## THE DAILY EVENING TELEGRAPH-PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, JULY 15, 1870.

## SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

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

"MODERATE DRINKING." From the N. Y. Tribune.

The temperance discussion has received a new class of essayists. Small journalists, who have their column per week to fill, and whose idea of "life" is to ape the Parisian swell at a very great distance, assault the question from the standpoint of their last bottle of hock, or hotel hop, "where young men and maidens drink champagne and dance the German." "Do they," triumphantly cries one of these admirable reasoners, "get troonk ash pigs? Am I carried insensible to bed by my family?" To which we can of course only answer that we do not know. The remainder of the column is filled with equally powerful arguments, by which moderate drinkers are assured that they are engaged in as praiseworthy an occupation as going upon a railroad journey, and one no more likely to result in harm. We are further informed, and with regret, that the "aquarian atmosphere" of this country is such that it prevents our knowing what "moderate" or any other kind of drinking really is, and are finally told that aquarianism is proper for J. B. Gough, as he has no alternative between total drunkenness and total abstinence; but it is absurd for said Gough to measure hock-drinking journalists or their world by his standard. "Because thou art virtuous, shall I, Sir Toby, have no more cakes and ale?"

We do not suppose that even the "social class of young men and maidens who drink champagne and dance the German" could be seriously affected by such arguments as these. There is, however, a tendency of late worth attention among a really rational and earnest class of thinkers, who are but partially informed on the subject, to react against the vehement outcry of the temperance advocates. They question, not unnaturally, whether God made anything absolutely a curse. "Is alcohol not a necessary dietetic agent? Can the moderate use of it by those to whom it is harmless be properly inveighed against as a sin?" To which we answer that there has probably been too much talk of the crime of drinking. Our grandfathers, if they happened to be English, Irish, or German, drank port, or whisky, or lager, to a good old age with no worse perceptible effects very likely than gout or chronic ill-temper. But in later years, especially in America, the effect is different; not, we think, owing so much to a deterioration in the liquor as to climatic influences. The first outbreak of the temperance movement assumed the form of an unreasoning religious crusade. The wrongs of the drunkard's wife and family blinded the reformer to the greater sufferings of the wretched victim himself. He was held up to scorn and execration as the chief of sinners; urged to repent and hold his hand precisely as he would from theft or any other moral delinquency. If he reformed and afterward went back to the accursed thing, he was mourned without hope at death as having gone to receive the punishment of damnation. Now, in nine cases out of ten, the man should simply have been placed under the care of a physician, precisely as if he had been an hereditary victim to scrofula or consumption. It is but of late years that the question has been brought under scientific treatment, but it is already removed beyond the sphere of irrational invective of temperance orators on one hand, and the vaporing defense of ignorant young men on the other. The treatise of Dr. Elam on a "Physician's Problems," published in London last year, is probably the most complete essay on "Oinomania" yet issued, though it only meets the subject incidentally. "I assert," he says, "that this disease is almost as well and characteristically marked, in its physical aspects, as small-pox is in its physical, that it is hereditary, and that its victims unjustly crowd our criminal assemblies. The instincts of an oinomaniac seem to be as violent and little under control from the intellect or will as that of a carnivorous animal when it tastes blood." The alcohol-poison acts, as any careful observer must have noted, as tapidly upon the will as upon the blood and stomach. We urge this subject, gloomy and distasteful as it is, upon our readers, and shall not cease to urge It cannot too soon be made a popular it. conviction that alcohol is not only 'liquid damnation," but the generator of an incurable physical disease, always in some form transmitted to the offspring. Every authority upon the subject coincides in the opinion that the habit of moderate drinking, apparently harmless in the parent, manifests itself invariably in oinomania, or in epilep-tic or insane tendencies. We ourselves know cases where the grandfather yet lives. a hale, hearty tippler, and children and grandchildren, in spite of moral and religious training, have gone down the same inexorable path, devoured by the irresistible craving for drink. "For this disease," says Dr. Elam, "there is but one cure: total and entire restraint, so as to prevent for a long period any possibility of indulgence in the depraved habits." We trust the day is not far off when chronic alcoholic poisoning will be as fully mastered as any other disease by our physicians, and that the poor boy who feels the first awful craving may have no more shame in placing himself under medical care than he would if threatened with any other ailment. Let science at least do what it can to aid him in his struggle with Death, though we legalize a grogshop at every corner to tempt him downward There is no lack of statistics to prove the effect of "harmless moderate drinking" upon the next generation. The spirit duty was removed in Norway in 1825. In the next generation the increase of insanity was above 50 per cent. advance on the previous proportion; the increase of congenital idiocy 150 per cent. In Sweden, in the same time, Magnus Huss testifies that "for this cause the whole physique of the people is degenerating; insanity, suicide, and crime are frightfully on the in-crease; new and aggravated diseases have in-vaded all classes of society, and congenital imbecility and idiocy are in fearful propor-tion to the numbers born." Moderate drinking, says an eminent authority on diseases of the brain, sometimes produces in one or more of the children of the person thus indulging only a simple neuropathy, or a vicious and defective organization, but these, when due to such an origin, are capable to giving rise in the next or third generation to affections of the mind of the gravest possible significance." For the hereditary victims of this disease there is but one treatment-watchfulness from the very hour of birth, and untiring patience. They are born to a heritage of more than the bitterness of death in their lives, and whether they conquer or fall, deserve only help and compassion. Neither for the "moderate drinker," who, for the more

