Evening Telegraph

(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),

AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING, No. 108 S. THIRD STREET. PHILADELPHIA.

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FRIDAY, MAY 6, 1870.

LIBERTY OR REVOLUTION.

"LIBERTY and revolution are face to face, wrote M. Ollivier recently, in preparing the address of the Central Committee for the plebiscite. This is the Napoleonic version of the issue which culminates on Sunday. But the Paris Siecle of yesterday, with more candor. puts it in this shape:-"The Government asks for an unqualified approval of the past, and carte blanche for the future." The whole scheme of the popular vote means nothing more nor less than this, and it is only by diverting the attention of the people from the true issue to the alleged conspiracy against the life of the Emperor, that the false issue can be made to predominate. The Journal Official of yesterday was loaded down with pronunciamentos and letters concerning this bugbear, and the persons implicated in it are to be brought at once before the High Court of Justice for trial, on the plea that the conspirators "have resolved to execute their purpose before the 8th of May." If this assertion means that those already in custody had so purposed, the alleged necessity for an immediate trial is sheer nonsense: while, if it refers to such of the plotters as have not yet been captured, the acceleration of the trial of their associates will serve only to put them on their guard, and at the same time incite them to a more determined effort than ever. But the simple meaning of the whole movement is the desire on the part of the Government to identify opposition to the plebiscite with the idiotic schemes of Flourens and Beauri, to hoodwink the French people into the belief that a negative vote means revolution and anarchy. Through the agency of the immense machinery under the control of the Government, the first reports concerning the conspiracy have been spread broadcast over France, and the time which is to elapse before the taking of the vote is too short for the opposite side of the story to be made equally public. And now comes this last Napoleonic trick of an affectation of such immediate peril to the State that the trial of the conspirators must be commenced even before the vote is taken. The whole governmental machinery is of course in operation again, and doubtless before Sunday morning every voter in France will be in pessession of a copy of the charges against the conspirators and of the decree convoking the High Court of Justice for their trial; while the rational opponents of the plebiscite, the men who follow the leadership of such temperate Liberals as Jules Favre, will find it impossible to counteract the false impressions created by the agents of the Government.

So, despite the efforts of all the rational opponents of the empire, the vote on Sunday will be taken on the false issue of liberty or revolution, and if an affirmative response is given, it will be nothing more nor less than "an unqualified approval of the past, and

carte blanche for the future."

The Senatus Consultum recently submitted to and approved by the Senate is included in the so-called liberal reforms upon which the people are to pass judgment on Sunday. It contains several provisions of vital importance, prominent among which is the one which declares that "every law relating to taxation must first be voted by the Legislative Body"-a provision which, if carried out in good faith, would be a decided gain for the people. But it is rendered nugatory by the provision which declares that "the Constitution can only be modified by the people on the proposition of the Emperor," the simple meaning of which is that the Emperor may, whenever his ascendancy is endangered by an opposition majority in the Corps Legislatif, appeal to the people directly for the ratification of such changes in the Constitution as will turn the scale in his favor, and enable him to make a successful stand against the Legislative Body. The popular vote in France has heretofore been a farce, and the presumption is that it will continue to be such for some time to come. It is the knowledge of this fact that enables the Government to appeal to the people with confidence, and it is for the sake of keeping this unfailing resort in reserve that it was prompted to introduce into the last Senatus Consultum the provision which will enable the Emperor to change the Constitution at his pleasure. That the result of the vote to be taken on Sunday will be favorable to the Emperor there can be but little doubt, but it is not so certain that the day will not be marked by serious disturbances which may endanger the stability of the empire and unsettle the foundations of the throne.

