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FRIDAY, MAY 7, 1869.

LIFE PEERAGES IN THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

ALL British writers concede, and many deplore, the decline of the influence of the House of Lords in public affairs. Its debates are spiritless and Hicless, and the active politicians of the United Kingdom regard the honors of the peerage as the last refuge of disappointed ambition. The Whig party, which is usually powerful in the House of Commons, is always in a minority in the House of Lords, but the latter generally sanctions its measures, provided they are not too radical, not from any sincere approval of their wisdom or earnest desire to keep pace with the progress of the age, but because a "sop to Cercrus" is deemed politic, and because it is condered best, on the whole, to acknowledge, with a show of gracefulness, such rights of the people as can no longer be safely withheld. As Lord Brougham begged on his knees the assent of the House of Lords to the old Reform bill, so, from time to time, the pity, the fears, or the selfishness, rather than the reason or the judgment, of that aristocratic body have been appealed to to gain their approval of the action of the House of Commons. The fierce conflict of opinions, the stern debate, the solid argument, the rigid and thorough investigations which characterize the proceedings of the popular branch of the British Parliament, rarely or never startle the peaceful slumbers of the hereditary peers. Having little real business to do, the attendance of these luxurious legislators is very irregular. They often wander over the Continent, or enjoy placid repose for years on their estates, without ever appearing in their allotted seats. They acknowledge no responsibility to any constituency; they are never called to account at the hustings; they have no rivals to fear; and they have no incentives to exertion except when their vanity is tickled or their sluggish blood vivified by the hope of gaining real power through the exercise of a potent influence upon the proceedings of the House of Commons.

In the age when the world was dazzled by mere show, and when the outward semilance of authority made a deep impress upon uncultivated imaginations, few English eyes were undazzled by the splendors of ducal coronets, but men ask now rather what jewels are enshrined in the brains of those who aspire to rule than what tinsel trappings encircle their brows. As a practical result, the Queen wields less positive influence over the management of British affairs than a vigorous untitled parliamentary orator, and the opinions of the whole House of Lords are often of less practical importance than the views cherished by a Cobden, a Bright, or a Gladstone.

From time to time various modes have been suggested for restoring to the House of Lords some of its ancient glory, and the belief is spreading that it must either be improved, or totally abolished as a useless, antiquated clog upon the wheels of governmental machinery. gathered to its predecessors." Partly in deference to this sentiment Earl Russell has introduced a proposition for the creation of a limited number of life peerages. This measure has attracted much attention, but it contemplates such a partial and insignificant reform, that its chief importance arises from the fact that any change whatever in the composition of such a conservative body could be for one moment entertained. The progressive London journals complain that as a reform bill it will be uscless, except as a forerunner of better things to come. The whole number of life peers is to be limited to twenty-eight, and they are only to be appointed at the rate of four a year for the next seven years. The field of selection is also restricted, and the proposed new peers must be either persons who have sat in the House of Commons for ten years, men eminent in art, science, or literature, Scotch and Irish peers, soldiers, sailors, judges, or colonial officials. The old members of the House of Lords who desire to perpetuate the present sleepy system have little to fear from this mild innovation. The new life-blood is to be infused at too slow a rate, in too small a quantity, and from classes too much predisposed to conservatism, to seriously disturb the equanimity of the drowsy drones of the aristocracy. What the Whig party really needs, if it is thoroughly carnest in its professions of liberalism, is a strong band of sturdy orators to beard the lion of Toryism in its den, and to thunder the liberal doctrines which are disseminated by the press in the cars of the men whose blood has flowed for centuries through the veins of descendants of the followers of William the Conqueror. It may get a few recruits under the proposed new system, but not enough effective champions to leaven the dull mass of conservatism. However, British progress is always slow; it requires many years of agitation to effect in England changes which are readily adopted in this country after very brief consideration; and it may be easier, after a few life peers have been created, to increase their number, than to secure the passage of a proper reform bill at the outset. If the young Tories become inspired with the ambition to vindicate, in debate, before the world, the justice and wisdom of a perpetuation of their prerogatives, they may hereafter be induced to acquiesce gracefully in the presence of a sufficient number of progressive orators to ensure a continual succession of lively debates, and an intellectual conflict that will interest not only the British public but the whole civilized world.

