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EVENING BULLETIN ASSOCIATION. HIBSON PEACOOK, PROPRIETORS, C. WALLACE, L. FETHERBTON, THOS. J. WILLIAMSON, ASPER SOUDER, JR., FRANCIS WELLS, The Bulleting in the city at 18 ents per week, payable to the carriers, or 38 per annum. INVITATIONS FOR WEDDINGS, PARTIES, &C. uted in a superior manner, by DREKA, 1932 CHESINUT STREET. 629-45

MARRIED.

LAFOURCABE - WALTON - At St. Andrew's Church, May 6, 1898, by the Rev. W. H. Badger, Wim. R. Lafourcade, of this city, to Annie L. Walton, daughter of J. L. Walton, or Beveriy, N. J.

TAYLOB - GARNELT - On the 6th inst., by the Rev. I. II. A. Bomberger, D. L. Stephan 'a sylor to Mary A., cldest daughter of the late Eyra 7. Garrett.

WILTBERGER - FVANKENFIELD, - On Tuesday, May 9, 1803, at the residence of the bride's mother, by the Kev. E. Le behweinitz, H. A. Wiltberger, of Allentown, Pa., to Marie L. M. Frankenfield, of Bethlehem, Pa. No Cards.

DIED. ASHTON.—On the 6th instant. Aline Ashton, youngest aughter of the late Henry Ashton, of Horsham, aged 16 daughter of the late Henry Ashon, of Horsham, aged is yests.

The friends of the family, and those of her Guardian, liev. George Hand, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of the latter, Hatborough, I'a., on Saturday, the 5th inst., at 10'dock.

FINCH.—On Wednesday, the 6th inst., Samuel B Finch, in the 71st year of his age.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence. No. 1025 Olive street, comprow (Friday) afternoon, at 5 o'clock.

HAWKINS.—On Tue-day, the 5th instant, George Hawkins, in the 82d year of his age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 25 Clinton street, on this Chursday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

Olift.—On May 6th, 1809. Miss ann orr, in the 67th year of her age, daughter of Thomas Orr, late merchant of this city. of her age, daignter of thomas out, the day this city. Her friends are respectfully invited to meet at her late residence. 288 Sprace effect, or Friday (tomorrow) after soon, precisely at three-oclock.

ROPE-FS.—On the afternean of the 5th inst., Gainor Roberts, in the 5th year of her say.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from the revidence of N. T. Chapp. 1922 Walnut street, on Friday magnings with instant, at 19 o'clock. holding. In New York, May 5th, Helen Jelia, wife ROBBINS.—In New York, May 5th. Helen Julia, wife of Chandler Robbins, of New York, and daughter of the late Renjamin C. Wilcocks, of Philledethia, aged 21 years. The friends of the family are particularly requested to be present at her funeral, to take place at 5 oclock, in Priday sfatenoon, at at. Peterbeltment.

MURHER. Suddenly, at her residence, in storingified. Delaware county, on the evening of the 5th inst., T. R. Merria, wife of Paschall Morris.

The funeral will take place on Severth day morning, to leave the house at 10 oclock, to which the friends of the family care invited, without further notice. Informent at puingshed Meeting House.

REGERS.—On the morning of the 6th in-t., Mrs. Sarah A. Rogers. Hozers. Be teasives and friends of the family are respectfully ited to attend her luneral, from her latter-chaence, at w t as-le, Delaware, on Friday alternoon, the bin inst., (c) lock. 4.0° lock. ROTH: -On the 7th inst., Mrs. Doroth-a Roth, relict of late Charles Roth, in the 7sth year of her age. RYELISON-In Chicago, May 4, at the residence of her-iter, Mis. Dr. Rutter, Miss Marrielle Flycron, late of disdelphia, Pa receiphia, Pa VIIII a.Li.—On the 6th instant, Alice 8., youngest aghter of L. F. and A. C. Whitell, in the twenty-ninth tr of her age. Near of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the lineral from the residence of her lather, near North-lown, Pa., on Seventh-day morning, the 9th instant, at laft-past ten o'clock. To proceed to South Laurel Hill. Carriages will be at the Depot in retrievous to meet he train which leaves Philadelphia at 9 o'clock.

UPIN'S BLACK PARISTENNES. TAMISES. MOUS selines. Rombazines, Challies at d Barges Hernanis, BESSON & BOX. Mourning Pry Goods House.

No. 816 Chestant etter.

DLACK LYONS GROS OPAIN BILES.—JUST opened, a full stock of Lyons Gros Grains and Drap de France, from \$2 to \$5 a yard. BESSON & SON, Wholesale and Retail Mourning Dry Goods House, my5-21 No. 918 Chestnut street. EYRE & LANDELL OVEN TO DAY THE LIGHT shades of Spring Poplins for the Fashionable Walking

t. Steel Colored Poplins. Mode Colored Poplins. Bismarck Exact Shade.

SPECIAL NOTICES. HALL OF THE NORTHERN DISPENSARY do SPRING GARDEN STREET.

PHILADILLINIA, May 4, 1862.

Philadillinia, May 4, 1862.

The Managers of the Northern Dispensary and the friends of the institution propose to renew their offerts to secure the balance of the amount required to meet the great and growing demands made upon it by the large and increasing population of the northern part of the

city.

