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THE FATAL SPANISH DUEL. THERE is scarcely any country in the world, except France or Spain, where a tragedy like that reported by the cable telegrams from Madrid could have occurred. Elsewhere the members of royal families do their fighting by proxy, and lack at once the courage and the motive to risk their lives in mortal combat. But the disposition to dare fate in the high old Roman fashion still prevails so strongly on Spanish soil that on Saturday last the Duke de Montpensier killed Prince Enrique de Bourbon in a duel, which was arranged from the outset to be a "fight for a funeral." The surviving party to this fearful conflict is a prominent candidate for the throne of Spain. He is the son of Louis Philippe, ex-King of France, the husband of the sister of Isabella, ex-Queen of Spain, and a blood relation of the man he killed, as well as his cousin by marriage. Prince Enrique is the brother of the husband of the ex-Queen Isabella, as well as the cousin of Isabella and of Montpensier's wife. He was one of the few modern Bourbons gifted with courage and brains. He deplored the vices of Isabella, and was by her, in turn, ostracized. He acquiesced cheerfully in the results of the revolution, and made such fervent protestations of his devotion to liberalism that he won the friendship of some of the most radical of Spanish Republicans, and two Republican deputies in the Cortes acted as his seconds in the late duel. His real position, however, was similar to that assumed by Philippe d'Egalite, the grandfather of Montpensier, in the French revolution of the last century. A few months ago he addressed a remarkable letter to the Regent of Spain, in which he described at length the earnestness of his repeated efforts to induce Isabella to abdicate in favor of her son, and he intimated that it was part of his scheme that this son should become the husband of his (Prince Enrique's) daughter. He professed a perfect willingness to submit to the decrees of the nation if it decided in favor of a republic; he avowed his opposition to priestcraft and absolutism under all circumstances; but he evidently hoped that he would become a commanding power behind the new throne he was endeavoring to erect. He seems to have considered Montpensier one of the greatest obstacles to the success of this ambitious project, and he has resolutely antagonized the royal pretensions of the Duke throughout. After bitterly denouncing him in various letters published from time to time, these attacks culminated in an onslaught branding Montpensier as "a Jesuit, conspirator, and bloated French pastry-cook," which was the immediate cause of the duel. In reality the combatants were literally "fighting for a crown," and one of the most romantic and thrilling of ancient was thus repeated in incidents this prosaic age. Nothing could be more sanguinary than the terms of the duel arranged for this mighty stake. At a distance of ten paces, or, after the first shot, only three paces, they fired alternately from revolvers. Three shots were discharged on each side, and two slight wounds were inflicted before the third bullet of the Duke killed his rival. Whatever we may think of these descendants of an old race which is generally deemed effete, they cannot at least be branded as cowards after this terrible exhibition of misapplied courage. Whether the cause which Prince Enrique so valiantly espoused will perish with him remains to be seen, but it is scarcely probable that Montpensier's chances of success will be improved by his bloody deed; and it would not be surprising if such a reactionary feeling of sympathy for the slaughtered man's family should spring up that his death would open up a pathway for his daughter, in conjunction with the son of Isabella, to the Spanish throne. NOTWITHSTANDING the denunciations levelled against General Sheridan by the new school of Democratic humanitarians which has lately sprung up in Congress, he issued a general order on Saturday commending Colonel Baker and his command for their slaughter of a band of Piegan Indians, in Montana. He alleges that these savages have hitherto murdered and robbed the white settlers with comparative impunity, retreating north of the British line when they were pursued, and returning whenever they could plunder, scalp, and slay defenseless communities. The only possible mode of punishing them was by a winter campaign, which, as they were unprepared for it, turned against them tactics similar to their own. Sparing neither age nor sex in their incursions, the American soldiers were equally merciless, and though the sacrifice of Indian women and children is indefensible, from our Eastern stand-point, Sheridan so far sympathizes with the sanguinary spirit that is always developed in frontier warfare that he has not stopped to consider the age or sex of the "one hundred and seventy-three Indians" who were killed. In one sense, this is barbarism, and if it can be palliated at all. it must be by a recollection of the hideous brutality of the foe. The soldiers who remembered the fate of their comrades at Fort Phil. Kearney, and who were familiar with the long catalogue of bloody deeds perpetrated by their adversaries, were in no mood to be merciful. We cannot applaud their

condemn it as a totally indefensible act become too bitter in their consures, let them try a few winter campaigns on the plains, and they will be better prepared, after this schooling, to decide what policy should be pursued with the Indians.

