f the United States be preserved; and on the other hand he could not ignore that public sentiment which runs against England wilmout endangering his popularity. There are fe people in this great and tree republic who d not sympathize with the movement on account of the bac faith of England during our civil war. We cannot forget the destruction of our commerce by the Rebel pirates which were sent out of Biltish waters. The havor made by the Alaboma and Shenandoah is fresh in our minds, and we feel the effects of it yet in our reduced mercantile marine. The deeds of those land pirates who crossed over from Canada to St. Albans, and or the hotel incendiaries, as well as the other pirateal schemes that were plotted on and carried out from British territory, necessarity rankle in our minds. constrained to say to the Canadians and British Government-"The evils you did us have re-

turned upon yourselves,"

We speak here of the people and not of the Government, which should know nothing but its duty and the honor of the nation. Governhowever, occasionall; strain a point one way or the other in such a matter as this, and frequently hppren to accord with public sentiment. We owe England nothing We have no sympathy with her political system or her government of Ireland. She has shown herself on every occasion inimical to and jealous of this country. She fostered the enemies of the United States during the war of the Rebe lion. She was at peace with us, and ought to have shown her friendship by preventing all this. We might retaliate with justice now her turn has come, it we should think proper; but our Government prefers to show the dignity and honor of the country in strictly performing its duty, though in doing so it may act in opposition to public sentiment. We are not called upon however, to protect the Canadians; let them protect themselves. We should merely be neutral.

Whatever the opinion of the Government at Washington may be with regard to the character or imprudence of the Fenian movement on Canada, it is to be hoped that the Secre-tary of State will not be permitted to sacrifice feelings of humanity or do violence to public opinion in yielding too much to British demands and vengeance. Mr. Seward is too apt to toady to foreign Governments and to sacrifice American pride and interests to their wishes. Let him imitate in the present case, the inva-riable conduct of Great Britain, which throws the protection of its flag over its subjects everywhere, right or wrong. Let not our Government be too severe itself on those who have erred, and let it not ital to give all the protection possible to its citizens who may have failen into the hands of the British.

But, while we are thus displaying so much zeal in enforcing the laws of neutrality and of a friendly power, so contrary to what England did in our war, would it not be well for Mr. Seward to remind the British Government that the Alabama claims are not yet settled? think it is a suitable occasion to demand a set-tlement of those claims. If England has any conscience in the matter it ought surely to be moved at such a time. Let Mr. Seward inform the British Government that while we can be magnanimous to it in its difficulties, we expect justice shall be done to us. The wise man says there is a time for everything, and we think this is a very good time to demand a settlement of the claims growing out of Great Britain's breach of neutrality towards the United States.

President Johnson and the Feniaus. From the World.

The Tribune essails the President's proclamation as having been too long deferred; alleging that the forbearance and presumed connivance of the Government have enticed the Fenians into an enterprise for which they are now to be punished. That we may do our contemporary no injustice, we copy the substance of its

"But the proc'amation comes late. Fenian meetings have been held all over the country for many months. One powerful branch of the organization openly avowed its purpose to attempt the interation of Ire and via Canada, and to that end raised money and set on foot well-known enterprises without a whisper of opposition from the Government. It will not be strange if the numerous body whose proceedings received in this manner the tacit aproval of the Government, should now complain that they were lured on to their de-truction. They will have some ground for asserties that they were encouraged to expect toleration in every act not consider to expect toleration in every act not openly hostile to the law, and they will criticize the proclamation of yesterday as the late avowal of a purpose on the part of the Government to stretch its prerogative for the suppression of a movement it had nursed into activity. Had the Government interposed when Colonel Roberts collected his followers in public machines the entropyses and head security has been meetings the enterprise must necessarily have been arrested at the outset, and would never have grown into a military organization, nor ever have atarmed the householders of Canada by an incursion across the householders of Canada ov an incursion across the border. He lives of the men who were sacrificed in an attempt that assumed the indifference of the President, m ght have been saved had the mask of it difference been thrown off earlier or worn a little later. Now, it need not amaze anybody if the thousands of men who, in this Fenian effort, have put at hazard their lives and fortunes, demand to know the motive of what will seem to them an un-accountable vacilation in policy, and an unexpected uncertainty of Executive purpose.

