TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

THE Synod of Philadelphia met at Lancaster on Thursday evening.

GOV. GEORGE H. PENDLETON is ill of inflammation of the lungs.

THE Democratic State Executive Committee of South Carolina repudiate the recent outrages on the freedmen.

AN immense meeting of business and workingmen was held in Hartford, Conn., last evening, in favor of Grant and Colfax.

THE official vote in Colorado at the late election was: Republican, 6029; Democratic, 637—Republican majority of 12.

SEYMOUR made speeches at Dunkirk, Westfield, Erie, Meadville, Pittsburgh, Altoona and Cleveland, yesterday.

JOHN MULLEN, a seaman, from Philadelphia was washed overboard from the schooner Varle, off Nantucket, on the 17th.

THE steamer General Quitman was snagged and sunk in the Mississippi river, above New Orleans, Louisiana, on Thursday. No lives were lost.

THE New York and New Jersey Synod of the New School Presbyterians adjourned yesterday, after adopting resolutions in favor of a union of the Old and New School divisions.

Two negroes, who had been convicted of atrocious crimes, but repoted by the military authorities, were shot or disguised men in Abbeville South, La., on Thursday night.

In accordance with the recommendation of the Central Judiciary Committee, all the local Provisional Justices have dissolved. It is reported that Ourages will be appointed Minister of Justice.

PRINCE NAPOLEON has written a letter to General Prim stating that he will be a candidate for Duke of Savoy and the Duke of Aosta to the throne of Spain.

SOME negroes were discovered stealing goods during a fire at Newport, Kentucky, on Thursday, and a fight ensued, in which two of them were killed. A much more negro threatened, but was prevented by the military.

$22,700,000 in coin will be taken from the vaults of the Treasury Department on the first of November, to pay the semi-annual interest on the 5-20 bonds. A further instalment will be made on January 1, 1869.

The special Washington despatch to the *Ledger* says: "The contest for Supervisors of Internal Revenue for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania has become quite lively, and there are now candidates for the position appearing daily. Prior to the Supreme court decision the Eastern District of that State is a Republican. It seems to be taken as settled among the applicants that the other district must be a Democrat. Commissioner Delano some time ago intimated that Pittsburgh, worth, a Republican, for the Eastern District, but it is understood that Secretary McCulloch will not appoint him."

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

Hon. Reverdy Johnson's Reception at Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL, October 23d.—Mr. Johnson, the American Minister, was welcomed at the Town Hall yesterday by Mayor Whitely, who also presented to him an address from the citizens of Liverpool.

Mr. Johnson replied briefly, to the effect that the peace of the two countries was not likely to be disturbed, and that the negotiations which have already taken place give assurance that nothing on the part of either will disturb the peaceful relations of England and the United States.

He declined to respond to the remarks of the Chamber of Commerce favoring free-trade, as he regarded that as a question of legislative and not diplomatic action. While the experiment of England had been successful and had resulted in the wealth of both countries, the same experiment might not serve young and growing countries.

At a sic o'clock in the evening, a grand banquet was given to Mr. Johnson at the rooms of the Union Association. The rooms were tastefully decorated for the occasion. Stewart Brown occupied the chair. Among those present were Lord Stanley, Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, the Bishop of Chester, and many other commercial and parliamentary, among whom were several representatives of the Chamber of Commerce. The usual toasts, of the Queen of England, the President of the United States, the Royal family, the Clergy of all denominations, the Army and Navy and Volunteers were proposed and responded to. The Chair also drew a few words, gave "The health of Reverdy Johnson."

Mr. Johnson, after expressing his acknowledgments for the enthusiastic reception given him, said: He was told that persons would attend when he ought not to meet, who had aided the South. His only reply was that such a course was most gratifying to him, because it afforded assurances to the people of America, to the Government and himself, that former differences had been forgotten, and that now the heart of Liverpool, like that of all England, has but one feeling of warm friendship for the United States.

