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OUR WHOLE COUNTRY.

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PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, JUNE 22, 1866.

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EVENING BULLETIN. PEBLISHED EVERY EVENING. THE NEW BULLETIN BUILDING, 307 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

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MARRIED.

BUNTING-MACLEAN.—At Springdale Alleghens county, Pa., June 20, 1866, by Rev. W. F. Kean, J. C Bunting and Phebe, daughter of M. Maclean, Esq Bunting and Phebe, daughter of M. Magican, Easy, No Cards.

GASKILL—KEYSER.—On Thursday, June 21st. by the Bev. Thomas J. Davis, Mr E. A. Gasklit, to Miss Alice Cordelia Keyrer, all of this city. No Cards. [New York and Treaton, N.J., papers please copy.]*

HUNT—JONES.—On Thursday, 12th of April, 1866, by the Bev. Joseph Castle, D. D., Mr J. H. Hunt, to Miss Henrietta S., eldest daughter of John D. Jones, Esq., all of Philadelphia. No Cards. [New York and Cincinnati papers please copy.]

EEWIN—BUDD.—On the 21st of June, by the Rev. D. Hare. John H. Irwin, of Chicago, to Eugenia Huster, daughter of John B. Budd. [Chicago papers

please copy.]
MURRAY-GRIFFITH.—On Wednesday, June 20th, at the Church of the Holy Trinity, Hudson city N. J., by the Rev. Louis L. Noble, Joseph K. Murray of Flushing, Long Island, and Harriet C., daughter of the late Fdmund L. Griffith, and grand daughter of Evan Griffith, Esq., of the former place. No Cards.

DIED.

Armstrong.

ABCH.—On Friday morning, June 22d, Joseph M.
Asch, in the sixty-sixth year of his age,
The male relatives and friends of the family, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday next, at 3 o'clock, P. M., from his late residence, 17 Spruce street.

BAKER.—Suddenly, on the 20th inst., Michael V.
Baker. Baker.
His male relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his mother's real-dence, No. 7-8 Arch street, on Monday morning, next,

dence, No. 7-8 Arch street, on monday morning, 22-2, at 10 o'clock.

DURANT.—On the 2th inst., Ann, wife of the late Thomas Durant, aged 64 years.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 408 South Tenth st., on Friday, at 4 P. M. 18th instant, at Pottsville, Mary Campbell, youngest daughter of the late Dr. Stephen Harris, in the 23d year of her age.

JONES.—At Pittsburgh, June 20th, 1866, George B. Jones, aged 57 years.

EYRE & LANDELL, Fourth and Arch streets, have Buff Linens, for Ladles' suits, Pongees, light shades, for do, Crape Rugentas, for do, Pearl colored Mohair, for do, Light Lenos, new goods,

SPECIAL NOTICES.

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA, (DE TRANSMERT OF ARTS).

The examination of the Junior, Sophomore and Freshman Classes, at the close of the Third Term, will be held in the following order:

FRIDAY, 22d From 10 to 12, Juniors, by the Provost, (Moral Philosophy), From 12 to 2, Sophomore, by Prof. Jackson, (Botta's English Literature), and Freshmen by Prof. Kendall, (Geometry), written.

MONDAY 25th. From 10 to 12, Juniors, by Prof. School, (From 12 to 2, Sophomores, by Prof. Frazer, (Chemistry of the Metals), and Freshmen, by Prof. Allen, (History), written.

TUESDAY 25th. From 10 to 12, Juniors, by Prof. Frazer, (Heat and the Steam English). From 12 to 2, Sophomores, by Prof. Kendall, (Analytical Geometry), and Freshmen, by Prof. Allen, (History) and Freshmen, by Prof. Allen, (Greek Anthology)

uritien.
WEDNESDAY, 27th. From 10 to 12. Sophomores, by Prof. Allen, (Prometheus of Eschylus). From 12 to 2. Juniors, by Prof Kendell, (Differential Calculus), criticm:
THURSDAY, 28th. From 10 to 12, Juniors, by Prof.
Allen, (Medea of Euripides). From 12 to 2, Sophomores, by Prof. Jackson, (Odes of Horace).
FRIDAY, 28th. From 10 to 12, Freshmen, by Prof.
Jackson, (Satires of Horace).
GEORGE ALLEN,

GEORGE ALLEN, Secretary of the Faculty of Arts. PARDEE SCIENTIFIC COURSE

IN LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.

