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PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, JULY 2, 1868.

HE EVENING BULLETIN PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING ATTHE NEW BULLETIN BUILDING,

607 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, EVENING BULLETIN ASSOCIATION. GIBSON PEACOCK. CASPER SOUDER, Jr., CASPER SOUDER, Jr., FETHERSTON, THOS. J. WILLIAMSON, PRANOIS WELLS.

The Bulletin is served to subscribers in the city at 15 coms per week, payable to the carriers, or 88 per annum.

AMERICAN

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

Of Philadelphia,

S. E. Corner Fourth and Walnut Sts.

This Institution has no superior in the United

INVITATIONS FOR WEDDINGS, PARTIES, &C., executed in a superior manner, by TREET, 1620-H5

DIED.

Adam McCoy. son o

CRAWFORD.—On June 80th, Adam McCoy, son of the standard sussains Crawford, aged 19 years.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully mitted to attend the funeral, from the residence of his neited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his neited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his neited, No. 608 South Twentieth street, on Friday, 22 mittant, at 3% o'clock P. M. To proceed to Macphelan intent, at 3% o'clock P. M. Cometery.

EL KINTON.—At Atlantic city, on Fourth day morning,
Thomas, Jr., 20n of Joseph S. Elkinton, aged nearly eight other.

Internal will take place on Sixth-day, third instant, on the control of Thomas Elkinton, No. 18 Pine street.
JOHNEON —At Germantown, on the 2d instant, Sallie'
Johneon: Add Slyes s.
Johneon: Add Slyes s.
MAISHAIL. On the 26th of June, in Baltimore, at the
mion Protestent Intimary, Mrs. Margaret H. Marshall,

and it years to Harrisburg, June 30th, Jacob Ziegler, 211 GLERGE Little aged 96 years and 17 days, DURING JULY AND AUGUST OUR STORE WILL

closed at 5 P. M., and on Saturdays at 2 P. M. B. SSON, & SON, B. SSON & SON, B. SON, B. Chestnut street. DL VCR BENBUEWS OR INDIA SILKS.

Black Lustrines and Marcelines.
Black English Grensdines, 33 cents.
Black English Grensdines, 35 cents.
Black Barege, 25 cents.
Black Chaly de Laines, 25 cents.
Black Chaly de Laines, 25 cents.
Black Gross Grain Silks, 82 25 ta 85.
Black French Jaconers and Percalez.
Black English Lawns, 25 cents.
Black English Lawns, 25 cents.

Jour to the fee Mourning Dry Groups House, 25 cents. BESSON & 80N.

MOURNING DRY GROUPS HOUSE, No. 948 Chestnut street.

BLACK LLAMA LACE POINTS, 57 TO \$100, WHITE BLACK SHAVES.

WHITE BLACK SHAVES.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

VHITE BAREGE DO. VHITE CRAPE MARETZ. EYRE & LANDELL, Fourth and Arch etc.

Philadelphia and Reading Railroad. Fourth July Excursion Tickets Will be sold at REDUCED RATES between an Stations

on the Reading Railroad and branches, good from Friday, July 8, to Saturday, July 11, 1868.

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA PAILROAD CON PANY. PHILADELPHIA, May ERH, 1868.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS. In unremance of resonations adopted by the Board of Directors at a Stated Meeting held this day, notice is hereby given to the Suckholders of this Company, that they will have the privilege of subscribing, either directly or by substitution, under each rules as may be prescribed therefor, for Twenty five each rules as may be prescribed therefor, for Twenty five Per Cent. of additional Stock at Par, in proportion to their respective interests as they stand, registered on the books of the Company, May 20th, 1868.

Holders of less than four Shares will be entitled to subscribe for a full share, and those bolding more Shares has a multiple of four Shares will be entitled to, an additional Share. scribe for a fine matter will be entitled to an additional share.

Subcriptions to the new Stock will be received on and after May 10th, 1882, and the privilege of subcribing will cease on the 30th day of July, 1883.

The instalments on account of the new Shares shalf be paid in cash, as follows:

Ist. Twenty-five Fer Cent. at the time of subscription, on or before the 30th day of July, 1883.

2d. Twenty-five Fer Cent. on or before the 15th day of December, 1883.

thecember, 1863.

2d. Twenty-five Per Cent. on or before the 15th. day of 2d. Twenty-five Per Cent. on or before the 15th day of 2d. Twenty-five Per Cent. on or before the 15th day of 2d. Twenty-five Per Cent. on or before the 18th THOMAS T. FIRTH.

myl4-tijsoup

THOMAS T. FIRTH.
Treasurer.

PHILADELPHIA, JULY ist, 1868.
By order of the Court of Common Pleas, a stock.
Vote of the Mercantile Library Company will be taken on the following proposed amendment to the Charter:
Shorton b. The Board of Directors shall have full power to make and alter such Rules and By Laws as they may deem necessary for the well-being and due management of the sifairs of the Company. Provided, Such by-flaws are not repursuant to, nor inconsistent with this Charter, or with the Constitution and laws of this States or of the United States.