This censure seems to us ill considered, for reasons which we proceed to state. It the Government had attempted to suppress this enterprise while it was a mere military air castle, it would have groped in darkness at every step. While no law had, as yet, been violated, or violated in such a guarded way as to admit of no tangible proofs, there were only two things the Government could have done; one of which would have been sell defeating, and the otner expensive. The President might, at any time within the last eight months, have issued a proclamation only effect of an earlier proclamation would have been to envelope the whole move-ment in secresy. The Fenian organization embodies, we suppose, at least a nundred thou-sand able-bodied adults; brave, zealous, and stung with an intolerable sense of British wrong. So long as they had violated no law. the Government could have interposed only by words of warning-a warning which could have conveyed no information, as the Fentans were fully aware that their enterprise was illegal. The Fenians would there upon have shrouded all their movements and intentions in darkness, and their enterprise would have been all the more dangerous from the impossibility of estimating its magnitude.

It a proclamation had been issued earlier, and

the organization had, in consequence, slunk into concealment, the only preventive measure thereafter in the power of the Government, would have been to post a strong military force along the line of the frontier. Having no means of knowing what number of men would be enfi-cient, nor for what length of time they would be needed, the Government might have been burdened for years with entirely useless precau-tions. It was therefore better to let the thing proceed in open day, and come to a head in a tangible shape. By pursuing this method, the Government has been able to act with intelligence, and, with comparatively little expense. to extinguish the whole enterprise as soon as it

became dangerous.

These are sufficient reas as why the Government should not have interfered earlier; the Fen ans will be more inclined to ask why it should have interfered at ail. They need not be informed that the law they have violated was passed too long ago to have had any particular reference to them. Nor has it been a dead letter during the nearly fifty years it has been in the tablet book. statute book. Thirty years ago, under Mr. Van Buren's administration, it was called into full vigor along the same Canad an border which has now been disturbed; but, at that time, arainst excited citizens of American birth. Among the active sympathizers with the "pa-triots" were many old soldiers who had served in Canada under General Scott, in the preceding

war with England. General Scott was sent to the border to re-strain our citizens, and he told the soldiers who had served under him that they should not go into Canada without passing over his body. Mr. Van Buren issued a proclamation as Mr. Johnson has now done; he sent troops to the frontier. chartered steamboats on the lakes, and called upon the State Governors for their active co-

operation. We recall these facts to show the Fenians that no more is done in their case than has been done in sinular cases before; and that, n such a matter, the Government Gifference between Irishmen and native Americans. In a communication to Congress on this subject, Mr. Van Buren concluded by

saying:-"But this Government recognizes a still higher obligation to repress all attempts on the part of its citizens to disturb the peace of a countr, where order prevails, or has been re-established. Depredations prevails, or has been re-established. Depredationally our dilizens upon nations at peace with the United States, or combinations for committing them, have at all times been regarded by the American Government and people with the grow-stabborn nee. Military incursions by our citizens nation countries so situated, and the commission of act-of violence on the members thereof, in order to effect a change in its Government, or under any pretext whatever, have from the commencement of our Government, been held equally criminal on the part of those energed in them, and as much deserving of promishment, as would be the disturbance of the public peace by the perpetration of similar acts within our own terratory."

To show that the party relations of the Government of the growthin our own terratory."

To show that the party relations of the Government have had as little to do with such mearures of repression as the nationality of the adventurers, we will recall an instance which oc-Buren having been one of the ablest of our Democratic Presidents, Irishmen who have not beer long in this country may never have heard of the famous Lopez expedition, fitted out in our Southern States in 1850, against the Island of Cuba. Its motives were almost identical with those of the Fenian movement against Canada. The Cuban patriots wished to release their beautiful island from the control of the mother country. Their cause was highly popular in our Southern States, and Lopez received encouragement from many emment citizens. When the expedition was about to sail from New Orleans, President Fillmore issued a strong proclamation against it, and caused the arrest of General Quitman for naving aided it, although General Quiman was, at that time, Governor of the State of Mississippi. The Fenians will therefore see that they are treated precisely as others have been treated in similar circumstances.