In addition to the general Course of Instruction in this Department, designed to lay a substantial basis of knowledge and scholarly culture, sundents can pursue shose branches which are essentially practical and technical, vis.; ENGINEERING, Civil, Topographical and Mechanical; MINING and METALLURGY; ARCHITECTURE, and the application of Chemistry to AGRICULTUREs and the ARTS. There is also afforded an opportunity for special study of TRADE and COMMERCE of MODERN LANGUAGES and PHILULOGY; and of the HISTORY and INSTITUTIONS of Office of the Courty. For Circulars apply to President OATTELL, or to Prof. R. B. YOUNGMAN, EASTON. PA., April 4, 1865. Cierk of the Faculty. mys, mod.

mys, smor

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILRO AD

AND GREEN LANE.—The undersigned are
dailyering the best quality of Lehigh Coal from the
above place, to the residents of Germantown and
vicinity, at the following low rates, viz: BROKEN AND EGG for Furnace and Stove for NUT OR CHESTNET....

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jeb-2strol

PES-Strp? BINES & SHEAFF.

THE ELIJAH MESSAGE TO THE TEUTING AND CELTIO RACES.—Elder J.

Thacher Curry, of Springfield, Mass., will preach on
this subject on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and 3½ P. M.,
at National Guards Hall, Race street, below Sixth He
will also preach at 8 P. M. at the Southwest corner of
Sixth and Girard avenue.

OFFICE OF THE CITY TREASURER.—
PHILADELPHIA, June 21, 1866.

Notice to Loanholders.—The City Loans Maturing
Jaly 1st will be paid on and after July 2d, 1865, by
order of the Commissioners of the Sinking Funds.

Jew-6irp? City Treasurer.

je22-6trp2 NOTICE.—WILLIAM A. HAMMILL is no longer Agent for the National Steam Navigation Company, whose office is No. 2.7 Walnut street. The outsiness of said Company in Philadelphia will hereafter be carried on at said office by THOMAS R. SEARLE.

OFFICE OF THE CITY TREASURER.—
PHILADELPHIA, June 21, 1886.
Notice to Loanholders.—The Interest on City Loans
due July 1st will be paid on and after July 24, 1886.
HENRY BUMM,
je22-6trpi City Treasurer.

HOWARD HOSPITAL, Nos. 1518 and 1520 Lombard street, Dispensary Department. Medical treatment and medicines furnished gratuitously

Facts and Fancies.

A fellow without the slightest knowledge of French pronunciation sends word that he don't see why people worry over the tariff. He considers it an-import matter. N Importe, you know. That fellow must belong to the Un-tarified.

An owner is wanted for 180 bales of cotton in Vicksburg. Send 'em along. We'll

In Greenville, Pa., a young man, named Cunningham fell from the tower of the new Lutheran church, 65 feet, without sustaining any material injury. He thinks, however, that he will not go on another "tower this summer.

Talking of the immense abattoirs which capitalists are constructing near New York the slaughtering of animals, Quilp, of the Boston Post recommends his friends to subscribe for the stock, as the profits of the business will be offal.

The Press is warned not to go to the Jersey City Daily Times for its "Facts and Fancies, when it can get them "'ot and 'ot" much

An English gentleman advertises "for a horse for a lady of dark color, agood trotter, and of stylish action! The horse must be young, and have a long tail about fifteen

RECOVERED.—The body of Mr. George B. Jones, of Pittsburgh, who is supposed to have drowned himself, has been recovered, and his funeral was announced to take

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

The Proposed Conference and its Failure

[Cor. of the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.] Paris, Tuesday, June 5, 1866.—I wrote in a hopeful tone last week. Everything appeared to justify me in so doing. The invitations to the Conference had been sent in the form prescribed, and were therefore, it was thought, as good as accepted beforehand. The Conference seemed destined at last to meet, and in that case something might yet be done to arrest the horrors of war. The Plenipotentiaries were daily, hourly, expected in Paris. Hostilities seemed

to be at least deferred. Now, all this is changed. Things have every appearance of having suddenly come to a dead lock; and it seems even more than probable that the whole scheme of a Conference will prove a fiasco, and evaporate before it has even advanced so far as a first meeting. It is not, perhaps, too much to say that the opinion is now general that the Conference will never meet at all.