The Polls will be opened in the Library on MONDAY.
July 6th, and closed on SATURDAY, July lith. The hours for voting will be on Monday, Wednesday and Friday from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Treeday, Thursday and Saturday from 4 to 3 P. M. The vote will be by ballet—each share of stock being entitled to one vote, which must be presented in person.

JOHN LARDNER.

jy3 9trp

WINSLOW PETROLEUM COMPANY.—THE

winslow Petroleum Company, The adjourned annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held on FRIDAY, July 3, 1853, at 12 o'clock Mr. at Room 24. MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, Third Story: The punctual attendance of every Stockholder is particularly requested, as the last important developments and large producing wells near the fee size ple property of this Company, in the vicinity of Shamburg and Pleasantville, Venanco county, Pa., make it very necessary for the Stockholders to take immediate action, and to decide as to future policy. Propositions will be submitted for reduction of capital stock, alteration of present by laws, &c.

ent by laws. &c. By order of the Board. NATATORIUM AND PHYSICAL INSTITUTE BROAD STREET, BELOW WALNUT.

SWIMMING DEPARTMENT. SPECIAL PROGRAMME FOR THE FOURTH OF

The Bath will open at 6 o'clock in the morning.
No Lessons given on that day.
The hours for Ladles will be suspended.
Gents and Juniors will have admission all day.
The Institution will close at hine o'clock in the everyone.

The Institution will close at hine o'clock in the everyone.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD.

STREET.

STREET.

ETREET.

PHILADELPHIA, May 27, 1888.

NOTICE to the holders of bonds of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, due April 1, 1870:

The Company offer to exchange any of these bonds of \$1,000 each at any time before the lat day of October next are not for a new mortgage bond of equal amount, bearing 2 per cent. interest, clear of United States and State taxes.

at par, for a new muited states and State taxes, in a cent. interest, clear of United States and State taxes, thaving 25 years to run.

The bonds not surrendered on or before the 1st of October nextiwill be paid at maturity, in accordance with their tenor. myst coti "B. BRADFORD, Tressurer.

THE BAILY UNION PRAYER MEETING, under the auspices of the Young Mon's Christian Association, will be held on Saturday, the Fourth of July in the Chapel of the Arch Street Methodist Church, S. E. corner of Broad and Arch street, at 11 octobe, Ai.M. George H. Stuart, Esq. will preside.

Addresses by Rev. Drs. Newton, Willits and Talmadge, and others. and others.
The public are invited.

OFFICE OF THE UNION IMPROVEMENT CO., 320 WALNUT STREET. The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-nnual Dividend of Five Per Cent., payable on and after he 13th inst.

the 13th inst. EDWARD ROBERTS, Js.,
1y2-3t5 Treasurer, HOWARD HOSPITAL NOS. 1518 AND 1520 Lombard street, Dispensary Department, Modical treatmen 18md medicines furnished gratuitously to the poor.

poor.

PHILADELPHIA ORTHOPÆDIC HOSPITAL,
No. 15 Bouth Ninth street. Ounbfoot, hip, and spimal diseases and bodily defermittes treated. Apply daily
at 18 o'clock.

NEWSPAPERS, BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, WASTE
paper, dc., bought by

No. 613 Jayne street.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NATIONAL EXCHANGE BANK, MATIONAL EXCHANGE BANK,
PHILADELPHIA, July 1, 1868.
The Board of Directors have declared a Dividend of
Four Per Cent., payable on demand, clear of taxes,
1913t J. W. GILBOUGH, Cashier.

To the Editor of the Philadelphia Daily Evening

Bulletin: In looking over your files, I observe that at the last meeting of our City Councils a memorial, signed by several eminent manufacturing firms, was presented, in which strong ground was taken against the policy of restricting work to be done for the City Government, to manufacturers doing business in the city. These gentlemen went so far as to say that to do this in, the particular case which called out their remonstrance, would be to foster sectional feeling,

The key note of the same idea was also struck by the Public Ledger, issued on the morning of the regular meeting of Councils, held previous to that at which this memorial was presented; and I am told that marked copies of the journal in question were placed on the deak of each mem-ber. It is not my intention to argue here in favor of either side of the particular controversy which has called forth the expression of opinion. My purpose is to show the fallacy of the idea on which the memorial is based; and as the principle

which the memorial is based; and as the principle involved is one having an important bearing on the public good, I shall ask of you the favor of a place in your paper.

The first proposition to be laid down is this: That the City Government should, in its action, endeavor to be guided by the same principles as those which govern the individual, in his business relations.

relations.

Thus far, I presume, there will be found no diagreement; it is a self evident statement. Now the individual is generally guided by self-interest. That is to say, where he can buy to the best advantage, he buye; and in like manner he sells, where he can sell to the best advantage. But it does not follow that it is always to his advantage to buy the cheanest article (supposing). but it does not follow that it is always and advantage to buy the cheapest article (supposing other things equal). If he is a manufacturer, for example, it may be, and frequently is, to his advantage to make the article in question, if within vantage to make the arricle in question. If which his specialty, rather than to buy it, even for less money than it will cost him; one reason for which might be that by a king it himself he could retain certain skilled labor which he would otherwise lose for the want of sufficient work. Another reason might be that or sunction work. Another reason might be that by purchasing the cheaper article from another in the trade, he would introduce into his own factory what would prove an advertising card for a rival house. Another reason, that the more work he does at his own factory the cheaper he can do it. by reason of the greater experience thus obtained by his workmen. A case in illustration of this might easily be given. Suppose two rival establishments for the production of tools of any description, equally celebrated for the quality of their work—suppose one of them, dealring to obtain the required tools at his neighbor's establishments. obtain the required tools at his neighbor's estab-lishment, or of his neighbor's make, for less money than he was able to make them, for; do you suppose he would not prefer to make them bimself? It would evidently be to his interest to buy (or make) the dearest.

