# THE DAILY EVENING TELEGRAPH-PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, JUNE 3, 1870.

## SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals upon Current Topics-Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

# WHITE GATS AND WOMEN.

From the N. T. World.

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Once upon a time-nobody knows, and happily nobody cares, how long ago-there was a pretty white cat which Ly the Divine permission was suffered to be changed into a much prettier white princess. In her new shape this charming creature met, saw, and conquered one of the most excellent matches of her time.

It might have been said of them, as it was in later and more commonplace days of a dashing young British nobleman and his bride, that

"Capid had never seen bedded

So charming a beau and a belle, As when Hervey the handsome was wedded To the beautiful Mary Lepel."

The sun and the stars wrought for them as for Tennyson's lovers, rolled on with the heavens to their blissful marriage day, and around again to happy night. For a season all was Eden in their home. But it chanced that after a time the princess, waking, like Whittier's young lady in the New Hampshire legend, from

#### ---- "the first dream of a bride,"

gazed forth from the swaying curtains of her nuptial couch, and, gazing, saw a sight familiar at once and strange to her transfigured soul. In the silver honeymoonshine which bathed the apartment with its mystic beauty she beheld, sporting upon the dispered Persian tapestries of her floor, a harmless but most unnecessary mouse. Swifter than thought the feline instinct in her feminine heart reawoke. She leaped from the side of her unconscious lord, and in a moment disappeared behind the arras, with velvet paws and quivering whiskers hotly pursuing the quadrupedal prey of her quadrupedal first estate. The mouse she caught; but catching the mouse she lost, and forever lost, the mun. A pathetic old story it is, but pregnant with many meanings; and now it comes back to us, interpreting after a most lamentable wise the darkness which, as all men and not a few women also perceive, has of late begun to smear the sweet face of the heavens, only yesterday so bright with promise for the future of woman and of woman's rights.

It is Boston, we regret to say, which sends us now this apocalyptic cat. It is Boston which reveals to us how obstinately cowers the ancient Hebrew Eve in the majestic form of the modern Teutonic Velleda. Do we speak in parables? It is only because the thing of which we speak saddens us over much. We shrink from the truth, which yet we cannot help but see, and which, seeing it, it is our painful duty to proclaim.

If anywhere on earth the woman of the future has been seen by the man of the present, it is in Boston. There, if anywhere, we had learned to look for her, clothed in gold spectacles, mystic, wonderful. Scorning delights and living literary days, upon her feet the goloshes of progress, and upon her lips lecture of reform, the woman of Boston stood proudly forth the hope of her own sex and the fear of ours. And to this awful shape now comes, stealthy and sudden, so mean a thing as a mere milliner, and with bare bodher quietus makes. Ichabod! Ichabod! Miss Anthony, mourning for her sisters, may well refuse to be comforted! It was in a Boston court of justice that this evil thing came suddenly to pass. Upon a question of garments a woman of the past, Phryne of Athens the ancient, routed, electrified, and confounded a bench of magistrates, the friends, countrymen, and lovers of Solon and of Pericles. Upon a question also of garments, though in quite another wise, a woman of the future, Mary Flynt of Athens the modern, has unveiled the weakness of her sex and her sex's cause before a bench of magistrates, the friends, countrymen, and lovers of Emerson and of Wendell Phillips.

