## Evening Telegraph

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TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1871.

THE REPUBLICAN RULES.

Another attempt was made yesterday, in the cenvention called to revise the rules of the Republican party of Philadelphia, to base representation in the city conventions upon the number of Republican voters represented, and we regret that this attempt was unsuccessful. The party managers are too fearful of the masses of the party to be willing to give them a fair opportunity to express their wishes; and an organization which is nothing if not intensely Republican, in the most thorough sense of the word, repudiates Republican principles, and perpetuates the vicious practices of monarchical tricksters, in a matter of vital moment connected with its own partisan rules. When this flagrant error comes to be generally understood it will awaken deep indignation. In a partisan point of view it is very bad policy, for the reason that it destroys one of the strongest of incentives to bring out a full party vote at any given election. It will often lose the Republican ticket thousands of votes from this cause alone, and at the same time the loss of thousands of other votes through the facilities it offers for nominations which are repulsive to the Republican masses. It is akin to the English rotten borough system, which has justly incurred the odium of the whole civilized world. That gave a borough which had but a handfull of voters as large a representation as some large cities of England, and thus outraged all sense of justice. The system which the Rules Convention persists in maintaining gives to a few hundred Republicans in some districts as much influence as thousands of voters in other districts possess; and this wrong is, in principle, quite as bad as the wrong embodied in the rotten boroughs of England.

After fixing on the party the wrong already referred to, the convention is now considering a plan to adjust disputes arising from contested seats. It has happened over and over again that ring managers have excluded the fairly-elected delegates from conventions, and given seats to subservient tools who had no just claims to them. If the rules appertaining to this matter are arranged to suit the schemes of wily leaders, the party will be completely at their mercy, and will be able to pack convention after convention with their creatures. Whenever desperate cheating is contemplated, a series of unjust and unfounded contests are instituted, and by the exclusion of a considerable number of fairly elected delegates through this trick, a minority captures the temporary organization, and then takes good care that the contested seats are given to the claimants who have the least right to them. The Rules Convention ought to adopt rules calculated to prevent such frauds in future, but it is to be feared that it will concect an ingenious plan to facilitate them.

THE BROAD STREET PAVEMENT. Rumons are rife that the project for paving Broad street with wooden pavement is to be made a pretext for securing a contract at an enormous price from the city. It is said that contractors have made a combination to the effect that they will not underbid each other, and under this arrangement the representatives of different wooden-pavement interests will each receive a double price for performing their respective portions of the contemplated work. Such rumors may well induce an overtaxed community to ask Councils to pause before they create a woodenpavement loan. If any money is to be spent for such a purpose, tax-payers should be quite certain that it is to be spent honestly and judiciously. It is far better that Broad street should bide her time, or that her propertyholders should themselves pave the street before their own doors, than that tax-payers should be fleeced by an exacting combination. If the city is willing to spend half a million or a million of dollars for paving the street, it would also be well to inquire whether such an amount could not be more advantageously expended on other streets than on Broad street. Practically, the great highways of the city at this moment are the centres of the passenger railway tracks. If they were put in first-rate condition, much would be done to accommodate all who drive vehicles of any description on our thoroughfares; and by a tax levied on all who own drays, cars, or carriages, it would be easy to raise the interest on the sum necessary to put the centre of the railway tracks in first-rate condition, either with wooden or other payements.

"WAS THERE EVER SUCH AN ASS" "THE press is a mighty engine, sir," remarked Mr. Pott, the editor of the Estanswill Gazette, to Mr. Pickwick, shortly after he had been made acquainted with that illustrious gentleman in the large room on the first floor of the Town Arms Inn. "But I trust, sir," continued the responsible editor of the Gasette, "that I have never abused the enormous power I wield. I trust, sir, that I have never pointed the noble instrument which is placed in my hands against the sacred bosom of private life, or the tender breast of individual reputation." And when Mr. Pott had been assured by Mr. Perker that his contest with the Eatanswill Independent had "greatly excited, no doubt," even the great world of

London, the resolute Mr. Pott declared: -"From that contest, sir, I will never shrink, till I have set my beel upon the Estanswill Independent." And at a later period in the career of the immortal Mr. Pickwick, that ingenuous gentleman had the pleasure of listening to the emphatic strains of Mr. Pott's voice in his comfortable room at the Saracen's Head, Towcester, as the editor of the Eatans will Gazette read from the last number of his journal: - "A reptile contemporary has recently sweltered forth his black venom in the vain and hopeless attempt of sullying the fair name of our distinguished and excellent representative, the Honorable Mr. Slumkey-our reptile contemporary, we say, has made himself merry at the expense of a superbly-embossed plated coal-scuttle, which has been presented to that glorious man by his enraptured constituents, and towards the purchase of which the nameless wretch-the orawling creature-our fiendish contemporary," etc. And when the scene is transferred to the kitchen of the Saracen's Head, where Pott of the Gazette with his cigar, and Slurk of the Independent with his rum and water, are brought face to face, the ears of Mr. Pickwick are saluted with an interchange of "atrocity," "knavery," "dirt," "filth," "slime," "ditchwater," and "malice, meanness, falsehood, perjury, treachery, and cant," until the climax is reached by his receiving on one side the thwacks from Mr. Slurk's carpet-bag and on the other the thrusts of Mr. Pott's fire-shovel. Journalistic animosity rode a high horse in

