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PAPAL INVALLIBILITY.

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GIBSON PEACOCK. Editor.

OUR WHOLE COUNTRY.

PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, APRIL 14, 1870.

F. L. FETHERSTON. Publisher.

VOLUME XXIV.—NO. 3.

MARRIED.

WILSON-(IAMBLOS.-On the 12th inst., at Grace Church, by the Rey. Dr. Suddards, Mr. James B. Wilru., of Cincinnati. to Miss Sue Josephine, daughter of Fr. George W. Camblos, of this city, and grand-daughter of Dr. Bery S. Budd, decessed, of New Jersey.

III PPLE.—On the 18th inst., Wilfred H. Hipple, in the 3tth year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 146 North Thirteenth street, on Saturday next, at 2 clock P. M. The rence, Italy, on the morning of April 18th, B. Draper, eldest son of Henry and Fanny H. Lewis, in the 20th year of his age.

OIR.—On the 18th instant, Mary, daughter of the late Benjamin Clemens, and wife of Libert L. Orr.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence. 157 North Fifteenth street, on Saturday, April 16th, at 3 o'clock P. M.

Fifteenth street, on Saturday, April 1910, and the P. M.

27 AT A MEETING OF THE MENNERGHOR, held on Friday evening, April 8th, 1970, the following resolutions were adopted:

Wassens, It has pleased Providence to remove from our midst, while in the vigor of manhood our esteemed friend, the late 41618 MIND H. HORSTMANN, in whose death the Midnerghor mourns the loss of a most excellent and valued member; and

Whereas, We are deeply sensible, not only of the losse to the Society, but of that also sustained by the community, in this early departure of a worthy and enterprising citizen in the prime of his usefulness; therefore be it Heso ped; That we preserve in grateful remembrance the infeigned and generous fire inship this organization has ever received at the hands of our lately decased fellow member, and that we have recognized in him those cheice and sterling qualities which are inseparable from the noble friend and public spirited citizen.

Resolved. That we tender to the family of the deceased our shorers and heartfelt sympathies in their bereavement, and that the Secretary of the Mannerchor be instructed to forward to them a copy of these resolutions; olso, that they be published in the public journals of Philadelphia.

J. G. Weiss, Secretary.

BLACK SILKS.
GOOD KNOUGH FOR DRESSES.
52 BLACK SILKS. 52
These are the same as the EXRE & LANDELL, Fourth and Arch.

SPECIAL NUTICES.

WANAMAKER, Merchant Clothier.

FINEST READY-MADE CLOTHING.

WANAMAKER, Merchant Clothier.

PIECE GOODS

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FINEST SPRING SHITS FOR VOUTUS.

WANAMAKER, Merchant Clothier. FINEST

GENTS' FURNISHING

JOHN WANAMAKER, 818 and 820 Chestnut St.

NOTE .- Our BOYS' Clothing is attracting much attention this Spring, and justly so, for it is the Pinest in

SAMERICAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Organized 1850. Income 1869, \$1,187,186 44 BOARD OF TRUSTEES: BOARD OF TRUSTEES:

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THE AMERICAN issues policies on all desirable plans at low rates, and for security and promptness in writing losses is unsurpassed by any Company in the United States.

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*** Reliable men wanted as Agents.

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ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS, 1025 OHESTNUT Street.

SHERIDAN'S RIDE, GREAT LIFE-SIZE PAINTING,

By the Poet-Artist, T. BUCHANAN READ. SEVENTH WEEK OF THE EXHIBITION. THE INTEREST INCREASING. THE POEM READ TWICE A DAY.

M. JOSEPHINE WARREN will recite each day, at 4, M. and 9 P. M., in front of the canvass, the Poem of SHERIDAN'S RIDE." Chromos of the Painting (20x25 inches), \$10. Open from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., and from 7% to 10 P. M. upl1 tf

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. THE STAR COURSE OF LECTURES. SUPPLEMENTARY LECTURE. BY MISSOLIVE LOGAN,

ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON, APRIL 16. Subject (by request), "GIBLS."

Little Girls, Big Girls, Ugly Girls, Pretty Girls, Yankee Girls, Western Girls, the Girl of the Period, with a glance at the Coming Girl. Admission, 50 cents. Beserved Seats, 25 cents extra Tickets for sale at Gould's Piano Rooms, 923 Chestnut

Doors open at 2 o'clock, P. M. Lecture at 3 P. M. CARL SENTZ'S PARLOR ORCHESTRA Will perform choice musical selections previous to the Lecture. apl1-tf3

NOTICE.—A MEETING OF THE Stockholders of THE PHILADELPHIA TRUST, SAFE DEPOSIT AND INSURANCE COMPANY will be held on THURSDAY, April 21st, 1870, at 10-citeck A. M. at the Office of the Company, No. 421 CHESTNUT street, in the city of Philadelphia, to take action upon the Supplement to the Charter of the Company, approved March 18, 1870, entitled. A Supplement to an act to incorporate The Philadelphia Trust, Safe Depositant Insurance Company of the city of Philadelphia, approved the fifteenth day of April, Anno Domin one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, defining and extending the Trust powers of said Company, and making and establishing cortain new provisions and regulations as to the officers and Directors thereof. By order of the Board of Directors.

