And let us add that we believe this play is calculated to do more good than many sermons, inasmuch as it lifts the heart out of its sordid everyday life and gives us glimpses of a higher, nobler sentiment, existing in the lives of all of us, than was dreamed of in our philosophy.

AMUSEMENTS. THE ARCH.-This evening Mr. Bryant

closes, with eclat, his engagement. He has made a most favorable impression, and had a fine benefit last night. On Monday Mr. and Mrs. Howard Paul appear. We stretch our rule, in this column, and by particular request copy the following in reference to Mrs. Paul, from a Liverpool journal of high character:

"The return of Mrs. Howard Paul to the boards of a theatre is an event that will have been hailed with delight by all playgoers, and the delight will have been augmented by the indisputable fact that sne comes back with powers not only unim-paired but improved in every way by un-stagy practice. Monday night last was cer-tainly not conducive to the display of careful acting, the weather causing a lassitude that might have proved fatal to the efforts of the most experienced actor, and though Mrs. Paul's performances were slightly marred by this drawback, they evidenced a variety of abilities that few actresses on the stage can boast of. The programme gone through on Monday evening was a fuller one than the Prince of Wales Theatre has yet seen. The first important piece afforded Mrs. Paul opportunities—of which she most successfully availed herself—for several neat touches of acting, and for a most charming, ladylike and thoroughly simple make-up, if so theatrical a term is not utterly irreconcilable with the unmeretricious appearance presented by Mrs. Paul. This "little scene of conjugal life" was followed by Henry Russell's "Dream of the Reveller," and in no song are the extensive compass and flexibility of the lady's sympathetic and powerfully-sweet voice heard to greater advantage. Her appearance, ar-rayed in the sable hues of night, veiled, and with a goblet in her right nand, must strike many of the audience as being the very ideal of the beautiful poisoner of Ferrara, Donizetti's Lucrezia. The statue-like atti-tude assumed when she first advances to the footlights, the almost marvelous man-ner in which she slackens the tones of her singing until they take the character of a recitative, and then the pause upon the penultimate note in the lower register, all result in a realization simply—magnificent. During the rendering of this exceedingly dramatic lyric, the listeners were awed into a silence resembling that only observed in a church, until, at the finish, volley after voiley of almost clamorous applause re-warded the fair songstress with two calls in grateful tribute to her wonderful power. Even the "orchestra stalls" forgot their wonted stolidity, and were actually betrayed into an enthusiasm deemed by them, pre-sously, as only permissible or fashionable qualities wherein she resembles Mrs. Stirling, Miss Marriott, and Miss Julia St. George. She received the compliment of two as hearty encores as have ever been heard within these walls for her piquant rendering of a French sneezing song, the refrain of which was rendered imely funny by a loud crash from the trombones, drums and cymbals, which never succeeded in sounding at the same time as the sneeze they should have accompanied, nor ever failed in exciting the atmost meriment. Mrs. Paul's "Living Photograph" of Sims Reeves has been expatiated upon too often to need more than a

passing reference to its being as extraordinarv as ever. THE WALNUT.—The most unprecedently successful engagement of Mr. Edwin Booth comes to a close this evening. He appears in "Hamlet" at a matinee, and in "The Apostate" this evening. His benefit, last night, was perfectly splendid. The intellect and fashion of the city filled every seat and aisle, and had the theatre been twice as large, it would not have held all who were anxious to witness his magnificent imper-

THE CHESTNUT.—Mr. Joseph Jefferson took his bevefit last night, and makes his final appearance this evening, in "Rip Van Winkle" and "A Regular Fix." He has charmed vast audiences by his genius, and the lovers of the best style of acting will re-gret his departure. "The Long Strike" (of which we have published a very elaborate sketch) will be given on Monday. Mr. J. E. McDonough will appear. "THE BLACK CROOK" is still the attrac-

tion at the American. SIGNOR BLITZ gives a day and evening

performance at Assembly Building. THE MINSTRELS, at Eleventh Street Opera House, give a bill of remarkable variety and interest this evening.

Copperhead.
The latest edition of Webster's Unabridged Dictionary defines "Copperhead" as follows: COPPERHEAD (hed), n. [From its color.]

1. (Herp.) A poisonous American serpent.

the Trigonoeephalus contortrix;—called also copper-bell and red-viper.

