Daily Evening Bulletin.

GIBSON PEACOCK. Editor.

OUR WHOLE COUNTRY.

F. L. FETHERSTON. Publisher.

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PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, MAY 18, 1868.

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THE EVENING BULLETIN (Sundays excepted),
ATTHE NEW BULLETIN BUILDING. 807 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia,

EVENING BULLETIN ASSOCIATION. GIBSON PEACOCK.

GIBSON PEACOCK.

LIFTHERSTON.

CASPER SOUDER, Js., FRANCIS WELLS.

The Bulletin is served to subscribers in the city at 18 cents per week, payable to the carriers, or \$8 per sumum.

INVITATIONS FOR WEDDINGS, PARTIES, &C., executed in a superior manner, by DREKA, 1088 CHESTNUT STREET. 1620-45

MARRIED. MARKETEJ.

CHAMBERS—BADLUN.—On the 18th instant, in St. Peter's Church, by the Rector, the Rev. Thomas F. Davies, Mr. David M. Chambers, of Camden, N. J., to Miss Jans A., daushier of the late Joveph Badlun, Eq., of this city.

11AMILTON—FCHBES.—On the 28th uit, at Ardeby, the Robert Hamilton, Jr., Eq., of Paris, son of Robert Hamilton, Eq., at a condition of Paris, and Parista, daughter of Patrick Forbes, Esq., of Ardebyline House Arevierbics.

Patricia, daugnter of Fanas Avisa Avisa.

House, Argyleable,
WALSH-DUGUMMUN.—In Paris, on the 22d ult, by the
Maire of the 8th arrundissement of Paris, and afterwards
by the Abbe du Courrey, of the Clergy of Notre Dame dee
Victoires, Theresa, daughter of the 1ste Robert Walsh,
of Philadelphia, U.S., to Dr. Theophile Louis Ducommun
of Mo. di. Chaussoe-d'Antin, Paris.

DIED.

BAKER.—On the 18th inst, Mrs. Elizabeth, widow of Michael Baker, in her 85th year, lier relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 708 Archetrect, on Thesday thorning, at 11 o'clock.

YERKER.—At Downingtown, Pa., on the morning of the 16th, Rachel B., wile of Silsa D. Yerkes.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday morning, the 19th inst., at 11 o'clock.

FYRE & LANDELL OPEN TO DAY THE LIGHT is abades of Spring Poplins for the Fashionable Walking

Steel Colored Poplins. Mode Colored Poplins. Blamarck Exact Shade.

HELIGIOUS NOTICES. THE INSTALATION OF DR. HUMPHREY.—
be Rev. Z. M. Humphrey, D. D., will be installed
of the Calyary creab tenan Church, by the Third
ety of Philadelphia, MONDAY EVENING the 1th
the persises commercing at 8 o'clock. The seril be preached by the Rev. E. P. Humphrey, D. D.,
wille, Kentucky. myl6-2t-

SPECIAL NOTICES.

SET REMOVAL. WILLIAM W. ALLEN,

Agent and Attorney for The Traveler's Insurance Company, HARTFORD, CONN.,

HAS REMOVED 407 Walnut Street

THE FORREST BUILDING.

No. 117 S. Fourth Street. Life and Accident Policies combined, or either separate, my 1 f m w 13t

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COM.

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILEDAD Company for the provided pany.

PHILABELPHIA, May 18th, 18c.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDESS.—In pursuance of resofutions adopted by the Board of Directors at a Stated Meeting held this day, notice is hereby given to the Stock holders of this Company that they will have the privilege of subscribing, either directly or by substitution, under such rules as may be prescribed therefor, for Twenty, five Per Cent. of additional Block at Par, in proportion to their respective interests as they stand registered on the books of the Company, May 20th, 1868.

Iloiders of less than four Shares will be entitled to subscribe for a full share, and those holding more Shares than multiple of four Shares will be entitled to an additional Share.

Subscriptions to the new Stock will be received on and after May 16th, 1868, and the privilege of subscribing

Subscriptions to the new Stock will be received on and after May 60th, 1868, and the privilege of subscribing will cease on the 20th day of July, 1868.

The instalments on account of the new Shares shall be paid in cash, as follows:

1st. Twenty-five Per Cent, at the time of subscription, on or before the 30th day of July, 1868.

2d. Twenty-five Per Cent, on or before the 15th day of December 1868.

twenty five Per Cent. on or before the 15th day of June, 1809. 4th. Twenty-five Per Cent. on or before the 15th day of

December, 1603, or if Stockholders should prefer the whole amount may be paid up at once, or any remaining instalments may be paid up in full at the time of the paymen of the recond or third instalment, and each instalment pay a hall be entitled to a yeo rata dividend that may be declared on full shares.

