Evening Telegraph

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PHILADELPHIA.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 24, 1871.

THE TRIUMPH OF THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT.

A FEARFUL picture of the closing scenes of the exciting drama in Paris is given by the brief announcements in the cable telegrams. We are told that even yesterday, when every rational Communist must have known that further resistance was hopeless, the slaughter was terrific, that barricades were captured and recaptured six times, that the Archbishop of Paris and several active priests have probably been killed in cold blood by the insurgents, and that, as the Government troops gave no quarter in their victorious assaults, many of the Commune leaders were captured and immediately shot. At last accounts the long struggle had ended in a complete triumph of MacMahon's army, and order is apparently about to be established. The Commune movement was stained with so many extravagances, follies, and crimes that its overthrow was evident from the outset; and the persistence of Paris in such a mad struggle can only be accounted for on the presumption that among the many bad things contended for there was one good principle—the doctrine of local self-government. M. Thiers, even in the hour of victory, will earn the gratitude of future Frenchmen if he makes a vigorous effort to have this principle incorporated, to the greatest possible extent, in the new governmental system of France. If the terrible ordeal to which that nation has been subjected is to lead to beneficial results of any description, the weakening of her rigorous old system of sweeping centralization should be one of them. It is proved now that Paris is no longer France; let the next step be to establish institutions under which Paris may be Paris, and each French city have a local life exclusively its own.

AT IT AGAIN.

WHAT the Pope or the French Emperor ever did to the Reformed Presbyterians that the Committee on the Signs of the Times of the synod now in session in this city should have yesterday introduced a resolution expressing thankfulness for their downfall, we are not exactly able to understand. We suppose there is some remote connection in the minds of the Reformed Presbyterians between the exile of Napoleon and the occupation of Rome by the Italian Government and the massacre of St. Bartholomew, for which a certain Pope and a certain French monarch who lived several centuries ago were immediately responsible. Exactly how the present tribulations of the Pope and Emperor adequately counterbalance the slaughter of the Huguenots is, however, not quite apparent. The nephew of his uncle, it is true, has lost his throne, but he has saved his neck and a large amount of hard cash besides, which will enable him to live very comfortably for the balance of his days, while it is within the range of possibility that he may even return to France and wield the imperial sceptre again. As for the Pope, he has, it is true, lost his temporal possessions; but a very great many of the co-religionists of his Holiness, as well as practical common-sense people outside of the Catholic communion, consider that this will be a decided advantage than otherwise to him, and that it will increase his influence as a spiritual ruler. So far from the Roman Church having fallen with the loss of the Pope's temporal power, it is stronger in many localities than it ever was before. Some persons indeed contend, and present strong arguments to prove their position, that it is in point of fact the established Church of New York State, and that it holds the balance of temporal as well as spiritual power. Under these circumstances, it is difficult to see the necessity of the Reformed Presbyterians holding a special day of thanksgiving in November next, unless, indeed, it is to give thanks for the misery which has been brought upon thousands of innocent people, who were neither directly nor indirectly responsible for the doings of the Pope or Emperor, by the events of the past year.

There is one sensible proposition contained in the report of the Committee on the Signs of the Times of the synod, and that is that the first day of January next be observed as a day of fasting and prayer for the sins of the Church. We presume, of course, that this means the Reformed Presbyterian Church, and we sincerely think that some of its members need to do a little fasting and praying on account of the scandal they have brought upon religion by some of their performances. They also sadly need enlightenment on a number of points, and if on the first of January next they pray earnestly that the spirit of bigotry and stupidity may pass away from them forever, it is possible that such scandals as that of the First Reformed Presbyterian Church of this city, and such silly resolutions and reports as have been considered in the synod during the past few days, will not be repeated in the future, and the members of the Church will be enabled to realize the fact that charity is a Christian virtue worthy of cultivation. The fact is, our Reformed Presbyterian friends are, we fear, oblivious of the fact that they live in the United States of America, in the nineteenth century, instead of in the Highlands of Scotland in the seventeenth, and they find it easier to pass resolutions against the Pope and the Emperor than they do to engage in a lively opposition to the works of the Devil as manifested immediately before their eyes. There is abundant social, political, and religious corruption in our midst that is well worthy of the earnest attention of such a body as the Reformed Presbyterian Synod, and the moral and physical regeneration of such a locality as Bedford street, for instance, would afford them ample opportunities to display their zeal. If they desire a more extensive field of operations, they might try to reform some of our political wire-pullers, and if they could induce the members of the State Legislature to appreciate the fact that the interests of the public and the cause of good government deserve some real attention, they would do more to advance religion and morality than they will do by exulting over the misfortunes of the people of France and the downfall of the Pope and Emperor.