2. A Northern sympathizer with the southern rebellion. [U.S.]

Again, on page 1554 of the same work, devoted to explanations, we find the definition more at length, as follows:

COPPERHEADS.—A popular nickname ori-nating in the time of the great civil war in the United States, and applied to a faction in the North, which was very generally considered to be in secret sympathy with the rebellion, and to give it aid and comfort by attempting to thwart the measures of the Government. The name is derived from a poisonous serpent, called the Copperhead (Trigonocephalus contortrix), whose bite is considered as deadly as that of the rattlesnake, and whose geographical range ex-tends from 45° N. to Florida. The Copper-

head, unlike the rattlesnake, gives no warning of its attack, and is, therefore, the type A very lucid explanation, proving conclusively that the name is appropriately applied to the sham Democracy. They have no claim to the name of "Democrat," which Webster

DEMCCRAT, n. One who adheres to a Government of the people, or favors the exten-sion of the right of suffrage to all classes of men.—Lebanon Courier.

PROPRIETORS OF THE BULLETIN-Dear Sirs: It is to be hoped that our citizens will henor and gratify Mr. Henry Vincent with a crowded house at the Academy, on Mon-day evening. This distinguished English Liberalist and Reformer comes to us as the friend of our best friends in Great Britain. From one who listened to his great oration at the Cooper Institute. It am eventual his at the Cooper Institute. I am assured his erstory and eloquence is perfectly electric It should be remembered that a great treat it be power to make it grow as if it were is offered us on Wednesday evening in his planted under a tropical sky—this, at least, appendid oration, on Oliver Cromwell. is my philosophy. This can be done by Yours truly, N. It should be remembered that a great treat

PENNSYLVANIA ANTI-SLAVERY SO-CIETY.

YESTERDAY AFTERNOON'S SESSION. The afternoon session was called to order

a few minutes past three o'clock by Robert Purvis.
Mr. E. M. Davis, secretary, urged upon those present the importance of adding funds to the treasury, as two of the members of the Finance Committee had given good excuses for not serving. He hoped that others would volunteer to aid in collecting money from the audience. If not, he woul suggest that others would be appointed Susan B. Anthony and Wm. Cox volum teered to act, and were thereupon added to

the committee. Mary Grew moved that the resolutions published yesterday be read. It was so or dered. The first four were adopted without objection. The fifth, which reads as follows: Resolved. That we hold the churches of this city especially responsible for this meanness and wickedness inasmuch as they set the example of such exclusion by estab lishing negro pews in their houses of wor-ship, and masmuch as their moral power is amply sufficient to open our cars to the colored man whenever they shall choose to exercise it in that direction.

—gave rise to a spirited debate, which was participated in by Mary Grew, Rachel Moore, E. M. Davis; General Louis M. Wag-ner, Captain Kilgore, H. B. Stanton and others, some of them favoring an amend-ment, so as not to read "the churches of this city," as a number of them had no pews set aside for colored people, and that the colored people were allowed to sit anywhere in the buildings. Others favored its passage as read. The resolution was finally agreed to unanimously.

The following was then read, it being the sixth resolution: "Resolved, That as the Anti-slavery societies are the only organizations in this country which uncompromisingly demand suffrage for the negro, we earnestly recommend to all the friends and advocates of this organ, the National Anti-Slavery Standard

their liberal support.

Wendell Phillips now arose, and after referring to the resolution and the Anti-slavery Standard, he said the Democrats were anxious to get together all the ends and odds of the Republican party in order to build up one that would in the er sufficiently strong to conquer it. Both par-ties have drawn their lines. Congress has shown to the people, by the passage to the amendments to the Constitution, the principles which it advocates, and the people have upheld them at the polls. The Democratic party cannot be organized in the course of two or three months. The leaders of the organization know it. The contest between the parties decided the matter. The Democratic party are endeavoring to make capital out of the victory achieved by their opponents. They are consequently endeavoring to organize a party with another basis. They have tried their strength and they want something more added to their creed. The Radical men at kome pretheir creed. The kadical men at kome prevented Congress from bringing the question of impartial suffrage before the people. Only a few of them came out boldly in its favor, among them Kelley, Boutwell and one or two others. New York has given the negroes the right to vote by certain property qualifications. South Carolina could do the same thing, and after she had done it shut them up inside of

after she had done it shut them un inside of after she had done it shut them up inside of the wall of the State and deprive them of their liberty. He thought it advisable to continue the Anti-slavery Society. Three months may bring about a great change. The seaboard States are already assuming a threatening attitude, and may at any time "Opposite Neighbors," (changed on this oc-casion to "The Young Man Opposite") slavery. With an army at the command of enabled Mrs. Paul to display to very great Andrew Johnson, they certainly have cause to feel a growing strength. The Republican party are afraid to go ahead. They want some one to break the ice, then they will follow. Some one has got to try the strength

