2

### [Continued from the First Page,]

Resolved. That a grand national colebration of the occa-sion, under the auspices of the Grand Lodge of the United Nates, hall take place in the city of Philadelphia, in connection with the local observance of the day at that

place. Resolvert, That a special committee of the day at that Resolvert, That a special committee of five be appointed, who shall be charged with the selection of an orator for the occasion, and the arrangement of the details of the ceremonics of the grand national celebration. Resolvert, That the electror officers of the Grand Lodge and the special committee be empowered to represent the Grand Lodge at the Grand National Celebration; that the members of the Grand Lodge and Past Grand Representa-tives who may find it convenient to attend be requested to participate.

Fraternally yours, etc., JOHN A KENNEDY, JAMES B. NICHOLSON, WILLIAM E. FORD, C. A. LOGAN, THOMAS T. SMILEY.

An attempt was made to strike out Philadelphia as the place of the celebration, and insert Cincinnati or Baltimore, but on motion of Representative Leech,

Iowa, the motion was tabled. The following committee was appointed in pur-

P. G. Sire Nicholson, Grand Sire Farnsworth, and

P G Sire Veitch.

Certain Reports and Arrangements.

A meeting of the Joint Committee having in charge the arrangements for the celebration was held on Saturday evening, February 6, at the hall, Sixth and Haines streets, P. G. M. John W. Stokes in the chair. The following report was submitted by the Com-mittee on Programmes and Ceremonies, and was

mittee on Programmes and Ceremonies, and was adopted:- PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 3, 1859.-Your Committee on Programme and Ceremonials, to whom was referred the resolutions respecting the regula, etc., for the Grand Lodge, and the subordinate Lodges and Encampments, report adoption of the following resolutions:- *Theolved*, That the Paul Grand Lodge, who shall appear with the Grand Lodge in screet, which see the subject, and recommend the adoption of the following resolutions:- *Theolved*, That the Paul Grand Lodge, who shall appear with the Grand Lodge in screet sitk sashes, of a uniform pattern, with badge on the left breast; the grand officers to appear in regula and jevels of office.
*Meolved*, That the representatives and grand officers, is consist of black pants, coat, and black slik hat, white vest and gloves.
*Meolved*, That the Lodges and Encampments will be represent and gloves.
*Meolved*, That the Lodges and Encampments will be represented. Lodge or Encampment: that the Lodges be requested to appear in the regulations that will secure uniform appearating by the Grand Lodge or Encampment.
*Meolved* or Encampment desire to appear with a simple insigni, they be empowered to do so.
The committee also recommended the adoption of the following resolutions the simple.

The committee also recommended the adoption of the following resolution :--

Resolved, That the ceremonics of the evening of the 26th of April at the Academy of Music shall consist of choral and vocal music, and addresses by distinguished visitors. The tickets to be distributed pro rate among the lodges

It was, on motion, agreed that lodges, encamp-ments, and delegations should march six abreast.

ments, and delegations should march six abreast. The Committee on Invitation reported that they had extended invitations to all the grand lodges and grand encampments in the United States. The Grand Master of Maryiand informed the committee that all the lodges in Baltimore would participate, and that not less than five thousand Odd Fellows from that city might be expected. The Committee on Vocal and Instrumental Music for indoor expecting reported that Brother Encedes

for indoor exercise reported that Brother Engelke had composed and arranged the invocation hymn, and will lead the musical part of the celebration at the Academy, without any expense for his ser-vices or the chorus. An orchestra of forty per-formers and a chorus of one hundred voices have een secured.

The following resolution was also adopted :--

Resolved. That the officers of this joint committee be authorized and directed to inquire and report as to the cost of a suitable room for its meetings, to be held weekly hereafter, and also for weekly meetings of the Committee of Ways and Means, the Committee on Reception of Lodges, and the Committee on Hotel Accommodations, upon other than Saturday evenings.

It was announced that Horicultural Hall would be the headquarters of the visiting German lodges, and would be under the charge of a committee of delegates of German lodges of this city. Letters were read from President Grant and Vice-President Colfax, expressing their regrets that pub

lic duties would prevent them from accepting the invitation to be present at the celebration. following resolution was unanimously

adopted :--Resolved, That in the event of there being any excess of appropriations or receipts after the expenses of the Grand National Celebration have been defrayed, the same shall be contributed to the Widows' and Orphans' Educational Institute of Pennsylvania.

