## THE DAILY EVENING TELEGRAPH-PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, JULY 8, 1870.

Evening Telegraph PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON (SUNDATS BACEPTED), 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.

## FRIDAY, JULY 8, 1870.

THE SUPREME COURT this morning ordered that hereafter no naturalization papers shall be granted by the judges sitting at Nisi Prius. The effect of this order will be to transfer the whole business of naturalization to the lower courts, where applicants for the honors of citizenship will be compelled to await their turn in the regular routine. The practice of the Supreme Court judges sitting at Nisi Prius for the express purpose of granting naturalization papers has been the occasion of a vast majority of the frauds that have been perpetrated, and if this order of the Supreme Court does not effect an en tire reform in the system of naturalization, it will at least serve to check many of the abuses that now exist.

PEACE OR WAR IN EUROPE? YESTERDAY Europe was startled with a report that General Prim had yielded to the pressure of the French Government and abandoned, on behalf of Spain, the candidature of Prince Leopold of Hohenzollern, but later in the day this was authoritatively contradicted. and the serious complication between Spain, Prussia, and France-or, more properly speaking, between Prim, Bismarck, and Napoleon-still exists. From Prussia comes a report that King William proposes to back out of the quarrel by declaring that Prince Leopold is not a member of the royal family, and that he cannot therefore be held responsible for his movements: from France it is rumored that the opposition to Prim's project strongly pervades unofficial circles, and that the Spanish Ambassador will receive his passports if the reply of his Government to the protests of France is not a favorable one; while from Madrid it is asserted that the Council of Ministers has nnanimously approved the course of Prim and authorized the presentation of Prince Leopold's name to the Cortes, coupled with the assurance that three-fourths of the deputies are favorable to his elevation to the vacant throne.

In a few words, this is the substance of the long string of cable telegrams which reach us from all the leading capitals of Europe, showing that, whatever may be the result, a crisis is at hand, with the chances of peace and war about evenly balanced. Meanwhile, Spain is in a most deplorable condition. A correspondent of the New York Times, writing from

by the House; but we also contend that the case is one for the police courts at Richmond, and not for the National House of Representatives, which has no lawful jurisdiction. The business of Congress is to make the laws, and not to execute them, and the ex parte trial of this man by a committee of the House is without any proper form of law, and is a more outrageous violation of the law than that of which Woods is accused. Let those of our readers who may be disposed to consider this a small matter, think for a moment what the consequences may be if the pretensions of the House are admitted in this instance. Any citizen may be arrested at any time on any kind of a charge and dragged before a committee, probably prejudiced against him, which will act at once as judge, jury, and prosecutor. He will not be allowed counsel unless the committee chooses to grant him the privilege; he will be forced to testify against himself if the committee

chooses to make him speak; he will be denied the privilege of cross-examination if the committee determines that the witnesses against him shall only testify in one way, and as the examination of witnesses will be regulated by none of the rules of a proper court of law, a general investigation into all the private affairs of the accused may be gone into without his being permitted to even enter a protest. Such things as these have been done before now by Congressional committees, and the country has submitted in silence, because there always has been an apparently reasonable pretext for ordering an investigation. This case of Patrick Woods, however, is clearly one outside of the jurisdiction of Congress; it is a step further than either the House or Senate has dared yet to go, and it affords a favorable opportunity for the people of the country to let Congress know that there have been more than enough of these star chamber inquisitions. If the principle asserted in the case of Patrick Woods is allowed, either house of Congress may order the arrest of the newspaper correspondents who may happen to make unpleasant disclosures about the transactions of the members; they can arrest and punish the editors who comment unfavorably on the sayings and doings of honorable Senators and Representatives, and they can arrest and punish citizens of every degree upon charges that would not be listened to for a moment in any court of law. The irresponsible and vindictive character of a judicial investigation by the House of Representatives was clearly shown in the debates on Wednesday and yesterday. The majority of the Judiciary Committee reported in favor of imprisoning Woods for three months in the jail of the District of Columbia, in the same manner as other criminals; but General Butler, who we believe is entitled to the distinction of being called the "champion investigator," moved as an amendment to this that the term of imprisonment be extended until the 4th of March next. If Woods were

practically treated as a crime by the highest legislative authorities of a country, capital speedily avenges itself by concealing as far as possible its existence, or by seeking refuge in more enlightened nations, and the springs of industry, on which the employment and prosperity of the industrious depend, are speedily dried up, to the injury of the poor as well as the rich. Congress should yet resolve to do what is right on this question, casting buncombe considerations to the winds, and relying for future support upon the intelligence and pervading sense of justice and sound policy, rather than upon narrow local considerations of paltry prejudices.