> Mr. Davis said that the present meeting of the society was, he believed, the mesten-thusiastic he had attended in twenty years. He would not be able to farnish a full re-port of the doings of the finance committee. of which he was chairman, owing to the near approach to the hour of adjournment.
>
> Mary Grew then read the balance of the resolutions, which were all adopted. It was

> then announced that there would be a meet ing of those favorable to the propriety of forming an Equal-rights Association in this city, at No. 727 Filbert street, at half-past nine o'clock this morning; after which the

Anniversary Meeting at National Hall Last evening National Hall, on Market street, above Twelfth, was pretty well filled on the occasion of the anniversary of the

Anti-Slavery Society of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Alexander Purvis presided.

The favorite song, the "Union Wagon,"
was sung, after which the president intro-

duced

Wendell Phillips, who was received with prolonged applause. Mr. Phillips said that the first point he took was, that the public was accustomed to look to our organization, to ascertain the philosophy of our politics, In the South the chief corner-stone of their government is State rights; it is upon this point around which the whole Southern life revolves. The North believes in an impar-tial level, that all men are equal before the law. [Applause.] In the South they do not taw. [Applause] in the south they do not believe in any such thing; but substitute aristocracy for equality. For this the South was willing to do anything; rather than give up this idea they would suffer or run therisk of anhilation; in fact they, it would seem, would sacrifice their manhood to preserve it. When Lee surrendered to Grant, the military power of the South was entirely destroyed, and the people there were dis-heartened and terror-stricken; their great leader fled, and the merchants, planters, capitalists there were almost ready to accept the idea of annihilation. Every man who resided in Richmond, Mobile and other parts of the South, accepted that surrender as the destruction of their civilization. But when Andy Johnson fell back—a man whose affinities were low habits and low thoughts—when he gave them his right hand of fellowship, they certainly would not have been consistent with their former well-cherished ideas if they refused to make an effort to save as much of the old opinion as possible, and to-day she rallies under the old and exploded idea of State sovereignty as much as she can. Battles never convert any-thing; the only true conversion must come through God; then it will be thorough and lasting, because it will be development of justice and truth. This generation must pass away; it will be in its grave before the great question shall be brought to a final The men down South are this day as reckless, as defiant and revengeful, and their effort is to save as much of the solid land as they can. Now, what is to be done? You must plant in the South the seed of the principle that men must be equal before the law, but you cannot take four millions of slaves—ignorant, despised, down-trodden—and make them at once intelligent citizens, intellectually and morally, as the educated masses of the North. This point narrows itself down to a social pro-blem, that must have a clear, cool, dispassignate consideration. Our means of solving this problem are insufficient. It cannot be solved in a hurry. Its solution must come very gradually. We have now learned that by the right arm of the Federal Government we can make the seed bear fruit in three years that under other circumstances it would have taken thirty years. It has

tion: and until this is done he would not admit the South to have representation; in Congress. The North, forty years ago, setled her policy in regard to the right frage. That policy is simply based upon manhood and brains; and you might as well turn back the waters of the Niagara as o restore the South without these very esential qualifications. It may be said of us that up yonder the ignorant Irish control the ballot-box. Suppose they do; we do not stop them from exercising the right of sufrage. No, but we build school-houses and we put the ignorant Irish into them; we give them education; we do not take away their manhood because they are ignorant. He(the speaker) did not like the Freedmen's Bureau altogether; it is an institution supported by Northern capital, and the field of its operations is as far south as Florida. He would rather have every white man in Florida to be a school-master. It was ignorance that made the rebellion formidable. It was that which made the ignorant masses of the ters; but it shall never be so again. Applause.] Equcation shall be placed on such a firm basis that no class shall remain gnorant, either white or black. [Applause In God's providence we shall solve the social problem, that of taking up the broken pieces of an old civilization, to make perfect a new order of things. Now, this is stupendous work. It cannot be done in a hurry. The great fault of the Democracy is that they are too much in a hurry, and whether the proposed amendment to the Constitution is passed or not, South Carolina is a Territory of the United States, no matter what seal the National Government puts upon it. What is the South? Its leading inhabitants were capable of one thing that was unmanly; they could appropriate the wages of labor of others to their own exclusive use; he would simply call this stealing. Now, men who could really do such a thing should be