When I remember the war through which our Government passed without a complete rupture, so far as I am concerned, I was satisfied that you would see that the Union still stands on foundations never to be shaken, however some of you may have differed as to the course most proper during the war. I thought I knew, and now realize here, and did friends as sincere as anywhere in the realm. Our Father made the nation, and we have shown our capacity for self-government as long as Providence will suffer human society to endure. Mr. Johnson then complimented the American Consuls, Commerce and the history and usefulness. Nothing but absolute insanity on the part of either nation could lead to a conflict. This I say for the future and not for the present, for nothing is farther from my thoughts than that I should be insane, or that the government that is (turning to his friend) or that which may be (turning to Mr. Gladstone) shall become so. Peace is beyond a possibility. I a doubt. We have discharged the mysteries of diplomacy, and frankly said what we wanted, and nothing not right to ask, and I may say, so far as we have gone, that we have shown mercy, and we have every reason to believe all will go merrily to the end. What has been done, or is to be done. I leave you to guess.

Mr. Johnson was greatly applauded.

Lord Stanley, in responding to the toast, "Her Majesty's ministers," said:

It was a settled principle in England to respect the laws of every nation, and in points of honor, not to hastily or impetuously decide on real or imagined wrong, but rather to willingly submit to the dispassionate arbitration of some competent tribunal.

Whatever claims, he said, we think we may have upon others, or claims others may think have we upon us, there was the general rule of conduct, which are equally accepted by both the great political parties dividing this country which are equally certain to be carried out by the Foreign Office, whether the department remains in my hands or passes into those of fellowmembers or colleagues of the eminent statesman who is entertained with me as your guest to-night.

After dwelling for some time on European affairs, Lord Stanley said:

Some of you may ask why I say nothing of America. Because, the subject has not been pretty well taken out of my hands. Government, we may, as it seems to me, on hasty computation, and on the general principle, have friends in England than to be passed days, and with whom, I may say it is a duty, and it is pleasure to do business, has told you clearly and minutely of the relations between England and America. He has stated with perfect accuracy that two at least of the impending questions have been, I will not say absolutely settled, but, I will say, settled in a way that would, under circumstances, be impossible, but so far dealt with by the mutual agreement that the American Government should really the act of its power, and, I believe, with no reasonable doubt, there is hardly any possibility of any difficulty arising upon them. With regard to the last, no doubt the greatest question in the claims, which, of course, I do not, and I am not in a position to say anything more than that we have on both sides approached the subject with an earnest desire to find a satisfactory solution, and I think there is every ground, I will not say a confident expectation, but a decided hope that a solution may not be far off.

Lord Stanley, searching the grounds of friendliness between England and America, concluded by saying:

I have little to look forward confidently to the future; but if it should forward confidently to the six weeks that the American Minister or I should have an opportunity of setting those questions which are still pending between the two countries, thereby removing the last pretext for a quarrel, I can only say, if for one, shall feel that the result is ample compensation for all labor, responsibility and anxiety attached to the conspicuous and always anxious position of the English Foreign Secretary of State.—Repeated cheers.

Mr. Gladstone followed in a speech, approving of Lord Stanley's position in reference to America, and said that neither England nor America should disregard their credit, but if there be doubt, the benefit of the doubt should be given to creditors.

CITY BULLETIN.

THE SHERIFF AND HIS DEPUTIES.—The following correspondence explains itself:

OFFICE OF SHERIFF'S GENERAL, PHILADELPHIA, October 19, 1868.—*To James Lynn, Esq., City Solicitor:* Dear Sir.—I propose to apply for a quo warranto to test the right of the Sheriff to appoint deputies with general police powers, or in any way to interfere with the Mayor of the city and his police by deputize appointed for police purposes at the elections approaching the 3d inst. Before I shall so proceed, let me request you, as the City Solicitor, to learn from the Sheriff what it is he intends to do. I am truly your friend, with respect.

BENJAMIN HARRIS BREWSTER, Attorney General.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 19, 1868.—*To Peter Lyle, Esq., High Sheriff, County of Philadelphia.*—DEAR SIR: Please inform me if you propose, at the approaching November election to appoint deputies, either with general police powers or with powers merely to attend at the various places of election and clear the windows, or the avenues to the windows thereat, in case these can shall be obstructed, so as to prevent voters from approaching the same.

The object of this inquiry is to prepare for such legal proceedings as will enforce your duties and duty in the premises to judicial investigation and determination. You will doubtless concur with me in the sentiment that allow your own interest and dignity, and that of the municipality—the city of Philadelphia—demand this action.