R. P. McCULLAGH, April 7th, 1870.

ap7-th m4trp3 APRIL 7th, 1870.

CONCERT HALL—NINTH WEEK.

THE PILGRIM—Increasing interest; crowded houses EVERY NIGHT. Renefits—THURSDAY, EVENING, West Philadelphia Lodge I.O.O.F. No. 572. FRIDAY EVENING, M. E. Church. SATUR. DAY, 250 P. M. and Evening, Kuequenaju Tribe of I.O.B. M. MONDAY EVENING, News Boys' Home. Reserved seats 75 cents; admission 50 cents; children 25 cents.

ap14 3t. Proprietor. APRIL 7th, 1870.

1109 GIRARD STREET. 1109 TURKISH, RUSSIAN AND PERFUMED BATHS. Baths open from 6 A. M. to 9 P. M.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

CONTRACTOR SETTINGS OF SETTING

S SENATOR REVELS AT HORTICULTURAL HALL, THIS (THUBSDAY) EVENING, APRIL 14. SUBJECT- THE PRESS."

Admission Reserved Seats. ...50 cents extra Single and Reserved Seats for sale at GOULD'S PIANO ROOMS.

923 OHESTNUT Street. During the day, and at the Hall in the evening. Doors open at 7%. Lecture at 8 o'clock.

GRAND GATHERING OF THE Friends of Temperance, under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association of the First Presbyterian Church, Washingten Square, FRIDAY EVENING, APRIL 15th, Addresses by REV. A. A. O'clock
Addresses by REV. A. A. O'Clock
Addresses by REV. A. A. WILLUTS. D. D.,
and Pastor. Ev. H. JOHNSON, D. D.
Choice selections of music by the Choir.
All are corducity invited.

FIRST MORAVIAN CHURCH,
Corner Franklin and Wood streets, Rev. J. H.
KUMMEB. Pastor. "Passion Week" service 3/2
o'clock P. M.

NOTICE.—THE GIRARD LIFE

NOTICE.—THE GIBARD LIFE INSURANCE, ANNUITY AND TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA, No. 403 UHESTNUT Street. A meeting of the Stuckholders of this Company will be held at their office on MONDAY, the 18th inst. at 12% octock P. M., to take into consideration a supplement to their Charler, approved March 22(1870, ap14-3t* W. H. STOEVEB, Asst. Actuary. SMOKERS SAY THAT THOSE Key West Cigars, sold by McCABAHER, at Seventeenth and Locust, are superior to the genuine Havanas. Come and sec. HOWARD HOSPITAL, No. 2012 and 1220 Lombard street, Dispensary Department.

Medical treatment and medicine furnished gratuitously HOWARD HOSPITAL, NOS. 1518

REAL ESTATE SALES.

REALESTATE SALES.

ORPHANS' COURT PEREMPTORY

Edit. Sale.—Estate of Abner M. Chamberlain, dec'd.—
Thomas & Sons. Auctioneers.—Modern Three-story
Brick Residence. No. 1203 Green street. Pursuant to an
order of the Orphans' Court for the City and Country of
Philudelphia, will be sold at public sale, without reserve. on Tuesday, May 3d, 1570, at 12 o'clock, nooh, et
the Philadelphia Exchange, the following described
property, late of Abner M. Chamberlain, deceased, viz.:
All that three-story brick messuage, with three-story
back building and lot of ground, situate on the north
side of Green street, If feet west of Twelfth street, No
1203; the lot centaining in front on Green street If fest
and ext-nding in depth northward on the east line 80
feet 6% inches, and on the west line 80 feet 8% inches,
more or less, to a 20 feet wide street, called Clay street,
which extends from Twelfth street to Ridge avenue.
Immediate possession.
Terms—Two-thirds of the purchase money may remain
on mortgage.
Clear of all incumbrance.

Terms-Two-thirds of the particle of an integrate.

On mortgage.

Clear of all incumbrance.

By the Court, JOSEPH MEGARY, Clerk, O. C.

WILLIAM PARKER.

KOBERT H. MILLER.

N. B.—The above house is well built, contains parior, dining-room kitchen and? shampers; has the gas introduced, bath, hot and cold water, cooking range, &c.

M. THOMAS & SONS. Auctioners.

ap14 21 21 139 and 141 South Fourth street.

AGRICULTURAL.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS
AND GABDEN TOOLS, Ploughs, Harrows, Oultia. Seed-Sowers, Churus, Garden and Vield Rollers,
Mowers, Railroad and Garden Whicelbarrows,
Straw and Fodder Cutters, all at reduced prices.
and examine our stock. Seed Warehouse, 22 and 22 Market street.