## pleasure of tickling his palate, has entailed this curse upon its victim, have we any word of reprobation. God will judge him.

OUR CHINESE IMMIGRANTS. From the N. Y. Times.

Although the vexed question of Chinese immigration is at present attracting much attention, there appears to be a marked tendency on the part of both writers and speakers to ignore its consideration from that point of view which must, after all, be the one which can alone affect our official action in the matter. The Government of the United States has solemnly recognized China as a treaty power, firstly by the treaty of the 18th June, 1858, and more recently by the "Additional Articles," signed by Mr. Burlingame on behalf of the Chinese Emperor, in July, 1868, and promulgated by the United States Charge d'Affaires at Pekin in November last. While, therefore, the pressure of public opinion may effect the modification or abrogation of agreements which tend to the injury of American interests, we are bound, so long as they remain in force, to act up to their provisions. Much useless declamation has been expended in the attempt to prove that Chinese immigration should be resisted on the score of certain depraved characteristics of the coolie. But these do not in the least affect his political status, guaranteed as it is, under certain conditions, by treaty agreement. As regards the allegations put forth, it would rather seem that the balance of proof lies in favor of the much-abused immigrant. He is reported by those who have had the opportunity of observing his class in China, to be sober, hardworking, and fully up to the average of laboring populations in other countries as regards morality and freedom from the commission of violent crimes; while he has proved, in this country, a docile and peaceable resident. The primary question at issue, apart from that of wages, is, therefore, how far the laws of the United States, as affected by our agreements with the Chinese Government, compel us to receive the Chinaman among us as a resident or citizen. Upon this point a few remarks may tend to clear up a wide-spread misunderstanding. The fifth article of the Burlingame convention explicitly recognizes the right of

both Chinese and Americans to change their homes and allegiance, and also the "mutual advantage of the free migration of their subjects and citizens from the one country to the other." The contracting parties reprobate "any other than an entirely voluntary emigration," and make it a penal offense for an American citizen "to take Chinese subjects to the United States or to any other foreign country, without their free and volun. tary consent." No provision whatever is made regarding contracts or engagements. Our law does not recognize any contract made in China, and tkat probably was held to be sufficient. But, on the other hand, there is nothing to prohibit such contracts being signed; and all residents in China are aware that, owing to the poculiar social organizations of the people, the emigrant coolie will hold himself bound by these agreements.