Grening Telegraph does the honorable member expose all this golden magnificence? Perhaps he does not know the time of day. But if this be so, why does he not return the magnificent gold watch to its proper receptacle, unless it is that he wishes to excite the envy of his less fortunate colleagues ? Or, perhaps, as the session is drawing to a close, and time is money, literally as well as proverbially, he intends to speak precisely seven seconds and a half by the dial of the magnificent time-keeper. With an infinitude of such surmisings the Speaker and the audieuce beguiled themselves for a minute or so, until the honorable member could clear the cobwebs from his throat. Then he broke forth, still holding the magnifi-

cent gold watch and chain in his hand, and in eloquent and appropriate terms proceeded to pronounce an elaborate eulogy upon the astonished occupant of the chair of the august assemblage. We are told by one of the Albany correspondents that the honorable member spoke of the Speaker in "neat and highly complimentary" terms. This means, of course, that, in his eyes, the Speaker was a paragon of public and private virtue, a gentleman, a scholar, a good judge of whisky, and withal a statesman sans peur et sans reproche-a man whose sole study had been the dearest interests of the people, a man who had labored unceasingly and uncomplainingly to promote these interests in every way, a man whom no corrupt lobbyist would venture to approach for fear of such a bubbling and boiling over of virtuous wrath as would suffice to overwhelm the whole tribe of lobbyists, and to stem the slimy tide of corruption itself. The audience began to perceive the drift of the eulogy, but the virtuous and ingenuous Speaker did not. Therefore, when the honorable member, in concluding his "neat and highly complimentary" remarks, "presented to the Speaker the magnificent gold watch and chain, as a gift from the members of the Assembly, without distinction of party," the bewildered recipient of the testimonial, we are told by the correspondent, "was entirely taken aback by the unexpected compliment"-so taken aback, in fact, that his response was characterized by "much feeling," and was compressed into less than nineteen lines of nonparell!

What a contrast is here presented to the closing scenes in our own Legislature, where, it is safe to say, not a soul was taken aback in this singular fashion. On all sides, from the youngest page up to the virtuous gentlemen who wielded the gavel with so much grace, magnificent gold watches and still more magnificent gold chains, silver ice-pitchers, golden gavels, patent Connecticut clocks, lead pencils, tooth-picks, bottles of German bitters, bundles of half-hose, elastic suspenders, tin cups, cakes of soap, papers of pins, shoe-strings, shirt buttons, and "every such thing" were scattered by the generous and open-hearted members, and in not a solitary instance is it recorded that the recipient of any of these delicate and deserved compliments was "taken aback," or that his response was characterized by any considerable amount of "feeling," or possessed, to an extraordinary degree, the rare virtue of brevity. The contrast, indeed, is so marvellous that we might be inclined to regard the New York Legislature as being made up of material altogether different from that which formed the staple of our own, were it not for the following paragraph in a recent number of the New York Times:-"It is with great thankfulness that the people of New York city observe that the days of the Albany Legislature are almost numbered, and the sense of relief will be general when that body is

THE TRIUMPH OF RELIGIOUS LIBERTY

penetrates to the depth of the will and of the em-

This is the only safe ground for a nation to assume. Let the laws command an observance of the holy Sabbath, a compliance with the decencies of life, and a respect for the rights of person and property, and let the inward monitor, under the guidance of the Word of God and the teachings of the pulpit, do the rest. The representatives of the Spanish people have yielded to the strength of this principle only in part, but they have yielded in part, and this first and partial surrender of mediaval intelerance betokens a full acquiescence in the end.

THE MANAGERS AND THE PUBLIC. Ws have always given all the encouragement in our power to the managers of our theatres whenever, in response to the demands of the critics, they have attempted to place really good plays upon the stage in really good style. We know that the tastes of the best managers and actors of the country coincide entirely with the critics and most thoughtful and intelligent lovers of dramatic art in this respect. In catering for the public, however, other than high art considerations have to be attended to, and in view of the important matters of rent, salaries, and other expenses, every manager who understanda his business will give such performances as will prove most beneficial to his treasury. We that, at the best theatres with believe competent actors, good works, if placed upon the stage in a creditable manner, will in the long run pay as well as any other style of entertainment. The theatre-going population, however, demands novelty, and it is a melancholy but undeniable fact that the works of the dramatic writers of the present day are, with rare exceptions, such as no conscientious critic can praise with any enthusiasm. There is too a great variety of tastes to be consulted, and the theatres must present a variety or they will cease to meet their expenses. The managers run their establishments for the purpose of making money, the same as people in other lines of business, and high art considerations are of necessity made secondary to the dollars and cents. It is the business of the critic to pass judgment on the performances according to their merits, taking into consideration all the extenuating circumstances; but we do not esteem it the function of criticism to berate the managers and actors for giving performances that do not come up to the high art standard, unless there is something in them opposed to modesty and decency.