Requesting an early reply, I remain,

Yours, over signature,

JAMES LYNN, City Solicitor.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, Philadelphia, October 22, 1868.—*To James Lynn, Esq., City Solicitor:* DEAR SIR: I have just received your note of 19th inst. in relation to the appointment of deputies for the 3d November, to-day. In reply, I beg leave to state that it is my intention to appoint no such appointments, unless some emergency shall arise between now and the day of election, requiring some steps to be taken on my part for the preservation of the peace, etc. Indeed, I may say such appointments I will confer with the Mayor of the city on the subject in due time, for the purpose of acting in concert with him.

Yours, respectfully, PETER LYLE, Sheriff.

THE UNION BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION.—The annual meeting of the Union Benevolent Association was held last evening at their rooms, Seventh and Sansom streets, Mr. Samuel H. Perkins in the Chair, and Mr. J. B. Atwood, Secretary. The annual report was read and accepted and referred to the new Board of Publication. The Treasurer's report was also read, showing a balance in hand of $69 38. There was a discussion on the subject of the purchase of coal.

It is reported that coal cost the Association but $7 50 per ton. The fact is owing to the liberality of coal dealers and the Reliance Coal Company. Resolutions of thanks were offered to the Reliance Company, which the Association went into an discussion of officers and a Board of Managers, and the following gentlemen were elected:

President—Samuel H. Perkins. Vice Presidents—Richard D. Wood, J. Fisher Loaning. Treasurer—Charles Wilcox. Recording Secretary—John H. Atwood. Corresponding Secretary—I. Montgomery Bond. Managers—Benjamin Coats, Thomas Latimer, John Bohlen, William Purves, Arthur G. Coffin, Benjamin Ridgway, John W. Claghorn, Thomas Wistaron, Joseph H. Dulles, John Anderson, Thomas S. Bond, Charles Rhoads, Richard Wood, Charles S. Wurtz, M. D., Lt. R. Wood, Isaac Sayers, James M. Aertsen, Alfred M. Collins, John E. Graeff, Henry D. Sheppard.

On motion, the question of an amendment to the charter, allowing the class of meeting, was referred to the Board of Managers. Adjourned.

AN OUTRAGEOUS ASSAULT.—Yesterday morning Mr. Hopper, of the Reliance, Lemon Building, charged with assault and battery upon James Grogan, and breaking his arm with a black-jack. It is said that the accused was disguised on the day of election in the Seventh Division, Third Ward, and on that night it is alleged that several men were beating a crippled soldier named Henry Cooper, on Sansom street, when Officer Bell. Grogan rescued him from the crowd, and it is said that Grogan and Cooper were then both then attacked him, committing the above described assault. The accused was held in $2,000 bail to answer at court.

MRS. DESTROYED BY FIRE.—About ten o'clock last night, the entire clothing store, No. 1 Market street, occupied by James Armstrong, situated on Market street, below Germantown avenue, Germantown, was burned to the ground. It was a wooden structure, four stories in height, 45 feet broad by 100 feet long. The loss is $8,000 on machinery, $20,000 on stock, and $10,000 on the building, which belongs to Mr. Jacob Lex. The insurance on the fixtures is unknown. This establishment was the largest in the village, and has been rebuilt only few months.

THE BULLETINS.—Anna Peters was arrested yesterday afternoon by Detective Levy on the charge of shoplifting. She had a hearing before Alderman Bonsall, when Mr. Levy testified that he followed her for several squares, and at last saw her take a pair of shoes from the front of a store on Eighth street, below Vine, and that he then saw another pair of shoes and a piece of calico. She had no further hearing.

Poor Mrs. Borradaile! The Week Sister.

The last "Woman Article" in the *Saturday Review* seems to have in it so much that is hardly fit for our columns. We will give a few extracts simply. The fellow who writes it, taking up the case of poor Mrs. Borradaile, who was murdered by Pinkert, draws the type of the "weak sister," and then clubs her in the following manly way: "As a wife, she was probably a docile, gentle lady of Medore—at least on the outside, for we must not forget that, under the most favorable circumstances, women are women. Her husband, if he be a Sir Hugh Boyle, power as well could to hold in check; but on the whole drifting along with as difficulty enough, and, enough always to keep the boat off the shoal. She had a lower of strength in her husband, on whom she leaned for assistance in all she undertook, whether it was to give a dose of Dalby to the child, or a scolding to the maid, or to pronounce upon the sweetness of two rival setts each touting for her favor.

