BUSINESS NOTICES.

"Fresh as a Maiden's Blush." If the pure color, freshness and bloom which follows the use of Magnolia Balm. It is the True Secret of Beauty, Enchanting Ladies in Society Everywhere.

The Magnolia Balm changes the rustic Country Girl into a City Belle; gives to the Pale Invalid the Roseate Redness, Sunburn, Tan, Freckles, Blotches and all effects of the Summer Sun. Gentlemen where it is used, a gentle, cultivated, refined expression. A chaplet which rivals the Bloom of Youth. Beauty is possible to all who will invest 75 cents at any respectable store, and insist on getting the Magnolia Balm. [jy12 tu th su 4m]

"Something that lives"—Kalidasa to Dream the Blue.

Can it be possible that over Five Million Bottles of PLASTRON BITTERS have been sold during the past year? It is almost incredible, nevertheless it is a fact. Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Fever and Ague, wonderful medicinal and health restorer, positive. Every family should be supplied with these Bitters, so whatever ever sickness it may be to attack them. Be certain that you get the genuine, and that you are not imposed upon by a spurious article.

MAGNOLIA WATER.—Superior to the best imported German Colognes, and sold at half the price. [aug2 tu th 4t]

Conrad Meyer, Inventor and Manufacturer of the celebrated Iron Frame Piano, has received the Prize Medal of the World's Great Exhibition, London, England. The highest prize awarded, when and wherever exhibited. Warerooms, 722 Arch street. Established 1825.

To Remove Moth Patches, Freckles and Tan from the face, use Perry's Moth and Freckle Lotion. Prepared by Dr. H. T. Perry, Dermatologist, 48 Bond street, New York. Sold by all Druggists, Fashionable Hairdressers, and Perfumers. Wholesale by Demas Barnes & Co., Cowden. [jy29 s,m,w,f]

"Is Worth Its Weight in Gold."

Best entirely by "Madame Foreign," "Miss Kellogg," "Miss Adelia Neilson," "Miss Rosina Shaughnessy, Queen, Old Bull, Hopkins and other great artists. For sale by all druggists. [m,w,f,s]

STEINWAY'S PIANOS received the highest award (first gold medal) at the International Exhibition, Paris, 1867. See Official Report. STEINWAY & SONS, Warerooms, Steinway Hall, 109 East 14th street. [m2l-1t] BLASIUS BROS.,

EVENING BULLETIN.

Saturday, August 7, 1869.

ECCLESIASTICAL COURTS.

Chicago is a delightful place for sensations. It is an enterprising city, far ahead of the world generally in the variety of its busy activities and the variety of its methods for keeping itself prominently before the rest of mankind. Boston cannot outdo Chicago in the breadth and fulness of its self-content, and it is behind its Western sister in the fertility of its advertising resources.

Among the peculiar attractions of Chicago are its Courts. For a long time its Criminal and Divorce Courts have been celebrated for their sensational effects upon the public mind, and have furnished the principal staple for that class of journalism which is especially devoted to criminal news. Lately, however, Chicago, far too clever to run too long on a single line of attractions, has varied its programme and gone into the ecclesiastical line. In addition to the standard Criminal and Divorce Courts, it has lately got up an Ecclesiastical Court, out of which it is making a good deal of sensational capital.

Like other performances at their first presentation, the stage machinery does not seem to have run very smoothly. Ecclesiastical Courts are novelties, as yet, at the West, and the performers in this case had not half learned their parts when the curtain went up. The consequence was a *fiasco*. The steady-going and legitimate Church, the Spectator of July 17 stepped in and demolished its ecclesiastical imitator with a quiet, dignified courtesy that leaves nothing to be desired of. The his tory of the case is briefly this:

The Right Reverend Thomas Whitehouse, D. D., is the episcopal Bishop of the Diocese of Illinois. In the early days of his episcopate, this prelate made himself very unpopular by his refusal to ordain Mr. Cheney, a candidate for the lucury of New York life. After some years of discontent his flock succeeded in compelling their shepherd to take up his' abode with them; but they never succeeded in reconciling him with any of the broad and liberal views of Western Americanism. Like many another ecclesiastic, the nitre was too much for him, and he grew rapidly developed from the meek and lowly parish priest, still pleasantly remembered by the good people of Rochester, into a prelate of the order of Laud—stiff and starched in his conception of his episcopal prerogatives, and given more and more to the exercise of those petty tyrannies which belong to the narrow forms of humanity when invested with power and high dignities. Bishop Whitehouse is constantly at war with his clergy, who, in their turn, retaliating, and, as a general rule, has not met with much success in these ecclesiastical encounters. At present he has two of these contests on hand, one with Bishop Cummins, of Kentucky, formerly a presbyter of Chicago, whom "Thomas, Illinois," would fain *keep* out of his diocese; and another with a Reverend Mr. Cheney, whom he desires to *get* out of his diocese. Over Bishop Cummins, the Bishop of Illinois has no jurisdiction, and he cannot deny his right to ordain their pulpits against his unwelcome brother are therefore quietly disregarded, and the Kentucky Moderati continues to sit on the gate, vexing the soul of the Illinois Hannan with his presence which he cannot away with. In Mr. Cheney's case, Bishop Whitehouse has jurisdiction, but he has bungled the administration of it, that the secular Courts have interfered to stop his proceedings.

Mr. Cheney is an eloquent and popular clergyman of Chicago, a young man of ardent impulses and of radically "Low Church" views. Recently, he has come to the conclusion that his conscience does not permit him to use the Baptismal Service of his Church, and he therefore omits one of its essential phrases. Without entering at all into the theological view of this controversy, there can scarcely be a reasonable doubt that this alteration of the Episcopal liturgy was a more or less open challenge to discipline. The right claimed by Mr. Cheney, if allowed, must so completely overturn the whole order and uniformity of the Episcopal Church, that whether his theological views be right or wrong, his Bishop could not well do otherwise than call him to account.

But in his impatient eagerness to dispose of his objectionable presbyter, Bishop Whitehouse has tripped himself up. He organized an Ecclesiastical Court and summoned Mr. Cheney to answer. But the Episcopal Church places canonical restrictions upon Episcopal authority, and this Court turns out to have been illegally constituted and illegally authorized. An appeal has been taken to the secular Courts, and Judge Jameson, of the Supreme Court, in a very clear and able opinion, has granted an injunction which has stayed the whole ecclesiastical proceeding.

The grounds of interference in this case are simple these, and the principle which they involve is one of such general application that we have thought it worth referring to at some length. Judge Jameson states the case thus:

"We herein ecclesiastical court is engaged in the trial of an offender, in and under the discipline, the rules and canons of the Church; if it proceed according to those canons, the civil court has no power to interfere. If it transgresses its own rules and canons, and if the effect of that transgression be to seriously injure the temporal rights of the party accused, the courts have a right to interfere, and it is their duty to do so. An ecclesiastical court in this country is nothing more than a mere voluntary association of individuals." Not to state the fact individually, it is perfectly true that an ecclesiastical tribunal of Church association here is no more in the eye of the law than an association for any temporal purpose whatever—a base ball club, a lyceum, or a commission for the construction and operation of a railroad—and the courts place the right to interfere in this case upon the violation of the contract or stipulation which constitutes the association. It is charged here by the complainant that the so-called tribunal is proceeding to try him in violation of its own canons and ordinances. If that be so, and the effect be such as the law recognizes as an injury to him, it is the duty of the Court to interfere."

Judge Jameson proceeds to consider Mr. Cheney's objections, all of which he fully sustains. They do not touch the question of innocence or guilt, but are confined to the technical construction of the Ecclesiastical Court, which is clearly shown to have been in violation of canon law. Judge Jameson then assumes that the Ecclesiastical Court, having no legal right to proceed, intended "all that which may befall in case of the worst consequences under the canons of the Church." Mr. Cheney being illegal constituted, Mr. Cheney could not be exposed to the damages which would follow his conviction and deposition, and therefore the injunction is granted. In granting the injunction the Court uses this very decided language;

"A court declining to be examined as to whether it has committed itself in regard to the guilt or innocence of the accused or giving him due warning of its course of proceeding, so manifestly unjust that I must express my astonishment that four or five gentlemen of intelligence should be found in this diocese who would take such action. Not a similar tribunal has existed nor none been guilty of such injustice since the days of Scroggs and Jeffreys."

