THE DALLY EVENING TELEGRAPH -- PHILADELPHIA, BATURDAY, APRIL 20, 1870.

THE DAILY EVENING TELEGRAPH-PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, APRIL 30, 1870.

Evening Telegraph

(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED), AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING.

No. 108 S. THIRD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet); or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

SATURDAY, APRIL 30, 1870.

A MEMORIAL SEEMON .- On our sixth page to-day will be found a full phonographic report of the sermon preached yesterday in the Union Methodist Episcopal Church by Bishop Simpson, on the recent deaths of two of his colleagues, Bishops Thomson and Kingsley. It is an eloquent and deserved tribute to the memory of these distinguished and lamented divines, and will be read with general interest.

THE MEETING at the Mayor's office to-day in behalf of the sufferers by the disaster at Richmond, Virginia, a few days ago, will, it is to be hoped, set the necessities of the occasion so forcibly before the public that a generous and immediate response will be made. A large number of persons are greatly in need of assistance at once, and as the citizens of Philadelphia have never been backward in giving liberally of their means at the demand of charity, we ask them to open their hearts and their purses at the same time, and by a prompt tender of practical sympathy to show the people of Richmond that no feelings but those of real kindness exist towards them in this locality. This is a case that speaks for itself, and it is only necessary for us to say that prompt and liberal aid is greatly needed to secure such a contribution for the sufferers as will be creditable to a great and wealthy city like this.

CERTAIN members of Congress seem determined to continue the income tax at all hazards, in spite of the opposition to it in every part of the country; and the conference committee of the Senate and House is now wrangling over the question, without apparently being able to come to any satisfactory conclusion. In the meantime the people of the country are waiting impatiently for a definite settlement, and extensive business interests are suffering through the negligence of Congress to carry out the obvious wishes of the country with regard to this matter. If it were at all essential that the tax on incomes should be longer levied, the people would submit patiently, but as the revenues from other sources are amply sufficient for every need of the Government, no one is disposed any longer to pay a peculiarly onerous and inquisitorial tax that was levied as a war measure and that should be discontinued as soon as the peculiar circumstances that necessitated it have ceased. The members of Congress ought to understand by this time that the feeling on this subject is very great, and that there is a decided disposition on the part of the victims of the tax to hold their representatives personally responsible. BEFORE Congress adjourns an amnesty law ought certainly to be passed, and the work of reconstruction completed by an act of grace on the part of the Government that will place all the people of the South in their normal relations to the nation. The time for such an act as this has arrived, and the restoration of the rights of citizenship to the late Rebels will be approved by a vast majority of the loyal people of the country. The Amnesty bill introduced in the Senate on Thursday by Senator Robertson excludes from its provisions all members of Congress who withdrew from their seats and aided the Rebellion; all officers of the army and navy who aided the Rebellion; and all members of the conventions which adopted the pretended ordinances of secession. If Congress does not feel disposed to grant a universal amnesty, it ought at least to pass this bill, which certainly leaves a sufficient number of persons out in the cold. The policy, however, of punishing anybody at this late day for participating in the Rebellion is at least doubtful, and it would be much more satisfactory to settle the matter definitely and forever by not making any exceptions. The time has passed when the exclusion of the Rebels from the rights of citizenship could do any good, and the country is now prepared for the adoption of a liberal and generous policy. THE late massacre by the brigands in the neighborhood of Marathon has led to one good result at least. It has stirred up the authorities to an extent never heard of before in the annals of brigandage, and there seems to be a fair probability that the scoundrels who perpetrated this particular outrage will receive the penalty of their misdeeds. A large number of the band have been killed already, and it is likely that the rest will either be captured or slaughtered while attempting to escape. Whether this affair will lead to the final extermination of the brigands in Greece is a question, for the Government of that country is now acting under such a pressure of popular indignation in all parts of the civilized world as cannot always be brought to bear; and judging the future by the past, it is to be feared that after the present excitement dies out the outlaws will be permitted to carry on their operations in the old way without much fear of serious interruption. The destruction of this particular, band, however, can scarcely have any other effect than to check brigandage, for the present at least; and if the Greek Government is worth anything at all, it will maintain its advantage. If it has not the power to do its obvious duty, the great powers that protect it should interfere, and rid the country of one of its worst nuisances, by organizing a grand hunt for the rascals who are capable of such atrovities as were perpetrated by the Marathon brigauds. Neither in Italy

nor Greece has any decided effort ever been made to put a stop to the performances of these gentlemen, and the apathetic Governments of those countries should be taught their duty by those who have the ability to give the lesson. If the great powers whose citizens are almost always the sufferers would unite for the attainment of the object, they might easily put a stop to brigandage both in Italy and Greece; and there is no good reason why they should not do so.