THE PHILADELPHIA LAWN

Show and is just the authors improved band of the children and the children a THE PHILAUFLET FILE.
MOWER, This is the most improved hand-maimade, and is just the article needed by all who
grees to cut: It can be operated by a lady without
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grees to cut.

have greet to cut: It can be operated by a lady without fatigue. Price \$28, and every mower warranted. bold by ROBERT BUIST. JR., ml7 Im rps. Seed Warchouse, \$22 and \$24 Market st. BUIST'S WARRANTED GARDEN The seeds we offer are exclusively those of our own growth, and will be found far superior to those generally sold by dealers.

Market gardeners and private families, to whom re-liable seeds are of the utmost importance, should obtain

liable seeds are of the ntmost importance, should obtain their supplies from
BUIST'S SEED WAREHOUSE,
922 and 224 Market street, above Ninth.
Call or send for Buist's Garden Manual and Price List for 1870, which contains 120 pages of useful information to country residente.

mill Imres

REMOVAL.

PEMOVAL.—MRS. E. HENRY, MANUfacturer of Ladies' Cloaks and Mantillas, finding
her late location, No. 16 N. Eighth streets, inadequate
for her largely increased business, has removed to the
ELEGANTAND SPACIOUS WARE BOOM, at the 8.
E. corner of NINTH and ARCH Streets, where she now
offers, in addition to her stock of Cloaks and Mantillas,
a choice invoice of Paisley Shawls, Lace Points and
Bacques.

Matter of Mantillas,
Matter of Matter of Mantillas,
Matter of Matter

MISCELLANEOUS. TREGO'S TEABERRY TOOTHWASH.—

It is the most pleasant, cheapest and best dentifrice extant.—Warranded free from injurious ingredients.

It Preserves and Whitens the Teeth!
Invigorates and Soothes the Gums!
Purifies and Perfumes the Breath!
Prevents Accumulation of Tartar!
Cleanes and Purifies Artificial Teeth!
Is a Superior Article for Children!
Sold by all Druggsts.

mbl'ly rp\$ Ninth and Filbert streets, Philadelphia. TREGO'S TEABERRY TOUTHWASH.

HEADQUARTERS FOR EXTRACTING TEETH WITH FRESH NITROUS OXIDE GAS Dr. F. B. THOMAS, formerly operator at the Colton Dental Rooms, devotes his entire practice to the painless extraction of teeth. Office, pil Walnut st. mb5,lyrp?

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIginated the anasthetic use of

ginated the ann-sthetic use of NTTROUS OXIDE, OR LAUGHING GAS, And devote their whole time and practice to extracting teeth without pain.

Office, Eighth and Walnut streets. ap20 ly BUSINESS ESTABLISHED
1830.—SCHUYLER & ARMSTRONG,
Undertakers, 127 Germantown avenue and Fith st.
D. H. SCHUYLER. [apl4-lyrp§] S. S. Anmstrong.

MONEY TO ANY AMOUNT
LOANED UPON DIAMONDS, WATCHES,
JEWELRY, PLATE, CLOTHING, &c., at
JONES & CO.'S

OLD-ESTABLISHED EOAN OFFICE,
Corner of Third and Gaskill streets,
Below Lombard.

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

REMARKABLY LOW PRICES. FOR SALE—A BRIGHT BAY
Horse, sixteen bands high, well-formed, of good
siyle and appearance, gentle, well broke, not afraid of
an engine or cars; is a very good family horse. Apply
by mail to "T.W.," West Chester, Pa. apl42t FOR SALE-BROWNSTONE

Residence, with all conveniences, in southwestern part of West Philadelphia.

VAN INGEN & SNYDER,

It Ledger Building. \$35,000, \$15,000, \$7,000, \$5,500 WANTED for first class city mortrages.

ap14 5t*

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E. B. JONES,
707 Walnut street.

HENRY PHILLIPPI, CARPENTER AND BUILDER, jel0-lyrp NO. 1024 SANSOM STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

R. LEIGH'S IMPROVED HARD

R. LEIGH'S IMPROVED HARD
Rubber Truss never rusts, breaks or soils,
used in bathing; Supporters, Elastic Belts,
Stockings, all kinds of Trusses and Braces,
Ladies attended to by MRS. LEIGH, 1230 Chestnut,
second story. DWIN H. FITLER & CO. Cordage Manufacturers and Dealers in

Hemp,
23 N. Water Street and 22 N. Delaware Avenue
PHILADELPHIA.
CONRAD F. CLOTHIER

H. P. & C. R. TAYLOR,

Perfumery and Toilet Soaps, 641 and 643 North Ninth street.

WE CORDIALLY INVITE THE PUB-W lic to call and see the
BOZORTH UPRIGHT FREEZING REFRIGERATOR
and Water-Cooler, in daily operation at
1004 ARCH STREET
GRIFFITH & PAGE.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED, VEN-tilited and easy-filting Dress Hata (patented) in all the approved fashions of the session. Chestnut street, next door to the Post-Office.