Chicago's essay at an Ecclesiastical Court has thus proved a complete failure, and Chicago will have to try again. Unfortunately for the interests of religion, this Whitehouse-Cheney controversy has developed a great deal of personal and party feeling, and there is little prospect of its reaching any dispassionate settlement. The further it is pushed it more offensive it will produce, and it is greatly to be regretted that the simple preaching of the Gospel, so much needed in Chicago has to wait, while bishops and presbyters wrangle over questions which the masses of the people care nothing about, and the settlement of which, either way, will do nothing to promote the spiritual welfare of any class of the community.

THE FRENCH REFORMS.

When Napoleon, in his recent message, promised to liberalize the Government of France, and said he was less anxious for the people believed that he would keep his word in spirit as well as letter. But, although there is a remote possibility that his concessions may yet be indorsed in their application, now that we have before us the complete outline of the proposed reform, it really seems as if this imperial despot was in earnest in his intention to yield up some of his personal authority and give to France a truly representative government. The new rights which he confers upon the national Legislature are as follows: Authority to propose alterations of the tariff; the right to ask questions in detail; final power over amendments; the right of regulating its own body; the right, with the Emperor, of originating laws; the right of interpellation; and authority to organize the Government upon matters of policy and State. The Ministers are to attend the debates, and to be held responsible for their actions, the power of impeachment, however, resting with the Senate. The Senate is to sit in open session unless when five members unite in demanding that the proceedings shall be secret. Besides these things, the Emperor promises a reduction of taxation and the adoption of measures for the extension of popular education.

These reforms are radical, excellent and surprising; and their proposal at this time by the Emperor proves that he has a keen appreciation of the force of the liberal movement which is progressing so rapidly now in Europe, and has sagacity enough to yield to it rather than be overwhelmed by it. With Spain, Prussia, Italy, England, and even despotic Austria, striking rapidly ahead in the race for freedom, it would have been suicidal madness for Napoleon to have closed his eyes, and, in the wilfulness of storm to have clung to his absolute authority. He was wise enough, too, to select for these reforms the most appropriate moment. The French elections are just over, and in a direct appeal to the people from his annagonists he has come forth the conqueror and triumphant for his government in the Legislature. No matter how this result was secured—and it was secured, undoubtedly, by an extraordinary exercise of influence and use of money—the fact of the victory remains, and the reforms, following these immediately, have the appearance of voluntary concessions gracefully made, rather than of compulsory sacrifices made under the influence of fear in answer to threats. We know that they must have been made, sooner or later, or else all power would have been swept from the Emperor's hands. But an act of necessity, when it is done with an appearance of generosity, may conciliate no one party and more readily performed by the other.

But over all this great reform still lingers the shadow of doubt as to the sincerity of the reformer. Men do not trust Napoleon even when he is in earnest. It is the fate of individuals who have been unfaithful and false in the past to endure constant suspicion. In this case the Ministers and most of the members of the Senate are the creatures of the Emperor, and will execute his will, while he simply concedes and then he bear the burden of the responsibility. But some of the reforms are of a kind which transfers, absolutely, to the Legislature, powers which hitherto have belonged exclusively to him. He cannot recall these without attempting another *coup d'etat*, and it is much too late in the life and in the century for that. A backward step now or hereafter would endanger his government vastly more than if he had never begun the work of liberalization. If he is not in earnest now he never will be, and he will not give back to him these hardly won

CLOTHING.

ECLIPSING ALL!

With Large Stock

AND

Low Prices.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,

CLOTHING.

OAK HALL.

EDWARD P. KELLY,

TAILOR,

S. E. cor. Chestnut and Seventh Sts.

Complete Assortment of Choice Goods.

REDUCED PRICES.

ECLIPSE! ECLIPSE!