Now apply this princip's to the case of a

government giving ont work it is general thing to the interest of the if it be a place eminent for its manufactures, and dependent on them for its manufactures, and dependent on them for its prosperity, to give out its work to its own manufacturers, even at a higher price than the same work can be obtained for elsewhere. Because, work can be obtained for elsewhere. Because, by so doing, its own manufacturers are built up. All the money paid out to those manufacturers goes to its own citizens who are operatives, and by them is disseminated throughout the community, or it is invested for the most part in in provements, etc., tending to the finite increase of the city. Again, by this course, the best workmen are retained in the city, or the tendency is in that direction. Again, those who visit the city and see its public works are induced, when ordering similar work, to order it there, if the places in which they reside do not possess, the iscillites for making such work themselves.

Evidently the city government of a place like Philadelphia eminently a city of MANUFACTURES, should act for the benefit of the whole community. The first cost may be a secondary consider-

should act for the benefit of the whole community. The first cost may be a secondary consideration, when it becomes a question whether work of a kind for which the city has made its name famous a lall be obtained elsewhere. Of course there may also be cases where the superior excellence if the article, or a vast difference in price in f vor of another city, may make it to the advantage of the city to order there. But these exceptions do not alter the general rule laid down, or deducible from what has been said, viz. That unless there are strong reasons to the contrary, the municipal work should be done by its own artisans.

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

The Slave Trade in Brazil.

A passage in Maximilian's "Recollections of Brazil" has given rise to a somewhat spirited controversy in the columns of the Pall Mall Gazette, to which a member of the Brazilian legation and a former diplomatic representative of the English government in Brazil are the parties. The discussion arose out of the following passage from Maximilian's book:

"It is true that many influenced 'por el honor della firma' will hold a little inquiry on the subject of smuggled slaves, but it leads to no results. The slave owners compel the suspected individuals (who faturally do not yet speak 'Portuguesa intelligibly, either for zood or svill to answer every question of the judge by the word 'Minas.' What is your name?' Answer: 'Minas,' which is a very common name among slaves. 'Where were you born?' Answer: 'Minas,' one of the chief provinces of Brazil, but also an important negro tribe of Africa, which provides the Brawere you born?' Answer: 'Minas,' one of the chief provinces of Brazil, but also an important negro tribe of Africa, which provides the Brazilians with the best slaves. 'Where do you work?' Answer: 'Minas.' Minas are the diamond and gold mines from which is derived a principal source of wealth of the country. The judge, who is naturally also a slave-owner, notes, but thee 'Minas,' shute the protocol, and the infair is settled to the satisfaction of all parties."

To this the Brazilian diplomat replies that the occurrence alluded to must have happened, if at all, in 1859 or 1860; that Mr. Christle, the English diplomatic representative at Brazili during that time, made no report of any such occurrences, but reported an entire cessation, of the trade. Mr. Christle retoris that the context of his report does not sustain this allegation, and that the allusion made by Maximillan probably referred to events happening before his (Mr. Christle's) official residence in Brazil. The Brazilian Charge d'Affaires makes further criticisms on Maximillan's statements, which are not very material.

The only important feature of the correspondence is the fact disclosed that the Brazilian government is anxious to clear itself, from any compilicity with elaye smuggling. This is a cheering indication, at all events.

Treasure Trove in : Nashville—Eighty
Thousand Dollars in Gold Buried—A
Fishy Stery.

A short time since a gentleman arrived in
Nashville from the city of New York, on a most
singular errain. He brought with him a sketch
of a house and lot on South Front street, that had
been given to him by a dying ex-soldier of the
Federal army. With the last expiring breath the
soldier had given it him, telling him that at the
root of a tree represented in the sketch, lay burled an old camp kettle, in which had been deposited eighty-five thousand dollars in gold. The
treasure had been stolen and thus hidden, some
time during the war, by the soldier, and some of treasure had been stolen and thus hidden, some time during the war, by the soldier and some of his comrades, the premises then being occupied, by the military. Fearing detection, they had left the gold undisturbed up to the time when "Johnny went marching home," and the secret was divulged to no one until the death of this one of the party.

The man who brought the sketch to the city seems to have been one of those individuals bet-ter adapted to luck than to thinking for himself, ter scapped to luck than to thinking for nimself, and had not the gumption to follow out the hints that had been given him. Failing to find the premises that had been pictured for him, he, in a jovial and unguarded moment, betrayed the sojovial and unguarded moment, betrayed the secret to some new and rollicking acquaintances, who listened with open months and took in everything the New Yorker said, and finally managed to get hold of the sketch itself.