INSANITY IN GREAT BRITAIN, -Although, says the Fail Mall Gazette, there is some difference of opinion with regard to the cause of it, we can hardly doubt that insanity is greatly increasing in these islands, It would seem as if the worst of all human diseases was liable to grow with the growth of civilization, and as if medical science was impotent to stay its progress. This is what the non-professional opserver will gather from certain statements and statistics on the subjects and it is, indeed, admitted to a large extent by medical men in scientific periodi-cals. Thus, for example, in the *Quarterly Journal* of Science just published, Dr. Martin Duncan writes that "the cures of the insane in our fine asylums are not more numerous than they were from 1748 to 1814, when the treatment of the insane was a disgrace to humanity;" that "our social state is producing year after year an increasing amount of insanity more than ever difficult of cure ; and, again, that "there is no denying or explaining away the fact of the rapid accumulation of insane persons in all parts of the kingdom." In the Medico-Chirurgical Review for April there is an article on the same subject, in which the writer states that in the course of ten years the number of recorded lunatics has increased 45 per cent., and that the immense additions made to hospital accommodation during the same period "have been fruitless so far as they were intended as means of bringing all pauper lunatics under proper supervision and under the protection of the lunacy laws-a privilege not belonging to workhouse inmates." In proof of these statements the writer adds that while, during the last ten years, asylum accommodation has been enlarged by nearly two-thirds, "yet the lunatics detained in workhouses in 1869 were close upon 3000 more than in 1860. At the same time the pauper insane distributed in lodgings have advanced from 5980 to 6987." Both these journals thus assert the increase of insanity, both declare that the plan of large asylums has proved a comparative failure and is inimical to recovery, and both are in favor of placing pauper lunatics in cottage homes, as is done in some parts of Scotland and at Gheel, but under a careful system of registration and supervision. Dr. Tuke, writing in the Journal of Mental Science, arrives in the main at a similar conclusion. He points out the evils of the cottage system as exhibited at Kennoway in Fifeshire, but believes that sooner or later it must be brought more fully into play, and that if improved and elaborated it may be the best way of providing for harmless and incurable lunatics. Neither of these writers holds out to us any hope that the growth of insanity is a temporary evil. Luxury is advancing with gigantic strides, and poverty, with its attendant miseries, grows in a like proportion. Consumption and scrofula, says the Medico-Chirurgical Review, are increasing through-out the country. A degenerate state of body tends to produce a weak mind, and the Journal of Science affirms that insanity is due far more frequently to insufficient nutriment, to poverty, and to physical deterioration, than to the severe mental strain which is so often demanded in the present day from the upper and middle classes. The increase of lunacy is not to be found among the educated men, but is to be traced almost wholly to the pauper class. In proof of this it is enough to state that in the five years ending January 1, 1867, the increase of private patients in asylums was 36, while the increase of panper lunatics during the same period was 5049. It would seem, therefore, that in proportion as we can diminish the pauperism of the country, we shall stay the progress of the most awful disease which can afflict humanity. "THE COST OF NAPOLEON."-The April number of Fraser's Magazine contains a curious article entitled the "Cost of Napoleon," which is an attempt to estimate what the Emperor of the French has done for France and Europe, and what he has cost them during the twenty years of his reign. The result arrived at by the author is startling, but the figures seem to be based upon the best authorities, and are given merely as the nearest attainable approximation to the truth. He credits Louis Napoleon with having been the main agent in liberating Europe from the incubus of Russian influence by the Crimean war, and of freeing Italy from the Austrian yoke by the war of 1859; with having increased the wealth of France enormously, its commerce fourfold, its railway communication sevenfold; with having pretty steadily exerted hitaself to form and preserve a cordial alliance with England ; with having inaugurated a wiser and sounder commercial policy; and with having, by means of his "open loan" system, introduced a new investment for the savings of the peasantry, and thus at once improved their income and reduced the exorbitant price of land. On the other hand, he debits the Emperor with enormous financial extravagance on his own part, and with being the cause of a similar vice in nearly every State in Europe; with having increased the annual expenditure of France by ten millions sterling a year; with having more than doubled the national debt; with having largely increased his own standing army, and compelled the surrounding nations to do the same to an extent that cannot oe calculated with any accuracy ; with having involved Europe in no less than three wars, and having thus in one way or another cost the world since his accession one million of lives and five hundred millions of money, besides having largely contributed to lower the tone of political and probably of social morality also, and having stimulated to excess that passion for mere material luxury and well-being which is one of the worst and most dangerous national features of the day.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

REV. A. A. WILLITS, D. D., WILL preach in the WEST AROH STREET PRES Y. TERIAN CHURCH, To-morrow, at 10% A. M. Chi-gren's Church at B. M. Sermon to the children by the Pastor. No service in the evening.

ARCH STREET M. E. CHURCH, BROAD Street, below Arch.-Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. O. H. PAYNE, Sunday morning at 19%, and evening at 7% o'clock. Strangers invited.

LUTHERBAUM ENGLISH LUTHERAN CHURCH, TWELFTH and OXFORD Streets, Rev. N. M. PRICE. Pastor.-10%, "Marriage What Says the Bible?" 7%, "Schools and the Bible-A Luthe-ran View." Free pows.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, WASHINGTON SQUARE. - Rev. J. MASON KN(X, D. D., will preach Tormorrow at 10% A. M. and Rev. ALEXANDER REED, D. D., at S.P. M.