THE DEAD-LOCK UNLOCKED.

THE proceedings of the State Legislature yesterday indicate that a better feeling is springing up between the two houses, and there is a fair prospect that all the important business of the session will be disposed of, in some fashion, by the time fixed for the final adjournment. The Democrats are anxious to avoid or evade the responsibility of adjourning before an appropriation bill is passed; and this part of the legislative business will probably soon be arranged. It remains to be seen whether any provision whatever will be made for the proposed Constitutional Convention. The Senate proposes to submit the project to a popular vote at the October election, while the House insists that it shall be submitted at an earlier period, and the conflict of these projects may lead to a postponement of the whole movement; but it is to be hoped that better counsels will prevail. On the issue which has the most direct bearing on partisan interests, the proposed revision of the Registry law, the Republican House so far deferred to the wishes of the Democratic Senate yesterday as to consent to the appointment of a committee to consider this subject. The necessity of a Registry law to protect the ballot-box in this city was illustrated by the notorious frauds perpetrated by the Democracy in 1868, and by the fact that men who were actively engaged in those infamies are prominent leaders of the Philadelphia Democracy at this time. But the masses of the Republican party have no desire or disposition to encourage counter-cheating for the nominal benefit of the Republican party, but really designed to aid in the election of a few of its worst men to lucrative offices. Any provisions in the existing law which tend to facilitate such a nefarious purpose should, in justice, be modified. Especial pains should be taken to prevent the alteration of election returns, or false counting, and one of the proposed methods of accomplishing this end, viz., an amendment requiring that the returns shall be counted in the presence of the judges of the county courts, should unquestionably be adopted. It is necessary to prevent violence and bloodshed, as well as to ensure an accurate record of the ballots cast by the voters of Philadelphia. And the Republican party should scorn any pretended local triumphs which are based on fraud, perjury, and a rascally perversion of the popular will.

ONE of the most sensible new measures proposed during the present session of the Legislature was that offered by Mr. Robb in the House yesterday, that Major Jack Cummings, of Snyder county, should be made Lieutenant-Governor of Pennsylvania for life! Jack is a fine specimen of the good old Pennsylvania gentleman,—one of the olden time,—and, Democrat as he is, would be an admirable occupant of a good fat office to which no troublesome and annoying duties were attached. He can tell a good story, continue for an indefinite period a rehearsal of the politics of the last fifty years, as he understands it, to admiring audiences, and his size and general get-up would render him an admirable figure-head. By all means let Jack be made Lieutenant-Governor for life! When such a desirable end is to be attained, it is folly to quibble over little constitutional difficulties.

A CHAMPION TALKIST—Senator Casserley, of California, who spoke for five mortal hours yesterday on the new treaty, to an audience of Senators whose average knowledge of the treaty under consideration and of treaties in general is quite equal to the stock of information possessed by the garrulous young fledging from the Pacific coast.

OBITUARY.

Rev. Davis W. Clark, D. D., Bishop of the M. E. Church.

Within a year or so past the Methodist Episcopal Church has sustained the loss of four of its most prominent divines, Bishops Thomson and Kingsley, and Drs. McClintock and Nadal. And now death has made another serious inroad upon the Church. A despatch from Cincinnati announces the death in that city of Bishop Clark, who has been in failing health for several months past, his death being only a question of time.

