Evening Telegraph

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To insure the Insertion of Advertisements in all of our Editions, they must be forwarded to our office not later than 10 o'clock each Morning.

SATURDAY, APRIL 14, 1866.

OFFICIAL.

On the 14th of April, 1865, great affliction was brought upon the American people by the assassination of the lamented ABRAHAM LINCOLN, then President of the United States. The undersigned is therefore directed by the President to announce that, in commemoration of that event, the public offices will be closed to-morrow, the 14th instant.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

Department of State,
Washington, 13th April, 1866.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

IN MEMORIAM.

ONE year has passed since the nation was appalled by the intelligence of the assassination of ABRAHAM LINCOLN. The crushing grief—terror almost—of the first moments in which that horrible crime stood revealed before us, has passed away; but what true patriot will say that the loss to our country, in the death of that great and good man, was even then overestimated? In a great calamity the first impulse of the mind is to exaggerate. The mental retina is, for the moment, blinded by the sudden flash of misfortune. Time passes, and we see that things are not so bad as we at first thought them to be; compensating advantages reveal themselves and take off the keen edge of regret; we adapt ourselves to the new circumstances in which we are placed, and forget our griefs amid the cares of life.

Not so, however, in this case. As we look back at that great man—so simple, so wise, so benevolent, so considerate, so conscientious, so charitable, so faithful to the eternal verities, so full of confidence in the onward and upward progress of the human race, so patient with the impetuous and unreasonable, and yet so sympathetic with the poor and the oppressed—in a word, as we look back at ABRAHAM LINCOLN, as his character is more and more clearly revealing itself to the gaze of the world, and as we look around upon the present condition of our country, can we feel a less deep and poignant grief than we did one year ago at his sudden and tragic removal from our midst? On the contrary, did we then, in any just sense, comprehend the calamity that had befallen us? Where, as we look about us, can we behold any compensating advantages that have accrued to us from his death? Do we see them in the exasperated condition of our politics—in the hostile collisions between great co-ordinate branches of the Government—in the passionate discussions of momentous public questions, or in the gloom and uncertainty which gather about the future?

There was one element in ABRAHAM LINCOLN'S character which becomes more prominent as the facts of his life are more fully revealed, and that was his conscientious devotion to principle. He was tolerant of methods for reaching a desired end. He had no pride of opinion. He readily discarded a plan when he found that it did not work well. He left himself a wise choice of means. He often hesitated long and painfully before he was able to decide with himself what he *ought* to do. But when once he had made up his mind that right and justice and principle lay in a certain direction, he immediately set his face Zionward, and there was after that no looking behind. He took no backward steps. He did not enunciate a principle to-day to discard it to-morrow. He raised no false hopes. The word of promise with him was like the "sure word of prophecy," which could not be broken. Hence it was that the moral power of his character came to take such a hold upon the people—they trusted in him.

Time alone enables us to do justice to a great character. At the first our point of view is too close. We are absorbed in details and get no impression of the whole. But as time passes, and our mental vision gets a perspective, details sink into their proper subordination; the greater traits fall into natural harmony, and the complete character in its full and grand proportions stands before us. So will it be with our martyred Chief Magistrate. We are still too near to his times to do him justice or to fully appreciate his greatness. But we may be sure that as years and ages and even centuries roll on history will unfold few nobler or more attractive characters than that of the simple, wise, great, and good ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

How the Patriot Clymer Talked in 1864, and How He Acted.

THE Democratic press throughout the State have been sorely puzzled to know how to get over the ugly fact that Mr. HEISTER CLYMER was, during the whole war, a consistent and virulent Copperhead. In using the term Copperhead we apply it in its broadest and most comprehensive sense. He was an opposer of the war, a favor of the Rebellion, a deadly enemy to all legislation tending to do justice to the soldier, and a bitter traducer of the Government and all who lent it their support. Now that his prophecies of the failure to subjugate the South have all miscarried, his friends have busied themselves to find some moment in his record when he said something which might be construed into friendship for our volunteers. After much exertion their efforts have been crowned with partial success. A speech has been exhumed in which he declared that the Democracy were the only true friends the soldiers had, and this forgotten oration is paraded in flaming letters under the caption of—

"TRUTH FROM THE RECORD OF 1864.
"SHODDY AGAINST THE PRIVATE SOLDIER.
"CLYMER FOR THE SOLDIER."

