EVENING BULLETIN.

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PEACOCK, FETHERSTON & CO.

Thursday, May 19, 1870.

☞ Persons leaving the city for the summer, and wishing to have the EVENING BULLETIN sent to them, will please send their address to the office. Price by mail, 75 cents per month.

TO-DAY.

We willingly surrender a large space of to-day's paper to the opening proceedings of the Presbyterian General Assembly, including the able and eloquent sermon preached this morning by the Rev. Dr. Fowler. In doing so, we necessarily crowd out many interesting items of miscellaneous news.

THE PRESBYTERIAN GENERAL AS SEMBLY.

One of the most interesting events in the history of Protestantism in America occurred to-day in this city. The General Assembly of the re-united Presbyterian Church met in the Washington Square church for the first time. After so many years of separation, some which were years of hostility and litigation, this reunion must be hailed with joy, not only by the Presbyterians, but by all who appreciate the advantages of harmony and co-operation in every good work. The sessions of this large and important body will probably be continued for several weeks, and the proceedings will be observed with great interest. We give to-day as full a report of the opening services as time and space permit.

AUSTRIA AND THE POPE.

The opposition of Austria to the arrogant pretensions of the Pope and his subservient Council, has at length assumed a decided character. The Austrian Government has protested continuously and consistently against the legislation of the Council in matters relating to the civil polity of Catholic countries; and some of the Austrian bishops, in exact accord with their government, have spoken boldly, freely and earnestly in favor of that liberality which the government has declared in the action of the Council. To-day we have information that Count Von Beust and the Hungarian Prime Minister have agreed to forbid the promulgation in the Austrian dominions of any decree made by the Ecumenical Council declaring the infallibility of the Pope. A better idea of the grandeur of this assertion of independence of religious authority by the Austrian Government can be obtained, if we remember that only four years ago Austria was bound hand and foot by priestly influence, and that the Pope regarded that country as the greatest stronghold of Catholicism in Europe, excepting benighted and misruled Spain. At that time the concordat was in force; civil marriages were prohibited, the Bible was a forbidden book, and the schools of the country and the training of the children were confided entirely to the priesthood. Even the ordinances to liberty were swept away when Count Von Beust assumed the reins of government, and undertook the herculean work of rebuilding an empire that was almost destroyed by a disastrous war. Now, the Austrian people enjoy a degree of religious freedom nearly equal to that which exists in Prussia; and the last defiance of the Papal assumptions, sustained as it is, in a measure, by the liberal clergy, places Austria still nearer to that perfect freedom to which all European nations are tending.

It will be easily to expect that this crisis will bring by a sensation people who was at one time a most faithful son of the church, will divert the Pope from his purpose, or change the determination of the Council to declare his infallibility. But it is not promising for the success of the scheme that it is repudiated in advance by France and Austria, the two greatest Catholic nations in the world. Austria will have nothing to do with it; that Spain has proclaimed religious freedom, and that the American bishops have protested with earnestness against the promulgation of the offensive dogma. The Pope will probably secure his object, but he will win only a barren honor; for, besides the opposition of the civil authorities of the nations most deeply interested, he will be met by the combined protests of all intelligent Catholics, who perceive in this measure only theories which offend their intelligence, and a disposition to chain the church to a dogma which is as much at variance with the spirit of the age as would be the cruel practices which once made the Inquisition terrible.

THE RELAPSING FEVER.

Had the dangerous nature of this pestilence been as well understood as it ought to have been, when it first broke out, it might by this time have been completely put down. But the means taken to check it have been insufficient, and we have now to fight the disease in earnest, with the summer heats approaching, and with much greater odds against us than when the first case occurred, three months ago.

The disease, which first appeared in and was confined to Bedford street, has now spread to St. Mary's Street, Hirst street, Lombard street, and to Christian and Second streets, besides other streets of a character similar to the first mentioned. Nor does it only attack the weak and ill-fedelled. Strong and healthy men employed in the districts in question have been taken down with the pestilence, and the question left for us to now simply, Are we going to allow it to spread? That it can be checked is sufficiently proved by the experience of New York. Energetic measures there crushed the disease completely out; the same can be done here, but no half-hearted attack will do it.