## THE PROGRAMME.

The programme for the celebration of the day has been arranged as follows:-In the morning, at 9 o'clock, interesting exercises will take place at the Academy of Music. The open-ing piece will be performed by a grand orchestra, followed by an ode composed by B. P. Shillaber, sung to the air of "America," by the entire audience, as-sisted by a chorus of professional singers. Past Grand Master John W. Stokes will deliver an

Twentieth Division—George Fling, marshal; Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, visiting grand lodges and grand officers, and Grand Lodge of the United States. The Committee on Street Music reported that they had engaged eighteen bands, at a cost of \$2,929, and that, in addition, the following lodges had engaged bands:

- No. 15, Fire Zouave Band. No. 19, United States Band. No. 22, Keystone Band. No. 29, Beck's Band.
- No. 100, Grafula's Band, of New York. No. 104, Ellsworth Band, of Reading.
- Drum Corps of ten performers McClurg's Silver Cornet Band.
- No. 174, Pennsylvania Band. Drum Corps of ten performers. West Philadelphia Pand.
- 224, 272,

No. 372, West Philadelphia Pand. No. 296, Phornixville Band. No. 244, United States Band. No. 375, Sweeny's Band, of West Chester. No. 404, Waynesburg Band, of Chester county. The following resolution was adopted:— *Resolved*. That this committee report adversly to firing a salute on the day of the parade, and recom-mend that a request be made to have the various binnes of the city space of morning and noor chimes of the city rung at morning and noon.

The Grand Regalia and Citizens' Dress Ball, at the Philadelphia Skating Rink, corner of Twenty-first and Race streets, comes off in the evening. The immense proportions of the building are admirably suited to the occasion. Two efficient orchestras for dancing and promenading have been secured, and the banqueting rooms have been placed in charge of a well-known caterer. The grand marsh will com-mence at 9 o'clock P. M. The grand promenade march by the Grand Lodge of the United States, the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, and other Grand and Subordinate Lodges and Encampments, will take place at 11.30 o'clock.

### The Preparations.

The Committees of the Grand Lodge of the United States, and of the Grand Lodge and Grand Encampment of Pennsylvania, are diligently engaged in making the immense preparations required to make this grand event a successful and splendid one. From present indications, the visitors from other States present indications, the visitors from other States will be in attendance in very large numbers, should the weather prove favorable. Considerable trouble is experienced by the committees having charge of the supplying of hotel accommodations on April 26, the day of celebration, and they may be compelled to request possession of the various Odd Feilows' and other halls in the city, for the purpose of providing sleeping apartments for the thousands who will be in attendance. Arrangements are being perfected with the various

Arrangements are being perfected with the various railroad lines leading into Philadelphia to get a de-creased rate of fare for those who desire to become creased rate of face for those who desire to become participants in the ceremonies. It is estimated from information already received that the procession will number about seventy thousand persons, who, in the beautiful regalia of the Order, and with the instruc-tions in relation to uniformity of dress carefully ob-served, will present a grand and imposing demon-tration such as has never been withoused in any of stration, such as has never been witnessed in any of the cities of the United States. The greatest care will be exercised to have suffl-

The greatest care will be exercised to have sufficient and proper police arrangements perfected, suited to the occasion of so immense a gathering as will be centred in and upon the streets through which the procession will pass. The Lodges and En-campments throughout the State are making liberal donations in aid of the event. Thus it will be per-ceived that the most comprehensive measures have been adopted to make the celebration a success. The complete have, information, that 5000 mem been adopted to make the celebration a success. The committee have information that 5000 mem-bers from the city of Baltimore will attend, and that every lodge in Maryland will be represented. Ad-vices from Washington, D. C., show that every lodge in the District will be represented. All of the East-ern States will send on large delegations, and Massa-chusetts gives notice that she will bring a host of members. All portions of the Empire State will be

members. All portions of the Empire State will be most fully represented, and the Southern and Western States expect to make a large display. There will be music in line from every section of the country, and new regalia, banners, and flags are

being made as fast as the manufacturers throughout the Union can turn them out.

