Evening Telegraph

(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED), AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,

No. 108 S. THIRD STREET. PHILADELPHIA,

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FRIDAY, MAY 20, 1870.

THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, from Its original establishment, has been in the receipt of telegraphic news from the New York Associated Press, which consists of the Tribune, Times, Herald, World, Sun, Journal of Commerce, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, and Evening Express. The success which has attended our enterprise is, in itself, a sufficient evidence of the freshness, fullness, and reliability of the news which we have received from this source. We have now entered Into a special contract by which THE EVENING TELEGRAPH has the exclusive use of the news furnished in the afternoon by the Associated Press to its own members, the North American, Inquirer, Ledger, Press, Age and German Democrat, of this city, and the leading journals of the East, North, West and South; and hereafter THE TELEGRAPH will be the only evening paper published in this city in which the afternoon despatches of the Associated Press will appear.

RELIGION AND POLITICS. An animated and exciting debate sprung up in Congress yesterday on a motion to make an appropriation for the support of a Minister Resident in Rome. This motion was favored by a large majority of the Democratic members on various grounds, and it was also advocated by Mr. Banks (Rep.) in a brief speech, declaring that "the omission of Rome would be considered by a portion of the American people as intentional, and he did not wish that; besides, one of the great religious convulsions of the world was approaching, and the United States should have at least a representative there to furnish accurate reports of the great events transpiring there." The appropriation was opposed and defeated, however, by the mass of the Republican members, and the deep feeling evinced during the debate makes it not improbable that the threatened religious convulsion may affect the politics of this country. Mr. Bingham (Rep.) sounded a key-note which may be heard this fall on the stump as well as in Protestant pulpits, when he bitterly denounced the Papal syllabus. He declared that "it is an attempt to fetter the freedom of conscience. It is an attempt to fetter the freedom of the press. It is an attempt to strike down the rising antagonism against every despetism on the face of the earth, in the form of representative governments, foremost among which is America, the child and the hope of the earth's old age;" and he predicted the destruction of the Papal power by "the consuming breath of the enlightened public opinion of the civilized world, which declares for free governments. free churches, free schools, free Bibles, and free men." It is a long time since speeches of this character were made in Congress, and we do not wonder that a deep sensation was excited by the indications afforded of the creation of new issues in politics. The Democrats were not slow to take up the gauntlet. The story of the witches burnt in Massachusetts was duly rehearsed, and sundry references were made to Know-Nothingism, which, however, lost much of their point by the necessity of an explanation and denial on the part of Mr. Brooks, now a prominent Democratic member, of a charge made by John Covode that when he (Covode) was taking lessons in Know-Nothingism, Brooks was "the man who edited the paper to light them on their way" and to act as their "great head centre." The debate finally became extremely personal, and it required the most vigorous efforts of the Speaker to restore order. Although of comparatively small importance in itself, it affords a significant indication of the drift of public sentiment, and of the tendency of the time to seek political expression, in some form, of the deep religious and politico-religious emotions which are gradually being aroused. These feelings will be greatly intensified if any serious effort is made to carry into practice, in this country, the doctrines enunciated in the Papal syllabus, which strike at the root of our whole system of government. The proposed meeting of the Evangelical Alliance in the United States, which will probably give increased emphasis and unity to Protestantism, may also have a tendency to increase public interest in the issues suggested by Mr. Bingham's speech. Meanwhile the proceedings of the Presbyterian Assembly and the Episcopal Convention new in session in Philadelphia, although they have been confined to matters of immediate practical importance to the congregations and dioceses they represent, and although they have carefully avoided the introduction of any description of partisan issues, indicate that these two important branches of Protestantism are in full accord with the progressive spirit of the age, and prepared to offer a spirited resistance to any ecclesiastical attempt to destroy the public-school system or to undermine the civil and religious liberties of the nation. The freedom of religious faith and modes of worship which is guaranteed by the Constitution and public opinion

should secure the rights of all sects and all

freedom, it can scarcely be expected that any of the Churches threatened will remain indifferent or idle spectators to such a movement.

THE MAYOR'S VETO.