Among the necessities are: The location of the institu-tion in a more central situation, giving greater facilities to the patients under the care, and the introduction of free baths and other sanitary measures for the prevention of

diesase.

One more appred is therefore made to the benevolent citizens of Ph ciphia, and particularly to those residing within theid of the operations of this charity, and to further the object this underrigned most respectfully invite all interested in the movement to a meeting to be held on THURBDAY EVENING, May 7th, at 3 o'clock, at the Hall of the Dispensary.

JOHN O. JAMER, HATTHEW BAIRD, JOHN O. JAMER, GEO. W. TRYON, SAMUEL A. BIBPHAM, HOBERY D. MOORE, HENRY D. MOORE, WILLIAM WEIGHTMAN, DANIEL M. FOX.

GEORGE F. LEE. STATEMENT OF THE GIRARD LIFE INVITABLE ANNUERY.

THE GIRARD LIFE INSURANCE ANNUITY
AND TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADELCTHA.
At an election held on the 4th instant, the following sentlemen were elected Managers for the ensuing year:
THOMAS RIDGWAY,
THOMAS P. JAMES,
GEORGE F. LEF.

AND TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADELCTHA.
JOHN AS RIDGWAY,
STACY R. BARGROFT,
STACY R. BARGROFT,
STACY R. BARGROFT,
H. N. BURROUGHS,
THOMAS H. POWERS,
ESAC STARR,
HENRY G. FREEMAN,
WILLIAM P. JENKE,
WILLIAM P. JENKE,
WILLIAM P. JENKE,
ADDISON MAY.

At a meeting of the Managers held this day THOMAS R.DGWAY, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President.

JNO. F. JAMES, Actuary.

May 6th, 1868. TWENTY-THIRD WARD—A LARGE AND ENthus is a time to the Kepublican citizens of the
Twenty-third Ward was held on Monday svening, May
4th, 1868, at Star Pall, Frankford, for the purpose of organizing a Ward association under the new rules.
The following named gentlemen were unanimously
elected to serve as officers for the ensuing year;

PRESIDENT.

LEWIS M. TROUTMAN. EDWARD BORIE. THOMAS T. HOLME.

WILLIAM WAIGHT. OFFICE ELMIRA AND WILLIAMS PORT RAIL PHILADZI, PHILADZI, PHILADZI, May 6, 1863.
At the annual election of the Elmira and Williamspor
Railroad Company the following officers were duly chosen

THOS. KIMBER, JR. WM. C. LONGSTRETH. MANAGERS.
ALEX. S. DIVEN.
WM. C. LONG-TRETH,
THOMAS NEILSON.
LEWIS P. GEIGER, Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, OFFICE 314 SOUTH DELAWARE AVENUE. DELAWARE AVENUE.

PHILADELPHIA, May 6, 1863.

At a meeting of the Stockholders of the PHILADELPHILA AND SUUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, held this day, the following gentlemen were
unanimously elected Directors to serve for the ensuing year:

unshimonaly elected Directors to Service Stephen Flangan, WILLIAM MASSEY, BENJAMIN PERKINS, Jr., WINFIELD S. RUSSELL, RICHARD WOOD.

JAMES A. WRIGHT, CHARLES S. TEAL, CHARLES S. TEAL,

THE TENTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE MISsion Sunday School, Tenth and South street, of the
Spruce Street Baptist Church, will be held in the Church,
Sprucettreet below Fifth, on Thursday Evening, May 7th,
at 8 o'clock; a variety of exercises by the children Ad
dresses by the Rev. Dr. Warren Randolph, Rev. J. Spencer
Kennard, and the pastor, Rev. J. Wheaton Smith,
D. D. my5 Bts

HALL YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIation, 1210 chestnut street.

BIBLE STUDY this evening at 8 o'clock,

BIBLE STUDY this evening at 8 o'clock,

Subject—"Christ and the Woman of Samaria."

To be conducted by GEO. D. STROUD, ESQ.

Illustrated with maps and black-board.

will deliver a Lecture on "TALK AND TALKERS" will deliver a Lecture on "TALK AND TALKERS" at the Arch Street M. E. Church, on THURSDAY EVEN.

ING, May 7th, at 8 o'clock.

Tickets of admission, One Dollar; to be procured at the hook story of Higgins & Perkinpine, Fourth street, below Arch street; and at the M. E. Tract Rooms, Arch street, below Tenth street. below Tenth street. my44trp;

PHILADELPHIA ORTHOP EDIC HOSPITAL,
No. 15 South Ninth street. Guib-foot, hip and spinal diseases and bodily deformities treated. Apply daily
at 13 o'clock. apply daily

at 13 o'clock. apic smrp;

NEWSPAPERS, BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, WASTE E, HUNTER, apiss-tirp No. 618 Jayne street,

of Paris. All the culprits proved to be Scotch-

LETTER FROM PARIS.