The Press, a few days ago, in a notice of Lotta's new piece, unjustly censured the management of the Arch Street Theatre, and made some comments upon the style of entertainment that has been given this week, which the facts of the case will hardly warrant. The comments of the Press were as follows:-

warrant. The comments of the Press were as fol-lows:--"Not very many years ago, in San Francisco, Cal, the Bella Union, a concert saloon of the California standard, had for its chief attraction a young girl called Lotta. Night after night the establishment was thronged, and the free mamers, the kicks, the barlo, chief attraction a young girl called Lotta. Night after night the establishment was thronged, and the free mamers, the kicks, the barlo, chief attraction a young girl called Lotta. Night after night the establishment was thronged, and what respectable people never spoke of. An enterprising manager brought the 'California Diamond,' as she was then called, to the States. The tricks with which she had charmed the patrons of the San Francisco concert saloon it was hoped would bring her fortune in the concert saloons of the East. For awhile she did not take, and it was feared that the speculation was abad one; and that Lotta's manners, though they might do in California, were too broad for what we are pleased to call the more civilized people of the States. She appeared in many of the large cities, including Phila-delphi, in *The Stares Nisters*, and other like pieces, but freeted no *Furore*. Suddenly, through some mysterious in fuence, she found her way to the stage of a first-class the trip et of the public, and the terror of those who would keep the theatre and the concert saloon apart. We speak without the slightest ill-feeling towards Lotta. But what is the state of affairs' Just now we have but one that is the state of affairs' Just now we have but one thet all know what that means, and as the Arch we have what? The gradnate of the Bella Union what is the state of the public, and the terror of those who would keep the theatre and the concert saloon apart. We speak without the slightest ill-feeling towards Lotta. But what is the state of the trave the Arch and there the one is not have all know what that means, and as the Arch we have what? The gradnate of the Bella Union what is the state of the tr While excusing Mrs. Drew as much as possible for en-gaging this star, knowing that her seasons are always most successful, we ask, in all gandor, is there nothing else which would bring in as much money? Let 'Lotta' find her level. Lot those who will see her go and see her where her siyle of acting is always in vogue; but in the name of common sense we call upon Mrs. Drew not to undo for the sake of a few dollars the much she has done to give re-spectability to the theatre. How can we continue to look upon the Arch as the theatre of America, if such plays as 'Lotta' gives take up its time six or seven weeks every year?" Our opinion of Lotta's merits as an actress are known, and her new play of Pepina is about as deficient in any merit whatever as any affair of the kind well could be. It is no particular discredit to Lotta, however, that she commenced her career in a California concert saloon; and while it is outside of the line of the critic's duties to investigate the private characters of the ladies and gentlemen of the dramatic profession, we consider it no more than justice in the present instance to state that the young lady in question has won the esteem of all who have become acquainted with her, and her character as a lady has never been impeached. In her profession she has worked hard for success, and although we would be pleased to see her in better pleces than Pepina, we believe that she deserves success, and are heartily glad that she has won it. Mrs. Drew has certainly done her duty by the public during the present season. She has produced a number of first-rate plays in first-rate style, and the performances altogether have been unusually excellent, judged by the highest standard of merit. Under these circumstances, the advocates of the legitimate drama have certainly nothing to complain of, and as the engagement of Lotta affords pleasure to a very large number of persons to whom Twelfth Night and Much Ado About Nothing are mysteries, and as she is the best paying star in the country, the character of the theatre will scarcely suffer unless there is something particularly outrageous in her behavior. The kicks, banjo playing and walk-arounds of Lotta are not particularly elegant, but that is the worst that can be said of them, and we are unable to see anything so objectionable in the performances at the Arch during the past week as to call for the censures of the Press which have been quoted above. The managers and actors owe something to the better class of playgoers; and when a fair attempt has been made to satisfy the highest critical requirements, they should receive credit accordingly. The season at the Arch now drawing to a close has, on the whole, been the most satisfactory of any for a number of years. More good pieces and fewer absolutely worthless ones have been produced, and the well-trained stock company have given some acting that will be remembered with pleasure by all who have any appreciation of the dramatic art; and if the season winds up as prosperously as it began, with full houses, and, as a *faale*, a grand break-down led by Lotta, nobody will have any good canse to find fault in the matter. A HEAVY TRAIN .- The demand of George Francis upon President Grant to put a stop to Cuban fillbusterism is backed up by "one million Irish votes !" It requires a bold and reckless spirit in even the President of the United States to stand on the track when such a heavily laden Train is coming down upon him with a great screeching of whistles and a dense flourish of smoke. But perhaps George has exaggerated the number of his passengers. He is gifted with an exceedingly vivid imagination, and has been known to make some very remarkable estimates in the