## THE MAY MAGAZINES. "The Galaxy."

From J. Edwards Clarke's article entitled "A Great Advocate," we take the following anecdotes of the late James T. Brady, Esq .:-

The trial of Baker for the murder of Poole furnished a notable instance of Mr. Brady's intrepidity in behalf of a client. It was at the height of the "Know-Nothing" excitement, and Poole, after receiving the fatal bullet, having ex-"I die an American," succeeded in claimed, causing himself to be regarded as a martyr to the cause. Lingering for days with-as the post rtem proved-a bullet deeply imbedded in his

Of his quickness in the law of a case an in-stance is given where a recent decision adverse to his position was introduced. Taking the book in his hand, he said it does not appear whether this case has been heard in the Court of Appeals, but when it is it will be reversed for such and such reasons; which eventually proved to be the exact reasons given by the court reversing the decision. Conceding all his wonderful brilliancy and originality, Judge Daly states, however, that his greatness as a lawyer lay in his sound judgment in the general management of a case it is stated that in no case involving constitu tional questions have his arguments, been re

From thoroughly at home with them. It is said that he never lost a case in which he was before ury for more than a week; by that time they saw everything with his eyes. He was counse in fifty-two capital cases, in not one of which was ever unsuccessful, except that of Beall, who was tried by a court-martial at Fort Lafayette, on the charge of being a "spy and guerilla."

It is related that once having successfully defended a man charged with murder, as he was leaving the court the judge said, "Mr. Brady, the next case is that of a man charged with murder; he has no counsel, can you defend him?" "Certainly." said Brady, and instantly went on with the trial. The judge assigned him in the same way to two others charged with a crime; so that, ' in succession, similar de fended and cleared four capital cases, giving a week's unrequited time to these four criminals. He was obliged to decline to follow this up in the case of the next man, charged with burglary. who, having no counsel, desired him to be as

fracas, attracted a good deal of interest. He was a Mason, and that society applied to Mr. Brady to defend him, tendering twenty-five hundred dollars as a fee; but, for some cause, he declined the case. Not long after, one afternoon, a neatly dressed, modest young girl came to the office and asked for Mr. Brady. Told to walk into his private office, she timidly approached his desk and saying:--"Mr. Brady, they are going to hang my brother, and you can save him! I've brought you this money, please don't let my brother die !" she burst into tears. It was a roll of #250, which the poor girl had begged in sums of five and ten dollars. The kind-hearted man heard her story. "They shan't hang your brother, my child," said he, and putting the roll of bills in an envelope, told her to take it to her mother and he would ask for it when he wanted it. The boy was cleared. In Mr. Brady's parlor hangs an exquisite picture, by Durand, with a letter on the back asking him to accept it as a mark of appreciation for his generous kindness in de fending this poor boy. Mr. Brady prized that picture.

We quote this passage about Disraeli's uncrupulousness from Justin McCarthy's article entitled "English Toryism and its Leaders:"-

Three or four years ago, a bitter, factious attack was made in the House of Commons-upon Mr. Stansfeld, then holding office in the Liberal government, because of his open and avowed friendship for and intimacy with Maz-zini. This was at a time when the French Government were endeavoring to connect Mazzini with a plot to assassinate the Emperor Napoleon. Mr. Disraeli was very stern in his condemnation of Mr. Stansfeld for his friendship with one who, twenty odd years before, had encouraged a young enthusiast (as the enthusiast said) in a design to kill Charles Albert, King of Sar-dinia. Mr. Bright, in a moderate and kindly speech, deprecated the idea of making unardonable crimes out of the hot-headed follies of enthusiastic men in their young days, and he added that he believed there would be found in a certain poem, written by Disraeli himself some twenty-five or thirty years before, and called "A Revolutionary Epick," som lines of eloquent apostrophe in praise of tyran-nicide. Up sprang Mr. Disraeli, indignant and excited, and vehemently denied that any such

sentiment, any such line, could be found in the

Such was the curious question raised in refer-ence to the dead actor's ashes. The monument was erected, and may be seen by the "passers-by on Broadway to-day, with its inscription so much admired by Kean:-

# Three kingdoms claimed hitbleth, Both hemispheres pronounce his worth.

THE DAIDA EVENING TELEGRAPH-PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, APRIL 19, 1869.

Both homispheres pronounce his worth. A last incident was to attract attention to the great actor. Many years afterwards, *Hamlet* was to be played one night at the Old Park Theatre, when the manager suddenly discovered that he had no skull for the scene of the gravediggers. In this emergency, he sent a hasty re-quest to Dr. Francis that he would supply him with one: and the Doctor, having no other, was compelled to send him the skull of George Frederick Cooke, which he had preserved! It was used in the sense over his own shell. was used in the scene-over his own skull wer uttered the words, "Alas, poor Yorick !" which had so often escaped from the fleshless lips What a commentary on life! What a termination to a great career !