A FINE VOICE, especially when it is combined with an attractive personal appearance, is a lucky thing for its possessor, and the sums realized by the warblings of favorite cantatrices are sometimes astonishing to matter-of-fact people who have limited ideas about the utility of art. It is reported that Adelina Patti has earned during the present season 1,000,000 francs, or about \$200,000. This does not include the value of the presents she has received, and it must be acknowledged that it is pretty good exhibit for six or eight months' work. A fine voice will not last always, however, and a singer must make hav while the sun shines; and in estimating her profits it is necessary to take into consideration that, more than any other late on the duration of their powers, and that, ishuent by the Navy Department.

as a general rule, they are limited to comparatively few years during which they are likely to enjoy the favor of the fastidious public. If the sum named above, however, represents the average earnings of the fair Patti since she has been in Europe, she must have a nice little fortune laid by to fall back upon when the evil days draw nigh in which fickle audiences will fail to applaud with their accustomed enthusiasm, and the conviction is forced upon the artist that it is time for her to make way for younger rivals. The Patti, however, appears to be in the full enjoyment of all her vocal powers, and is, according to all accounts, as fascinating as ever; and it is to be hoped that she may for a long time to come continue to delight the public with her dulcet notes.

MINISTERS AND REAR-ADMIRALS. From the Committee on Foreign Relations majority and minority reports were presented yesterday in the House of Representatives on the subject of the outrages perpetrated by Lopez on Minister Washburn and the members of his suite. The majority report states that Messrs. Bliss and Masterman were members of the personal suite of Mr. Washburn, and were therefore, under the law of nations, entitled to the protection of the United States: that their forcible detention and arrest was a violation of the law of nations, and a gross insult to the honor and dignity of the United States; and that the action of the President in withdrawing our Minister and declining to hold further diplomatic intercourse with Lopez is entitled to approval.

The minority report sets forth that the arrest of Bliss and Masterman while under the protection of the American flag was an outrage that demanded prompt reparation, and that the conduct of Mr. Washburn in abandoning them was a serious compromise of the dignity of the American flag that could not be justified by any considerations of personal safety. Mr. Washburn, however, is considered censurable for associating with his legation these two men-one a British subject suspected by Lopez of a conspiracy with his enemies, and both adventurers of doubtful reputation.

With regard to the conduct of the American Rear-Admirals Davis and Godon, which was one of Mr. Washburn's chief grievances, the minority and majority of the committee come to entirely different conclusions. A resolution of censure on Rear-Admiral Davis was lost by a tie vote, but the majority report that in their opinion Rear-Admiral Godon, in neglecting to assist Mr. Washburn in reaching the Government to which he was accredited. failed to discharge his duty as commander of the South Atlantic Squadron. The minority, however, acquit the naval officers of all blame in the matter, and express the opinion that no action is required on the part of Con-

The difficulty between Mr. Washburn and

Rear-Admirals Davis and Gedon was one of the most serious features of this whole affair. for the diplomatic complications which grew out of the peculiar disposition and the peculiar situation of Lopez are not likely to occur again, and would not have occurred at all if Lopez had been anything but a savage, with whom it was scarcely worth while to hold any diplomatic relations whatever. The refusal of the naval officers to assist the minister, however, raises a very important question as to how far the navy is under the control of our diplomatic representatives in foreign parts. Leaving out of consideration Mr. Washburn's fitness or unfitness for his position, or the prudence of his conduct, all that has been made public with regard to this affair heretofore indicates very plainly that the commanders of the South Atlantic Squadron did not recognize his right to give any orders for their movements, and that they deliberately and ostentatiously asserted their independence of him by refusing to assist him when he demanded the protection of the flag. A very curious letter, evidently written by an officer of the navy in Rear-Admiral Davis' command, appeared in one of the New York papers about the time of Minister Washburn's return to this country, in which it was roundly asserted that it was beneath the dignity of a Rear-Admiral to obey the orders of any mere civilian, and that the upholding of the dignity of a Rear-Admiral in the United States Navy was of quite as much importance in foreign waters as the protection of American citizens or any other little matters of that kind. Ridiculous as was this assertion, it undoubtedly represented the feelings of a large number of naval officers, and it indicated very plainly that it was high time that some definite instructions were given to naval commanders as to their duties and their relations to our diplomatic representatives. Our foreign ministers are the responsible representatives of the Government, and while many of them are undoubtedly not the most fit persons that could be chosen for the discharge of the delicate and responsible duties imposed upon them, the officers of the navy are not the proper judges of their capacity. Matters of great moment may often depend upon the assurance of a prompt support by the naval force to a minister in case he should have occasion to demand it, and the people of the country have not so high a regard for the dignity of a Rear-Admiral that they will ex-