THOMAS T. FIRTH, THOMAS T. FIRTH. my14-tjy80!rp

my14-tiy30xrp

Treasurer.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Btockholders of the Germantown Passenger Railway Company will be held at the office of the Company corner of Sixth and Diamond streets, on TUESDAY, June 2d, 1868, at 4 o'clock P. M., at which time and place an election will be held for Treasurer and five (5) Managers, one of whom shall be Passident, to serve for the ensuing year.

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Bestetaty.

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OFFICE OF THE LINCOLN MONUMENT ABSOCIATION, 223 Walnut street.
The annual meeting of the Corporators of the Association will be held at the Board of Trade Rooms, No. 505 Chestnut street, on THURSDAY, 25th inst., 1868, at four o'clock P. M.
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Begretary.

PRANKLIN INSTITUTE—LECTURE AT THE Academy of Music, on Sunlight, with Brilliant Experiments, by Professor Henry Morton, BATURDAY EVENING, May 22d, at 8 o'clock. Tickets 50 cents, to all parts of the House, for sale at the Franklin Institute, No. 15 South Seventh street. Beats reserved without extra charge. Elembers takets admit to the Lecture, but do not secure reserved seats.

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA—DEPART.
MENT OF ARTS.—The public examinations of the
Senior Class for Degrees will be held from May 8th to May
22d. beginning each day at 4 o'clock, P. M.; and also on
Tuesdays, at 11% o'clock, A. M.
FRANCIS A. JACKSON,
my8-124

PHILADELPHIA OBTHOPÆDIC HOSPITAL, No. 18 South Minth etreet. Club-foot, hip and splinal diseases and bodily deformities treated. Apply daily at 19 o'clock. HOWARD HOSPITAL, NOS. 1518 AND 1830 Lombard street Dispensary Department,—Medical treatment and medicines furnished gratuitously to the

NEWSPAPERS, BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, WASTE paper, &c., bought by E. HUNTER, No. 618 Jayne street.

The Springfield Republicum has an interesting account, from a private letter, of a recent visit to Jean Ingclow, the sweet English poet. "The long-talked of visit to Miss Ingelow has taken place, and was one of great pleasure. I found her not at all poetical looking (though possessing a good and very trustful face), not by any means attractive, and to an extraordinary degree shy and timid with strangers. But as we grow better acquainted, she drew nearer to me, and the soul commenced to scleam and sparkle in and about her countenance gleam and sparkle in and about her countenance and she conversed with greater fluency. Her heart seems very warm towards Americans, and she possesses many flattering evidences of their ap-preciation of her efforts, in autograph letters from a large number of our authors and author-esses, welcoming her to their literary circle, and asses, welcoming her to their literary circle, and sending handsomely illustrated volumes of their own productions. She has an album of rare heads and faces—a gathering of her cotemporaries from various countries. I was introduced to Mrs. Ingelow, her mother, and my heart warmed to her at these

warmed to her at once. warmed to her at once.

She has a face brimful of loving kindness, and is a woman of great intelligence and culture, conversing with grace, and winning one irresistibly towards her. She is of small stature, and between sixty and seventy years of age, and while Missing and the state for the moments remarked. Ingelow was absent for a few moments remarked:
You have probably noticed that Jean is very shy
and reserved, and I think that only through her
finger-ends could she have given vent to her
heart and soul; for I have learned more of her life and tastes through her writing than through years of companionship. Mrs. Ingelow showed me the likeness of her eleven children, who looked moble and gifted throughout. The eleventh, Maude, was very pretty and spirituelle, and with a carclessly clasped bunch of wild flowers, looked

the very embodiment of sentiment and romance." Onio has refused to pass a bill to remove from office persons who are unable to perform their duties on account of habitual intoxication. **EUROPEAN AFFAIRS**

LETTER FROM PARIS.

The Sudden Advent of Summer-Sunday in Paris—The French Exhibition of Paintings—Napoleon I. and Napoleon IV. The Press. Law in the benate - Bitter Discussion - Grand Review of the Army.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.) Paris, Tuesday, May 5th, 1868.—One of those udden changes to which we are habituated in the climate of Paris, has plunged us at once from our cold and chilly Spring into the heat of Midsummer. We scarcely had a Spring day throughout the month of April. But the first of May burst upon us with a beauty worthy of its ancient reputation; and ever since the temperature has gone on increasing until it has now almost reached the broiling point. Paris, on Sunday last, was a sight worth seeing by all strangers who desired to seize at a glance the peculiar Characteristics of the French capital and its population. The city itself is now in the prime of beauty of its spring foliage, and nothing can look more attractive than our broad new avenues with their long lines of horse-chestnuts in full leaf, stretching away into an unlimited prospective of bright green verdure. By the middle of the day on Sunday, countless thousands began to throng along all these thoroughfares. Multitudes of pedestrians and vehicles of every description might be seen wending their way to the Bols do Boulogne-where the races, now held there, I am sorry to say, every Sunday. attract hosts of natives and foreign visitors, and among the latter not a few, I fear, both of