To engage "contract coolies" is, therefore, neither absolutely nor constructively illegal, and provided they leave China with their "free and voluntary consent," we are own bound, by the article quoted, to admit them as residents in the United States. The sucseeding article of the convention, however, contains a clause which, if enforced, may be used to forbid Chinese immigration altogether, or to deny them the rights of citizenship. It is therein provided that "citizens of the United States in China shall enjoy the same privileges, immunities, or exemptions in respect to travel or residence as may there be enjoyed by the citizens or subjects of the most favored nation." Now it is notorious in China that while Americans and British subjects are stringently prohibited from residing in the interior, a large number of Russian traders reside not merely at Kaigon. on the great highway between China and Russia, but at inland cities in the vicinity of the Upper Yangtzu river. The well-known fear entertained by China of Russian aggression is, of course, the reason which insures them this privilege, though the British Minister recently endeavored to show that Americans or British subjects were as much at liberty to reside there as were the Russians. But what are the facts ? Passports granting permission of residence have invariably been refused by both our own and the British representatives, notably on the ground that the Chinese authorities would refuse to vise them. It cannot, therefore, be held that China performs her part of the reciprocal agreement, and the United States Government is, consequently, at liberty to exercise a similar discretion in withholding from Chinese immigrants a certain portion of the rights or immunities granted to other aliens. This being the case, it becomes a grave question as to how far this power, conferred upon us by Chinese bad faith, should be exercised. To oppose free immigration would be as futile as ungenerous. But there are some points which demand consideration. The two great issues raised by Chinese immigration are: the danger of the immigrants acquiring political influence which they are incompetent to wield with discretion, and their effect upon the labor market. It is much easier to deal with the former than the latter question. But it must be remembered that similar questions have already arisen, and have settled themselves according to the inevitable laws which regulate demand and supply. When Irish immigration became a grand fact, much grumbling arose on the part of native-born artisans and laborers, who saw in the influx a certain reduction of their wages. In like manner the Irish workmen opposed the tide of German immigration-less vigorously, it is true, than they now oppose the Chinese, because the new-comers were able to take care of themselves but none the less cordially-and yet there is room for more. The alarm with regard to an overwhelming influx of Chinese is wholly unnecessary, and we very much doubt whether native American working-men are taking any part in the present ontery.

lowed by another of similar nature, but surrounded with special interest because of the noble opportunity it affords to show how completely brave men forget all rancor when honorable conflict is over, and hail as comrades and friends in time of peace the adver-saries who had been worthy of their steel in time of war. The famous 5th Maryland Regiment, General Herbert commanding, of Baltimore, will also visit Philadelphia on the 21st instant, and there be received and entertained by the 8th Pennsylvania, Colonel Gray. The 5th Maryland served with distinction in the advance of Johnston's corps in the Valley of Virginia, and was of the flower and pride of Stonewall Jackson's renowned brigade. Its officers and men are alike eminent for their soldierly and gentlemanly qualities, and they to-day march lightly and firmly to the music of the Union with the national flag of Stars and Stripes at the head of the column. They, too, will extend their journey to Cape May, and there camp out in good old service style, with a round of reiews and festivities to mark their stay.

It is with unfeigned satisfaction that we bail these agreeable evidences of a return to "the era of good feeling" between fellow-countrymen. It was but the other day that some New Orleans guests were publicly entertained in this city, and from our exchanges we learn that similar "merry meetings" are everywhere replacing the "stern alarums" of a few years gone. This is as it should be, among men who have been tried in the fire and have learned to know their new associates whose hands they clasp on the occasions by seeing them "rush past with the light of battle on their faces."

But why should not the 5th Maryland be invited to our city? What say our National Guard? Here is a golden chance for a worthy and chivalric act. The great metropolis which poured out her blood and treasure in such unbounded fulness to maintain the Union and the flag may here set a proud example. Our people would make the reception a gala day of hearty enjoyment to one and all, and the youth of the nation, as in after years they recall the scene, would be none the less devoted, none the less sincere in their country's cause for having learned, by practice as well as by precept, that courtesy is the very crown of knightly honor and that the bravest are still the gentlest when the fray is past.

THE CONNECTICUT MARRIAGE LAWS. From the N. Y. World.

The present state of the marriage and livorce laws formed the text of a somewhat lively discussion in the Connecticut House on Tuesday. In a debate on the "Married Women's Property bill," which seeks to assimilate the laws under that head to those in force in New York, its opponents took strong ground upon the civil nature of the marriage contract which, under Connecticut law, confers upon a husband the income of his wife's personal estate, and makes him trustee of her real property, with a life interest after her death Mr. Seymour proposed an amendment making the bill apply only to future marriages, which was carried, whereupon one of its supporters, Mr. Eaton, moved that the bill be indefinitely postponed, on the ground that if the Legislature were not ready to do right he would give up the bill. This was carried by a majority who are ready to retain upon their statute book a law which even in conservative England is opposed by a large section, if not a majority, of the intelligent classes, and will, it is be-

This handsome affair will be speedily fol- | patory testimony, the trial of Dr. Schoeppe has since been more widely and more thoroughly reviewed probably than any similar one that ever occurred. Commissions of experts have been appointed by scientific associations throughout the country to investigate and re-port upon its every detail; lawyers and physi-cians have weighed it in all of its bearings; and the verdict has been unanimous that not a scintilla of evidence exists to justify the conviction of murder.