Mayor Fox yesterday vetoed the resolution of Councils inviting the New York 7th Regiment to visit the city of Philadelphia. The reasons given for this veto are so excellent that they will commend themselves without argument to the good sense of our citizens, and they should have been accepted as conclusive by both branches of Councils. Select Council, indeed, did sustain the Mayor unanimously, but, strange to say, Common Council passed the resolution over the veto by a vote of 35 to 10. The Mayor objected, in the first place, to a tender of the hospitalities of the city of Philadelphia without the appointment of any committee of the city authorities to make suitable provision for the comfort and entertainment of the regiment and without any appropriation having been made to meet the necessary expenses. His principal objection, however, was that such an entertainment as was proposed should be at private cost and not at the expense of the municipality. The Mayor is clearly and emphatically right in this, and he is correct in doubting the propriety of such a precedent. If the 7th Regiment should be invited here and entertained at the expense of the city, there would in the future be perpetual demands for the extension of like courtesies to other military associations, fire companies, and all manner of organizations, at an annual expense to the tax-payers of many thousands of dollars. The Mayor intimates that extraordinary circumstances may arise when it would be perfectly proper for the city to make a tender of its hospitalities to a prominent and popular military organization like the 7th Regiment, but there is no occasion whatever at the present time for us to keep open house, and, in refusing to approve of this project, the Mayor manifestly performed his duty, and is entitled to the thanks of the already over-burdened tax-

THE PAVING QUESTION. In Councils yesterday the question of paving the streets was discussed in various of its phases, and considerable time was spent in arguing upon the relative merits of gravel and ashes, and the proper size of cobblestones. This shows that however advanced our civilization may be in some points, we are still in a state of barbarism in others, and no better evidence of a condition approaching to savagery can be produced than the fact that a renewal of cobble-stone pavements should be gravely considered in our municipal legislature. If Councils would earnestly and honestly endeavor to find out what is the best and most durable pavement, without regard to the schemes of jobbers and speculators, and then pass an ordinance forbidding the laying of any cobble-stones on the public highways, and requiring a good pavement to be put down whenever the streets need repairing, they will do a service for which the citizens of Philadelphia cannot be too deeply grateful. A suitable pavement that would represent in some degree the refinement of a civilized state of society might perhaps cost more at first than the cobblestones, but mere than the difference would be saved in wear and tear and in the safety and comfort of all the bipeds and quadrupeds that are obliged to submit to the torture of the present abominations. We hope that the members of Council will think it worth while to give this subject consideration at an early day, and endeavor to make the streets of Philadelphia not altogether disgraceful to a great and wealthy community.

THE poor Spaniards are still in trouble about their crewn, which none of the regular pro-

THE CROWN OF SPAIN.

fessional princes of Europe, who are always waiting for any such vacancies as may turn up, seem to be very solicitous about assuming. The Duke de Montpensier now seems to be almost the only candidate with royal blood in his veins, and he belongs to a family that has been out of business for a good many years, for the reason that its principal representatives are not up to the latest improvements in the art of kingship. Montpensier's chances, however, are apparently not very brilliant just at the present time, and the public attention appears to be principally concentrated upon Serrano and Espartero, who are good Spaniards, although they do not boast royal connections. The cable despatches from Madrid state that the news is important but conflicting. It would be something wonderful if it were anything else than conflicting, for ever since the consummation of the revolution our information about the prospects for a definite settlement of the affairs of the Government has been but little else than vague rumors, and the latest intelligence is probably entitled to about as much credence as most that has preceded it. One report states that the Council of Ministers have determined to confer upon the Regent Serrano the royal attributes, if no candidate for the throne can be found within a reasonably short time, and another informs us that the crown will be forced upon the veteran Espartero, whether he will or not, in default of any other solution of the question. Another rumor is that Montpensier has returned to Madrid, and that his eldest son had a long conference with the Regent Serrano, which may indicate that Montpensier is bent upon urging his claims. After all, it would not be a matter for surprise if Serrano were to accept the crown, and if it were to be discovered that he has been intriguing and managing for this consummation from the first. Hitherto Serrano has openly played the part of a pure and disinterested patriot, but the crown of Spain, although it has been declined by so many princes of the blood royal, is still a prize to tempt ambition, and Serrano's position as

Regent has given him a taste of power which

may have made him the more anxious to pos-

creeds, but if invidious attempts are to be sess the glittering bauble that is now iron active, with from \$2,000 to \$25,000, in a light made, directly or indirectly, to limit this going begging. Taking the Regent's past "H. T." TELEGRATH Once.

course as an indication of what he will do in the future, the Spaniards might indeed go further and fare worse, but liberal candidates for thrones too often make the most illiberal rulers after they have once obtained the object of their ambition, and in case Serrano is proclaimed King of Spain we can only hope that he will be one of the exceptions to what is almost a general rule.