The entire and unmitigated blame of this disruption rests upon that power, which, while possessing certain undeniably great qualities, represents more than any other the old re-actionary, unpopular, un-democratic, old-world principles and prejudices of past times. Austria, strong in armies and soldiers, and blinded by prejudice, pride and obstinacy, refuses, at the last moment, and after having accepted the terms of the invitation to Congress, to allow the only question to be submitted to it for the decision of which it was to be called together. She hands over Holstein and Schleswig to she halus over the German Diet, and makes it a condition of her appearing at Paris that she should not be even asked to give up Venice. For the Conference to meet on such an understanding, would be simply to meet when there was nothing left to be done.

These unpleasant tidings have broken upon us somewhat suddenly. There were startling rumors afloat Saturday and Sunday last, but yesterday morning a note of ominous import appeared in the Moniteur itself. The answer of Austria, it said, on the subject of the Conference, contained re-servations which must be examined before the plenipotentiaries could assemble. The negotiations necessitated by these reserves would retard the projected meeting, it was

added, for some days.

Many persons regard the above note as the coup de grace given to the negotiations for peace; and, it must be allowed, that the not peace; and, it must be allowed, that the notification is looked upon as implying much more than is expressed by its mere words. No one, for instance, believes that such a note would have been published at all by the official journal, which has been so extremely reserved and silent throughout their proceedings if it were really every send their proceedings, if it were really supposed that the "reservations" spoken of were ca-pable of being removed by a few days' de-lay. The note is generally interpreted as a warning to the commercial and financial

At the Bourse the immediate effect pro duced was such as might have been ex-The offers for sale were so univeral that, for a time, there were literally no buyers, and securities of all kinds again gave way. Italian Fives fell as low as 361, and left off with a new depreciation of nearly two per cent. The last hopes of peace were looked moon as exhausted

The same morning, yesterday, the Constitutionnel also changed its former confident one, and stated that the despatches received from Vienna, on the previous day, "ren-dered a diplomatic solution of existing dif-ficulties very improbable." The "réservawas to the effect that all the Powers, before meeting in conference, should bind them-selves to demand no modification of frontiers or territorial aggrandisement! Such reserves are simply equivalent to a declaration by Austria that she prefers fighting to talking; for it is mainly to discuss the terms upon which such medifications and aggrandise ment could be effected that the Conference

is to be called together.

The French Ambassador to Vienna, the Duc de Grammont, who was in Paris, has eft hastily to return to his post and see

what may yet be done.

Just at the moment when Austria places herself so unanswerably in the way, Prus-sia does most to right herself in public ppinion by a very straightforward accept ance of the conference, unfettered by any conditions, and accompanied only by a declaration that the armaments of Austria, and not the question of the Duchies, have

been the cause of the present crisis.

I had communicated to me, a few days since, the chief points of a conversation neld directly with the Emperor himself, on the questions at present agitating Europe. The conversation I speak of was of the most intimate character, and passed en tête-a-tête with Napoleon, in his private cabinet, after dinner, over a cigar. But I am permitted to mention it, because the Emperor pro-fessed to make no secret of the sentiments he expressed, and there is therefore no breach of confidence in repeating what he said. What, above all, struck the person he conversed with was the admiration, amounting almost to enthusiasm, dis-played at the great up-rising of the Italian nation at this moment. The Emperor not only warmly admired and applauded such a manifestation of national devotion, but he expressed his conviction that it would be found irresistible in the end even though left to its own unaided energies. It was impossible, he said, that in presence of such a movement the Venetian question could be longer adjourned, or that it could be decided otherwise than in favor of the national cause. Napoleon III thought that the German questions were comparatively easy of solution, and might be settled by diplomacy. But for the Italian difficulty, though he was "determined to use his utmost efforts in favor of peace," he confessed he had "no hope of proving successful," nor saw any other issue but the sword. The events I have above related prove the Emperor to have been only too far-sighted in his apprehensions.

The Coming War—The Course of Austria
– Suspicious about Russia—Hostilities
Imminent.
[Correspondence of the Phila. Evening Bulletin.]