In New York *eight hundred cellars* were cleaned out and closed up, and many houses

There is not now one person at work in the infected district where there ought to be ten. And a vigor is required that is not shown. Where a landlord has a filthy and dangerous tenement building he is notified to clean it in

[illegible] simply to do away with the nuisance. He probably does nothing of the sort. The result is simply that he gets another notification, and thus a week is lost. What is needed is the *immediate inspection* of every house and cellar in the whole district, and the setting to work of fifty privy-cleaners and as many whitewashers and cellar-cleaners. There is certainly enough money in the hands of the Health Commissioners for this purpose. The privy well is always a *foyer de contagion*, and the attention that has been paid to the source of this chief is absolutely nothing in comparison with what is required. Every well in every house on all the above streets should be cleaned out thoroughly and disinfected with carbolic acid, and *kept disinfected* for months to come by periodic application of chloride of lime or carbolic acid. Attention should also be paid to the treatment of the filth removed, lest it become a fresh source of contagion elsewhere. If spread over fields as night-soil, it may be expected to start the fever in the neighborhood in which it is taken.

In a word, we have a state of affairs before us that demands prompt and intelligent action. It is in our power to prevent this fever if we go the right way about it, which we have not yet done. And it is in our power, by neglecting it, to have it with us next summer.

THE PHILADELPHIA HOME.

The odd way in which extremes meet is rarely better illustrated than in the remarkable coalescence of our gay and festive friends of the "Moya" Hose Company with the sedately genteel association known as the Philadelphia Hose Company. It all came about thus:

Some time last winter the Philadelphia Hose Company, moved by a laudable desire to reform that most unpopular and troublesome institution, the Volunteer Fire Department, determined to make an example of itself. No longer willing to participate in the disgrace which attaches to the rowdyism and destructiveness of the V. F. D., most of the remaining active members of the Company proposed a solemn act of hari-kari, by which they should gloriously separate themselves from those evil associations which corrupt good manners, and by their noble examples, should lead other respectable and influential companies to go and do likewise.

The thought was a noble one. Dying, as a sacrifice to the cause of pyrie morality, the "Philly" was preparing for herself a glorious immortality; and bright hopes were entertained that from her ashes would spring that new Phœnix, a Paid Fire Department.

But alas for the self-sacrificing spirit of these devoted firemen!

"The wicked plans of mice and men
Gang aft agley,"

and the "Philly," instead of dying like Cæsar and the Kaiser, or any other hero of the Revolution, suddenly finds herself doomed to a perpetual youth by her marriage with the irrepressible and unextinguishable "Moya."

For the "Moya," which has been standing like a disconsolate Peri at the garden gate of the Fire Association, has been an anxious spouse for years, in the "Philly" was to get out. The latter had shares, and likewise "portable property." The former had possession of that irresistible persuader, force, and, with these conditions, the coy Phillis was quickly wooed and won. First, and last, the surviving "Philly" members will divide about twenty thousand dollars, while, reversing the usual matrimonial order, the "Moya" adopts the name of the blushing bride. The "Moya" passes into hypocritical oblivion, and the Philadelphia Hose Company at her own residence, late "Moya" Hose House, at Eighth and Fitzwater streets.

The "Philly" thus gained immortality at the very effort to put herself to death. Her wedding-eve was celebrated at her late residence in Seventh street, on Monday last, when, in "the wee, small hours ayant the twal," wine and champagne and lobster-salad, the ancient and genteel organization made the final transfer of itself to the arms of the gallant "Moya." Who had captivated this modern Danae in a shower of glittering gold.

As some of the old members of the "Philly" still retain a portion of their interest in the company, the consolidated roll will present some striking contrasts. Distinguished old family names, familiar through all the pages of Philadelphia's history, will be found blended with those that have made the name of "Moya" a terror to the peaceable, and a delight to the turbulent and disorderly. The irreparably-disposed, in these modern times, it remains to be seen which of these elements, the aristocratic or the democratic, will modify and influence the other, or whether, as the fruit of this apparently incongruous marriage, there may not spring a race of "boys," possessing all the best traits of both parents, orderly, law-loving propriety of the mother, and the irrepressible energy, enterprise and professional courage of the father.

But after all, there is one and aspect of this remarkable union. We lose our "Moya." Was it Byron, or was it some other poet who asked, "What is Home without a Mother?" And what is Philadelphia without a "Moya?" The battle-field and the ballot-box seem to lose half of their local significance without their old familiar association with the name of "Moya." Who, for instance, can ever connect the name of McMullin with the "Philly?" And then, when we come to fashionable life, what is a ball, given by the "Philadelphia Hose Company," amount to? The "Moya" has gained the coveted admission into the Fire Association, but it has been only at the cost of much money, but by the surrender of those peculiar glories which are inseparable from the name of Moyamensing.

