BUSINESS NOTICES.

Conrad Meyer, Inventor and Manufacturer of Improved Iron Frame Pianos, has received the Medal of the World's Great Exhibition, London, England, for his improvements. Warerooms, No. 1004 Walnut street, Philadelphia. 12 3rd rp

To Remove Moth Patches, Freckles and Tan from the face, use Perry's Moth and Freckle Lotion. Prepared by Dr. B. C. Perry, Dermatologist, 37 Bond street, New York. Sold by all Druggists in Philadelphia and elsewhere. Beware of Spurious Imitations. 1y19 s2p,w3m

REMOVAL. PIANO ROOMS CHICKERING & SONS (Grand and Upright Pianos), removed to 1102 and 1104 Chestnut street.
W. H. DUTTON,
Steinway's Pianos received the highest award (first gold medal) at the International Exhibition, Paris, 1867. See Official Report. 4 rp
sel1-tf No. 504 Chestnut street.

EVENING BULLETIN.

Monday, August 16, 1869.

☞ Persons leaving the city for the summer, and wishing to have the EVENING BULLETIN sent to them, will please send their address to the office. Price by mail, 75 cents per month.

THE NORTH PACIFIC ROUTE.

We publish to-day an extremely interesting report, from a well-known citizen of Philadelphia, the Rev. R. Bethell Claxton, in reference to the proposed North Pacific Railroad. Dr. Claxton is a honest, intelligent observer, and his voluminous report is one of the most readable descriptions of the present condition of upper California, Oregon, Washington Territory, Idaho and Montana, that has yet appeared. The writer of this report was one of a select expedition, sent out by Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co., for the purpose of obtaining definite information as to the feasibility and advantage of constructing the projected railroad, which, connecting at the East with the head of Lake Superior, has been projected through the great grain-growing regions of the far Northwest, through Dakota, Idaho and Montana, through Washington Territory and Oregon, down the magnificent Columbia, to Portland and Puzlle by the one branch, and by the other up to Seattle and the splendid roadstead of Puget's Sound.

The magnificent enterprise of the Union Pacific Railroad, so far from exhausting American energy or money, has awakened the West, has only indicated the necessity for fuller communication across the continent. The region traversed by the North Pacific route is wonderful in many respects. The revelations made by such conscientious reports as the one which we lay before our readers, to-day, will astonish those whose knowledge of the Far North West is limited to vague notions of a vast expanse of wilderness, of intense cold and eternal snows. That it should be, in reality, a mighty grain-producing country, with almost inexhaustible forests of the finest timber; that its plains should already be dotted with fruit orchards and teeming gardens, and rich dairy farms; that great business enterprises, with fine mills and costly machinery and adequate capital, should already be in full operation on the shores of Oregon and Washington Territory; that the Columbia river, for hundreds of miles from its mouth, should even now be crowded with the finest splendid steamers; that the climate of this upper region should be one of almost Spring-like mildness, in which the fruits and grains which only flourish on our Atlantic coast under hot-house culture bloom and ripen luxuriantly in the open air; all this is news to the great majority of intelligent Americans as it would be to French or English readers.

Dr. Claxton's report goes but little into the engineering details of this great project. Mr. W. Minor Roberts, and other accomplished scientific men who are connected with the same exploration, will doubtless furnish the fullest information on the essential points of grades, and mountain passes and the practical facilities and difficulties presented on the route. But whatever be their verdict as to the *feasibility* of building the North Pacific Railroad, no one can read Dr. Claxton's report without the conviction of its *advisability*. Climate, soil, productions, business facilities, the growth of population, all unite in a concurrent demand for the free and full and early opening of this great section of our country to trade and travel. The other Pacific railroads have each their own domain to develop, and these domains are broad and rich and rich enough to engage all the energies of the several roads that traverse and will traverse them. The North Pacific route has its own special inducements, and that they are wonderfully abundant and attractive, is fully demonstrated by the admirable report to which we invite our readers' attention to-day.