PARIS, Friday, June 8, 1865.—Everything which has taken place during the last few days confirms the fact of the complete failure of the efforts in favor of peace. Indeed, it was evident from the first that Austria, in making the reply she did, had "burnt her ships," and determined to submit the whole question at issue to the arbitrament of arms. And such was evidently also the interpretation put upon her conduct by the

last week. have since been confirmed in a yet stronger manner both by the French official organ itself and by Mr. Gladstone in the British House of Commons. It is curious, however, to observe how anxious both the above authorities are to avoid even the appearance of being over-hasty, and how both desire to appear to follow, rather than assome, the lead in enunciating the opinion that all hope of peace is over. Mr. Gladstone, for instance, says that the British government had received a communication from France intimating that a conference had been rendered impossible by the impracticable conditions imposed by Austria. "And in this decision of the French government," says Mr. Gladstone, "the British government has coincided." But the Monitary of this morning, which gives us the teur of this morning, which gives us the very latest phase of the position, says tha "England and Russia thought a conference useless under such circumstances," and that "the government of the Emperor could

unwilling to be thought the first to put an extinguisher upon the last hope.

In both cases alike, it will be seen, that the entire blame is thrown upon Austria, and this is expressly the case in the language used by the *Moniteur*, this morning. We are there first told, in a marked manner, that Italy, Prussia and the German Confedera-tion had all equally accepted the invitation to negotiate. As to Austria, it is added, she put such conditions to her acceptance, as to orevent all serious examination of the 'Italian difference' (the very word, be it remarked, on which Austria insisted in the note of invitation)—by placing out of discussion the principal subject of the existing difficulties—(i.e. Venice). Besides, says the Moniteur, she also withdrew the question of Holstein from the jurisdiction of the Conference and reference it to the Dist

not but agree in this view of the case." It is curious, I say, to see how each party is

not but agree in this view of the

ference, and referred it to the Diet. The above statement of the case by the Moniteur is, I think, strongly condemnatory of Austria, and intended to appear so. First, it shows up Austria as the only dissenting Power. Then it insinuates insin-certify and chicappers on her part in first senting Power. Then it insinuates insincerity and chicanery on her part in first stickling for the term "Italian difference" in the note of invitation which she made a pretence of accepting in that form, and then turning round and refusing to admit the discussion of the only subject of "Italian dif-ferences" which exists. This tone of the French official organ, coupled with what I related to you last week, on unquestionable authority, of the personal views of the Emperor respecting the Italian movement, bodes no good, I think, to Austria in the

approaching conflict.

The question which now rises to the lips of every one, is: What has occasioned this sudden perverseness of Austria, just as she appeared to acquiesce, and when her acceptance of the negotiations was regarded as a certainty? The name of Russia is freely made use of in reply to the above query, and there seems to be good reason to believe that it is on advice or promises of support from that quarter that Austria relies in her present resolution. Fears of the revolution which the war is likely to assume, of the appeals of Pruesia to universal suffrage in Germany, and the calling out of Garibaldi and his volunteers in Italy—are supposed to actuate the Car in his policy and induces actuate the Czar in his policy, and induce im to step in once more to save the House of Hapsburg from destruction, as representng one of the main conservative elements of Europe. Whatever be the motives, however, the impression is general that some understanding has been come to between

Vienna and St. Petersburg.
General Govona has just passed through Paris, from Berlin, on his road to Florence. He is supposed to be the bearer of the final arrangements agreed upon between Italy

and Prussia.

All the intelligence from Germany this norning is of a threatening character. The Prussian army has entered Holstein, the Austrians retiring upon Altona. Their movements do not necessarily imply a collision; but Prussia will no doubt prevent the convocation of the estates commanded by Austria in that Province; or, again, she may oppose the entrance of Austrian troops into Schleswig; either of which measures Austria may regard as a declaration of war. That we are on the very brink of hostilities no one professes any longer to doubt, whether they break out first in the North or in the South, in Germany or in Italy.

Results of the Panic---Changes in the Money Market---The War---American Arrivals---Reform.

Correspondence of the Phila Evening Bulletin 1 London, June 9, 1866.—The results of the great English Panic of '66 still continue to be felt. All the more recent failures have been more wide-spread in their effects than the larger previous ones were. They go down deep into the springs of society. It is truly melancholy to see the ruin caused on every hand, especially among retired parties and dependent families. In the case of the Agra and Masterton Bank-an institution of great age and commanding influence, that was widely connected with India—it is impossible to describe disaster into which large numbers of army officers and their immediate friends are suddenly plunged. I met with a retired gentleman of this de scription, who had traveled in America, was well posted up in American affairs, had what he supposed was a competency, and was about investing a portion of his funds in a work that he intended should increase good feeling between the two countries. One day he had £10,000 in gold in this last named bank. The next day he was penni-Thousands in the immediate circle of this gentleman are to-day in the same deplorable condition. It is sad to think of the suicides that are sure to follow in England in the gloomy train of Novembe Still, there is a more cheerful state of things on the general surface. Consols are com-paratively steady. The unexpected arrival of gold from America has surprised all