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But if Miss Flynt sinned as a trimmer, she was punished whereby she sinned. Her pleasant ribbons were made whips to scourge her. These "trimmings," it would seems, were the outward expression of a change which wealth had brought, not upon the hus-band only, but upon the wife also. From confiding absolutely in her "true-hearted" friend, Mrs. Coolidge, it seems, came to consulting strange women, fashionable persons, "dwellers in the Revere House"-people of whom Miss Flynt, let us hope more in sor-row than in anger. informs her "they think themselves your superiors, and only tolerate you from policy." The cat emerged, the princess vanished. The lust of the eves had clothed Mrs. Coolidge in trimmings of Paris. The pride of life made her trim the bills of the friend of her soul as those of a mere mantua-maker. The memo rands which the husband questioned the wife repudiated. Miss Flynt's bill was not paid. Miss Flynt's faith was shaken to the founda-"It seems to me," she pathetically extion. claims, "more like a dream than a reality. It was more than she could bear. It came upon her "overtaxed brain" weary with exerting her "talent for design" in the service of ladies so truly esthetic that they were "willing to pay liberally" in order to keep the gifted artist of their wardrobes above "worrying or fretting about anything. It took from her not a mere customer only, but an illusion, a vision, an ideal. Nothing remained for her but to put the case into the hands of a lawyer. And with this the milliner of the future sinks into the light of common day, as the belle of the future had sunk before her. The unpaid bill of Miss Flynt disenchants the princess of the pins and needles, as the "social ambition" of Mrs. Coolidge had disenchanted the princess of the poplins and the moire antiques

The wise Judge Pitman, before whom the case was tried, charged the jury truly that it had "many and grave aspects." The jury found these aspects so many and so grave that they could not agree on a verdict about them. But neither the Boston judge nor the Boston jury seem to have recognized the most truly grave and painful aspect of the case. Here are "trimmings" and "Hernani suits" and the social seductions of the "Revere House" drawing away a Boston matron from communion with the "friend of her soul," and from the perusal of Mary Wolstonecraft's "Rights of Woman." Here is an unpaid bill debasing the uplifted gaze of a Boston milliner to the benches of a court of law from that serene azure in which she had so often beheld-not, like the vulgar, "a Dutchman's pair of breeches," but the garments and the singing-robes of Transcendental Woman in the great To-Be. If these things be so at the Hub whereon our princess standing should have changed the world, what remainsth for the circumference but an inevitable wauling of untransmogrified cats for ever and for ever ?

#### MODERN MIRACLES. From the N. Y. Times.

In the present stage of the development of

whereat the Doctor kissed him and said: "Disease depart from thee," the result being, on the authority of the Pall Mall Gazette, that the cripple was so much better that he went through several twistings at his benefactor's request. The next patient was more troublesome. He was a sturdy-looking man with a north country accent, who rose and said:-"I tak' exception to what you say. Ye say all pain has left the people in this room. Noo, I have suffered for a lang time and am nae better." His trouble was rheumatism, and the uncured one refused with persistent obstinacy to confoss that the Doctor had, or, in his belief, could give him relief. The usual reason was, however, speedily forthcoming—the reason that is so very simple and so very unanswer-able. "This case," the Doctor said, "is one of a very peculiar sort; this person has a very strong will; he is very positive in his willprinciple." "My dear friend," he inquired, 'did you believe I could cure you before you came ap here?" "Certainly not," replied the patient, and he was thereupon dismissed, "nae better," and incurred, says the journal we have named, great disgrace among the audience. After the departure of this malcontent,

thirty or forty more amenable sick were treated, every one of whom professed to be better for the "shock." Dr. Newton then blessed Liverpool with great unction, and announced his intention of going straightway to London to heal and restore the unfortunates of that metropolis. In London this singular practitioner seems to have gone to still greater lengths. We are assured that there "the sick, the halt, and the blind are thronging, not to the hospitals, but to a man who coolly asserts that he is endowed with power to cure disease." One journal gives an account that quite goes beyond anything we have heard of Dr. Newton's proceedings in this country. When a patient is placed in his hands, according to this reporter, he tells him that "it is by love that this is done, especially female love. You must love the doctor. You must believe in him." After calling upon God and the angels, he passes his hands over the face and limbs of his patient, jorks his own limbs about, as if through a shock of electricity, and then declares him cured. Nay, even "pocket-handkerchiefs, a waistcoat, gloves, etc., presumably of sick persons, were handed to him. These he would squeeze, and calling upon 'God and the Holy Angels,' 'The Divine Power,' or the Holy Ghost," he would order the disease to leave the persons to whom the article belonged, and would then declare them cured or fast recovering." Finally, we are informed that, as the people left the hall where he was performing, he offered to give a Divine blessing to all who would pass in procession by him; and that some eighty or ninety persons actually accepted his benedition

