CAMPO BELLO.

The Fenian Demonstration-Highly Interesting from Eastport and
Toronto-Strong Reinforcements for the FeniansOpen Convention in the Town Hall-American Veterans Joining Hands with the Irish Vanguard-A Fenian Vessal Runs the Blockade.

The Fenians at Eastport.

EASTPOIT, Me., April 11.—Two large English ships of war are now here, with steam constantly up, portholes open, and every apearance of being ready. The American sympath for him affect to consider their menacing attitude and appearance, although in British waters, as a challenge; and the more excitable among the American vetorans are joining the Fenian circles. The Fenians are now in convention. Deserters from the British troops are joining the circles, and regarding is very active. [SECOND DESPATCH.]

[SECOND DESPATCH.]

EASTPORT, Me., April II —Since my last despatch another English war ship—making tures sitogether—and a revenue cutter have arrived. During the last twelve hours several hundred Fenians have quartered themselves at Caisis and other places. To-cay a Fenian schooner escaped from a neighboring cove with a detachment of Fenians. The United States Marsha; and the British Consultarived at the spot just in time—to be too late. There has been a mysterious disappearance of several cannon bought here by unknown parties. Cartridges are being manufactured here. There is a tremendous excitement at St. Andrews, and volunteers are describe, while numerous mys crious disappearances of numbers of Irishmen in the frontier towns are rumored. They are supposed to have joined the Fenians. Whole families are flying from the border.

Description of Camp Bello Island. THE STARTING POINT OF THE GREAT IRISH REPUB-LIC-WHERE IT IS LOCATED, AND 178 STRATEGIC

IMPORTANCE. The island of Campo Bello, which is to be, if we are to place credit in the numerous reports now afloat concerning it, the nucleus of the great Irish republic, is a narrow piece of land, stretching north and south, at the entraces to the Sav of Fundy and at the mouth of the river St. Croix, which latter for many miles forms the boundary line between the state of Maine and the Province of New Brunswick. The island is about ten miles in length, and at its greatest wid h measures probably three miles. It is indented all along its sides with numerous bays and inlets. One of these, called Harbor de Lute, almost divides:

divides it.

The Venians will find a capital already furnished to their dominion. This is the village of Welcupool, situated upon a bay of the same name, some a hat to the south of the centre of the island, and nearly opposite the American town of Eastport. There is another and larger village, or rather collection of houses and fishing huts, towards the north, which is called Wilson's Beach. The population is for the most part, however, scattered along the west coast and on the shores of the Harbor de Lute, which, it

and on the shores of the Harbor de Lute, which, it might be interesting to state here, is a most admirable and capacious harbor, capable of protecting and affording sate anchorage to an entire navy. It also possesses the advantage of hiding its immates from the view of those in the adjoining waters.

These features of Harbor de Lute have, no doubt, been looked upon as important and valuable by the sagacious leaders of the Fenians. The distance from Welchpool to Eastport is about three miles. Constant communication is maintained between the two places by means of a ferry-boat. The northern end of the island is separated from the flourishing little town of Lubec by a narrow channel, not more than an eighth of a mile across. At this point there is also a ferry, and if the Fenians wished to go over in great numbers, thus is the locality they would probably select for their landing.

The population of Campo Bello was at the last census about fifteen hundred, but now it may reach two thousand souls. The occupation of the people is principally fishing, which in past years has been to them exceedingly herative. The surrounding waters abound during the season in herring, shad, mackerel, and coddish. Long lines of smoke-houses, in which immense numbers of herring are cured for the American market, are discernible from the wharf

in which immense numbers of herring are cured for the American market, are discernible from the wharf at Eastport, and during the curing season the smoke, which is to be seen curifing from their numerous and dingy roofs, sometimes, from its density and a peculiar state of the atmosphere, throws such a halo around the island that it appears as if party enve-loned in a cloud. loped in a cloud.