The premises, it seemed, turned out to be those of Captair Harmon, on South Front street. During Thursday night it became evident that some person, or markons tracks a complete the company of the complete that the complete ing Thursday night it became evident that some person or persons were prowling about the premises, and a noise as of digging in the garden soil was heard. Somebody in or about the house, getting an idea of thieves and burglars, fired a shot in the direction from which the mysterious sounds seemed to come, and in an instant the dull echoes of retreating footsteps were heard, as the introder or introders huridally made that

dull echoes of retreating footsteps were heard, as the intruder or intruders hurriedly made their way to the street.

On Friday morning the earth in the garden was found torn up in several places, as if with a spade, and there was every evidence that there had been a nocturnal search for a subterranean object of some sort, and yesterday the story of the man from New York leaked out, and was they are a subterroug operations.

the man, from New York leaked out, and was taken as a solution of the mysterious operations. One of the strangest things, however, connected with this very strange affair is, that two years ago a son of Captain Harmon dreamed of finding a large amount of treasure buried at the rooks of a tree in the garden, but not until the digging in the yard had been instituted by unknown persons, did he once think of heeding his curtous dream. Yesterday he was busily engaged in a search for the old camp-kettle and the hidden gold, but up to a late hour, no signs of either had rewarded to a late hour, no signs of either had rewarded

It is a question now whether, if the story be really true in regard to the hiding of so large a sum, the parties who first searched for it have not already spirited it away.

The following is one of no less than four accounts of crime, taken from a single number of A most outrageous case of assault, with slungshot, by desperadoes, occurred lost night, somewhere in the vicinity of the plank crossing over the bayon on Wellington street, between Union and Beale streets. The victim was John O'Con-

and Beale streets. The victim was John O'Connor, an employe in the Taylor shop of Murray & Ridgely, on Madison street.

Nothing is known of the outrage, further than that Mr. O'Connor, after closing the store last night, about nine o'clock, started out for a walk, as was his custom. At about eleven o'clock, while patrolmen Barblere and Kaizer were passing over the bayon on Wellington street, their attention was aroused by bearing some one groaning in much distress in the bayon beneath them. They presently found the suffering man and carried him to the lower station-house, where he remained all night, half unconscious and entirely unable to give any account of his calamity. His head, around the right temple, bore the marks of violent blows from some deadly weapon not unlike a slung shot. It is supposed wespon not unlike a slung shot. It is supposed that the only valuable which he had about his person was his gold watch, which was not found upon him by the officers last night. This morning when his friends came for him to the stationary when he was able to with disconnected world , he was able to utter disconnected words in reply to questions, and indicated that his as sailants were negroes.

PROM THE PLAINS. Indian Troubles on the Union Pacific Road Graders' Camp Attacked and Men Killed.

Men Killed.

. Prom the Omaha Republican of June 27:1

We are under obligations to J. E. House, Esq., of the Engineers office, of, the Union Pacific Railroad Company, for the following extract from a letter written by A. G. Ferguson, Esq., assistant engineer in charge of surfeys, and dated North Platte, Dakota Territory, June 20, 1868. We fear it knocks, peace calculations all in the head:

west of here have been fighting them the last two days. This afternoon they attacked a camp at Rawlings' Spring, sixteen miles west of here; they killed one man, and attacked the camp on the town site of Benton and got some stock. They rode down in inght of my camp to the bank of the river, opposite the ferry, and captured six head of stock. They also attacked a grading camp twenty miles west, killing and scalping two men. The hodies have just arrived here. I think the bodies have just arrived here. I think there is quite a party of Indians in the immediate deighborhood who mean mischief. The shove Indian stories are all facts proven."

Indian stories are all facts proven."

The Czar Sicholasi Heceiving the News of the Battle of Alma.

From "Kinglake on the Crimena War."

Of the many fine pictures in these volumes, the one which perhaps lays the strongest hold on the imagination of the reader is that of the desolate Czar of all the Russias on receiving the news of his great defeat on the Alma.

"Frince Mentschikoff wrote no despatch recounting the disaster he had undergone on the Alma, but he sent an aid do camp to St. Petersburg. For several days towards the close of the month of September, the Czar had been growing.

month of September, the Czar had been growing more and more impatient for tidings. His im-patience, it seems, was rather the longing for the patience, it seems, was rather the longing for the good news he expected than the result of evil to reboding. It is said that he looked upon what the deemed to be the unwarlike rashnes of the invasion with a feeling akin to pity; and assuring himself that the Allies would soon be his prisoners, he ordered, they say, that in that event the captive armies of the West, but more especially the English should be treated with kindness. At least the moment cavic when it was announced tive armies of the West, but more especially the English should be treated with kindness. At length the moment came when it was announced to the Czar that an aid-de-camp fresh from the Crimea was in the ante-room. He was instantly brought into the Czar's presence. By brief word or eager gesture he was ordered to speak. He spoke—'Sire, your army has covered itself with glory, but—.' Then instantly the Czar knew that the tale to be told was one of disaster. With violent imprecations he drove the aid-de-camp from his presence. The aid-de-camp however. riom his presence. The aid-de-camp, however, understood that he was liable to be again called in and after a time—a quarter of an hour I think I have heard—he was once more in the Czar's presence.