Smoked Glass!
Smoked Glass!

It came to pass
That the man in the moon,
Who's a queer old coon,
On Saturday afternoon

Climbed up in the sun
To have some fun
To make folks run
To see what he'd done.

And, for the most part,
The folks who go to see
The Eclipse,
Go in the unequalled
Clothing
Which ROCKHILL & WILSON
Are now selling
At much ridiculously
Reduced prices.

WE HAVE ECLIPSED
All the other clothing folks
In the Excellence
In the Prodigiousness
In the Beauty of Style
In the Durability of Fit
In the Delightful Comfort
In the AWFULLY LOW PRICES OF OUR CLOTHES.

Come to the Great Brown Hall

And see for yourselves.

ROCKHILL & WILSON,

603 and 605 CHESTNUT Street.

OGDEN & HYATT,

TAILORS,

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LATE WITH WANAMAKER & BROWN.

All the novelties in Fine Goods, which will be made to order in a style unsurpassed, and upon moderate terms.

RUNNING ACCOUNTS.

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A First-Class Residence

FOR SALE.

The New Brown-Stone Dwelling, with Coach House,

No. 1507 SPRUCE Street.

The house is 22 feet front, three-story and Mansard roof, and three-story double back buildings, with bathroom, water-closet and third and water closets on the second and third floors, and every modern convenience. The lot is 12 feet front by 56 deep to Latimer street, on which there is a fine coach house and stabling for two horses.

The house was built and finished in the most complete manner for the proprietor, who has occupied it about a year, and offers it for sale only on account of leaving the city.

Furniture new and will be included, if wished.

Possession immediate, if desired.

APPLY ONLY TO

J. NORRIS ROBINSON,

At Drexel & Co.'s.

No. 34 South Third Street.

For Rent

2d, 3d and 4th Stories,

MARBLE BUILDING,

S. W. corner Ninth and Chestnut Sts.,

PHILADELPHIA.

Immediate possession. Apply to

HOWELL, FINN & CO.,

First Floor.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Fine Custom Made

BOOTS AND SHOES

FOR GENTLEMEN.

BARTLETT,

33 S. Sixth Street, above Chestnut.

A Good Fit may always be obtained.

LIQUID RENNET.

A MOST CONVENIENT ARTICLE for making JUNKET or Curds and Whey in a few minutes, and always reliable. Prepared only by CHAS. HUNTER, Chemist, Rennet Depot, 1 and 3 South Tenth street.

FOR INVALIDS.—A FINE SURGICAL Box as a companion for the sick chamber; the finest assortment in the city, and a great variety of sets to select from. Imported direct by

FARR & BROTHER,

324 Chestnut street, below Fourth.

SIMON GARTLAND,

UNDERTAKER,

No. 1038 South Third street. 8 28-6m rp

MISCELLANEOUS.

SHAWLS.

COFFIN & ALTEMUS,

No. 220 CHESTNUT STREET,

WILL OPEN

On Monday, August 9th,

DOLAN'S

WINTER QUEEN SHAWLS,

IN GREAT VARIETY.

The attention of the Trade is invited.

1838. Established in 1838.

"PARABOLA SPECTACLES."

No one has ever used these Glasses without approving of them most emphatically. They improve and strengthen the sight, they are durable, they do not wear upon the eye; they are acts with them as gracefully as in their strength and vigor without glasses.

FOR SALE ONLY BY

E. BORHEK & SON,

OPTICIANS,

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THE IMPROVED

BALTIMORE

Fire-Place Heater,

With ILLUMINATING DOORS and WINDOWS, and the Latest Improvements in Parlor Heaters. Also, Mechanics' Fire-Place Heaters, Plain Parlor Heaters, Office Stoves, Hotel Stoves, Hot Air Furnaces, Ranges, Hearth Fronts, Mantles, etc. Warerooms and Manufactory, 1008 Market street.

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Beware of imitations gotten up on the popularity of the BALTIMORE HEATER. [m,w,f,s]

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Patents procured for inventors in the United States and Foreign countries, and all business relating to the same promptly transacted. Call or send for circular or Patents. Offices open until 8 o'clock every evening. [m,w,f,s-1m

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PHILADELPHIA PHARMACY,

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NEW CORDAGE FACTORY

NOW IN FULL OPERATION.

