

Evening Telegraph

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SATURDAY, JUNE 19, 1869.

THE PEERS SUCCUMB.

THE discussion in the House of Lords of the bill for the disestablishment of the Irish Church was resumed last evening, and continued during the night until 3 o'clock this morning, when, as announced by a cable despatch received this morning, the House divided, with the following result:—In favor of passing the bill to the second reading, 179; against it, 146; giving a majority of 33 in favor.

Considerable excitement attended the closing discussion of the measure, the galleries being crowded as well as the benches of the House. But there was no new point developed by the opponents of disestablishment, their speeches being made up simply of reiterations of the stereotyped arguments with which the world is already familiar, with an occasional impugning of the motives of Mr. Gladstone, the Prime Minister, and father of the bill. When the vote was taken 325 peers, as shown above, were present. The entire number entitled to seats in the House is about 465, but there are scores of peers who habitually neglect the exercise of their hereditary privileges as legislators, being more attached to the excitements of the turf and the joys of the wassal than to the stifes of party. Even when all the interests involved in the question are considered, the vote was an extraordinarily full one, and the majority, small as it was, ensures the final triumph of the project of disestablishment. The bill will now undergo the process of a careful consideration in detail. Attempts will be made by the ultra Tories to break its back with a burden of amendments; but the chances are that none will be saddled upon it that will not receive the sanction of the House of Commons. The conservative peers and English bishops who have spoken in favor of permitting the bill to be read a second time, have all declared their purpose of insisting upon amendments which will modify materially the more objectionable clauses of the measure; and unless they should carry this purpose to the extreme and impair the vitality of the bill, in all probability the House of Commons will be found as ready to make some concessions as the more sensible of the peers and bishops have been.

THE MANNER OF VOTING IN FRANCE.

UNDER such a government as that of France everything connected with the management of public affairs is conducted on a precise system, which would perhaps not be either possible or desirable in a democratic country. It is certain, however, that too many safeguards cannot be thrown around the ballot-box, and in our large cities, at least, matters have come to such a pass that honest men of all parties see the necessity for more stringent regulations in the manner of voting, even at the expense of some inconvenience to voters. As much interest has been excited by the recent French elections, a brief description of the manner of conducting the balloting will not be inopportune, and we may obtain an idea or two that will be of practical value to ourselves.

Each elector is provided with a card showing the district, the date of the election, and the name, age, and business of the bearer. This is his certificate of registration, and without it he is not permitted to deposit his vote. The election is conducted under the superintendence of the mayor of the arrondissement, or a delegate, who selects two of the oldest and two of the youngest of the electors present as scrutateurs or judges, and these, with the president and secretary, constitute the bureau.

At the appointed hour the polls are opened, and each elector hands his folded ballot to one of the scrutateurs, who gives it to the president, who drops it into the box after satisfying himself that it is not duplicated. Another scrutateur ascertains whether the elector has his card, from which he tears off a corner, to show that he has voted. The polls are closed at 6 o'clock P. M., and the president ties a number of strings around the ballot-box, seals it, and gives it into the keeping of the soldiers of the National Guard.

The same routine is gone through with on each day, and then the election is over. The votes are counted immediately by the bureau on a large table, which is, by law, placed in such a manner that the electors can walk around them and inspect the operation to see that it is fairly done. No vote is noted on the tally-sheet until it is submitted to two of the scrutateurs. Two days afterwards the aggregate vote of the several precincts is counted at the Hotel de Ville by a commission, and if no candidate has received a majority of votes, a second election is held a week afterwards, when a plurality of votes is sufficient.

The main features in which this method of conducting elections differs from our own are the counting of the votes in public, as to the expediency of which much may be said on both sides in this country, and the presentation of registration certificates by the electors. This appears to be an excellent and unobjectionable plan for checking illegal voting, which we might adopt with propriety and benefit. It would impose no hardship or inconvenience that citizens who are solicitous to prevent fraud would not readily submit to; indeed, it would be no inconvenience at all, but rather an assistance to both electors and the election officers under our Registry law, and it is well worthy of the consideration of those who are anxious to preserve the purity of the ballot-box, and to make our elections fair expressions of public opinion.

THE DETECTIVE SYSTEM.