[Correspondence of the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.] Paris, Tuesday, April 21, 1868.—Yesterday morning the Corps Legislatif renewed its sittings after the Easter vacation, and yesterday evening the little Prince Imperial returned to Paris after his vacation trip among the sailors and middles, or mouches, as the French term them, of Brest and Cherbourg. Another noteworthy fact of the same day is that the Emperor Napoleon III. thereon completed the sixtioth year of of things between English and Irish, but was his age, and what may well be called the twentieth year of his reign; for if he did not begin actually to reign from December, 1848, he got his foot on the first step of the indder on that day, and M. Thiers might then have cried I'Empire est fait with almost as much truth as he did three years afterwards. Twenty years! It is a long time-for a French reign. And the Emperor Napoleon III. is now sixty, and Napoleon IV. (that is to be) is twelve years old. In three years more (if I remember rightly the terms of the Act of Succession and the Regency bill) the Prince will be declared of age and associated as much as possible with all the acts of the Government by his father, who will thus endeavor to seat his successor firmly in the saddle ere he himself succumbs to the common lot o humanity. That being accomplished (if he lives to accomplish it), his work will then have been done us far as he can do it, and the final result must rest with fate and with the future. Of course, much will depend on the character of the con, and on his power and capacity to maintain in his own person the prestige of the Napoleons. At present the effort made is evidently to obtain for him a hold upon the affections of the rising generation. Here in Paris he is entered at the Lycee or College Bonaparte, and made the founder of Orphan Asylums and other juvenile charities. He has a sort of little regiment of his own in the army, composed of enfunts de troupe, whom he drills and puts through their exercises; and now he has just been sent down to conclinate the good will of the juvenile portion of the maritime population. All through his tour, the latter have, naturally enough, played the prominent part. Young girls have kissed him and presented him with bouquets, and gone away no doubt believing themselves devoted imperialists. The boys of the naval schools, as at Brest for instance, have said, or been instructed to say, that they are "determined to serve him in the future with fidelity and devotedness." All this reads and sounds very promising, and his mother probably believes in it, and trusts to it for the fate of her boy. And yet if you were to ask any moderate and impartial Frenchman (supposing such a thing to exist), whether he thought there existed in France any national attachment for this young scion and for imperial institutions-I mean an attachment of such a nature as the American people feel for their government bly be a negative shake of the head. The real truth is that imperialism has been established in France quite as much, or more, by force of circumstances and force of personal character, as by the national will. The nation has accepted, rather than chosen, the regime under which it lives; and the permanency of the latter will depend far more upon the continuance of these circumstances, and that force of character which originally gave it birth, than upon any attempts to excite fictitions and delusive exhibitions of

personal attachment, or antiquated displays of loyalty. The Constitutionnel asserts in a highly semi-official tone, that "not one word" on the subject of mutual disarmament has passed between the cabinets of Berlin and Paris. Unhappily, we have not the slightest need of the stilted and . pretentions utterances of the above journal, to feel convinced that neither France nor Prussia, nor indeed sny European State whatever, has any intention of abandoning the suicidal policy of an "armed peace." It is said that one part of the mission of the Danish Minister of War, who was over here lately, was to compare practically the French Chassepot guns with the American Remingtons, which have been adopted by his own government. It is said, too, that the investigations of the same Minister, and the remarks he has made in consequence, have produced such an effect on the military authorities here as to decide them upon giving a large order for the American weapon. If America can not only set the example of disarming herself, but at the same time supply arms to Europe, who has the felly to persist in her armaments, surely the transatiantic triumph will be complete. Slowly, but steadily, the force of example must tell. In England we already see its effects, and in this country we may, ere long, have a Legislature which will not be contenmerely with admiring American institutions, but will insist upon imitating them in spirit, at least, if not exactly in form.

Viscomte Kerviguen has just been acquitted by the Correctional Police Court of his wholesale defamation of the Paris press. The judget is universally regarded as scandalous, and with

appealed against to the Court of Cassation. A curious example has just occurred of the working of the advertising system in the Parisian journals. The custom is to farm out their advertising columns to companies. One of these latter has now got hold of no less than eighteen of the chief newspapers of the capital. The other day, its agent waited upon the managers of the Baden-Baden gambling tables, and of the races of that place, and "demanded" his advertisements. The answer given was that the advertisements would be arranged without the intervention of the Company. Next day the agent again presented him elf and warned the Baden manager that unless he gave immediate orders for the advertisements and paid for them at once, not only should none be inserted in any one of the eighteen chief newspapers of Paris, but that no writer in those journals should be allowed to insert a single line making mention of Baden-Baden, its tables, or its races! And it appears that the Company's powers extend even to this; for by their agreement to lease their advertising columns, the journals bind themselves not to speak of establishments which ought to advertise, but do not. The Baden Manager at first refused to give way, and said he should economize 10,000f.; but I hear he has been since obliged to knock under to this monopoly

of publicity. A singular declaration was made yesterday at one of the Paris Police Courts. A number of prisoners, all foreigners, were brought up for fighting in the streets. The row had been very considerable, ten or a dozen individuala having been engaged on each side, in the Avenue Marigny, one of the most fashionable quarters

men or Englishmen; and a sergent-deville, one of the captors, on being questioned by the magistrate, deposed that "he was ready to certify, from long experience, that fights between the Scotch and English were constartly occurring in the Champs Elysées; that the Scotch in Paris were always ready to quarrel with the English about nothing, and that the English were equally ready to have it out with them." The magistrate expressed his astonishment, and said he could understand such a state

drunk. Jules Favre is to be admitted a member of the French Academy on Thursday next. After admission he will have to be presented to the Emperor at the Tulleries. The interview, one would think, must be rather embarrasing to both par-