THE TRADE OF GREATEBRITAIN. In the following table is given the tonnage of the shipping entered and cleared in the ports of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland during the years from 1856 to 1863 inclusive, from the 'years marked thus (") transports with troops

	British.	United States,	Of other countries.	Total Foreign.	Aggregate
		(Tons.)	(70ns.)	(Tons,)	(Tons.)
1856*	10,970,123		4,112,580	6,932,875	17,902,999
1857	11,636,257	2,510,841	4,924,281	7,485,122	19,071,379
1858°	11,114,330	2,417,301	5,228,330	7,645,631	18,759,961
1859*	11,613,271	2,169,028	5,549,875	7,718,903	19,332,174
1860.	12,119,454	2,734,351	5,984,088	8,718,464	20,837,919
1961.	18,149,545	3,020,069	5,755,369	8,775,438	21,924,98
1862.	18,992,109	2,234,077	6,224 472	8,458,549	22,450,65
1568.	15,263,047				23,025,16
1864.	16,409,413				23,474,58
1865.	17,413,643		6,804,182		24,985,84
1866.	19,169,967	944,717	7,172,600	8,117,817	27,287,28
1867.	19,942,872		7,266,933		28,189,02
1668.	20,474,621				29,324,67

of the United Kin	gdom from	n 1886 to 1	963, inclu-
sive:-	Annual Control	W-2-7	
British	United	Tota!	
steamthips,	States.	Foreign,	Aggregate.
Years, (Tons,)	(Tons.) 102,663	605,556	3,896,175
18563,290,619			
1857*3,888,247	103,605	779,125	4,667,372
1858 *3,701,675	44 002	803,977	4,506,652
1860 4,186,620	8,809	780,853	4,961,473
1861 4,660,744	13,674	813,443	5,474,187
1862 5,239,493	1.067	966,907	6,206,400
1863 5,783,850	38	1 009,133	6,792,583
1864 6,667,094	2,339	931.931	7,599,025
1865, 7,865,417	1,059	1,137,425	9,002,842
1866 9,484,594	30,172	1,276,819	10,761,413
186710,511,903	38,032	1,504,550	12,016,453
186810,892,203	8,901	1 782,352	12,674,557
The total foreign	trade of G	reat Britain	, with the
direct trade with th			
at the periods name	d below w	as as follow	8:-

(Tons.) (Tons.) (Tons.) (Tons.) 1853. Gross for-9,064,705 1,868,912 4,452,544 15,881,161 Direct trade 857,250, 1,592,939 91,199 2,541,388 1858. eign trade. 11,114,330 2,417,301 5,228,330 18,759,961 Directtrade 562,048 1,826,841 108,561 2,497,450 1863 eign trade. 15,263,047 1,342,390 6,419,726 23,025,163

with U. S. 1,173,463 927,186 308,173 2,408,822 eign trade. 20,474,621 1,021,746 7,828,369 29,324,676

Directtrade with U. S. 2,103,872 714,423 355,696 3,173,991 SPECIAL NOTICES. For additional Special Notices see the Inside Pages.

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Professor SILLIMAN, of Yale College, will repeat by
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he gave with such eclar recently in New York. The lecture
will be fully illustrated by beautiful diagrams thrown
upon a large screen by the Magic Lantera under the
direction of James A. McAllister, Esq.
Tickets, 59c. Reserved seats, 75c. For sale at Gould's,
No. 923 Chesnut street.

REV. THEO. CUYLER, D. D., OF
Brocklyn, will preach Sabbath Morning, May 22, at
10% o'clock. Rev. wM. ARNOT, D. D., of Glasgow,
Scotland, delegate to the General Assembly from the old
country, will preach Sabbath Evering, at 5 o'clock, at
BETHANY MISSION, TWENTY-SECOND and BAIABRIDGE Streets.
A cordial invitation to all and specially to Scotch and
Irish Presbyterians.
Sabbath School at 2% P. M. 5 20 2t

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THE ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS having been injured by the recent storm, the Exhibition of the Life-sized Painting of SHERIDAN'S RIDE is postponed for a few days.