There are but few families who may be said to belong to the upper order upon the island. These are Captain Robinson, the Church of England priest. are Captain Robinson, the Church of England priest, and Squire Farmers. The last mentioned is the only person residing on Campo Bello who gives his entire attention to husbandry. The majority of the inhabitants cultivate small plots of ground in the vicinity of their dwellings, but find that their time is much more profitably spent in catching and curing fish. At Welchpool is the residence of the owner of the island, the Hon. J. J. Robinson a retired captain in her Majesty's navy. The Captain, besides being lord of the manor, is a member of the Upper House of the Provincial Parliament and a magistrate, and therefore, besides his position as landlord, possesses therefore, besides his position as landlord, possesse power over his poop e in other ways. Like Rouin son Crusoe, "he is lord of all he surveys; his right there is none to dispute." The first line may be true, but the latter cannot be sung with a due regard for veracity just now, while the Fennan inva-ion pending. But the Captain we are inclined to think, will not give up his 'lonely isle' without a desperate struggle. He has himself seen service, and

rate struggle. He has himself seen service, and rather distinguished himself in his younger years, while in command of a sloop-of-war, with a notorious pirate in the Indies.

The history of Campo Be lo is not without interest. Some squatters had settled the uselves on its northwestern shore about the time of the American Revolution; but the entire island was shortly atterwards granted by the British crown to Admiral Sir Ed-ward Owen, and called by him Campo Bello in honor of Sir Archibald Campbell, who at that time

was Governor of the Province.

Sir Edward never resided for any length of time on the island; but a brother of his, a very learned but eccentric English gentleman, and a Fellow of the University of Cambridge, took up his residence on the island and lived a sort of hermit life there for nearly forty years. The house in which he lived a still standard and any arms at the curious straigs of his nearly torty years. The house in which he lived still stands, and many are the curious stories of his eccentricities and charities which the older peasantry of the is and have to tell. Upon the death of Sir Edward the island become the property of his younger brother, Admiral William Fitzwilham Owen, who, after fitty years' meritorious service in the navy, devoted the remaining years of his life to the improvement and adornment of his inheritance. He built a stately and elegant mansion at Welchpool, and also erected a church and school, and ministered in every way to the comfort and improvement of his people.

Atter the Admiral's death, which occurred a tew years ago, the estate became the property of two

years ago, the estate became the property of two daughters—his only survivors. One of these is the wife of Captain Robinson. The water between Maine and Campo Bello is called Friar's Road. It derives its name from a figure of curious chape, and which, at a short distance, bears a strong resemblance to the form of a friar wearing the hood peculiar to that order. The ord friar stands at the beautier to the form of a friar wearing the hood peculiar to that order.

blance to the form of a friar wearing the hood peculiar to that order. The old friar stands at the base of Quoddy Binf, at the entrance to Welenpool. It is a noted landmark, and pointed out with pride to strangers by the natives of the surrounding islands. It was held as an object of supersitious reverence by the Indians who formerly lobabited the islands at the mouth of the Bay of Fundy.

Campo Bello is the second in size of all the numerous islands at the mouth of the Bay of Fundy, which are said to be three nundred and sixty-five in number, being one for each day in the year. Grand Manau, which lies more seaward, is the largest, Quoddy Head, beinger referred to, rises high above all the surrounding land, and would be, it well furnished with iorusingtions, a commanding and strong nished with iortifications, a commanding and strong position. It overlooks the Narrows, which are the outlet to the waters of the St. Croix river and Pas-

position. It overlooks the Narrows, which are the outlet to the waters of the St. Croix river and Passamaquoddy bay.

The Narrows are havigable only to ships and steamboats at high water. The steamers plying between St. John and Boston save some hours of time if they manage to strike the tide, as it saves them the necessity of circumnavigating the entire island in order to reach Eastport. The eastern coast of the island is rocky and "wooded to the beach." From its position it is exposed to the winds and tidal flows of the Bay of Fundy, and it is probably from these circumstances that there is not a single habitation on this side. Through the interior of the island there are fine proves and wooded walks, and they have been for many years favorite places of resort for pionic parties from the neighboring towns of Eastgort and Lubec.

If these happy places are now to occupy for a time the place of the groves of Blarney, no doubt the Eastporters and the people of Eubec will be anxious to negotiate with the Irish renubile for the privilers of celebrating their anniversaries and festivities in their time-honored haunts, to which "old usage" has made them much attached.

War Movements in Newfoundland. RARTHWORKS GOING UP, GUNS MOUNTING, AND THE VOLUNTEERS OUT.