THE CURRENCY BILL.

THE Currency bill has at last assumed a shape in which it has proved, not exactly acceptable, but endurable to both houses of Congress. The report of the last conference committee was agreed to by the Senate on Wednesday, and yesterday the House gave its concurrence by a vote of 100 to 76, so that the bill now goes to the President for his signature. It has encountered violent opposition in both houses, the friends of inflation declaring that it was a contraction measure, while the friends of contraction have asserted that it was a scheme for inflation. In its present shape it is acceptable to neither house, but its supporters were assured, by the near approach of the close of the session, that it contained the best terms either house coald extort from the other. The bill as passed finally is the same as the Senate measure, with the exception that the amount of new currency authorized by it is fixed at \$54,000,000, instead of \$45,000,000, the amount at first insisted upon by the upper house.

The bill provides for the issuing of this amount of national bank notes, to be offset by the retirement of \$45,000,000 of three per cent. certificates; for the redistribution of \$25,000,000, to be taken from the States which now have more than their fair quota of circulation; and for free banking on a gold basis, as authorized in the original Senate bill. The redistribution of the \$25,000,000, however, is not to commence until the new issue of \$54,000,000 has been absorbed by banks started in the Southern and Western States. This latter amount is to be apportioned under the original banking act, according to population on the basis of the census of 1860; but a redistribution is to take place on the completion of the census of 1870-a "most extraordinary" provision, as it was characterized by Senator Trumbull. But, as explained by Senator Sherman, it takes ninety days to organize a new bank, and before any new banks can get into operation the census of 1870 will be completed, and there will virtually be no distribution under the existing law. In framing the bill as passed, a desperate effort has been made to satisfy the clamors of the South and West for additional banking facilities, without disturbing the actual volume of the currency, and with such success that its authors can say to the friends of inflation and contraction alike, as the showman said to the youth who could not distinguish the wax figure of George Washington from that of Judas Iscariot-"Any ways you likes, my little man; you pays your money and you takes your choice. COMMON COUNCIL yesterday passed the ordinance appropriating \$70,000 for the extension of the insane department of the Almshouse, and it is to be presumed that this important work will be commenced immediately and pushed forward as rapidly as possible. The present condition of this department is simply disgraceful, and it is manifestly impossible that the patients should receive that care and attention they are entitled to when, as was stated by Mr. Huhn yesterday, over seven hundred of them are confined in an apartment only sufficient to accommodate about four hundred. It is estimated that the appropriation voted will give two hundred and twenty-five additional rooms, besides other accommodations. It is not creditable to a great and wealthy city like this that such a condition of affairs as now exists in the insane department of the Almshouse should be permitted under any circumstances, and we are glad that Councils have at length taken the proper action in the matter and made suitable provision for a class of pensioners on the city's bounty who are every way worthy of the most benevolent care and protection. THE honorary degree of Doctor of Philosophy, conferred last week by the corporation of Lafayette College upon Dr. Thomas W. Evans, of Paris, is a well-deserved distinction. and recalls to many Philadelphiaus the commencement of his career in this city more than twenty years ago. The promise he gave at such an early age, attested by the medal then awarded to him by the Franklin Institute, has been fully realized. His native talents and habits of untiring industry have placed him the front rank of European savans. The Doctor's numerous publications upon this country, especially his "Letters upon the Constitution of the United States" and his reports upon our Sanitary Commission; which have been so extensively circulated in Europe, show that he is as enthusiastic an American as ever, and we are sure that he will value the recent literary distinction conferred upon him by a leading university of his native State more than he does the various "orders" with which he has been so profusely decorated by the sovereigns of Europe.

set out in 1837. He was attached to the receiving ship in this city in 1840, and from 1846 to 1847 he was on board of the frigate Columbia in the Brazil squadron. In 1850 he was on duty in the Philadelphia Navy Yard. He was commissioned a commander on the 13th of September, 1851, and in 1853 he was placed in command of the frigate Raritan, in the Pacific squadron. On the 14th of September, 1855, he was promoted to captain, and at the breaking out of the rebellion he was in command of the steamer Saranac, in the Pacific squadron. His commission as commodore was dated July 16th, 1862. In 1867 he was assigned to special service. Commander Ritchie was highly esteemed both in and out of the navy, and he leaves many warm friends to mourn his loss.