THE FIRST EXPERIENCE of the women rightists in the enjoyment of one of the noble privileges heretofore monopolized by tyrannical man is trying. Impanelled as a jury in the Howie murder case, they cannot agree, and a despatch from Omaha states that, after being confined for four nights, "the women look pale and fatigued," notwithstanding the innovation upon ancient usages by which they "were allowed their dinners and suppers." Strict orders were given, however, to have them locked up until the time appointed for the meeting of the Court, so that they have the full benefit of this glorious right. When they have finished their labors as jurymen we hope they will set out on electioneering tours. Let them canvass the county as candidates for the leading offices, seeking for the sweet voices of voters after the most approved fashion; let them encounter all the incidents and accidents of an exciting campaign, get the offices if they can, and then we hope they will be candid enough to let the world know how much of the grace of womanhood is left, and how much they have endured to find themselves bereft of selfrespect.

The people who crossed the ocean on the steamer Smidt were beguiling their long and tedious voyage with music and dancing at the very time that two hemispheres were in daily expectation of tidings that they had all gone to the bottom of the sea. What a relief would it be if we had assurance that the passengers of the City of Boston were now enjoying themselves in like fashion in some far Southern haven, while the vessel underwent repairs! The safe arrival of the Smidt gives vs a reasonable hope that the City of Boston will yet make land, without any more serious cause for delay than in the case of the other long-missing steamer.

OBITUARY.

Don Enrique de Bourbon.