## "Lipplucott's."

From Professor Coppee's article entitled "A Few Curious Derivatives," we take the follow-

The names of persons offer curious etymolo-ies. Of course, the trades of the hunter, fisher, archer (arc, a bow) fletcher (fleche, an arrow) smith, glover, etc., have given us many sur names. Grosvenor (gros ceneur) was chief huntsman to the Norman dukes. All the Reads, Reeds, or Reids were originally red men. Bunker was so named from his good beart (bon cour). But few have observed that old Dan Chaucer had a French shoemaker in his ancestry (chausser), and that Spenser was by lincare a butler, whose place was in the spence or buttery; nor need he be ashamed, for his company is that of the Lords Despencer. Perhaps it was the danger of such a category that caused the haughty sovereigns of Spain to have no name for public use beyond the purlieus of royalty. They only sign themselves Yo el Rey and Yo la Reina.

Facilis descensus averni. Curious philologists have not yet agreed upon a certain deriva-tion for "Mephistophiles." That gentleman held this euphonious name long before Goethe presented him to Faust as companion and mentor Sented him to Faust as comparing with one Our English Marlowe, not content with one "head devel," introduces both Mephistophiles and Lucifer; the former he calls "Mephistophilus." philos." Elsewhere he appears as "Mephosto philos." The most commonly received derivation is from Greek words signifying "no The most lover of light." the very opposite signification to "Lucifer, the light-bearer." Another suggestion is "no lover to the believer." Let us offer another, which pleases us better. Mephitis was the Roman goddess of disagreeable odors: sulphur, pitch, et id genus omne, must have been under her control; supply philos, make the Old Boy her sweetheart, and, as Father Tom says, "the job s done.

So much for names: now for an epithet or two Trench tells us that the word maudlin is from Magdalen; he attributes its origin to the brutal inhumanity which derides the penitent tears of the heart-broken Magdalen and laughs her con-trition to scorn. We think better of humanity. and suggest another derivation. For many cen-turies there has been a Magdalen College at Oxford, the young gentlemen of which were for-merly distinguished for their bad habits. The English contract the name into Maudlin, and so these Maudlin boys, noted for being in that tongne-coated, pseudo-pathetic condition which we now call maudlin, gave us the adjective; and the word has no more to do with the tears of a penitent Mary, "an offering worthy heaven," than with the inspired joy of a prophetess Anna. Maudlin people are generally *loafers*. Whence have we *that* word? Is it simply a *bread-beggar*? is it the German leufer, a stroller ? or does Rabelais among his wonders of word-coinage, originate it when he speaks of a certain riff-raff encountered by Gargantua as *lifre-lofre*? Perhaps, after all, it is only a contraction of *low fellow*, as *cus* in our low slang is but a contraction of customer (e. g., "an ugly cus"), and has nothing to do with curses, either loud or deep.