parties, except those who are in the secret of the real strength of the country. It is clear that American securities, American investments generally, must steadily im-prove, and even the war in Europe will promote rather than injure American commer cial interests. The favorable moment has come for presenting the claims of good properties; not that they will be likely to meet with many investors at the present mo-ment. There must be a lull until September. But the active English mind is thinking of American stability more deeply than ever, and when the proper moment comes, the money tide will turn westward with the star of empire. The rate of interest will be ure to fall to five per cent. within the next three months, and to three per cent, before

the first of January. As with you in America, all eyes in Engand are turned to the continent of Europe. The thunder of war is expected to break out every moment. It is not impossible but that the steamer which carries this letter will bear the latest telegraphic accounts government of this country when it published the first cautiously worded note last manifesto of Prussia has, rather proof the Moniteur, to which I referred moted a favorable impression for that bel-

The contents of that note been confirmed in a yet for the beginning of war on her part, which leads to the hope that she may early seek for an opportunity to bring it to a close. With all his errors, Von Bismarck is observe how anxious both the observe how anxious both the printing are to evoid again the entire the proof influential diplomatist negative negativ most influential diplomatist now in Europe. The feeling in favor of Italian independence is steadily gaining ground, and it is quite likely that before the great struggle is ended she will be called to share it with Denmark and Hungary. Public opinion will soon begin to find expression in Eng-

> This is a desirable thing, American travelers are usually in too much of a hurry to get over English soil to that of other parts of Europe. It would be better for both our countries if Englishmen and Americans would visit each other more, and become

> well acquainted. The prospects of reform in England are certainly brightening. The Gladstone Government is steadily gaining ground in Parliament. One thing strikes the American Observator with results for can observer with peculiar force, the patience of the great masses of the British people. It is questionable whether a more quiescent body under grievances ever existed. They seem to feel and act as if everything will come out right in the end. The reform bill is sure to pass, though by a small majority. After that something better. MERCURIAS.

Lincoln University and Ashmun Insti-tute—An Interesting Celebration—Ad-dresses by Major General Howard and

Most of our readers are aware that near Oxford, Chester county, an institution for the education of colored men. called Ashmun Institute, has been in existence for some years. Its name has recently been altered to "Lincoln University and Ashmun Institute," the preparatory department being the "Ashmun Institute." Its object is to educate young colored men for the ministry, and as teachers for their own race at the South and elsewhere. It is under the patronage of one branch of the Presbyterian Church, but has the hearty support of several other denominations. It was chartered in 1854, and now has forty-six students. The faculty is not at present full, the only members being Rev. Isaac N. Randall, President, and Rev. Lorenzo Westcott, Professor. The three buildings con-stituting the University are beautifully located on one of those gentle, swelling emi-nences so characteristic of that portion of Pennsylvania, and on all sides the outlook is upon those splendid farms, undulating fields, beautiful groves and comfortable farm houses which equally distinguish that region. Alterations and improvements are in progress, which will add greatly to the

convenience and beauty of the University buildings. Yesterday the annual commencement took place, and it was marked by the presence of quite a number of visitors from this city and elsewhere. An excursion train left Thirty-first and Market streets at an early hour, and about 110'clock A.M. reached the station nearest to the University. The participants were of all "climes," though scarcely of all creeds. There were white and colored ladies and gentlemen; there were clergymen, soldiers, sage professors, enthusiasuc teachers, officers of colleges and high schools, one or two members of Congress, with merchants and people of several other active lines of business. Attached to the same train was a Sabhath School excursion, but the participants stopped at a pleasant spot only a few miles

from the city.

At Oxford, the party proceeded to the main apartment of the principal building of the University, where they were met by the the University, where they were met by the faculty and students, with many of the residents of the vicinity. After the singing of "Lift up your heads," &c., by the College choir, in excellent style, prayer was offered, and the students of the graduating class made addressess They were well-looking, clear-eyed, intelligent young men, and the character of their orations was we think about cougl to the tof men, and the character of their orations was, we think, about equal to that of any of the colleges of the country. The first speaker was J. H. Jackson, of Philastics and the colleges of the country. delphia; he was followed by Thomas L. Schenck, of Princeton, who recited an extract on "The Character of Washington." After music by the choir, William K. Price, of Wilmington, North Carolina (who became free at the close of the war), recited "The Raising of the Flag Over Fort Sumter." The next speaker was Joseph Thompson, of Medford, New Jersey. After music William L. Johnson, of New York City gave an address on "The Elevation of the African Race," E. W. Hammond, of Baltimore, spoke on "The Duties of the Day," and W. D. Johnson, of Baltimore, made the

closipg oration.