We are not surprised to learn that the respectable press of London stigmatizes all this as blasphemous as well as ridiculous. The wonder is that the populace continue to flock in thousands to gape at and be edified by it. The experience of the audacious Dr. Newton is, however, but a fresh proof to be added to the myriads already existing, that the plea-sure is as great in being deceived as in deceiving. Doubtless, a potent element of his success is the fact that people out of health, who, like the drowning, will clutch at a straw, form so interested a part of his followers. psychological science-or perhaps we should For, on the converse application of the mens sana in corpore sano, the sick are always among the most gullible of mankind.

generosity; and to propose to meet it, not by [ outright repudintion, but by setting up sham claims, only proves that the companies have not been capable of meriting the kind treatment they have received. That kindness, we presume, will not any longer be tried with them. Their obligations should at once be put in the way of collection; and they should be made to feel the rigor of the law which they have evaded and outraged.

THE DOMINICAN ANNEXATION TREATY -GENERAL GRANT'S POLICY. From the N. Y. Herald.

The views and the West Indian policy of General Grant, embodied in his recent special message to the Senate on the Dominican annexation treaty, are very interesting and of the highest importance. He first treats of the Monroe doctrine in reference to the West Indian Islands, and characterizes the annexation of the island or the proposed division of the island of St. Domingo as the practical inauguration of that broad American doctrine. He thinks, too, that the five opportunity for this new departure in reference to the West Indies should not be lost, because it gives a peaceful and practical selution to the great question and makes it a fixed policy. On the other hand, he contends that the rejection of this Dominican treaty will be equivalent to the abandonment of the Monroe doctrine and an invitation to the Western powers of Europe to intrigue for the control and the possession of the feeble, independent States in the Mexican Gulf and on the main land to the southward.

Applying this argument directly to the Republic of Dominica (which covers threeourths of the splendid island of Hayti or St. Domingo, the black Republic of Hayti occupying the remainder), General Grant says the Dominican Government is weak and unable to support itself any longer, that some more powerful nation will have to give it a helping hand, and that if we refuse the liberal offers of the Dominicans to join their fortunes with ours, as a Territory of the Union, we shall have no right to complain if they look for protection and security elsewhere. This is a strong point, from which the President proceeds to portray the great value of the island to the United States in a commercial, military, and naval view of our situation and development. In St. Domingo, he rightly contends, we shall have the key of the Gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean Sea, and by guarding these waters, instead of waiting for a foreign enemy to come pounding at our very doors, he is kept at a distance. The position, too, gives us positively the control of the manifest destiny of the whole West Indian group to which it belongs, the most important consideration of all. The President, therefore, renews to the Senate his recommendation for the ratification of the treaty.

Why not? Because, they say, there is a job in it; but it appears to us a good job for the United States. The equivalent in money involved is a bagatel'e—\$1,500,000—and care-fully guarded to this limitation the bargain to us will be worth more than a hundred millions. The Reciprocity treaty with the Sandwich Islands, which the Senate has just re-jected, though a good thing, is a secondary affair compared with this Dominican treaty, which proposes to give us (for Hayti is ready to follow Dominica) a large and one of the very richest tropical islands in the world for almost nothing. The time for the ratification has been extended to the 1st of July next, but it does not as yet appear that a two-thirds vote of the Senate can be counted upon. The main difficulty, it has been represented to us, lies with Senator Sumter, who is said to have this objection, among others, to the acquisition of the island-viz.: that its population, mainly of mulattoes and blacks, is of that kind of which we have enough already. This may be a grim joke against the Senator; but the objection involved is, at least, as good as the best we have heard against the treaty, which means that it amounts to nothing. Still, as it is to be apprehended that the Senate, if left to itself, will delay action upon this treaty till the end of the session, we prefer the proposition of General Butler to substitute a joint resolution for the treaty form. A treaty requiring a two-thirds vote for the annexation of Texas was first tried in the Senate, and it was rejected, the range of vision of some of the Senators of that day, as of this, being somewhat contracted; but the joint resolution plan, which requires only a majority vote, was next tried and carried through; and from that act of annexation we have now not only the great cattle, cern, and cotton State of Texas, the golden State of California and the silver State of Nevada, but the Territories of Utab, Colorado, New Mexico, and Arizona, and the Pacific Railroad and universal liberty and equal rights. Results perhaps as great, wonderful and glorious may follow the annexation of St. Domingo. Who knows? It is enough that with this annexation accomplished it flanks Cuba, points the way to all the rest of the West India islands and to the awaiting States of Mexico and Central America. It is, indeed, enough that this annexation will give us at once the larger division of the fine island of St. Domingo, and that the other di-vision will shortly follow. Hence, to make it sure, we approve the joint resolution plan of General Butler, and hope he will push it through. General Grant's policy, as developed on this question, is the true American policy, and the only satisfactory application of the Monroe doctrine.

