## Paily County Bulletin

GIBSON PEACOCK. Editor.

OUR WHOLE COUNTRY.

F. L. FETHERSTON, Publisher.

VOLUME XXII.—NO. 45.

PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, JUNE 1, 1868.

PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE EVENING BULLETIN (Sundays excepted), 607 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia,

EVENING BULLETIN ASSOCIATION. PROPRIETORS.
PRANCIS WELLS.
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## AMERICAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

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INVITATIONS FOR WEDDINGS, PARTIES, &C. DREKA, 163 CHESTNUT STREET. fe2045

MARRIED. ACOSTA-LOMBARD.—At Jicaltepec, State of Vera uz, Mexico, on March 21, 1863, Miss H. J. Emma Lom-ud, of New Orleans, La., to Don Celso Acosta, Sof Exantle: and Miss E. A. Deliz Lombard, of New leans, to Don Manuel Acosta, of Mizantla.

DIED. ASH. On the evening of the 19th inst. Mrs. SARAH year of her age.

Year of her age.

Tuyoday morning next, 2d June, at 10 o'clock.

BUNTING.—In Burimeton, N.J., on the 30th ult., Mary.

M. Bunting, whow of the late Jeremiah Bunting, in the ar of her sge, relatives and friends are respectfully invited to her funeral from the residence of her niece, Mary here, on Fourth day afternoon, the id instant, at 3 frimmere, on Fourth day afternoon, the Ed instant, at a o'clock.

At his residence, near Brandywine Springs, Diawrer, hisy Sub, Jonathan Fell, M. D.

His triends and those of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from 2008 Arch street. Philadelphia, o'Tuesday afternoon, June 2d, at 3 o'clock. To proceed to Laurel Hill Chuncley,

110 Git, In the lat lost, Willis G, infant son of James and Louire liogs, aged 10 mouths.

The relativess of friends of the family are respectfully invited to a tend the funeral, from his parents' residence, No. 1604 North Broad street, on Thursday, at 11 o'clock Proceed to Laurel Hill Cemetery.

Hill G-At Urning N. J. on Friday, 29th uit, Sarah B, wife of filelard W. King, and daughter of the late Greene. Brongs
Funeral exercises on Monday, June I, at 12 o'clock M.,
Funeral exercises on Monday, June I, at 12 o'clock M.,
Madienn Square Presbyterian Church (New York city.)
Li)UKWOOD.—On the 31st ult., at East Whiteland,
hester county. Louisa V., wife of William E. Lockwood,
d daughter of the late George Bush, of Wilmington, clawsic. Funeralecrvices at St. Paul's Church, West Whiteland, a Turaday evening. 20 inct., at 6 30 P. M. Parties from hiladelphia can take the 4 P. M. u. an on Pennsylvania allroad. and will be met by carriages at Steamboat Histon.

Interpret at Wilmington on Wednesday morning, on arrival of the 8.30 Å. M. train from Philadelphia.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, without further notice.

MUN'I GOMERY.—On the Dith ult. Mirs Sarah Manderou, widow of the late Win. J. Montgomery, in the deren, widow of the late Win. J. Montgomery, in the Zd year of her sec.

The relatives and friends of the family are respec-fully invited to attend the funeral from her late resi-dence. No 729 North becond street, below Brown street, on Wednesday morning, June 3ch, at 100 clock.

MUSSER.—Un the 20th ult., in Lancaster, Pa., George Musser, 18-10, ased ninety-one years, one of the oldest and most respectable citizens of that city.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Steel Colored Popline. Mode Colored Popline. Bismarck Exact Shade

on Sunday Excursions to the Sea, Via Camden and Atlantic Railroad. The Sunday Mail Train for Atlantic City will be re-

Sunday Next, May 31st, And be continued uvtil further notice, leaving Vine Street Ferry at 7.30 A. M. Returning, will leave Aliantic City at 4.30 P. M. Fare to Atlantic City, \$2 00. Hound Trip Tickets, good to return Sunday evening or Monday mor-cing, \$3 00. D. H. MUNDY, Agent.

my26 tf 178 AMERICAN HOTEL BATHS,

Chestnut Street, Opposite Independence Hall. Twenty-six Bath Rooms, with hot and cold water, shewere, &c., are now in successful operation. Rooms comfortably fitted up with every convenience. Bath tickets 25 cents each.