The resolution offered by the majority of the committee on this point, therefore, ought not only to be adopted by the House, but a law ought to be passed immediately that will prevent any further trouble of the kind in the future. The resolution states that it is clearly the duty of our naval officers on foreign stations to render all reasonable assistance to the diplomatic officers of the United States in the discharge of their duties, and that a refusal or neglect to render such assistance when required, or any discourtesy of such paval officers towards such diplomatic class of artists, vocalists are unable to calcu- officers shall be a subject of inquiry and pun-

cuse a refusal to comply with a request of a

minister for assistance.

WOMAN'S RIGHTS IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Our conservative British cousins have do

parted from their usual custom in showing greater favor to the woman's rights idea than it has received in the United States. Heretofore they have been content to follow in the wake of America in reforms, but on this question they seem inclined to assume the leadership. On the 4th instant the House of Commons passed to a second reading, by a vote of 124 to 91, amid enthusiastic cheering. a bill removing the disabilities of women with regard to voting; and this action indicates that the right of suffrage will be extended to the gentler sex in Great Britain long before the sixteenth amendment is ratified in this country. Various circumstances have conspired to give a greater degree of strength to this proposition on the other side of the water than it has attained here. In England the right to vote has always been associated with a property qualification. If a man was poor he could not vote at all, and if he was a rich landed proprietor he could control the suffrages of all his tenants. From this standpoint female suffrage can be strongly advocated, and the main arguments in its favor adduced in the House of Commons were that it was unjust to exclude rich women, like Miss Coutts, from the polls, or to deny to women with immense incomes a privilege which was accorded to their servants. This is an essentially aristocratic view of the subject, and it differs radically from the American idea which bases the right of suf frage on manhood, and ignores all property qualifications, so that the favorite British woman's right argument possesses no force whatever in this country. Another cause of the recent action of the House of Commons will probably be found in the earnest and serious manner in which an extension of the right of suffrage to women has been advocated by such writers as J. Stuart Mill, and in the eager desire to vote which appears to animate many British women, if we may judge from the fact that 100,000 signatures were appended to their petition. The English mode of electioneering, and the social importance attached to political positions in England, have always excited a deep interest in elections among a large number of British ladies, and have thus furnished a motive for their petition which can scarcely be said to exist here. Despite the late vote. however, the success of the new movement is not yet, by any means, secured. The London Times has opened its batteries against it, and a motion for the rejection of the bill has already been offered. Meanwhile, if the British women need help to fight their battle, we can very well afford to spare the woman's rights agitators of this country, and if they will ge over to London to pester Parliament, instead of continuing their oratorical demonstrations in this country, the American public will be grateful for the relief afforded by their temporary absence.

A CORRESPONDENT Of Le Temps, writing from the nounces the resurrection of the temporarily-interred Luxembourg question. He is very sorry for mentioning such a thing, he apologizes beforehand; but there can be no doubt about it. Local manifestations have taken place, some in favor of annexation to Belgium, others in favor of annexation to Francenone in favor of annexation to Prussia; and these manifestations, and the depressed condition of the Grand Duchy to which they have called attention. have been made the subject of diplomatic notes though from whom and to whom the correspondent sayeth not. The result of the London Conference was to reduce Luxembourg to the position of an international buffer; and Luxembourg is, in fact, erushed on all sides, The town of Luxembourg, moreover, has been ruined by the withdrawal of three or four thousand men who compose the Prussian garrison, whom, it will or remembered, the honest Luxembourgers wished to see replaced by the troops of no matter what nation, provided only that troops of some kind, with pay to receive and provisions to buy, were sent to hem. At present, as during the crisis, the Luxem bourgers wish to be annexed either to France or to Belgium : but France will not allow them to become Belgian, while Prussia will not hear of their becoming French. The King of Holland, now as heretofore, is quite willing to part with his duchy for a consideration; but to whichever of the surrounding powers he may offer it, there are other powers (to say nothing of the Treaty of London) to forbid the sale. In the meanwhile Le Temps assures us that we are about to hear further propositious and dis-cussions on this subject. We hope not.