A cable telegram from Madrid gives the particulars of a murderous encounter between the Duc de Montpensier and Don Enrique de Bourbon, which transpired on Saturday morning seven miles from the walls of the Spanish capital. The seconds of Montpensier were Generals Cordova and Alaminor, and those of Don Enrique two Republican deputies in the Cortes, one of them being Senor Rubio. Lots were drawn for the first fire, Dou Earlque winning: but it was not until he had missed his adversary twice and Montpensier had also fired one shot without effect, that, standing within three paces of each other, the latter took deliberate aim at Don Enrique, and shot him through the head. Don Enrique Marie Ferdinand de Bourbon, Duc de Seville, was born on the 17th of April, 1823. He was the second son of Francisco de Paulo, Duke of Cadiz, a maternal uncle of the ex-Queen Isabella II, and his elder brother is Don Francisco d'Assiz, the husband of the ex-Queen. His mother was the Infanta Luisa Carlotta Maria Isabella, the daughter of Fraucis I. King of the Two Sicilies. On the 5th of May. 1847, he was matried to Dona Helena de Castelvi y Shelley Fernandez de Cordova, at Rome. The only public position of importance held by him was that of Vice-Admiral of the Spanish fleet, which he attained in 1850, at the age of twenty-seven. His life has been a varied and unfortunate one, his political career being ended by a royal decree which deprived him of his rank as an Infante of Spain in March, 1867. Previous to this, during part of the reign of Isabella II, he was the most important person in Spain, being regarded as much superior, both intellectually and morally, to his brother. Of late he had been living in France, and it was only a few months ago that he crossed the border, with the object, it is believed, of provoking the very quarrel which terminated in his tragic death. The leading events of his earlier career were thus summed up by him in a letter addressed to Regent Serrano on the 14th of January last: --"My uniform reminds me that I owe my entrance into the navy and my rank of officer of the Government to the most eminent citizen of Spain-the man whose unstained glories eclipse all the merits of the moderns-the Liberal whose consistency and honor contrast so much with the administrative and honor contrast so much with the administrative and political immoralities the country deplores and his-tory records—the modest man who, retired in an humble corner of his province, shines so greatly above the pride and pomp of those amhitions men who were bern of nobody, or in the sloughs of crimi-nal intrigues—the illustrions veteran whose brow wears that best of crowns, the aurora popular, and of whom, in spite of his years, it may be said no envy can extinguish the light of his national glory, for honor never grows old. In demanding from your Highness and the Government the restingtion envy can extinguish the light of his national glory, for honor never grows old. In demanding from your Highness and the Government the restitution of my rank, I record that I began to serve under the moral and patriotic regency of General Espartero, Duke of Victoria, against whom I did not concert with the navy of 1843, the source of all the calamities which have afflicted the country up to the rebellion of September, and with-out which hamentable event Isabella II would have received a proper education in good dispositions. received a proper education in good dispositions, and not have adopted the system of the cruel and and not have associate the system of the cruci and immoral men of the reaction, nor of those who brought their knowledge to serve the passions, the vices, the necessities, and the caprices of the poliiti-cians, with the funds of the nation. I belong to the time of Espartero, and in it I learned to be a good citizen and a loyal officer. For not putting myself against him among the troops under O'Donnell and the other generation in 155 I received a treach backet the other generals in 1856, I received a fresh banish-ment, and nevertheless many of those who then combated the people in the person of the buke combated the people in the person of the Duke had to return revolutionaries. These contests have cost blood _much and precious blood uselessly shed. I have never participated in them, and so can pre-sent myself before the country without a single stain on my conscience or my uniform." During the revolution of 1868, which terminated in driving from the throne and country his cousin, he espoused, in a temperate way, the cause of the ex-Queen, although, as he claimed in the letter to the Regent just quoted from, he had combated the fatal policy of Isabella II, alleging that "she had age and time enough to discern between the good and bad, and to distinguish the useful and proper from the wicked." In the same epistle he complained also of "the evil and ruin the reign of Isabella II had produced in politics, and, in private life, to the poor children of the Infante Don Francisco and Dona Luisa Carlotta," referring in this connection to the husband of the ex-Queen as well as to himself. Professing Liberal opinions and accepting candidly the results of the revolution, as soon as they were inevitable, he espoused heartily the cause of the anti-Montpensier party from the moment that the name of his assassia was first brought forward as a candidate for the vacant throne. In July, 1869, he visited the ex-Queen in Paris, and gave the results of his interview with her in the letter already referred to. He declared to the Regent that he could not

he described as a "poor and innocent boy," and asserted that, if he came to the throne, he would be seither his enemy nor his courtier, but would retire from all politics and terminate his days in a foreign land. The chief object of his visit to the ex-Queen in July last appears to have been to persuade her to abdicate in favor of her son. but underneath this was a grand design to make himself the most important personage in Spain in case the country acquiesced in this settlement of its difficulties and accepted Prince Alfonso as King. This project was nothing less than the marriage of his daughter to the ex-Queen's son, in which case he would naturally become the controlling spirit of the Government, with the possibility of being clothed with the title and authority of Regent during the minority of Prince Alfonso. On the 15th of August, 1869, he again visited Paris, and had an interview with General Prim, at that time the head of the Spanish Cabinet. Several interviews with the ex-Queen and Prim followed, and after the return of the latter to Madrid, Isabella, on the 3d of October, as alleged by Don Enrique, consented to abdicate formally; but in half an hour was prevalled upon by opposite counsel to revoke her promise. Disheartened at this result, Don Enrique assured the ex-Queen "that if Marfori (her confessor and evil genius), his agents, friends, and adulators, continued to be all in all in the palace, he would never return to her in his life," and at once repaired to Madrid.