No. 22 N. WATER street and 21 N. DELAWARE street.

THE FINE ARTS.

GREAT NOVELTIES

Looking Glasses,

PICTURE FRAMES, &c., &c.

New Chromos,

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EARLES' GALLERIES,

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Owing to important alterations the Galleries of Fielding will be closed until September.

For the same reason we offer our immense stock of LOOKING GLASSES; ENGRAVINGS, CHROMOS, FRENCH PHOTOGRAPHS, &c., at a reduction. An unusual opportunity for the Public Sale. [m,w,f,s-1tp]

TRIMMINGS AND PATTERNS.

MRS. M. A. BIDDLE,

DRESS TRIMMINGS AND PAPER PATTERN STORE,

N. W. corner Seventh and Chestnut streets,

Will close out the balance of her summer stock at great reduction, to make room for her Fall Goods, viz: Linen Linen Lawns, 12½c; Linen Cambrics, 12½c; Linen Linings, 25, 30, 40, 50, 62½c; a good all shades; also, Plaid Gingham, 40c; Scotch Plaids, Plain and Striped Jaconet, Swiss Edging and Insertions, Real Guipure Lace.

Also, Ladies' Ready Made Linen Collars, Linen Lace Collars, Linen Sets, Linen Cuffs, Linen Handkerchiefs, low prices. Genuine Joseph Kid Gloves, $1 00 a pair; Misses' Gloves, 75c.

New Style Parasols and Sun-sides, Roman and Plain Silk Fringes, Ladies' Linen Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, new articles, in the Notion line.

EXCLUSIVE AGENCY

For Mrs. M. WOOD'S Patent Shoulder Support for Cutting Ladies' Dresses. Sacques, Basques, Garibaldis, Chilt Waists, Corsets, Skirts, Pantaloons, etc.

Ladies are now making from $100 to $200 per month as agents for this system.

WEDDING AND ENGAGEMENT RINGS, Diamonds and Other Jewelry, a large assortment of sizes, and no charge for engraving names, at JAMES A. BONSALL'S, 324 Chestnut street, below Fourth.

MONEY TO LOAN ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVERWARE, &c., AT LOWEST RATES.

OLD-ESTABLISHED LOAN OFFICE,

Corner Third and Gaskill streets.

BROWN COMPANY.

N.B.—DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, GUNS, &c.

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REMAINS UNCLAIMED.

PHILADELPHIA SURGEONS

BANDAGE INSTITUTE, N. E. NINTH and CHERRY streets. Trusses, Bandages, Supporters, Crutches, Shoulder Braces, Elastic Stockings, Leather Dressing, Crutches, Supporters, Ladies' Braces, Shoulder Braces, Bandages, Leather Dressing, Fitting by experts. Open Sunday morning. [m,w,f,s-1yr

REPAIRS TO WATCHES AND Musical Boxes, in the best manner, by skilled workmen. JAS. A. BONSALL, 324 Chestnut street.

GROCERIES, LIQUORS, &C.

HAMS! HAMS!

The Best Food for Hot Weather.

We have in stock the celebrated brands

"Davis,"

"Maryland,"

"Virginia,"

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MITCHELL & FLETCHER,

No. 1204 CHESTNUT STREET

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CHAMPAGNE,

ERNEST IRROY

& CO.'S

Carte Blanche and Special

FRUITY AND GENEROUS WINES,

Fully equal to the best on all the list of Champagnes.

FOR SALE AT THE AGENTS' PRICES BY

SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,

S. W. cor. Broad and Walnut.

BLANY,

PORT AND SHERRY WINE.

By the Gallon or Bottle,

FOR MEDICINAL PURPOSES.

ALSO,

CHOICE CLARET.

DAVIS & RICHARDS,

ARCH and TENTH STREETS.

INSURANCE.

FIRE INSURANCE

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The Insurance Company of the State of Pennsylvania,

Nos. 4 and 5 Exchange Building.

