printing has accumulated. An age of mechanical invention and material application naturally would not produce poetry and oratory to be compared with that of more pastoral, imagina-tive, and heroic periods. In jurisprudence, aside from the field of the publicist and that of constitutional law-both modern growths-the advocates and judges of lasting fame may now be counted upon the fingers, and cannot compare with the splendid array of Roman jurisconsults when print-ing was unknown. The habit of reading newspapers is among the most prominent features and perhaps, the most potent element in modern civili zation. Minds of the highest culture derive no benefit from and seldom occupy themselves with newspaper reading, but vast multitudes read such matter who never read anything else, and fail ing that, would read nothing. The mass take their opinions from newspapers And the "mediocrity" and absence of exaited genus deplored by Mill are not owing so much to the disappearance of genus itself, as it is to the elevation of the masses to a higher average level and capacity. If the vast level he not alternating bill and sale and monstain see be not alternating hill and vale and mountain peal of mental landscape, yet it may be uniformly raised upwards to a higher plane, a purer air, and a brighter light. The canger lies in the absence of pioneer genius for the average man to follow. Is this 'me dicerity" to be a permanent result? Are the mass of the people to continue to draw their facts, their of the people to continue to draw their facts, their style, their ideas from that sea of sameness and mediocrity fed by sources of editorial thinking? Is solid and classic reading to be banished from the spare hours of the people, or will the daily press itself become the vehicle of that kind of reading? Is it said that this is not the province of journalism? But the problem is to have the mass make a further advance and mental development. If they have pone forward so far, why not go still further 7 And gone forward so far, why not go still further ? And the trouble is that journalism, as now conducted has accomplished all it can accomplish, and that it is almost excluding books from the spare hours of the masses, and that unless either the many can be drawn more aside to books and self-exertion, or the lournals can be made the medium of better infor-mation and better reasoning, a dead lock of mediocrity will result. Shall our young men who go to the bar, the bench, the legislative hall, to Congress, to the Cabinet, continue to draw their logi and gauge their views from journals very few of which are good ?

The relation of the press to private rights and to character, was then commented on by the speaker. The frequent abuse of its power is due to the habit of writing too much and too hastily, and thinking too little. That, with the reading, mos ly bad, of too intic. That, with the reading, mostly blad, of editors breeds that style of vituperation and asser-tion cat ed by Eenthain "bawing on paper." It is almost safer to publish a slander to thousands than whisper it to a friend. It is not true that the demand calls forth the supply; men would not dare to utter in a drawing room what they hourly write, and which, if spoken, would exclude them from association with respectively needs. respectable people. The remark of Europeans is common that American journalism is no incex of the best American thought or manners. As now conducted, with few excep-tions, political journals will accomplish one of two results-either drive good and valuable men from public life, or destroy the influence of journalism altogether. Men may come to view it with contempt

altogether. Men may come to view it with contempt or indifference—a result that no friend of healthy political discussion and free thought can wish to see. In regard to private persons, the modern journalism will develop a decided public opinioa, and nabody will care what the press says of any man. Perhaps we are passing into a new era, in which publicity of every man's private affairs will be the life of the new system, and every human being's well or ill-doing will interest all others. Suppression or pre-inspection of printed matter being odious and out of the question, we would than accept it as a necessary evil. The speaker quoted from Jeffera necessary evil. The speaker quoted from Jeffer-son's letter to Norvell: "The man who never reads newspapers is better informed than he who reads them, inasmuch as he who knows nothing is nearer the truth than he whose mind is filled with falsehood and error.

In conclusion, it was said the question was as to the

measure the scope and extent of the inducned of erted by business men, in one way or another, di-rectly or remotely, sooner or later, on the material prosperity and development of the nation.

We need hardly stop to explain how closely de-pendent these commercial and other related inte-rests are upon the national legislation for their welfare and security. Who can estimate the extent to which our domestic exchanges are influenced by the action of Congress in reference to the currency? The exchangeable value of the billions of our aunual products may be determined in one direction or the other by the adoption of some peculiar policy. The consequences of a serious error in finance at Washington will in the process of time be felt in every bank, every warehouse and every village store, and on every farm in the United States; and this being so, how many of our population will escape from them?