Americans and English. The Champs Elysées were another great centre for the holiday crowd, because there the annual exhibition of modern paintings is open gratls, on Sundays, in the Palace of Industry. The fifteen immense satoons were soon so crowded with eager visitors, that at an early hour the outer doors had to be closed, and only opened occasionally during the day for the admission of fresh comers as those already inside streamed out at another exit, after they had satisfied their curiosity or when they could endure no longer the stifling heat created by the crowd and the sun's rays beating upon the glass roof. I was more fortunate in my first visit to the Exhibition, having had the privilege of an entrie for the private view, the day before the opening, when the Imperial Family and a few other persons only were present. The little Prince Imperial had preceded his paand with his tutor was wandering from picture to picture, especially delighted seemingly with battle views (of which there are always plenty in a French Exhibition), and scenes representing incidents in the life of Napoleon I. In one of the latter the great Emperor, followed only by some half-dozen of la reille garde, has just shown himself to the troops stationed to arrest his march on the road to Grenoble, after the return from ransport of enthusiasm at the sight of their old commander, the men are throwing themselves on their knees before him, tearing off their white cockades and replenishing them with tricolor ones, hid in their knapsacks. It was s curious sight to see the boy who expects to be Napoleon IV. standing gazing, as he did, at such an episode in the career of Napoleon I. He is a mild, meditative-looking child, and, as it strikes me, has always something of what is called an "unhappy" expression about his eyes, suggesting to one the idea that he is reserved for a life of severe trial. The Empress, who is always seen

to her husband's musing face, as though she guessed that the incident depicted might be big with the fate of the Napoleonic dynasty, and with her own and that of her boy. The exhibition itself seems to contain this year more than the usual number of interesting paintings. But I shall reserve my remarks upon them until I have a little more time to examine them. The centre of the Palace of Industry has been converted into a very beautiful garden,

to great advantage on similar occasions, dressed

in her very simple morning costume, evidently

watched her boy with great fondness and fol-

lowed him with a mother's eye. At one moment,

when she had her arm on the Emperor's, the

couple stopped before a painting which occupies

honor. It is a painting of the battle of Sadowa,

by Heyden, a Prussian artist, representing the

moment when Prince Frederic Charles and the

Prince Royal met victorious on the heights of

Chlum, the very centre of the Austrian position,

for the first time, about four or five in the after-

noon, after having fought separately throughout

the day. It is a striking picture, and I

thought that as the Imperial couple stood

before it, the Empress cast an anxious glance up

a conspicuous position in the grand saloon of

ornamented with fountains and statuary, and presents a very cool and pleasing appearance. An interminable debate has commenced in the Senate on the new law of the Press. The speeches, so far, are of the most reactionary character, and it is most curious to hear an old and rabid legitimist, like the Count Segur d'Aguesseau, "imploring" the Emperor not to allow his government to be upset, "like that of the Restoration," by granting "too much liberty" to the Press! The Count would, probably, make

the same appeal against liberty of thought or expression to any government, whether republican, constitutional monarchy or a despotism. Only stifle "liberty," and he would rally to any form or any dynasty; and the Senate, which numbers a great many old women in its ranks, seems very much to coincide with him in opinion. The Emperor cries, I must go on or periah! The Senate cries, If you do go on, you will perish! And in this "fix" the Second Empire, placed in face of clamors for more liberty, disordered finances and the battle of Sadowa-finds it difficult to steer a straight course, and wavers and fluctuates in a way which makes

it very hazardous to predicate what may or may not happen next. The Emperor has been paying great attention to the army of late, and has held almost daily reviews on a large scale. The Prince Imperial is now always present on these occasions on horseback and in uniform. Yesterday there was a grand review in the Bois de Boulogne; when the Empress, also appeared on horseback, an unusual circumstance with her now, for she was always a timid horse-woman, and has increased in embonpoint of late years. Yesterday, however, she rode by the side of the Emperor along the entire front of the lines, and was received with loud acclamations by the treops. Numerous summer camps have also been formed in various parts of the country, to practice the new forms of drill and exercise. Both the Emperor and Empress visited the camp of St. Maur, near Vin-

said, the army is not lost sight of, nor the idea forgotten, that it may be wanted ere long, either

at home or abroad. Mile. Patti has been civilly married to the Marquis de Caux. The religious ceremony will take place after her engagement in London is over. I can only call your attention to the very interesting account, published by the Malta Times, and which will doubtless be reproduced by the London press, of the cordial meeting, and no less cordial farewell, between the British and American fleets, and Admirals Farragut and Paget. With such demonstrations of good understanding here in Europe, and dinners like that to Charles Dickens at home, there is, I trust, no fear for the Anglo-Saxon race, let the head of the Latin races

lay what plots he may. ENGLAND AND AMERICA.

The Press Dinner to Mr. Dickens—Its Effect in England—Friendly Expres-sions Toward the American People.