"Take away the husband and what becomes of the wife, where one has been the life and the other only the parasite? Abandoned to the poor resources of her own judgment she would be suddenly thrown into deep water, not knowing how to swim. She has no judgment. She has been so long accustomed to rely on the mind of another that her power is paralyzed for want of use. She is any one's prey, and, if she wants to be saved, she is left to herself she is any one's victim. All she wants is to be spared the burden of self-reliance, and to be directed free of individual exertion. She is utterly helpless—helpless to act, to decide, and it depends on chance the mere chance of proprietorship whether her slavery will be degradation or protection, ruin or safety. For she will be a slave, whosoever may be her proprietor, being the publication of which clavers and violins are naturally formed. The old age of Medora is Mrs. Borradaile, who, if her husband had lived, would have probably ended her life in an honorable captivity and a well-directed subservicity.

"No one ever seen these poor things but orphans and friendless at forty or fifty years of age. They have lived all their life in leading-strings, and now are utterly unable to walk alone; they are infants in all knowledge of the world, of business, of human life; their youth is gone, and with it each beauty and attractiveness as they might have had, so that men who might have liked them when fresh and gentle at twenty do not care to accept their wrinkled helplessness at forty; they have been kept in and kept down, and so have made no friends of their own, and then, when the strong-willed father dies, or the termagant mother goes to the place where the wicked cease from troubling, the mollusc they have bitherto protected is left friendless and alone. If she has money, her chances of escape from the social sharks always on the look-out for fat morsels are very remote.

"As a mother, the weak sister is even more unsatisfactory than as a spinster left to herself with funds, which she can manipulate at pleasure. She is affectionate and devoted; but of what use are affection and devotion without guiding sense or judgment? Even in the nursery, and while the little ones need only physical care, she is more obstructive than helpful, never having so much self-reliance or independence of will as to dare a remedy for one of those sudden maladies incidental to children, and dangerous just in proportion to the length of time they are allow to run unchecked.

"If she is a widow, the young people manage matters for themselves under the perilous guidance of youthful passions and inexperience. And nine times out of ten they give her but a rough corner for her own share. They have no respect for her and, unless more generously compassionate than young people usually are, scarcely care to conceal the contempt they cannot help feeling. What can she expect?

"As for the woman who is able to think and act for herself, she has a kind of superstitious horror of such a person, and shrinks from one who has made herself notorious, and, no matter what the mode or method, so from something that is unusual, something unusual and unusual. She has even grave doubts respecting the lawfulness of doing good if the manner of it gets into the papers, and names are mentioned as well as things; and though the fashion of the day favors feminine notoriety in all directions, she holds by the instinct of her temperament, and languidly maintains that woman is the perfect and only perfect and gives distinctive value. Griselda and Medora are the types to her of womanly perfection, and the only strength she tolerates in her own sex is the strength of patience, endurance and the power of patience, so long as the strength in her own mind that the organs of woman are to be reserved for the high-handedness and brutality of man, and any women who objects to this theory, and demanding for herself a better place for herself in the face of Providence and forfeiting one of the distinctive privileges of her sex. For the weak sister thinks, like some others, that it is better to be destroyed by orthodox means than to be saved by heterodox ones; and if good Christians uphold moral suttee, they are only genuine and barbarians who would put out the flames and save the victim from the burning. So far she is respectable, in that she is a consistent theorist and a logician, but it is wonderfully eloquent of her sex that it should be only the theory of Griseldom its womanly perfection, and the theory to be found in the moral of Cinderella sitting quietly and waiting for the sabbs and forbidden to own even the glass-slipper that belonged to her.

MUSIC AND DRAMA.

La Musique Dramatique in France, by T. Crozet.