assumption of piety, which being stripped off lay bare the following objective points: ---The Northern Church in both branches condemned slavery and indulged in political utterances, and therein was "fatally" com-

plicated. This deplorable fall from grace must be repented of and apologized for before the Southern Church can admit them to fellowship. Furthermore, the method of union between the Old and New School bodies North is very unsatisfactory to the Southern Church, and involves a total surrender of all the "great testimonies of the Church," whatever

these may be. The only apparent means of overcoming this radical objection is the separation of the recently united bodies by a process of spiritual divorce. A third difficulty is that certain members of the Southern Church were violently and unconstitutionally expelled from the fellowship of one branch of the Northern Church upon serious charges. The Northern Church must retract its action, of course. Lastly, it is well known that the Northern Church has preferred similar injurious accusations against the whole Southern Presbyterian Church-which means, we presume, that the position of the Southern Church upon the slavery question has been assailed. All utterances condemning that Church must be "squarely withdrawn," or they will prove an impassable barrier to official intercourse. In short, the response of the Presbyterian Church South to the Presbyterian Church North is this: "Acknowledge that we have always been in the right and that you have always been in the wrong as to the matters of difference between us, and we will forgive the past and receive you into official intercourse." We fear that there is no pros-pect in the present generation for a union between the Churches North and South. The Southern Presbyterians have given their

Northern brethren a very distinct snub. CAMERON TO LEAD.

From the Pittsburg Commercial, June 1.

The Republican members of Congress have constituted an executive committee to take charge of the Congressional and other elections in the States. Simon Cameron is the member of the committee from Pennsylvania. As we have no State officer to elect next fall, we will not probably have any active State Central Committee to manage our campaign, and the whole business will fall into Cameron's hands. Ee it so. If Pennsylvania Republicanism is merely Cameronism, there can be nothing more proper than that the Senator should have charge of the party and its interests. He claims to control the executive patronage; let use of if he cannot control the State. Let have a fair field, and enjoy the undivided honors of any victory he may achieve. Let him "set up" all the Senatorial nominations he can control, with special regard to the next Senatorial election, nearly three years off, when his own seat will become vacant. Let him bring his own sear with directly before the people, and let them re-cord their verdict. We will do what we can to aid the party in coming to a correct con-clusion. We will tell all we know of the great chieftain, beginning with the Winne-bago transactions, and following his tortous career down to the present day.

General Cameron has never been directly before the people of Pennsylvania, and we think too highly of a certain kind of shrewd-ness which he has, and which his friends call political sagacity, to believe that he will ever face the people of this State directly on any question. Of course he will assume on this occa-

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COM-8000 PANY, TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT. PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 3, 1879. NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS,

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi annual Dissidend of FIVE PER OENT, on the Capital Steek of the Company, clear of National and State Taxes, psyable in cash on and after May 30, 1870.