THE recent removal of the Chief of the Detective force is only one of a series of circumstances which have attracted an unusual degree of attention to the workings of the Detective Department of Philadelphia. So far as the difficulty about the distribution of the reward for the capture of the Bucks county criminal is concerned, it is but just to Mr. Eneu to say that he makes a strong defense, and that his allegation that he only followed a standing rule in porting out the \$500 among all who had exerted themselves to produce the desired end appears to be well founded. The public can have no deep interest in squabbles of this nature, and they care little whether the prize money was or was not doled out according to the strict rules of detective justice. The quarrel is only significant on account of the indication it gives that the detectives employed and paid by the city are more anxious to devise ways and means to increase their emoluments than to make a square stand-up, disinterested fight against crime and criminals. It may be very verdant to suppose municipal detectives will consider their salaries a fair equivalent for their best services; but if their legitimate pay is not sufficient, it would be much better to increase it than to encourage the disposition to keep a sharp lookout for rewards, and to form offensive and defensive alliances with thieves, counterfeiters, and burglars. It is an old maxim that you should "set a thief to catch a thief," and a certain degree of familiarity with the haunts and practices of criminals is no doubt necessary to detect them. But it is an easy matter to carry this idea too far, and corrupt associations between the officers of justice and the foes of society do infinitely more harm than good. The spirit of our laws and of our people is well expressed in the enactments which forbid the compounding of felonies. But such enactments are of little use if detectives are permitted to grant a license for crime to petty criminals in exchange for their occasional assistance in securing the arrest of the perpetrators of a gigantic robbery for

whom a large reward is offered. The complaint is made in various quarters that the detective system is rapidly assuming this character; and a correspondent of a New York paper, writing from Philadelphia, says that "if the thieves were known and punished the business of detectives as well as thieves would be broken up, and that would be a bad job for the officials." The Chinese are said to have a system of paying their physicians liberally while health is preserved, and of stopping salaries as soon as sickness occurs. Our detectives are compensated in a different way: they flourish and grow rich only when many startling crimes are perpetrated; and when they are not animated by a high sense of duty, it is easy to understand that they would not feel specially interested in preventing or diminishing the growth of crime. Yet it is this service, above all others, that the public desire and expect them to perform. If they cannot render it, the department might as well be abolished as a branch of municipal government, and the public left to rely solely upon private detective agencies. All the bargainers with thieves, who conspire to make crime profitable, should be treated as common enemies of society and punished as such; and certainly the detectives in the pay of the city should be not only pure, but above suspicion.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH, Chestnut street, west of Fifth street. REV. GEORGE A. PELTZ will preach to-morrow evening and evening. Services commence at 10 1/2 and 7 1/2 o'clock.

SECOND REFORMED CHURCH, SEVENTH Street, above Brown. Dr. JAMES CLARK at 10 1/2 A. M. Dr. T. M. CUNNINGHAM at 8 A. M.

REV. NOAH M. PRICK, 10 1/2 JESUS in Nazareth 7 1/2 (by request), "Sunday schools are they Divine?" Lutheran, Twelfth and Oxford. Sabbath School Excursion Thursday next. Cars leave Ninth and Green at 7 1/2. Tickets, 50c. Dinner.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, THIRD STREET, below Walnut. Service To-morrow at 10 1/2 A. M. by Rev. C. M. BUTLER, D. D., and in the evening at eight o'clock by Rev. C. D. GOOPER. Prayer meeting every Saturday evening at 8 o'clock. Strangers cordially invited.

FOR THE SUMMER—TO PREVENT sunburn and all discolorations and irritations of the skin, bites of mosquitoes or other insects, use Wright's "Soleo" Ointment. It is deliciously fragrant, and is transparent, and has no equal as a toilet soap. For sale by Druggists generally. R. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 294 CHESTNUT STREET.

JAMES M. SCOVILL, LAWYER, CAMDEN, N. J. Collections made everywhere in New Jersey. 619 1/2 St.

E. G. WHITMAN & CO.'S CELEBRATED SUMMER CONFECTIONERY, for tourists, festivals, and picnics. Salsorooms, No. 515 CHESTNUT STREET. 619 1/2 St.

DR. F. R. THOMAS, THE LATE OPERATOR of the Colton Dental Association, is now the only one in Philadelphia who devotes his entire time and attention to extracting teeth, absolutely without pain, and fresh nitrous oxide gas. Office, 1027 WALNUT ST. (15 1/2)

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VERY SUPERIOR OOLONG TEAS (Black) in 5, 10, and 15 pound Handsome Caddies, at wholesale prices. FAIRTHORNE & CO., No. 206 N. NINTH and 1 1/2 Market Street.

A GRAND FAIR AND FESTIVAL, FOR THE benefit of the NORTH TENTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, will be held in the MONROE HALL, opening THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, at 7 o'clock, and continuing during the week, under the patronage of the Board of Domestic and Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America. A Band of Music will be in attendance. 619 1/2 St.

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA—FACULTY OF ARTS. The candidates for admission will be held at the UNIVERSITY on WEDNESDAY, the 23d of June, at 10 o'clock A. M. Students can apply for admission to pursue the course for the degree of Bachelor of Arts, or only that portion of it for which the degree of Bachelor of Science is given, or any such portion as the Faculty may sanction. FRANCIS A. JACKSON, Secretary of the Faculty.

ELLIS IRON BITTERS. "HAVING used this Bitter in my practice, I can testify to its superior tonic properties for invigorating the appetite and promoting digestion. I can unhesitatingly recommend it to all cases of debility, dyspepsia, and in conditions of the system requiring the use of a ferruginous tonic. Its agreeable flavor must recommend it to all. Respectfully, CHAS. A. GARDNER, M. D., Professor in the Philadelphia University of Medicine and Surgery. For sale by JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COULDEN, No. 62 ARCH Street, and by Druggists generally.