It looks like a Herculean task to commence the construction of another Pacific railroad so close on the heels of the one just completed, amid so much national rejoicing and enthusiasm. But if it is only demonstrated that such a railroad is needed, in other words, that it will pay, then it will be found that neither energy nor capital will be wanting to push it through. The experiences of the Union Pacific and the Central, while they reveal the tremendous difficulties of building a trans-Continental railroad, will also be of inestimable advantage to those who come after them. Their great triumphs of engineering have created a new era in railroading. The old idea of treating the subject as an utterly exploded, and the new ones that have taken their place have been demonstrated by experiment on the grandest scale. Should the construction of the North Pacific Railroad be undertaken under the auspices of such men as Jay Cooke & Co., and it now seems highly probable that it will be, it will be attended with the same public confidence, and carried through with the same indomitable courage and complete success as characterized their far greater enterprise of raising the great national loan of the late war. What has already been done by the Government, and by the people, in connecting the Atlantic and Pacific shores of this broad Continent, so far from being a hindrance to further efforts, will only be regarded as a proof of what can be done and an indication of how it can best and soonest be done, in bringing the unsupplied wants, and opening the yet almost unknown resources of the great Northwestern territory of the United States.

THE MISSION OF MACHIAS.

It is reported, with some appearance of probability, that Senor Machias, the representative of the Cuban revolutionists, has gone to France for the purpose of meeting General Prim and beginning negotiations for the sale of Cuba to the revolutionists. We sincerely hope that this is true, and that Senor Machias may succeed in inducing the Spaniards to part with the island on favorable terms. Spain needs money badly, and she is in such a desperate condition with her Cuban insurrections, popular dissatisfaction with the government, and with the utter failure of the conscription, that only with extreme difficulty is she enabled to carry on the war against Cespedes and the Cubans. It will be better for her to let Cuba go for a consideration in cash if she can do so safely. The debt is cutting in the way is, Spanish pride. The loss of Cuba, even if it netted a handsome sum to the treasury, would add to the unpopularity of the Regency. Every Spanish would feel that the government had been beaten into a compromise by the rebels, and this humiliation would be aggravated by the knowledge of the fact that, in losing Cuba, Spain had given up in unfailing sources of revenue to the government, and of wealth to private individuals. If Serrano and Prim had strength enough to face the storm which will break upon them in the event of the sale being effected, they have a better opinion of their hold upon popular affection than the rest of the world has. But even this arrangement would not be as disastrous to their hopes as loss of the island without any compensation at all; and such a result seems now by no means impossible in the view of the exhausted condition of Spain at the present time. The Spaniards have to choose between the present opportunity and the future chance of success. For humanity's sake, we hope they will close with Senor Machias's offer, if he makes one, so that the cruel Cuban war may have an end.

It is said that Commissioner Delano has ordered a new set of tobacco revenue stamps, certain denominations of which are to be adorned with a counterfeit presentment of his countenance. It may be that the Commissioner's face is handsome enough to be really ornamental, and it may give such additional attractiveness to the stamps that smokers persons will be induced to engage in the manufacture of tobacco merely for the purpose of having Mr. Delano's features upon their boxes. But we think the principle wrong. As a matter of fact, Mr. Delano has no more right to place his picture upon a government stamp than Mayor Fox, Hon. O'Toole or any other citizen has. It is an assumption of privilege which should have been condemned from the beginning. Perhaps the face of the President of the United States might properly enough adorn a stamp or a bank note, although we should be sorry now to be compelled to carry Andrew Johnson in our pockets. But when Mr. Spinner and Mr. Delano present themselves to the public in this way, it is time for Congress to interfere. If we must have human faces in such prominent positions let us take those of departed great men, not of present politicians; but we do not perceive the necessity for any such adornment. It does not make our tortefiting more difficult, it adds nothing to the affection of the people for the stamps, and in the majority of cases it rather detracts from their beauty.