Blank Powers of Attorney for collecting Dividends can se had at the Office of the Company, No. 278 South Third The Office will be opened at 5 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. 5.4 602 Treasurer

BOY NOTICE .- A SPECIAL MEETING OF the Stockholders of the PHILADELPHIA, GER-MANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD COM PANY will be held in Room No 24, PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE on THURSDAY, the 9th day of Jone next, at 12 o'clock M., for the consideration of an act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Ponnsylvania, entitled "An act to authorize the Philadelphia, Germantown, and Norristown Bailroad Company to increase its Capital Stock," approved the 29th day of March, 1870.

By order of the Board of Maragers. 52159 A. E. DOUGHEETY, Secretary.

A. E. DOUGHRETT, Secretary. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, IN accordance with the provisions of the axisting acts of Assembly, that a meeting of the commissioners manuel in an act entitled "An Act to Incorporate the PROTEC-TION FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, to be located in the city of Philadelphia," approved the 18th day of April, A. D. 1855, and the supplement thereto, approved the 25th day of April, A. D. 1870, will be held at 1 of clock P. M. on the 18th fay of June, A. D. 1870, at No. 132 S SEVENTH Street, Philadelphia, when the books for subscription to the capital stock will be opened and the other action taken requisite to complete the organization. 513 Im

normal NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, IN accordance with the provisions of the existing acts of Assembly, that a meeting of the commissioners named

of Assumbly, that a meeting of the commissioners haved in an act entitled "An Act to Incorporate the MOYA-MENSING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, to be located in the city of Philadelphia," approved the lifth day of April, A. D. 1859, and the supplement therato, ap-proved the 25th day of April, A. D. 1870, will be held at 12 o'clock M. on the 15th day of June, 1870, at No. 122 S. SEVENTH Street, Finladelphia, when the books jor anb-scription to the capital stock will be opened and the other action taken requisite to complete the organization. 5131m

N O T I C E. OFFICE OF CHES. AND OHIO OANAL. ) ANNAPOLIS. May 3, 1870, ( The sonual mosting of the Stockholdors of this Com-pany will be hold in ANNAPOLIS on MONDAY, June 6, 1870, at 2 o'clock P. M. BENJAMIE KAWGET BENJAMIN FAWOETT, 55t66 Secretary to Stockholder TREGO'S TEABERRY TOOTHWASH. It is the most pleasant, cheapest and best dentifrice extant. Warnanted free from injurious ingredients. It Preserves and Whiteas the Teeth! Invigorates and Soothes the Gums! Purifies and Perfumes the Breath! Prevents Accumulation of Tartar! Cleanses and Particle Artificial Toeth! Is a Superior Article for Children! Sold by all druggists and dentists. 9 2 10m Gor. NINTH AND FILBURET Ste., Philadelphis. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE .- THIS BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE. --THIS splondid Hair Dyei s the best in the wold. Harm-less, reliable, instantaneous, does not contain lead, nor any witalle poison to produce paralysis or death. Avoid the vaunted and delusive preparations boasting virtues they do not possess. The genuine W. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye has had thirty years astarnished reputation to up-hold its integrity as the only Perfect Hair Dye-Black or Brown. Sold by all Druggists. Applied at No. 16 BOND Street, New York 427mwf5

HEADQUARTERS FOR EXTRACTING Toeth with fresh Nitrons-Oxide Gas. Absolutely no pain. Dr. F. R. THOMAS, formerly operator at the Colton Dental Rooms, devotes his entire practice to the painless extraction of teeth. Office, No. 911 WALLNUT Street. 1955

A TOILET NECESSITY.-AFTER nearly thirty years' experience, it is now generally admitted that MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER is the most refreshing and agreeable of all toilet perfumes. It is entirely different from Cologno Water, and should never be confounded with it : the per-fume of the Cologne disappearing in a few moments after its application, whilst that of the Florida Water lasts for many days. 319 many days.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL CAPITAL, £2,000,000. SABINE, ALLEN & DULLES, Agents, FIFTH and WALNUT Streets. WARDALE G. MCALLISTER. 10

Tell we the tale briefly, as a tale of woe should ever be told. And this the more willingly that our too faithlul reporters have already told it at length.