Aside from that imperative sense of duty

which is binding on the President as an officer sworn to enforce the laws, his interposition, at the present time, is doubtless a mercy to the Fenians, as sparing useless bloodshed. Their campaign (no natter by whose fault) has been badly managed. The Fort Erie demonstration was too much in advance of the main movement on the St. Lawrence, to allow them any chance of success. The British have had so much time for defensive preparations that an invasion now would lead only to an enormous sacrifice of life to 10 purpose. The lives of our Irish citizens are too valuable to be thus thrown away in a hopeless undertaking; and, in their interest, the Government does well to interpose and them from the fate on which, with uncalculating bravery, they are ready to rush. We trust they will now abandon their enterprise; that the Gov-ernment will treat them all, leaders as well as followers, with lenity; and that, in consideration of its vigor, the Canadian authorities will not deal too harshly with the unfortunate Fenians now in their hands.

CITY INTELLIGENCE For Additional City Intelligence see Fifth Page.

THE PRESENTATION OF THE STATE FLAGS .- The Committee of Councils, and the Military Committee on the reception of the State flags, met last evening in Select Council Cham-

ber. Mr. Cattell occupied the chair. Mr. Evans moved that the use of Council Chambers be tendered to the committee having the subject 12 charge, for the use of invited guests and members of Councils. Agreed to. Colonel P. C. Ellmaker, on the part of the Military Committee, reported the following, as embracing the views of the Committee relative to the parade:-

ORDER OF PROCESSION.

Major-General Winfield S. Hancock will move the entire line on Broad street, right resting on Arch street, at ten

Advance Guard, Mounted Policemen Henry Guards, Captain Spear, Commanding Officer and Staff. Mounted Officers, representing the several corps in the army for the suppression of the late Rebellion not on duty, in numerical order.

Dismounted Officers not on duty, with troops as her inafter indicated. Washington Artillery Company of Pottsville, National Light Infantry Co, of Pottsville. Ringgold Light Artillery Company of Reading, Logan Guard of Lewistown.

Allen Infantry of Allentown These being the first troops to pass through Baltimore on their way to Washington, in 1861.

Regiments as follows:
1. Infantry.
2. Artillery. 3. Cavalry. Major-General Meade and Staff. Invalid Officers in carriages.

BAND. Colors and Color Guards, excepting those which accompany regiments or detachments.

U. S. Troops in the vicinity.
U. S. Marines.
Governor Curtin and Staff, in carriages.
Soldiers and Orphans.
1. Females, in ambulance. 2. Band. 3. Males, on foot.

Pennsylvania Militia.

Military Schools.

Organizations composed of members who served in the field during the late war.

The procession will move at 10 A. M., as follows:

Down Arch to Tweltth, thence to Chesnut,

thence to Second, thence to Walnut, and thence to Independence Square.
On the arrival of the head of the line at this point a salute of fifteen guns will be fired by derachments from the 1st, 2d, and 3d regiments

of artillery, in Washington Square.
On entering the Square the General commanding, the officers not on duty, Major-General Meade and staff, Governor Curtin and staff, soldiers, and orthogonal desired executions. diers and orphans, and invited guests (not required to assemble in Council Chamber), preceded by a band, will take the advance, and be followed by the color-bearers and guards, including those of regiments and detach

The ceremovies in the Square will be opened by an appropriate prayer by -2. The "Star-Spangled Banner," by the Handel and Haydn Society.
3. Presentation of the Colors to Governor Curtin by Major-General Meade.

Reply of his Excellency the Governor.
 Music by Birgfeld's Band.
 "Old Hundred," by Handel and Haydn

7. Thanks to Almighty God for victory and

return of peace.

At the close of the ceremonies a national salute will be fired from the batters in Washington Square, and the colors will be deposited in Sansom Street Hall, the use of which has been tendered by the proprietor.