Pope Plus IX. on Independent Judg-

The following letter is published in the Monde as having been addressed by the Pope to one of the most ardent defenders of the dogma of infallibility:

To my Dear Son, Prosper Gueranger, of the Benedictine Congregation of France, Abbit de Solesmes:

Benedictine Congregation of France, Abbe de Soleemes:

Dear Son: Health and Apostolic benediction. It is a thing very much to be regretted that there should be found among Catholics, men who, while glorying in that name, still show themselves to be completely imbued with corrupt principles, and adhere to them with such obstinacy that they no longer know how to submit their understanding with docility to the Holy See when it is contrary to their views, even when common assent and the recommendations of the Episcopate combine to confirm it. They go still further, and, making the progress and welfare of human society to depend upon those principles, they endeavor to make the Church how to their sentiments; regarding themselves as being alone wise, they do not blush to give the name of Ultramontane Party" to all of the Catholic family who do not think as themselves. This madness reaches such a height that they undertake to reform even the divine constitution of the Church, and to adapt it to the modern forms of civil governments.

dertake to reform even the divine constitution of the Church, and to adapt it to the modern forms of civil governments, in order more readily to lower the authority of the Supreme Chief whom Christ himself has appointed, and whose prerogatives they dread. They are thus to be seen putting forward most audaciously as indubitable, or at least as completely free, certain doctrines many times condemned. as indubitable, or at least as completely free, certain doctrines many times condemned, again discussing in the same manner as the former defenders of those doctrines historical frauds, mutilated passages, calumnies directed against Roman Pontiffs and sophisms of all kinds. They once again bring forward these things without taking any note of the arguments by which they have been a hundred times refuted. Their object is to agitate men's minds, and to excite those belonging to their faction and the ighave been a hundred times refuted. Their object is to agitate men's minds, and to excite those belonging to their faction and the ignorant vulgar against the sentiments commonly professed. Besides the harm they do by thus casting trouble among the faithful and reducing to street discussions the gravest questions, they oblige us to deplore in their conduct a folly equal to their audacity. If they believe firmly with other Catholics that the Ecumenical Council is governed by the Holy Spirit, that it is only by the inspiration of that Spirit that it defines and appoints what shall be believed, the thought would never have entered into their minds that things not revealed orfhurtful to the Church could be defined there, and they could not imagine that human maneuvres could arrest the power of the Holy Spirit, or prevent the definition of things revealed as useful for the Church. They could not have persuaded themselves that it has been forbidden to propose in a becoming manner, and with the object of bringing the truth into greater prominence by discussion, the difficulties the Fathers wish to raise to such and such a definition. If they were influenced only by that motive, they would abstain from all the tricks by means of which they are gone.

by that motive, they would abstain from all the tricks by means of which they are accus tomed to obtain votes in popular assemblies, and they would await quietly and humbly the effects which would be produced by light from effects which would be produced by light from above. For this reason we think you have rendered a very useful service to the Church by undertaking the refutation of the principal assertions to be met with in writings published under their influence; and in exposing the spirit of hatred, violence and artifice which pervades them, you have displayed such completeness and skill, and produced such an abundance of arguments from sacred antiquity and ecclesiastical science, that comprising many things in a few words, you have stripped of all pretensions to wisdom those who had conveyed their ideas by allegation destitute of reason. In re-establishing the truth of the faith, of right and of history, you have acted in the interest of the faithful, as well of those who are instructed as of those who are not. We therefore express to you

as well of those who are instituted as who are not. We therefore express to you our especial gratitude for the homage you our especial gratitude for the homage you have paid to us by this book, and we predict a great and happy success for the fruit of your labors. As an augury of that success, and as a proof of our paternal affection, we bestow a proof of our paternal attection, we upon you the Apostolic benediction.

Given at Rome, at St. Peter's, the 12th of March, 1870, in the twenty-fourth year of our Pontificate.

Pius P. P. IX.

FRANCE.

What the French People Say of the Boua-parte Reforms.—The United States Con-stitution as a Model.

The opinions expressed by the Paris journals on the new Senatus Consultum are remarkable

for their variety, as since some journals express the utmost satisfaction, others—the democratic organs—insist that the only true mode of effecting a change in the constitution is by an appeal to the people in the consutunon is by an appeal to the people in the form of a plebiscite, and others again also of the advanced party—are opposed most strongly to the reserve, inserted in the new document, of the Function wight to resistent. the Emperor's right, on critical occasions, to leave the Chambers aside and apply directly to the nation for its support or opinion.