From this time forward it will be incumbent upon Congress to devote its time and thought chiefly to material questions. Free from foreign complica-tions and from internal dissensions, we may now diligently set ourselves to the development of the national resources, and the pressing duty of What. gress seems now to lie in that direction. then, is the adaptation of Congress as now constituted for meeting such a responsibility? When the Federal Constitution was adopted, it was anticipated that the representative body would be composed of "landholders, merchants, and men of the learned professions." It was not then foreseen that one of the learned then foreseen that one of the learned or fessions would attain so large a preponderance as it has done. Sixty-one per cent of the members of both houses of Congress are members of the bar, while only twelve and a half per cent are connected with trade, transportation, or finance. And yet it would be a liberal estimate of the number lawyers in the country to place it at forty thousand. or one-tenth of one per cent, of the population. We have no disposition to question the peculiar fitness of able and experienced practitioners at the bar, in view of the special training received by them during preparation for and in the practice of their profes-sion for participation in legislative duties; but how-ever well qualified to deal with general principles they must often lack that practical knowleege of affairs which is essential to the right and oppar tune application of principles, and to the working out of details in commercial legislation, They are obliged, therefore, to rely upon others

for much of the information which they require, and if they have togo for this beyond their own body, they obtain their knowledge under many disadvan tages. There is another aspect in which to regard Congress, namely, the extent to which it is constituted of parly politicians. It would be better for Congress to be filled with lawyers, men of high perinted of sonal character and of repute in their profession, more thoughtful of their country than of themselves or their party, than with business men chosen not as such, but to promote party interests and party supremacy. It is greatly to be feared that the chief reason why there is so much difficulty in securing wise legislation in behalf of interests vital to the country, is because is does not appear to be demanded by party considerations. These intere is, important as they are, suggest no popular witch-words or party cries, and they are laid aside or hur-ried over for subjects out of which mere political candid may be made and use which mere political capital may be made, and upon which more exciting narangues may be delivered. How then shall Congress be brought to spmpathize with and act upon the wishes of the commercial class? Our merchants cannot explain all their views by correspondence, and if they visit Wash-ington they find themselves in corridors crowded with office-seekers and with professed lobbyists, or they gain admission to committee rooms orly to find the members preoccupied and pressed for time. Our subject suggests the remedy for this. It teaches us that we must send a larger number of thoroughly trained first-class business men to Congress, and especially to the lower branch, than we have been in the babit of doing. Far better to introduce the practical knowledge and experience of such men nto the body itself, than to attempt to infuse into it any information by means of written communica-tions or hearings before committees. There ought so be not less than one hundred business men in the House of Representatives to-day; all the large cities should, in part at least, be represented by them

Since the passage of the English Reform Bill in 1832 the House of Commons has been the governing power in Great Britain, and the governing power in the House of Commons is a body of practical men, herebox percentates and resolution when it for bankers, merchants, and manufacturers, who sit for the large cities and towns, and who, differing more or less on purely political matters, are substantially agreed on the general commercial policy of the na-tion. Of the controlling influence which the com-mercial classes wield in England we see practical mercial classes wield in England we see practical results in the perfection which has been reached in the administration of the Post Office, the occupancy of every occan in the two hemispheres with steamship lines, the efficiency of the railway service, the extension of felegraphic facilities, and other advantages of home and foreign trade. All these things and others which might be named have grown out of the re-form in representation. We have a condition of affairs among ourselves somewhat analogous to that

We have been in England too negli many questions of most importance, but, situated as we are, we view many questions from a different light Our popular education has been from what you do. neglected, but within a year there will be ample hool accommodation for every child in England. And we will go beyond you one point-we will compel the attendance of the child. No ignorance on the part of the parent shall prevent or interfere with the calld's welfare. new things we have partly learned from you, partly from Germany. I have nowhere seen such good school houses or such lavish expenditure of money for school purposes as I have in your coun-. But your net is not fine enough to catch all the ; we want to go a little beyond you. Our institry. tutions are connected intimately with the feudal but the remainder of the feudal system is ystem, fast dying out.

After Mr. Mundella's address the association adourned until evening.

IMPORTANT BEOUESTS.

The Will of the Late Miss Harriet Holland-Distribution of Legacies to the Amount of \$360.080.