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILEOAD COM-

PANY.

PHILADELPHA, May 18th, 1868.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—In pursuance of resointions adorted by the Board of Directors at a Stated
Meeting held this day, notice is hereby given to the Stocktolders 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
Fer Cent. of additional Stock at Par, in proportion to their
respective interests as they stand registered on the books
by the Company, May 20th, 1858. Per Cent. of additional Stock at Far, in proportion to their respective interest as they stand registered on the books of the Company, May 20th 1888.

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

Subscriptions to the new Stock will be received on and offer May 20th, 1892, and the privilege of subscribing Subscriptions to the new Stock will be received on and after May 20th, 1868, and the privilege of subscribing will cease on the 30th 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 18th day of December, 1868. d. Twenty five Per Cent. on or before the 15th day of June, 1869.

4th. Twenty-five Per Cent. on or before the 18th day of December, 1869, 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 payment of the second or third instalment, and each instalment paid up shall be entitled to a pro rate dividend that may be declared on full shares.

THOMAS T. FIRTH. THOMAS T. FIRTH,

myl4-tjy80trp PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAL COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 2N SOUTH FOURTH STREET. PHILADELPHIA, May 27, 1868.
NOTICE to the holders of bonds of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, due April 1, 1870:—
The Company offer to exchange any of these bonds of \$1,000 each at any time before the lat day of October next, to par, for a new mortgage bond of equal amount, bearing per cent, interest, clear of United States and State taxes, 7 per cent interest creations in the property of the latter of Octolaving 25 years to rundered on or before the latter of October next will be used at maturity, in accordance with
their tenor, my29 total 8. BRADFORD, Treasurer,

S. BRADFORD, Treasurer,

The property of the property

GOPSILL'S PHILADELPHIA CITY DIRECTORY
is for sale at the following places, viz.
Directory Office, 201 South Fifth street.
J. B. Lippincott & Co., Booksellers, 715 Market street.
Philadelphia Local Express Co., & Chestaut street.
William Mann, Stationer, 43 South Fourth street, and James Hogan & Co., Stationers, Fourth and Walnut, my20 12579

FIRST GRAND CONCERT OF THE "LITER ARY CIRCLE," in aid of the (Brotherhood of tt Church.
bly Building, THURSDAY EVENING, June 4,1869.
cets—50 cents—to be had at Trumpler's Music Store,
lesinut street.
jol m w th 3t rp\* PHILADELPHIA ORTHOP EDIC HOSPITAL
No. 15 South Ninth street. Club-foot, hip and spit
nal diseases and bodily defermities treated. Apply daily
at 12 o'clock.

HOWARD HOSPITAL, NOS. 1518 AND 1528 Lombard street, Dispensary Department, —Medical treatment and medicines furnished gratuitously to the NEWSPAPERS, BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, WASTF paper, &c., bought by E. HUNTER, ap38-H pp No. 613 Jayne street.

POLITICAL NOTICES.

THIRTEENTH WARD, SEVENTH PRECINCT. A meeting of the Union Republican Citizens of this Division will be held

On TUESDAY EVENING, June 2d,

At 3 o'clock, at the Precinct House, N. W. corner Sixth
and Brown. Also, the Registry Officers will sit at the S.
W. corner of Sixth and Poplar on Theaday, June 2d, from
4 till 8 o'clock, By order of the
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, POLITICAL NOTICES.

UNION LEAGUE HOUSE,

Philadelphia, May 30, 1868.