The Czar was changed in look. He seemed to the Czar was changed in look.

The Czar was changed in look. He seemed to be more composed than he had been, but was pale. When the aide-de-camp approached, the Czar thrust forward his hand as though to smatch at something, and imperatively cried. The despatch? The aide-de camp answered, 'Sire, I bring no despatch.' 'No despatch?' the Czar asked, his fury began to re-kindle as he spoke. 'Sire, Prince Mentschikoff was much hurried and 'Hurried! interrupted the Czar: 'What! what do you mean? Do you mean to say he was running?' Again his fury became uncontrollable; and it seems that it was some time before he was able to hear the crual sound of the truth. When at length the Czar came to know what had befallen his army, he gave way to sheer despair; for he deemed Sebastopol lost, and had no longer any belief that the Chersonese was still a field on which he might used his energies. I have said that this man, gathering into his own hand all the power, all the will, all the cares of the Empire, was verily and indeed that which he had dared to call himself, when he said that he was the State.' I have said, too, that because the religion and the rotional passions of his obedient millions were and indeed that which he had direct to can have said, too, that because the religion and the notional passions of his obedient millions were his religion and his passions, therefore, in his superb and stately formysat Russia was truly incarnate. But never was this incarnation more manifest than in the man of the nation's trouble. Because disaster had come upon Russia, her Czar was first raging, then prostrate. He obeyed the instinct which brings a man in his grief to sink down and lie parallel within a carth, and to seek to be hidden from all eyes. He took to his bed. Knowing the danger of approaching him, everybody was scared from the door of the chamber. By the side of the low pallet-bed that he lay on there was a pitcher of barley water, or some such liquid, and of that, it is supposed, from time to time, he drank; but, except the

nourishment thus obtained, it is believed that for many days he took no food. The period of blank despair was indeed so prolonged that, when other and better tidings were beginning to come in prolonged that, when other and better tidings were beginning to come in from the Crimea, the Czar, it is said, still lay in the same condition. People feared to approach him so long as there was nothing to set against the thought of the defeat on the Alma; but when the more hopeful accounts came in, some thought they might approach him once more. Going to his bedside, they told him of these new tidings and spoke of it as nossible, if not even his bedside, they told him of these new tidings, and spoke of it as possible, if not even likely, that Sebastopol might still be saved. But the Czar would put no istih now in any words of hope. Nay, he raged, as they say, against those who seught to comfort him, saying: "You are the men, you are the very men, who brought me to this who brought me into this war by talking to me of the power of the English peace party.' Yes, you are the men, the very men, who persuaded me that the English would trade and not fight. Leave me!

leave me!"

Bays the Baltimore American: Democratic papers which are so liberal in their praise of the patriotism and sound judgment of Gen. Hancock ought to be ready to accept his opinions of tending political persons, and of the representatives of political policies. Well, here is what he esid of Mr. Stanton at the dinner of the New England Society in New York city, December 22, 1865.

"Much credit has been given to the army, and praise without suit has been accorded by a grateful people to its generals. We have had many generals, among whom the honors have been divided, and whose fame will live in more enduring form than in wreaths of laurel; but during the period of our greatest perils we have had but one Minister of War, and during his ad-ministration substantial victories

had but one Minister of War, and during his administration substantial victories crowned our arms. One who has been unequalled in furnishing the means of war and placing them in the hands of our Generals; one who rivaled Carnot in all that is accorded to him for preparation; one who never faltered, however dark the hour. And shall we not honor him? I know him to be generous and mindful of faithful service. Among the people I predict an increasing tide of popularity in his fayor, and that he will be one of those whom the country will delight to honor. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War, a model for a war minister; in momentous times firm, fruitful of resources, patriotte, incorruptible; to him a nation's gratitude is due."

FACTS AND FANCIES.

-Young prohibits pig in Utah.

-Murdoch, the actor, is ill. _"Won by the priest's horse ridden by the sacristan," is the record of a local Russian race. -Fare from Troy to New York city, fifteen and ten cents, according to the line you choose. -Lucille Western is playing in San Fran-

—"Under the Gaslight" has reached Mormondom. It is localized by putting the name "Descret" on the locomotive.

-Keckley lectured on Mr. Lincoln's household to less than seventy in Boston. None went

The peach crop upon the eastern shore of Maryland is an uttor and entire failure. Peaches will be scarce and dear in Philadelphia; this year. The authorities of nearly every large city in the country have forbidden the explosion of fire-crackers on the coming Fourth The Ecualiston Escort escorted one hundred

The Excileton Escort escorted one hundred legs of lager beer from Cibelmant, and emptied many of them on the way.

Parepa is reported to be carried away by the nthuslasm of the Californians. This must not be understood as literally.

De understood as literally.

A ropewalk in Trenton, N. J., has just turned out the longest wire rope ever made in one piece. It is 3,700 feet in length; its diameter is over 2½ inches, and its weight some twenty tons.

Some one thinks the Pendleton escort is only a theatrical company that is, to represent at New York, next Saturday, the play, "A New Way to Fay Old Debts."