Our Newfoundland dates are to the 27th of March. A letter from St. Johns says:

The volunteers were suddenly called out, inspected, and furnished with twenty rounds of ball carringe each. The regular troops have also been employed incessantly to placing guns in position in all the torts. Earthworks have been thrown up on Bignal Hill, at the entrance of the harbor, in which guns are to be mounted as if in amicipation of strack. Considerable excitement has been created in St. Johns and the outposts by these energet a measures on the part of the Government, and the

measures on the part of the Gove nment, and the general impression was that the autho liles had received warning of a Fenlan raid or even of more serious con pleations with foreign Fowers. It is understood that the Arie is here on business connected with those mi tare movements in the island; that despatches were brought by her from Governor Musgrave to our executive and mi tary authorities, and that she will likely take on coard material of war from the ordnance stores here, to transport to St. Johns.

Trial of the Canadian Fenians. Tononto, April II, II P M.—It is the intention of counsel for sheat to get out a writ of habous corpus to morrow. If the prisoner is not released he is to be taken to Cornwall for trial.

Government authorities are straining overy nerve to convict the alleged conspirators, and dec are that the time has come to crash out every vestige of Femining in Canada.

the time has come to crish out every vestige of repinnism in Canada.

The trial of Murphy and his party commenced at
Cornwal this attereoon, From the Giobe's special I
learn that reporters and the public were excluded,
in obedience to a provision of the align acc.

Several reporters sent in application to the bench
of magistrates to be admitted, which was refused.
Rx-Attorney General Macdonald appeared for the
prisoners, who on being arraigned vehemently denied
all complicity in any seditious movements. The only
witness examined was lit Allen, Mayor of Cornwall,
who deposed to having received an order for the
arrest of the prisoners. Messrs. Galt, Cartier, Langwin and C. I. Bridges were present when the information was given him.

mation was given him.

The investigation has adjourned till next Tuesday. when it is expected that other evidence and par-haps, prisoners, will be forthcoming. Much import-ance is attached to a cipher found on the prisone's. ance is attached to a cipher found on the prisone's. There is very little excitement, but much indigoation at the exclusion of the press and public higher ply says he is ready for trial, and wants no counsel from foreign, as he is confident of being acquited. One or two prisoners looked much concerned. The cipher despatch has been interpreted. It is said to give an in portant clue to the movements of the Femians, and other important communications are said to have been produced.

So great is the sear of an attempted rescue of the prisoners by raiding parties from the United States, from the present guard of three companies, that the Mayor of Cornwail has asked for remorements.

Thirty cases of arms arrived at Ottawa for the volunteers on Monday, and have been spirited away, and search is being made for them

The Cornwail people sent to Buston for sixty stand of arms, which have arrived. Four sen of Murphy's party going down on the following train, crossed at Prescott and escaped.

The Feeling in Canada. A CALL FOR AMERICAN NEUTRALITY.

From the Montreal Gazette, April 10. From the Montreal Gazette, April 10.

Aewa was received in town jesterday that by the steamer from New York, which reached Portand on Sunday, two hundred Fenians were brought, enquate, it was supposed, for New Brunswick. Even the previous steamer. We have reason to ocleve in the authority of this information, which was telegraphed to one of the proprietors of this journal. It would seem, therefore, that some mischief is really intended though no one can tell whether the attempt would be made by a band sufficiently large to make it really canable or doing serious damage.

it really canable or doing serious damage.

What, we may fairly ask now, are the United States an horities doing to prevent evil results? A. N. w York paper speaks or an expedition numbering five thousand men, as a well asserta ned fact, which everybody was aware of except the Federal Govern-ment. Here are men and arms despatched to a point on the United States coast, where an expedition is threatened against the territory of a nation with which the republic is at peace. It is publicly announced; is publicly carried lorward. No special announced; is public y carried forward. No special effort is made to conceal anything, yet the men and arms go forward for the work without let or hindrance, on the part of a Government which has been most clamorous about the struct enforcement of neutrality laws. Five thousand men are not likely to make any serious inroad into either. New Brunswick or Canada—the hardy frontier veomen of either country would allow them to advance very few miles into either colony. But besides their own worthless lives they might destroy those of many honest, industrious, peaceable men, many own worthless have they might destroy those of many honest, industrious, peaceable men, many pleasant homes might be destroyed, many families outraged and scattered. These evils a small band might bring upon the exposed frontier to was and villages of either province; and the Government which has winked at and apparently encouraged an organization ostensible established for such a surpose will be held responsible by the public opinion of the civilized world for the destruc-tion of life and property, and the other nameless outrages incidental to these border lorses. The government of these colonies earnestly and hone-try andeavoied to protect our neighbors against such irregular warfare during their recent civil war; that of Canada used extreme measures in that direction.