SPECIAL NOTICES. For additional Special Notices see the Inside Fuges. GT JOHN WANAMAKER, CLOTHIER. SUMMER SUITS FOR GENTS AND YOUTHS IN READY-MADE DEPT. FRENCH AND ENGLISH FABRICS FOR SUMMER WEAR FINEST IN CUSTOM. DEPT. BATHING ROBES FOR GENTS, LADIES, AND CHILDREN. FURNISHING GOODS.

> 818 AND 820 CHESNUT STREET.

PHILADELPHIA.

BO STEINWAY & SONS GRAND SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.

CHARLES BLASIUS,

SOLE AGENT FOR THE SALE OF THE WORLD-RENOWNED PIANOS.

AT THE OLD WAREROOMS,

Europe,

T

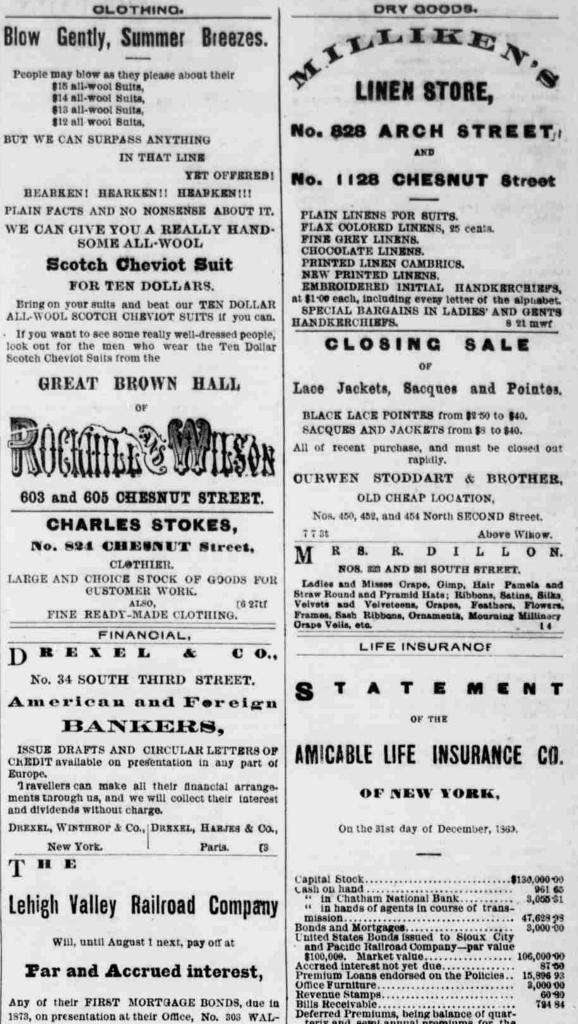
New York.

HE

[4 15tf4p No. 1006 CHESNUT STREET.

OFFICE OF THE SECOND AND THIRD STREETS PASSENGER RAILWAY COM-PANY, No. 2453 FRANKFORD Road, PHILADELPHIA, July 6, 1870. The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of THREE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock, payable on and after the 11th inst., diear of tax, to which date the transfer books will be closed. E. MITCHELL CORNELL, 7 7 4t\* Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA CITY



Madrid under date of June 21, thus sums up the lamentable state of affairs in that unhappy country :--

"The political, financial, and social condition of Spain grows worse and worse. No one perceives in the horizon the faintest gleam of a brighter dawn. The crops, already diminished one-half by the drouth, are in danger of being lost altogether if we have no rain. The Treasury is weighed down with debt, and it is impossible to collect the taxes."

If Spain could enjoy the poor privilege of regulating her own affairs, without outside interference, there is little doubt that the selection of Prince Leopold as King would be the most fortunate solution of her most pressing difficulty. He appears to possess, to a greater degree than any other candidate that has preceded him, the requisite qualifications for the throne, the insignificance of his past career, coupled with no glaring personal objections, being strongly in his favor. If any man could give peace and prosperity to the distracted peninsula, Prince Loopold could do so, provided only that Bismarck and Napoleon would consent to keep their hands off. But they will not so consent, and if he attempts to mount the throne, it will probably give rise to a destructive contest, the results of which it is impossible to divine.