That chaste organ of the unwashed, the Philadelphia *Age*, announcing 'that the disunion press is full of *lies*," goes on to publish the whole of the speech, which as a campaign document is expected to make the soldiers support the "soldiers' friend." This patriotic oration was made in behalf of the following resolution introduced by Senator HOPKINS (Democrat). It reads:—

"*Resolved*, That the Committee on Federal Relations be instructed to bring in a joint resolution instructing our Senators and requesting our Representatives in Congress to vote for a law requiring the payment of non-commissioned officers and privates in the service of the United States in coin or its equivalent."

In favor of this resolution did the DEMOSTHENES from Berks pour out his eloquence. The address is too long for us to republish. The speaker terms the veterans "that meritorious class of fellow-citizens," and speaks of them in terms which would delight their ears when they consider the source. After abusing our foreign ministers, who, the Senator declares, should receive no more than the private soldiers—after anathematizing the contractors, and declaring his disloyalty to any administration, he concludes with the startling declaration that he "will never be enslaved." Would that BOZZARIS could have heard that vow! He would have known that his soul was marching on.

And now let us look at the occasion for this advocacy of bettering the condition of the soldiers. The war looked desperate, the horizon of the national future was dark, the finances were disordered, and gold was selling at a premium of 280. The debt was increasing with frightful rapidity. Every day added a couple of millions of dollars to the load beneath which the nation was groaning. Retrenchment was the order of the day, and the utmost economy was found necessary. The popular faith in the stability of the national credit was almost shaken. At this critical moment the Democracy declared themselves in favor of paying the soldiers in gold. They who had been making political capital out of lack of funds, now demanded that the United States should go into the market and buy gold. The rise of coin would immediately result. The debt would increase with double rapidity. The national credit would be wrecked; instead of having gold, it would have neither specie nor greenbacks—instead of the soldiers getting an increase of pay, they would get no pay at all. The adoption by Congress of such a resolution as the Democracy now glory in favoring, would have been the signal for disunion, the failure of the war, the destruction of the nation. *And that was why* HEISTER CLYMER *and his brother Democrats supported it. It was but another step in their consistent policy to secure the ruin of our land.* And now they are seeking to make a virtue of an action conceived in treason and attempted in treachery and crime. The people and the soldiers see through the shallow pretense, and will not be deceived.

When a real opportunity was offered of serving the soldier, and putting trust in him by giving him the right of suffrage, how did we find Mr. HEISTER CLYMER voting then? Was it on the soldier's side? On the contrary, on every occasion he voted against extending to him the right of citizenship, and had he succeeded he would be now endeavoring to continue the disfranchisement, on the ground of not residing sufficiently long in the State. What he fawns and cringes to now, he would scorn and contemn, if he dared. We would advise our brother editors of the opposition to let the record of their candidate rest. It is of a kind that does not purify the air when it is disturbed. Let him continue to fight on his peace platform and Southern sympathy, and not seek to seduce soldiers by calling himself their friend, when it is evident that he always hated them because of their devotion to that Union which he ever held subservient to party victories.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

AMERICAN UNION COMMISSION OF Pennsylvania and New Jersey.—If the citizens of Philadelphia would learn the good the American Union Commission is accomplishing with the funds they have contributed for the education of the poor children in the State of Georgia they should attend a meeting to be held to-morrow (Sunday) evening, in the Presbyterian Church, FOURTH and PINE streets, at a quarter before 8 o'clock.

The Pastor, Rev THOMAS BRAINERD, D. D., will preside. JOS. PARKER, Esq., Secretary, will state the manner in which the work of teaching the young is regarded by the citizens having paid a recent visit to the schools established by the Commission. E. H. HAZLETON, Esq., having lately returned from the South, will show the importance of educating the rising generation if we would have the country enjoy permanent peace and prosperity. Rev. ALEX. REED will make the closing address. *

SEMI-CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION.—The third of a series of Sermons preached in the city of New York in behalf of the American Bible Society, will be delivered in this city To-morrow (Sabbath Evening, at 7½ o'clock by the Rev. J. W. CUMMING, D.D., President of the Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn., in the TRINITY METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, EIGHTH Street, above Race. Subject—"The Bible and Civil Government." *

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

THE YOUNG PEOPLE'S ASSOCIATION, NORTH BROAD STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner BROAD and GREEN Streets, will hold their First Anniversary Meeting To-morrow (Sabbath) Evening at 7½ o'clock. Addresses may be expected by the Rev. JAMES NEILL and the Rev. Dr. MARCH, together with other interesting exercises. All are invited. *

SOUTH STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, above Eleventh st. Rev. RICHARD A. MALLERY, Pastor.—Preaching To-morrow (Sabbath) morning, 10½. Subject—"Husbands Love Your Wives." Afternoon at 3½. Union Prayer Meeting at 7½. Public invited.

FIFTEENTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, FIFTEENTH and LOMBARD Sts.—Usual morning service To-morrow, at 10½ o'clock. Review of Bishop Work's Denunciation of Protestantism, at 7½ o'clock P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. WILLIAM McELWEE.

FIFTH GERMAN REFORMED CHURCH, GREEN Street, near Sixteenth.—Services on Sunday at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. by the Pastor, Rev. S. H. GIESEY. Subject in the Evening—"The Still Small Voice," the Twelfth of the series on Elijah. *

BETHANY, SOUTH STREET, WEST OF TWENTY-FIRST.—Children's and Parents' Monthly Meeting To-morrow evening. Addresses by Rev Mr. WILLIS and "City Pastor." Preaching by the Pastor at 10½ A. M.

THE THIRD CONFERENCE OF THE Christian Union Association will be held Sunday Evening, in CALVARY CHURCH, LOCUST and FIFTEENTH. Drs JEFFREY, HOWE, and CALKINS will speak.

SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, SEVENTH Street, below Arch.—The Pastor, Rev. E. R. BEADLE, will preach To-morrow morning and evening. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. *

REV. DR. HANNA OF NEW YORK, will preach To-morrow at ENON BAPTIST CHURCH, TWENTIETH and OXFORD streets. Services at 10½ a. m. and 7½.

CHILDREN'S CHURCH.—THE NEXT Sermon to the Young, on "Bible Jewels," at the CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY, To-morrow Afternoon. Service at 3 o'clock *

REV. B. H. NADAL WILL PREACH in TRINITY M. E. CHURCH To-morrow Morning at 10 o'clock.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

(See the Second Page for additional Special Notices.)

NEW LONDON COPPER MINING COMPANY.

The Adjourned Annual Meeting of Stockholders or Election of Directors to serve the ensuing year, will be held ON FRIDAY, APRIL 27, At the Office of the President, No. 417 ARCH STREET, At 2 30 P. M.

4 13 11t* SIMON POEY, Secretary.

THIS is a personal invitation to the reader to examine our new styles of SPRING CLOTHING. Cassimere Suits for $16 and Black Suits for $22. Finer Suits, all prices up to $35. WANAMAKER & BROWN, OAK HALL, SOUTHEAST CORNER SIXTH and MARKET Sts.

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FOURTH EDITION

LATEST FROM WASHINGTON.

Our Special Despatche.

WASHINGTON, April 14.

The National Cemetery.

The work of removing the Union dead from the Virginia and Maryland battle-fields to the Great National Cemetery at Washington is already in progress, and some 1600 bodies have been placed there.

Forts Dismantled.

The work of dismantling Forts Stanton, Carroll, Slocum, Totten, Stevens, Reno, and Sumner, for the defence of Washington, was completed yesterday, and the land turned over to the owners.

Records Lost.

Dr. Spence, of the post hospital at Richmond, Va., during the Rebellion, states, in answer to an inquiry from the War Department that the records of the Union dead buried near Richmond were destroyed in the great fire upon the evacuation of Richmond.

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, April 14.

The Senate was not in session to-day.

House of Representatives.

In the House, on motion of Mr. Garfield, the reading of yesterday's proceedings was dispensed with, and Mr Garfield then said:—

I desire to make a motion that the House do now adjourn. This day will be memorable as long as this nation shall endure, which, God grant, may be till that last moment of recorded time when the volume of the world's history shall be sealed up and placed before the Judge for His sentence. On this day, for all time to come, I doubt not the citizens of this republic will meet together, looking into each other's faces with solemn sadness as they recall the great event of this day in 1865—an event unparalleled in the history of nations, certainly unparalleled in our own.

I think it eminently proper that this Congress should put on its record to-day a resolution in memory of that event. The war with its wonderful events gave to history many distinguished names; it took the young men of the land and made them heroes; it made the old men patriots; and women became the ministering angels all over the republic; but chief among all the great developments of the war were the character and life of that great man whose loss the nation still deplores. He is aptly described in the language of one of England's poets as that

——Divinely gifted man,
Whose life in low estate began,
And on a simple village green
Who breaks a birth's invidious bar,
And grasps the skirts of happy chance
And breasts the blows of circumstance,
And grapples with his evil star.
Who makes by force his merit known,
And lives to clutch the golden keys
To mould a mighty State's decrees,
And shape the whisper of the throne,
And moving up from high to higher
Becomes in fair one's crowning slope
The pillar of a people's hope,
The centre of a world's desire."