Mr. Seward himself has acknowledged Canada fulfilled its duty as a neutral power. Denving us
reciprocity in trade, he seems disposed to refuse us
reciprocity also in the discharge of international

EXCITEMENT IN NEW YORK.

Startling Reports—Stephens at Campo Belio—Sweeney About to Move. Yesterday was a "great day for treland," to use an O'Connellism. The invasion of Campo Boilo was the sole theme of conversation in the streets, the rai road cars, the ferry boats, among the rich and poor, and in every place where the excited knots of people gathered to discuss the question of the com-mencement of hostilities by the warnke Femans. menorment of hostilities by the warlike Femans. Many who had nitherto disbelleved the possibility of an armed invasion of Briti-h soil by armen bodies of men from the United States were forced to confess that at has some fire had appeared in the vast couds of Fenian smoke which has beelouded the eyes of the newspaper reading public for the last six months. Our English fellow-citizens were exceedingly disgusted at this new days coment in the "bla-asted Fenian 'umburg," as they term the march of Sir Doran Killian on the island of Campo Bello The appearance of a despatch on the World bulletin, giving the rumous in regard to a reported skirmish giving the rumors in regard to a reported skirmish between Killian and a handful of New Branswick troops, added more fuel to the already consuming froops, added more then to the already consuming flame. A discussion ensued at the building of the World office in regard to the attack on Campo Bello, as to the success of the movement, between a Roberts Fenian and an excited O'Mahony partisan. The O'Mahonyite led off by saying that he would "loke to see who the man that say a word aginst John O'Mahony now."

O'Mahony now."
Roberts Fenian—"Well, becorra, I don't think that your foine O'Mahony has done anything yit, for all his blatherskite."
O'Mahonyite—"Ah! ye don't—don't ye? Look at the Wun-r-ruld bullytin; d'ye see the boys have gone a' it at last?"
Roberts Fenian—"Yis, but thut's only reported. when Gireral Shweeney goes he'll take an army wid him—not a bloody lot of oud winners, wid blankets and shiflelahs, like Kilian. Bad coss to that same schamer. All he wants is to get And Johnson (good luck to him) to resue a proclamation to the take the wants in the school of the same schamer. o sthop the ranke Feman movement under Gineral

Mahonyne—"Yer a sphy, and ye have been at the British Consul's for a bag of goold "
At this juncture the good natured crowd, many of whom were ardent Fenians separated the would be belligerents, who were eager to settle "it on the

THE SENATE IN SESSION. The Senate of the Fenian Brotherhood were in scoret session yesterday. Very important business was transacted, and it is understood that provision was made for a movement, which is destaned to startle the public at large in a few days. There will be no delay in going to work, despite the fact that Mr. Killian's little scheme of mobilizing the bonds, by making delustre attacks on the larders of the hotels of Eastport and Portland, has interfered with the invasion of British North American territory. For the last six months John O' Mahony has been preaching the doctrine of invading ireland direct from the United States, and demouncing all who opposed the mad idea; and Mr. Killian is in Eastport with the invanton of drawing the attention of the American Government to the fact that a number of armed men, without any territory in their possession, are operating against a Government with which the United States is at peace, in order that a neutrality proclamation may be issued by Pres dent Johnson, and thus crush forever all hopes of a successful Femian movement. The Femian Senate, composed principally of men who have business to attend to and occupations to employ their time, have detarmined that action shall be taken at once in the matter, and a movement is in progress which wil redeem the name of Femian from the disgrace which is certain to entail on every man connected with the organization, by this last promenade excursion of the Union Square coherts. In a few days a trained body of veteran soldiers, commanded by efficient officers, under the The Senate of the Fenian Brotherhood were in

personal leadership of General Sweeney, with be heard from in a direction not dreamed or by the uninitiated. Until then it will be well for those of are anxious for fich the wait patiently, and propose in the means ime. The member of the Secure at present in New York are as follows:—President James Gibbons, Pennsylvania; Edward L. Carey, New York; P. J. Mechan, New York; Patrick O'Rourke, New York; William Sullvan, Ohio; Michael Scanian, Illinois; A. L. Morrison, Missouri; Patrick Bannor, Kentucky; John Carlton, New Jersey; John Darby, District of Columba; William Fleming, New York; James Donnelly; Massachuseuts; James Fitz; eraid, Ohio; B. B. Daly, Indiana; P. W. Dunn, Illinois.