A Boston woman, Mrs. Coolidge by name dressing not wisely but too well, incurred sundry bills of charges to a sister woman of Boston, the Miss Flynt aforesaid. In the true philosophy of Bostonian life, the milliner and she whom the milliner clothes should be but one and the same.

> "If the red slayer think he slays, Or if the slain thinks he is slain, They know not well my subtle ways Who pass and turn and pass again."

And so for a time, indeed, it seems to have been with Mrs. Coolidge the arrayed and with Miss Flynt the arrayer. Poplins and moire-antiques, green silk and silk of the delicate hue of the tea-rose, seersucker; and blue cambric, things outward and conventional, impeded not the fluent exosmose and endosmose of this female soul, dual yet a unit. "I have worked for you," writes the mantua-maker to the mantua-made, "feeling you to be a thorough, true-hearted woman. Fancy such a noble confidence as this between man-milliner Worth and the Princesses Metternich and Countesses Pourtales, the monde and demi-monde of ignoble and unintellectual Paris! Not a trace here of the white cat, with her muscipular talons sheathed in deceitful velvet, and her meawling larynx demoniacally inveigling the distant and dubious Thomas, serenader of the midnight and the moon.

## But the tempter came.

The husband of Mrs. Coolidge-thanks, we suppose, to the war or the tariff, or some other congenial Bostonian industry-began to accumulate shekels. Wealth brought with it the care of wealth. From signing checks trustfully at sight of the little memoranda which from time to time recorded Miss Flynt's labors in behalf of her "true-hearted" friend, Mr. Coolidge came to inspecting these memoranda with a low regard to eiphers, and from that to flat demands for discount upon their gross amount. To the masculine mind it may appear that in this Mr. Coolidge was, perhaps, not totally blameworthy. For these memoranda, as spread before us in "the courts of law, have in them something appealing to man considered as a conjugal and check-drawing animal. For one robe of "purple silk," with "trimmings," "pads, and pro-tectors," and we know not what other mysterious adjuncts, Miss Flynt asked of her "truehearted" friend a trifle of three hundred dollars. For another robe of "Hernani"-an operatic garment, as we humbly conjecture. strange to be worn in a city which honors Beethoven, and should therefore abhor Verdi -four hundred dollars. Sums these which might well give a husband, albeit "enriched," some brief and sudden pause. The more that in all her memoranda this silk-ambroidering and sumptuous descendant of Cotton Mather exhibited a respect for "trimmings" only to be paralleled, proportionally speaking, by Falstaff's preference for sack over wheaten loaves in his dealings with Dame Quickly.

rather say its presnt stage of non-development-only the very rash or the very ignorant will presume to set definite limits to the power of mind over matter. The force of will acting on imagination has been illustrated by well-attested cases in a manner so startling that the prudent may well withhold their judgment respecting the extent of future possibilities. In the meanwhile, it is not surprising that shrewd adventurers should take advantage of the prevalent haziness of opinion on such subjects, and make their market by appealing to that love of the marvellous which, always lurking in the human breast, is just now stimulated to an almost universal activity by the phenomena of spiritualism, and the probably cognate mysteries of psychology. The Zouave Jacob, Mr. Home, the medium, the Davenport Brothers, and other famous operators, may or may not belong to the class of adventurers we speak of ; they may or may not be more or less selfdeceived; but it is certain that their success

is due in a great measure to an appetite for thaumaturgy, such as was familiar enough in earlier ages, but which, accompanying the present material and scientific progress of our race, is truly remarkable.