Davis Wasgatt Clark was born on the island of Mount Desert, off the coast of Maine, in the year 1812. After his preparatory studies at the Maine Wesleyan Seminary, he entered the Wesleyan University at Middletown, Conn., in 1834, and graduated from that institution in 1836. Immediately afterwards he became Principal of the seminary at Amenia, N. Y., where he remained seven years. The trustees were so reluctant to part with him that they declined to accept his resignation, but referred the matter to the Annual Conference, by which body his request to be permitted to enter upon the active duties of the ministry was granted. For nine years thereafter, he filled important stations, being four years in New York city. In 1852 the General Conference elected him editor of the *Ladies' Repository*, an influential church monthly, and also of the books published by the Cincinnati branch of the Methodist Book Concern. In 1856, and again in 1860, he was re-elected to these responsible positions, holding them until 1864, when, by the General Conference held in this city he was elevated to the episcopacy, the duties of which high office he continued to discharge with great acceptability until prostrated by illness last winter. In 1849, the Wesleyan University conferred the degree of Doctor of Divinity upon the late Bishop, as a fitting acknowledgment of his learning and ability. Bishop Clark was quite a voluminous writer. In 1843, he published a treatise on Algebra, which passed through several editions; he was a frequent contributor to the *Methodist Quarterly Review*, as well as of the monthly of which he was so long editor; and wrote a "Treatise on Mental Discipline," "Death-bed Scenes," and "The Life and Times of Bishop Hedding," in addition to editing numerous volumes which were published by the Book Concern. His death will be a severe blow to the Church, and especially to the episcopacy, which has already been so severely crippled. There are now but seven bishops of the Church living—Morris, Janes, Scott, Simpson, Baker, Ames, and Roberts, in the order of their ordination to the episcopacy. Bishop Morris, who entered the ministry in 1816 and was ordained bishop in 1836, is the senior bishop, but his health has been so poor for some time past that he cannot attend to any episcopal duties; while the operations of Bishop Roberts are restricted to the mission work in Liberia, leaving but five active members of the episcopacy, upon whom devolve the manifold labors of the home and foreign missionary fields.

The death of Bishop Clark occurred at twenty minutes after 9 o'clock last evening, the members of his family and Bishop Janes only being present at the time. The funeral services will take place on Friday of this week.

THE VENDOME COLUMN.

Incidents Immediately Preceding its Destruction.

The destruction of the famous Vendome Column, by the Paris Reds is now a matter of past history; but as it is none the less instructive to understand the passions and prejudices which were at work in the Parisian mind before the vandalic act was perpetrated, the following from the London *Times'* correspondence will be read with interest:—

PARIS, May 8.—The event promised for to-day was the fall of the Colonne Vendome. It had been promised by M. Felix Pyat in the *Vengeur*, one of the few journals now left us. For some days there has been a scaffolding surrounding the lower part of it, and as a curtain of cloth at the top of the scaffolding prevents any one seeing whether the work of destruction has actually commenced, there is no disproving the statement made by imaginative or courageous journalists, that the column has been already more than half sawn through, and only wants a strong pull with a chain, held by zealous Communists, to make it totter to its fall. Crowds went, therefore, to take their last look at it yesterday. Some of them discovering for the first time that the column is not quite straight—a fact which, I must confess, had escaped me until it was pointed out by a connoisseur—spread a report that it was already tottering, and this morning many went expecting to find that it had fallen. They appeared very pleased to see it still standing, as far as one could judge, untouched, and with no preparations made for its immediate fall. M. Pyat, with a graceful *badinage* peculiarly his own, had suggested that a huge dung-heap should be prepared to receive it, and, though this suggestion be taken as a joke, one may perhaps assume that straw or some soft substance will be thickly strewn over the Place Vendome before the column is pulled down; otherwise, the Commune may get less money than they are said to expect from the sale of its materials, to say nothing of the shock inflicted upon the nerves of the neighboring residents, and the possible damage to their houses. I spent an idle half-hour in listening to numerous conversations about its promised destruction. The only man I heard defend the policy of the Commune did so on the ground that a monument recording military triumphs hurt the feelings of all members of the nations over which these triumphs had been won. He declared, for himself, that the sight of the Lion of Waterloo had made him experience a very uncomfortable sensation. His objection is only worth mentioning in consequence of the retorts which it provoked—retorts not very logical, but significant of the present temper of a large portion of the Parisian population. He was told that foreigners who were foolish enough to be hurt by the Colonne Vendome might stay away from Paris; that it much be much better for Paris if many of them would stay away—as, for instance, Dombrowski and all the other foreign soldiers of fortune, whose business it was to foster misery by which they throve—who made, in fact, a living by killing other people, and did not care what ruin they brought down on poor Paris, because at the last moment they could easily rush like rats from a sinking ship.