TRISH AGRICULTURS .--- Ireland had a good harvest In the year 1868. The Registrar-General having collected the returns procured by the police and revised by the boards of guardians in four-fifths of the seve ral divisions, reports that in 1868 there were 965,150 acres under wheat, an increase of 24,116 acres over 1967; the average produce in 1868 is estimated at 13.9 cwt. (8 stones) per acre, an increase of 2.2 cwt. per acre; and the total produce is estimated at 945,818 grs., an increase of 219,971 ows. over 1867. The area under oats was 1,701,645 acres, an increase of 41,134; the produce per acre was 19.5 cwt., as before, and the total produce 7,628,857 qrs., an increase of 193,332 grs. 186,318 acres were under barley, an increase of 15,317; the produce per acre increased from 15.7 cwl. to 17:1 cwt., and the total produce was 884,753 grs., an increase of 142,266 gra. The area under bere and rye increased by 304 acres, and produced 31,758 qrs. Thus the total estimated produce of the principal cereal crops was 9,491,186 qrs., being an increase of 558,381 grs. in 1868, as compared with 1867. In green crops there was a still greater increase, 1,034,691 acres were under potatoes in 1868, an increase of 32,900; the average produce is estimated at 3.9 tons per acre, an increase of 0 %; the total produce is estimated at 4,069,997 tons, an increase of 914,749 tons. 320,094; acres were under turnips, a decrease of 15,634; the produce per acre is estimated at 11 tons, a decrease of 0.6, and the total produce at 3,514,406 tons, a decrease of 395,194 tons. 19,031 acres under mangold-wurzel, at 19-9 tons per acre, produced 244,892 tons, an increase of 6155 tons; and 32,875 acres under cabbage (an increase of 8857), at 97 tons per acre, produced 320,395 tons, an increase of 94,210 tons. Thus the total produce of potatoes, turnips, mangold-wurzel, and cabbage in 1868 amounted to 8,141,900 tons, showing an increase of 619,920 tons when compared with the previous year. Flax, 206,483 acres, shows a decrease of 46,774 acres, and the average produce a decline from 224 to 194 stones (141b.) per acre; the produce declined from 35,397 tons to 24,987 tons. The mills for scutching flax, however, increased from 1549 to 1542, of which 1420 were in Ulster. Hay, grown on 1,692,135 acres, shows an increase of 33,800 acres; but the yield decreasing from 19 to 17 ton per acre, the produce was liminished from 3,070,160 tons to 2,871,039 tons. There were in Ireland, in 1868, 2,192,979 acres under cereal crops, including beans and peas; 1,034,631 acres under potatoes; 2,320,311 acres under other crops, including meadow and clover; making a total of 5.547.971 acres, or rather more (by 15,000) than the number of the population. More than 10,000,000 of acres were in permanent pasture, not broken up, exclusive of heath or mountain land. The Ordnance Survey shows the total area of Ireland 20,316,955 acres, exclusive of the larger lakes, rivers, and tideways.