> unfortunate prisoner is left in Governor Genry's hands, and it is to be hoped that his Excellency's resentment against the Legisla-ture for having disregarded his veto will not prevent his exercising that "ciemency" which in the present instance would seem little more than bare justice.

The action of the Senate and the House is conclusive as to what the income sax thall be. But in spite of the fact that the rate per cent. is low, and that the exemptions are too large. the organs of the bondholders are loud in their expression of disgust and dissatisfaction. Their growling will change nothing. The income tax is as just and righteous a tax as was ever imposed; and in the case of our own country it affords, as we have again and again explained, the only method of reaching thousands of men of large wealth who otherwise would pay nothing whatever to the Government to which they owe everything.

If one thousand millions of Federal bonds are held abroad, the remainder are held here: and except the five to six hundred millions used by banks, insurance, and trust companies, all are in the hands mainly of rich men, many of whom bought them at a figure e less than half their nominal value. Nearly all the bonds of the country have passed out of the hands of the original subscribers, many of whom in buying them were animated by truly patriotic motives. Not less than eight hundred to a thousand millions are owned by Crossus, Mammon & Co., and the cause of the outery of this great firm is the simple fact that the Government wants a small portion of what they ought to yield for its support; and their owners squeal as if it were really statesmanship and good political eco-nomy to throw all the cost of maintaining peace and order upon the day laborer, the miner. and the farmer, to the complete exemption of the bondholders who can be reached in no way except that which Congress has adopted. We deny the justice of their complaint, and we demand that the tax shall be maintained!

Gentlemen of the manufacturing and commercial States in which nearly all the Federal bonds are held ! the West is not content to be classed, for its opposition to the repeal of this tax, with the carpet-baggers of the South. Upon the agriculture and the gold and silver mining of the country the great burden of taxation falls. Agriculture is the bed-rock in our economy; and everything in the way of taxation goes down to it. The flippant scribblers in the East who write editorials for protected manufacturers, for monopolists in paper money, for railroad plunderers, for the hordes of salaried men, for city and village landlords, and especially for bondholders, do not seem to know that, in the present ordering of things by Congress, their readers have the power to shove their burdens off upon somebody else; and that they invariably do so-the load falling upon one, and another and another as it descends, until it rests at last upon the labor of the men who work mines and till the soil. The miners whose gold and silver are fixed by an unvarying standard of value which no legislation, not concurred in by the rest of the world, can materially change; and the other men whose wheat, corn, meats, cotton, tobacco, and petroleum have their prices regulated in the supply and demand therefor at Liverpool. have nobody upon whom their load can be shoved off. Manufacturers who have protection averaging nearly fifty per cent., bankers who have the monopoly of drawing interest on what they owe. railroad consolidationists and plunderers-all these have the great producing classes beneath them, to which classes the taxes are nearly all consigned by the skilfully regulated machinery of trade. In all commercial and financial pursuits, the taxes are charged to expense account, and the profits are to that extent increased. Railroads replace their taxes by larger rates of freight and fare. Among salaried men and all others down to the miner and the tiller of the soil this process goes on: and on these last the heavy load rests-they are the substratum, and there is nobody beneath them. The gold and silver miners' products are affected in price by nothing whatever. The prices of farm products are fixed at Liverpool, and no matter what the state of affairs here, rates are unchangeable until Liverpool consents. But the prices of whatever they buy are fixed by causes operating here at home; and thus, as they are the great consumers of manufactures as they are the great producers of raw material, their candle is burned by taxes at each end. Selling in one market, and buying in another, they are the victims of plunderers who use their power without mercy. Is it any wonder, such being the case, that the West should stand for an income tax? Will it be a wonder, by and by, when it can safely do so in justice to existing interests that bad law has built up, if it demands as an act of justice an amendment of the Constitution and a direct tax?

SPECIAL NOTICES.

AND READING BALLROAD CO., No 227 South FOURTH Street. PHILADELPHIA, June 22, 1970.