Such a life and such a character will go down to all time as the great and sacred possession of the American people.

But there is more than the character of any one man in that great struggle through which we have passed. There were two scenes in the drama of the Rebellion. One was the military scene with all its death, with all its sufferings, losses, and tears—that scene was closing one year ago this night. Just as the curtain was lifting on the new and final scene, the restoration of peace, and liberty, and order—just as the curtain was rising to show the new characters, the evil spirit of rebellion and treason could not resist its desire to strike one blow, and to cause the chief character in the scene then closing to perish by the hand of assassinat on.

It was not the hand of one man that killed President Lincoln; it was the embodied spirit of treason and slavery concentrated into fearful hate that struck him down in that supreme power of the nation's joy.

There are times in the history of men and of nations when they seem to stand so closely by the veil which shuts out morals from immortality, time from eternity, and man from God, that they can almost hear the beatings and feel the pulsations of the heart of God. Such a time have we passed through when two hundred and fifty thousand patriotic spirits broke through the folds of that thin veil, and went up into the presence of God, and when at last its parting folds admitted the President to go with the dead heroes of the republic.

The nation felt indeed that it could hear the whispers of God coming down among the children of men. Kneeling at that troubled hour, when joy and gladness were so strangely commingled, the American people listened to the voice of their God, and made a solemn covenant with Him and with each other, that this nation should be redeemed, with all its glories restored, and that on the ruins of slavery and treason the temples of freedom and justice and peace should be built and should survive forever. It remains for us, Mr. Speaker, consecrated by that great event and under covenant with God, to keep that faith and to go on in the good work until it shall be completed. Following the lead of that great man, and reverently following the lead of God, let us remember that—

"He has sounded forth the trumpet which shall never call retreat;
He is sifting out the hearts of men before his judgment seat.
Be swift, my soul, to answer him,
Be jubilant my feet,
For God is marching on."

The motion was agreed to, and the House thereupon adjourned.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, April 14.—Wheat active; Southern red $1·60@1·65; Pennsylvania red, $1·55@1·60. Corn declined 2c. for white; sales at 80@81c.; yellow, 80c. Oats firm. Seeds dull; Cloverseed, $5·25@5·50. Provisions dull. Sugar quiet. Coffee steady. Whisky; Western, $2·25@2·25½.

Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, Apr. 14

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$1000 Reading 6s, c0.	87½	100 sh Read....s60..	51½
$1500 City 6s, mun..	92½	500 sh do.....s60	51½
$1500 Leh 6s, 84..iots	87	100 sh do.....b5	52½
$550 U S 5-20s 65...	104	100 sh do s60wn..	51½
100 sh Hestonv..b5.	43½	100 sh do.....	52½
100 sh do.....s30	41	100 sh Sch N pf..b30	31½
100 sh Maple Shade.	3	100 sh do.....b30	31½
20 sh Cam & Amba.	117½	50 sh Del. Div.....	47
5 sh do.....	117½	25 sh Penn R.....c	56
100 sh Shamok Coal.	7½	150 sh Pn. & E....b5	32½
29 sh Norristown.ls	54		

SECOND BOARD

$1600 City 6s, new...	92½	100 sh Catawissa pf..	30
$7000 do.....	92½	100 sh do	30½
$800 do.....	92½	100 sh do.....	30½
$200 do.....	92½	100 sh do.....s5	30½
$500 U S 5-20s..reg.	100½	100 sh Reading.....	52½
9 sh Cam & Am ..117½		100 sh do.....	52½
100 sh Ph & E.....b5	32½	100 sh do.....	52½
100 sh do.....b5	32½	200 sh do.....	52½
100 sh Penn R.....c	56½		

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PIRATES OF THE PRAIRIES,
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Experience has clearly demonstrated the utility of the Anti-Incrustator, and the certainty of its attaining the very desirable results above claimed for it.

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(CORNER OF HARMONY STREET),

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JOHN C. CRESSON.

SECRETARY AND TREASURER,
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MANAGING DIRECTOR,
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DANIEL H. ROCKHILL, WM. G. MOORHEAD,
H. G. LEISENRING.

Railroad men and manufacturers, read what has been accomplished by the Anti-Incrustator on the Pennsylvania Railroad. After a severe and thorough test, Mr. John P. Laird, the Superintendent of Motive Power and Machinery and Edward H. Williams, Esq., the General Superintendent, state as follows:—

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY,
OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF MOTIVE POWER AND MACHINERY,
ALTOONA, PA., April 12, 1866.