As a graceful wedding present to mark the happy nuptials, the last act of the old "Moya" company was the appropriation of one hundred dollars to the Richmond sufferers. And so *crie* Moyamensing, enter Philadelphia. "*Le Roi est mort; Vive le Roi!*"

THE TYLER BILL.

Senator Conkling made a speech in the Senate yesterday in favor of the passage of the Cullom bill for the suppression and punishment of polygamy in Utah. His Honour announced himself to this: That Congress should pass a law making polygamy felony, and then should punish every Mormon who did not instantly repudiate his wives and bastardize his children. As such a measure would be in the nature of an *ex post facto* law, and therefore unconstitutional, Congress has no right so enact it, and we believe it would be set aside by the Supreme Court if an appeal was made. But Senator Cragin refuted his own arguments, and by his own language showed that there is no necessity for the institution of violent measures in Utah. Speaking of the immigration of Gentiles to the Territory, he said:

"This element will increase more rapidly now that the Pacific Railroad is completed, and I hope for a peaceful victory over the tyrannical monarchy from this source. I have great faith also in the "iron horse" has ridden water from the "Jordan river" that Brigham Young will find a power that he cannot frighten by his impious revelations, or in any other manner control, wheedle or corrupt. When the tide of civilization shall fairly begin to wave over the Rocky Mountains, and from beyond the Sierra Nevadas, his kingly power, wicked rule and blasphemous career will come to an end. When miners and farmers, merchants and Mormons—shall flock to that Territory and make it their home, the heavy-handed and fortunate monster of polygamous Mormonism will perish and be buried out of sight."

If this is true, and no intelligent man will question the fact, we would like to hear from Senator Cragin whether, in his opinion, it would not be folly to legislate against a system which, after remaining unmolested for twenty years, has begun to decline, and to undertake to enforce a crude and oppressive measure with military and other machinery at vast expense? The tide of civilization that is pouring over the Pacific Railroad is destroying Mormonism swiftly and surely; and if Congressional meddlers will let the matter alone this natural force will do its work, safely, cheaply and completely. But the moment a crusade is begun against this Church, by the Government of the United States, that moment will the factions party, religious enthusiasts, and misguided friends be raised up for the suffering people. Senator Cragin "invites the irresistible power of the press" in favor of the Cullom bill; but if he reads the newspapers he will find that the best of them are opposed to this measure, and to every other measure which threatens to involve enormous and useless expense for the benefit of a few jobbers, contractors and ambitious military men.

It is worthy of mention that while subscriptions to the Richmond Relief Fund in New York amounted to only a fraction above thirty eight thousand dollars, the Philadelphia subscriptions have already reached the sum of twelve thousand two hundred and fifty-eight dollars. There is no special cause for pride in the result afforded by comparison of these two amounts; but they may, perhaps, instruct the people of Virginia that the loyalty of Philadelphia contains no element of hatred for any portion of the American people; but that there is here a generous sympathy for suffering wherever it is found, and a disposition to manifest it practically, which does not exist in a city which has always exhibited sympathy for the political sins of the people for whom this assistance is asked.

OBITUARY.

Elaklim Littell.

Elaklim Littell, founder of *Littell's Living Age*, died on Tuesday, at his residence, in Brookline, Mass. He was born January 2, 1798, at Burlington, N.J. In 1819 he began in Philadelphia his first publication, the *National Recorder*, a weekly paper. In 1821 he printed the *Museum*, a literary weekly, which in 1822 he converted into a monthly, called *The Museum of Foreign Literature and Science*. This he published here for twenty years, but in 1843 it was united with a New York periodical. In 1844 Mr. Littell was induced to go to Boston, where he began the publication of *Littell's Living Age*, which he has conducted ever since with great tact and judgment. He was a brother of John S. Littell and Mr. Sopher Littell. Few men have done as much as Mr. Littell to furnish the American people with instructive, entertaining and healthful reading. His life has been long and honorable, and his death will be deplored in all parts of the country.

Winthrop Sargent.

Many persons in Philadelphia will learn with sorrow of the death, in Paris, of Winthrop Sargent, Esq., formerly of this city. He was a critical and learned scholar and a studious antiquary. He wrote a capital history of Brandock's expedition, and altogether the best life ever written of Major André. Numerous other writings of his, in pamphlets, in reviews and magazines, attested his scholarship and research. He resided in Mississippi, during the rebellion, and soon after it was closed his father was brutally murdered there by bushwhackers. Mr. Sargent has since resided in New-York, but went to Europe lately in a vain search for health. He was a son of Gen. W. Sargent, and was born in this city in 1825.

LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE.

Five volumes are now completed of this most popular magazine, the June number filling the tale with a choice list of contents, and pleasant company of writers. For this opening month Anthony Trollope presents an instalment of "Sir Harry Hotspur," sweetening a spicy portrait of "Cousin George," the black sheep, who we cannot help hoping will attain the young lady after all—Edward A. Pollard continues his graphic presentment of Virginia in its present state, judiciously leaving political issues, and restraining his style so as to make it suitable for the guidebook for which these chapters of his are intended.—Mr. Pollard's very creditable negro dialect is well supplemented by an allusion to the economic aspect of emancipation, in the negro-comic paper entitled "The Revolution in the South."

"Four years ago the freedmen's savings banks were taking in less than a thousand dollars a day in deposits. They now average fourteen thousand dollars a day. In March, 1865, they had $199,253 in their vaults; in March, 1870, $3,627,000. Of the twenty-six cashiers in the various branches, thirteen are colored men. Of the twelve millions of dollars which the freedmen's banks have taken, at least one-half is said to have been saved for actual investment. These amounts are small when compared with the colored population, yet they show progress in the right direction."

"Queries and Queries" tumbles on, in second paper, with its facts that most people know, such as the respective derivation of meat and cook, and contains the elegant phrase "you hasten him to drink." A scrap-article of a better sort is that on Bookmakers as Book Lovers, by Edward Rowland.—Mr. Craig Biddle states the average, reasonable opinion on woman's rights very succinctly in "The Coming Woman."—Besides Mr. Trollope's novel there is fiction by Mrs. Lucy H. Hooper, Mrs. Mary S. Walter and Edgar Fawcett.—"Paraguay and the Lopez Family" is by H. Hargrave, in poetry there are a dramatic sketch by Hesper, and a prayerful ejaculation contributed anonymously, and a beautiful nursery lyric by Mrs. Henshaw. "My Lovers"—The Sanitary Commission and Literature of the day are much as usual, dry in their humor and limpid in their style.

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REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.—MES. E. RENNY, MANUFACTURER of Gilded Clocks and Mantillas, Ending the Gilding Business, has REMOVED from the Corner of NINTH and ARCH Streets, where she may be found at her Manufactory of Clocks and Mantillas, 4 Florist Place (Formerly Sansom Place) between Sansom and Walnut Streets.

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SECOND EDITION

HARRISBURG.

THE CASE OF DR. LANDIS

Grounds Upon Which He Was Pardoned.

FROM HARRISBURG.

The Pardon of Dr. Landis.

[Special Despatch to the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.]

HARRISBURG, May 19.—The following is the substance of the pardon just issued to Dr. S. M. Landis, of Philadelphia, sentenced to one year's imprisonment for the publication of obscene books:

"*And whereas*, It has been made known to me by sundry communications, now on file in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, that the book published and sold by the said Simon M. Landis was a medical work, written by himself, for the purpose of benefiting the community, and not with the intention or for the purpose of corrupting or subverting the morals of any person; and whereas, in my judgment, the said Landis, under the circumstances, and that the said Caleb Lukens had been tried for the punishment already undergone," &c., &c.

FROM THE WEST.

[By the American Press Association.]

The Sangerfest.

CINCINNATI, May 19th.—The Sangerfest have decided to comply with the request of the citizens, and arrange their festivities so as to lose little time from business, on Saturday instead of Sunday, as was intended.

Organization of the Presbyterian Church of North America.

The Presbyterian Church of North America assembled this morning to organize. The following delegates were present: Rev. Dr. Clark, Rev. A. Thompson, Nova Scotia; Rev. Dr. Bonar, Rev. Dr. Lee, Rev. Dr. Reid, Rev. Jas. G. Scott, New-York; Rev. N. West, Rev. Dr. Murray, Rev. Dr. Stevens, Rev. Dr. Steel, Rev. Mr. Gailey, Philadelphia, Rev. Dr. Dickey, Pittsburgh; Rev. R. Stephenson, Pennsylvania, Rev. Dr. Morton, Gedarville, Ohio; Rev. J. H. Cooper, Morristown, Ohio; Rev. Dr. Hoge, Richmond, Ind.; Rev. Mr. Morton, Walnut Hills, Ill.; Rev. Mr. Dunlap, Galesburg, Ill.; Rev. Mr. Gailey, Washington, Ill.; Rev. Mr. Walker, Waccusa, Wis.; Rev. Jas. Gilfillan, Terre Haute, Indiana.

