THE IRISH CHURCH BILL.

LONDON, July 21.—In the House of Lords last night, the Irish Church bill, as returned from the House of Commons, was taken up.

The Earl of Granville complimented the Lords on the ability and statesmanship developed in the late debate, and the moderation shown by the Opposition towards its close. The government thought some of the amendments good, some bad, and others quite inadmissible. He did not consider the Commons had dealt superficially or contemptuously with them, for, out of sixty amendments, only thirteen had been absolutely rejected. He analyzed the amendments, having the effect to re-endow what the bill intended to disendow, and said the government could not, notwithstanding the ability with which it had been supported, the government was obliged to consider a breach of faith with their constituents, while an overwhelming majority of the House of Commons had decided differently were opposed to it. In respect to the disposal of the surplus funds, he more he saw and heard, the more he was convinced it was disadvantageous to keep the question open, and he condemned the proposal to leave these millions dangling before the people, to excite and stimulate agitation. He urged the House not to adhere to these amendments, and proposed the re-insertion of the words struck out of the preamble of the original bill.

Lord Cairns complained in strong terms that the government had not adhered to Earl Granville's pledge, that Lords amendments should be respectfully considered, for, on the faith of this promise, many who objected to the bill on its own merits, were induced to vote for the second reading. He thought Mr. Gladstone had used language in the other House respecting the Lords and of his position. He contended that of the amendments which had been rejected, all, except two, had been disposed of without the slightest consideration. Modifications made in other amendments were utterly illusory and unsatisfactory. He hoped the House would insist on the removal of the clause for future disposition, and the amendments with respect to curates, and to the endowment of Maynooth. The remaining amendments being of minor importance, they might give up, in order not to provoke a needless conflict between the two Houses.

Earl Kimberley said the government could not give way.

Earl Grey thought the words of the original preamble were dangerous to the religious majority of Ireland, and urged the Government to concur in the amendment of the Lords, on the account of its refusal to yield this point, it would be the fault of the Government.

The Earls of Halifax, Carnarvon and Shaftesbury supported the Government.

Lord Russell favored disestablishment and disendowment subject to existing rights. He thought the words in the preamble unnecessary and impolitic. If the object of the bill was to be declared it should state that the decision of the last election was against the church establishments, the sense of Ireland, Scotland as well as Ireland, and the existence of the Irish Church ought to be made a direct issue. He believed the preamble was capable of any interpretation. He thought the grant of glebes to all denominations was the best plan for establishing religious equality. He declared he would not vote against the amendment, but would vote against the government on the question of the preamble. Should the bill fail to pass the government would be blamed by some. He thought they ought to reciprocate the conciliatory disposition manifested by Lord Cairns.

The Duke of Argyle denied that the Government desired to provoke a collision between the houses of Parliament. He defended the present endowment, and defended the provisions of the bill as a means of pacification.

The Marquis of Salisbury reproached the Government party for its change of opinion with respect to disestablishment and endowment. Before taking office it held them to be distinct matters; but it argued that they were bound together indissolubly. He believed the adoption of concurrent endowment would have been and would continue fatal. He opposed the preamble and the appropriation of the surplus as a false and foolish effort of the Government to bind future Parliaments. The Government wished to guard against the employment of the surplus for religious purposes, and insisted the Lords had a clear and well-defined duty to perform to themselves in this matter in resisting the demands of the Commons. He hoped they were resisting the verdict of the country, but the will of a single individual. They had exhausted all efforts at conciliation and compromise. To give way now would be to sacrifice the independence of the press as well as the church.

Earl Granville protested against the language applied to the Government, and appealed to the Lords to support the Government in this grave and critical moment.

The House then divided on the motion of Earl Granville to restore the preamble with the following result: For the motion, 173. Majority against the Government, 78.

Earl Granville moved an adjournment, that he might consult his colleagues. It is not the custom in this State for candidates for the judiciary to meddle with politics, and he did not think it was wise in us. He again returned his thanks and retired.

Hon. Chas. Sheppard, in his capacity as Speaker, then stepped forward, in the usual official phrase, to inform the House of Peers for what the Commons had agreed to the Lords' amendments, and to demand the concurrence of the Lords therein, in the usual official phrase, to which the Lord Chancellor responded in the usual form, that the Lords would give their answer in the usual form.