C. SAUNDERS' COLLEGE, W. PHILA -Lectures, MONDAY EVENINGS. 425 lm4p

POLITICAL. @ FOR SHERIFF, 1870,

F. T. WALTON,

SUBJECT TO THE DECISION OF THE REPUB-

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MEDICAL								
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		. 4	W	ANT	S.			

WANTED-A PARTNER, SPECIAL OR

FURNINURE COVERS, ETO. LIP COVERS,

For Furniture and for Carriages.

Just opened, a new assortment of elegant LINEN and other materials, at very low prices. COVERS MADE IN BEST STYLE, AT LOWEST

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OLOTHING.

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At the price of these TEN DOLLAR SUITS. You can't complain that the price is high, And e'en if you wonder the reason why We sell so low, you're welcome to buy A few of the TEN DOLLAR SUITS.

The public are saying OH, DEAR ME, What a marvel of cheapness! "Come and see!" A TEN DOLLAR SUIT's the thing for me. Hurrah for the TEN DOLLAR SUITS. THE MEN RUN FOR THEM!

THE BOYS WON'T GO WITHOUT THEM! THE WOMEN ARE FRANTIC WITH DELIGHT TEN DOLLAR SUITS

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that the products of the mines can be brought to market, it is estimated to be worth \$1,000,000.

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MENT.

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DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND ISSUE

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DUNN.

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to examine the merits of these BONDS.

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Oil Works Burned at Cleveland

Wildman,

PHILADELPHIA.

Danville, Hazleton, and Wilkes-The Defaulting St. Louis Treasurer

The Proceedings of Congress To-day

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS

FROM CUBA.

The Slaves of Insurgenta Freed. HAVANA, May 20 .- Captain-General De Rodas has just published an order that all slaves belonging to insurgents in the field or in foreign countries, or who have taken up arms or served as guides to the Spanish troops, or performed any other service for the national cause, are henceforth free.

The insurgent Captain Mestrel and some of his followers have surrendered to the Spanish authorities at Puerto Principe.

FROM THE WEST. Burning of a Theatre in Chicago.

Burning of a Theatre in Chicage.
CHICAGO, May 20.—The German Theatre in Desplaces street, between Washington and Madison and West and Division streets, was burned this morning. The building was a frame structure, 50 by 150 feet. A brick building, occupied by the Chicago Husk Company, on the opposite side of the alley, and the buildings Nos. 51, 53, and 55 Jefferson street, were injured. The basement of the Husk Company's building was occupied by the Branch Company's building was occupied by the Branch Common School, which loses all its furniture, in-Common School, which loses all its furniture, in-cluding a piano. The German Theatre was worth \$12,000, Insured for \$2000. There was an amateur theatrical performance there last night, and the actors lost all their costumes. The origin of the

Fire in Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, May 20.—The oil works of Morehouse, Freeman & Crumb were burned last night. The loss is heavy, and was partially insured. The Franklin, of Pennsylvania, had a policy of \$1000 on the building.

the building.
The Defaulter Sasisky. St. Louis, May 20.—M. E. Susisky, the late defaulting Treasurer of this city, failing to give \$29,000 ball, has been sent to jail. The inductment against him is for embezzling \$140,000.

Fatal Accident.

Mrs. Swallensteicker and daughter were thrown from a wagon yesterday. The latter was instantly killed and the former dangerously wounded. Suit Against the St. Louis Gas Company. The Mayor has been instructed by the City Council to bring suit against the Gas Company, to compel the company to sell the works to the city, as provided by the original contract.

FROM THE SOUTH.

The Southern Methodist General Conference. MEMPHIS, May 20.—In the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, fifth day, Bisnop Kavanagh presiding, the report of the Com-mittee on Boundaries, submitted yesterday, was adopted as to the formation of a new conference. The Committee on Circulation of the Holy Scrip-tures submitted an able and elaborate report, which was adopted. The select committee on the Book was adopted. The select committee on the Book Concers reported in favor of its continuance at Nashville, and provoked a lengthy discussion, participated in, on the substitute to remove it to Baltimore, by Drs. Bond and Watson, of Baltimore, and Meran, of North Carolina, in favor of the substitute, and McFerran, of Tennessee, and Evans, of Georgia, in the constition

CONGRESS.