The Paris Public says:
The plebiscite reappears, to become the sole the provided recipients, to become the sole aw of the nation. It is the charter, voted by the people, substituted for the one written by its delegates. Independently of it, and the essential acts which are its consequence, such as the hereditary principle, the regency and the constitution of three public powers, every-thing will be law—that is to say, that in future the determination of affairs will be submitted the determination of affairs will be submitted to the mandatories of the people and the councillors nominated by the sovereign. In case of modifications being necessary in this popular compact, the nation alone can be consulted. The Mémorial Diplomatique has some gentle strictures on one point of the new provisions—the non-election of the Senate—but, with that exception, it highly praises the new plan in the following words:

Election, according to M. Emile Ollivier, cannot be admitted in any degree for the Senate. The Minister cites the examples of England and the United States; the first to show the important and considerable part played within the last century by the House of Lords, and the second to point out the differences which, in justifying the ministing. ences which, in justifying the principle of election for the Senate of the great republic of North America, reject it for a monarchy. This twofold observation does not appear to us to be strictly just; England possesses a hereditary peerage. The Senatus Consultum does not attribute to the Senate the same character, the same conditions of independent racter, the same conditions of independence, consideration and authority. As to election, to say that it can only suit the exceptional situation of the United States is not quite correct. Belgium, for example, where the monarchy has maintained itself for forty years with all its prestige and strength, has a Senate nominated by election, only on other conditions than the House of Representatives in America. Having made this reserve respecting the too absolute character of M. Ollivier's declarations we willingly admit, in presence of a Chamber of Deputies elected by universal suffrage, a Senate named by the Emperor, so as to create a more serious and efficient counterpoise, if not to the national sovereignty and will, which ought always to have definitively the last word, at any rate to the immature impulses or the too impatient cravings of popular opinion While praising the decidedly liberal tendencies of the document, the Temps declares that there is one black spot on the constitutional horizon—the right which the Emperor has guarded to himself to make a direct appeal to

the people in cases of great emergency,

The President's Views on the Removal of Disabilities.

The Washington correspondent of the Herald furnishes the following, which confirms the reports of our correspondents published two weeks ago:
In the course of a brief conversation with
the President, this morning, I asked him
whether he intended, as reported several times
lately, to issue an amnesty proclamation or to
send a special message to Congress recommending the removal of disabilities imposed
by the Fourteenth Amendment? He smiled

mending the removal of disabilities imposed by the Fourteenth Amendment? He smiled good-humoredly and answered:

"No, sir; I don't intend to issue an amnesty proclamation at all. My predecessor, President Johnson, exhausted that pretty thoroughly (smiling); but it is quite true that I did some time ago contemplate sending to Congress a special message recommending the removal of all disabilities. I thought that a fitting occasion for a message of the kind would be the restoration of Texas and the other States to the Union, believing that it would have the effect to promote general good feeling and harmony fitroughout the South; but since then there have been so many complaints about outrages have been so many complaints about outrages in the South, and requests for military inter-position in some of the States—like Tennessee and North Carolina—that I have reconsidered my resolution. I have come to the conclusion that so long as the state of society in those districts is such as to call for military aid to preserve order, it would be useless to recommend to Congress the removal of disabilities. For the present, therefore, I cannot send that message to Congress."
I asked the President if it was true that he

had had a message of the kind proposed ready to send to Congress. He replied, "Yes, sir," and went on to state that the document had and went on to state that the document had been all ready, but its presentation was abun-doned for the reasons already stated. I am in-formed that the President's message was a brief but statesmanlike document, urging Conbrief but statesmaniake document, urging Congress to remove, by proper enactment, all disabilities imposed by the Fourteenth amendment, under one simple condition, to wit. The appearance of all applicants in open court, and announcement of their desire. It will be seen by this that the disorderly classes of the South, who have recently given rise to so much cause of course. olsorderly classes of the South, who have recently given rise to so much cause of complaint, have a great deal to answer for. Had they kept quiet and behaved themselves with ordinary decency and respect for law, by this time the whole South might have been in the enjoyment of all the rights and privileges possessed before the rebellion. President Grant, rising above party demands and continued to the state of the stat Grant, rising above party demands, and consulting only the kindness of his heart and a broad, benevolent statesmanship, would have swept all disabilities out of existence had the unrepentant rebels restrained themselves within proper bounds. It is probable, how-ever, that the day is not far distant when the President will be able with impunity to gratify his proble impulse

THE NOBLE BED MAN.

A Western Estimate of His Character.