Just now one Dr. Newton, who recently left the United States to travel in Europe, is creating an excitement in England which half a century ago would have been quite out of the question. Dr. Newton's profession is to heal the sick and comfort the afflicted through "spiritual aid." He lately began his operations in Liverpool by calling together a public meeting. A large audience having assembled, the doctor opened the ball by informing his hearers that he "loved them as he would a brother." He then want on to say that, like "Othello," he had had many hairbreadth 'scapes in the imminent deadly breach, among which he might casually mention "strangulation, shipwreck, and a serious fall." Having thus established a hold on general sympathy by the narration of his misfortunes, Dr. Newton proceeded with characteristic boldness to describe his powers. "I can heal a multitude," he declared, "as easily as a few. I cfn do just as well on five thousand as on a smaller number." And for that matter we see no reason why the Doctor should be over-modest in his claims. Why should be not restore to a healthful condition the ailing population of an entire city? Nay, why not banish disease with one supreme effort from the whole globe? This would bring about a millennium that Mr. Miller never thought of, a Utopia that would cut down to a bagatelle disease and the business of the doctors at a single stroke. However, to do him justice, Dr. Newton is nothing loth to try his skill on a congregation or so, here and there. After his last during statement, indeed, he went on to illustrate it. "I will cause," he affirmed, "a shock to pass from me which will be felt more or less by all present, and if any one is in pain after it, let him come to me and I will care him." On this he "stood up, extended his arms, threw back his head, closed his eyes, made a sudden start as if he were about to cast himself head-foremost into a river, raised his head again, and shook it in a manner which gave the impression that he had really taken the plunge, had risen to the surface, and shaken his dripping hair off his face; and then, opening his eyes, took a

general survey of the persons before him. This was the "shock" which, according to an English paper from which we take the description, would have been a great success. only that nobody seems to have been shocked at all. Dr. Newton consequently proceeded to cure people in detail. He experimented first on a cripple, to whom he put the question: "Do you love mo? Do you love me as

THE DEFAULTING SOUTHERN RAIL ROADS. From the N. Y. Sun.

During the rebellion all the Southern railroads were in the hands of the Confederate Government, and were employed exclusively in its service. Indeed, it is not too much to say, that without their aid the rebellion would have been impossible. So long as hostilities lasted their managers were unable to procure new iron or new locomotives, and peace found the roads altogether worn out and unprovided for the business about to be thrust upon them. The iron of their tracks was used up, and their rolling stock was consumed or worthless.

Some of these roads, however, had fallen into the hands of the national authorities some time before the termination of the war. and had been put in good running order for the use of the army. The line from Nashville to Chattanooga, that from Memphis to Grand Junction, that from Harper's Ferry to Winchester, and that from City Point to Petersburg, and probably one or two others, were furnished with new iron, new engines, and a sufficient supply of platform cars. In these repairs and improvements the Government had employed a large sum of money. It had also accumulated a considerable number of new locomotives, and a large amount of iron. The locomotives were all of the gauge in use in the Southern States-five feet wideand could not be employed upon any of the Northern railroads. Accordingly, it was necessary to dispose of them in the South. The Southern companies, however, being without means, were unable to pay cash either for engines or for iron; and it was thought best both by President Johnson and by Secretary Stanton to sell them the locomotives and the iron belonging to the Government on credit. The amount for which they were thus trusted was something more than four millions of dollars; and we are sorry to say that up to the present day their conduct has not been such as to justify the confidence reposed in them.

Precisely which of the Southern railroad companies are delinquent we are not informed, but we learn generally that the roads in Tennessee and those in the Southwest refuse to pay. The reason by which these companies attempt to justify their refusal is, that during the war the Government made use of their tracks for the transportation of troops and supplies, and this service they attempt to set off against their purchases from the Government at the end of the war. Their claims have been rightfully disallowed by the War Department; but the companies propose to test the question by bringing suits against the military officers under whose authority their roads were used.

This design appears to us to exceed in impudence anything else that has been heard of in modern times; and although it is not to be expected that judgment can be obtained against any officer who used one of these railroads, it would be quite proper for Con-gress to pass a law to prohibit the bringing of any such suits. The railroads were all captured property; they were just as much subject to the will of the power which had captured them as were cannon and muskets taken in battle. The companies which owned them might, without injustice, have been entirely deprived of their property; and they ought to regard themselves as treated with extraordinary magnazimity by the Government when it freely restored to them the railroads with which they had done their best to destroy the Union. The sale to them on credit of four millions worth of iron and

A SNUB FROM THE SOUTH. From the N. Y. Tribune.