The return of Mr. Dickens, and the account given of the events preceding his departure from New York, produces the most friendly expres-sions by the English press generally toward the

people of America.
[From the London Times of May 5.] It is about twenty-seven years since Mr. Chas It is about twenty-seven years since Mr. Chas. Dickens paid his first memorable visit to the United States. At that time very few Englishmen had made the trip, and those who had were greatly struck with the peculiarities of manner and tone presented by a newly-formed, self-relying, energetic and pushing community, as compared with an old world that had long settled on its lees. Nobody knows how much he enjoys in an old country till he visits a new one, and then his previous blindness is apt to be succeeded by a violent and unreaconable reaction.

Even ao large and liberal an observer Even so large and liberal an observer of men and manners as Mr. Dickens could not help noticing, with disproportionate interest, the extravagances of that rude and rough vanguard of civilization ever advancing from the city to the wilderness. The difficulties were great in those days; the railways, though in advance of our own, were still new; the intercourse with the interior de-pended chiefly on the rivers, and wild speculations in land and improvements gave employment to a class which has since found fitter and more incrative materials for enterprise or gambling. We have only to consider the immense changes our own country has seen in the period to infer how much more use would be made of the same favoring circumstances by a people like ourselves and of ourselves, but with more youth, iffe and liberty. If we have made good the progress due to twenty-seven years, we might have expected the United States to do fifty in the time. expected the United States to do fifty in the time. According to the philosophy and traditions of the Old World, one thing only was wanting to make the Americans really free of the great brotherbood of nations, and sufficiently like ourselves to share our best feelings, our confidence, and our affection. This was a great war—not a succession of sanguinary quabbles with Indian tribes, or a series of duels, with alternate success, on the broad ocean, with the old country. The alleged want has been supplied, and the United States have condensed into four years the dreadful experience and the salutary schooling of a Europerience and the salutary schooling of a Euro-pean century. Saints are rare; very fine gentle-men are observed when they occur; scholars claim to be few, and nobility and gentry are only found where they are raised; but soldiers are made wherever there is war

made wherever there is war, and everywhere they contribute at once to the bone, the nerve, and the finer tissues of society. But war itself, in its most general effects, chastises, sobers and softens humanity. An age fresh from its checkered experience will not talk so proudly of its powers, or so confidently of its destinies, or so arrogantly of its claims, as one that knows not the sad, supreme appeal. As far as concerns the special relations of the United States with this country, it is true there are questions still pendcountry, it is true there are questions still pending; but another fact is, we trust, of more practical importance. The steam bridge has brough over into England and placed everywhere in the numbers of Americans always anxious to make the acquaintance of English people, and ready to discuss even politics in a friendly pirit. They have no greater complaint to make than our English reserve and the smallness of the than our English reserve and the smallness of the coteries into which the great mass of English society appears to be divided. They come to London, and are disappointed to find that a single letter of introduction will not open all the doors in the island. However, in spite of these and other impediments, there is much growing acquaintance between Englishmen and Americans. Every American gentleman, and every family with the means, thinks it necessary to make the European tour, and carries home impressions, on the whole, not unfavorable to us and to our in-

he whole, not unfavorable to us and to our institutions. Our great novelist is just the man to note and to record the change of national manners and sentiment. Of course he is astonished, as from all accounts he was likely to be, at the new cities founded, the new regions reclaimed and inhabited, and the old cities so extended and dignified as bardly to be recognized. All this we are prepared for, and we are also prepared to find Mr. Dickens throwing his electric light on these material changes. He tells us also the second of the second o ready, in the pleasantest possible manner, what he has observed—indeed, what has been forced upon him—in the heart and temper of the people. That they are hospitable we all know. It is the profuse hospitality of our forefathers—the hospitality of those who hall visitors from an Old World, strange but dear to their fancies. Through this hospitality Mr. their fancies. Through this hospitality Mr. Dickens sees more. He sees honesty, simplicity and true kindness; and he evidently feels himself what, perhaps, he did not feel twenty-seven years ago, the kinsman of his entertainers. Of course, he has been made much of, run after as no man ever was, feted, crowded, half smothered with attentions pressed upon him by an entire population wherever he went. He expected something of the kind, but it has surpassed his conceptions. His admirers—and who are not his admirers?—will be pained to hear that he has been suffering during the whole of his four months' tour from what he supposed to be the American catarrh. One may be still more be the American catarrh. One may be still more sorry to hear that at the age of 56 he should feel himself not so young as he was at the previous visit. His readings were given under disadvan-tages. But everybody felt it not only a tages. But everybody felt it not only a point of honor, but also a great treat, and a very high privilege, to hear him. They would not allow themselves to be disappointed, but made up for deficiencies, if any, by their own intense faith and eager zeal. He has found himself the herald of peace and the minister of union It is not everybody whose impression we accept as conclusive on so important a matter. Shall we take it on trust from Mr. Dickens that our American cousins and rivals do really understand us, and wish to get on peaceably with us? Certainly he is no mean authority, and if we may take any man's word we may take his. But, to the best of our knowledge, there are no conflicting au-thorities, and what Mr. Dickens says receives im-