NOTICE .- In accordance with the terms of the lease and contract between the East Pennsylvania Railroad Co. and the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Co., dated May 19, 1869, the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Co. will pay at their office, No. 227 South FOURTH st., Phila-delphia, on and after the 19th day of JULY, 1970, a divilend of \$150 per share, clear of all taxes, to the stock-holders of the East Ponnsylvania Railroad Co., as they shall stand registered on the books of the said Rast Pennvivania Railroad Co. on the 1st day of July, 1870.

All orders for dividends must be witnessed and tamped. S BRADFORD,

Note.-The transfer books of the East Pennsylvania Railroad Co. will be closed on July 1 and reopened on July 11, 1970.

623im Treasurer East Pennsylvania Bailroad Go. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting sppircation will be made at the next incenting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Back, is ac-cordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE BULL'S HEAD BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thou-

sand dollars, with the right to increase the same to ve hundred thousand dollars. PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAIL ROAD COMPANY, Office No. 2015 FOURTH

Street, Philadelphia, June 29, 1870. DIVIDEND NOTICE. The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed on the 7th of July next and reopened on Wednes-day, July 20.

A Dividend of FIVE PER CENT, has been de-clared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash on and after the 22d of July next to the holders thereof as they stand registered on the books of the Company at the close of business on the 7th July next. All payable at this office, All orders for dividends must be witnessed and

S. BRADFORD, stamped 6 29 lm Treasurer.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in ac-cordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to one million dollars.

THE UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA

Manufacture and sell the Improved, Portable Fire Extinguisher. Always Reliable.

D. T. GAGE. No. 118 MARKET St., General Agent 5 S0 tf

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It is the most pleasant, cheapest and best dontifries extant. Wartantied free from injurious ingredientz. It Preserves and Whitens the Testh! Invigorates and Soothes the Genns! Purifies and Perfumes the Breath! Prevents Accomulation of Tartar! Cleanses and Purifies Artificial Testh' Is a Superior Article for Ohildren! Sold by all druggists and dentists. 3 210m Oor, NINTH AND FILENET Sta, Philadelphis.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN

splication will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Common wealth, to be entitled THE SCHUYLKILL RIVER BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hun-dred theusand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE .- THIS BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dyeis the best in the wolld. Harm-less, reliable, instantaneous, does not contain lead, nor any vitalic poison to produce paralysis or death. Avoid the vaunted and delusive preparations boasting virtues they do not posses. The genuine W. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye has had thirty years untarnished 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 437mwf5

application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE NATIONAL BANK, to be located of the delphic with a contration of one hundred then PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN

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The YAZOO will sail for New Orleans, ris Havans

The FACtory July L. THROUGH BILLS OF LADING at as low rates as by any other route given to Mobile, Galveston, Indianola, La-vacca, and Brazos and to all points on the Musimippi river between New Orleans and St. Louia. Red River freights reshipped at New Orleans without charge of commissions

WEEKLY LINE TO SAVANNAH, GA. The TONAWANDA will sail for Savannan on Satur day, July 15, at 8 A. M. The WYOMING will sail from Savannah on Satur

day, July Ic. The KOUGH BILLS OF LADING given to all the prin-cipal towns in Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkamas, and Tennessee in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Guif Rail-road, and Florida steamors, at as low rates as by competing lines.

SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO WILMINGTON, N. C. The PIONEER will sail for Wilmington on Tuesday, July 19, at 6 P. M. Returning, will leave Wilmington Satur day, July 9th. Connects with the Cape Fast River Standard

day, July 9th. Connects with the Cape Fear River Steamboat Com-many, the Wilmins ton and Weldon and North Carolina Railreade, and the Wilminston and Manchester Railread to all interior points. Freights for Columbia, S. C., and Augusta, Ga., taken via Wilmington, at aslow rates as by any other route. Insurace offected whom requested by suppors. Bills of lading signed at Queen street wharf on or before day of sailing.

6 15 WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent. 6 15 No. 130 South THIRD Street

615 THE REGULAR STEAMSHIPS ON THE PHI-LADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAM-SHIP LINE are ALONE authorized to issue through bills of lading to interior points South and West in connection with South Carolina Rairoad Company. ALFRED L. TYLER. Vice-President So. C. RR. Co.