THE EXPECTED ARRIVAL OF JAMES STEPHENS.

THE EXPECTED ARRIVAL OF JAMES STEPHENS. THE EXPECTED ARRIVAL OF JAMES STEPHENS.

Our reporter visited the O'Mahony bendquarters, in Union Square, yesterday, and was informed that the macritacle James Stephens, whose Marrial in this city was conclusively expected by the Havre steamer on yesterday, had suddenly leaped upon the inhabitants of the island of Campo Bello. This intelligence was extensively circulated last might, having emainted from the Fernan headquarters at Union Square. When our reporter cathed, subsequently, on John O'Mahons, to ascertain eitner the validity or falsity of the rumor. Mr. O'Mahony significantly stated that he was unprepared to deny it. Stephens it is incidently having led the athack with one of the British men-of war which previously tell into the hands of the remass.

The inhabitants of St. John are fleeing in terror towards Frederickton and other more secure ports of the interior.

of the interior.

Stephens and Killian are said to be working in concert. It is now understood that the preparations going on for the last lew days at Union Square and purporting to pay a compliment to Stephens on his arrival here, were engaged in for the purpose of vailing the point of his actual fanding.—N. Y. World.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, }
Thursday, April 12, 1866. The Stock Market opened rather dull this morning, and prices unsettled, with the exception of Catawissa Railroad, which continues the most active on the list; about 5000 shares of preferred sold at 304@32, the former rate a decline of 14: Pennsylvania Railroad sold at 561@57, the former rate a decline of 1; Lehigh Valley at 614, no change; and Reading at 504, a decline of 1. #1171 was bid for Camden and Amboy; 29 for Little Schuylkill; 53 for Norr s-

vania; 28 for Elmira common; 41 for preferred do.; and 45 for Northern Central.

Government bonds are quiet. 5-20s sold at 1031; and 7:30s at 1006, for small lots. 911 was bid for 10-40s; and 1042 for 6s of 1881. State and City loans are unchanged. Pennsylvania 5s sold at 861; and old City 68 at 871.

town: 55 for Minehill; 36 for North Pennsyl-

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

ı	Reported by De Haven & b	ro., No. 4	0 S. Third str	100
ı	FIRST	BOARD.	China nasabana	
	\$1500 U S 7.80s Aug. 1001	500 sh C	ata of its	31
ı	\$2000 doc 100	300 sh	do.lots.b30	31
ı	\$8000 no June 100		do pown lts	31
1	\$800 do. June. 1001		do	31
l	\$2000 Pa 5s b5 864	100 sh	dob5	31
1	\$2000 do 861	100 ah	do	81
1	\$460 City 68 874	100 sh	do	
l	8200 City 5, lots 753	100 ×h	do:80wn	
1	\$1000 Alieg Co 5s 78 \$1000 N Pa 6s 857	100 #1	do830	
l	81000 N Pa 66, 864	100 + 11	do	21
l	5 sh Lehigh Nav., 541 100 sh Susq Can . 560 14;	100 80	dob5	91
ı	15 sh Del Div 46	100 ah	dob80	
ı	6 sh Penn Rlots 57	900 en	do lots	
ı	106 *h dolo's 567		dob5	
l	54 sh dolots 56		do*30	3
l	50 sh do 568	100 sh	do bő	8
1	50 sh do 56 800 sh Ocean (ots 9	200 sh	do. ots 5	3
1	25 sh Leh Val lots., 614	100 sh	00	3
1	200 ah Mahanoy . 530 81	100 sb	do	3
	PHILAD'A GOLD EXC	HANGE	QUOTATIO	N
1	10 A M			
ı	11 A. M	1 P. M.	*********	12
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HARPER, DURNEY & Co quote as follows:-American Gold. 1271 1277
American Silver, is and is 1211 122
American Silver Dimes and Ha f Dimes 112 114
Pennsylvania Currency. 1 10 par.