The Denver (Colorado) Tribune has a long article upon the Indians, from which we make e following extracts: Our idea of their character may be summed up thus: That they are a set of lying, thieving, cowardly vagabonds, each and every one of them—a nuisance to any community where they mingle, and incarnate cowardly fiends when at enmity with it. We know of no good in them. They are proud, lazy, sensual and dirty, devoid of truth, vindictive, and without any sense of justice in their natures. The few white men who live with them, and like their habits of life, are low, drunken, idle, vicious, vile fellows, destitute of truth and decency they mingle, and incarnate cowardly fiends and yet such men are important men amongst them. What, therefore, must the tribe be, amongst whom such men rank fore-

The noise and pious horror made over the is the cowardly Piegans excites nothing but disgust in us. We wish to God that Baker had killed the last one of the tribe. Instead of abuse being heaped upon him and Sheridan and Sherman for punishing the scoundrels, a monument should be erected to them higher than the goddess that presides over the dome of the National Capitol. Let them come out here amongst us who have suf-fered for years from the thefts and murders of these noble red assassins, and they shall have each an ovation as we never gave to mortal

The Indians have thousands of American horses and mules, as everybody in this country has seen, every one of which they have stolen from trains passing over the plains for the last twenty years. They never bought an American horse or mule in their lives. They never get enough pelts together to buy a horse never getenough pelts together to buy a horse or mule, so that every one they possess is a living evidence of their thievery. Take from them every pony and mule and let the lazy rascals go afoot and hunt their game. As long as they have plenty of ponies to ravage the settlements, they can kill and run away as they always have done. There can be no civilization of the red man until the Government takes their transman until the Government takes their transportation away from them, and provides every one with a hoe to raise his own corn. There one with a noe to raise his own corn. There his the secret of their civilization, together with disarming them of every gun and revolver they possess. Put them on reservations afoot and without arms, and feed them, and they may gradually reach the condition of semi-civilization in our day, with schools to provide the way for a higher plane of civilization in the generation to come.

Terrible Scene in the Council-Bishop Strossmayer Defended by Swords on His Exit.

The Roman correspondent of the Cologne Gazette gives an animated description of the scene in the Æcumenical Council on the 22d of March, when Bishop Strossmayer made his speech against that part of the Schema de Fide which ascribes all modern errors to the Protestants. The Bishop observed that it is unreasonable to describe Protestantism as the source of atheism, pantheism and materialism, seeing that many eminent Protestants, such as Leibnitz and Guizot, have combated these doc-trines. Here the bishop was forced to stop by loud protests from all parts of the Council, but he went on when the clamor had ceased. There ne went on when the clamor had ceased. There are many sincere people, he said, among the Protestants of France, England, America, Germany and his own diocese, who err bona fide. This raised another storm, which was only appeased by the intervention of Cardinal Capalti. But when the Bishop began to touch on the question whether the dogmas should be passed by a majority of yets are should be passed by a majority of votes or only, as in former Councils, when all the members are unanimous, the Council lost all patience. Cries of "Hæreticus! hereticus!" and "Damnamus eum!" were heard on all sides. One Bishop exclaimed: "At ego non damna eum," upon which the others repeated, "Damnamus," and shouted to the speaker, were heard on all Tu es Protestans! Jaceos! ab ambone descendas Ultimately Bishop Strossmayer was compelled to leave the tribune without finishing his speech.

The noise was so great that it was heard in the ante-rooms, and the Bishop's military servant drew his sword and endeavored to force his way into the council chamber to defend his mestar.

SHE HAD HIM.

Dr. Mary Walker Achieves a Trinuph.
During the delivery of a lecture by Mrs. Dr.
Mary Walker, in Kansas, a few days ago, a
precocious youth in the audience oriod out,
"Are you the Mary that had a little lamb?"
"No!" was the ready reply, "but your "No!" was the ready reply, mother had a little jackaes!"

NITRO-GLYCEBINE DISASTER.

Frightful Accident in the Marble Quarries at Sing Sing Prison--Unexpected Explosion of a Biast--- A Convict Killed and Three Others Injured, One of Thom Faially. Fatally.

The Herald has the following detailed ac-

count of a disaster already mentioned, in our elegraphic columns : Another terrible manifestation of the subtle and destructive properties of nitro-glycerine was witnessed at Sing Sing Prison, about ten o'clock yesterday, when four convicts were slicekingly mutilated, one of whom has since dled, and another was not expected to survive

during the night.

At the hour named, a blast six feet deep had been prepared in the upper marble quarry, by a convict named Frederick Conklin, who has been for years engaged in the quarries, and who has always been considered a careful. who has always been considered a careful man. The bore had been charged with about four pounds of nitro-glycerine, after which (as is the custom) a cloth was inserted, and a quantity of powder placed on the top for the purpose of igniting the explosive matter underneath. Before the fuse was ignited the alarm bugle was sounded and all the convicts left the quarry except Conklin, who quickly releft the quarry except Conklin, who quickly re-tired to a safe distance after he had applied the tired to a safe distance after he had applied the match. In a few moments the powder exploded, removing a small portion of rock and, after remaining several minutes, Conklin gave the signal "all over," and with his fellow convicts returned to examine the blast. Having reached the spot and while standing directly over the bore he was joined by another convict named Christopher Gilden, the latter having in his hand a can containing nitroglycerine. In an instant the blast went off, upheaving at least thirty tons of rock, blowapheaving at least thirty tons of rock, blow-ng Gilden several feet into the air and hurling Conklin an almost incredible distance from the spot. Charles Kline and Jacob Dillworth,