A touching prayer was then offered by the Rev. Thomas J. Shepherd, Pastor of the Buttonwood Street Presbyterian Church in this city, the burden of the petition having especial reference to the elevation and the destiny of the African race, and to the institution at which the exercises were being

Major General O. O. Howard, Chiefof the Freedmen's Bureau, was then introduced by the Rev. Dr. John M. Dickey and make a few remaks, urging the students to move "onward and upward," in their own noble work and in the work of ele-vating their race, both in this country and in Africa, but particularly in this country. General Howard stood on the platform with that glorious token of his patriotism, his empty sleeve, showing where his left arm had been until it was torn away by a rebel missile; his tall, manly form, clad in the uniform of his rank, proved at once his commanding power, while his countenance strikingly resembled that of Lieutenant General Grant. His words were few, but clear, frank, Christian-like, and elo-quent; and he was greeted with rounds of pplause. After his address followed the

In the afternoon a species of mass-meetng was held in a shady grove near the University. Beneath the waving branches of the trees seats had been placed, in front of a platform which was decorated with the American flag and a green wreath. Here the college choir gave us more of their pleasant music, while the faculty, the students, the visitors from other places and the residents of the vicinity seated themselves are realized as the left stream that The or reclined on the leaf-strewn turf. The cene was picturesque. The dusk though animated faces of the students; the gaily colored dresses of the females; the venerable forms of the ministers, and the ruddy, healthful-looking faces of the farmers of the vicinity, all combined to make up a pleasing picture. The day was bright and

of Chester county. During the afternoon, addresses were made by the Rev. William Speer, President of the Presbyterian Board of Education, Rev. William E. Moore, of West Chester, Rev. E. Haws, pastor of

P. M., General Howard rose and said—"As we are about to part I wish to ask you to pledge me, but not in a cup of wine. At the first conflict after the battle of Bull Run I had in my brigade a regiment of Pennsylvania troops. It was commanded by the gallant Colonel Miller. By an unfortunate error a rebel regiment was mistaken for a Massachusetts regiment, and was allowed to approach close to Col. Miller's command, Col. M. withholding his fire. The rebels fired at close range, and the gallant Miller was killed at the first shot. At Antietam I had a Pennsylvania brigade in my division.
At Gettysburg there were Pennsylvania troops in my corps, and all through the war I had the honor of commanding Pennsylvanians. nians. I grew to love them, both officers and men, and I always think of them as I tread Pennsylvania soil. I now ask you to give three cheers for Pennsylvania! RISE! THE MEN WILL CHEER AND THE

LADIES WILL WAVE THEIR HANDKER-CHIEFS! Here the entire assemblage stood up, with sparkling eyes, hat and handkerchief in hand and as the General's solitary arm waved round his head the cheers rang out, even as he may have heard them at Mal-vern, at Gettysburg, or during the grand march when he led Sherman's right wing from Atlanta to the sea!

"Three cheers for GENERAL HOWARD,, then called out Dr. Dickey, and once more the air rang with shouts.

With a benediction, the assembly was then dismissed, and the visitors returned to Philadelphia, and the residents of the vi-cinity, on foot, on horseback, and in carri-

ages wended their way homeward. THE YORK COUNTY MURDER.

ARREST OF THE ALLEGED MURDERER,

Funeral of Two of the Victims.

