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WEDNESDAY, MAY 10, 1871.

The earliest regular edition of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH goes to press at 1 1/2 o'clock, and the subsequent regular editions at 3 1/2, 5 1/2, and 7 1/2. Whenever there is important news of the complications in Europe, extra editions will be issued after this hour, and before the regular time for the early edition.

THE COAL TROUBLES.

CONTRARY to the expectation cherished a few weeks ago, that the coal troubles would all be over by the 1st of May, or very soon after that time, the long strike has been lengthened, many collieries remain idle, and, worst of all, new deeds of violence have been perpetrated. While several causes for these disgraceful and dangerous manifestations may be given, one controlling reason, which grows plainly and painfully apparent, is to be found in the inability or indisposition of the authorities to enforce the laws, and to guarantee, in the coal regions, to those who are disposed to labor, the sacred right of pursuing their labors without molestation. The dominance of mob-law, ruffianism, and riotous violence keeps the collieries idle today, deadens the hum of peaceful industry, bankrupts merchants, ruins the owners of coal mines, embarrasses railway companies, makes purchasers of coal pay extortionate prices, and threatens to destroy forever many of the markets for one of the most important products of the State.

Stripped of all disguises and extraneous complications, the prolongation of the strike and of inaction is due to the success of the miners' league in driving and frightening away from work starving men, who, in the absence of such threats, would at this moment be mining as much coal as the coal markets require; and the persistence in such a clear act of wrong-doing is largely if not solely due to demagogism and dereliction of duty on the part of John W. Guary, Governor of Pennsylvania. Inasmuch as he received the votes of some of the miners at the last gubernatorial election, and as he is vain enough to hope that they will support him hereafter for the Presidency, he has trifled with their outbreak, and so conducted himself in the various phases of the long-continued turmoil that the miners believe the Governor to be practically their supporter in the present controversy; and this belief has emboldened them to persist in a system which is quite as bad and wicked in its influence upon the coal regions as Ku-Kluxism is in its application to the negroes and Unionists of the South. The whole State was surprised at the tone of the Governor's proclamation at the time the troubles reached their climax in Scranton some weeks ago; and as the disposition manifested in that document to deal tenderly with the rioters has since been followed by similar indications of executive feeling, it is not at all surprising that the war against peaceful industry has been steadily maintained by the Governor's pets. The whole State and all interests suffer deeply from this condition of things, and it behooves all good citizens to seek for a remedy. If the Governor himself is not dead to all sense of justice and propriety, even his dull brain should be impressed with the reflection that infinitely more votes are to be lost than gained by tampering with murderous rioters. If he wants to run as a candidate for the Presidency, he should be made to understand that the weakest plank he can put into his platform is the policy of encouraging one set of laborers to prevent, by threats, blows, and murderous assaults, another set of laborers from earning their daily bread; and that no abettor, aider, and sympathizer of leagued foes of industry can ever secure the support of any considerable body of the citizens of Pennsylvania for any office. If the Governor cannot be inspired, by a multitude of appeals, with a true sense of duty, the Legislature should seriously consider, in an emergency like that now existing, the propriety of impeaching him. It is high time that the sacred right to work on the soil of Pennsylvania should be vindicated, and if the Executive ignorantly or wilfully persists in interposing obstacles to its vindication, the constitutional remedy should be invoked to depose him.

THE PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

THE law of August, 1870, by which the selection of a site for the public buildings was left to the votes of the citizens of Philadelphia, gave general satisfaction, for it was thought by all fair-minded men to be the most proper way of definitely settling a controversy that had been prolonged for years without any good result. If the persons who desired the public buildings to be located upon either Independence or Washington Square were displeased with the law, they took good care to keep their displeasure to themselves, and set to work with great ardor to convince the voters of Philadelphia of the advantages of their favorite site and the disadvantages of the one they opposed. Nothing was left undone to prejudice the public against the project for the erection of the buildings upon Penn Square, and especially against the supposed plan of the commission to place them upon the intersection. Everybody recalls the "coffin" posters, hand-bills, and advertisements by means of which the voters of Philadelphia were to be frightened into voting for Washington Square, for fear that the open ground at Broad and Market street would be filled in with a soil more of

masonry. These and the advertisements which sought to convince the public that the most terrible consequences would follow the election of the Penn Square site cost a great deal of money, which was not contributed solely by public-spirited citizens anxious only for the public welfare, but they were paid for by men who have since paid out a great deal of cash for the purpose of defeating the wishes of the people as expressed at the election. The result of the election is well known. The Penn Square site was chosen by a majority of 18,800, the vote in favor of it being 51,625 to 32,825 in favor of Washington Square. Had the Washington Square party been honest this would have settled the matter, but instead of submitting, the anti-Penn Squareites commenced a fresh agitation, and they have succeeded in getting through the Senate a bill abolishing the Building Commission. No charges against the commission have been substantiated, and it is impossible for any impartial person, who has followed the controversy step by step, not to understand that the present performance of the anti-Penn Square ring are for the purpose of setting aside by legislative action a clearly-expressed verdict of the people. Great stress is laid upon the 30,000 signatures to the petition that has been presented to the Legislature, but our Senators and Representatives should bear in mind the 51,625 votes that were cast the other way last October, and then calculate whether they can afford to brave the indignation that will be excited against them if they attempt to make the election void. The Senate has betrayed the people of this city, but are the Philadelphia members of the House willing to face their constituents at the end of the session by endorsing its action at the bidding of a clique of property-holders who are endeavoring to serve their own ends at the expense of the public interests?