The "Don Juan" described by M. Crozet in his review of music in France is not "Don Juan" as Mozart wrote it, but "Don Juan" as Castil-Blaze improved it. What is also rather remarkable is the fact that M. Crozet's account of the piece is borrowed from the musical critic of the *Monitor* of the 1st of May, 1834, when M. Castil-Blaze was the musical critic of that journal. "Here," says the critic, not of his own work but of his pasticcio, "the two acts of the Italian libretto are divided into five. * * In the act (the second) a ballet has been introduced, for which no occasion is furnished by Zerlina's marriage. The duet from the "Marriage of Figaro, [Sull aria] has become, under the pen of M. Castil-Blaze, a lame one, and his charming motive is mingled with waltzes so much beautiful that one has only to hear them to retain them by heart. * * The fifth act consists of the supper scene. A few phrases from Mozart's 'Requiem' have been introduced into the infernal, or rather the Elysian picture which terminates the piece. The eagerness, the enthusiasm of the actors" (concubines the favorable, and, as it seems to us, the fascinated critic), "the sensations, now delightful, now terrible, which the spectator, in spite of himself, experiencing, constantly but so much the more honorable triumph of Mozart on our lyric stage."

A Jury on Art in *St. Pauli's Magazine* on the French stage brighens admirably, but falls off in the Apostle Paul in the attitude of preaching to Festus. The scene is the interior court of a place. Paul is delivering his two chief state on an elevated platform, and is surrounded by white-robed officials. At his right is Bernice, dressed in plain white. Festus is attired in a red, flowing robe, which of what use are affection and devotion without guiding sense or judgment? Even in the nursery, and while the little ones need only physical care, she is more obstructive than helpful, never having so much self-reliance or independence of will as to dare a remedy for one of those sudden maladies incidental to children, and dangerous just in proportion to the length of time they are allow to run unchecked.

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ART ITEMS.

J. H. ROGERS, N. Y.

Mr. Rogers has been in the country during a part of the summer. He has been lately engaged on a group designed to illustrate the two strongly marked types of Southern men. An old white Colonist is offering his vote at the polls, accompanied by his granddaughter, who looks up toward him trustingly and lovingly, with an expression of entire confidence. Sitting at a desk is an ex-rebel, who is looking over the registration lists and evidently anxious to discover some objection to the right of the Colonist to vote. The face of the old man is one of the finest type, broad, high, intellectual and full of resolution and manhood.

NEHLIG, N. Y.

Mr. Nehlig has made some progress with his large historical picture of the saving of Marseilles from the vengeance of Poulhan, but has been engaged for the most part of the past summer on a picture representing

AMUSEMENTS.

POINT BREEZE PARK.

THE EXHIBITION AND FAIR DAY FOR THE Benefit of the Improvement Fund IS FURTHER POSTPONED ON ACCOUNT OF THE WEATHER. To Monday, 26th inst.

NEW CHESTNUT STREET THEATRE. WM. E. SHERIDAN ..... Lessee and Manager. SUCCESS! SUCCESS! THE THEATRE FILLED NIGHTLY! With delighted audiences. TO SEE THE GREAT LAST DAY OF THE HANLONS' HANLONS' HANLONS' TO-NIGHT. POSITIVELY THE LAST NIGHT! POSITIVELY THE LAST NIGHT! POSITIVELY THE LAST NIGHT! POSITIVELY THE LAST NIGHT! THE THEATRE FILLED NIGHTLY! WITH DELIGHTED AUDIENCES. TO SEE THE GREAT HANLON BROTHERS' TROUPE. This is positively their last week in Philadelphia. HANLON BROTHERS. MONDAY—THE WILD HUNTSMEN.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE. Begins at 7½ o'clock. THIS (SATURDAY) EVENING, Oct. 24, MR. E. L. DAVENPORT, Who will appear for the last time in his celebrated character of In John Bannister's Celebrated Play of THE HUNCHBACK! To conclude with Mr. Matthew Carey's Comedy, THE ROMANCE OF A DAY! Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT, Mr. Sam'l Piercy. Mr. Chas. Wheatleigh. Mr. Chas. Fisher. Mr. Chas. Thorne, Jr. Mr. Geo. Jamieson. Mr. Chas. Thorne, Sr. Mr. Jas. Wallack, Jr. Mr. Jas. Wallack, Sr. Mr. Jas. Lewis. Mr. Geo. Holland. Mr. Jas. Pilgrim. Mr. Jas. Boyle. Mr. Jas. Rogers. Mr. Jas. Stuart. Mr. Jas. Wallack