colored, were also severely injured by the explosion. The wounded and mutilated men were at once carried to the prison hospital, where, upon examination by Dr. Collins, it was found that Conklin and Gilden, in addition to their other terrible injuries, had each a leg so frightfully crushed as to necessitate immediate amputation. The operations were subsequently attempted, but Conklin sank rapidly and dled, while Gilden was so near dissolution as to exclude all hope of recovery, his death being hourly expected. Dillworth was horrible mutilated by the huming compound being hourly expected. Dilworth was nor-ribly mutilated by the burning compound, which was scattered from the can held by Gilden, and which fell with worse effect than molten lead on his body, perforating every spotit touched. In addition to this a large piece of the can was driven into his cheek, from which it was subsequertly removed, leaving a frightful gash. It is thought he will recover. Kline's injuries are not of a serious nature.

rious nature.

Although a large quantity of nitro-glycerine is being constantly used in the marble quarries no accident has heretofore occurred resulting in loss of life, and that of yesterday is attributed by the foreman to a defective fuse. It is but just to state that nothing which surgical skill could devise or humane feeling on the part of the prison authorities could prompt, were omitted to alleviate the suffer-ings of the unfortunate men whose terrible end has cast a gloom over the entire prison. authorities could

THE DEATH OF DICTATOR LOPEZ.

What Young Lopez Says.

The New York World says:
The son of Marshal Lopez, Don Emiliano Lopez, is residing in this city, where he is studying law. He does not believe the report of his father's death, and states the announcement was circulated in order to counteract the news published on Tuesday morning, announcing that President Lopez had turned nouncing that President Lopez had turned upon his pursuers, and that an indefinite pro-longation of the war would result. The Lisbon steamer which brought the news, dated Lisbon, April 11, and pub-lished in Tuesday's papers, had as late news as a Montevideo steamer could have had. The only motive that young Lopez can assign for the report is that the Brazilians are

anxious to keep the American Government from sending a minister to Paraguay. His father's government, he states, are auxious that the United States will send some accredited party to Paraguay in order that they have believe well informed of the true will be true will be according to the true will be true will be true will be a sent to the continuous and the continuous will be true will be a sent to the continuous and the continuous will be a sent to the continuous will be a s may be kept well informed of the true state of affairs. The Brazilian Legation would be the first to authorize so important a piece of in-formation as his father's death, and would most likely be the first to receive such news, if true; but as Brazil now virtually uses the Argentines and Orientals as puppets, they make use of them to father the reports against Para-guay. The Argentine Legation has once before incorrectly given out that the war was ended. Senor Lopez states that the war is not ended, senor Lopez states that the war is not ended, and will not be unless the Brazilians give it up, or some strong power like the United States mediates. The Brazilians, it is true, hold the river and Asuncion, but not the country. They had over sixty war vessels on the river until late; now they have about forty-five, some sixteen of which are iron-clads. Their only strategy now is to prevent the Argentines. the Argentines from getting a navy, and making them and the Paraguayans waste each other in the interior, so that the Brazilians may remain and occupy the rich portionalong

He frankly confesses that both parties are tired of the war, but that the European capi-talists who now control Brazilian affairs will not let that empirestop the war while a penny can be made out of it. However, as far as Paraguay is concerned, she will not stop short of a fair and honorable peace, securing her autonomy and rights as well as those of her sister republics now held down by Brazil, and the terms of the secret treaty of May 1,

WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

An Improvement Introduced. Westminster A bbey is now open to the public freely every Monday. The London Pall Mall Gazette says of the first day under the new system, when three thousand visitors were admitted: "The admission was free in the widest sense of the word, for not only was no who where the mode, but the escort to the verger was also dispensed with. Instead being hurried round the chapels to the monotonous drone of a verger describing the monuments, people are now allowed to examine the place at their are now allowed to examine the place at their leisure, all the chapels being simply thrown open and the visitors left to wander about as they please. Under such circumstances, for the real student and archæologist, Monday is likely to become the most popular day of all. Plans of the chapels and the positions of the most celebrated tombs are distributed throughout, the building for are distributed throughout the building for reference. At the shrine of St. Edward an reterence. At the shrine of St. Edward au illuminated descriptive card is fixed on each of the objects of interest. There is a verger in every chapel, who is able and willing to answer the inquiries of visitors. He is also placed there to see that none of the monutary are targeted by rolls hunter. The ments are touched by relic hunters. Dean and Chapter have decided that the first of these iconoclasts who is detected shall be made an example of as far as the law permits, so as to deter others from repeating the

THE COURTS.

QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Paxson.—In the case of Catharine Waite, charged with arson in firing her dwelling, 431 N. Eighth street, after the Commonwealth had established its case, and after an argument by the coursel for the prisoner, in lieu of testimony, the jury rendered a verdict of not giller.

ghilty.
This morning the Court was occupied with the trial of petty cases.