-Messrs, DeHaven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, make the following quotations of the rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:-

11	iterest N	June,	1984	91
41	- 61	July.	1864	9
16	:0		1864	84
11	24	October,		74
44	**	Dec.	1884	64
11	199	May	1805	4
et .	**	August,	1865	21
66	. 64	Sept.,	1865	21
40	- 00	October,	1865	27

Philadelphia Trade Report. THURSDAY, April 12 -Cloverseed is in better de-

mand, but there is very little of prime quality coming forward. Sales of 800 bushels fair to good at \$5 25@5 75. Timothy is scarce and wanted at \$4 50 D bushel. Flaxseed is dull, and setts in a small way at \$2 50/2 2.60

In Querciaron Bark no change No. I is steady at \$29 p ton
There is less doing in Flour to-day, but with con-There is less doing in Flour to-day, but with continued and prospective light receipts, holders are firm in their views. There is no shipping demand, but 1400 barrels were disposed of to the home consumers at 86.25@7 for superfine; \$7.25@8.25 for extras; \$8.50.29.25 for Northwestern extra family, including 500 bols, on secret terms; \$9.20.10 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do, do.; and \$11.20.15 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rive Four continues very dult; small sales are reported at \$4.75.25. Nothing doing in Corn Meat.

thing doing in Corn Meal.

The market is nearly bare of prime Wheat, and this description is wanted; also of 2400 bushels of red at \$2 10@2.50 for fair and choice, and \$1 80@2 for common. White is unchanged, 600 bushels remsvivania Rve soid a: 90c. Corn is less active, and with increased receipts prices have declined; sales of 6000] bushels yellow at 78@77c, affoat and in store. Oats are scarce and in demand; about 2500 bushels were disposed of at 50@60c.

In Whisky no change to notice; small sales of Pennsylvania at \$2 25, and Ohio at \$2.28.

CITY INTELLIGENCE [For Additional Local Items see Third Page.]

"STORM IN THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS"-Bierstad's New Picture.—For one month from the 21st inst. we are to have the opportunity of studying our wild and wonderful far West, por-trayed with life-like truth by the brush of our great American artist. Mr. Bierstadt was true to his country in her dark hours, and he now proves that he honors the memory of our dead heroes when he generously allows the proceeds of this exhibition to be devoted to the "Lincoln Institution, or Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphan Boys Home." Messrs. Wenderoth & Taylor, No. 912 Chesnut street, have 1 berally loaned one of their rooms for its exhibition. Single tickets will be 25 cents; season tickets, \$1. This picture is one that fascinates even those who have little or no taste for line arts. The poorest imagination is interested, and could spend hours in studying the different scenes it represents. No one should allow it to leave our city without

DARING BURGLARY-A COOL TRANSACrion .- Last night the dwelling of Mr. C. B. Barentered by burglars, who succeeded in getting into the building by climbing over a shed and jumping through a back window. A lot of forks, spoons, clothing, etc., were stolen. The burglars displayed great audacity and coolness. They entered Mr. Barrett's sleeping apartment, and while that gentleman was wrapped in slumber, they proceeded deliberately to abstract his watch and pocket book from his pocket. ret, situated at No. 1704 Wallace street, watch and pocket-book from his pocket. which the scoundrels returned to the kitchen, where they spread a table and proceeded to enjoy a hearty repast, and then decamped with their plunder before any alarm was given.

A WIFE STABS HEB HI BAND.-Michael Doolan had a quarrel with his wife last night, at their residence in Spafford street. In the course of the controversy Mrs. Doolsn seized a knife and stabbed her husband. The wound inflicted, although a severe one, is not necessa rily dangerous. Mr. Dodan was conveyed to the Pennsylvania Hospital, and Mrs. Doolan was arrested and taken before Alderman Tittermary, who committed her to prison.

Louis to manage of the first the three the point of the land of th

THE FAIR AT NATIONAL GUARDS' HALL The voting for a Hose Carriage, as it stood at the close fast evening, was as follows—St. Augustine's Fair, National Guards Hall:—Vigilant, 677; Columbia Hose, 283; Fairmount Engine, No. 32, 30; Hibernia, 18; Assistance, 30; South Penn, 1; Northern Liberties, No. 1, 2; Moyamang, 2; Humane, 4; Diligent, 1; Robert Moyries.