Elders—Mr. Truman, Nova Scotia; Dr. McLeod, Mr. Stuart, Jas. N. Gifford, Mr. Scullion, Rev. Dr. Jas. W. Alexander, Philadelphia; Mr. Munn, Mr. D. Reid, Pittsburgh; Mr. Ewing, Cincinnati; Mr. Dr. McClure, R. Wilson, Alex. Kell, Illinois; Mr. Kilpatrick, Wisconsin.

Opening of the National Soldiers' Home.

DAYTON, Ohio, May 19.—Governors Jones and Indiana, Generals Schenck, Walcott and others have arrived. Generals Grant, Sherman and Sheridan will not be present at the ceremonies to-day.

ILLINOIS.

The Crops.

CHICAGO, May 19.—The crop reports from various parts of Illinois say that the prospects are very flattering for a good crop.

The much-needed rain is now falling here and vicinity.

Curious Case of Death.

Yesterday evening a boy named Simon Griffin jumped or fell into the river south of Polk street, he was drawn out close to the sewers and placed in a cell. He took off his boots and was about to put on dry clothing, when he laid down on the floor and died without a struggle.

Woman Suffrage.

The following call, signed by a large number of men and women of Iowa, Illinois, Iowa, Indiana and Ohio, has been issued:

The Friends of Woman Suffrage of Western States are invited to meet at Farwell Hall, Chicago, on Wednesday, Thursday, the 25th and 26th days of May, to organize a Northwestern Woman Suffrage Association, and to adopt measures for canvassing those States in the interest of woman suffrage.

Excursion Parties to and from the Pacific

Pullman's train of eight palace cars, just completed, starts on the Pacific Coast to receive the great excursion party for California.

The train is now at Omaha, and regular daily paper will be printed upon it during the journey. A billiard table will be one of the means of enjoyment.

The excursion party, composed of male and female teachers, will leave the Pacific Coast for an Eastern tour on the 26th inst. They will reach Chicago on or about the 7th of June.

A California excursion party, numbering about 75 persons, left last evening by the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad.

INDIANA.

The Grand Lodge.

AURORA, May 19.—The Grand Lodge of the Order of Druids of the State of Indiana adjourned, and in short session. They had a parade and picnic.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

[By the American Press Association.]

The Turf—Race at Mystic Park.

BOSTON, May 19.—Mystic Park was in the race yesterday, between the horses Loafer and Unknown, for a purse of $1,000. Loafer was victorious. Time, 2 min. 46 sec.

Suicide.

The Rev. Caleb Stetson, a well-known Unitarian clergyman of Lexington, died yesterday, aged 16.

MAINE.

Suicide.

DAMARISCOTTA, May 19.—John Marshal, residing in this place, committed suicide, last night, while labouring under a fit of temporary insanity.

COURTS.

The Wilmer Homicide.

OYER AND TERMINER—Before Judges Peirce and Pelouze. A defence was opened in the case of Joel Wilmer, colored, charged with the murder of his wife, Jennie, on the night of the 22d of February last at the residence of Marsh Hill. Wilmer was boating his daughter, Ann Eliza, and Jennie was in the house when he came home. A quarrel ensued, and Wilmer kicked her. In her fall her head struck the step, and she died in a few days from the effects of the injury, no marks being found on her person.

Mrs. Ann Eliza Wilmer the occurrence was the daughter of the prisoner, and testified to the fact that she had her father knocked her mother down and kicked her in the face, and that she had seen her father in different occasions in the afternoon, assuming that her father was drunk. Her testimony was corroborated by other witnesses, who testified to the fact that the prisoner was comparatively sober during and resumed his usual business, and was not drunk. Mr. Wilmer, Jr., testified to the violent character of his father, but asserted that she had never seen him drunk. Other witnesses testified to the violent character of the prisoner.

This statement led to an extended cross examination of the witnesses, in which it appeared that Mr. Wilmer, Jr., had left his father's employ in the course pursued by the commonwealth with its own witnesses, and subsequently testified for the defence. Other witnesses testified that the witnesses refused to had told her that they would be compelled to testify and that they had testified against their father.

The case is still on trial.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

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100 sh Read R	s5	37½	100 sh do		s5	37½
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