PRICE THREE CENTS. FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE

LETTER PROM PARIS.

[Correspondence of the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.] Paris, Friday, April 1, 1870.—The excitement consequent upon the trial of Prince Pierre Bonaparte and the verdict of acquittal has quite died away, except, perhaps, in the Medical School, where a parcel of roughs, not belonging to the profession, assembled to hiss Dr. Tardieu, because they thought his evidence had favored the Prince too much; and, again, in the ultra-democratic department of the Rhone, whither Ulric de Fonvielle s gone to present himself as a candidate to the electors. I do not think, however, he will succeed there; or that he would have much chance of succeeding anywhere else, unless it was in Rochefort's place, in the First Electoral Division of Paris. It is really quite curious to remark how the latter personage was taken out of gaol to give evidence at the trial, and then popped in again, without anyone really seeming to care a straw about the matter. Before his term of imprisonment is over, the Corps Legislatif will have been proregued; the Senate remodelled; the Constitution itself placed altogether on a new footing, and such sweeping changes effected that men like himself will, I think, find their occupation gone. M. Ollivier has

tairly gone ahead of them, and taken the wind

This day began the discussion in the Senate

on the important measures of which my last

letter gave you an account. The main ques-

ion at issue really is whether the constitution

out of their sails.

of the French Senate shall be modified in an American sense. The general voice of the country has already clearly demanded that it must cease to be what the Emperor originally made it, viz.: the only body having power to modify the Constitution. Such a privilege as the above, to be possessed by a Chamber of imperial nominees, while the Chamber of Representatives of the country, sitting next door, was forbidden not only to change, but even to discuss the same Constitution—such a state of things as this could not possibly exist after the reforms which had been already effected. But will the nation which has refused to allow a body of men nominated solely by the Emperor to continue to be a constitu-Assembly-will the nation aflow that same body to become, or at least to remain, permanently a Legislative Assembly? I confess I think not. The country has got its eyes upon America, and, although it is undoubtedly afraid of the name Republic (as, indeed, it has only too good reason to be), yet it is quite willing to copy the institutions. The attempt which M. Oilivier is now making to render his measure final, by inserting the proposed mode of constituting the Senate in the Constitution itself, so that it can only be changed hereafter by a Plebiscite, is, I think, a mistake: Changed it will be, sooner or later; for a mere nominational Chamber will never supply the want which M. Oflivier allows to exist and to be felt, and which he professes to supply by the proposed measure. Two Chambers are, he says, a necessity: and he avows that, at present, there is in fact only one Chamber in France. But surely it is wrong reasoning to calculate that a Chamber which is confessed to be "no Chamber" with larger privileges, will become a Chamber by having less privileges. M. Ollivier seems to think that the French Senate is a failure, "because" it is a constituent body, and that it will cease to be so by being reduced to a legislative body. But such an argument appears to me to be quite a non sequitur, and altogether false conclusion. M. Prévost-Paradol, in the Debats, tells M. Ollivier the true reason why the American Senate is an influential body-'more so," he says, "in some respects even than the representative assembly itself."-and the French Senate is not:-It is, he says, because the former has an elective system for its basis. And until the Freuch Senators represent something else than their own superabundant gold lace and their salaries, their chamber will continue to be what M. Ollivier

A great amount of sickness and detestable weather, combined with the season of Lent. has made Paris unusually dull during the month that is just past. The winter has been indeed long and dreary, having begun in October, and still reminding us, only yesterday, that it is not yet gone, by chill showers of hail-stones. Small-pox has been committing what may almost be called ravages in Paris, and vaccination has been so much the order of the day that the Figuro declares that some cards of invitation were issued. on which the lady of the house, through pre-occupation and anxiety about her daughters' faces, had written "on vaccinera" instead of "on dansera!" A fashionable French Doctor is said to keep "a cow" en permanence in the court yard of his house, or, as some say, in his ante-room, to be ready for all comers. But joking apart, the visitation has been quite serious, and has assumed in some quarters of the city the proportions of an epidemic.

has as good as confessed it to be at this mo-

ment—a nullity.

Another daily newspaper in English has been started in Paris, and seems to promise better than previous attempts of the same kind. It is called the European News, and has been for some time in existence as a weekly. The new print professes open opposition to Galignani. which it accuses, not unjustly, of extortion in keeping up its price at ten cents, or more than double that of any other paper, although its columns are devoid of all original matter and entirely filled from other journals. The European News offers its readers "for four; sous" that "for which they have hitherto paid ten," with a considerable amount of additional matter besides. The new paper: supplies American news, with extracts from the leading journals, and in a much fuller manner than has yet been done; and in this respect will often prove a welcome acquisition to Americans traveling in the remoter parts of the European continent or

the East. The widow and family of the late Hon-Anson Burlingame have been amongst us again in Paris, and, I need scarcely say, have been received, so far as possible with their: privacy, with marks of the deepest sympathy and condolence by their numerous friends.