The Water Department may profitably learn one lesson from the present drought: that it is unwise to place entire dependance for all time upon the turbine wheels at Fairmount. There should be a stationary steam engine there which should do duty whenever the water is below a certain point in the river. As it is, seven or eight gallons of water are expended in pumping out to the reservoirs, when there is no means of obviating a waste which is very serious at such a time as this. A steam engine would do the work at a mere fraction of the cost in water, and would do it as well. It would pay the city to keep an engine in order all the year round, merely because of the risk of such an emergency as this one.

Among the musical entertainments which will be given in this city during the coming season, not the least attractive will be the soirees of Mr. Claus H. Jarvis. This gentleman has secured the services of Mr. Hennige, the violoncellist, and of Mr. Guldemann, the violinist, and he will give selections from the works of such composers as Handel, Beethoven, Spohr, Mendelssohn, Bach, Chopin, Schumann, Liszt, and Tausig.

The Democratic party will not suffer from the drouth, and it does not complain of it. The members avoid the use of water as a beverage, and it is their boast to be numbered with the Great Unwashed.

Perhaps a reason for Asa Packer's unpopularity throughout the Lehigh region may be found in the proverb "No man is here to his own valley."

DRAMATIC.

During the summer vacation the Walnut Street Theatre has been furbished up very handsomely. The sombre appearance which distinguished the interior in former years, has been relieved by a judicious distribution of crimson and blue and gold upon the walls, gallery fronts and the boxes; while the wood and iron-work have been repainted, the cushions upon the seats polished up, the floors adorned with pretty red and white carpets, and the floors made comfortable with new matting. The crimson paper has given a snug and cozy appearance to the place; and all the decorations have been made with such tastefulness that the theatre is one of the pleasantest in appearance in the country. The old friends of the Walnut were astonished at the transformation, when they entered the doors on Saturday night last, and there were general expressions of surprise and pleasure at the excellence and beauty of the improvements.

Mr. Henry Leslie's drama, *Duty* (the London title was *The Mariner's Compass*), was produced for the first time in this country. A relation of the story is in some degree necessary to a proper comprehension of what we have to say about it, and as no render ever undertook a synopsis of plays as they are given, usually, in newspapers, we will put this one in the form of a brief narrative:

Once upon a time, in England, there was a coast guard, named Silas Englehart, who had educated and cared for two orphan children, Betty Arnold and Ruby Dayrell, the latter of whom had been rescued when an infant from a wreck. Silas loved Betty, who she reached womanhood, but she, not knowing this, had given her heart to Ruby, who, at the opening of the play was a bold mariner, ploughing the mighty main. Silas declared himself one night upon the beach, and learned the true condition of Hetty's feelings. While his disappointed rival was brooding, the vessel containing Ruby was dashed upon the rocks, the life-saving apparatus was brought out, Silas aimed the rocket, and Ruby was brought on shore in the basket. Of course he clasped Hetty to his bosom; but she explained to him that, while she loved him, she felt as if she ought to marry Silas out of gratitude for his kindness to her. Ruby was in great distress, but he consented to the arrangement. Then Ruby went off to sea, and while he was gone there was an increase in the Englehart family. Then disaster came, and Silas's household goods were being seized by the sheriff, when Ruby came back, in the nick of time, with much cash, and saved the Englehart furniture from the hammer. But as Silas was poor, he determined to go upon an Arctic voyage in search of the North Pole, icebergs and fonds. Five years elapsed, and a letter was received from the captain of his vessel stating that Silas had perished upon the ice. Thereupon Ruby courted Hetty and won her. While they were in church, being married, Silas came to the door, understood the situation, got mad, and made a disagreeable fuss. He refused to be reconciled to Hetty, but expressed his intention to take her child and his and meander over the world with a broken heart. Hetty felt so badly that she jumped into the creek. Ruby dived after her, and they both floated toward the wheel of the mill. Hetty clutched it and was saved. Ruby sank to rise no more. Silas was recovered and everything wound up pleasantly.