regarded with suspicion. We should scan them well. We should be a little careful how we shake hands with them. If they should be admitted into the councils of the nation, they would be mean enough to cheat; therefore, they should not be trusted with power. It is said this is a question of honor, and as such they should be received as brethren. He would not trust to their honor; for there was no honor among them. Applause. In a crisis such as now exists in the country, we should have one grand, concentrated idea, as a test of loyalty. England has hers; France has hers in a Napoleon: Russia has hers in the Czar, and we in this land of America have what is called the Constitution, which was founded on the Declaration of Independence, the fundamental principles of which are equality, brains and manhood [Applause] These three ingredients should be reduced to a single idea, and then this idea should be the test of loyalty. He cared not what idea the mobocrat at the White House entertained in regard to the Constitution—he cared nothing in particular about him whether he was Presidents. for a short term or for life, if he would only be like Queen Victoria; let him reign but not govern. The newspapers this evening say he has surrendered to the expressed views of Congress and the people of the North. Suppose he has, "he is too late—too late," There were some organizations South in which certain persons could not be trusted until the third generation. He would not trust the Southerners until the fifth generation. If you live on madder you look like madder, it will be in your bones as well as your flesh. [Laughter and applause.] Andy Johnson has not the capacity of a statesman; he is ignorant; he has not the mental nor the moral capacity to lead the great people of the North; we must keep him up stairs in the attic; if it be nece sary to pension him with the next presidency let us take the sceptre from his hand; let th people through their legal representatives wield the power; let them be the foundation of the whole fabric of our Government. The men to lead in this are those who have always believed in our policy of self-govern-ment, education, manhood, and justice. We are the ones to plant the seed, and not Andy ohnson. Let us plant it in the political

hot house, and foster and encourage it in its growth. The machinery is nearly perfect, and Johnson is simply a small pebble in one of the cog wheels. He is very small; one turn of the machine, and he is ground to powder. What is the use of calling him hard names; let him alone, and the whole machinery of Government will soon begin to move by the electricity of the North.
[Applause.] If Andy Johnson is as bad man as many of the Republican papers for the last seven months say he is; if he is as bad as Henry Wilson or Judge Kelley say he is, then Congress must have been insane to adjourn in July, thus leaving the whole power of the government n the hands of a bad man. If he is as bad in the hands of a bad man. If he is as bad as they say he is, why did not Congress, the representatives of the people, remain in Washington, and adopt measures to take the power out of his hands? If he is as bad as they say he is, why it would be better for the country that he changed positions with Jeff. Davis at once. Why did these men leave Washington in time of danger? Was it too hot a place for them? Gettyaburg was a hot place, but the military representatives of the people did not leave it. No, they stood their ground, and fought the thing through to a successful victory. [Great applause.] Let us, then, treat Andy tes a poor little thing; let him go it alone, and let Congress attend to the legitimate business of the country. If the Southerners had achieved the final victory, what would South Carolina have done? She would have moulded Pennsylvania and Massachusetts in her own likeness. She would have called the roll of her slaves on Bunker Hill. All that he desired was to read his proclama-

tion of liberty under the palmetto tree Great Applanse. The speaker now proceeded to show that many people in the North are almost willng to skake hands with the South upon almost any terms with the view of a re-sumption of trade between all sections of the whole country. This he considered dan-gerous. It would be far better to so act gerous, it would be lar better to as act that when business relations are fully restored, it will be lasting and therefore more healthy and beneficial. When Congress meets they have a stern duty to perform. Let them throw reconstruction ou of one window—the constitutional amend ment out of another; let them impeach the President; let them remove him and take hold of the supplies and run the machine at the bidding of God's law.

The orator retired amid rounds of apolanse.

Mr. Henry B. Stanton was next intro-duced, and said that probably it would have been better had he spoken before Mr. Phillips, for he did not know but that he might disturb the reflections of the audience pro duced by the remarks of his predecessor He (the speaker) said that he stood before the meeting as a Republican and that he desired to make a few remarks upon the recent Republican victories. What do they mean? and what is to be done with them? He would not take the audience back to that era in 1865 when the rebellion was crushed out, and when by the grace of God and the bullet of Booth, Andrew Johnson took the place of Abraham Lincoln. When he thus ascended to power by this means he found everything in confusion; the pillars of government broken and lying around him loose. He did not call Congress together to help to put things in order; things that had been arranged by the wisdom of a Jefferson and other patriots, but heattempted to do all himself. He, in his blind ignorance, took the helm of the ship of State and attempted to weather the most terrible storm that ever convulsed the political

waters. The speaker now alluded to the fact that the name of Hanover had been blotted from the German map; that the kingdom had been overturned, and the King, without his

crown, had been driven an exile into England. He considered that the body politic of the United States had the power and the right, and should do the same thing with the South-strike its name from the map of America. If he would not go this far, he certainly would suggest to the Southern neorle to be a little more modest, and not claim as a right to have a word to say in regard to reconstruction. The speaker now Johnson, and called upon Congress to carry out the will of the people as expressed in the recent majorities at the ballot-box, during which he was frequently applauded.