What is curmudgeon? You may find it in Johnson as cour mechant; and "thereby hangs Himself ignorant of the derivaa tale. tion, the great lexicographer addressed the inquiry among the "Notes and Queries" of the Magazine. His question was answered by an anonymous correspondent giving cour mechant. This Johnson adopted. simply writing after the derivation, anonymous GOLD. PRINCIP. correspondent. Ashe, when he made his abridg ment of Johnson; fell into the curious error o giving anonymous correspondent as a definition of curnudgeon! Not a bad idea, except that the scurrility of anonymous letters deserves and trains run thro usually a harsher name, for curmudgeon really indicates now not a wicked heart, but a grumbling disposition. No part of speech offers a richer field. for its extent, than our exclamations. We pass by Zounds! Jiminy! My eye, Betty Martin! and others, to tell of the American traveller, who found, to his astonishment, Oh dear! and Dear me! in the streets of Rome, not as imported English, but as original Italian. One little Roman ragazzo (a ragged one, no doubt) kicked another, and sent him homeward top of his voice, "Dear me! Dear me!" for so it sounded when he said, "Dio mio! Dio mio!".... good Tuscan, which seems very much like GLENDINN lingua Americana in bocca Romana. We force the conclusion upon no one, but it is plausible at least, that our Dear me ! is not in reality our own dear self, first person, singular number, objective case, independent, but only this Tuscan. and nothing more. And now for a few irregulars. Is touced only the French toile, or is it plain English—an ell of GLENDINNI tow cloth ? The names of coins and other money are curious derivatives. The word coin may be traced to the Arabic kauna, to hammer or boat NO. 2 NASSA We all know that money (Latin moneta) is out. from the verb moneo, to admonish and remind-a pleasant reminder only when received. guinea was originally made in 1664, of Guinea gold. A pistole is from the Italian piastrula, which, changing the i into l, becomes the Latin York Stock Bos plastrum, which is also the root of plastre, Office. Doubloon is simply a double pistole. The sold is from solidus, and, like the Spanish duro BANK for dollar, simply means "hard money." The sovereign is the coin of a monarch —the ducat, that of a duke, A dollar was a thaler, and that was so called because first coined in a silver mine in a Saxon thal or valley A florin was made in Florence—a mark, at St Mark's in Venice. Our own currency needs no JAY C explanation, except perhaps that picayune is a Carib word, that a levy was eleven pence, and that a fip was a five-penny piece. Shinplaster is as old as our Revolutionary war, for when the Continental currency became worthless, an old Nos. 112 and soldier might, and perhaps did, dress a wounded leg with his pay. Greenbacks are much more easily derived than picked up. To the Arabic it is well known that we owe many common words, most of which have come through the Spanish, such as scarlet, chemise, arsenal, sugar, alchemy, alcohol, alembic, alge ora, alkali, and many others beginning with al. Trench makes a pretty image from sierra, as saw-tooth-shaped, but it is really from sah-rah. a desolate mountain tract.

years, gained him great favor among the proessors and other learned men. He passed the summer in Iceland, where he made himself acquainted with the language, literature, history, and traditions of the Northern nations, their engas, etc. "I cannot but contrast," said Mr. Irving "the sagas, etc. "I cannot but contrast," said Mr. Irving, "the conduct of this poor youth, bravely struggling forward to intellectual eminence in defiance of poverty and privation, with that of the host of young Americans, spendthrift sons of wealthy fathers, carrying their brains in their pockets, wasting time and opportunity, degrading themselves and disgracing their country amidst the enervating and licentious pleasures of Paris. Which of these, think you, may be considered a real specimen of 'Young America?'" On this young man's return from abroad, Mr. Irving secured for him the position of Second Librarian in the Astor Library, of which he was a trustee—an office of emolument, and one Gold, Silver, and Government Bonds

a trustee-an office of emolument, and one greatly to his taste. Another instance in kind: I was standing at :

book-stall in Nassau street one morning, glane ng over a rare old volume, when the propr said:—"I see by the papers that you have been up to see Mr. Washington Irving; and when you aw him, you met a man out of ten thousandone of the very best and kindest men in America. I was his servant; he found me to be fond of reading everything I could get hold of; so one day he proposed to me to open a street book-stall in town, furnished me with some quaint and choice old works from his library, solicited additions from his friends, and gave me money to buy others at the different night book auctions; and now I am doing a good business, besides having as much time as I want to read between-whiles. Ah, sir, Washington Irving is



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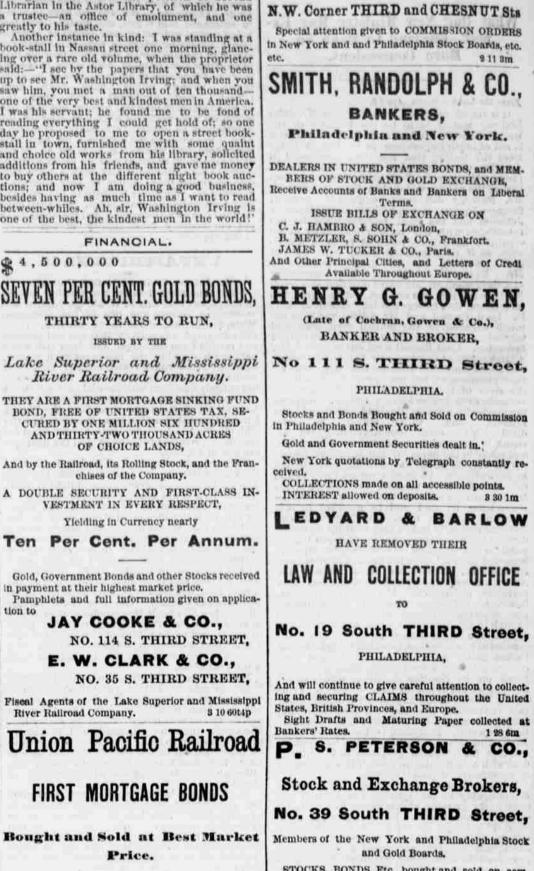
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ever forget the peculiar manner of his we have all felt and none can describe? It was evanescent as the fragrance of the rose." the time he entered the court-room his by-play with the jury commenced. He made himsel

signed to him.