The voting for the Base Ball implements was as follows:—Central Club, 912; Vigilant, 834; Neptune, 700; Flomerfelt, 11; Scattering, 16.

CHARGED WITH RIOT .- John McAleer. aged seventeen, has been arrested on the charge of riot and assault and battery. It appears that on Easter-Sunday a disturbance occurred at Seventeenth and Wood streets, between a party of rowdies. Bricks were thrown, and Officer Bartles, in attempting to quell the riot, was struck in the head and seriously injured. McAleer is alleged to have been one of the rioters, and was held in \$1200 bail to answer at Court.

A BUBGLARY FRUSTRATED,-A dwellinghouse on Thirteenth street, below Caristian, was entered last night by three boys, with the intention of committing a burglary. The young tascals were, however, frightened off before any plunder had been secured.

LAW LIBRARY .- We would call the attention of members of the Bar and others to the sale, this and to-morrow afternoon, by Thomas & Sons, of the Law Library, book cases, chairs, etc., of the late Judge Oswald Thompson.

LECTURE.—We take pleasure in informing our readers that the Hou, John W. Forney will deliver a lecture, under the auspices of the Bun-neker Institute, at Concert Hall, on the 19th instant. A rare treat may be looked for.

A THEMENDOUS SUBJECT -Extremely tall was Mister D.; Indeed, some wicked wights did call Him a "tremendous animal"-But thus complacently said he: "I'm tremendously pleased with Be'la. Though just lately I've seen the lass, And I think she'll not coldly pass By such a tremendous fellow! But its lucky for beaus so tall, Who wish to be smartl arrayed, That tremendous nice suits are made For all sizes, at fower Hall !"

Our stock of Clothing is the largest and most complete in this city, surpassed by none in material, style, and sit, and sold at prices guaranteed lower than the lowest.

No. 518 Market Street,
Bennert & Co

TAUXIU . L

EVERYBODY SHOULD PRACTISE ECONOMY IN ALL THINGS - One dollar expended now in purchasing a bottle of Jayne's Expectorant by those troubled with a slight Cough or Hoarseness, or Sore Throat, may save the expense of a doctor's bill. A newlected Cough often ends in Consumption. A slight inflammation of the lining of the wind tubes, the usual symptoms of which are a Sore Throat and a Pain in the Breast, will soon lead, through want of attention, to Bronchitis. A day's delay may entail months of suffering. Let the afflicted try at once Jayne's Expectorant. It is a standard remedy, and its curative properties have been tested by thousands of persons who have recovered their health by its 10. 819 Chemich Smoot use.

Prepared only at No. 242 Chesnut street.

PUT STANDARD PRINT

NEW DRESS-MAKING ESTABLISHMENT -At the urveit solicitation of numerous valued patrons, we have opened a desartment for Ladies Dress-making, with suitable reception rooms for the dring etc., where we are now prepared to execute all orders in the best and latest European style, with the utmost reconstructs. promptness.
Ladies need fear no disappointment in rezard to their orders being delivered punctuall at the time premised.

J. W Procrok & Co.,
No. 926 Chesaut street.

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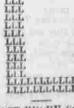
Scroinious, merevrial, and syphilitic diseases destroy whatever part they may attack. "housands die annually from protracted diseases of the class, and from the abuse of thereury. Visit any hospital, asyum and prisons, and satisfy yourself of toe truthuness of this asser ion. The system best resists the invests of these diseases by a judicious combination of Tonics. Helmbod's tighty oncentrated Find Extract Sarsaparilla is a Tonic of the reatest value—arresting the most investerate disease after the glands are destroyed, and the bones a ready affected. This is the testimony of thousands who have used and prescribed it for the last library.



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TWO TARLESPOONSFUL of the Extract of Sarsaparalla added to a pint of water, is equal to the Lisbon
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in solution much less extractive matter than water
alone and he syrup is o herwise objectionable for the
outent is frequently innecented and his stomach surteited, by the large proportion of singer he is obliged to
take with each dose of hursuparit a and which is of no
use whatever, except to keep the decection from spoiling. Here the advantages and superiority of the Fuld
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