It will be observed that there is nothing new in this story, and very much that is familiar and hackneyed. Still the play is a good one for the people who love exciting incident. A drama may be interesting in its construction, so that any intelligent man may find a thousand flaws in it, and yet it may contain so many striking situations, it may be so well played and mounted, that it will be popularly successful. Perhaps this is the case with most so-called sensational dramas; but *Duty* is, we think, superior to many of its class, because it really does teach a moral lesson, of such an obvious character that even a gallery god would be impressed by it.

The deficiencies of the play are sometimes monstrous. It lacks altogether the principles of unity and consecutiveness. There are two or three characters which have absolutely no connection with the story proper, which interrupt its progress causelessly, and which appear to have been jammed into the text because the author thought a comic personage or two, and a method of amusing the audience while the mechanical scenes were being arranged. "Augustus Brown," for instance, is as useless here as Hamlet would be; so is "Mrs. Prevost." "Keziah" is not as much out of place, but her services could be dispensed with, without any hurtful results; and while "Mr. and Mrs. Englehart" properly should be leading and important characters, they are hung so very loosely upon the plot, that we feel them to be impedimenta rather than assistants to its progress. The three former persons dangle about in an incomprehensible manner, without inspiriting to do less a little stale low comedy business, such as farcical sparring, dropping and breaking plates, and numerous love making; while the two old people improve the time quarreling with each other, in a natural sort of a way, to be sure, but in an utterly irrelevant and absurd way because they have really hardly anything to do with the narrative. Of course there must be minor characters in such a piece, but a dramatist should know how to incorporate them in the play so that they shall be actual important parts of it—impressed with strong individuality and absolutely necessary to its proper development. Mr. Leslie has simply selected a number of familiar stage characters, and tossed them in a curious jumble into his text.

There are other defects. No explanation is given of the method by which the Sheriff seizes the property. A mysterious document of some kind is introduced, which seems to do the business; but why, or by what means, or at whose instigation, nobody in the audience knew. How "Ruby," a common seaman, accumulated so much cash abroad, also, is left untold. He may have had a hold pirate for all we know to the contrary. Why "Mr. Prevost" finds about in the family, when "Mrs. Prevost" does for a living, and why "Silas" goes to sea without binding good-bye to his wife, are also mysteries. It was the dramatist's duty to explain these things as he proceeded. An audience always desires a reason for every event and circumstance. If there are such mysteries as these the whole work seems crude and unsatisfactory. We might, perhaps, change Mr. Leslie's plot, for instance, so as to use the Enoch Arden incident—bringing "Silas" home just after his wife's second marriage. But that is old enough, and common enough, and stale enough to be the property of any dramatist who has the bad taste to employ it.

Duty has some strong points, however. The construction is uniformly good. There is, some times, deep and terrible pathos in the text—for instance in the passage where "Silas" declares his intention to leave his home forever. The interviews in the churchyard between "Joe" and the child, and afterwards between the child and "Silas" are admirable; and there are some others equally worthy of praise. The mounting of the piece give interest to the scene upon the shore in the prologue; to the mill scene in the third act and, to the incident of the "Silas" departure for the northern seas. These all are very beautiful mechanical effects, and they are creditable in the highest degree to the scenic artist of the theatre.

The drama was played well. Mr. Walcot was at home in the part of "Silas," which he has played in all parts, characters, in which he has appeared often before. He and his wife played with spirit and intelligence on Saturday night. Mr. Bailey gave us a second personation of "Trafalgar Joe," a very unworthy part. Mr. Bailey is a good actor with an inclination to occasional coarseness and self-assertion. He lost his identity in this character, and played it with tenderness and feeling. Mr. Fawcett's "Keziah" was very funny, simply because it was played by an actor who was superior to his surroundings. The part intrinsically is worthless. Of Mr. Chapman's performance the same may be said. Mrs. Chapman played the character of Mrs. Chapman. She never contrives to assimilate herself to the conception of the author. Mr. Lewis Morrison, the new member of the company, made a very favorable impression. He has a fine presence, a soft, sweet, sympathetic voice, a graceful manner, and an intelligent appreciation of the text. We consider him a valuable acquisition to the company. *Duty* will be performed this evening, and we recommend our readers to see it, for its good points, its clever presentation, and beautiful scenery.