The case of a young man who was charged with murder, in what was claimed an accidental

versed in the highest appellate court. Of his manner, Mr. Porter says, "Who can

Past Grand Master John W. Stokes will deliver an address of welcome in behalf of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, which will be responded to by Grand Sire E. D. Farnsworth, of the Grand Lodge of the United States. Past Grand Master James L. Ridgely, the Grand Secretary, the personal friend of the late Thomas Wildey, the founder of the Order in the United States, will deliver an oration on the history, mission, and purposes of Odd Fellowship. An ode, written by P. G. E. P. Newell, editor of the American Odd Fellow, set to the tune of "Old Hundred," will be samp by the andienc , which will close the exercises, to give the officials an opportunity to take their poslthe officials an opportunity to take their posi-The following will be the programme for the even-

The following will be the programme for the even-ing at the Academy :-Introduction hymn, written by Bro. McFarland; prayer by Grand Chaplain; over-ture by orchestra; address; quartette and chorus, ar, "Mignon's song;" address; quartette and chorus, "Montgomery's ode;" address; orchestral symphony; address; closing ode; benedletion. The musical portion of the celebration will consist of forty instrumental and one hundred vocal per-formers, under the direction of Professors Engelke and Bishop. A grand ball will also be given in the

and Bishop. A grand ball will also be given in the evening at the Philadelphia Skating Rink, Twenty-first and Race structs, and every arrangement will be made to ensure its success.

### The Procession.

The line will be formed at 11 o'clock A. M., and the procession will move punctually at 12 o'clock, Places in the line will be assigned by the Grand Mar-

shal in the Orders of the day. The general order of formation will be as follows:-Subordinate Lodges of Pennsylvania. Subordinate Lodges of Visiting Jurisdictions. Subordinate Encampments of Pennsylvania. Subordinate Encampments of Visiting Jurisdic-

ions. Elective Officers of Subordinate Encampments. Grand Encampment of Pennsylvania. Grand Encampments of Visiting Jurisdictions. Grand Lodge of Visiting Jurisdictions. Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania. Grand Lodge of the United States.

The above will be formed into at least twenty divisions, and according to juniority. At the meeting of the Joint Committee on Arrange-

ments on Saturday evening:--The Committee on Reception of Lodges and En-campments reported that they are fully organized, and that sub-committees would be at every depot and steamboat landing to receive the visiting brethren.

The Committee on Route made the following re-

port:-Countermarch on Broad street, down Broad to Christian, down Christian to Third, up Third to Walnut, up Wahut to Fifth, up Fifth to Girard ave-nue, np Girard avenue to Twelfth, down Twelfth to Chesnut, down Chesnut to Sixth, up Sixth to Franklin Square, and there dismiss.

The Committee on Transportation reported that their arrangements had been perfected. The Committee on Divisions and Marshals made

First Division-P. Fritz, marshal, lodges from 643

te 466. Second Division-I. H. Shepherd, marshal; lodges

465 to 376 Third Division-F. C. Garrigues, marshal; lodges

575 to 296. Fourth Division-C. C. McLaughlin, marshal;

lodges 296 to 263. Fifth Division—James Fitzpatrick, marshal ; lodges

962 to 191.

202 to 191. Sixth Division—John F. Ballier, marshal. Seventh Division—Charles Kleinz, marshal. "These two divisions to be composed of the German odges, with their invited guests and visiting German

Eighth Division—Past Grand ——, of Pittsburg, narshal. This division to consist of delegations from lodges Allegheny and neighboring countles. Ninth Division-George Bartram, marshal; lodges

Tenth Division-John H. Taggart, marshal; lodges

146 to 101.