The Speaker declared that the amendments were a point of order nor one of privilege. This phrase was not complained of when passed in the House of Lords, and he directed the question not to be entertained.

LONDON, July 21, Midnight.—It is rumored that Mr. Gladstone will withdraw the Irish Church bill, and as soon as supplies have been voted, will prorogue Parliament, in order to introduce the bill at the autumn session under circumstances which will cause the Lords to hesitate before rejecting it.

OPINIONS OF THE TIMES.

LONDON, July 21.—The press opinion to-day is occupied on the action of the House of Lords. *The Times* is sorry that the bill, which early in this session, if the principal agents on both sides divest themselves of the passions and prejudices by which they are influenced, is in imminent peril is that the best of Parliament will be carried into the Cabinet, and hasty resolution be taken to defer the progress on the bill until another session, to the distraction of the country and immeasurable harm of Irish Church.

The *Star* says the Lords have rushed upon certain consequences, and have flouted the Lords' will. The division of last night has revealed the spirit in which the bill has been opposed from the first.

The *Telegraph* thinks the Lords have virtually settled the fate of the bill for this session. A new bill will be prepared, more stringent in form, and it must be accepted. If anything was needed to damage the Church and arouse the country to passionate resistance, the reckless debate of yesterday has furnished it. The country has reached a great crisis. The nature of the course which the Ministers should adopt admits of no doubt.

The *News* considers the country in the midst of a constitutional crisis. The Lords, in giving full swing to their reckless impulses, have rushed into collision with the government. The duties and responsibilities of the situation should be weighed by the ministers with the calmness and confidence of men sure of ultimate and speedy victory. The bill, when presented at the autumn session, will become the law with great speed. The Lords will not require the threat of the creation of new Peers to lead them to assent to a more stringent measure.

They certainly will not be allowed to oppose themselves a third time to the will of the nation. The country must decide whether an irresponsible debating society is to be allowed to interpose between it and its deliberate purposes and convictions constitutionally expressed.

CITY BULLETIN.

SERENADE TO THE DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATES.—Hon. Asa Packer, Democratic candidate for Governor, and Hon. Cyrus L. Pershing, the candidate for Justice of the Supreme Court, were serenaded at the Merchant's Hotel last night by the Asa Packer Association of Philadelphia. The front of the hotel was decorated with lanterns, and the street was filled by a large assemblage of people. The band performed several airs.

Furman Sheppard, Esq., then came forward on the balcony and said:

Fellow-citizens: The Asa Packer Association has called this evening for the purpose of paying their respects to our candidate for the Executive Chair of the Commonwealth; and of the Supreme Bench of the State. In doing this, the Association has expressed not only the feelings of the heads of its members, but also the feelings of the Democratic party of this city. Nay, more; it expresses the feelings of the Democracy of the State. Yes, fellow-citizens, more than that, you have not only expressed the feelings of the party as a political organization, but you have expressed the sentiments of good citizens who recognize in this event the inauguration of a new era in politics, when men of blameless lives and unsullied reputations will be placed in public positions.

We have all reason to congratulate ourselves upon the action of the Convention. It has placed in nomination two candidates concerning for whom it is a privilege to vote. [Cheers.] It is not often we get a chance to vote for such men as Asa Packer, and it is a privilege which I firmly believe the people will avail themselves of independent of political predilections. Asa Packer is a gentleman who has identified himself with the great interests of a great State; he has lived among the people, and everybody from his youth, and through manhood to the present day.

Have you observed what the journals of our opponents said? Their mouths have been sealed with honey, or, when opened, they have uttered words of foolishness. The life of Asa Packer is blameless, and his scutcheon so impenetrable that the arrows aimed at him have shattered at the feet of the shooters. He has identified himself with the commercial interests of this State, and he has become so intimately associated with this interest, that his name must descend to posterity as blessed.

As our candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court, we present a gentleman who has served his time, and who has passed through that most trying of ordeals, the Legislature, without carrying a single stain on his mantle of purity. [Cheers.] Pure, incorruptible, clean-handed, we present him for the people, and with these two candidates we have the elements of success. But this is not the place for speech-making, but for congratulations, and I therefore have the pleasure of announcing Governor Packer, believing that prophecy in this case shall soon become history. [Cheers.]