quite at a loss to account for it between the two

classes of Britishers. Perhaps the reason in the

above case was that both parties were equally

The Letters From Dr. Livingstone. The London Telegraph says:
"The promised despatches from Dr. Livingstone mentioned in Sir Roderick Marchison's letter, have now been received at the Foreign Office. Interesting as every line and word must be which thus comes to us, however, the public must not expect too much from the documents which are soon to see the light. The letters given to Bunduki, the Arab trader, and brought down to Eunduki, the Arab trader, and brought down by him to the coast, are, first of all, fifteen months old. Bunduki' means, as all Anglo-Indians will know, nothing else than 'son of a -gun.' It would be the equivalent, in African jungles, of Leatherstocking's soubriquet of 'La Longue Carabine' upon the American prairies. The letters brought by Bunduki will not be very rich in geographical or ethnological details. They lefs the good Doctor in the oner and unknown country between or in the open and unknown country between take Nyassu and Lake Tanganvika, on the line at the beginning of which Mr. Young traced the xplorer's track, and was then obliged to turn

Dr.Livingstone would certainly strike the great Luke Tanganyika and double its southern and eastward or westward. He would probably, in like manner, attempt to go round the not thern extremity; but whether he would shape his course hence for Baker's Lake, or Speke's Lake, or Zanzibar, is not and cannot be known, nor will these letters help us much to know. If they did, supplies and assistance would be sent: for it s pretty certain that Livingstone must be hard up for stores and viaticum of all African sorts, wherever he be at this moment; one untoward incident being only too certain—that he had lost his medicine chest. But that he was perfectly ale and sound, far past the scene of his imiginary murder, the letters now received, if proof were necessary, most distinctly show. Of course Africa is not St. James's street in point of safety and comfort; but from Tanganyika Livingstone would know his way home almost as well as a "traveler' from Boodle's to Charing Cross.

On the 21st of April a letter was received in Edinburgh from Dr. Livingstone, by a friend of the celebrated traveler. The following are expected.

"COUNTRY OF THE CHIPETA, NOV. 10, 1866 .-It has been quite impossible to send a letter constwise ever since we left the Rovuma. The Arab slave-traders take to their heels as soon as they hear that the English are on the road. I am a perfect bugbear to them. Eight parties thus skedaddled, and last of all my Johanna men, frightened out of their wits by stories told them by a member of a ninth party who had been plundered of his slaves, walked off and left me to face the terrible Mazitu with nine Nassick boys. tear which the English name has struck into the couls of the slave-traders, has thus been an inconvenience. I could not go round the northlend of the lake for fear that my Johanna men, at sight of danger, would do there what they actually did at danger, would do there what they actually did at the fouthern end, and the owners of two dhows now on the lake kept them out of sight lest I should burn them as slavers, and I could not cross in the middle. Rounding the southern end, we got up Kirk's range and among Manganja not yet made slavesellers. This was a great treat, for, like all who have not been contaminated by that blight, they were very kind, and, having been worried enough by unwilling Bepoys and cowardly Johanna men. I followed my bent by cowardly Johanna men, I followed my bent by easy morches among friendly, generous people, to whom I tried to impart some new ideas in return for their hospitality. The country is elevated, and the climate cool. One of the wonders told of us in successive villages was that we slept without fires. The beys having blankets did not need fire, while the inhabitanta, being scantily clad, have their huts plastered inside and out, and even the roofs, to make themselves comfortable. Our progress since has been slow, from other and less agreeable causes. Some comfortable. Our progress since has been slow, from other and less agreeable causes. Some parts have been denuded of food by marauding Mazitu or Zulus; we have been fain to avoid these, and gone zigzag. One we nearly walked into the hands of a party, and several times we have been detained by rumors of the enemy in front. January, 1867.—I mention several causes of delay. I must add the rainy season is more potent than all, except hunger. In passing through the Babisa country we found that food was not to be had. The Babisa are that food was not to be had. The Babisa are great slave-traders, and have, in consequence, little industry. This seems to be the chief cause of their having no food to spare. The rains, too, are more copious than I ever saw them anywhere in Africa; but we shall get on in time. February Africa; but we shall get on in time. February 1.—I am in Bemba, or Lobemba, and at the chief man's place, which has three stockades around it, and a deep, dry ditch around the inner one. He seems a fine fellow, and gave us a cow to slaughter on our arrival yesterday. We are going to hold a Christmas feast off it to-morrow, as I promised the boys a blow-out when we came to a place of plenty. We have had precious hard lines, and I would not complain if it had not been gnawing hunger for many a day, and our tones sticking through as if they would burst the skin. When we were in a part where game abounded, I filled the pot with a first-rate ride given me by Captain Fraser; but elsewhere we had but very short rations of a species of millet called 'macre,' which passes the stomach almost unchanged. The sorest grief of all was the loss of the medicine box, which your friend at Apothecaries' Hall so kindly fitted your friend at Apothecaries' Hall so kindly fitted up. All other things I divided among the bundles, so that if one or two were lost we should not be rendered destitute of such articles; but this I gave to a steady boy, and trusted him. He exchanged for a march with two volunteers, who behaved remarkably well, till at last hungry marches through dripping forests, cold, hungry nights, and fatiguing days, overcame their virtue, and they made off with 'Steady's' load—all of his clothes, our plates, dishes. much of our powder, and two guns—and steady's load—all of his clothes, our plates, dishes, much of our powder, and two guns—and it was impossible to trace them after the first drenching shower, which fell immediately after they had left us. The forests are so dense and leafy that one cannot see 50 yards on any side. This loss, with all our medicine, fell on my heart like a sentence of death by fore as was the second of death by fever, as was the case with poor Bishop Mackenzie; but I shall try native remedies, trusting Him who has led me hitherto to help me still. We have been mostly on elevated land, between 3,000 and 5,000 feet above the sea. I think we are now on the water shed for which I was to seek. We are 4,500 feet above the sea level, and will begin to descend when we go. This may be fut down as 10 dec. 10 min, southlat, and level, and will begin to descend when we go. This may be put down as 10 deg. 10 min. south lat., and lon. 41 deg. 50 m. 2 s. We found a party of black, half-caste Arab slaves here, and one promises to take letters to Zanzibar, but they give me only half a day to write. I shall send what I cau, and hope they will be as good as their word. We have not had a single difficulty with the people, but we have been very slow. Eight miles a day is a good march for us, loaded as the boys are; and we have often beds obliged to go zigzag, as I mentioned. Blessings on you all. Love to Mrs.