The refusal of Italy to assent to the candidature of the Duke of Genoa revived the hopes of Montpensier and stimulated the antagonism of Don Enrique. On the 14th of January last, as already stated, be addressed to the Regent the remarkable letter from which we have already quoted, appealing to the Government for the restitution of his dignities, and referring in the following pointed manner to his enemy, the Duc de Montpensier:-

"If the Duke of Montpensier should carry out his menace to be King or Keyeni to the grave point of a secret conspiracy, at the head of which may be persons I must be excused from naming, I will join these who combat him, and shed the fast drop of my blood against such treason. But if Espartero should be brought to Madrid upon the shouldders of this nation, which does not wear the livery of Monpen-sier, or forget that it is sovereign, I will salute him; for I love what is noble and honorable. When suborned villains are ready to proclaim Montpensier my liberal and Spanish heart will cry, 'Espartero'! The Government know that I am neither a disloyal prince nor a bad Spaniard. If the fact of my having come into the world receiving the name of Bourbon from my truit liberal parents be judged sufficient to cause respect to be paid to the sentence of Natvaez "If the Duke of Montpensier should carry out his cause respect to be paid to the sentence of Narvaez against mc, and to found the political inquisition in Spain upon the ashes of the religious inquisition, I have nothing more to say, but to deplore such a sad interpretation of the cultivated minsteenth century— an interpretation only worthy of the bacbarous priesthood of past ages, who in such a Christianlike manner applied to their unfortunate victims the designation of cursed races. I shall then accept the new same ato is a such a constant of the same ato inovide new sanbealto (penitential garment) and inquisi-torial castigation, but I shall demand equal justice upon the head of the pretender, the Duke of Mont-pens er, who as also a Bourbon, and endowed with pens er, who as inso a bidroot, and endowed with an hyporisy I do not possess, hund endowed with army, for, however much money he possesses. Spain receives none of it, it not being she who sells herself to him. Thus we shall all remain equally conformed to equity, and then I swear nover more to trouble the Government of my country."

It was this bitter onslaught upon the pretensions and intrigues of Montpensier that provoked the fatal encounter of last Saturday. From every point of view the affair was most unfortunate for troubled Spain, which loses in Don Enrique a man who, as. General Prim has said, had "always been an exception to the Bourbons.

Count de Montalembert.

By the cable we have the announcement of the death of one of the most distinguished Frenchmen of the day, Charles Forbes de Tyron, Count de Montalembert. This eminent author and statesman was born on the 29th of May, 1810, in London, where his grandfather and father had resided since the breaking out of the French revolution. After the downfall of Napoleon and the restoration of the Bourbon dynasty, his father, who had served as an officer in the English army, returned to France, was created a peer by Louis XVIII, and died in 1830. The son was educated at the University, and when about nineteen years of age he published a work on Sweden, which brought him into notice as a litterateur. On the death of his father he took his seat in the Chamber of Peers, where he advocated ultramontane and legitimist principles. Previous to this he had been an associate with Lamennais and Lacordaire in the management of L'Avenir, and the influences which these distinguished men exerted on his mind were perceptible during the whole of his career. In connection with Lacordaire and De Coux, he founded a free Catholic school in Paris in 1831, which was closed by the police, and the directors arraigned before one of the inferior courts. Montalembert, however, pleaded his privileges as a peer, and had the case transferred to the Court of Peers, before which he delivered an eloquent speech in defense of himself and his associates, which, however, did not prevent his condemnation and sentence to pay a fine of 1000 francs. In 1836 he published a legendary "Life of St. Elizabeth," one of the results of his close study of the history and religious ideas of the Middle Ages. In 1842 he offered in the House of Peers a bill for the organization of secondary schools, on the ground that the Church had a right to perfect freedom in matters of education. and in 1848 he published his "Manifeste Catholique" on the occasion of the debate on the relations of the Church and State, which caused him to be recognized as the leader of the Catholic party. In 1848 he caused a memorial service to be held in the Cathedral of Notre Dame in honor of Daniel O'Connell; and on the breaking out of the rebellion in the same year he appounced himself as a republican, and was elected a member of the Constituent Assembly. Here he sided with the moderates and was bitterly opposed by such men as Victor Hugo and Louis Blanc, by whom he was denounced as an accomplice of Louis Napoleon. This was not the case, however; and even after the coup d'etat he was determined in his opposition to the arbitrary measures of the adventurer, and having obtained a seat in the legislative body, he was for some time almost alone in protesting against the despotic acts by which the empire was inaugurated. In 1853 he was elected a member of the French Academy, and in 1854 he was prosecuted by the Government on account of the publication of a letter to M. Dupin in the Belgian journals. It was shown that the publication was unauthorized, and Montalembert was acquitted. In 1856 he published a work on "The Political Future of England." and in the same year appeared his pamphlet entitled "Plux IX and Lord Palmerston." In October, 1858, an article from his pen on "The Indian Debate" appeared in the Correspondant, which highly offended the Goveroment on account of the comparisons that were made between the libertles of England and France. For this he was prosecuted and sentenced to a fine of 6000 francs and an imprisonment of six months. The penalty, however, was reduced by a higher court and afterwards entirely remitted by the Emperor. He was again prosecuted in 1859 for relentless savagery; but before those whe hours the ca Quera's con, Prince Alfonso, whom I an article on therpothey of the Emperor with re-