The invited guests will meet in Council Chamber at 10 A. M. Staging in the form of an amphitheatre will be erected in Independence Square sufficient to seat 5000 persons. The Committee will be compelled to issue tickets or the various certification. for the various sections in order to accommodate the invited guests, the "children of the Commonwealth," and the ladies who have given a tather, or husband, or brother to the cause of

the Union.

In addition to the invitation by a special committee to the President of the United States and his Cabinet, and to Lieutenant-General Grant; by his Excellency the Governor to the Governors of the different States and the managers of the various institutions provided for the orphans of soldiers; and by the general committee to the members of the Senate and House of Representatives of the State, other bodies and individuals have been invited.

Arrangements have been made with Mayor members of the Senate and House of Representatives of the State, other bodies and individuals have been invited.

Arrangements have been made with Mayor McMichael for a sufficient detail of police to CHESNUT Streets.

SUCIDAL FAMILY!"

Concluding with JOHN WOPPS

THE JEALOUS POLICEMAN.

John Wopps, A I. B. PUGH'S, SIXTH and CHESNUT Streets.

keep the streets through which the parade passes clear of vehicles, etc.

Military organizations throughout the State

are invited to participate.

The ceremonies of the day will close with a grand display of fireworks at Broad and Market streets. Citizens are requested to illuminate their dwellings on celebration day. The committee state that \$9770 will be required

to carry out the programme.

It was stated that the \$5000 appropriated by the State for the purpose would be absorbed in transportation and subsistence for widows and

On motion of Mr. Biddle, the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department was requested to invite each fire company to delegate two member, to be fully equipped, to act as an escort to the widows and orphans, and that they be invited to make a member and the female orphans. Agreed to. Adjourned.

FIREMEN'S RECAPTION CONVENTION. The final meeting of the Convention was neld at the Mechanic Engine house last evening to com-plete the arrangements to receive the Pennsylvania Hose Company on their return from But-lalo. The Charman of the Committee of Arrangements reported that the Pennsylvania Hose Company would arrive at 7 P. M. They will come by the train to Vine street lerry, but the Committee will neet them in Camden, and march them to Walnut street wharf ferry, where

The line will be formed at Walnut street whar! to receive them, and proceed over the route heretofore published, in the following order:— Chief Marshal and Aids, Chief and Assistant Engineers of the Fire De partment.

First Division .- Hibernia Engine Company. Philadelphia Hose Company, Empire Hook and I adder Company, Vigilant Engine Compan, Good Intent Hose Company, Columbia Hose Company, Niagara Hose Company, Second Division.—A sistance Engine Company, Northern Liberty Hose Company, Friendship Engine Company, William Penn Hose Company, Independence Hose Company, Latayette

Hose Company.

Mechanic Engine Company.

Pennsylvania Hose Company.

Third Division.—Philadelphia Fire Company. Schuylkill Hose Company, Good Will Engine Company, Moyamensing Hose Company, War-ren Hose Company, Kensington Hose Com-

Fourth Division .- Good Intent Engine Company, South Penn Hose Company, Fairmount Hose Company, Taylor Hose Company, Tivoli Hose Company, Lincoln Hose Company. The Convention adjourned sine die.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.—On Thursday night, Officer Currie, of the Eleventh District, arrested at Montgomery avenue and Frankford road, a young man whose movements excited his suspicions. Upon being taken to the Station House, the prisoner was discovered to have a long crowbar up his sleeve. It was new, and was believed to be to aid in burglarious operations. Yesterday he had a hearing at the Cen-tral Station, and the circumstances of the arrest were detailed by the officer. The hearing was continued over until Monday, the accused being held to bail to appear at that time. He gave the name of Charles Stevens.

A robbery of a money drawer was committed on Thursday by Juveniles, on Callowhill street, near Twentieth. Two of them entered a shop, while two others remained outside to watch. Of the party only two were captured. Alderman Pancoast held them for trial.