Hon. Asa Packer then said:

Gentlemen of the Asa Packer Club and fellow-citizens and Democrats:—I thank you for this expression of your kindness, and for the honor you have done me in conferring my name in this manner your congratulations. I thank you for the honor conferred on me as your standard bearer in the coming campaign. I can hardly give expression to my feelings in acknowledgment of the compliment paid me by the Asa Packer Club and the Democratic party, both here and at Harrisburg. It is deservedly my highest gratitude. I hope to be worthy of all the honor you bestow upon me. The efficiency of the bill in the work begun and carried on thus far is deserving of great praise, and I trust you will continue the good work to the end of the campaign. I hope you will, from the earnest manner in which you have entered upon it. I will endeavor upon my part to lend you my humble assistance in the van, to victory. If we fall it shall not be because of any neglect on my part. You will excuse me from making a speech, as it is no part of my vocation. There are those whose duties it is to talk, and who have been so. [Cheers.] I leave the talking to others, and will myself endeavor to do my share of the work. Thanking you for the kindness and friendship manifested in this greeting, I bid you good night.

Hon. Cyrus L. Pershing, candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court, next addressed the assemblage. He returned his thanks for his demonstration. The judiciary was considered the weakest of the three branches of the Government, as there was no patronage; but as it guarded the lives and liberties of the people, he deemed it the most important branch. He could not be expected to deliver an address on political subjects. It is not the custom in this State for candidates for the judiciary to meddle with politics, and he did not think it was wise in us. He again returned his thanks and retired.

Hon. Chas. A. Buehler, in response to calls, made a speech. He said:—

Gentlemen of the Asa Packer Club, and fellow-citizens of Philadelphia: The principal passages upon this scene must be the candidates who have been presented before you and the citizens of the State for their suffrages at the next election. But I understand that I am called upon, as a member of the Convention by which these gentlemen were put in nomination. I have but a few words to say in response to your invitation. You have cause to rejoice in the action of your State Convention, whose proceedings you have had in some measure to ratify, for that Convention has given you, gentlemen of the East, a representative, and gentlemen of the West, a representative whose character will bear the strictest scrutiny, here and elsewhere, now and hereafter. That Convention also gave a platform of principles which will endure examination and discussion, and both candidates and platform stand above and beyond any assault by their opponents. We begin the work of the contest which is to result in the regeneration of our public affairs. There is a wide-spread and just conviction that matters are not satisfactory, either at Harrisburg or Washington; and this dissatisfaction is not confined to our organization, for it is known that it extends through the masses of the intelligent people. The action of the State Convention embraced the opportunity of presenting candidates upon whom all the parties can unite; men who can command support beyond the bonds of political organization; men who have been tried under all the circumstances; men who have been true to their country through peace and through war. [Cheers.]—Men whose fidelity to our institutions is recognized everywhere. They are men who can by honor be confidence reposed in by conservatives and opponents.

I say, gentlemen, it will be our business, and it will be our pleasure to present these candidates before the people, everywhere throughout the Commonwealth, and to support them with our utmost ability and zeal, and, judging by the signs which support us, by the omens which are presented before us, we believe we feel that they will be successful; [applause] that these timely, these excellent nominations will receive generous and adequate support, and that in our State Government, new and better men will be installed in office, from whom you, and I, and all our fellow-citizens will receive the law with great speed. The Lords will not require the threat of the creation of new Peers to lead them to assent to a more stringent measure.

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THE PRINCE AND THE ACTRESS.

A Romantic Tale of Courtship.

Paris (July 4) Correspondence Court Journal:

The announcement of the approaching recognition by the Imperial family of Austria of the marriage of Duke Louis of Bavaria with the beautiful Mlle. Mendel, the actress of Augsbourg, has given a new life to the theatrical ambition of the ladies of the Paris Opera. It was, you remember, at a ball given by Empress Elizabeth to the beautiful castle of Lake Starnberg, where the newly-married couple reside, that Louis first saw the fair *star d'artistes* in Europe. They say in the coulisses here that Her Austrian Majesty was the great promoter of the marriage, the story connected with her brother's love and courtship being romantic enough to excite the strongest interest in her kind and womanly heart, and making it properly of all distinction of rank where an equal share of love and delicacy had been displayed by both the lovers. Mlle. Mendel, who had preserved her reputation unsullied amid all the perils and temptations of a theatrical life, is considered as the most lovely woman in Germany, her beauty being of the true German type, of the peculiar fairness belied by the other nationalities in hair in soft silky masses, without the smallest trace of color, and the transparent complexion of a complexion delicate as the inner petals of the Bengal rose—pale pink, scarcely ever seen in nature and of exquisite purity, never seen in artificial means; lips of the deepest carnation; teeth small and exquisitely white, and eyeshows of the darkest brown, with a soft and tender blue. All this made such an impression on the heart of Louis, who had seen the fair damsel at first behold her at the Munich Theatre, he vowed himself to the worship of this one idol: But Mlle. Mendel was well aware of her own reputation, and aware of the responsibility imposed by the possession of that talent, she resisted every overture, even that of marriage, on the part of the Duke, well knowing that it was out of the question, the marriage of princes of the kind, as much was expected of him by his family. It was, in fact, the Duke's pride in the habit of wearing velvet collar with a clasp ornamented by a single pearl of great value, which had been worn by the Kings of Bavaria, and in order to quell all hope of success in his suit, Mlle. Mendel wrote to him, declared to him one day that she had made a vow to bestow her heart and hand on him alone who could place the Bavarian clasp on as many others as would form the whole necklace. The Duke, who was ignorant of the difficulty for the fair creature knew well enough, the Duke, living fully up to his income, which was an inclosure for him, and his family, and accomplish this Herculean task, and she laughed more merrily than she had dared the disconsolate expression of his countenance on the announcement she had made. But soon afterwards, the Duke was seen to purchase all the horses and broken up his establishment—gone to live in the strictest retirement in a small cottage between the Bavarian Alps.

That very night, when about to place the velvet band upon her neck, she fainted, to her great surprise, that a second pearl had been added to the clasp. She knew well enough whence it came, and she was so much affected that she felt sure that Duke Louis was incurring for love's sake, the ridicule of the crowd, and was covered with pearls, all of them as fine as the one bestowed by the King of Saxony, until one more was added to the clasp of Augsbourg. The fair Mendel had been robbed; while on the stage, she was the queen, and in the prison scene as *Betina von Arnstein*, her dressing-room had been entered, and the velvet collar with the remarkable clasp had disappeared from the toilet-table. The event was terrible, her nerves so shaken, in spite of the assurance of the Chief Police Magistrate, who happened to be in the theatre at the moment, that she felt sure to find the thief in a very short time, for he had the clue already, poor Mlle. Mendel was so overcome by grief that her memory failed her when asked that on returning to the stage not a word could be remembered of her part. The audience waited for some time in astonishment at the silence maintained by the actress; the actress gazed on them in utter bewilderment, until, by a sudden inspiration, and almost mechanically indeed, she remembered that she was not of the piece, and that the Duke was one of her apron. She threw it forth without hesitation, and began to read from it with the greatest self-possession, whereupon the whole audience knew not whether to laugh or be angry at the unexpected turn, which prevented the actress from the obstructions which cause it.

The Duke's marriage with Mlle. Mendel is now generally required.

For **Dissatisfaction, Distant Gravel, Palpitation of the Heart, Pain in the Side**, or any other symptom of Dyspepsia, Dr. Tutt's Pills should be continuously taken, as required, to change the diseased action of the system. Dr. Tutt's Pills cure these complaints and restore the system to vigor.

For **Dropsy and Dropical Swellings** they have no rival. They should be used in connection with the above disease, to reduce the diseased action of the system.

For **Costiveness** they are unrivaled, for they take such a gentle hold of the bowels, that they do not produce the effect of a drastic purge.

For **Piles** they are unrivaled, for they take such a gentle hold of the bowels, that they do not produce the effect of a drastic purge.

For **Dyspepsia** they are unrivaled, for they take such a gentle hold of the bowels, that they do not produce the effect of a drastic purge.

For **Liver Complaint** and its various symptoms, **Bilious Headache, Sick Headache, Dizziness, Costiveness, Indigestion, Bilious Colic and Bilious Fevers**, they should be judiciously taken for mild cathartic, to produce the desired action or remove the obstructions which cause it.

For **Fevers and Ague** they are a mild laxative dose is generally required.

For **Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, Palpitation of the Heart, Pain in the Side**, or any other symptom of Dyspepsia, they