Incorporated 1794.

Has paid over $10,000,000 in Losses.

HENRY D. SHERRERD, President.

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SECOND EDITION

BY TELEGRAPH

FROM WASHINGTON

THE CUBAN QUESTION

British Agents Interesting Themselves

THE TENNESSEE ELECTION

SENTER'S MAJORITY 50,000

NEWS BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE

Financial and Commercial Quotations

The Cuban Question.

[Special Despatch to the Phila. Evening Bulletin.]

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—It has become known that during the last few days, Mr. Lennox was received by the British Minister, with whom he corresponds, concerning the claims of the Alabama to be recognized as belligerents. It is understood that Mr. Thornton advised him to insist upon this recognition by the United States, and he has communicated comments about the active interest the English agents are taking in Cuban troubles, an interest which is believed to have been prompted by the recognition of the Alabama claims and the attitude they would like to see the United States assume with regard to Cuba. Our leading men, as it appears from letters lately received here, now understand and support fully the cautious Cuban policy of President Grant and Secretary Fish. On the other hand, it becomes more and more apparent that the English agents are trying to turn into account the existing friendship between this country and Spain, whose support is the consider of great importance to themselves in view of their pecuniary claims against the U. S., England knowing that if the Cuban question should be settled by a compromise with Spain, that power would very likely receive at least the benefit of a portion of the Alabama claims question. Spain, instead of being in her present state of isolation, England could rely upon the hearty sympathy of Spain and England, darkened already by the mixing up of the United States in the affairs of Mexico, Chili, and other West India Islands. This, in fact, appears by their language to be the way in which our leading men read the intrigues of English politicians.

The Tennessee Election.

[Special Despatch to the Phila. Evening Bulletin.]

WASHINGTON, August 7.—A despatch received this morning by the Hon. J. J. Noah, from Gen. H. H. Thomas, Secretary of the Republican Senator State Central Committee, says that Senter has made a clean sweep of East, Middle and West Tennessee, and that his majority is estimated at at least 50,000. No news as to the positive complexion of the Legislature has yet been received.

By the Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, Aug. 7.—A.M.—Consols for money, 92¾; for account, 93. U. S. Five-Twenties quiet and steady at 83¾. Erie 19¾; Illinois Central 94¼.

PARIS, Aug. 7, A. M.—The Bourse opened firm. Rentes, 72f 10c.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 7, A. M.—Cotton firm; Uplands, 12¼d; Orleans, 12d@13d. The sales to-day will reach 12,000 bales. Red Western Wheat, 9s. 7d.

Cotton at Havre closed buoyant last night, both afloat and on the spot.

Shipment of Specie.

[Special Despatch to the Phila. Evening Bulletin.]

NEW YORK, August 7.—The specie shipment to-day, of $100,000, goes to Havre. The Ville de Paris takes $225,000. The total shipments for the week have been $1,507,000.

Textile Exposition—The Eclipse.

CINCINNATI, August 7.—The purchasers at the sale of the specimen goods, have filed officially wholesale dealers, and the prices brought are satisfactory. Manufacturers, it is thought the whole lot will be closed to-day.

A benefit concert for the sufferers by the Ohio tre-day, to reach the locality for witnessing the total eclipse of the sun.

Fire on Long Island.

NEW YORK, Aug. 7.—A fire at Columbiaville, Long Island, last night, destroyed three buildings, comprising, the drying-room, paint-shop and stable of the oil-cloth factory of Allen Sampson & Son. The loss is $150,000.

State of Thermometer This Day at the Philadelphia Exchange.

10 A. M.—.....68 12 M.—.....76 Sun Set.—.....71 Aug. 7.—.....71 deg. Weather—clear. Wind—Northwest.

THE COURTS.

THE REGISTRY LAW.

Opinion by Judge Brewster.

COMMON PLEAS—Judge Brewster.—This was an application for a mandamus to compel the defendants demur, plead, or answer. Whether the application for a mandamus will lie, and this they are anxious for a speedy decision, we have considered the question and have concluded that it will lie, and it has been presented.