From yours, ever affectionately.

American Impeachment—Imperial Claims in the West Indies.

The Paris Monde remarks on the slight interest which the trial of President Johnson seems to excite in the United States, the whole proceedings being "marked by an almost entire absence of unexpected incident." The French writer seems to think that the judges have already made in their minds have to weak the latter between the state of the sta up their minds how to vote, but that the numbers are so nearly balanced that the final result cannot be forescen.
The Gazette des Etrangers publishes the follow-

ing from a letter written by the Empress Eugénie:
I do not like this noise that is made respecting
my visit to Amiens. In that act there was neither courage nor merit; it was only a simple duty arising from my position, and which I am very well pleased to have fulfilled. Do not, then, speak to me any more of heroism. I have saved to one, and many a poor patient even must have been greatly incommoded by the preparations made in the wards for my reception. Let us re-serve grand phrases for great acts—for example, to extol the sublime devotedness of the holy women who are not satisfied with visiting th sick during an hour, but who tend them until bealth is restored or death arrives.

The Memorial Diplomatique reports: A letter which we receive from Copenhagen states that the object of the visit of General de Rausloeff to Paris, was to ask the French government whether its intention was to use the right of option secured to it by treatles respecting the Island of Saint Croix in the West Indies. M. de Rassloeff, who for a number of years represented Denmark at Washington, was the active negotiator of the cession of the island of St. Thomas to the United States. The right of resuming possession of the first named Island, reserved to France, prevented the arrangement from being so extensive as the state of the Danish finances rendered desirable. The Cabinet of Washington was quite disposed to purchase St. Croix as well as the other, but wished first to be assured that it would not be exposed to a difference with France. The Danish Minister of War was therefore commissioned to ay before the Cabinet of the Taileries the desire of the Government at Copenhagen to be informed of its intentions in the matter. According to the communication mentioned above, the General carried back with him the assurance that the French government would examine the question with the care it deserved, and that in a very short time its determination would be communicated

time its determination would be communicated. The suit brought by the Montmorency family against the Prince de Tallyrand-Perigord, contesting his right to bear the title of Duke of Montmorency, conferred upon him by the Emperor, came before the Court of Cassation, in Paris, on an appeal against the declaration of necompetency made by the imperial Court of Paris. The Court decided that a distinction must be made between a name and a title: that decrees be made between a name and a title; that decrees authorizing changes of the former are open to contestation by the parties interested; but that, on the contrary, the conferring of a title is a covereign act, an act which cannot be opposed before the judicial authority. In consequence, considering that the decree of the 14th May, 1864, conferred not the name of Montmorency, but the title of Duke, which is very different, the court rejected the appeal.

court rejected the appeal. BUCKIAGHAM PALACE.

Arrest of Supposed Fenians with Greek
Fire Near the Palace—Fight with the
knew nothing of his intention to publish the sub-

At an early hour on Tuesday morning information was received by the authorities at Scotland yard that during the afternoon a quantity of Greek fire would be conveyed from the city side the neighborhood of Pimlico. Accordingly, plain-clothes officers were stationed in that part of Pimlico which is close to Buckingham Palace, having orders to stop and question all Palace, having orders to stop and question all suspicious-looking persons who might be seen conveying any mysterious bundles or packages in the direction of Pimilco. Several of those officers extended their ground of observation along and around the palace railing, watching parties coming from the direction of the Mall, as well as from Birdesge-walk. Sergeant Langley and Constable M'Donnell were of the party, and about half-past eight in the evening they saw three men of the laboring class carrying, or rather dragging along a large and apparently heavy hamper close to the palace, on the Pimlico side. The lights at this portion of the park near the Palace, unlike the more dangerous parts, are very numerous, and the officers had full opportunity of watching the movements of the three men. The latter laid down the hamper frequently, changing sides, talked, looked up at frequently, changing sides, talked, looked up at the Palace, then went on, and then laid the hamp-er down sgain. All this helped to make up the minds of Langley and M'Donnell that all was far from being right; and probably having the dearly-bought lesson taught by Clerkenwell—that delays are dangerous—before their eyes, they at once went up to the men and asked them their names, business and destination. Unsatisfactory replies were given, and, after a little parley, the officers seized the men.—M'Donnell taking one, and Langley two. A fierce struggle ensued; the men attacked the police with desperate violence, and the latter as desperately held their prisoners. Sergeant Langley knocked down one of the men with a blow, which had the effect of giving him a chance of escape, which he was not slow to profit by, and scampered off as fast as his legs could carry him. The other two men were secured, and, with assistance, brought to King Street Police Station, Westminster. The hamper was also brought to the sta-tion. It was found to be eased with tin, watertion. It was found to be eased with tin, water-proof, and nearly filled with water. In the water were two large lars or bottles, containing what, upon examination, proved to be Greek fire. The prisoners, when at the station, refused to give their names or any account of themselves. They are poorly-clad Irish laborers. No charge was entered against them on the charge-sheet, pending instructions from Sir Richard Mayne.