ALTOGETHER WRONG .- Not long since we copied an article from an Eikton, Md., paper, in which very grave charges were brought against Mr. N. C Dougherty, of Chester county, Pa., recently engaged in teaching at a seminary in North East, Maryland. We have been informed, on entirely reliable authority, that these charges were without foundation, and that the patrons of the North East Seminary regret to lose his services as an instructor. Such journals as published the article should give this contradiction a place,

GIRARD COLLEGE .- In a card which we publish in another column, President Allen declares that the

practices referred to in Judge Allison's charge to the Grand Jury do not exist in Girard College. He requests a suspension of judgment till the jury DOPTS

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PENNSYLVANIA BAILROAD COMPANY. WHEELER & WILSON'S TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT. PHILADBLPHIA, PRNNA., April 2, 1869. SEWING MACHINES STOCKHOLDERS OF THE PENNSYL-VANIA RAILROAD COMPANY. Are the Best, and are Sold on the Essiest Terms. All Stockholders, as registered on the Books of this Company on the 30th day of April, 1869, will be en-PETERSON & CARPENTER titled to subscribe for 25 Per Cent. of their respective interests in New Stock at Par, as follows :---GENERAL AGENTS. First, Fifty per cent, at the time of subscription No. 914 CHESNUT Street. between the 15th day of May, 1869, and the 30th day 85 fmwi PHILADELPHIA. Second. Fifty per cent, between the 15th day of November, 1969, and the Bist day of December, 1869 THE PARHAM or, if Stockholders should prefer, the whole amount may be paid up at the time of subscription, and each instalment so paid shall be entitled to a pro rata of the Dividend that may be declared on full shares. Third. That every Stockholder holding less than NEW FAMILY SEWING MACHINE, four shares shall be entitled to subscribe for one share; and those holding more than a multiple of four shares shall be entitled to subscribe for an ad-Fourth. All shares upon which instalments are yet DESIGNED FOR EVERY DESCRIPTION to be paid under Resolution of May 13, 1868, will be entitled to their allotment of the 25 Per Cent. at par, OF FAMILY SEWING. as though they were paid in full. THOMAS T. FIRTH, Treasurer. AND POR DES" OLD OAKS CEMETERY COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA. OFFICE, No. 518 WALNUT STREET. LIGHT MANUFACTURING PURPOSES This Company is now prepared to dispose of Lots on REASONABLETERMS. The advantages offered by this Cemetery are well known to be equal if not superior to those possessed by any other Cemetery. We invite all who desire to purchase Burial Lots to call Is adapted to a much greater RANGE OF WORK at the office, where plans can be seen and all particulars will be given. Deeds for lots sold are ready for delivery. than any Machine EVER OFFERED TO THE RICHARD VAUX, President. PETER A, KEYSER, Vice-President. MARTIN LANDENBERGER, Treasurer. MICHAEL NIBERT, Secretary. 1 II dm PUBLIC IT IS ELEGANT IN STYLE AND FINISH. DE TO RENT-TO RENT. SIMPLE IN CONSTRUCTION, A HANDSOME RESIDENCE. NOISELESS IN OPERATION. No. 1524 LOCUST Street. MAKES PERFECT WORK ON EVERY DESCRIP-Twenty feet front; in good condition TION OF MATERIAL, IS PERFECTLY FREE IN ALL ITS MOVEMENTS. 5721* BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE. - THIS VERY LIGHT RUNNING. splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect Dye; harmless, reliablo, instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the Hair soft and beautiful, black or brown. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers; and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Fac-tory, No. 16 BOND Street. New York. 427mwf5 And a pleasure for the operator to use it. We claim for this BOD THE CELEBRATED "PULLMAN PALACE SLEEPING CARS" are now provided with mattresses filled with the Elastic Sponge, which gives the most perfect satisfaction, being pronounced superior to those made from the best curled hair. 83mwfy CAMDEN, N. J. COLLECTIONS MADE ANYWHERE IN NEW JERSEY.

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1869.

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DIVIDENDS, ETC.

BED" PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The Board of Directors have this day declared i

semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT, on the

capital stock of the Company, clear of National and

State taxes, payable in cash on and after May 30,

Blank powers of attorney for collecting dividends

The Office will be opened at 8 A. M. and closed at

4 P. M. from May 30 to June 5, for the payment of

dividends, and after that date from 9 A. M. to 3

NOTE .- The Third Instalment on New Stock of

1868 is due and payable on or before June 15.

can be had at the Office of the Company, No. 238 S.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 3d, 1869.

THOMAS T. FIRTH,

Treasurer.

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NEW MACHINE, THE MOST PERFECT, SIMPLE, AND RELIABLE Family Sewing Machine EVER INVENTED. And an examination will convince the most skeptical. OFFICE AND SALESROOM. No. 704 CHESNUT Street. The 56 D

"TAKEN ABACK."