gard fo the Papal States, but ultimately the Government concluded not to push the matter to extremity, and the prosecution was abandoned. In 1864 Montalenbert took strong grounds against the encyclical letter of the Pope, and he propounded the question, which the Vatican authorities have hitherto been unable to answer, "Is it possible for me to remain in loyal allegiance to my sovereign and to remain In loyal allegiance to my spiritual sovereign the Pope?" Since this he has been the acknowledged leader of the Liberal Cataolic party in France, and he has written much in the journals to prove the impoliev of the encyclical letter and the Œcumenical Council. In addition to the works zientloned above, he was the author of a great number of others on religious, political, and historical subjects, and he has contributed largely to the Revue des Deux Mondes and the Encyclopedie Catholique. At the time of his death he was engaged in a work cutitled "Les Moines d'Occident depuis Saint Benoit jusqu'a Saint Bernard," which was to have been completed in six volumes, the two

first of which were issued in Paris in 1860. HENRY H. LEEDS, of the firm of Leeds & Miner, died at his residence in East Forty-third street, New York, on Friday, of disease of the heart. He was born in New London, Connecticut, in 1801. He came to New York at an early age, and up to 1847 was connected with the dry goods trade. At that time he commenced business as an auctioneer in Wall street, and in the following year he was joined by Mr. Allen B. Miner, and the firm has ever since held a high rank in the mercantile community. They made a specialty of selling pictures, and Mr. Leeds was known not only as an active and enterprising auctioneer, but as a cultivated connoisseur. He was much respected by a large circle of acquaintances, who will lament his death.

ROBERT D. HOLMES, Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of the State of New York, died at his residence, No. 45 Barron street, New York, on Friday evening, in the forty-fifth year of his age. Mr. Holmes, for many years, had been one of the most prominent Masons in the United States. For a long time he was Grand Master of the order in New York State, and he was the author of numerous interesting contributions on the subject of Masonry to the New York Dispatch, of which he was Masonic editor. He also wrote for other newspapers, and had an excellent reputation as a journalist. WILLIAM R. MEURIAM, another prominent

Mason, died at his residence in Brookiyn, L. I., on Wednesday last. He was born at Meriden, Connecticut, in 1834, but during the greater part of his life he was engaged in business pursuits in New York city, where he was a member of Crescent Lodge, No. 402, also of Crescent Chapter, No. 220, and of Palestine Commandery, No. 18, K. T.

BREVET BRIGADIER-GENERAL MORRIS S. MILLEE, Deputy Quartermaster-General United States Army, died suddenly in New Orleans, on Friday. He was born in New York State and was appointed from it to West Point. He was commissioned as brevet second lieutenant of the 2d Artillery in July, 1834. In 1837 he was appointed first lieutenant and was detailed as assistant commissary of subsistence. Afterwards be served as aid-de-camp on the staff of Major-General McComb until 1841, when he was appointed assistant quartermaster with the rank of captain. In 1861 he was promoted to major and at the close of the war he was breveted brigadier-general. At the time of his death he



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