Martial Law in Tennessee—An Appeal

Mayne.

Martial Law in Tennessee—An Appeal to Governor Brownlow.

The Knoxville Whig, Governor Brownlow's journal, contains the following:

We present an important document below. The Governor prepared the first draft of a proclamation, covering the whole ground in this matter, the week before this Congressional document was received. He is pleased, however, to be backed up in his views and purposes with such a document as this. The late Militia Act reduced the pay of privates and officers so low that men could not serve. It is not the purpose of the Governor to call out troops under this act but to call out otherwise, and to rely upon the loyal people of the State to sustain him:

loyal people of the State to sustain him:

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 21, 1868—Dear Sir.

As constituents identified with you in the success
of your administration, we beg leave to call your
attention to what cannot have escaped your notice, the disorders prevalent in certain localities of our State. Lawlessness and violence have at-tained alarming proportions. Peaceable citizens are terrified by threatening missives; the sanctity of their homes is invaded, often in the hours of sleep; their property is consigned to the flames; some are seized and scourged and otherwise cruelly mistreated; others are shot dead, or hanged of subjected to some other form of, or dear and assassination. Punishment rarely follows;

der and assassination. Punishment rately follows, and in most instances, no legal redress is resorted to. On the centrary, the victims of these outrages are maligned, and their characters defamed by the perpetrators, whose conduct finds many to comive at it, and not a few to instify it.

Upon you, as the first Magistrate and Peace Officer of the State, develves the duty, under the Constitution and the laws, of seeing these disorders suppressed. Not the Statut Law merely, but the Common Law, even without the legislative enactment, clother you with vary nich powers. You do not bear the sword in vain. The safety of the people is the supreme law; and nothing less than the exercise of all the physical and moral force of the State, by summoning to your sid, if need be, all the good people of every

age, sex, color and condition, will satisfy its imperative requirements.

The community must be protected at all hazards and at whatever cost. Happily for our beloved State, the exercise of this extraordinary contracts has saidon have recursively says and the saidon have recursively says and says authority has seldom been required: so rarely, indeed, that some are possibly unaware of its ex-

authority has sedom been required: so rarely, indeed, that some are possibly unaware of its existence. We refer to it, therefore, not only by way of admonition to evil-doers, but to shield you, so far as our connect can do it, from the imputation of transcending your just and legitimate powers, in taking all necessary measures to suppress the maladies afflict: the people.

We respectfully suggest the propriety of organizing and arming, under the recent act of Assembly, a small militia force, with judicious and competent officers, to be stationed at points where the civil law is found the least efficient, to repress and punish high handed crime. We know your indisposition to impose unnecessary burdens upon our people, already oppressed with debt and impoverished by war; and have the utmost confidence that you will exercise your great official powers within the limits of necessity as defined by the demands of humanity. While we hope not to see our State government driven to dependence upon National protection, we at the same time hope soon to see the moral influence of the National protection. we at the same time hope soon to see the moral influence of the National government exerted in its behalf and against its enemies. We have the honor to be, very respectfully,

your obedient servants,
Horace Maynard. John Trimble, Samuel M.
Arnell, W. B. Stokes, James Mullins, R. R. Butler, Joseph S. Fowler, D. A. Nunn.
His Excellency William G. Brownlow, Governor of Tennessee.—Knoxville Whig.

Chase and Tilton—The Chief Justice Makes a Declaration.

Mr. Theodore Tilton's attack upon Chief Justice Chase has elicited a letter from Mr. W. Brown, who, in the Lexington (Ky.) Statesman, says he had frequent interviews with Mr. Chase during the month of April, and claims to be able its different bis resistent with position with presistent and the control of the chief of the control of the control of the chief of t "to indicate his position with positive certainty."
On the 17th uit. Mr. Brown called on Mr. Chase, and what follows we give in the former's own

"Very soon after I entered the room, the Chief Justice asked me if I had seen the article. To an affirmative answer he replied: 'Mr. Tilton has affirmative answer he replied: 'Mr. Tilton has cone me great injustice. He came to my house under the garb of friendship, and I talked freely to him. I told him what I had often told you, that I must be an upright judge, and my judicial duties prevent my being as available a candidate of the Republican party as other men in its ranks. This is all I said to him, and his additional statements were unauthorized by me. They may have been honest conclusions, but I gave no grounds for them.' After some further conversation the same evening, he remarked: 'I am a thorough Radical, but I am no extremest.'"