Eatanswill, as Mr. Pickwick was eventually persuaded to believe; but a cursory glance over the last number of the Anthracite Monitor, which is issued weekly in the ancient borough of Tamaqua, would convince even the incredulous Mr. Pickwick that Pott and Slurk did not exhaust the well of defiled and impure English. The Monitor man starts out with a four-line leader, couched in these chaste and piquant terms: - "The sap-headed, widow-swindling, old loafer, who emits his stink in the Miners' (?) Journal, is informed that we have survived his attack of Wednesday last." It will be observed that the punctuation of the Anthracite man is as merciless as his language, and that, by the adroit interposition of a comma between "widowswindling" and "old," he has intensified both epithets, at the same time that he has stood each of them squarely on legs of its own. Then, a little further down the column, this stone-coal man expands the feathers of his quill and essays a longer flight, uttering at the start the ominous defiance:- "Let us have a few plain words with you, members of the M. & L. B. A.; a few sober, quiet words, even at the risk of having the Pottsville lunatic accuse us of making a damaging admission." And then, rising to the full dignity of the situation, he shrieks out: - "Answer these questions, some of you blatant, semi-civilized, thoroughlycontemptible, scurrilous beasts;" to wind up his flight, after beholding a vision of "political blatherskites" "trembling in their shoes," with the profound and startling query :-'Was there ever such an ass?" Upon mature reflection, we are compelled

to admit that we don't believe there ever was. But, really, it is a very pretty fight as it stands-an unctuous and enlivening dispute, which fairly eclipses the row between Pott and Slurk over the "superb'y embossed plated coal-scuttle" which "the enraptured constituents" of "the Honorable Mr. Shumkey" presented to "that glorious man," as an evidence that his "amiable and touching desire to carry out the wishes of the constituent body" had "forever endeared him to the hearts and sou's of such of his fellow-townsmen as were not worse than swine." The Eatanswill editors came to the final scratch over a "coal-scuttle," and by a singular and suggestive coincidence, the beautiful and pathetic interchange of journalistic courtesies up in Schuylkill county has been brought about by the coal strike. The term "interchange," however, is used inadvertently, for we have searched the columns of the Miners' Journal in vain for a line that savors of the Eatanswill style of argument, It is not the pot calling the kettle black, but the reverse; the Anthracite organ throws whole kettles full of pitch at Pottsville, and Pottsville, with commendable forbearance not unmixed with contempt, declines to return the compliment. Wherefore we are compelled to reassure that stone-coal man of Tamaqua that we don't believe there ever was "such an ass" as he professes to be in search of.

THE UNITED STATES AND ENG. LAND.

ONE of the first fruits of the visit of Thomas Hughes, Esq., to this country is the formation of "The Anglo-American Committee." We printed in full a few days ago the circular setting forth the purposes of the association, the means by which it intends to work, and the names of the men who have joined together "to obtain the best securities for the maintainance of a friendly understanding, and for the cultivation of more cordial relations, between the United States and Great Britain." Mr. Hughes is foremost in this task, as he has been in so many other wise undertakings, and the names of those who have joined him are well known for the active and intelligent zeal with which they have labored in so many enterprises for political reform both at home and abroad. Lord Hobart has written a very exhaustive and thorough paper in the Alabama question; Herbert Spencer and Fowell Baxton are almost as well known here as in England; Mr. Mundella made a short visit to this country, but he has left a long memory of his hearty admiration of what he found good, and his wholesome and outspoken correction of what he thought faulty, in our systems of education, of trades unions, and of the other matters in which his experience had fitted him to be a sound judge. The men thus brought together mean to spread sounder views of the questions in controversy between the two countries, and to bring together citizens of

each country outside of the range of party

politics, so that the risk of any disturbance

and America may be reduced to a minimum. It is to be hoped that a similar effort will be made on this side to establish local committees to co-operate with the parent association in the useful labor that they have thus taken in hand. Nowhere in the world has so much been effected by organizations outside of Government, and independent of party politics, as in England; and, next to it, we stand with the enormous achievements of our Sanitary and Christian and Freedmen's Commissions. Just as these grew out of the war, and aided largely in securing the result that we all longed for, so the present necessity may be said to be one of the memories of the war, and certainly a full and free and frank discussion of the questions at issue between the two countries may well be counted on to expedite a settlement of them by quickening the actions of the Governments and their officials, and by checking the efforts of Congressmen and others who would make war or peace between England and America merely stepping-stones to help them across the turbid stream of home politics and party strifes. We all know that outside of Congress and outside of Governments, both at home and abroad, there are men of sound minds and broad,

of the peace that now exists between England

be creditable to them and gratefully accepted. WORK OF THE ANGLO-REBEL CRUISERS.