The will of the late Harriet Holland, a benevolent lady, for many years resident in this city, was re-cently admitted to probate in the Register's Office. It contains numerous provisions interesting to the public. In the beginning of it she makes several bequests to private fciends, male and female, in sums ranging from \$2000 to \$10,000, or \$15,000. In these are included legacies to certain relatives in Europe, to the family of her former agent and business manager, the servants in her house, and her phymanager, the sician, The, Rev. Dr. H. A. Boardman receives a ba quest of \$15,000. The testatrix speaks of this bequest as 'a token of gratitude and affection to one who has been for the last thirty years not only pastor but brother and friend to me, as well as to the loved ones who have passed away." Dr. Boardman has also an interest in the residue of her estate, if any, but it would seem from the total of the bequests (nearly \$300,000), and the appraisement of the estate, that the residue must be small, if any. The testatrix also creates some life estates, after the expira-tion of which she directs the following sums to be paid to benevolent institutions, as follows:-\$15,000 to the Pennsylvania Bible Society; \$15,000 for the use of disabled ministers of the Presbyterian Church : \$20,600 to the Board of Church Extension f the Presbyterian Church : \$5,000 to the Old Man's

Home in West Philadelphia; \$12,000 to the Tenth Presbyterian Church, to apply the income as follows:-\$150 for the purchase of books for the Sunday-schools of the said church, \$160 annually to the support of the Moyamensing Mission School, the residue of the said income to be appropriated annually to the Dorcas and missionary society of said church : \$4500 to the Theological Seminary at Princeton, N. J. ; \$45,000 as follows:-S6000 to the American Sunday School Union; \$7006 to the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church, and the remainder to the Board of Domestic Missions of the Presbyterian Church; \$5000 to the Pennsylvania House for Blind Women at Philadelphia; \$15,000 to the Philadelphia Branch of the Women's Union Missionary Society of America for Heathen Lands; and another bequest of \$10,000 for the use of disabled ministers of the Presbyterian Church.

The will is dated on the 19th of March last, and was executed in the presence of Dr. John Harris and Z. Gemmili, Esq. There is a short codicil, appareatly Gemmil, Kad. There is a short could, apparently in her own handwriting, in regard to her family valit at Laurel Hill, etc., which does not appear to be wit-nessed. Judge Porter, as an excentor, on proving the will, stated before the Register and other per-sons present that Miss Hollond had been very anxious during all of her life to prevent her chari-ties from being known to the Buallo, and for that reason she had, when living, made many of them through her friends; that shortly before her death she had requested that as little as possible should be taid of the benevalent dispositions which had made in her will. Such a request is doubtless entitled to be respected, but there are cases in which the views of donors must yield to the public interest in their berefactions after their wills have been placed among the public records.

A CRAZY WOMAN,-A well-dressed colored woman named Louisa Brown, aged thirty-two years, was found wandering about the neighborhood of Eighth and Fine streets yesterday afternoon, conversation with her disclosed the fact that was deranged in mind, and a policeman was noti-fied. Louisa was taken to the Fifth District Station House, where her friends are requested to call and take charge of her.

STOLEN ARTICLES.—This morning the Chief of Police received a letter from the Juspector of Cus-toms at Chicago setting forth that he had in his possession a lot of medicine, books and sargical instruments branded "U.S. Hospital Department," The articles are supposed to have been stolen from this city. this city.

CORNER LOUNGING .- The police of the Second district arrested two corner loungers last evening.

the brain How far the injuries were acceleratory causes the Doctor left she jury to determine. After deliberation, the jury concluded t) hear the testimony of the doctors who were called to attend

Mrs. McGinnis, and with that view the inquest was adjourned until 12 o'clock to-morrow. THE "STAR" COURSE OF LECTURES .- This evening, at the Academy of Music, Mr. Pugh will introduce Mrs. F. W. Lander as a reader, and as Midsummer neutral powers. Night's Dream has been selected for the occasion, a rare treat may be expected. With regard to Mrs. Lander's merits as an elocutionist it is not necessary for us to speak, as even those who do not patronize dramatic entertainments must be aware of her abilities. To hear this lady read such a poetical play ought of itself to be sufficient to attract a crowded house, but the interest of the performance be sufficient to attract a this evening will be increased by the Germania Orchestra, which will give the whole of Mendels-

sohn's heautiful music, and by a chorus of fifty voices will give the fairy songs. The management has made a very proper request that the audience will be seated by S o clock, in order that the enjoyment of the beautiful music by those who attend punctually may not be marred,

LARCENY OF HARNESS .-... John Hess was arrested on Seventh street, above Lombard, last night, upon suspicion of the larceny of a handsome set of har-ness, which he had in his possession. John was taken before Alderman Collins, and was held for a urther hearing.