menseccorroboration from every other recent vis-itor. The Americans assure them they will get on well with us if we will get on well with them, and there seems no reason to doubt it. It is not doubted, except by those who put themselves in a position to doubt everything, by seeing and knowing, as little as they can about the American cans. Strange indeed is it to hear could dent and disagreeable criticism on the American character and national spirit by persons who have never crossed the Atlantic, and

have made up their minds never to do so on any account. Nothing is easier or pleasanter in these days, except to certain physical constitutions, than a trip to the States. It would cure a thou-sand prejudices and give warmth and movement to many a sluggish mind. Indeed, nobody has a right to say a word against our kinsmen there till he has seen them and allowed them to speak cennes, the other day; and, in short, as I have for themselves. It is now a necessary part of a

political education, even if it suggest a few warnings which we, as certainly they also, may find in the mutual comparison.

AFTER THE BATTLE.

[Special Correspondence of the Philadelphia Evening Washington, D. C., May 17th, 1868.—As after great battle it is interesting to go over the field and note the changes which have resulted from the strife—the fragments and wrecks of the fray, and even the unburied dead strewn broadcast around—so, after a great political contest, it is instructive to survey the scene of strife and mark the changes it has wrought. And, as after the battle the critics study the causes which have given victory to one side and defeat to the other, it may also be profitable in politics to consider the causes which have determined the result. In the cool of the morning after our defeat, then, let us analyze the motives which carried some of our trusted men over to the enemy's camp in the moment of our screet need. As men act from mixed motives, we can, of course, trace but a part of the causes of our disaster, and must leave the rest to the slow development of time. At the head of the movement stands the Chief Justice. A man of acute mind, but of an ambition so absorbing that it often disturbs his judgment; one whose vanity is easily wounded, and brooks not the advancement of others: whose mind has long been turned toward the Presidency as the object of its pursuit, and has become warped and embittered by disappointment. Feeling keenly the effront of being. twice set aside for Lincoln, his feelings toward the Republican party have since been far from cordial. His disaffection has of late been deepened by the certainty that Grant's popularity has destroyed his last chance for the nomination by the organization with which he has hitherto been identified.

He has kept up friendly relations with John son, and was from the first opposed to impeachment. His dislike of the measure and its supporters was intensified by the manner in which his pretensions to a right to advise upon law and to rule interlocutory questions were received. It is now universally conceded here that he is at the head of the recusants. The movement centres naturally around him. It is anti-Wade, but in a far greater degree an anti-Grant movement. Chase, Fessenden, Trumbull, Henderson and Grimes, one and all, dislike the introduction into our politics of the soldier element, and, much as they detest Wade, feel that the popularity of the new crop of politicians who have sprung from the ranks of our victorious soldiery is far more dangerous to their supremacy in political life.

Each of them is opposed to the nomination of Grant, and in Fessenden's bosom rankles the recollection of his unsuccessful rivalry with Wade for election to preside over the Senate.

They found in impeachment an apportunity to effect a separation from a party they could no longer control, and instead of each obeying independently the dictates of his judgment, as they nst have done had they acted judicially came together in secret caucuses and concerted a simultaneous treachery. Lacking two votes of the number necessary to secure an acquittal, they used all their influence to induce some of the more obscure Senators to adopt their views. To make all sure more was needed. The President and his Cabinet must know how many votes they could count on, and how many must be bought.

So, early in the trial, Johnson was informed that these five would vote for acquittal, and was posted as to what others could most easily be secured. The result is known. Ross and Fowler, both of whom had been committed to impeachment, were unable to resist the influences which were brought to bear.

But it does not appear that the leading recreants failed to make market of their action. A number of the Missouri delegation, as I am informed by one of the Managers, was told by Benator Henderson that the President had agreed. if acquitted, to make an entirely new Cabinet in harmony with the wishes of the Republican Senators who aided him. And in this way they are to get the sinews of war to organize their third partv.

I give this statement to be taken with due allowance for the imperfections of hearsay testimony. I was informed by the Manager, who had it from the Missouri member himself. But if there were to be no stipulations, what need that the President should know before the trial was half over that these Senators would go in his favor?—upless, indeed, it was only that he might exert himself to secure the other two votes.

I have also at second-hand from Judge Chase, that he astonished an ex-member of Congress from Ohio, an old friend of his, who came on to Washington a short time ago, by telling him that he (Chase) expected to be the Democratic candidate for the Presidency, and failing in that, to run on an independent ticket, and at all events he meant to kill off impeachment.

So much for the Chase movement so far as it has yet developed itself. What it will result in remains to be seen. The old Democratic party often experienced similar defections in its powerful days, the result of disappointed ambition, but they never impaired its vitality, nor kept it from retaining its ascendancy. Its final decay came from altogether different causes. We have only increased in unity and cohesion by reason of this treachery.