This line is now composed of the following first-class Steamships, salling from PIER 17, below Spruce struct, on FRIDAY of each week at s

ASHLAND, 800 tons, Captain Crowell.

ASHLAND, 800 tons, Captain Crowell, J. W. EVERMAN, 692 tons, Captain Hinckley, PROMETHEUS, 600 tons, Captain Gray, JULY, 1870. Prometheus, Friday, July 1, J. W. Everman, Friday, July 5, Prometheus, Friday, July 15, J. W. Everman, Friday, July 22, Prometheus, Friday, July 29, Through bills of lading given to Columbia, S. C. the interior of Georgia, and all points South and Southwest. Southwest.

Freights forwarded with promptness and despatch. Rates as low as by any other route. Insurance one-half per cent., effected at the office

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in first-class companies. No freight received nor bills of lading signed after 3 P. M. on day of salling. SOUDER & ADAMS, Agents, No. 3 D.CK Street, Or WILLIAM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 12 S. WHARVES. WILLIAM A. COURTEN Agent in Charleston.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE, THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST. INCREASED FACILITIES AND REDUCED RATES FOR 1870. Steamers leave every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 12 o'clock noon, from FIRST WHARF above MAR-KET Street. RETURNING, leave RICHMOND MONDAYS and THURDAYS, and NORFOLK TUESDAYS and SA-TURDAYS. No Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on sailing days.

Asse. THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth, and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virzinia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad. Freight HANDLED BUTONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE. No charge for commission, drawase, or any strange of

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of

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Nteamships insure at lowest rates. Freight received daily. State Room accommodations for passengers. No. 12 S. WHARVKS and Pier 1 N. WHARVKS. W. P. POR'IER, Agent at Richmond and City Point. T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norloik. 615

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENS-TOWN.-Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:-City of Washington, Saturday, July 23, at 2 P. M. City of Antwerp (via Hallfax), Tuesday, July 26,

Paris Saturday July 30 at 7 A. M

By this action of the court the fate of the

HOW THE WEST IS TAXED. From the Unicago Evening Post.

MILITARY RECIPROCITIES-THE NEW ERA OF GOOD FEELING.

From the N. Y. Herald. Yesterday morning, bright and early, the 7th

Regiment, Colonel Emmons Clark commandbegan their pleasant jaunt to Philadelphia and Cape May. Should the weather prove as brilliant as it has been since Monday last, this military trip will be a most dashing and delightful affair, as agreeable, no doubt, to the Philadelphians as to our gal lant 7th. Their manly bearing and martial proficiency, the agreeable associations of former days in peace and war, the superb music that will accompany them and the exuberant spirits and gentlemanly grace that distinguish "the boys" at the bivouac as on the battle field, in the boudoir as on the march, will all contribute to honor the courtesies which the refinement of the Quaker City and of "the Cape" may offer them.

lieved, be speedily repealed.

Singularly enough this discussion, which resulted in delaying a needed reform tending to better the condition of married woman, was followed by another which in like manner prevented the repeal of a most objectionable clause in the divorce law. A substitute bill was introduced repealing the provision that cause for divorce might consist in "such conduct as permanently destroys the happiness of the petitioner and defeats the purposes of the marriage relation"-a clause under which, we need hardly observe, imbecility resulting from disease or accident subsequent to marriage might find an unquestioned place. Mr. Brewster, who spoke with much energy in favor of repeal, admitted, indeed, that "Connecticut was called the Indiana of New England;" but 77 out of 130 were indifferent to the taunt, and the wives of Connecticut may still be put away on easy grounds. A practical illustration of the working of this clause was, in fact, afforded during a recent afternoon session. A gentleman named Preston, whose wife had become insane on the death of her child, desired a divorce, and the resolution to that effect was reported on favorably. A member, with more bluntness than consideration for the feelings of the husband who had so delicately insinuated the views he takes of the marital contract, observed "that if his wife became insane because of the birth of his child, and he should ask for a divorce, he should expect the curse of God to follow him to the end of the earth." But that member doubtless belongs to a persuasion whose marriage service is of that old-fashioned class which is so unadapted to modern progress that it presumes a promise of love and protection to the wife for a lifetime. Mr. Preston, of course, does not; but it will, we fear, be a source of annovance to him that two out of every three people he meets will be sure to belong to the old-fashioned class of Benedicts.