FEMALE PHYSICIANS IN RUSSIA .- It is stated that the Russian Government has announced that women will hereafter be admitted to medical schools and to medical practice. The origin of this concession is remarkable. Formerly it was found that the Cossacks objected to being attended by ma'e physicians. On investigation it was discovered that they held a superstition concerning all diseases, and that their only ideas of remedial agents related to the incantations, charms, and holy herbs administered by witches. For ages the witch had been their physician, and the tradition was so strong that a few years ago, when some ladies applied to the Government for admission to the chief school of St. Peters burg, a few of them were admitted on condition that they would pursue their practice among the Cossacks. It was evidently intended to supersede the "witches." As the measure did not bring about any universal thaw and dissolution of the empire, it seems to have been followed by a larger and more unconditional concession.

DIVIDENDS, ETC. THE CONSOLIDATION NATIONAL BANK. PHILADELPHIA, May 3, 1870.
The Directors have this day declared a dividend of SIX
PER OENT., payable on demand, clear of all taxes.
543t
WM. H. WEBB, Gashier.

THE COMMERCIAL NATIONAL BANK OF PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELTHIA, May 3, 180.

The Beard of Directors have this day declared a Divi-The Beard of Directors have this day declared a Divi-dend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand, clear of S. PALMER. THE PHILADELPHIA NATIONAL

The Directors have this day declared a Dividend of SEVEN PER CENT. for the last six months, clear of taxes, payable on demand. B. B. COMEGYS, Cashier. FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' NA-

TIONAL BANK.

PHILADELPHIA, May 3, 1870.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand, clear of tax.

5 2 6t

Cashior. CORN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK,

demand, clear of tax. P. SOHETEY, Cashier. MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK, The Beard of Directors have this day declared a dividend of SIX PER DENT. for the last six mouths, payable on demand, clear of tax 5 3 6t J. WIEGAND, Jr., Cashier. DIVIDENDS, ETO.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COM-PANY, TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT. PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 3, 1970.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT, on the Capital Stack of the Company, clear of National and State Taxos, payable in cash on and after May 30, 1879.

Blank Powers of Attorney for collecting Dividends can be had at the Office of the Company, No. 238 South Third

street.
The Office will be opened at 8 A. M. and closed at 3 P. M. from May 30 to June 3, for the payment of Dividends, and after that date from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. THOMAS T. FIRTH.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Actions on the Inside Pages,

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BOYS. OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS
OF FAIRMOUNT PARK.
PHILADELPHIA, May 4, 1870.

PARK CARRIAGE SERVICE.
TARIFF OF RATES.
For a single trip to George's Hill, one per-For a round trip to George's Hill and re-For a single trip to Belmont Mansion, by way of George's Hill (after road is vom-For a round trip to Belmont Mansion, and re-

When used by two persons, per hour, or less and 25 cents for each additional person who may originally engage the carriage. No vacant seat in a carriage thus engaged shall be used by any one not of the eriginal party. categor by their express consent.

Published for the information of the public, by order of the Committee on Superintendence of Police.

DAVID F. FOLEY,

56 fstu8t

Secretary Park Commisson.

AT A MEETING OF THE STOCK HOLDERS

OF THE

PEOPLE'S BANK OF PHILADELPHIA. held this day, May 5, 1870, the following persons were duly

elected President and Directors :--PRESIDENT.