The ground taken is that he is citizen; that he boards and lodges with Joseph Garwood, at the corner of Fourth and Spring Garden streets, and that the assessors have refused to insert his name in the registry, because, in this case, when the Alabama claims question comes up, instead of being in her present state of isolation, England could rely upon the hearty sympathy of Spain and England, darkened already by the mixing up of the United States in the affairs of Mexico, Chili, and other West India Islands. This, in fact, appears by their language to be the way in which our leading men read the intrigues of English politicians.

The relator further argues that he is not within the meaning of the 3d section of said section, which excludes from registration the person "boarding at any hotel, tavern, saloon or place of entertainment." It is evident that the question presented is of great practical importance, the exercise of the law, for if we hold that a man residing in a private house is entitled to be registered, the division transcript, we shall certainly subject a very numerous and respectable class of citizens to serious inconveniences. I do not see why a person who boards in a private house is not a private housekeeper. Shall we say that this 300, paid for his room, board and board bills son, and if taking a relative to board, do not constitute a family, and a private house, is it affected by receiving a stranger as a lodger? It will hardly be contended that it is any the less a private house because the man who keeps it is married, and the moment that is admitted there is an end of this difficulty, for we cannot draw the line and say one, two, or six persons may lodge in a house and itself be private, but that the moment it reaches seven it becomes a public house. The true distinction is perfectly well understood. The public house is for the entertainment of all who come lawfully, and pay regularly. The boarding-house is for the accommodation only of those who are accepted as guests by the proprietor. Such an establishment is as much a private house as if there were no boarders. The learned chairman of the this statute evidently so thought, for the boarding-house included by the third section is the small-ers' boarding-house. Other boarding-houses are excluded by the second section.

It seems to be very clear that when the Legislature excluded only the residents of hotels, taverns, saloons, and places of entertainment, it did not intend to interfere with the occupants of other boarding-houses. It does not refer to those connected to the hotel, tavern, or restaurant, for though such of these place may be used as lodging places, they are not known to the public, nor are they treated in the statute as boarding-houses.

The maxim "Expressio unius est exclusio alterius," "Expressum facit cessare tacitum," is most appropriately applied to deeds and instruments of writing, and to the rules of law in the interpretation of statutes. See Atkinson vs. Bell, 8 Maule & Sel., 277; Bell vs. Bell, 2 T. R., 600; King vs. Cunningham, 5 East, 479. In the judgment of Kent, Chancellor, 2 Kent, 165, the Attorney-General, Law, and Mr. Rainodson, that the exclusion of boarding houses in the statute of 43 Eliz. c. 2, was in evidence of all other mines, and this was repeated by Mr. Justice Grose.

It would seem, therefore, that all boarding-houses are not excluded by the prohibitory clause of the 27th section of the act.

The next question is, whether the presence of a tavern, although it is not connected in any way with the rest of the building, brings the occupant of that building within the prohibition which forbids the assessors from placing on the list "the names of any persons boarding at any hotel, saloon, boarding-house, or restaurant."

According to the petition, which is uncontradicted, this relator does not board at any place which comes under this clause. The law does not say that no person shall be assessed who boards in a tavern, but it says that which shall be occupied as a tavern, but to be excluded from the list, it must board at some of the places mentioned. It is very true that the law contemplates the use of a ballot-box from the frauds practiced by persons who found out the names of voters in establishments, and that if we allow the exclusion of persons from registering who have his bar-room in the flame of a person merely used as a cover, we may seriously nullify the law, for all the boarders in that establishment may be made to be placed on the list.

But we must of course be governed by the words of the statute and the facts of each case next comes before us. If it were alleged that the tavern was connected with the boarding-house in any way that would take it out of the different position. Here there is no allegation of any connection between the tavern and the proprietor of the boarding-house or the relator. We have nothing to look at but the petition. It alleges as already seen a case which we think is not within the act, and in contrary upon mere suspicion unsustained by evidence.