RAILBOAD ACCIDENT.—The through train from Pottsville ran off an embankment a few yards below Valley Forge, on Thursday evening, about ten minutes after six o'clock, in conse quence of the switch being turned wrong. ocomotive, Ko.ciusko, the tender, express, baggage, and three passenger cars were thrown down the bank, which is not less than twenty But one passenger car remained on the track. The engine was a perfect wreck, and all the cars that went over were smashed to pieces. Frank Harvey, the freman, was thrown inder the engine, and must have been instantly killed. It was impossible to extricate him from the wreck. He was a resident of Reading, and unmarried, but is said to have been the sole supcort of a widowed mother and her family.

In the bargage car was Thomas Dorlan, local mail contractor of Philadelphia, who was so seriously injured that he died yesterday morn-ing. His residence was No. 512 Spruce street. He leaves a widow, and several sons and daughters, who are of mature age. He died at his residence, where he was taken by one of the express wagons. Strange to say, although all the cars but one were thrown down this high bank, and the cars were entirely wrecked, very iew or none of the passengers were badly hurt, al-though many of them were bruised from the rolling over of the cars. The passengers were taken back to Phonixville by the up train from Philadelphia, which came along a few moments after the accident.

CASUALTIES .- Patrick Annis, while asleep in a wagon, at Fitteenth and Brandywine streets yesterday morning, was thrown out and badly cut about the head. The accident was caused by an ice-cart running against the wagon in

by an ice-cart running against the wagon in which he lay asleep.

Wm. J. Doyle, aged 16 years, residing on Gray's lane, was admitted into the Pennsylvania Hospital yesterday, with two of his ungers off and his hard badly lacerated. The accident was caused by his hand getting caught in the machinery of a woollen factory.

Eliza 6'Neill, residing at No. 630 South Front street, was also admitted to the Hospital yester day, with her feet badly scalaed, caused by some hot water falling on them.

hot water falling on them.

A PASSENGER RAILWAY ROBBERY .- A gentleman from the country came to town yesterday to sell some gold, the proceeds of which amounted to about \$2500. After getting it in bank notes, he started for home, and a short time after setting into one of the city passenger railroad cars, he was seized and held by some of the pickpockets who now intest our railways, and robbed of the whole of it. The money was the savings of ten years of thrift and frugal

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. SATURDAY EVENING June 9,

Last Appearance in Philadelphia of
MR. STUART ROBSON,
Mr. Stuart Robso

will be inaugurated by the production of Coleman's a nusing omedy.

THE POOR GENTLEMAN.

Dr. Clapod. Mr. STUART ROBSON In Robert Bramble Mr. G. H. Guffiths Frederick Bramble Mr. G. H. Guffiths Sir Charles Coopiand Mr. James Sherry Lieutenant Worthington Mr. E. L. Tilten Humphrey; obbins Mr. Owen S. Fawcett Corporal Foss. Mr. F. Stulf Walter Mr. J. M. So can Fmilly Wor bington Miss E. Pr. ce Miss L. C. Baker Mr. Robson will then perform his own original munical scene. So successfully introduced by him into the great Play of ROCEDALE;

After which house BOBSON'S MUSIC BOOK, in which he will musically descant upon the effervesoms

qualities of A DROP OF GOOD BEER,
touchingly describe the pleasures of
UMBRELLA COURTSHIP,"
and territy his hearers by the hear rending recital of
A HORRIBLE TALE OF THE
SUICIDAL FAMILY!"

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RISLEY'S CONTINENTAL NEWS EXCHANGE.
Choice Seats to all p aces of Amusement may be had up to 5% o'c cok any exching UNION NATIONAL

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TO BE GIVEN AT SMITH & NIXON'S HALL, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, JULY 5, 1866.

100,000 Gifts, Valued at \$990,000!

Number of Tickets, 1,000000! AC ONE DOLLAR EACH !

\$140,000 in Greenbacks!