[From the York Democrat.] Our quiet community was startled on Monday evening last, by the report that a whole family, consisting of a father, mother and little grand-daughter, had been brutally murdered in Worrington township, Yor county, about fifteen, miles from th this borough, and a short distance from Ross-

George Squibb, a respectable and inoffensive old man of Quaker descent, was living with his wife and grand-daughter, on small farm'situated in a quiet and selcuded spot, at the foot of Dare's Hill, in Warrington lownship. He had owned it for many years, and by strict economy and industry had suceeeded in accumulating a sum of money which he kept in the house, and was in the habit of loaning out to his friends and neighbors as their necessities required. He was 71 years old at the time of his assassination, and his wife, who is still living, was aged sixty-seven. The little grand-daughter was between eleven and twelve. On the evening of Sunday, the 17th instant, as appearances indicated, about the time they were prepar-ing to retire to bed, the murderer or mur-derers entered his humble dwelling, and commenced their bloody work. The house is situated about one hundred and fifty yards from a public road, leading from the Lisbon road to the road going to Lewisberry, and is distant from the nearest dweling about five or six hundred yards. It is an old, dliapidated building, constructed of rough logs, is but one-story high, and no one who was not acquainted with the character and habits of its inmates, would have thought for a moment that they were in possession of any moneys whatever. It would have been the last place to which a stranger would have resorted for robbery or gain. It has but two rooms on the ground floor, the one used as a kitchen and sitting room and the other as a bed chamber. It was, therefore, pretty strongly suspected that some one residing in th

neighborhood, and who was acquainted with the family, was connected with the dark crime. It is stated that two suspicion looking strangers were seen in the neighborhood on Sunday, but while the investigations were going on, a man by the name of William Donovan, familiarly known as rish Bill, who resides about a mile from the house where the murder was committed, was arrested and brought before the Coroner's jury, and subjected to a close and telling examination. The evidence against him, although of a circumstantial character. was nevertheless sufficiently strong to au thorize the jury in committing him for trial at the August term of the Court. It seems that Donovan, about five years ago, in a wanton and cruel manner, beat one of Mr. Squibb's cows so that it died, and

Squibb brought suit against him to recover e price of the animal. It was decided in his favor, and when Donovan was obliged o pay the money he made threats that he would have revenge on Squibb if it were twenty years afterwards. Donovan is an ill-tempered, desperate character, and is the terror of the neighborhood, particularly when under the influence of liquor, which is often the case. Ostensibly, at least, he is the owner of a small property on the north side of Dare's Hill, and it is said that several executions are pending against him which he is unable to satisty. He knew that the Squidos had money in the house, and probably availed himself of the opportunity to gratify his revenge and supply himself with the money to settle his liabilities at the same time. The wounds upon the heads of the victims are all on the right side, showing pretty conclusively that they were indicted by a left handed person, and Donovan is a left handed

During the course of the investigation besunny, with an exquisite breeze blowing fore the coroner's jury, the following method

over the undulating hills and lovely vales of examining Mrs. Squibbs was adopted. She was unable, from extreme weakness and prostration, to speak intelligibly, but was perfectly conscious and rational, and knew all her friends and acquaintances when they approached her bedside. One of of West, Chester, Rev. E. Haws, pastor of the Central Congregational Church of Philadelphia, Mr. William Main, of Philadelphia, Rev. Dr. Dickey, Hon. Mr. Dodge, member of Congress from New York, Mr. Bassett, of the Colored High School of Philadelphia, Major-General Howard, and Rev. S. C. Logan, Secretary of the Freedman's Committee of the Presbytging Chyrch. The oddresses injured her and murdered her husband and grand-daughter, to signify the fact by a the name of William Donovan was pronounced, she pressed the hand of the
juror, and thus signified that he was
the man. She was interrogated in the
same way as to the number of persons engaged in the outrage, and signified by the
pressures of the hand that there were two. will soon begin to find expression in England, though it may only escape to the surface in France by means of the Delphic givings-out of the Government organs.

The number of Americans arriving in England continues to be very large. In consequence of the disturbed state of the continent, probably more of them than usual will tarry for some time in Great Britain.

This is a desirable thing. American travelduty to that race, and how we should make amends for the past by justice, liberality, magnanimity and affluent love of all men, as men, in the future. At the close of the meeting, about five o'clock the close of the meeting, about five o'clock of Squinbis' house on Sunday. A man annual men and so the close of the meeting, about five o'clock of Squinbis' house on Sunday. A man annual men and so the close of the meeting, about five o'clock of Squinbis' house on Sunday.