LAW VERSUS JUSTICE. From the N. Y. World.

In the case of Dr. Paul Schoeppe, the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania has refused the writ of error applied for, and affirmed the judgment of the court below, and ordered the death sentence to be enforced; and this for what reason, think you? Why, simply, because of forty-eight hours delay in the pas sage of an act of the Legislature avowedly intended to provide for a revision of this very case. By former statute the Supreme Court could reopen the judgment of an inferior criminal tribunal only for errors of law, without power to investigate facts. To meet the obvious hardship of this rule as applied to Dr. Schoeppe's position, the Legislature passed an act that in all cases of murder 'now pending" or in the future to be adduced on writ of error before the Supreme Court both the law and the evidence should be reviewed. This act was vetoed by Governor Geary, and re-enacted over his veto on the 15th of February last. But two days before its final passage a writ had been denied by the Supreme Court under the old law, so that when the legislative decree actually came in force the Schoeppe case was no longer "pending." And it is on this quibble that the same court now refuses to entertain a second motion brought under the existing law, of which Judge Agnew, its appointed administrator, complains that "it has changed the whole doctrine of the criminal law as to the speed and certainty of punishment.' Now, the act may be a very bad act in its general application, and may deserve immediate repeal, but there can be no manner of doubt that in the case in question its operation would be an affair of simple justice. Condemned in the face of the strongest excul-

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN spplication will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in ac-cordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE BRIDESBURJ BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thou-sand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN. The following named persons, if they were on the Bark ARCHIBALD GRACIE, which left San Fran-cisco, California, in 1855, or their next of kin, will find it to their advantage to address or call upon ROBERT S. LEAGUE & COMPANY, No. 135 South SEVENTH Street, Philadelphia. Immediate atten-tion to this is requested, and any one knowing their present whereabouts will oblige by communicating

COULS HACECHOVIED HAS	aniga of Annumentari
a above. M. Spencer, abez M. Tipton, F. Myers, enry Adler, ewis Scarce, amuel B. Pingrey, fartin Hart, 'Illiam Douglas, 'Illiam Chamberlin, aniel K. Colby, 'alter Smith, aniel K. Colby, 'alter Smith, 'alter Smith, aniel K. Colby, 'alter Smith, 'alter Smith, 'a	James J. Nichols, Charles Brown, Absalom Cryers, John Baker, William Roberts, E. S. Wilson, G. W. Hopkins & Son, L. B. Dresser, William Rafferty, J. H. Painter, M. Barnes, R. J. Black, R. Biair, Mark Ferrill, John Anderson, John Anderson, John M. Walden, William Scrioner, William Scrioner, John B. Jones, John H. Anxes, A. H. Waitner.
. S. Young, anford Crocks,	A. H. Whitner. 6 27 t
	A DE THE THE REAL
Attorney and (	G. MCALLISTER Dounseller at Law,

Hew Yerk.

at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thonsand dollars, with the right to increase the same to one million dollars.

HEADQUARTERS FOR EXTRACTING Testh with fresh Nitrons-Oxide Gas. Absolutely no pain. Dr. F. R. THOMAS, formerly operator at tha Colton Dental Rooms, devotes his entire practice to the painless extraction of testh. Office, No. 911 WALNUT Street. 1255 QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL. CAPITAL, 22,000,000. SABINE, ALLEN & DUILES, Agents, FIFTH and WALNUT Streets. CORDAGE, ETC. WEAVER & CO., ROPE MANUFACTURERS AND SHIP CHANDLERS, No. 29 North WATER Street and No. 28 North WHARVES, Philadelphia ROPE AT LOWEST BOSTON AND NEW YORK PRICES. 41 CORDACE. Manilla, Sisal and Tarred Cordage At Lowest New York Prices and Freights. EDWIN H. FITLER & CO., Factory, TENTH St. and GERMANTOWN Avenue. Store, No. 23 E. WATER St. and 22 N. DELAWARE Avenue. SHIPPING. LORILLARD'S STEAMSHIP LINE

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fost, during the winter seasons. For further particulars apply to JOHN F. OHI PIER 19, NORTH WHARVES. 285 FOR TEXAS PORTS.

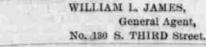
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