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Real Estate (several parce s) in and | Bear Chicago | 850,000 | 850,000 | 1 Gift in Greenbacks | 30,000 | 5 Gifts in Greenbacks | 810,000 | 5 0,000 | 16 Gifts in Greenbacks | 620,000 | 5 0,000 | 5 Gifts in Greenbacks | 620,000 | 10 0,000 | 10 0,000 | 10 0,000 | 10 0,000 | 10 0,000 | 10 0,000 | 10 0,000 | 10 0,000 | 10 0,000 | 10 0,000 | 10 0,000 | 10 0,000 | 10 0,000 | 10 0,000 | 10 0,000 | 10 0,000 | 10 0,000 | 10 0,000 | 10 0,000 | 10 0,000 | 10 0,000 | 10 0,000 | 10 0,000 | 10 0,000 | 10 0,000 | 10 0,000 | 10 0,000 | 10 0,000 | 10 0,000 | 10 0,000 | 10 0,000 | 10 0,000 | 10 0,000 | 10 0,000 | 10 0,000 | 10 0,000 | 10 0,000 | 10 0,000 | 10 0,000 | 10 0,000 | 10 0,000 | 10 0,000 | 10 0,000 | 10 0,000 | 10 0,000 | 10 0,000 | 10 0,000 | 10 0,000 | 10 0,000 | 10 0,000 | 10 0,000 | 10 0,000 | 10 0,000 | 10 0,000 | 10 0,000 | 10 0,000 | 10 0,000 | 10 0,000 | 10 0,000 | 10 0,000 | 10 0,000 | 10 0,000 | 10 0,000 | 10 0,000 | 10 0,000 | 10 0,000 | 10 0,000 | 10 0,000 | 10 0,000 | 10 0,000 | 10 0,000 | 10 0,000 | 10 0,000 | 10 0,000 | 10 0,000 | 10 0,000 | 10 0,000 | 10 0,000 | 10 0,000 | 10 0,000 | 10 0,000 | 10 0,000 | 10 0,000 | 10 0,000 | 10 0,000 | 10 0,000 | 10 0,000 | 10 0,000 | 10 0,000 | 10 0,000 | 10 0,000 | 10 0,000 | 10 0,000 | 10 0,000 | 10 0,000 | 10 0,000 | 10 0,000 | 10 0,000 | 10 0,000 | 10 0,000 | 10 0,000 | 10 0,000 | 10 0,000 | 10 0,000 | 10 0,000 | 10 0,000 | 10 0,000 | 10 0,000 | 10 0,000 | 10 0,000 | 10 0,000 | 10 0,000 | 10 0,000 | 10 0,000 | 10 0,000 | 10 0,000 | 10 0,000 | 10 0,000 | 10 0,000 | 10 0,000 | 10 0,000 | 10 0,000 | 10 0,000 | 10 0,000 | 10 0,000 | 10 0,000 | 10 0,000 | 10 0,000 | 10 0,000 | 10 0,000 | 10 0,000 | 10 0,000 | 10 0,000 | 10 0,000 | 10 0,000 | 10 0,000 | 10 0,000 | 10 0,000 | 10 0,000 | 10 0,000 | 10 0,000 | 10 0,000 | 10 0,000 | 10 0,000 | 10 0,000 | 10 0,000 | 10 0,000 | 10 0,000 | 10 0,000 | 10 0,000 | 10 0,000 | 10 0,000 | 10 0,000 | 10 0,000 | 10 0,000 | 10 0,000 | 10 0,000 | 10 0,000 | 10 0,000 | 10 0,000 | 10 0,000 | 10 0,000 | 10 0,000 | 10 0,000 | 10 0,000 | 10 0,000 | 10 0,000 | 10 0,000 | 10 0,0 1 Girin Resi Estate in Juneau county. Wis-50 Gitts in Resi Estate 5º Lots in Brand's Addition to thicago, each \$1.00. 50,000 40,000

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In both of which the WLEB SISTERS will appear.
Admission to evening performance, 25 cents 56 cents and 81. Poors open at 7:15. Curtain rises at 8.

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MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH STREET THEATRE,
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The Greatest Gymnasus of the Age
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NATURE,
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Two intelligent heads on one body. Pronounced by the Medical Faculty of this city the MOST ASTONISH
ING FILAK OF NATURE ON REFORD

June 4.5, and 6 OPEN DAY AND EVENING,
Exhibitous from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M., and from 8 to 9% P. M.

Admission 25 cents Children, 15 cents.

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