While the Northern community in general looks with great satisfaction upon the harmonious consummation of the union of the "Old" and "New School" Presbyterian bodies in the city of Brotherly Love, there comes from the General Assembly of the Southern Presbyterian Church in session at Louisville a report indicative of anything but charity and fraternal affection on the part of Southern Presbyterians for those at the North. The consolidated body at Philadelphia, in what we believe was a spirit of pure kindness, made propositions to the Southern Assembly for a joint committee of conference with a view to the reunion of the Church, North and South. The response to this overture of friendship is far from encouraging. The Southern Church, in the first place, announces that "the obstructions to cordial intercourse between the two bodies involve great public interests and funda-mental principles," and with strange incon-sistency, after alluding to the fact of the nonintercourse, claims that it has manifested no spirit of aggression or hostility towards the Northern Church. At the same time, with an assumption of condescension and in order to exhibit before the world the "spirit of conciliation and kindness to the last degree, the Assembly consents to appoint a committee of conference to meat that of the Northern Assembly, with instructions that the difficulties which lie in the way of cordial correspondence between the two bodies must be distinctly met and removed before it can consent to union. These difficulties are It was ever one poor pennyworth of poplin a brother?" The cripple said he did, | locomotives was also an act of extraordinary | then enumerated with much verbiage and

sion to be the champion of the administration. He will, no doubt, endeavor to persuade President that he can carry Pennsylva We tell General Grant that there are one dred thousand Republicans in Pennsylve who will not vote at all, if by voting they endorse a man whose name will go dow posterity laden with the execrations of all esteem political honesty a public virtue. say to the President and members of gress that General Cameron does not and never did represent the people of P sylvania in the United States Senate, o than in a narrow official sense. Thrice he corrupted a Pennsylvania Legislatur elect himself to the Senate. As the case stands, the President and Congress ha right to consider him a regularly ele Senator from this State. If the agen the people have betrayed them at Harrish it is surely not the fault of General Gran the National Congress. Come on, Came and make your campaign ! You will des all the glory of your victory. Those who upon you as a political leper, while the consider themselves absolved from any of tion to support you or your pack of corrup ists, will at least give you a fair field. DRUGS, PAINTS, ETO.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & N. E. Corner FOURTH and RACE PHILADELPHIA, WHOLESALE DRUGGIS Importers and Manufacturers of WHITE LEAD AND COLORED PAINTS, PU VARNISHES, ETC. AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED FRE ZINC PAINTS. Dealers and consumers supplied at lowest for cash. FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF S J. WATSON & SON, Of the late firm of EVANS & WATSON. FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFE STOR No. 53 SOUTH FOURTH STREET A few doors above Chesnut st., Phil WHISKY, WINE, ETG. CARSTAIRS & McCA No. 126 Walnut and 21 Granite IMPORTERS OF Brandles, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, WHOLESALE DEALERS IN PURE RYE WHISKIN IN BOND AND TAX PAID. WILLIAM ANDERSON & CO., DEAL in Fine Watchies, 148 North SECOND Stree Blo, 148 North SECOND Stree INSTRUCTION. LAUDERBACI H. CLASSICAL SCIENTIFIC, AND COM OLAL ACADEMY, ASE "MBLY BUILDING, South TENTH Street.-A Primary, Elementar Finishing School. Circulars at Mr. Warburton's, anut street, GLASS AND QUEENSWARE 5 V I N E S T R E MES. E. ROWLAND'S CHINA, GLASS, AND QUEPNSWARE EMPOFICA No. 1116 VINE STREET. 51 1115 chappent B the city, at JOHNSTON'S D SPRING GARDEN Street, below Eleventh 307 FEDERAL Street, Camdet, Rew Jerse; 5 21 Lui

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