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FOURTH EDITION.

3:00 O'Clock.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM NEW YORK

The Pratt Trouble

Discharge of the Prisoner for the Want of Evidence.

Discharge of Pratt.

[Special Dispatch to the Philada. Evening Bulletin.]

NEW YORK, Aug. 16.—John H. Pratt, who has been in custody of the United States authorities on a charge of having forced the escape of Mr. Davis, United States military authorities at Jefferson, Texas, and murdering some Union citizens, while under military protection, was discharged this morning by Commissioner Osborne for want of evidence. The Court-room was crowded, and the decision was received with cheers by the rebel sympathizers present.

CITY BULLETIN.

THE NATIONAL LABOR CONVENTION

THE SPEECH OF PRESIDENT LUCKER

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention reassembled at 3 o'clock, when the President, Mr. C. H. Lucker, delivered the following address:

To the Officers and Members of the Third Annual Session of the National Labor Union—

GENTLEMEN: I feel unworthy of the honor, Constitution, to report to you upon my official conduct for the year that has passed, and, in doing so, I shall endeavor to express my views upon those matters which I think should be your notice such things as, in my judgment, affect the interest and your welfare.

Immediately after the adjournment of the last session I proceeded to mark out a plan of operations, such as appeared to me the most likely to further the objects in view. My first step was to make the Labor movement a success leading men as I could reach, who were in sympathy with our movement, to induce them to create an interest in our cause by and through the medium of the press. Many of such men people who had never heard of the Labor movement, yet, by reason of their position in the centre of a large correspondence. Anxious to further our cause, I made a special effort to secure the assistance of the leading men of the country, who were in sympathy with the movement, and who could give hope and encouragement. Mr. Maguire presented the matter to the Senate, and secured a careful reading. I and our friends in Congress, were surprised and pleased to learn that had not only read the Labor Bill, but that he had reported the whole labor movement, and was in full sympathy with the movement.

A pamphlet issued by Hon. Alexander Campbell, entitled "Co-operation," has been widely circulated, and many copies of "Kellogg's Co-operative Manual" have been sent out. Both of these being a full and clear defence and high appeal in advocacy of the work we have done very great good.

The above constitute about all the matter circulated in pamphlet form during the year. Many of our friends have complained that articles have been published, depending or explaining our position, and copies of such papers we have some very strong advocates. Under ordinary circumstances, prominent men in the nation have openly expressed sympathy with our cause, and made our cause their cause—and have done us very great service.

The approval of our position on the question of money by the ablest and successful business men, furnishes the best of evidence that we are correct.

Thus far had my worthy predecessor written his report for this Congress, when death snatched him from us. His demise occurring so sudden and unexpected, and the duties of the Presidency devolving on me at such a short notice, and so close to the meeting of the Congress, I have not had the opportunity to give to the questions that will certainly come before you that consideration the importance demands. With these facts before you any omissions that may be made I earnestly hope, under the circumstances, may be overlooked.

By reference to the books and vouchers that will be handed to the Auditing Committee, it will be seen that the expectations of our late President, in reference to the securing of means to successfully carry on our movement from the laboring classes, have not been realized; and the question of ways and means yet remains an unsolved problem. Nothing, according to distance, any specific plan, I must say that upon the proper solution of this question depends our ultimate success; without money we are helpless, and this fact should be uppermost in the earnest and intelligent consideration of every delegate present. And we must, at this session, take such action as will bring to sufficient revenue to enable the officers to do the work by the aid of efficient lecturers and the dissemination of labor documents, and such other means that will bring our movement more prominently before the American people. *This we need* or if we expect success to crown our efforts.