Pay Old Debts."

Pay Old Debts."

A grand angling match is announced in Paris. The system is to be that, of whipping, or fly-fishing and the prize is de,000, given by a Russian prince.

It is said that the eason why Mr. Seward is so attracted to the North Pole is, that he has been taking a great dedl of iron medicinally ately.

Washington Camp No. 46, Junior Sons of America, won a silver gavel which was voted for at a strawberry festival just held in Minersville for the benefit of the T. of H. in that town.

Old King Louis, of Bavarla, has left a diary

—Old King Louis, of Bavaria, has left a diary which it was intended originally to publish. But, on examination, it was found to contain so many shocking things that it was deemed best not to lay anything of it before the public. -A Russian journal mentions a curious inven-

—A Russian journal mentions a curious invention applicable to letter boxes, by which any person depositing one or more letters receives through a small opening a receipt bearing the date of deposit.

—The superintendents of the poor in Brooklyn have held a solemn concleve and struck the item of "six shad" from the requisition for the asylum. They roes to the demands for economy on the occasion.

—The Topeks (Kansas) Record has heard lately of a curious freak of nature. Seven pounds of rusty bacon, furnished to the Indians, swelled to twelve hundred pounds by the time the vouchers were made up for the government to pay for it.

—The Paris papers record the death of a can-

were made up for the government to pay for a contineer, aged eighty-eight years, named Jeanne Hanchel, who went through all the campaigns of the republic, the empire and the restoration. She also figured at the battles of Eylau, Wagram and Friedland.

—Near Munich there lives an eccentric old American from Mississippi, who for twenty-five years past has never left his house. The only person who visits him there is an old washer-

woman who waits on him and brings him his -The Niagara Falls Gozette says: "We notice a rapid increase in the number of visitors at our hotels within a tew days. Among the number are a good many Soniherners, who are gradually renewing their former custom of spending much of the summer here."

A 'couple was married in St. Louis lately, whereof the lady was remarkable and its lately, —A couple was married in St. Louis lately, whereof the lady was remarkably going looking, but declared herself "over eighteen." She confessed after the ceremony that she only meant that she had the word "eighteen" in her shoe, and was standing over it. Which was simply an ingenious way of lying.

—Simrock, the German' savant, says the title "A midsummer night's dream" is nonsense, and that the day on which Shakespeare's play known under that name takes place is the lat of May. He says the above mentioned title was given to

He says the above-mentioned title was given to the play by some ignorant fool, long after Shakes peare was dead.

A Wisconsin Democratic paper upbraided

Congress for "filching the people's money to pay pampered clerks," when the House passed the twenty per cent addition bill; and then condemned its action reversing the vote, as denying to poor, half-starved clerks "the petty twenty per cent. they ask for bread."

per cent. they nak for bread."

THE KING OF BAVARIA kindly permitted Doct.
J. C. Ayer to have a copy taken of Ranch's celebrated collossal statue of Victory, which belongs to the Bayarian crown and stands at the entrance of the Royal Palace at Munich. The Doctor had it cast in bronze, and has presented it to the city of Lowell, where it stands in the Park and symbolizes the triumphs of both freedom and medicine. Her manufactures are the pride of Lowell, and foremost among them Ayer's medicines make her name gratefully remembered by the unnumbered multitude who are cured by them of afflicting and often dangerous diseases.—Boston Journal.

THE COURTS.

THE REGISTRY LAW Decision of the Supreme Court

THE ACT UNCONSTITUTIONAL

SUPREME COURT—Chief Justice Thompson, and Justices Strong, Read, Agnew and Sharswood.
Pursuant to adjournment in the early part of Pursuant to adjournment in the early part of last month, the Court sat this morning in order to decide the many cases argued before them during the last days of their sitting, and to clear up the business generally before entering into the regular summer vacation. Upon the opening of the Court the Chief Justice refused to hear any application, but proceeded at once to deliver the opinion of the Court in

opinion of the Court in
THE REGISTRY LAW CASE.

Page et al. vs. Allen et al., and Robb et al. vs.
Barton et al. In equity, at Niel Pries. The first
of these bills was filed by the plaintiffs, residents,
taxpayers and qualified voters of this city, against
the defendants, the Aldermen of the city, to restrain them from exercising certain powers and authority in their aggregate capacity, which, it is alleged, they claim to be conferred upon them by the provisions of an act of Assembly, passed April 4, 1868, entitled "A further supplement to the act relating to the elections of the Commonwealth," and from appointing or attempting to appoint canvassers as directed in and by the said act, or from interfering or intermeddling with, or obstructing, or attempting to obstruct the qualified voters of this Commonwealth by any act or means whatever from the strain them from exercising certain powers and obstruct the qualified voters of this Common wealth by any act or means whatever from the enjoyment of the rights of electors secured to them by the constitution of the Commonwealth."