The Managers are confident that they are on the track of disclosures which will be extremely unpleasant for the President and some Republicans who voted to acquit him, and they throw out hints that they are likely to make it very hot for the Chief Justice, but it is yet too carly for them to go into particulars.

While the High Court stands adjourned all eyes are turned toward Chicago. The first moments of disappointment at the vote of yesterday being over, a better feeling prevails. The Southern States will be admitted and the two-thirds majority in Congress increased instead of diminished. It is even said that if Johnson forgets his caution in exultation at his escape, it is not too late to present new articles, and try him in a Senate where Chase, Fessenden & Co will be powerless to save him.

Grant and Victory.

[From Today's New York Tribune.] The Republicans who initiated and have sus tained this prosecution have relieved themselves from a grave responsibility. For years, Andrew Johnson has been the terror of the Southern loyalists and the chief obstacle to the rapid progress of peaceful and loyal Reconstruction. Thousands have impatiently marmured—"Why is he not impeached and removed?" It was in vain that we urged mured—"W removed?" that this was a big job—that it was likely to fall if attempted; and that such fallure would only increase his power for evil. At length, he rashly struck the law and the law-makers a blow in the month by his second removal of Stanton

and appointment of Lorenzo Thomas to fill his place ad interim. It seemed to most of us that this was a challenge that must be accepted, no matter with what result. To vindicate and uphold the law may not always prove practicable; but nothing will excuse a failure to try.

So we have tried and not succeeded; but the

result is quite other than failure. The Republican party stands for ever relieved from all responsibility for Mr. Johnson's future misdeeds. lican party stands for ever relieved from all responsibility for Mr. Johnson's future misdeeds. Let him now wrest the command of the 'Army from General Grant—let him wield the Military as well Civil power fot the Government in the interest of Rebellion and Aristocracy—let him obstruct to the utmost the return of the Southern States, free and loyal, to the Conneils of the Republic—the country and the world will hold us wholly blameless. Measrs. Chase, Fessenden & Co. have taken the Old Man of the Sea upon their shoulders—we shall see how they bear up under the load! They have nine months shead of such responsibility as we do not covet—we shall be agreeably disappointed if it does not break them down.

Thanks to Infinite Mercy, there is an ordeal before us in which a concurrence of two thirds is not required to issue a righteous verdict. Let Messrs. Chase, Fessenden & Co. take care of their man Johnson, while we organize for and make certain the joyful advent of Grant and Victory!

Chase, Fowler and Ross.

[From to-day's N. Y. Tribune.]

It must be evident that the immediate responsibility of the defeat on Saturday rests upon Edmund G, Ross of Kansas. Trumbull, and Fessen-den, and Grimes, and Fowler, gave at least brief den, and Grimes, and Fowler, gave at least ories notice of their intention to vote for the acquittal of the President. Even Mr. Van Winkle, who had written an opinion in favor of the eleventh article, has made it perfectly plain that he can argue one way and vote another, and that he had so much contempt for his own intellect that he held it a moral duty to vote against its convictions, on the ground that they must inevitably be false; but Mr. Ross played the part of Stanley on but Mr. Ross played the part of Stanley on Bosworth field. He promised fidelity almost up to the moment that he broke faith. On Saturday morning the rumor was current that Mr. Ross would play false; but it was hardly credited. How he would vote was not positively known to the Republican Senators until after 12 o'clock, when he announced his intention for acquittal who could foresee or prevent such shame-less treachery as this? Impeachment had the law on its side, the facts on its side, it had the consciences of thirty-five Senators; but it had not Mr. Ross. This gentleman was sent from Kansas to the Senate, not because of his great mind or his great learning, but because he was willing to serve the railroad interests of that State, and could be depended upon to act as the agent of these powerful Corporations. He was the weak point in our lines—weaker because it had been thought that his constituency would keep him strong. Impeachment was thus lost by an accident—for Mr. Ross was nothing more.

Of Mr. Fowler, we have already stated that he was an early and apparently carnest advo-cate of Impeachment—that he found fault with cate of Impeachment—that he found fault with the failure of the House to Impeach in December—that, on the 10th of January last, at a meeting of the Republican Committee at Senator Morgan's, he saw fit, without being in any manner incited to do so, to declare that there was little use in Republican efforts so long as Andrew Johnson was allowed to remain in the White House, and that the blood of loyal men in the South, daily slain by implacable rebels, would rest on the souls of those Members of Congress who should persist in obstructing the impeachment and removal of said Johnson There may be some way of reconciling this speech with honesty in the vote given by Mr. Fowler on Saturday; but it has not occurred nor been suggested to us. Mr. Fowler, too, kept his purpose to vote as he did from the knowledge of Republicans so long as he could.

The man who has done more than all others, unless in a pecuniary way, to secure this result, is Chief Justice Chase. He decided the vote of Mr. VanWinkle. He did his utmost—happily in wrin—to carry off Mesers. Anthony and Sprague. We doubt that Mr. Henderson would have voted as he did but for the Chief Justice's exertions. Those exertions saved Andrew Johnson from the verdict which we feel that he has worked hard and successfully to deserve.