of Squibbs' house on Sunday. A man answeing his description was seen to pass through Weigelstown early on Monday morning, but he has not yet been arrested, nor have the police at present any clue whatever to his whereabouts. He is a rough customer desperate looking and a fit of customer, desperate-looking, and a fit accomplice for such bloody work. The murder was only discovered on Monday morning, about ten o'clock, and the victims of the brutal outrage, both the living and the dead, must have laid where they were found during the whole of Sunday

right, up to the hour mentioned. George Snelbaker, a grandson of Mr. Squibb, came to the house about ten o'clock to borrow an auger, and was the first person who knew anything of the deed after the murderers had fied. The alarm was immediately given, and the neighbors collected from far and near to witness the awful spectacle, and to devise some means of bringing the guilty party to justice. George Squibb was found lying face downward upon the porch, with a pool of coagulated blood around him, and his features covered beyond recognition with the same. He was insensible but not dead. He lived until half-past twelve of the company with the same of the control of o'clock on Monday night. There were four-teen wounds on the right side of his head, thirteen of which had penetrated to the brain, and of course he remained perfectly unconscious to the time of his death. The little grand-daughter was lying dead in the kitchen, with the back part of her head crushed in, showing that the fiend who robbed her of her innocent life, must have accomplished his purpose by using a heavy hammer or some similar instrument. Close beside the corpse of the child, Mrs. Mary Squibb was lying in an insensible state and covered with blood. She had three wounds on the right side of the head, one of which produced a slight fracture of the skull. A'though at the present writing very feeble and greatly prostrated by the terrible shock her nervous system has sustained, there are slight hopes of her recovery prostrained. are slight hopes of her recovery entertained by her attending physician, Dr. Nebinger. Should she survive, she unquestionably will be able to identify the persons who committed the murder, or should she ever be so be received as her dying testimony, it will either tend to convict the party now ac-cused, or relieve him entirely from the infamous crime which is charged upon him.

The amount of money carried away by the murderers cannot be ascertained. George Squibb and Emma Jane Seifert were turied at the Quaker Meeting House, near Rossville, on yesterday (Wednesday) morning, at 9 o'clock. The remains were followed to the grave by a large concourse of people, and the ceremonies were exceedingly solemn and impressive.

[For the Philada, Evening Bulletin.]

The Convent of Mercy. The season has arrived in which the private schools of our city terminate their studies for the year, and teacher and pupil seek refreshment in quiet and amusement, and prepare for the duties of another season. Among the first for the present summer to . present the results of past labors is the Convent of Mercy, corner of Broad street and Columbia avenue, which on Tuesday last held a public distribution of the premiums held a public distribution of the premiums for good conduct and extraordinary ad-vancement in studies. A large number of persons, parents and friends of the pupils, filled the room of audience, and enjoyed the good reading and recitations of the young ladies and the execution of some fine pieces young of music by the best composers. The Academy already enjoys a high reputation as a school for young females, where the true graces of the sex are developed and the heart as well as the head is educated, and it may be ranked with the best of those that for so many years have kept pace with the progress of female education and by their excellence have reflected honor upon our city. The credit of Philadelphia, as the seat of the best schools for females in the country, is an occasion of laudable pride to all

of us, and we do well when we encourage the hands of those who labor in the direction of female excellence.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE WALNUT.—This evening the testimonial benefit to Miss Effie Germon takes place. To-morrow, as the advertisement. announces, the gorgeous spectacle of "The Naiad Queen" will be produced after long and expensive preparation. Magnificent scenery by Witham; novel combats, marches and dances, by G. W. Smith; appointments, by Long; machinery, by Furze; dresses, by Mrs. Packer and assistants; the original music, songs and choruses under the direction of Hassler; new effects; masses young ladies as nymphs and amazons, &c. It will doubtless draw full houses,

THE ARCH.-A capital bill is offered for To-morrow the grand testimonial to Mr. J. E. McDonough takes place. It will be the great dramatic event of the summer season. THE CHESTNUT.-Bryant's Minstrels open at the Chestnut on Monday.

SIGNOR BLITZ still illuminates us with his. presence at Assembly Building. BRISTOL BOARDING SCHOOL -The closing

exercises for the season of this Institution took place in Mr. Landreth's woods, about a mile from Bristol, on last Wednesday. Recitations by several of the young ladies, and singing by all the members of the and singing by all the members of the school, with an admirable essay by Miss Anna M. Broomall (daughter of the Hon. John M. Broomall, of United States House of Representatives), formed the exercises of the day; after which an appropriate address to the scholars and audience, which was to the scholars and audience, which was very large, was delivered by Dr. J. L. Peirce, of this city. Tables bounteously spread with nosegays, and all the desirables of this life, calculated to tempt the appetite, appeared very inviting, and full justice was done thereto by every one present. So-cial intercourse and music closed the plea-

sures of the day.