THE Legislature of the State of New York is made up of very curious material. The proceedings of the Assembly were recently suspended by one of the members rising to a question of privilege. The Speaker, who rejolces in the gushing name of Younglove, was extremely attentive and equally courteons, and the other members subsided without delay. Then the honorable member drew forth from his pocket "a magnificent gold watch and chain." As he did so, we fancy that a smile lighted up the faces of such of the spectators as were not in the secret. Magnificent gold watches and secret. Magnificent gold watches and chains can only be procured, in these days, by a correspondingly magnificent outlay of greenbacks. Where did the greenbacks come from? was the innocent query that flitted through the minds of the uninitiated. And why

· AND STRATES

IN SPAIN. THE grand appeal made by Senor Castelar in the Spanish Cortes, to guarantee to every person in the country the full and free exercise of his conscience in matters of religion, has resulted as might have been anticipated by every one who read his burning words. The cable brings us the intelligence that the Con-

stituent Cortes, by a vote of 164 to 40, have adopted the article in the proposed new Constitution which relates to the subject of worship. The articles bearing upon this point read as follows:-

"Article 20 .- The nation obliges itself to maintain the worship and the ministers of the Catholic re-

"Article 21 .- The public and private exercise of any other religion is guaranteed to all foreigners resi-dent in Spain, without other limitations than the uni-versal rules of morals and of right.

"Article 22.—If any Spaniards profess any other religion than the Catholic, all the dispositions of the foregoing paragraph are applicable to them."

It will be observed that the twentieth article makes Catholicism the established religion of the State. All liberal Christians will unite in pronouncing this a serious mistake. The day when every member of society should be forced to contribute to the support of a State religion, whether he believes that religion to be the one true faith or directly the reverse, has long since been numbered with the past, yet the United States is the only nation of any pretensions which has recognized this fact and acknowledged its importance in framing its scheme of government. England continues to insist upon the gross injustice of compelling dissenters to assist in maintaining the Anglican Church, while, at the same time, the dignitaries of that Church are permitted to take part in framing the general laws of the realm, whether their import be of a civil or of a religious character. Until the eleventh hour she has carried this doctrine into practice to the utmost extreme in Ireland; but at last, before the advancing spirit of the age, and the fear of losing even her infirm hold upon the Emerald Isle, she is receding as fast and as far as her sense of dignity and decency will permit. The disestablishment of the Irish Church, however, portends a similar severance of the religious from the civil authority in England before the lapse of many years-a fact which many of the Tory leaders so fully appreciate that they make it the groundwork of their arguments against the overthrow of the Irish Church.

That Spain will ultimately follow in the footsteps of England in this direction we cannot doubt. The adoption, by such an overwhelming vote, of the article guaranteeing all Spanlards and foreigners resident in Spain entire liberty of worship is a great step, sure to be followed, in good time, by the greater stride which shall place the Spanish people squarely on the American platform-an entire severance between the Church and the State, in the best interests of true religion and unaffected morality. The words which Castelar used in combating the arguments of the advocates of absolute intole rance are quite as forcible when directed against any intermeddling by the Government in matters of religion. He said that-

"If we believed in religion, the voice of our own

THE LATEST intelligence from the plains tells us that many of the tribes are greatly dissatisfied at the failure or delay of the agents to fur-

past.

Room for ten thousand people G I R A R D TO THE PUBLIC. -On vember, 1867, the undersigned elected to the Presidency of Gi of Directors, entered upon the decision by Judge Allison. Sin the college has been for a mon nor in a dungeon or seeluded r and of the abuses referred to i Grand Jury existed in the instit Every facility will be afforded thorough examination of every thorough examination of every premises, and to question both The undersigned, therefore judgment on the part of the p shall have made its presentment it WILLIAM ARCH STREET DELPHIA. THUBER Received of Mrs. JOHN D through the hands of Mr. JOS surer, the sum of Six Hundred Cents, being the amount of th Theatre for THIS (Thursday) J and presented to the Cuban Pa LUIS J. F JOSE G. T ANTONIO It JUAN J. BETHESDA PRESH corner of FRANKFOR Street.-The opening services held on NEXT SABBATH at 1 before 8 in the evening. Besides the Pastor, the Rev. J Drs. HUMPHREYS, STRYKE WISWELL, MEARS, and off nart in the services. part in the services. OFFICE OF T FACTURING COMPANY. At a meeting of the Director S. HOLMES, Eso., tendered h and JESSE E. SMITH, Rso., t 5728 SAMUEL F. FIS OFFICE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, M TURING COMPANY. Pi The principal place of busit romoved from Charleston, S. agency here was discontinued o 57 2t OFFICE OF THE The Cuban Society of P their Office at No. 812 ARCH they will thankfully receive an munitions of war, medicines, o M. to 4 P. M. KINGSLAND OI Annual Meeting of the pany will be held on MONDAY the Office of the Dalzell Cor WI Philadelphia, May 6, 1869. DED THE ANNUAL THE ANNUAL BLOOMSBURG IRON the Office at IRON DALE, WEDNESDAY, May 19, 1899 Directors, to serve the ensuing tion of other business. WIL PHILADELPHIA, April 17, 186 A MUSICAL ENT