Senate. Continued from the Third Edition.

Motions to fix the day of adjournment for Friday, July 15tn, Monday, 18th, Friday, 22d, were severally voted down by years and nays.

Mr. Cerbett moved to fix July 8th as the day.

Mr. Drake called the year and nays, an i said he would insist upon the roll being called en each motion, so that the country might see that the efforts of Republican flenators to do the public business were being defeated by a combination of Democrats with a Republican minority.

Mr. Cameron said he would not be dragooned into a particular line of voting by fear of voting with the Democrats. The sentiment of the Senate was Swo to one in favor of fixing the day for the Fourth of July, and it was time for the minority to yield.

Mr. Drake thought tue Senator's computation as to the sentiment of the Senate only showed that his education in arithmetic was very defective. The votes taken did not show a majority of more than five votes.

A general discussion ensued upon the denunciatory style of argument resorted to in the Senate upon certain questions. Dealers in Government Securities. Bonds and Stocks on Commission, at the Board of

A general discussion ensued upon the denunciatory style of argument resorted to in the Senate upon certain questions.

Mr. Tipton characterized it as infamously odious and a a game which the editor of the Chronicle and been practising for months past, and especially upon the Georgia bill. That paper had charged Republican Senators with affiliation with Democrats in order to drive them into opposition to the Bingham amendment, and dared them to vote for it in the face of their constituents.

At this point the morning hour expired, and the Fifteenth Amendment bill coming up.

Mr. Howard was awarded the floor, but yielded to Mr. Cameron, on whose motion the pending business was laid aside, year 31, mays 21, and the adjournment resolution further debated

Mr. Tipton insisted that harmony within the Republican ranks could not much longer be maintained unless the dictatorial, overbearing course of some of its members was repressed.

Mr. t orbett's motion was lost, when the resolution was agreed to as amended, to fix the time for Friday, July 15—year, 25; nays, 31.

The co sideration of the Fifteenth Amendment bill was then resumed, when Mr. attewart gave notice, in deference to sundry o' jectless, that he would agree to the striking out of the fifth section, allowing a candidate deprived at office by vielation of the rights of colored veters to recover possession by a writ of mandamus, and giving United States Courts jurisdiction in such cases.

Mr. Howard suggested the necessity of an amendment to the twelfth section to define the duty of military authority when called upon to execute the law. He thought the suthority to employ military was necessary for dispersion of mobs or assemblages of men banded together to prevent colored men from voting. He desired to know whether in such a contingency, and where the Senator (Mr. Thurman) would prefer to atand quietly by and allow the outrage to be committed, rather than employ half a dozen bayonets to disperse the reob.

Mr. Thurman said he would have all, white and colored

Pamphlets and full information given at our office, No. 114 S. THIRD Street,

> colored, vote without hindrance, but would never authorize the President to surround the polls with troops, whether necessity existed or not, as pro-vided in the twelfth section.
>
> The President was to be clothed with more than mon archical powers upon the supposition of a hypothetical

archical powers upon the supposition of a hypothetical of the control of the control of a hypothetical of the control of the control of a hypothetical of the control of th

Continued from the Third Edition.

After speeches by Mr. Burdett for and Mr. Voorhees against the report, the matter went over till to-morrow, and at two o'clock, under a new rule, the House preceded to the business of the District of Columbia.

A message from the Senate having been received an souncing concurrence in the House resolution for final adjournment on Monday, the 4th of July, with an amendment fixing the adjournment for Friday, the 15th of July, the House, on motion of Mr. Dawes, agreed to the amendment, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table, thus making the motion definite and final.

The RICHMOND SUPPERERS.—Joseph Patterson, Treasurer of the Richmond Relief Fund, has re-ceived the following additional contributions since last report:— Cash, per J. H. P.... \$5.00 Hess& Bro pr J. H.C. 10.00

George Junkin... 20 00 Cash, M. D., per George Junkin... 5 00 Y. Saurman & Son... 2 00 William Mann.... 50 00

Previous raport . 12,258 75 Total \$13,997.75