To the Union Republican Clitzens of Pulladelphia: Another election is approaching, the selection of caudi dates for which, under the rules of the Union Republican Party, is immediately at hand. The Committee of Fifty six, appointed under a resolution of May 21, 1883, by the Union League, of Philadelphia, to make the voice and in-fluence of the League beard and felt in the selection of these candidator, distinctly declare: First—That the principles of the Union Republican

Party are represented by the Resolutions adopted at the National Convention, recently held at Chicago; and that the candidates selected by that Convention for the offices of President and Vice President are true and faithful representatives of those principles, and of unquestioned integrity, honesty and competency; and these candidate desgree and will have the hearty support of the Union Lesaue, and of every true Union Republican.

Second—I hat the League, irrespective of any supposed influence on a subsequent national election, will not support any candidate for a municipal office who has not the entire confidence of the community, for integrity and competency.

Third—That public offices are created and intended for the good of the people in the due administration of public affairs, and not for the interests either of any politica

party or of any individual. The office should seek the nan, because of his fitness for it; not the man the offi for the sake of its emoluments or re; not the man the office for the sake of its emoluments or position—neminally for the interests of the party—really for his swn.

Fourth—That the men to be trusted with the administration of public office, and to be relied on for a just and unright reasts for the tree walfare, and interests of the upright regard for the true welfare and interests of the

upright regard for the true whether and interests of the people are the men of principle, and not the foul-mouthed professed detotees of mere party. Such are too often the very first to betray and abandon party, and to forsake their prefended principles at the earliest blast of adver-sity which may touch their personal interest and emolument.

Fiftle—That the Union League declars that if through
the nomination of unfit men as candidates for municipal
offices in the coming election the Union Republican party
is defeated, the responsibility-must and shall rest with
those who were instrumental in forcing such nominations before the people, and they must bear the consequences. With these views thus plainly expressed, fellow-citizens, we nrge up n you a personal attention to the selection of men of character, judgment and integrity as delegates to the several nominating conventions. These detacts as to be chosen on TUESDAY, June 9, 1868, in the several precincts, by the registered Union Republican voter sereof. The Registration is to be made on TUESDAY, June 2, between the hours of 4 and 8 P. M. See that you are registered yourself. See that your Republican neighbors—all of them—are registered. Then go yourself

and see that all your registered neighbors go—and yote at the delegate election for men on whom you can rely to select unexceptismable candidates. This is an obligation which tiles at the very foundation of your duties as an elector.

If by these exertions good men are presented for he votes of the people in October, there can be no found of victory—a victory of which Republicans will have just reason to be proud, as an evidence of their de-votion to the principle that no incompetent or unfit man shall be suffered to foist himself into office for his own of interest upon the mere cry of party.

By order of the Committee.
SAMUEL C. PERKINS, Chairman.
LEWIS WALN SMITH, Secretary.

UNION REPUBLICANS, TWENTY-SEVENTH WARD. WARD.

In accordance with Rule VI, governing the Party, the Laion Republican voters of the Twenty-seventh Ward ill meet at their respective Precinct Houses on TUES. TAY EVENING, June 2, 1868, between the hours of 4 and 8 P. M., to register their names preparatory to the Delegate Election, which will take place on TUESDAX, the 9th

Fourth Precinct House now at Saul Meredith's office. Fortieth, below Chestnut street.

J. HUTCHINSON KAY,

1t\* President Executive Committee. TO THE UNION REPUBLICAN VOTERS OF PHILADELPHIA.

TO THIS UNION REFUBINGAT VOLUME THE Agreeably to Role sixth of the New Rules for the government of the Union Menublican Party, the Registering officers will assemble on TUESUAY EVENING, June 2d. 1883 at the regular piaces of holding elections, between the hours of four and eight o'clock, to correct the REGISTAY OF THE UNION REPUBLICAN VOLUMENS IN THE VIBROUND OF THE UNION REPUBLICAN VOLUMENS IN THE VIBROUND OF THE UNION REPUBLICAN PARTY OF THE UNION REPUBLICAN PROPERTY OF THE UNION REPUBLICAN FOR THE WIM. R. LEEDS.