THE CASE OF PATRICK WOODS. THE House of Representatives has finally decided the case of Pat Woods, arrested for assaulting Mr. Porter of Virginia, by sentencing that worthy to an imprisonment of three months. When this affair was first introduced in the House we commented upon the inexpediency and impropriety of either house of Congress turning itself into a police court, and although we have been taken to task for this by some of our over-zealous contemporaries, the developments of the case thus far have only confirmed our original opinion, that the House of Representatives has no lawful jurisdiction in the matter, and that the imprisonment of Woods by its order will be a dangerous precedent, against which every independent journal in the country ought to enter an energetic and emphatic protest. So far as we can understand the affair, the difficulty between Porter and Woods in the streets of Richmond was nothing more than a drunken brawl, and the arguments advanced by the minority of the Judiciary Committee against any further action on the part of the House are such as will command the respect of all law-abiding and law-respecting citizens. The minority may that as the assault on Porter was not on account of words spoken in debate, or on account of Porter's official character or relations to Congress, Woods should be forthwith returned to the court at Richmond, there to be dealt with according to law. The minority contend that members of Congress have the same protection as all other citizens for their rights of person and property, no more, no less, and that to give members of Congress a double protection over that enjoyed by other citizens would be to make them a privileged class.

Without entering at all into the merits of the difficulty between Mr. Porter and his assailant, we are willing to presume that Woods fully deserves the punishment decreed

water seat the many later. .

would not only have an opportunity to defend himself, but in case he were to be found guilty the statutes would define with exactness the punishment due to his offense. Before the House of Representatives, however, there is no fate between the payment of a one dollar fine and death upon the gallows that may not be meted out to him. This case is insignificant enough in itself, and Woods, who seems to be a brutal ruffian, would probably have got no more than his deserts, even if the House had adopted General Butler's amendment, but the principle involved is one that cannot be disregarded by the American people with impunity, and the House of Representatives ought not to be permitted to override the liberties even of this Richmond ruffian without at least a protest from the inde-

to be tried before a court of law, he

## THE INCOME TAX.

pendent press.

WHEN the last motion made in the Senate to strike out of the Tax bill all sections relating to the income tax was lost by a tie vote of twenty-six to twenty-six, twenty Senators were absent, and of the twenty absentees it is alleged that fifteen would have voted to strike out if they had been present. This statement indicates that, in a full Senate, there is still a majority of ten, despite the sudden conversions in that body, against the imposition which has justly become so odious; and although the movement for its repeal has failed, there is a possibility that, in the final adjustment of the Tax bill by a committee of conference, and the subsequent action on their report by the Senate, the majority in that body against the income tax may be enabled to exercise its just degree of influence. An experience during the last ten years of nearly every form of taxation that the wit of man could devise has clearly established the fact that the income tax combines in the greatest possible degree objectionable and unjust characteristics, and that it is the very last mode that should, under any circumstances, be resorted to in a free country to raise revenue. Senators and members of Congress cannot be blind to this fact, and when they ignore it on account of the prejudices or supposed interests of rural districts, or on account of the presumed popularity of a tax that falls nominally on comparatively rich classes alone, they disgrace their high positions and perpetrate a lamentable blunder. The republic should, above all other things, be just to citizens of every degree-to the rich as well as the poor. If Congress wan s to go back to absolutely barbarous principles of legislation, let it adopt the Mexican method of forced loans outright, and squeeze all the money it needs out of the coffers of the rich, leaving the poor go scot free. The income tax is founded on this principle, and if it is a just one, it may as well be carried out to its logical results. Every rational man knows, however, that such enormities of administration as forced loans speedily react upon the laboring poor, with even more severity than upon the bulk of rich men. When