IMPORTANT TO BUYERS OF HOSIERY. HOSIERY MANUFACTURERS COOK & BROTHER, Importers of Hosiery, No. 53 North EIGHTH Street, claim to be the only firm in Philadelphia, keeping all grades of Hosiery at retail, wholesale, and on consignment. A call from the reader is solicited at their store, No. 53 North EIGHTH Street. 55 w4p1m

BANK REPORTS. QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE FEDERAL NATIONAL BANK. PHILADELPHIA, June 12, 1869.

RESOURCES. Loans and Discounts, \$2,576,659.38; Overdrafts, \$314; United States Bonds, 700,000.00; United States Bonds to secure deposits, 100,000.00; Other Stocks, Bonds, and Mortgages, 53,477.00; Due from approved Associations in New York City, 81,952.75; Due from other National Banks, 49,806.04; Due from other Banks and Bankers, 55,888.19; Current expenses, 3,380.30; Cash Items (including Revenue Stamps), 104,378.27; Recharges for Clearing House, 680,183.74; Bills of other National Banks, 28,277.00; Bills of other State Banks, 391.00; Fractional Currency (including Nickels), 5,807.28; Specie, 7,847.24; Legal-tender Notes, 375,088.90; United States 3 per cent. Certificates, 600,980.00; Total, \$5,475,819.94

LIABILITIES. Capital Stock, \$1,000,000.00; Surplus Fund, 400,000.00; Discounts and Interest, 38,849.00; Profit and Loss, 89,167.17; Circulation, 589,029.00; Individual Deposits, 1,852,189.94; Bills outstanding, 73,729.00; United States Deposits, 4,106.75; Due to National Banks, 227,417.30; Due to other Banks and Bankers, 183,637.94; Unpaid Dividends, 49,284.07; Total, \$5,375,819.94

W. L. SCHAFFER, Cashier. ABSTRACT OF REPORT OF CONDITION OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC OF PHILADELPHIA, made to the Comptroller of the Currency, as shown by its books at the close of business on the 12th day of June, 1869.

RESOURCES. Loans and Discounts, \$1,289,334.35; United States Bonds deposited with the Treasurer of United States, 600,000.00; Bonds on hand, 141,000.00; Real Estate (productive), 132,131.00; Total, \$2,152,465.35

LIABILITIES. Capital Stock, \$1,000,000.00; Circulation, 417,000.00; Deposits, 1,661,289.48; Profit and Loss, 85,741.12; Total, \$3,164,290.60

REV. E. E. ADAMS, D. D., WILL PREACH Sabbath in the WESTERN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, SEVENTEENTH and FILBERT Streets.

TRINITY M. E. CHURCH, EIGHTH Street, above Race. Rev. R. W. HUMPHRIES, Pastor, at 10 1/2 and 7 1/2. Strangers invited.

CLOTHING. A SUMMER SONG FOR ALL DAY LONG.

BREAKFAST TIME. What makes the folks so comfortable, Eating, fast as they are able, Round the happy breakfast table? CLOTHES FROM ROCKHILL & WILSON'S!

DINNER TIME. Whence those clothes, so thin and thinner, Prudent people wear to dinner? Answer, sure as I'm a sinner, CLOTHES FROM ROCKHILL & WILSON'S!

SUPPER TIME. As good folks go home to bed, Whence those clothes so fine, which we On the best of people see? CLOTHES FROM ROCKHILL & WILSON'S!

THE CONCLUSION. No need the subject to discuss; No need for any further fuss; The public say "THIN CLOTHES FOR US," "WE'LL BUY THEM AT "ROCKHILL & WILSON'S!"

At breakfast-time, at dinner-time, at tea time, and at all other times except bed-time, the public are rushing for thin Summer Clothes, which are in mountainous piles, ready to be removed for a surprisingly low amount of cash, from the counters and shelves of the Great Brown Stone Hall.

Great Brown Stone Hall OF ROCKHILL & WILSON, NOS. 603 AND 605 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

WESTON & BROTHER, MERCHANT TAILORS, B. W. Corner NINTH and ARCH Sts. PHILADELPHIA. DAILY RECEIVING SPRING AND SUMMER STYLES OF THE LATEST IMPORTATIONS. A Superior Garment at a reasonable price. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED. \$3 25 1/2 up.

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Annual Cash Dividends. Assets January 1, 1869, \$500,886.18; \$182 of Assets for every \$100 of Liabilities.

FRANCIS S. BELDEN, General Agent, ROOMS 26 AND 27, NO. 430 WALNUT STREET, PHILA.

DARING ATTEMPT TO ROB FRANKLINITE BANKER'S CHEST. PENNSYLVANIA R.R., June 12, 1869.

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