Terrible Botler Explosion in Chicago-

Two fien Seriously Injured.

[From the Chicago Republican of the 16th.]

About half past one o'clock yesterday afternoon About hair past one o'clock yesterday atternoon the boiler of a pile driver belonging to a Mr. Linton exploded with what will probably prove fatal results to the engineer, and the serious wounding of the fireman. At the time of the accident the boat was lying in the South branch, just east of the Halstead street bridge, engaged

in pile driving.

But two persons were on the float, when suddenly the boiler exploded; the fragments injured both parties, neither of whose names could be

ascertained. At first it was supposed that both men were instantly killed, but fortunately this rumor was proved false. So badly injured was the engineer, however, that it was supposed he could not live but a few minutes. It was found that the skull and been fractured, the fissure being four inches in length, through which the brain protruded. He was also scalded severely in the arm and breast, and both eyes were entirely destroyed. The doctors gave as their opinion that he would

The doctors gave as their opinion that he would not survive the night out.

The fireman was badly, though not seriously wounded in the face and left shoulder, and was conveyed to his boarding house. The physician who attended him thinks that he will suffer most from the inhalation of steam, although serious are not averaged.

ous results are not expected.

This boiler, which is said to have been quite an old one, was 12 feet in length. Of this, a part, say 4 feet, remains on the boat, the appearance of which indicates that the boiler iron was quite weak and unsafe. A portion of the boiler, 8 feet in length, was blown over a schooner lying in the river, completely cutting in two her mainmast, and landing in a pork packing establishment, and smashing things generally.

FROM NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, May 18.—A convention of delegates from the various Irish societies in Brookgates from the various frient societies in Brook-lyn was held yesterday, to make arrangements to attend the ceremony of laying the corner-stone of the new Catholic Cathedral, to take place on the first Sunday in June. It is said that the civic display on the occasion will be the finest of its aind for many years.

The annual meeting of the American Board of

Foreign Missions was held at the Madison-square church last evening. The Secretary's report was read, and addresses were made by Rev. Dr. Jescup, of Syria; Rev. Mr. Tracy, of India; Rev. Dr. Adams, and Hon. Wm. E. Dodge.

The Roman Catholic Church of St. Michael, in

Thirty-second street, near Ninth avenue, was dedicated yesterday by Archbishop McClosky, who afterward preached a sermon appropriate The twenty-fourth anniversary of the Protest The twenty-lourth anniversary of the Protestant Episcopal Church Missionary Society for Seamen in the city and port of New York was celebrated last evening in the Chapel of the Holy Saviour, East Twenty-fifth street. After the annual report had been read, addresses were delivered by Rev. S. H. Tyng, D. D., and others.

—A woman soldier, aged about thirty-five years, was in Hannibal, Mo., a few days since endeavoring to raise money to assist her in getting to her home at St. Paul, Minn. She served through the war in the 18th Missouri cavalry,

and was in the battle of Murfreesboro. The wives of two Cornish miners, who were too poor to pay their fare to join their husbands in Nova Scotia, made application to Queen Victoria, and she, after due inquiry, sent them the necessary amount from her private

FACTS AND PANCIES.

—The Duke of Argyll will preside at a coming convention of English aeronauts.

The Saints in Utah are experiencing the clague of the grasshoppers. -Disraeli is said by the Jewish Messenger to be

Unitarian.

—St. Joseph has grasshoppers as large as frogs and twice as lively. -The Western Union Telegraph Company will

furnish reports of coming storms to all cities and towns which agree to fire signal guins. —Charlotte Cushman made her first public appearance at a concert in Boston, March 25th, 1830, and first appeared on the stage April 8th,

—General McClellan is credited with a purpose to return to this country in September, and actively advocate the election of the Democratic candidate for President, whoever he may be.

The new Pacha at Jerusalem has forbiddent the further procecution of the work of excavation, just as it was premising to become increasing.

—Church, the artist, has returned to Belrut rom the deserted city of Retra, where he has gath-red a portfello of wonderful sketches. He is going also to Palmyra. —Prussia, which country has but recently adopted the use of postage stamps, disposed of neless than 69,661,070 during the past year, thereby ealizing a sum of \$2,759,022.

The Emperor of Russia has a pet dog more favored than the Empress. The dog follows his master into the imperial Council Chamber, which is strictly forbidden to the Empress.

—A lady in Portland by saving her empty spools for 12 years has ascertained that she has used in her tumily (three persons) 58,000 yards or a fraction over 30% miles of spool cotton.