Mr. Brown says that the Chief Justice holds firmly to three cardinal ideas: universal suffrage,

Mr. Brown says that the Unier Justice holds firmly to three cardinal ideas: universal suffrage, universal amnesty, and the maintenance of the public credit. On the financial question, Mr. Chase said to his visitor:

"If I had control of the government I would reasons specie payments to-morrow. I could do resume specie payments to morrow. I could do it successfully, for our credit is unlimited. Individuals could not long afford to keep their gold idle or in an unproductive form. Under my policy they could loan it for more than greenbacks, and its purchasing power would be no greater."

greater."
The writer concludes by saying that Mr. Chase

Miss Edith Abell's Debut. Opera goers have been mildly excited for a few days past, over the announcement that a new aspirant for the honors of the lyric stage would, last evening, make her first plunge into that sea of art which has wrecked so many adventurers while it has carried others on to fame and for tune. Anticipation was more eager because the whisper had gone around that the débutante would leave an elevated social circle to step upon the stoge, and ramor had accredited her with powers so excellent that it was believed the loss to society would be an immense gain to art. While it is true that rumor in this instance partly retains its characteristic exaggeration, it is also true that the expectation was in some measure realized. The Bohemian Girl was presented last evening at the Academy of Music. The occasion was Mr. Castle's benefit. A very large audience was present, and as the curtain rose upon the second act, the curlosity of the audience was manifested in a buzz of expectation. Miss Edith Abell, the debutante, lay stretched upon the couch. Theoretically she was askep; practically, we have no doubt that her heart palphtated almost audibly, and she was keenly sensitive to the horrors of the situation. As she arose to greet "Thadeus" a Philadelphia andience for once forgot its churilsh coldness and fairly overwheimed her with applause. The hearty good will with which she was received must have convinced her that every heart represented by that multitude of up-turned faces, was warm with kindly sympathy for her, and that her faults would be pardoned as

readily as her real merit acknowledged. The re-ception was creditable to the humanity and good nature of those who tendered it. Miss Abell is an absolute blonde, petite in person, and with a fine figure—displayed to the utmost advantage last evening by an exquisitely tasteful costume; she is graceful and vivacious, with a certain piquant simplicity of manner that completely won over every surly cynic in the audience who had not a pre-determination to be pleased. Of Miss Abell's qualifications for the position she has assumed in the lyric drama, there can be no doubt, after her performance last evening. Under any circumstances,—even if she had displayed but little ability, it would hardly be fair to condemn her upon a first hearing. Something would be due to courtesy as well as to honest fact. But the debut was emphatically a success, and the most careful critic would not Miss Abell is an absolute blonde, petite in persuccess, and the most careful critic would not and his rigid desire for veracity at war with his good nature.

In the first place, Miss Abell displayed his-trionic powers of such a high character that it was difficult to free the mind from the impression was difficult to free the mind from the impression that she must have had experience at least in this branch of her newly accepted art. In some few instances there was observable a stiffness and want of ease; but for the most part, the novitiate acted with grace and power, and, if indeed, this be her "first appearance on any stage," she gave evidence of the possession of ability as an actress which experience will develop far beyond that belonging to the majority of the lyric sisterhood. There were one or two stage tricks which might belonging to the majority of the lyric sisterhood. There were one or two stage tricks which might have been dispensed with to advantage, but time and larger opportunity will doubtless suggest such an improvement, and the performance, as a whole, is worthy of warm praise.

Miss Abell's voice is a pure soprano; sweet, dexible, well-trained, and of considerable compass. In the song "I dreamt that I dwelt in Marble Halls," a certain roughness was perceptible, but this is wholly attributable to the very natural agitation occasioned by a first attempt to sing

agitation occasioned by a first attempt to sing before the footlights. As the performance pro-ceeded her voice became more and more pleasing. ceeded her voice became more and more pleasing, and in the latter part of the last act its finer qualities were entirely obvious. Miss Abell's voice is rather light, lacking power, but this quality will come with time and practice. Upon the whole she has great reason to be proud of her success, and to take assurance from it that her hearers perceived in her qualities which give positive promise of excellent things in the future. While heartily congratulating her, we indulge the regret that she did not appear earlier in the season, so that she could have afforded the public a second opportunity to hear her. innity to hear her.

The foundations are laid for the new opera house in Hartford, Qt. It will be 120 by 80 feet, and the stage will be 40 feet deep by 80 feet in width, lasting an auditorium 80 feet square. The parquet will seat 1,000 persons, the dress circle 600, the family circle 400 and the gallery 200. A wide promenade balcony 75 feet long is to be attainable from the parquet, and furnishes one of

FACTS AND FANCIES.

-Bishop Hawks, of Missouri, left \$58,000. "The question of the hour"-What o'clock is it?—Pu

-England is selling its "wooden walls" for fire-

-Bierstadt's "Domes of the Yo-semite" is in —It is rumored that the French Emperor will visit Turkey, Greece and Egypt this summer.

The suspension bridge at Hudson Highlands will contain 70,302 miles of steel wire. The Canadian Zonaves in Rome receive about three cents a day for their services. -James Russell Lowell mediates "A June Idyl" in the next Atlantic Monthly.

Although Miss Abell may justly claim to be a prima donna, wouldn't it be more appropriate to style her a-bell-a-donna?"

The priesthood of women—the Ritualistic clergy—because they perform their ministrations as Highmen.—Tomahanki.

—The Prince Imperial takes his first communion to-day. Pio Nono will bless him by telegraph. graph.