DIRECTORS. WILLIAM H. KERN. OHARLES A. MILLER GEORGE J. RICHARDSON. GEORGE J. GROSS. WILLIAM BLLIOTT, WILLIAM BUMM.

MILLIKEN. And at a meeting of the Board of Directors, WILLIAM H. TABER was elected Cashier.

W. H. TABER, Cashier. The Bank will be open for business on MONDAY, May 9, at 411 CHESNUT Street. ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS.

LAST DAYS OF THE EXHIBITION SHERIDAN'S RIDE. Great Life-size Painting by the POET-ARTIST. T. BUCHANAN READ.

TENTH WEEK AND UNEXAMPLED SUCCESS. The Poem recited at 12 M., 4 and 9 P. M., daily, by MR. J. B. ROBERTS, the distinguished Tragedian and Elocutionist. [5 2 6t

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FOR BOTH SEXES AND ALL AGES. OPEN FROM 5 A. M. TILL 10 P. M. WATER CHANGING CONSTANTLY. An even and comfortable temperature maintained by

An even and comfortable temperature maintained by mass of steam boilers.

Polite and competent Instructors always in attendance. Persons taught to swim in from six to ten lessons. NGTICE.—Persons who have their names in Club Lists should procure their tickets on or before Saturday, May 7, as no Club Tickets will be issued after that day.

Send or address for a Circular.

5 5 3t J. A. PAYNE & BRO.

BO FOR SHERIFF. 1870.

T. F. WALTON,

Subject to the decision of the

Republican Convention.

MASONS, KNIGHTS, RED MEN, OR OTHER ORGANIZATIONS.
WILSON HALL is new open for inspection to parties wishing to engage one or two of the handsomest rooms in Philadelphia, with chesnut and walnut inish throughout; frescoed walls and ceilings, and all conveniences. S. W. corner GIRARD Avenue and CHARLOFTE Street, east of Fourth street.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF Street.

FAIRMOUNT PARK, No. 224 South FIFTH

Street.

At a meeting of the Board of Park Commissioners, held
this day, the following ordinance was adopted:—The Commissioners of Fairmount Park do ordain, That no person
shall be permitted to bring led horses within the limits of
Fairmount Park, and any person bringing any horse into
the Park grounds that is not harnessed and attached to
a vehicle or mounted by an equestrian shall be guilty of a
misdemeanor, and liable to a fine not exceeding five dollars, recoverable as similar fines for violations of the rules
and regulations for the severament of Fairmount Park
are, under existing laws, now recoverable.

Attest

DAVID F. FOLEY,
5 4 3t

Secretary Park Commissioners.

INSTALLATION EXERCISES IN THE INSTALLATION EXERCISES IN THE
ALEXANDER PRESEYTERIAN OHUROH.
NINETERPTH and GREEN Streets.—REV. GEORGE
F. CAIN will be installed pastor of this church by the
Central Presbytery of Philadelphia on maxt SABBATH
KVENING, May 8, 1870, services commencing at 8 o'clock,
Rev. A. M. JKLLY. Moderator of Presbytery, will preside. Sormon by Rev. Dr. WILLITS. Charge to the
pastor by Rev. J. ADDISON HENRY. Charge to the
congregation by Rev. Dr. MUSGRAVE. Sermon in the
morning at 10% o'clock by the pastor elect.

5 6 28*

NOTICE. OFFICE OF CHES AND OHIO CANAL, }
ANNAPOLIA, May S. 1870.;
The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held in ANNAPOLIS ion MONDAY. June 6, 1870, at 2 o'clock P. M. BENJAMIN FAWORTT.

A TEMPERANCE MEETING WILL be held in the PRESBYTERIAN OHURCH, WALNUT Street, below Fortieth, THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock, Addresses'by Ret 1G. F. WISWELL, Rev. S. W. DANA, and others. Music under the care of the choir.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

CHARLES BLASIUS,

SOLE AGENT FOR THE SALE OF THE

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