By reference to the document in the office, I find that in accordance with Article 5 of the Constitution, charters have been issued by the N. L. U. to the following places. They are given in the order they were granted: No. 1 of Wilmington, at Black River Falls, Ill.; No. 2 of Pennsylvania, Easton; No. 3 of Iowa, Mt. Gregor; No. 4 of Tennessee, Nashville; No. 5, Illinois, Chicago; No. 1, of New York, cigar-makers; No. 6, of Pennsylvania, Williamsport; No. 1, of Ohio, Salem; No. 2, of New York, Verplanck's Point; No. 2, of Ohio, Fairmount; No. 3, of Ohio, Canton; No. 1, New Jersey, Millville; No. 2, of Illinois, Lostant; No. 7, North Carolina, Hillsborough; No. 8, of Pennsylvania, Hyndman; No. 1, of Nebraska, Omaha; No. 2, of Nebraska, Omaha; Germania, No. 5, of New York, New-York city; No. 3, of Ohio, Massillon; No. 4, of Ohio, Akron; No. 1, of Mississippi, Water Valley; No. 6, of York (city), No. 2, Maryland, Baltimore; No. 7, of New York, Peekskill; No. 3, Illinois, Oskaw; No. 1, of Kansas, Leavenworth, and No. 8, Illinois.

These organizations in the main are composed of those who are not directly connected with the National President, Mr. C. H. Lucker, charters granted is no criterion of the strength of organizations, or of the support they receive by the representation present from other places, and who have not sent delegates under the N.L.U. Constitution, to report to you upon my official conduct for the year that has passed, and, in doing so, I shall endeavor to express my views upon those matters which I think should be your notice such things as, in my judgment, affect the interest and your welfare.

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The question of eight hours for a legal day's work demand the serious consideration. Great advances have been made the past year in the direction of a reduction of time. The Government of the United States have recognized it, but without considerable of a fight. It is true, but yet, to-day, in every government work, eight hours is a legal day's work, and a full day's pay is given for the same. Thousands have our efforts been successful. It now becomes our duty to take such action as will bring the matter home to the employers of labor, and demand and receive from them the same recognition that we have received from the Government of the United States. To this end our efforts should be given.

Co-operation. The principles of co-operation in this time our attention referred have not taken that hold among the producers that their importance entitles them to. The great cause of the nonexistence of many of the co-operative enterprises arises from the fact that they were speculative ventures, and the result of calm, deliberate, intelligent efforts. These Ideas do not at first, when talked, we were laughed at. Which we wrote, our publications were ridiculed, and to the wasted basket. But when Congressmen and Senators, and a large portion of the public took our platform and made speeches in its defence and advocacy, the tide commenced to turn, aroused and the "hush policy" would no longer prevail.

In March Senator Sprague made the first of his great speeches that so shook the country, and gave a greater impetus to the cause of co-operation than any other thing had done. He made five of these speeches, the greatest of which was that on the "Max Bill," delivered April the 8th. Thousands of these speeches have been scattered over the country, and the effect upon public sentiment has been very great. In neither of these speeches did he advocate the issuing of a paper money, but he has so clearly demonstrated the power, influence and corruption of the present monetary system, that the minds of the people are prepared to receive and approve any new system that will free them from the grasp of the "money ring."

Mr. Maguire's letter to President Grant, written at my request, has proved a very valuable document. This letter was written previous to the 4th of March, believing that the President was in sympathy with the people, and would be induced to say something in his inaugural address that would give hope and encouragement. Mr. Maguire presented the letter in person, and received a careful reading. I and our friends were pleased to learn that he not only read the letter, but that he reported the whole labor movement, and was in full sympathy with the movement.

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