—The affections of Miss Monroe, of Michigan City, Ind., have been trified with to the value o \$30,000, if we may trust her estimate. -Miles O'Rielly has bought a tobacco farm of seven hundred acres about sixty miles south of Richmond.

-Mr. William Chambers, the Edinburgh publisher, is busy on his autobiography, which will appear some time during the present year. -They say a daughter of Dumas is coming on the stage, and also that she has a frightful

temper. —Dean Milman will shortly publish a work on St. Paul's Cathedral, similar to that recently published by Dean Stanley on Westminster Abbey.

-The newest ear-ring in Paris is a diamond button that does not hang from the ear, but is put through like a stud and looks like a diamond

-Mr. Moore, the "Bones" of Christy's Minstrels in London, was recently presented with a testimonial. The Tomahawk calls it a Memento Moori.

—Mrs.Teresa Yelverton is at St. Augustin, Fla., picking up items for her book on America. Her readings in this country have not proved successful.

—The Chinese have disposed of a large amount of bogus gold dust in California. It stands the test of the purest acid, immersion even failing to faze it, and can only be detected by burning. -One of the Italian deputies, whose name is not Garrett Davis, has inde four speeches a session for thirty-five consecutive sittings of the

Chamber. The elephant Romeo has killed a dog and had his other eye shot out. He will hardly live to reach July yet, it such a monstrons pun may

The only counties in Pennsylvania through which no railroad passes, and the limits of which are not likely to be soon touched by a rail track, are Fulton, Forest, Potter and Greene.

—Some Frenchmen were trying their strength at lifting in Southbridge, Coan, a few days ago, when one of them so injured himself as to cause —A reader, we judge he is hen-pecked, writes that he takes no stock in the "new woman's club." He says the "old woman's club" is enough

for him, and frequently too much. —An announcement of a concert to be given in Burlington, N. J., last week, says it was "for the benefit of J. Smith who was injured on the railroad at Bordentown by his friends of Burlington and Philadelphia.

-It is estimated that the poetry called forth in Canada by the murder of McGee equals one stanza for every man, woman and child in the New Dominion. We don't see how they can stan-za much poetry on one subject.

—A French historian, prosecuting his labors among all classes, called upon a very aged peasant and inquired if he noticed any great changes since the Revolution. "No," was the reply, "only in my youth we had no umbrellas, and now everybody has one."

-When Moore was getting his portrait painted by Newton, Sydney Smith, who accompanied the poet, said to the artist, "Couldn't you contrive to throw into his face somewhat of a stronger to the Charles Fetablish. expression of hostility to the Church Establish-

—A young widow who had married an old man was forever speaking of "my first husband." The second husband at first gently remonstrated. "I guess," said the wife, pouting," 'you'll want me to remember you when you're

dead and gone." Comforting!

—Mr. Gerrit Smith has published an article to show that Chief Justice Chase is entitled to give the casting vote, should there be a tie, on the question of the guilt or innocence of President Johnson. The irrepressible Smith forgets the fact that there cannot be a tie on a two-thirds majority. -Jeff. Davis recently said of Ben. Franklin that

he was "the incarnation of the New England character,—hard calculating, angular, unable to conceive any higher object than the accumulation of money." Jeff. of course considers treason and wholesale murder one of the "higher objects" of life.

-They sat upon the front-door mat, Where softly shone the moon, And listened to the music that Came from a beer saloon.

His manly arm did round her twine. Their lips in kisses met; And when he asked "wilt thou be mine?" She said "I will, you bet!"

—Mr. William Tallack is about to contribute his mite to Quaker literature by a volume with the little of "George Fox, the Friends, and the Early Baptists," wherein he is said to have traced, for the first time, the decirine and the constitutionalism of Quakerism to the old-time Baptists. His forthcoming work is said to be the result of a special study of widely-scattered material, illustrating the personal character and private life of George Fox, and his influence on private life of George Fox, and his influence on the religious life of his time.

-The health of the Archduchess Carlotta cou-— The health of the Archducness Carlotta cou-tinues to improve so steadily that the best results ore looked for. With the exception of certain fits of sullenness, which are becoming less fre-quent, the Princess feels nothing of the painful maindy from which she has been suffering. She sleeps well, and her appetite has returned, and with this a taste for study. She passes almost the entire day in her reading and writing-room, and receives no one except members of the royal

-A lively and poetical reporter upon the Harrisburg Telegraph spreads himself thusly, in a description of a character at a masked ball: "Miss A. H— personated a Tamborine girl, delicatelyeyed, like those who whiri and prank on the
meads of sensuous and imperious potentates,
while rich music lulls them to sleep."

The reporter certainly "whirled and pranked" on something stronger than mead.

on something stronger than mead.

—An amusing controlongs is told us in connection with the Oxford and Cambridge beat race. Resolved to be independent of the electric telegraph, which in England plays securitie pranks on such occasions, one of the London papers sent down to the scene two of the best wained carrier-pigeons. On the leg of one was tied a slip of paper bearing the words: "Oxford has won," and on the other a similar slip annionnent Cambridge as the victor. Unfortunately, in the bustle of the moment after the race, as the Oxford pigeon was teing, taken out, of the basket, the Cambridge pigeon struggled so hard that it managed to get free—the two birds flying home with incredible speed, but driving their owners frantic with the contradictory intelligence they brought. contradictory intelligence they brought.