The second bill is to the same effect by parties possessing like qualifications, and including as defendants the members of the Select and Common Compelled the city the City Commission. mon Councils of the city, the City Commissioners, Controllers, and Treasurer of the city, as

well as the Aldermen.
These bills question the constitutionality of the act of Assembly referred to, and familiarly known as the "Registry act," and charge, among other matters, that a large sum of money will be required from the city treasury to put the act into operation, which, as taxpayers, they are interested to prevent, and which would be wholly misaped to prevent, and which would be wholly misaped to prevent. plied, the act being, as they allege, unconstitu-tional and void. The right of the plaintiffs to interfere on these grounds was not disputed, nel-ther do I think it could have been since the decither do I think it could have been since the decision in Sheipleys vs. the Mayor, &c., 9 Har. 147, and Morris vs. The City of Reading, 9 lb. 188. In both it was conceded that the interest of a tax-payer, where money was to be raised by taxapayer, where money was to be raised by taxation, or expended from the treasury, was sufficient to entitle him to proceed in equity to test the validity of the law which proposed the assessment or expenditure. To this effect is Mitt vs. the Reading Railroad Company. That we have power to enjoin the respondents has not been disputed. The cass of Kers vs. Tioga 11 Wr. 292; Irving vs. Thompson, to 379, if authority were wanting, would be sufficient for this.

The power of this Court and its duty to declare an act of Assembly unconstitutional, if it be plainly so, is no more to be doubted than its power to declare an instrument of writing void for want of due execution. This power is not for want of due execution. This power is not disputed. What shall be the test of want of constitutional sanction is a question of more or less difficulty in all cases involving it. It is usual on the part of those who insist on the constitutionality of any given statute to claim that it must be regarded as constitutional unless expressly prohibited by some provision in the Constitution. In other words, in construing the Constitution of the State, whatever is not expressly denied to the legislative nower is ing the Constitution of the State, whatever is not expressly denied to the legislative power is possessed by it. The opposite of this rule, I may remark, is the rule of construction of the Federal Constitution. I assent to this, but not that the inhibitions of the Constitution must be always expressed. They are equally effective and not less to be regarded when they arise by necessity, and this is the case when the legislative provision to some provision of the Constitution of the Constitution and the second of the Constitution are provision of the Constitution and the second of the Constitution are provision of the Constitution and the second of the Constitution are provision of the Constitution and the second of the Constitution are provision of the Constitution and the second of the Constitution are provision of the Constitution and the constitution are provision of the Constitution and the constitution are provision of the Constitution and the constitution are provision and the constitution are provision and the constitution are provision and the constitution are provided the constitution are provided to the constitution are provided and this is the case when the legislate the con-sion is repugnant to some provision of the Con-stitution. 9 Watte, 200; 5 W. & G., 423; 12 S. & H., 3 Casey, 444; 5 Wr., 403. To illus-trate this idea: The executive power of the State under the Constitution is lodged. in a Governor, and the legislative in a Senate and House of Representatives. It would be manfeatly repugnant to these provisions of the Con-stitution if an act of Assembly should provide for the election of two executives, or two Senates the election of two executives, or two Senates and Houses of Representatives at the same election, yet it would be unconstitutional only by implication, there being no express prohibition on the subject. So in regard to qualifications for office. An act which should require a residence in the State for ten years instead of three, or an age of fifty years or free-hold estate, in order to be eligible to the office of representative, would be void for repugnancy, because differing from the Constitution, and would be so only by necessary implica-

because differing from the Constitution, and would be so only by necessary implication, necessary to keep legislation within the paramount rules of the Constitution. The expression of one thing in the Constitution is necessarily the exclusion of things expressed. This I regard as especially true of constitutional provisions declaratory in their nature. The remark of Lord Bacon that, as the constitution of the constitution their nature. The remark of Lord Bacon that, as exceptions strengthen the force of a general law, so enumeration weakens as to things not enumerated, expresses a principle of common law applicable to the Constitution, which is to be understood in its plain untechnical sense. Commonwealth vs. Clark, F. G. & W., 127.

These instances illustrate the principle of the authorities, which hold that acts repugnant to the constitution are void by implication, and at the same time they also illustrate the inquiry in the case in hand, whether this act is constitutional.

In article III, section 1, the constitution de-In article III, section 1, the constitution declares, "In elections by the citizens, every white freeman of the age of twenty-one years, having redided in this State one year, and in the election district where he offers to vote ten days immediately preceding such election, and within two years paid a State or county tax, which shall have been assessed at least ten days before the election, shall enjoy the rights of an elector; but a citizen of the United States who had previously been a qualified voter of this State, and removed therefrom and returned, and who shall have resided in the election district and pay taxes, as aforesaid shall be entitled to vote after residing in the State elx months. Provided, That white freemen, citizens of the United States, between the ages of twenty-one and twenty-two years, and having resided in the State one year, and in the election district ten days as aforesaid, shall be entitled to vote though they shall not have paid taxes."

paid taxes."
These are the constitutional qualifications ne cessary to be an elector. They are defined fixed and enumerated in that instrument. In those and enumerated in that instrument. In those who possess them is vested a high and, to freemen, sacred right, of which they cannot be divested by any but the power which established them, viz.—the people, in their direct legislative capacity. This will not be disputed.