Eleventh Division-R. L. Bodine, marshal; lodges

100 to 47 Twelfth Division-A. E. Goodall, marshal; lodges

46 to 23. Thirteenth Division-John F. Glenn, marshal;

lodges 22 to 11. Fourteenth Division- -----, marshal; lodges 10

Fifteenth Division-R. F. S. Heath, marshal; New

Fifteenth Division-R. F. S. Heath, marshal; New Jersey brethren. Sixteenth Division-marshal; brethren of District of Columbia, Delaware, New York, and Ohio. Seventeenth Division-S. Sands Wills, of Baltimore, marshal; Maryland lodges and encampments. Eighteenth Division-Joshna Lynch, of Maryland, Eighteenth Division-H. W. Balley, marshal; Ninsteenth Division-H. W. Balley, marshal; Sinsteenth Division-H. W. Balley, marshal; Grand Encampment of Pennsylvania, subordinate encampments, and visiting grand and subordinate encampmenta. encampments. ..... he make in the manual

heart, the interest and excitement became intense; and on the day of his funeral twenty thousand men walked in solenn procession behind the coffin of the martyred "rough." In such a state of public feeling Baker was put on trial for his life. At the opening of the charge by the judge, aroused by its tenor, Mr. Brady seized a pen and commenced writing rapidly, indignation showing itself in his set lips and frowning brow. The moment the judge had ceased he was on his feet and began :-"You have charged the jury thus and thus. I pro-test against your so stating it." The judge said he would listen to the objection after the jury had retired. "No," exclaimed the indig-nant orator, "I choose that the jury shall hear hose objections;" and, defying interference, he poured forth impetuously forty-five separate and formal objections, couching them all emphati-cally in words of personal protest to the judge. The force of the judge's charge on that jury was pretty effectually broken. The indignation of the advocate at this time was real, not simulated; and he, at least, of the New York bar, dared to defy and to denounce injustice, even when clad in ermine. Of such were those brave, elder members of the legal profession who in former days and other lands kept alive the fires

of civil liberty. After two trials here he obtained a change of venue, and the trial was transferred to Newburg. This gave rise to another incident, which Brady was fond of telling, especially when he wished to disarm prejudice against the looks of any witness or client. The trial was to be held before Judge Charles A. Peabody, in the Supreme Court. The judge, lawyers, high sheriff, depu-ties, and prisoner all went up in the cars to Fishkill. The streets were crowded by thousands, eager to see the prisoner. As they passed to the boat to cross over to Newburg, the judge hap-pened to take the arm of High Sheriff Willets. Some one recognizing the Sheriff, pointed out his companion as the accused murderer, with "Don't you see his ----- bloodthirsty face ?" fancying, as Brady would say, they saw all the lineaments of a brutal murderer in the calm, bland features of His honor.

#### THE BUSTEED CASE.

Another instance of his intrepidity before a indge was in the Busteed case. The judge had threatened to convict him for contempt. Busteed had apologized; and Brady also, with teed had apologized; and Brady also, with his matchless grace and courtesy, had tendered Busteed's apology; but the judge still said that he should send him to prison. "You will, will you?" said Brady. "I say you will not!" And, citing anthority after authority against his power to do so, he dared him to thus stretch his prerogative. The judge thought best to excuse Mr. Busteed. The fertility of his mind and its randity of action as shown in drawing the obrapidity of action, as shown in drawing the objections in the Baker trial, were once filustrated on an occasion when, on a case being called, Mr. Brady answered that his side was ready. Th opposite counsel also stated that he was ready, and appeared for the plaintiff. "No," said Brady, "I am for the plaintiff;" adding, "I think I must know which side I am on." However, he was at last convinced that he was mistaken. So, gathering up his papers, he requested his Honor to excuse him for twenty minutes, as he saw he was for the defendants instead of, as he had erroneously supposed, for the plaintiffs, adding, "and, from my knowledge of the merits of the case, I am heartily glad that I am to defend instead of prosecute?" He left the room, returned in twenty minutes, tried, and won the calise.

HIS FERTILITY AND QUICKNESS.