The whole conversation appeared to me significant of the present temper of Paris. I don't think I have before heard the acts of the Commune or the conduct of its leading supporters openly criticized with so much freedom in the face of the fact that the streets swarm with informers, and that the slightest possible pretext—such, for instance, as that you have a cousin at Versailles, or that you kept a post office under the empire—is considered sufficient ground for arrest. I went into the Place Vendome, and was glad to find that even the Gardes Nationaux in charge of the column—members of the most go-ahead battalions—were strongly opposed to its destruction. Even one who suggested, as a compromise, that scaffolding should be utilized to take away the eagles and "le bonhomme," as he disrespectfully styled the great man at the top of the column, was reminded that those formed an essential part of the trophy, and that the trophy belonged to the nation and to history. One of the Gardes Nationaux threw an odd and, to me, a new light upon the proposed demolition, by declaring that under the column lay buried, in coin of all countries, a good round sum of money. However, as my informant added, they could easily enough get at this treasure by digging underneath the column without destroying it.

NOTICES.

ENERGY TRIUMPHANT—THE EXTENSIVE FURNITURE ESTABLISHMENTS OF MESSRS. GOULD & CO. AT NINTH AND MARKET AND ON SECOND STREETS.—Among the Philadelphia merchants who can lay claim to the possession in the highest degree of excellent business talents, rare energy, and indomitable perseverance, we can call to mind none more prominent than the firm of Messrs. Gould & Co., furniture dealers, at the northeast corner of Ninth and Market. These gentlemen have recently made very extensive improvements at the old stand, and now there rises up from Ninth and Market a handsome white five-storied structure, which is an ornament to that flourishing locality. This large establishment Messrs. Gould & Co. have completely filled with all varieties of furniture, and of the very best quality. A purchaser, however capricious, cannot fail to be thoroughly accommodated if he calls upon Messrs. Gould & Co., so varied is their stock of furniture.

Messrs. Gould & Co. have succeeded in building up an enormous trade, and it has been found necessary to keep two establishments in operation. We refer to the other large warerooms of the firm at Nos. 37 and 39 North Second street. This large store, also white in color (white seems to be the favorable color with Messrs. Gould & Co.: no doubt an emblem of their character), is fully equipped for the large business which each year is growing to such an extent that the firm will be compelled to start another establishment.

Messrs. Gould & Co. entered the furniture business thoroughly in earnest, and the success with which they have been favored has been due to their rare good qualities, politeness, attention, energy, and enterprise, without which no man can expect to succeed.

TO THE PHILADELPHIA PUBLIC.

NEW YORK, May 22, 1871.

I have this day transferred my store, No. 830 Chesnut street, under the Continental Hotel, to my brother, Albert L. Helmbold. This I do in consideration of his past services during my business career, wherein he has ever done full justice to the confidence I have always placed in him, and make this as a just and merited acknowledgment. His natural amiability of temperament, conjoined with industrious habits, must win for him the good feeling of all with whom he may be thrown in contact.

I feel assured that my Philadelphia friends, who have always manifested a deep interest in my welfare, will evidence to my brother the same kindly appreciation, and cheer him in his endeavors to perpetuate an establishment that, "without egotism," I can say is a credit to my native city. Irrespective of the constant occupation of time which precludes my attention to a branch establishment, the desire to place my brother in an independent position was the ruling motive in the opening of the "Temple of Pharmacy."

I wish it distinctly understood that I shall at all times give my brother my hearty co-operation, and shall supply him from my resources with all that he may desire to make the enterprise a permanent success. Your obedient servant,

H. T. HELMBOLD,
No. 594 Broadway, New York.

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FINE READY-MADE CLOTHING.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
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S. E. COR. SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

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GENTS', YOUTHS', AND BOYS' CLOTHING.
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THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE IN AMERICA,
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Messrs. A. S PETRIE & CO., London,
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RACES.