H. J. Lombaert, Esq.—Dear Sir:—I have this day examined Engines 76 and 78, the Engines which were furnished with the Anti Incrustator on the 19th of December last. On applying the instrument the flues were coated with scale over one-eighth of an inch in thickness. We have taken a flue out of each Engine, and find the scale *entirely removed, and the boiler perfectly clean.* I have also taken a flue out of Engine 89, of the same class, and employed in the same service and find a full one-eighth of an inch of scale, and the inside of the boiler in condition similar to that of the other two Engines *previous to the application of the instrument.*

I consider the fact as fully established that the "Anti-Incrustator" will not only PREVENT THE ACCUMULATION OF SCALE ON THE BOILER, BUT WILL REMOVE THAT ALREADY FORMED IN OLD BOILERS.

Very respectfully,
JOHN P. LAIRD,
Sup't. M. P. and M. Pennsylvania Railroad.

I fully concur in the opinion of the Anti-Incrustator expressed above by Mr. Laird. From my first knowledge of the apparatus I have approved of it as founded on correct scientific principles, simple in its application, and effective in its workings.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
General Superintendent Pennsylvania Railroad.
ALTOONA, Penna., April 13, 1866.

In addition to the facts previously published in reference to the efficiency of the Anti-Incrustator, the annexed testimonial from Messrs. M. W. Baldwin & Co., Locomotive Builders, of this city, is also presented.

Messrs. Baldwin & Co. have thoroughly tested the Anti-Incrustator, and it will be observed they are fully satisfied that every manufacturer should have it in use.

Messrs. M. W. Baldwin & Co, testify as follows:—

M. W. BALDWIN & CO'S Locomotive Works,
BROAD and HAMILTON Streets,
PHILADELPHIA, April 12, 1866.

John C. Cresson, Esq., President of American Anti-Incrustation Company:—

Dear Sir:—After a careful observation of the effects of the Anti Incrustator, as applied to our boilers, we take pleasure in making the following report:—On the 7th instant we opened all our boilers having your Anti-Incrustator in them.

1. Foundry Boiler.—This boiler was badly coated with scale, three-sixteenths inch thick and over at the time of the application of the instruments; we find now about two-thirds of the scale removed, and the remainder comparatively loose.

2. Forge Boiler.—This boiler we find entirely clean, and no deposit on the sheets whatever.

3. Erecting Shop Boiler.—This boiler is not yet cleaned. The scale is obtained in considerable quantities from the hand holes, and in much larger quantities than usual, and the work is still progressing. From our observations to this date, we are enabled to say that we feel every confidence in its success in doing all that you claim for it in your printed circular. We have had them in use in these boilers about three months. We find the consumption of fuel still diminishing from what it was previous to the application, which we attribute to the action of your Anti-Incrustator.

Respectfully yours,
M. W. BALDWIN & CO.

The Captain and Engineers of the steamship "Norfolk," running between this city and Richmond, say:—

Steamship "NORFOLK," Clyde's Line of Philadelphia and Richmond Steamers,
Market Street Wharf,
PHILADELPHIA, April 11, 1866.

John C. Cresson, Esq., President of the American Anti-Incrustation Company:—

Dear Sir:—It is with pleasure we say to you that the Anti-Incrustator placed in the boiler of the steamship "Norfolk," of Clyde's Line of Philadelphia and Richmond steamers, on Thursday, March 22, 1866, has done all you claimed for it in your published circular. Since its introduction we have run one trip from this city to Richmond, and on opening the boiler at Richmond we found considerable loose scale, which was removed. On reaching Philadelphia the boiler was examined again, and a much larger quantity of scale, some of it from one-sixteenth to one quarter of an inch in thickness, was taken out. On this trip we were not compelled to pick and scrape (by the old process) the boilers at Richmond or Philadelphia, as has always been required heretofore, the Anti-Incrustator having performed the work better than ever done before, and without trouble, expense, or risk. It not only removes the scale from the flues and sheets of the boilers, but has actually removed the old scale from the crown sheets in such places and parts of the boiler as was rendered previously impossible to clean, owing to the braces and stays over said crown sheet.

Our boiler to-day is comparatively clean, and better fitted to go to sea again, without any further cleaning, than at any previous time after cleaning in the old way. We consider the Anti Incrustator of very great importance to all boilers on sea-going steamships, and, from experience, feel convinced it is the only thing in use that will clean marine boilers and keep them free from scale.

Very truly yours,
GEORGE CHULTZ,
LEWIS WALTZ,
Engineers of the "Norfolk."
ROBERT VANDIVER, Capt. 1t4p