## OBITUARY. Commodore Robert Ritchie.

Wednesday last Commodore Robert On Ritchie, of the United States navy, died at hi residence, No. 1116 Pine street, in this city Commodore Ritchie was a native of Pennsylvania, and received his original appointment in the naval service as a citizen of this State February 1, 1816. He was commissioned a lieutenant on the 13th of January, 1825, and was assigned to the schooner Grampus for service in the Wes India Squadron in 1827. He afterwards made cruise in the Mediterranean, and for some time he was employed in enlisting the possession or accumulation of capital is recruits for the exploring expedition which

i-	PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 4120 CHESNUT Street.	1873, on presentation at their Office, No. 203 WAL-	Deferred Premiums, being balance of quar- teriy and semi annual premiums for the
of	PHILADELPHIA, July 4, 1870. The Board of Directors have this day declared a	NUT Street.	year
ts id	dividend of ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS	L. CHAMBERLAIN,	\$204,173 55 Amount of losses during the year adjusted
ie	per share on the capital stock, clear of all taxes, payable on and after the 14th instant. Transfer books will be closed until the 14th instant.	TREASURER.	but not due
x	7 6 10t WILLIAM W. COLKET, Treasurer.	June 23, 1970. 6 27 1m4p	Company
of	COMPANY, 225 South FOURTH Street, Phila-	NOTICE.	standing risks, estimated
y	delphia.	TO TRUSTEES AND EXECUTORS.	\$66,063-34
u	A Dividend of THREE PER CENT. has been de- clared upon the Capital Stock of this company, pay-		Amount of cash premiums received 30,95147
	able in Cash on and after July 15th. JOHN WELCH,	The cheapest investment authorized by law are the	Amount of premiums not paid in cash dur- ing the year, one-third loan of premium
1-	7112t Treasurer.	General Mortgage Bonds of the Penn-	endorsed with policies
1- 8-	harmless and reliable Dye known. This splendid	sylvania Railroad Company.	Income from all other sources, specifying what sources, sale of gold
a-	Hair Dye is perfect. Changes red, rusty, or gray hair, whiskers, or moustache instantly to a glosay black or	APPLY TO	863,814-79
y	HARPER'S HAIR DYE-THE ONLY harmless and reliable Dye known. This splendid Hair Dye is perfect. Changes red, rusty, or gray hair, whiskers, or moustache instantly to a glossy black or natural brown, without injuring the hair on staining the - skin, leaving the hair soft and beautiful. Only 50 cents for a large box. CALLENDER, THIRD and WALNUT; JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, No. 662 ARCH Street: TRENWITH, No. 614 CHESNUT Street: YAR- NELL, FIFTEENTH and MARKET Streets; BROWN, FIFTH and CHESNUT Sts; and all Druggista. 531 tf 40	D. C. WHARTON SMITH & CO.,	
e.	JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, No. 602 ARCH Street TRENWITH, No. 614 CHESNET Street VAR-	D. C. WHARTON SMITH & CO.,	Amount paid and owing for reinsurance premiums \$320.14
IS	NELL, FIFTEENTH and MARKET Streets; BROWN, FIFTH and CHESNUT Sts; and all Druggists. 531 tf 4p	BANKERS AND BROKERS,	Amount of expenses paid during the year, including commissions and fees paid to
at	THE UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER	No. 121 SOUTH THIRD STREET,	agents and officers of the company 27,927 65 Amount of taxes paid by the Company 2,493 84
1,	COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA	PHILADELPHIA.	Amount of all other expenses and expen- ditures. 28,271-40
r	Manufacture and sell the Improved, Portable Fire	PLATED WARE.	ditures. 22,971.40 Par and market value of the Company's stock per share
n	Extinguisher. Always Reliable.	J. E. CALDW ELL & CO.	In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and
e	D. T. GAGE, 5 30 tf No. 118 MARKET St., General Agent.	o. h. on how had a co.	affixed my official seal, this ninth day of February,