comprehensive intelligence, who have thought

out the questions now at issue. If they can

be brought together, and, joining to those

who are already associated for the purpose in

England, help to subdue the troublesome

doubts and uncertainties that make up the

open questions between the two countries,

there can be little doubt that the result will

In view of the proposed attempt at the settlement of the claims known as the Alabama claims, by the joint high commission recently appointed, the number of American vessels captured by the Rebel cruisers fitted out in England during the Rebellion becomes of interest. The number of vessels captured by each of the Anglo-Rebel craisers is reported to have been as follows: -

the	Alabama	63	vessel
	Shenandoah	38	46
44	Florida	36	61.
66	Sumter	27	88
11	Tallabassee	27	14:
16	Tacony	15	(4)
13	Georgia		4.1
	Jeff, Davis		
11	Winslow		11
44	Chickamauga		- 11
44	Olustee		1.0
6.9	Clarence	- 24	44
44	Retribution	3	14
66	St. Nicholas	3	44
15	Cathoun	3	1.1
**	Sallie		- 11
44	Nashville	12	.44
8.6	Boston.		- 11
14	Echo		44
66	Savannah	1	**
14	Lapwing	1	66
11	York	î	1.6
44	Conrad	i	- 64
	Tuscarora	î	66
"	Other cruisers	16	14
		-	

Making a total of......283 " The first capture made by the Alabama was the ship Ocmulgee, from Edgarton, on September 6, 1862, and the last that of the ship Rockingham, from Callao, on April 23, 1864.
The career of the Shenandoah commenced in October, 1864, and terminated on June 28, 1865. The Florida began her operations by the capture of the brig Estella, from Manzanilla, on January 17, 1863, and ended with the capture of the bark Maudamin, from Rio Janeiro, in September, 1864. The Sumter opened her career in June, 1861, and closed it on July 4, 1862. The Tallahassee, the fifth in order of the most destructive of the cruisers, extended her piratical operations from January 25, 1863, to November 2, 1864. The number of vessels sailing direct from this port which fell into the hands of these piratical craft was twelve, the names and dates of capture of which we have already ROCKHILL

THE OLD MAN'S HOME. THE Old Man's Home, situated at Thirty ninth street and Powelton avenue, is an institution that is eminently worthy of the regards of the philanthropic citizens of Philadelphia. The quiet and unobtrusive manner, however, in which it has been managed has to some extent prevented it from receiving the attention it deserves from many who would, perhaps, gladly extend it their aid. This Home is intended as a comfortable refuge for respectable old men who, by the thousand-and-one vicissitudes of fortune, find themselves advanced in life without friends or fortune, and its benefits are not restricted to the members of any particular trade or profession, but, so far as the means at the disposal of the managers will permit, they are extended to all old men of good character who have need of them. The limited income of the Home and the small size of the building have hitherto obliged the managers to exclude many deserving applicants for admission, and to refuse to receive any old men under seventy years of age. The present rules require an admission fee of \$150, and the applicant must not be less than seventy years of age, must be unmarried, and must be without near relatives who are competent to support him. Besides those who are absolutely without means of support, there are many old gentlemen who have no friends, but who are able to pay something towards their support, who would gladly avail themselves of such a refuge as this Home affords, where they will enjoy besides the society of persons of their own age, comforts they would be unable to obtain elsewhere, and medical attendance in event of sickness. In order, therefore, to extend the benefits of the Home the managers have Marble Bed, and First-class in procured plans for a new building large enough to accommodate fifty inmates. This will be commenced in the spring several legacies and donations during the past year, which have amounted to \$18,000, having placed it in the power of the managers to make the improvement. This amount, it is obvious, will not more than cover the expense of the new building, and in order that the institution may carry on its good work without pecuniary embarrassment, it will be obliged to depend very largely upon the contributions it may receive. The Old

Man's Home is particularly worthy of the favorable notice of merchants, tradesmen, and business men generally, for they must know that in the ups and downs of life the most deserving often find themselves in their advanced years totally unprovided for, and that without any fault of their own. The most prosperous of our business men should remember that it is not impossible they may be obliged to take advantage of the shelter this Home affords; and even if no such contingency should ever occur, they will be aiding a most worthy object by generously contributing to its support.

A "CLAUDE LORRAINE" is now on exhibition at Caldwell's, No. 904 Chesnut street, which was executed by one of our lady artists last year in Paris. The name of this accomplished painter is modestly concealed, but she generously offers this effort of her studio, frame included, for the benefit of the French sufferers in Paris, where she has passed so many years in patient toil. Here is a fine prize for some lover of true art, and an opportunity to secure a first-class painting which has had already tempting offers in Europe.

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