For the orderly exercise of the right resulting from these qualifications, it is admitted that the Legislative preserves preserves regulations.

from mese qualifications, it is admitted that the Legislature must prescribe necessary regulations to the places, mode, and manner, and, whateven else may be required, to insure its full and free exercise. But this duty and right inherently imelso may be required, to insure its full and free exercise. But this duty and right inherently imply that such regulations are to be subordinate to the enjoyment of the right, the exercise of which is regulated. The right must not be impaired by the regulation. It must be regulation purely, not destruction. If this were not an immutable principle, elements essential to the right itself might be lovaded, frittered away, or entirely excluded under the name or pretence of regulation, and then would the natural order of things be subverted by making the principa

subordinate to the accessory. To state is to prove this position. As a corrollary of this, no constitutional qualification of an elector can in constitutional qualification of an elector can is the the least be abridged, added to or carpet altered by legislative action on the pretence of a regulation. Any such action would necessarily be absolutely void and of no effect. We held, but therefore, what indeed was not expressly denied, that no regulation can be valid which would nave the effect to increase the district or State residence prior to the time of an offer to exercise the right of an elector, or which would impose other or additional taxation or assessment, than RPETS.

provided in the Constitution.

other or additional taxation or assessment, than provided in the Constitution.

With these principles in view, we are to inquire how far the provisions of the act of assembly in question conflict, if at all, with the provisions of the Constitution on the subject of the qualifications and rights of electors. Before proceeding to this, however, I must remark that the regulations in the act are materially distinct and different in the other portions of the State from those proposed and intended for this city. I have not time or room in this opinion to point these out. A very cursory reading of the act will uffice to show it. In the city they are more omplex, and continuously rendering the chances of registration, in my opinion, more difficult and precarious. For myself, I think a material diversity of regulations, not the result of locality merely, but of policy, between different parts of the State, is, itself, a violation of the guarantee in the bill of righus, that "elections shall be free and equal" to those possessed of the designated qualifications. If policy, and not locality or physical necessity, be allowed as reasons for great diversity of regulations, the political bias of a section might become the pretext for the complication of regulations to enjoy the rights of an elector, so as to be destructive of the right itself. If all the citizens are under the equal protection of the provision quoted, "elections shall be free and equal," then they are subject only to such diversities as grow out of locality alone, in my judgment, not to inverse trouble and experse in cetablishing their qualifications or uncertainty in doing it.

out of locality alone, in my judgment, not to make crease trouble and expense in establishing their qualifications or uncertainty in doing it.

But to proceed with the inquiry proposed above: In answer to the argument that the Legislature could not constitutionally authorize the aldermen of the city to act as a board for the purpose of appointing boards of canvassers, because they might not be willing to act, we think the contingency referred to hardly sufficient to produce such a conclusion. We are not prepared to say at this time that they might not be accorded as a say at this t pared to say at this time that they might not be scrip-compelled to assemble and act. It is not likely, however, that they would ever refuse! It is provided in the act that the board of the script of the script

It is provided in the act that the board of casers in the several districts shall not be caser in the several districts of caser in the several sev

guestions of the cases claim attention. The 13th tinor, and 14th sections of the act present the duties of the carvassers most important to be considered in this inquiry, and these persons will therefore work demand some particularity of notice.

In the first place the canvassers for the elec-

tion districts in the city, to be appointed by the Board of Aldermen, as provided in the 12th. section, are required to meet in their respective districts on the first Monday of September sinually, and on that and the two ensuing days "make out an alphabetical list of all such persons as they shall know to be qualified electors who have voted at any preceding general election, e.g., designed they have be water in a housekeeper or boarder, and his occupation, and with whom he boards if not a housekeeper. When this list shall have been completed it is to be subscribed and sworn to by the canvassers or a majority, and three copies made, one to be delivered to the City Commis-sioners, one to the Board of Aldermen, and the

pieted it is to be subscribed and sworm to by the canvassers or a majority, and three copies made, one to be delivered to the City Commissioners, one to the Board of Clavrassers. This list the City Commissioners are, on its recipt, to have immediately printed and posted in at least two places in the district, with a "notices, thereon, that the Boards of Canvassers will meet at the places of holding the general elections, of or down the twelfth day preceding the general elections, of or down the twelfth day preceding the general election of the twelfth day preceding the general election which are known by the board to be qualified. election whether who have voted at some preceding elections whether the twelfth of the twelfth day preceding elections whether the presental his preceding elections whether the presental his preceding elections whether the present the preceding elections whether the present his present the preceding elections whether the present his present his present the present his present the present the present the present the present of the present day is at large story of course, is left to them to determine. Durry whether are bound to make oath to the list known by them. I see not how, rainable, Freproof Chestarretion is possible in the change of the present day of course and day election and think the trid on the present the present of the present the pre

claimant and his witness, shall be preserved by the canvassers."

The time for revising this list is to be closed a large of clock, P. M., on the evening of the tenth day preceding the general election. Then the can be vassers are required to make four copies of the vassers are required to make four copies of the vassers are required to make four copies of the vascer is to be accompanied by the affidavits of the applicants and witnesses; one to the Assessers of the Board, who shall thereupon's simulation at the person whose name is contained on said list; and of liver the same to the City Commissioners, who shall cause a sufficient number of copies to be printed for the use of the Receiver of Tages, one

[Continued on the Last page.]