d d	QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.	JEWELLERS,	A. D. 1870. (Signed) A. H. NONES,
s	LONDON AND LIVERPOOL		Commissioner for Pennsylvania.
e	SABINE, ALLEN & DULLES, Agents, FIFTH and WALNUT Streets.	No. 902 CHESNUT Street,	JOSEPH ROXIE, President. E. DWIGHT KENDALL, Vice-President.
h	WARDALE G. MCALLISTER,	Call attention to their very complete and regularly	J. F. R. HADDEN, Secretary.
10	Attorney and Counsellor at Law, No. 308 BROADWAY,	maintained stock of	F. H. LANE,
d	New York.	ELEGANT PLATED WARES	Superintendent of Agencies in Eastern Pennsylvania,
h	OARRIAGES.		
d	GARDNER & FLEMING,	FROM THE	OFFICE, 408 WALNUT STREET,
1-	danbiten o recimita,	Gorham Manufacturing Company,	6 29 wfm6t PHILADELPHIA.
y d		Whose productions are universally admitted to have introduced a higher style of ART than has	FURNACES.
	CABRIAGE BUILDERS,	hitherto been found in such manufactures.	Established in 1835.
	<u></u>	They have a very full line of	Established in 1000.
о- п	No. 214 S. FIFTH Street,	COFFEE AND TEA SERVICES,	
ī.		DINNER AND DESSERT SERVICES	Invariably the greatest success over all competition
n,	BELOW WALNUT.	TURBENS, GAME DISHES, VEGETABLE DISHES	whenever and wherever exhibited or used in the UNITED STATES.
u-		PITCHERS, WAITERS, GOBLETS, CUPS,	
re re	In order to make room for extensive alterations	CAKE BASKETS, ETC. ETC.	CHARLES WILLIAMS'
al	and repairs to our Warerooms and Manufactory, we are closing out our entire stock of [7 S tfrp	NEW, USEFUL AND ORNAMENTAL PIECES DE-	Datant Calidan Eagla Europaga
i-		SIGNED FOR FRUITS AND FLOWERS.	Patent Golden Eagle Furnaces,
7e	Phætons,	Complete Table Outfits	Acknowledged by the leading Architects and Builders to
6	Jenny Linds,	In plain practical designs and matching throughout	be the most powerful and durable Furnaces offered, and the most prompt, systematic, and largest house in this
s.	Buggles, Etc.,		line of business.
10	AT VERY MUCH REDUCED PRICES.	At Fixed Prices, commending them to closest buyers.	HEAVY REDUCTION IN PRICES,
is	GROCERIES, ETO.	61 wfmtfrp	and only first-class work turned out.
h.	JUST RECEIVED,	THE FINE ARTS.	Nos. 1132 and 1134 MARKET Street,
u-n	NEW SMOKED	LOOKING-GLASSES,	PHILADELPHIA.
10	AND	Every Novelty in style, at very low prices.	N. BSFND FOR BOOK OF FACTS ON HEAT
n-	SPICED SALMON.	OIL PAINTINGS,	AND VENTILATION. 6224m
of	ALBERT C. ROBERTS,	ENGRAVINGS, OHROMOS, ETC. ETC.	CAS FIXTURES.
18 0-	Dealer in Fine Groceries,	A large selection.	821 CHERRY STREET.
e.	11 % Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.	PIOTURE FRAMES, a prominent Department, revised very low prices.	CORNELIUS & SONS,
	COPARTNERSHIPS.	RUSTIO FRAMES, FASELS, PORORLAINS. ROGERS' GROUP?, dole Agency.	and a succession of the second s
	THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING between EDMUND LEVERING and RICHARD	GALLERY OF PAINTINGS, free to the public.	MANUFACTURERS OF
is	NORRIS, under the style and firm of "Levering & Norris," is this day dissolved by mutual consent.	JAMES 8 EARLE & SONS,	GAS FIXTURES, Etc.
y,	The business of the above firm will be settled by	No. 816 OHESNUT STREET,	WHOLESALE
1-	RICHARD NORRIS, at No. 2022-35 MARKET Street, to whom all claims will be presented for set- tlement and payments made	PHILADELPHIA	AND
in	ELMUND LEVERING, RICHARD NORRIS.	gain and a state of the state o	RETAIL SALES'ROOMS
nt	PHILADELPHIA, June 30, 1870. 71 fw61 <sup>3</sup>	USE O	
be	NOTICE_THE COPARTNERSHIP OF THE undersigned, under the Firm of THOMPSON,	CHAMBERS'	821 CHERRY Street,
a		STAR	PHILADELPHIA.
ae	CLARKE & YOUNG, is this day dissolved. Either partner will sign in liquidation. R. N. THOMPSON, EDWARD S. CLARKE	TATT	We have no Store or Salesroom
g	JAMES T. YOUNG.	I MA.	611 1m4p CORNELIUS & SONS.
h	Philadelphia, July 1, 1570. 716t		or may contained a bond.