CALVARY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH. LOCUST Street, above Fifteenth, Rev. Dr. HUM. PHREY, Pastor -- Nervices at 1016 A. M. and 8 P. M.

REV. C. WADSWORTH, D.D., PASTOR, will preach To-morrow in the THIRD REFORMED CHURCH, TENTH and FILBERT Streets. Service as 10% o'clock A. M. and 8 o'clock P. M.

SCOTS CHURCH. - AN ELECTION for three Trustees on Monday, at 7% o'clock P. M., at the Church.

SPIRITUALISM. - THOMAS GALES Dea" FORSTER will lecture at the Church, ELE. VEN'I H and WOOD Streets, on Sunday, at 1936 A. M. Subject-"Are We Indebted to the Church for the Civili set n of the Age?" 8 P. M., "Universal Incarnation."

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A Fine Lot of Real "Nobby" Clothing for Young Gents.

JOHN WANAMAKER,

Nos. 818 and 820 Chesnut Street.

Finest Ready-made Suits, Superior in Materials, Finish, Fit.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY.— At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the MERCANTILE LIBRARY COMPANY, held on the Which has been invited by the Directors on the question of opening the Library on the first day of the week (Run-day), the building shall be opened for members and sub-scribers as a reading room only on the lat proximo, and so continue hereafter on that day of the week from the hour of 10 A. M. to sundown. JOHN LARDNER, It Recording Sectors.

STOCK LARGEST THE

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS,

IN PHILADELPHIA.

SPECIALTY,

SCOTCH BANNOCKBURN SUITINGS.

W LLIAM T. SNODGRASS & CO.,

No. 34 South SECOND Street.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETO. **ROBBINS, CLARK & BIDDLE,**

No. 1124 CHESNUT Street.

Prices Low.

DIAMOND JEWELRY.

FINE WATCHES.

STERLING SILVER.

Prices Low.



PEREMPTORY SALE

WORKS VALUABLE OF ART.

Previous to sailing for Europe on the 14th of May, Mr. CHARLES F. HASELTINE will sell at auction all his Valuable Collection of Oil Paintings and Water Colors, WITHOUT RESERVE OR LIMITATION TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER, on the evenings of THURSDAY and FRIDAY, May 5 and 6. They will be sold at his Galleries, No. 1125 CHESNUT Street, where they are now on Exhibition Free.

The most valuable collection of Paintings perhaps ever offered in Philadelphia. 4 28 thsmtu wth6t



RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

WEST SPRUCE STREET CHURCH, SE-PERFECT And SPRUCE STREET CHURCH, SE-WENTEENTH and SPRUCE Streets.-Rev. W. P. BREED, D. D., will preach To-morrow, at 10% A. M., the fourth sermon on the Book of Job-Subject, "The Upening of the Controvers," The Anniversary of the Sanday School will be celebrated at 3% P. M.

ALEXANDER PRESBYTERIAN OHURCH, NINETEENTH and GREEN Stroots, Rev. GRORGE F. CAIN, Pastor elect.—Services to mor-row at 10% o'clock A. M. and 8 o'clock P. M. Sabbsth school Anniversary at 3 o'clock P. M. Ad-dresses by Rev. Dr. BRADLIG, Rev. J. L. WITHROW, and Rev. GEORGE F. CAIN.

DET TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH, Chesnut street, west of Rightsenth street. REV, GEORGIE A. PELTZ will preach to morrow Morning and Evening. Services com-mence at 10% and 7% o'clock.

PENN SQUARE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, BROAD Street, above Chosnut. - Rev. HENRY O. MCCOOK, Pastor. will preach To-morrow, May 1, at 18 % A. M. and 7% P. M.

ST. MARK'S CHURCH, LOCUST Street, above Sixteenth. - In addition to the regular norvices. a choral service every Sunday evening at 7% o'clock. At this service all the SEATS WILL BE FREE. Strangers sneedally invited.

NORTH U. P. CHURCH, MASTER Street, arove Fiftsenth.-Rev. W. S. OWENS, Pas-tor, at 1056 A. M. and 7% P. M.

CLINTON STREET CHURCH, TENTH Street, below Spruce - Rev. SAMUEL MILLER HAGEMAN, of Frincaton, To-morrow at 10% A. M., and Rev. Dr. T. I SHEPHERD at S P.M. Evening subject-"Our Lord the Morning Star." All invited.

1HE THIRD CHILDREN'S CHURCH will take place at 3 P.M. To morrow, at WEST ARCH corner of FIGHTEENTH and ARCH Streets. Fermon by Rev. Dr. WILLITS. Seats all free except for the children F very person welcome.

THE REV. H. A. CLEVELAND WILL preach in TRINITY M. E. CHURCH to morrow morning at 10% and in the evening at 7%. Btrangers are invited to attend.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, WALNUT and NINETEENTH Streets Bervice To morrow evening at 8 b'clock. Sermon by Rev. J. H. ECCLESTON.

shade.