GREEN HILL PRESBYTERI assisted by a part of the CERMANIA OF In the church, GIRARD Aven FRIDAY EVENIN Eversion commence at 8 of Exercises commence at 8

ALDERMEN'S ASS CITY OF PHILADELI Association will be held at the SANSOM Street, above Sixth, May 7, 1889, at 8 o'clock. Busin 5 6 2t*

"A PENNY SAVED IS EQUAL TO TWO Earned."-The time to save money is when you earn it, and the way to save it is by depositing a portion of it wockly in the old FRANKLIN SAVING FUND, No. 136 S. FOURTH Street, below Chesnut. Money in large or small amounts received, and five per cent. interest allowed. Open daily from 9 to 5, and on Monday evenings from 7 to 9 o'clock. CYRUS CADWALLADER. 216

WEDDING AND ENGAGEMENT Rings, of solid likkarat fine gold. QUALITY WAR-RANTED. A full assortment of sizes always on hand. FARR & BROTHER, Makers, Skiwfmi No. 324 CHESNUT Street, below Fourth.

College, will preside. tendance.	THE COMMERCIAL NATIONAL BANK OF PENNSYLVANIA.
	The Board of Directors have declared a semi-appual
COLLEGE.	dividend of FIVE PER CENT, payable on demand, clear of taxes. S. C. PALMER, 545t Cashier.
n the sixteenth day of No.	CORN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK.
d having been previously irard College by the Board duties of that office after a	PHILADELPHIA, May 4, 1869. The Board of Directors have this day declared a Divi- dend of SEVEN PER CENT. for the last six months,
duties of that office after a see that date no orphan in ment confined in a lock-up,	payable on demand, clear of taxes. 546t H. P. SCHETKY, Cashier.
oom of any kind; nor have in a recent charge to the	FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' NA-
tution. I the Grand Jury to make a building and room on the	TIONAL BANK. Pur the Mar 4 1920
officers and pupils. , solicits a suspension of ublic until after the jury	The Board of Directors have this day declared a Divi- eend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand, clear of tax. [5464] W. RUSHTON, JR., Cashier.
I H. ALLEN, President.	KENSINGTON NATIONAL BANK. PHILADELPHIA, May 4, 1869.
THEATRE, PHILA-	The Board of Directors have this day declared a divi- dend of TWELVE PER CENT. for the last six months, payable on demand, clear of taxes, 54 ct
AT EVENING, May 5, 1862. REW and Miss LOTTA, EPH D. MURPHY, Trea- and Four Dollars and Fitty	THE DUILADEIDUIL NAMIONAT
and Four Dollars and Fifty e profits of the Arch Street	BANK.
e profits of the Arch Street EVENING'S performance, triots. \$80150. ERNANDEZ, Chairman. DUOUE.	PHILADELPHIA, May 3, 1869. The Directors have declared a dividend of SEVEN PER CENT. for the past six months, payable on demand, clear of all taxes. B. B. COMEGYS,
DUQUE, M. PALACIOS, F. OGIER,	5366 Cashier.
PEREZ. SYTERIAN CHURCH.	PHILADELPHIA, May 1, 1869. The Board of Directors have declared a Dividend of
BD Road and VIENNA of the new edifice will be 10% A. M., 3% P. M., and M	PHILADELPHIA, May 1, 1863. The Board of Directors have declared a Dividend of THREE AND ONE HALF PER CENT. for the last six months, clear of taxes, payable on demand. 51 6t JOSKPH P. MUMFORD, Cashier.
ALBERT BARNES, Revs. R, ADAMS, SHEPHERD,	How the
here, are expected to take 57 2t*	Merry, Merry Month of May
HE CHARLESTON, MINING AND MANU	Came In !
HILADBLPHIA, May 7, 1889, beld 3d inst., FRANUIS	With storm and blow,
is resignation as President, ras elected in his place.	And rain and snow, And water and mud, above, below,