ONE of the signs of the times was the debate in the British House of Commons yesterday on a motion for the disestablishment of the English Church. The motion appears to have been ably supported by several speakers, and the principal objection urged against it was that it was untimely. Its defeat was a matter of course; but that such a motion should be introduced at all, and that it should be debated in the spirit it was, is certainly significant. No one in this country, and probably but few persons in England, doubt but that there will be a severance of Church and State in England before many years; and as the course of events is rapid in these times, it may occur sooner than the most sanguine expect. The disestablishment of the English Church would be a revolutionary measure that would materially affect the very foundations of English society, and it would bring about changes of the most vital influence to the nation. The interests involved are immense, and it is impossible not to believe that the changes brought about would introduce others affecting the whole system of government and social organization. It is well, therefore, that such a measure should be considered carefully, for this is one of the cases when to make haste slowly is the better rule. If there is to be a social and political revolution in England, thoughtful men on this side of the Atlantic would wish to see it accomplished by degrees and without violence; and those who are most ready to admit the abstract justice of the proposition submitted yesterday in the British House of Commons, would have been least pleased to have seen it carried.

CHEEK.—A despatch from Harrisburg tells us that Henry C. Lea was one of those who addressed the committee of the Legislature in favor of abolishing the Building Commission, the burden of his argument being that the city was over-taxed already, and the power of the commission too unlimited.

WE hope the members of the Committee on Municipal Corporations distinctly understand that this same Mr. Lea was the head and front of the committee which raised money to carry the vote in favor of Washington Square, so that the buildings might be erected near his real estate by this very commission, notwithstanding the over-taxed condition of the city of Philadelphia. One of the editors of the Public Ledger was also a member of this committee, and we presume a subscriber to the fund.

Does any man doubt that if Washington Square had been selected these people would have been the loudest endorsers of the Building Commissioners? And yet they all belong to that high-toned class of citizens who preach morality and fair-dealing to those whom they believe to be ignorant, corrupt, and vicious. Fil! Fil!

OBITUARY.

Prince Henri de la Tour d'Auvergne. A cable telegram announces the death of Prince Henri de la Tour d'Auvergne, one of the most distinguished statesmen of France. He belonged to one of the most illustrious families of the old noblesse, dating back to Alfred, who was created Count of Auvergne by Charles the Simple, King of France, in the latter part of the ninth century. Many members of the family, whose genealogical history is a very interesting one, have been famous in court and camp, and the whole line has held a prominent place in French history for nearly a thousand years.

Prince Henri Godfrey Bernard Alphonse, whose death is announced, was the head of one of the principal branches of the family, that of Lauraguais, into which the house of Auvergne has merged, and was known by the title of the Prince de la Tour d'Auvergne-Lauraguais. His father was the Prince Charles M-ichior Philippe Bernard. He was born at Paris on the 23d of October, 1823, and early in life entered upon a diplomatic career, serving under Louis Philippe, the Presidency of Louis Napoleon, and the Second Empire, taking the oath of fidelity to four different Governments, and always continuing to be in an important position. At the time of the coup d'etat, he was a young man of twenty-nine, who had been thoroughly schooled in diplomacy by connection with the Department of Foreign Affairs under Louis Philippe and under the Republic. He at once gave in his adhesion to the Empire, and thus secured the favor of Napoleon, by whom he was soon appointed a Senator of France.

Although he continued to take an active part in political affairs, he held no special diplomatic position under the Empire previous to 1863. On

the 13th of October of that year, however, he was appointed Ambassador Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of St. James, and in the December following arrived in London, and presented his credentials. This position he continued to hold until July 18, 1869, when he was called by the Emperor to the head of a new ministry as Minister of Foreign Affairs. The Cabinet which he then formed was intended as a compromise with the advocates of liberal government, and its policy was based on the famous Senatus Consultum of September of that year. The Liberal faction, however, continued their assaults on the Government, and toward the close of the year the Emperor was obliged to dismiss the ministry and make an attempt at responsible government, with M. Emile Ollivier at the head of the Cabinet, and Count Napoleon Daru as Minister of Foreign Affairs. In May, 1870, he accepted the position of Ambassador to the Austrian court, but a severe attack of the small-pox kept him from his new post for some time.

The quick succession of disasters which followed the declaration of war against Prussia in July last led to the overthrow of the Ollivier Ministry, and the formation by the Empress Regent Eugenie of a reactionary government, with strong Bonapartist tendencies, under the leadership of the Comte de Palikao, whose ministry, announced on the 10th of August, included the Prince as Minister of Foreign Affairs, a position which he did not assume, however, until the 19th. The surrender of the Emperor at Sedan, on the 2d of September, brought down the Palikao Ministry, and with its fall and the proclamation of Gambetta's republic, the Prince retired from public life.

The Prince was a man of much ability, and had the reputation of being a high-toned gentleman, of unimpeachable personal integrity. He was admirably qualified by his fitness and reserve of character for a diplomatic career, but his family relationships and traditions, and the vacillation which he had displayed in swearing fealty to so many different governments, totally unfitted him for the delicate position in which he was placed in the summer of 1869. A man of more decided principles might possibly have stood his ground on the Senatus Consultum of September, and averted the miserable failure of an attempt at responsible government under Ollivier. His subsequent failure in the summer of 1870 was a matter of course, as the fall of the Empire necessarily swept away all vestiges of imperialism. The Prince, in August, 1851, married Emile Celeste de Montault des Isles, by whom he had one child, a boy, born in June, 1852. His wife died at Florence on the 8th of March, 1857, and he did not marry again.

NOTICES.

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