Chairman Repub. City Ex. Committee:

JNO. L. HILLS. \*\*Searches\*\*

JNO. L. HILL, Becretaries.

THE FINE ARTS.

THE ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS .- The determination of the Directors to continue the exhibition up to the 20th of the instant month will be hailed with pleasure by the public at large, whatever chagrin it may cause to the artists and owners of pictures, who had hoped to recover possession of their property before the season of summer rustication. Through the heautiful season that appears to have set in for the month with this bright opening day, the public who have been detained by storms may have a better chance to examine the fine array of paintings and marbles which the Directors, after many discouragements, have succeded in providing. The exhibition is good, the people are willing, and June is beginning to tell her days of gold: let Art then lift her head, and foresee the better times in store.

The fine portrait of ex-Governor Curtin, by William K. Hewitt, was hung on Saturday. An infraction of the rules of the Academy was perpetrated to admit it, as well as a kind of breach in the Academy's walls, or at least a disturbance of the upholstery of the northwestern partition. The likeness hangs over the doorway of the northwest gallery, among a crowd of portraits whose effect it imperils by its excellence and sombre strength. The ex-Governor's face is represented in a strong perpendicular light, which plays on the lofty forehead and silvers the falling tuft of hair, now growing grayer with every passing year. Beneath the eyes, the face takes a heavy vail of shadow, which covers the bust and envelopes the hand, and the general effect is a rich, colored gloom, from which emerge the heights of a commanding brow, and the glances of the profoundly-planted eyes. Few portrait-painters know better than Mr. Hewitt how to separate what is ephemeral in a face from what is ideal and developed from the character. The passing, ignoble traits of temper or weakness, and the caprices of the moods, retire from the canvas, and the markings of time are reviewed and selected until those alone appear which have added depth to the thought and dignity to the mien; and the veteran painter, in delineating the company of good men amongst whom he is growing old, testifies to his own excellent qualities in the qualities he recognizes and depicts so broadly.

Among the importations just opened by Messrs. Earle, at their Galleries, will be found a collection of photographs representing the latest masterpieces of the French school of painting. Artists would do well not to neglect this opportunity of informing themselves, by means of accurate reproductions of the original canvases, about the ideas which are forming in the best foreign art-centres. The pictures are very recent, and the copies, of course, mechanical fac-similes with the exception of the color. Thus we have some of the prize-works of the salon of 1867, including Vibert's capital "Appel après le Pillage," a military review or roll-call of foragers present themselves quite gorged with their pillage, and laden with geese and hens Géraud's large picture of a young Roman examining female slaves, just purchased for the gov-

in a fine large photograph. The still more admirable "Job and his friends" of Lecomte, a young pupil of Gérôme now rising into popuarity, is a fine study of cadaverous flesh and oriental attitudes. His master, Gérôme, furnishes a number of interesting subjects, distinguished by the care, detail and originality which have built up his fame. The "Horse-market at Cairo." one of his latest works, with an Egyptian hostler showing the paces of a beautiful Arab to a small group, is full of life and character. The photographic copy of his renowned "Duel after the Mask-Ball," hereto:ore not very easy to get, is admirable, and a great deal better than the lithograph heretofore sold. Another striking Gérôme is the "Arnauts playing Draughts," a graphic picture of Eastern gambling. Zamacois, an original, who has leaped into popularity at a single jump, contributes two subjects; one, the "Demand in Marriage" is a capital imitation of the style of Meissonler; the other is a continuation of the line which made his first sen-

before them in the grass. There are a number of Hamon's exquisite bits of classicism, his "Muses at Pomeeii," the medal-picture of 1866, his singular satirical work called the "Juggler," and other more simple and decorative subjects. His triend Sain shows creditably in the beautiful "Pompeli Excavations." There are some remarkably lovely children's heads and other subjects by Bongue eau, and a host of society-pictures by Toulmouche and Schlesinger. Willems, with his silvery method of painting, photographs capitally in an elegant "Visit of Marie de Medici at the House of Rubens." Bonnat, a rising man, now in charge of one of the best-conducted schools of Paris, comes forward in a fine representative picture of Roman girls resting before one of the frowning palaces of the Corso.

sation, and exhibits two court-dwarfs in splendid

dresses, playing cards against a fool, who lies down

ABYSSINIA .