HER, Secretary pro tem.	Ugh! Booh!
HE CHARLESTON, INING AND MANUFAC	What can we do? Where could we go?
HILADELPHIA, May 7, 1869.	How could we get Out of the dismal rain and wet?
HILADELPHIA, May 7, 1863. 1988 of the Company being C. to Philadelphia, my n 4th instant. SAMUEL GRANT, JB.	Colds in our heads.
	Frogs in our throats,
CUBAN SOCIETY	Wrapped to the ears
Street, second floor, where donations of money, arms,	In our overcoats; What dismal, splashy, horrible day,
tc. Office hours from 9 A. 5 4 5t	To begin the merry, merry month of May!
L COMPANY THE Stockholders of this Com	But the sun shines out, And the rain is done:
Stockholders of this Com- , 17th instant, at 12 M, at npany, No. 218 WALNUT LIAM F. HANSELL, 57fmw4t] Secretary.	And now, no doubt,
LLIAM F. HANSELL, [57fmwit] Secretary.	We will have the fun Of wearing the clothes
MEETING OF THE	So new and nice,
COMPANY will be held at Columbia county, Pa., on	Which we buy for spring
for the Election of Nine year, and for the transac-	At moderate price, At the place where ther clothe the people all,
JAM E. S. BAKER,	ROCKHILL & WILSON'S GREAT EROWN HALL!
No. 121 RACE Street.	It is one of the beauties of ROCKHILL & WIL- SON'S Clothing Establishment, that gentlemen can
ERTAINMENT WILL	buy clothes for every kind of weather, and at such
of the IAN SABBATH SCHOOL,	low prices that no gentleman can afford to be without the proper variety for every emergency of storm or sunshine.
CHESTRA, ue, above Sixteenth street, NG, May 7, 1869	Our new style of light Spring Overcoat is such
NG, May 7, 1869. clock. Admission Twenty- 5.5 3t	that you can roll it up and put it in your hat when you do not want to be inconvenienced by carrying or
SOCIATION OF THE PHIA A meeting of this	wearing it. Cheviots, Bannockburns, Pique, Diagonals, Stripes,
e WETHERILL HOUSE, on FRIDAY EVENING,	Meltons, Steel and Silver Mixed, and, in short, all
toss of importance. ID BEITLER, Secretary.	manners and descriptions of good things in the Clothes line that are needed to satisfy the most ar-
D IS EQUAL TO TWO	dent aspirations of masculine humanity ,
by depositing a portion of it. SAVING FUND, No. 136	CHEAP, CHEAP, CHEAP,
SAVING FUND, No. 136 tesnut. Money in large or	CASH, CASH, CASH,

ROCKHILL & WILSON'S Great Brown Stone Clothing Hall NOS. 603 AND 605 CHESNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA

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tobe esent d acc Pamp mati Gove chan	r, cleat t these crued phiets ion or l on a rnme	yearly, ar of Sta bonds interess contain hand i pplicati nt Bono market	t, in c are o t, in c aing M for di on. is an t rates	d Unit flered a urrency daps, F stributi d other	of Apri- ed States at the low teports, on, and Securi	n Per Cent., l and first of s taxes. At w price of 80 and full in- will be sent ties taken in etc. 571m
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108.	Haque, No.	STEIN	WAY d up	ight P NUT Str	SONS	GRAND BLASIUS 81tf
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1 34						TTON'S, IUT Street.
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	TUATAN	A city or man	muday			
Pull (WAR	RROO	MS, No.	610 AF	CH Street.

SPRING STYLES BOOTS AND SHOES FOR GENTS' WEAR. BARTLETT, NO. 33 SOUTH SIXTH STREET,

TO THE PUBLIC .- THE FINEST AND at of the latest styles of Boots, loss for Mon and Boys can be ERNIEST SOPP'S Large Establishment, No. 230 N. NINTH Street.

ABOVE CHESNUT.