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and Overies.

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INSURANCE. NCORPORATED 1835-OFFICE OF THE DELA-WARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COM-Y.—PHILADELPHIA, November 14, 1866.

collowing statement of the affairs of the Comis published in conformity with a provision of its pany is published in conformity with a provision of the Char er:
PREMIUMS RECEIVED from November 1, 1865, to Premiumus on Policies not marked off November 1, 1865..... 276,961 47

\$1,019,423 90 Interest during the same period— 87,717 82 \$770,839 72

LOSSES, EXPENSES, &c., during the year as above: Marine and Inland Navigation \$578,170 29 \$192,669 44

136,500 00 211 590 00 126,532 50 54,700 CO 44,620 0 20,000 Pennsylvania Railroad First
20,000 Pennsylvania Railroad First
25,000 Pennsylvania Railroad Second
Mortgage 6 per cent. Bonds
Mortgage 6 per cent. Bonds
25,000 Western Pennsylvania Railroad
Eix per cent. Bonds (Penna R.
R. guarantee)...
30,000 State of Tennessee Five per cent.
Loan
7,000 State of Tennessee Six-per cent.
Loan 50,750 00 20,500 00 24,250 00

18,000 CO 15,000 00 of Philadelphia.
7,150 143 shares stock Pennsylvania
Railroad Company.
5,000 100 shares stock North Pennsylvania Railroad Company.
20,000 80 shares stock Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Com-3,950 00

195.900 Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, first liens on city property...... 20,000 00 \$1,045 050 Par. Market value...... Cost, \$1,030,552 05 \$1,070,280 75 33,923

41.549 69 This being a new enterprise, the paris assumed as the market value. The Board of Directors have this day declared a CASH D. VIDEND of EIGHT PER CENT. on the CAPITAL STOCK, and SIX PER CENT. interest on the SCEIP of the Company, payable on and after tha lat December proximo, free of National and State Tayes. Taxes.
They have also declared a SCRIP DIVIDEND of TWENTY PER CENT. on the EARNED PREMI-

They have also declared a SCRIP DIVIDEND of TWENTY PER CENT on the EARNED PERMIUMS for theyear ending October 31, 1886, Certificates of which will be lasued to the parties entitled to the same on and after the lat December proxime, free of National and State Taxes.

They have ordered, also, that the SCRIP OERTIFICATES OF PROFITS of the Company, for the year sets, be redermed in CASH, at the office of the Company, on and after the lat December proxime, all interest thereon to cease on that day.

As certificate of profit issued under \$55. By the Act of Incorporation, "no certificate thall time unless claimed within two years after the declaration of the dividend whereof it is evidence."

Themas C. Hand, John C. Davis, Edmund A. Sender, Theophilus Paniding, John B. Penrose, James Traquair, Henry C. Dallett, Jr., James C. Hand, Joseph H. Seal, George G. Leiper, H. Jones Brooke, Laward Lafourcade, Joseph H. Seal, George G. Leiper, H. John B. Semple, Pittabigh, John D. Taylor, THOMAS C. HAND, President, JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice President, Thems Y Lytebus, Secretary nois-lit. Tp.

THE HARRISON BOILER A SAFE STEAM THE HARRISON BOILER A SAFE STEAM BOILER.—
This new Steam denerator combines essential advantages in Assolette safety from explosion. In first cost and cost of repairs, durability, economy of fuel, tacility of cleaning and transportation, not possessed by any other boiler.

It is formed of a combination of cast-from hollow suberrs—each eight inches in external diameter, and three eights of an inch thick, connected by curved necks, and rebate machine made joints, held together by wrought-iron boils with casps at the ends. The form is the strongest known; its strength to resist internal pressure very great—unweakened as it is by punching or riveting, which lessens the strength of the wrought-iron boiler plate about forty per cent. Every boiler is tessed by hydramile pressure at 300 pounds to the square inch. It cannot be busset under any practically strength and pressure at 300 pounds to the square inch. It cannot be busset under any practically strength and pressure at 300 pounds to the square inch. itested by hydramic pressure at mopounds to the square inch. It CANNOT BEBURST UNDER ANY PRACTICABLE STRAM PRESSURE.

Under pressure which might cause rupture in ordinary beliefs, every joint in this becomes a safety valve. No other steam generator possesses this property of relief under extreme pressure without injury to listelf, and thus preventing disaster.

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