POINT BREEZE PARK—PHILADELPHIA.—SPRING MEETING.
PREMIUMS, $10,000.
MAY 24.
For horses that have never started for purse, plate, or stake. First $600, $300, $100.....$1000
R. Stetson, Phila., enters b. m. Tabitha.
John Cudney, New York, enters b. m. Bridget.
Charles H. Smith, N. J., enters s. m. Lady Shotwell.
M. Roden, N. Y., enters s. g. Fleetwood.
W. P. Doble, Phila., enters blk. s. Young Fillingham.
For horses that have never trotted faster than 2:40.
First $600, $300, $100.....$1000
J. McKinley, Phila., br. s. Trafalgar.
E. Tobey, Massachusetts, enters s. m. Susie.
Budd Doble, Phila., enters br. m. Juno.
MAY 25.
For horses that have not trotted faster than 2:32. First, $900, $450, $150.....$1500
Budd Doble, Phila., enters br. m. Le Blonde.
R. P. Stetson, Phila., enters s. m. Lady Lightfoot.
George P. Carpenter, Connecticut, enters g. m. Belle of Toronto.
William H. Woodruff, Mass., enters b. g. Dew Drop.
M. Roden, New York, enters b. g. Comet.
James Dougrey, New York, enters br. m. Fanny Lambert.
W. H. King, Phila., enters b. m. Sunbeam.
O. A. Hickok, New York, enters s. s. Elmo.
For horses that have not trotted faster than 2:26. First, $1200, $600, $200.....$2000
Budd Doble, Phila., enters s. m. Idol.
T. J. Nodine, L. I., enters S. m. Belle Strickland.
E. C. White, New York, enters b. g. Ed. White (formerly Lute, General Scott, and Jim Smith).
Thomas S. Carpenter, Connecticut, enters blk. s. Thomas Jefferson.
Wm. B. Smith, Connecticut, enters s. m. None Such.
MAY 26.
For horses that have not trotted faster than 2:50. First, $600, $300, $100.....$1000
M. Roden, New York, enters s. g. Fleetwood.
Ch. H. Smith, N. J., enters s. m. Lady Shotwell.
J. Shoemaker, Phila., enters br. g. Honest Billy.
O. A. Hickok, New York, enters b. g. Dunderberg.
John Cudney, New York, enters b. m. Bridget.
J. McKinley, Phila., enters br. s. Trafalgar.
E. Tobey, Mass., enters s. m. Susie.
Daniel Dunley, N. Y., enters r. m. Lady Emma.
For horses that have not trotted faster than 2:35. First, $600, $300, $100.....$1000
Wm. Amer, Phila., enters b. m. Gazelle.
John Cudney, Phila, enters b. s. Andalusia.
M Roden, New York, enters b. g. Comet.
James McCusker, Phila., enters s. m. Ruby.
E. C. White, New York, enters ch. m. Fanny Fern.
Open to all except Lady Thorn and Goldsmith Maid. First, $1500, $750, $250.....$2500
James McMann, New York, enters b. g. Mountain Boy.
Benjamin Daniels, New York, enters b. m. American Girl.
Wm. H. Doble, Phila., enters b. m. Lucy.
Races 3 in 5 to harness, and to be governed by the Rules of the National Association.
Bell will ring at 2:45, and the horses must be ready to start at 3 o'clock sharp, heats to be trotted alternately. Quarter-stretch must be cleared when the horses are called. Band will perform between heats. Restaurant on the grounds. Vehicles will be in attendance to convey visitors to the Park from the Baltimore Depot, Broad street and Washington avenue, every fifteen minutes during the day. Admission one dollar.
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Flowing and Closed Sleeves,
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Jouvin's Kid Gloves, in colors and Black.
Two-button Kid Gloves, $1·25 a pair.
Ladies' Silk, Lisle, and Berlin Gloves.
Gents' Lisle and Berlin Gloves.
Children's Gloves, in white, buff, and colored.
Large assortment of Ladies', Gents', and Children's Hosiery.
Ladies' full Regular Made Hose, 25, 31, 33, 38, 40, 50c.
Ladies' Balbriggan Hose,
Children's Hosiery, in ½, ¾, and long Hose.
Hamburg Edgings, Flouncings, and Insertings at less than regular market prices.
Pique Trimmings, Ruffings, etc.
Bargains in Ladies' and Gents' Linen Hdkfs.
Ladies' and Gents' Underwear.
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Black Silks. Good Black Silks, at $1·25, $1·35, $1·50, $1·62½, $1·75, $2, $2·25, $2·50, $2·75, up to $3.
Mixed Goods for Suits at 25, 31, 37½, and 44c.
Black Alpacas, good qualities, at 31, 37½, 45, 50, 62½, 75, 87½, $1.
WHITE GOODS. WHITE GOODS.
Satin Plaid Nainsooks, Soft Finish Cambrics.
Plain Nainsooks, Victoria Lawns, Swiss Muslins.
5-4, 6-4, and 8-4 French Muslins.
Marseilles Quilts, from $2·50 up to $10.
Piques, fine qualities, 25, 31, 37½, 50, 62½.
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Ribbons, a large assortment, in colors.
Black and White, cheap. 3 1w

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No. 916 CHESNUT STREET,
Invites attention to his stock of
SILKS OF ALL KINDS,
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Novelties in Dress and Fancy Goods,
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