MISSING .- John Sheppard, foreman of the hat manufacturing establishment of Mr. Davidson, No. 1060 Germantown road, has been missing from his home since Monday last. His relatives are in great distress concerning his whereabouts.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Max Case-The Defense

Court of Oyer and Terminer-Judges Ludion and Paxson. This morning the court resumed the trial of Po-liceman Max for the murder of James P. Welsh, by shooting him, at Third street and Montgomery ave-nue, on the night of April 27. The Commonwealth having closed their case last evening, the defense was this morning opened by Mr. Cassidy. The derense is in substance as follows:-The accused was an officer of the law, having a sworn duty to maintain the public peace at all hazards. Weish and Murtagh, one of them being noterious as a breaker of the peace, were in the street at 20 clock in the morning, drank, disorderly, and riotons. He was attracted to the locality by the noise they were making, and ordered them to be quiet and go home, which it ey defaulty refused to do. Then, as his duty required him, he attempted to arrest them, but was at once assailed by both of them, knocked down, kicked, beaten, and dragged along the street, and in order to protect himself he, as soon as he regained his feet, fired the shots. It is maintained, the first place, that the Commonwealth's with ases have contradicted themselves, and have told impos-sible stories about the matter; that the officer was not only justified in arresting the men, but was absointely bound to do so; he fired in self-defense, and he being an officer of the law, was not, like other persons, required when assailed to retreat as far as possible before he shot, but being clothed with the authority of the law he must not retreat at all. Rad whoever attacked him did so at their own peril. On

WEDDING AND ENGAGEMENT RINGS of solid is karat fine gold. QUALITY WAR RANTED. A full assortment of sizes always on band. FARH & BROTHER, Makers, S wins No. 324 CHESNUT Street, below Fourth.

GRAVED AND PRINTED IN THE LATEST STYLE. VISITING CAROS. VISITING CARDS. One Quire French Paper with Envelopes to match, in a neat box, stan.ped, only 30 cents. JOHN LINERD, Street. 6 29wsm 9mSp No. 921 SPRING GARDEN Street. COPTING PRESSES, \$8.00. Copying Books, 300 pages \$1:50

COUNTING HOUSE STATIONERY.

Manufacturer, Steam-Power Printer,

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states that all endeavors on the part of the Bonapartists, through Bazaine, by which peace could be restored on a basis of the Empress be coming regent, have been abandoned, and all hopes are therefore now at an end, and peace can only now be gained by the intervention of

FROM WASHINGTON. Tax on Medicinal Preparations.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.-The Commissioner of In ternal Revenue instructs the Collector at Philadel phia that medicinal bitters, or such as are claimed so to be, in distinction from rectified spirits, cauno conveniently be stamped unless put up in the ordinary mode of bottling bitters and other medi preparations, neither can they be safely cinal shipped unless they are marked, branded, and stamped as "rectified spirits," or stamped as medicines under Schedule C, and that n order to sell and ship such preparations in bulk he manufacturer must have prepared proprietary stamps suited to the various sized packages which he proposes to employ. That such stamps, if used, would only cover the bitters so long as they re-mained in the original package, and if they should after sale be drawn off by the purchaser and put up in bottles, and labelled as medicinal bitters, they would again become liable to be stamped according would again become liable to be stamped according he manufacturer must have prepared proprietary to the retail price of each bottle.

Tobacco and the Nevenue.

The Internal Revenue Bureau has issued a tax manual for eigar manufacturers, in order to goard against frauds and insure the enforcement of the

Good for Grant.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.-A delega ion of New York Democrats are here to protest against the alleged action of the President in ordering froops to New York to be present at the coming election. Taey have already had a preliminary interview, but met with hule ancouragement The President informed them that he had no de-

sire to interfere with the freedom of elections. He was only anxious to carry out the laws of Congress, and that would have to be done if all the troops in the service had to be sent to New York. No legal vote: who kept within the provisions of law had anything to fear from the presence of troops. The delegation propose to have another interview with the President

The Internal Revenue Department Nearly all the members of Congress from Pean sylvania have written strong latters in favor of J. Douglass for Commissioner of Internal Revenue Hon. J. B. Donley, of the Twenty-fourth dist lot, had an interview with the President to-day, when he arged the claims of Mr. Bouglass.