British Reports of the Storming of Magdala—the Cannonade, Capture and suicide of Theodorus—Appearand saicide of Theodorns—Appearance of the King's Body.

By the steamship Americs, at New York, we have the English special newspaper correspondence from Abyssinia detailing the cannonade,

storming, capture and destruction of Magdala by Napier's army.

The Cannonade and Its Effects.

[Before Magdala (April 14) Correspondence of the London Times.] Magdala has been taken, and Theodorus, killed by his own hand, lies, under the guard of a British sentry, in the last and strongest of the wondrous series of his strongholds. It would be affectation to pity a tyrant who himself knew no pity, who was as unscrupulous and crafty as he was cruel, and who had indeed every reason to style himself the "Scourge of God," sent to punto, the prople

en the people.

Yesterday nothing was left to the imagination; the tragedy was forced in all its naked horror upon our revolted senses. A strange smell, for which there was no apparent cause, made some of our party look over the edge of a steep clift, almost within a few yards of the spot from which the guns were beginning to play upon Magdala, and there, on a ledge about fifty feet below them, lay two large heaps of mangled human bodies, closely piled upon each other in ghastly confusion, their timbs protruding from the mass in all sorts of repulsive attitudes and contortions, and presenting altogether a scene of horror such as no pen could sdequately describe, could any pen be found to

ondertake the task.

Of the strength of Magdala itself it is, perhaps, impossible to give an adequate idea. It is protected by lofty, almost overhanging cliffs, so precipitous that a cat could not climb them, exprecipitous that a cat could not climb them, except at two points, north and south, at each of which a steep, narrow path leads up to a strong gateway. It was by the northern gateway, as being on the side commanded by Selassee, that our troops had to effect an entrance. \*\* \* \* \* \* One Snider makes many. In another instant every man anywhere near with a rifle in his hand was banging and blazing away as if all his prosect in this world and in the next depended arrow

pects in this world and in the next depended upor

the number of charges he could get rid of in a minute. This naturally-created an impression

that an action was going on somewhere, and a general scamper was at once made to a spot which commanded a better view of the plain before Magdala, and on which, to the great delight of the scamperers, some of Theodorus's guns and mortars were unexpectedly found. An artillery officer, Lieutenant Nolan, happening to be one of the party, promptly resolved to use their own guns against the enemy if possible, and this being guns against the enemy it possible, and this being considered apparently in the light of a humorous practical joke by a few civilians or "loafers" escaped from their staff or regimental duties to the front, a sort of comic siege of Magdala was carried on by a force of all arms, dresses and un-

dresses for more than an hour.
One of these excursions led, oddly enough, to the unearthing of M. Bardel, the Frenchman who the uncartning of M. Dardel, the Frenchman who has been suspected of poisoning Theodorus's mind against the captives. On the first of the enemy's guns being fired by Lieutenant Nolan, a woman rushed out frantically from a small tent near the line of the fire, evidently under the impression that her tent was about to undergola heavy can nonade, and with vehement gesticulations offered to capitulate. The tent was entered, and there to the intense astonishment of every one was found a European, who proved to be M

After this incident the siege of Magdala was resumed, and, to the intense gratification of the be-sieging force, one round shot from Theodorus's own gun was sent bobbing along the ground sufficiently near him and his small party to induce him to retreat into Magdala and desist from the attempt they had hitherto been making to carry a gun up there. After this the firing ceased

carry a gun up there. After this the first cased altogether on the part of the besiegers.