The Hon. Luther R. Marsh gives an instance of Mr. Brady's fertility in an important case to which he himself had given thorough, and, as he felt, exhaustive preparation. He asked Mr. Brady to assist on the trial, Brady having had no Brady to assist on the triat, Brady having had no previous knoweldge of the case. "Go on and open your case fully, use all your points without regard to me," said Brady. Mr. Marsh did so, and sat down, wondering what new matter Mr. Brady could find to say. To his astonishment Brady rose and presented several new and strik-her counts. ing points.

poem. Mr. Bright at once accepted the assurance; said he had never seen the poem himself, but only heard that there was such a passage in it; apologized for the mistake-and there most people thought the matter would have ended. In truth, the volume which Disraeli had published a generation before, with the grandiloquent title, "A Revolutionary Epick" (not fashioned "epick"), was a piece of youthful, bombastic folly, long out of print, and almost wholly forgotten. But Disraeli chose to attach great importance to the charge he supposed to be made against him; and he declared that he felt himself bound to refute it utterly by more than a mere denial. Accordingly, in a few weeks there came out a new edition of the Epick with a dedication to Lord Stanley, and a preface explaining that, as the first edition was out of print, and as a charge founded on a passage on it had been made against the author, said author felt bound to issue this new edition, that all the world might see how unfounded was the accusation. Sure enough, the publication did seem to dispose of the charge effectively. There was only one passage which in any way bore on the subject of tyrannicide, and that certainly did and that certainly did not express approval. What could be more satisfactory? Unluckily, however, the gentle-man on whose hint Mr. Bright spoke happened to possess one copy of the original edition. He compared this, to make assurance doubly sure, with the copy at the British Museum, the only other copy accessible to him, and he found that the passage which contained the praise of tyrannicide had been partly altered, partly suppressed in the new edition specially issued by Mr. Disraeli, in order to prove to the world that he had not written a line in the poem to imply that he sanctioned the slaying of a tyrant. Now, this was a small and trifling affair; but just see how significant and characteristic it was! It surely did not make much matter whether Mr. Disreli, in his young, nonsensical days, had or had not induged in a burst of enthusiasm about the slaying of tyrants, in a poem so bombastical that no rational man could think of it with any seriousness. But Mr. Distaeli chose to regard his reputation as seriously assailed; and what did he do to vindicate himself? He published a new edition, which he trumpeted as not merely authentic, but as issued for the sole purpose of proving that he had not praised tyrannicide, and he deliberately excised the lines which contained the passage in question! The controversy turned on some two lines and a half; and of these Mr. Disraell cut out all the dangerons words and gave the garbled version to the world as his authoritative reply to the charge made against him. This, too, after the famous "annexation" of one of Thiers' speeches, and the delivery of it as a panegyric on the memory of the Duke of Wellington, and after the appropriation of a page or two cut ont of an essay by Macaulay, and its introduction wholesale, as original, into one of Mr. Disraeli's novels.

Mr. John Esten Cooke gives the following anecdote of George Frederick Cooke, the actor:-The splendid career of Cooke ended in September, 1812, in the old apartment of Bixby's Hotel, in New York. His death was not caused directly, at least, by intemperance: he died o serons effusion of the chest and abdomen. He was conscious to the last, died resigned to his fate, and his funeral was attended by an im-Inte, and his funeral was attended by an im-mense concourse, embracing the chief person-ages of the city. He was buried in the "Stran-gers' Vault," at St. Paul's; but many years after-ward, when Edmund Kean came to America, he called, with Dr. Francis, on the Bishop of New York, to request permission for the ercetion of a

""You do not, gentlemen, wish the tablet in-side St. Paul's?" asked the bishop. ""Not do "roulled Dr. Francis, "we desire to

"No, sir," replied Dr. Francis, "we desire to remove the remains of Mr. Cooky from the Strangers' vault,' and creet a monument over em in some suitable spot in the burial-ground of the church."

"You have my concurrence, then," returned the bishop, "but I hardly knew how we could find a place inside the church for Mr. Cookette

Lewis Gaylord Clarke gives, in his "Recollections of Washington Irving," the following anecdotes ---

Mr. Irving never lost an opportunity to sub-serve the literary interests of deserving young One day there appeared at the cottage men. One day there appeared at the cottage a yong man of twenty, a poor "Onondaga boy," Mr. F—, He had walked on foot from New York to Sunnyside expressly so see Washington Irving, who persuaded him to stay with him two or three days. Through great privation he had secured to himself an excellent education, yet men. his aspirations for further acquisitions had grown into an honorable enthusiasm. I hap-pened to be at the cottage a few days afterward, when Mr. Irving spoke of this visit of a young man from my native county, and the great pleasure it had afforded him. "The extent presente u had anotaca him. "The extent and accessibility of his general knowledge," said he, "is wonderful in one so young." Mr. F afterwards made his way abroad, materially aided, I have no doubt, by Mr. Irving, who gave him letters to his friends in England, whence he repaired to Denmark, where his surprising acquirements, for his

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