FROM BALTIMORE.

A Great Race Proposed.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 26.-Last night at the dinner given by W. W. Glenn, Esq. to the gentlemen of the turf now present in Baltimere, a match between two three-year olds was made for \$25,000 aside. \$10,000, forfeit between a horse to be imported from England and an American horse, both to be named within a month. The race, a dash of two miles, to be run at the fall meeting at Jerome Park in 1571. In case either horse is not named within the time, a forfeit of \$500 to be paid and the match to be off.

FROM NEW YORK.

Gold Bids and Awards. NEW YORK, Oct. 26. -There were twenty-nine bids for gold to day, amounting to \$4,237,100. The highest bid was \$111.86; lowest, \$110.76. The awards will be a million at \$111.75.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES -U. 8. NAVY PAYMASTER'S OFFICE, NO. 425 UHESNUT

PHILADELPHIA. October 26, 1870. PHILADELPHIA. October 26, 1810. Sealed Proposals, endorsed "Prop sais for Sup-plies, Bureau of Construction," etc., will be received at this office, until 12 o'clock M., on Saturday, Nov. 5, for furnishing the United States Navy Depart-ment with the following article, to be of the best quality, and subject to inspection by the Inspecting Officer in the Philadelphia Navy Yard, where it must be delivered, when required, free of expanse to the Government, for which security must be elivert.

One Fan Blower, equal to "Alden's patent," with Shait, Countershaft, Pullies, etc., in running order complete, and to be run one week on trial before

zcceptance. For furcher particulars and time of delivery apply to the NAVAL CONSTRUCTOR, Navy Yard. Blank forms for proposals will be furnished at this office. 16 26 wfm3t Paymaster U. S. Navy.

at an early day. Mr. W. M. Beach, of Ohlo, offered a substitute declaring the agitation of the removal uncalled for and unwise, and proposing a sine die adournment of the convention.

A discussion followed, participated in by Mr. Hallam, of Kentucky: Mr. Forshey, Texas; Mr. Reavis, of Missouri; Mr. Moonlight, of Kansas; Mr. Ambrose, of Nebraska; Mr Scott, of Washington Territory; Mr. Coggswell, of Nebraska: Wayne Griswold, of Ohio; Mr. Coy, of Illinois; Mr. Moore, of Ohio; Mr. Beardsley, of Iowa; and Mr. Black, of Illinois, in favor; and Messrs. Beach and Williams, of Ohio, opposed. The vote has not yet been taken.

Fire lo Camerou, Silas.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 26 .- A number of small busipess houses in Cameron, Missouri, were burned on Monday night. Loss about \$40,000; insurance about \$25,000.

FROM NEW YORK.

Coal Males.

NEW YORK, Oct. 26 .- The regular monthly sales of Scranton Coal were held to day. 90,000 tons were disposed of as follows :- Lump, 10,000 tons, at \$3 775 0; steamboat, 12,000 tons, at \$3 85(#3 57).

-Mrs. Dorothy Trisseled, of Indianapolis, had a portion of her skull blown away, a few days ago, by accidentally striking her feet against the trigger of a gun she was looking into to see if it was loaded.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES. Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 49 S. Taird street,

DECK WEIGHT	DUALUS.
\$500 Read deb bds. 52 1	\$500 City 6s, Old 102
\$1000 Leh V ds. new	\$1500 do
Cp., 98	\$1000 Phila & E78., 88%
\$1000 Pa 6s 2 se c. 105 %	10 sh Rend 85wn. 5012
\$1000 Pa Co 5s 0.102	200 do,b30, 50%
\$1000 Pa R gen mt	100 do
reg 94%	200 do . &1.50 1-16
\$1000 City 6s, prior	10 sh Minehill b3. 51%
to '62 10936	19 sh Peums R 60%
\$1000 do 10216	20 sh South Trans. 83
\$2000 Leh R In 88	6 sh Read R.s5wn 5014
\$100 City 6s, New . 1021	10u do c. 50 1-16
\$2000 Read 6s, 43-80, 975	100 dob30. 50%
BLOD Co & DOP D Ro CO	15 ph C & Am D 116

2000 Pa 68, 20 se... 10536 10 sh CataPet... 15 sh Lit Sch R..., 48 10 sh Penna R.. 200 sh Ph & E R s5, 26% 55 sh O C & A R.

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