We do not deem it an objection to the petition that the relator states that he is a boarding-house is not a sailors' boarding-house, for the 3d section of the act, which is for a long time, hence we may look out for the return of the vessels of the Pacific coast, the coast of California, to be severely shaken upon the 7th of August, and the whole Mississippi Valley, or our Pacific coast, will feel the shock, and it will be felt more or less! It may not happen, but look out for the earthquake!

CITY BULLETIN.

CITY MORTALITY.—The number of interments in the city for the week ending at noon to-day, was 355, being 15 less than the week last year. Of the whole number 116 were under five years of age, 19 between five and twenty years of age; 175 were males; 195 females; 132 were born in this city.

The number of deaths in each Ward was:

First	5	Twenty-fourth	12
Second	17	Seventeenth	13
Third	8	Twenty-first	11
Fourth	12	Nineteenth	8
Fifth	17	Twenty-second	11
Sixth	10	Twenty-third	10
Seventh	9	Twenty-eighth	8
Eighth	7	Twenty-ninth	7
Ninth	8	Twenty-sixth	7
Tenth	11	Twenty-seventh	6
Eleventh	11	Twenty-fifth	5
Twelfth	11	Twenty-seventh	5
Thirteenth	9	Twenty-eighth	4
Fourteenth	9	Twenty-ninth	4
Fifteenth	9	Twenty-ninth	4

The principal causes of death were: congestion of the brain, 10; cholera infantum, 26; cholera morbus, 4; consumption, 40; convulsions, 11; diarrhœa, 9; disease of the heart, 9; dysentery, 12; scarlet fever, 10; typhoid fever, 8; inflammation of the brain, 11; inflammation of the lungs, 8; marasmus, 26, and old age, 13.

THIRD EDITION

2½ O'Clock.

LATER FROM WASHINGTON

Political Affairs in Texas

A Letter to the Hon. Benjamin F. Butler

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE

The Proposed Visit of Empress Eugenie

Additional Cable Quotations

Texas Politics.

[Special Despatch to the Phila. Evening Bulletin.]

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—The following letter was forwarded to General Butler from here last night:

GALVESTON, Texas, July 8, 1869.—*Hon. B. F. Butler, Washington, D. C.*—SIR: The Convention of the Republican party of Texas, at which twenty-one Senatorial Districts were fully represented, met in Houston, Texas, on the 7th instant, and nominated Davis for Governor and Hon. J. W. Flanagan for Lieutenant Governor, together with a full ticket of reliable and earnest Republicans for State officers, to run under the proposed constitution.

A. J. Hamilton has nominated himself as an independent candidate for Governor, and a full ticket for State officers has also been proposed by a clique of Conservatives to run against us, with Hamilton at the "People's Ticket." This "People's Ticket" is supported by the Democracy of Texas and by the Johnson office-holders now in office in this State. No respectable number of conservative Republicans even endorse the Hamilton ticket. It is, in fact, put forward to make the ticket clearly indicates its character, we will probably say that the ultimate and final will be accomplished by the election of Hamilton. There is a triumph for the old Democratic party of Texas. Impelled with the hope of we deem it necessary to make a vigorous and active effort to defeat this, we have appointed a committee of the Republican party in Texas, to visit the North and West, to appeal to the Republican party and its candidates, for assistance. We have headed the committee commanded what money it requires for disseminating proper views in Texas to sixty-five thousand voters that will vote the Republican ticket, and to organize a committee to organize the party and bring them to the polls on the 15th of October. We need speakers, our forces, to point necessary documents, and we need a publication office on the ground in the West State, are of the first importance. As some of the prominent men of the West India and Panama Telegraph Company has just been found. Our design is to connect North America with Europe and the United States by means of a cable from Texas to Central America.

The *Times* to-day has an article on the duel yesterday between Paul Cassagnac and Gustave Flourens. It concludes that if better days are in store for France, if the Emperor is really working for the good of the country, for political contest, we shall look for a gradual and final disappearance of appeals to the sword, which only escape be substituted for the more atrocious.

The *Spectator* to-day has an article on the difficulties between Turkey and Egypt, which it says, "is between the Sultan and the Viceroy always want money, otherwise war might result. The Sultan is powerless and Egypt is to a prosperous condition,