—Mrs. Southworth, the "authoress," claims to have read through all of Harper's publications. She is then almost as great a curiosity as he would be who has read all of Mrs. Southworth's novels. —A western paper remarks about the county in which it is published: "No better soil has been discovered since Sodom and Gomorrah went down than can the lakelet county of Obion boast." If the county is as much solled as were Sodom and Gomorrah, this can hardly be re-

garded as a recommendation to emigrants. —Two men have been arrested in New York-charged with selling water for spirits. It appears that the only whisky contained in the barrels was in tubes inserted in the barrels from the bunghole, and filled with spirits. The remainder of the barrels were filled with Croton.

—A German physician reports that he has traced six cases of lead colic and paralysis to the use of tobacco held in leaden boxes. A French physician asserts that tobacco held in lead foil, improperly called tin foil, will finally become im-

pregnated with a poisonous salt of lead. -In a French version of the story of Cleopatra, once produced at a Paris theatre, an automaton scrpent was introduced, which hissed terribly before being applied to the Queen's breast. The play was a failure. "What do you think of it?" asked one spectator of another. "Just as the snake does.

—When the Sultan goes to the theatre he makes a business of it. He lately went to the Naun theatre and staid from seven o'clock until mid-"Barbière," and an act each of "Robert,"
"Linda," "Martha," and "Norma." At the close he sent the manager a present of \$5,000.

-The visit of Mr. Howard Glover, the compo ser and musical journalist, to this country is said to be in consequence of very serious financial em-barrassments. His friends are raising a subscrip-tion to enable Mrs. Glover and their ten children to join him here.

-Arkansas newspapers are not very valuable if we may judge from the following notice by the workmen in the office of a Batesville paper to the woramen in the onice of a Batesville paper to the absent editor: "The editor has not yet returned. If he don't come soon, he will hear of the office being pawned for a suit of clothes and a month's board."

—An extraordinary case has just been tried at Hubbardston, Michigan. John Waffle was convicted under the statute for profane swearing, and fined \$5 and costs (\$6 20 more). This he refused to pay, and was sent to jail for ten days, where he now is, as he "considered the punishment unmerited," and refused to pay cash for his profession. —Jean Ingelow, thrice in each week, gives a charity dinner to children, largely supplied from her own means. This she calls her "copy-right"

dinner." In her own language, privately given, she says: "I find it one of the great pleasures of o that it gives me more money for such purposes (charity) than falls to the lot of most women."

—Elder Knapp has baptized in San Francisco
"a Jewish rabbi, who had officiated in Constantinople, and was master of several languages."
The Hebrew Observer, of that city, asserts that he is no rabbi, but a tailor by trade, named Polaski, of no reputable history, who has grossly deceived the Elder and the credulous public. Knapp eviwomen.

dently has been caught napping. : —During the target exercise of the French troops with the Chassepot rifle, at Vincennes, the other day, a spectator, placed at the line of distance fixed by the authorities as quite beyond the range of the fire, was struck by a Chassepot bullet, which passed through his hand and then ontered his groin. The new direarms it would seem, have a force of projection exceeding the calculation of the military officers best acquainted with

the subject. -The New York World is responsible for the atory that two singular and not very young maiden ladies of that city are now fattening maiden ladies of that city are now lattening sgainst each other for a wager. One takes sherry and egg in the early morning, and the other trains on chocolate. Tripe is the pabulum selected by the former for dinner, while the latter devotes her masticatory powers to fish, and especially to shad roes, which are said to be very promotive of adiposity. One hundred and fifty pounds is the weight aimed at.

-In personal appearance Lord Brougham was —In personal appearance Lord Brougham was tall and stalwart, with exceedingly large bones, a highly-developed forehead and a nose remarkably long, but what the French term retrousse, or turned up. When he was excited, it positively quivered with emotion. He was capable of enduring almost incredible fatigue, and in the early half of his career, like all leading public men in England during that period, he was of highly convival habits; but for the last thirty years he was strictly temperate, and ultimately practiced almost total abstinence.

—Lord Derby made a remark about a meeting

Lord Derby made a remark about a meeting at Mr. Gladstone's house, in a recent debate in the House of Lords, and stated that he had information House of Lords, and stated that he had information that Lord Granville was there. This brought out the latter with the inquiry where the information was obtained, and the remark that during the meeting in question an individual, supposed from his lurcher-like appearance to be either a Treasury runner or a Newmarket tout, had been observed among the shrubs opposite Mr. Gladstone's house, apparently intent upon noting down the names of those who entered. He further observed that such illicit practices are not usually countenanced either by high-minded polisually countenanced either by high-minded politicians or by honorable sportsmen.

-M. de Sartiges, the French Minister to —M. de Sartiges, the French Minister to Rome, went on a recent occasion; according to custom, to pay his respects to the Pope, and profited by it to ask for something which the Pope did not wish to grant. To close the conversation the latter rose and gave his blessing to the Ambassador and his wife, who was present, saying, "I bless Providence with all my heart for having sent here to represent that France which I so well love, a man like you." Here the two bowed, as is customary. The Pope stopped a moment to give them time to breathe in the incense, and then added: "For never has the representative of any nation tried my patience as much as you have."