I feel that as a patriot, perhaps, the less I say of this slege the better. For fully half an hour the storming party remained, most of them huddled helplessly in the path, and if Major Cooper, who commanded them, had not found a way into the place ever the stockade near the gate there might have been a heavy loss of life. As it was, fiffy determined men might have done great mis-chief, but luckily Theodorus had not apparently more than half a dozen—his principal chiefs—who more than half a dozen—his principal chiefs—who really meant to die at their post in his cause. At first the perfect jew denjer raised by the Snider as the head of the atorming column moved up the path, did, no doubt, admirable service... Volley followed volley with a blinding, deafening vehemence and rapidity, and showers of, bullets rattled, without an instant's intermission, round every crack and crevice of the gate and adjoining stockade, leaving scarcely an inch of wall or rock unexplored from which an opposing shot could safely be fired, such as might well have shaken a far cooler and more experienced foe than the ler and more experienced foe than the

Magdala is so remarkable a stronghold—so emphatically one in ten thousand—that some of our engineers, with something of Sir Lucius O'Trig-

ger's feeling about a "pretty quarrel," are dis-gusted that it was not stontly defended and more scientifically attacked.

Shortly atterwards Theodore and the chiefs re-tired within Magdala, and there awaited the ad-vance of the British. As the first soldiers appeared above the stockade the chiefs were shot down, but Theodore, who had already dropped his royal robe of silk to escape observation; ited from the gateway to a retired spot higher up on the citadel, and there shot himself, putting the pistol into his mouth. From the plainness of his dress the body was not at first recognized, but as soon as it was identified, and, on the approach of Sir Robert Napler, drawn forth into the prin-cipal pathway, an involuntary cheer burst forth

ernment collection of the Luxembourg, looks well | from the soldiers around. Such a cheer over the | the thing completely. But that need not be exbody of a fallen foe rather jarred upon the nerves, but still it was natural and pardonable enough, for at bottom it meant, not exultation over the dead of an enemy, but delight at the sudden discovery beyond all doubt that the last object of a tedious campaign had been accomplished, and that there was now nothing to present the force of the sudden description. vent the force from turning its face in triumpl home. Theodore's escape was dreaded up to the latest moment as the possible source of further-detention in Abyssinia, and the soldiers would have been more than human if they had repressed the first outburst of joy at discovering that from

the first outburst of joy at discovering that from this dreaded evil they were now safe.

Theodorus' body was found, not near those of his chiefs in the gateway, but alone on the hill above. After sending you a telegram to say that he had killed himself I heard that the Commander in chief had telegraphed home that he was killed in battle, and this now seems to be the bellef of those who are perhaps likely to know best. His face seemed to me rather a disappointing one after all that has been said about it, but then it was impossible to judge properly after death, especially as the eye was said to be, trom its fire and expression, the most remarkable feaits lire and expression, the most remarkable, fea-ture. There was a look of bloated, sensual indulgence about the cheeks by no means heroic or kingly, but the forehead was intellectual and the mouth singularly determined and cruel. A very strange smile still lingered about the lips, as if even in the death throe his last thought had been one of triumph at having banked his con-querors by dying a king. querors by dying a king.

IMPEACHMENT.

What the London Times Thinks—The Hesults of the Trial.

The London Times (the persistent enemy of this country) of May 18th has the following on the impeachment trial:

The expected vote on the impeachment of President Johnson was taken on Saturday, but in a very unexpected manner. Instead of beginning with the first article of charge and dealing with the rest in order, the Senate began with the with the rest in order, the Senate began with the last, and having dismissed that article by a majority of 35 to 19, adjourned until the 26th without voting mon any other. without voting upon any other. It does not clearly appear whether this decision amounts to an acquittal upon the last article, or merely to a an acquittan upon the tast article, or mercy to a rejection of it as irrelevant, but in either case the effect is the same, and the Senate has proved itself capable of determining at least one issue in favor of the defendant. Until we receive fuller details of the proceedings, with a trustworthy analysis of the majority and minority, we should not be instifled in drawing any further inference not be justified in drawing any further inference from the vote, which, however, will doubtless produce a great impression throughout the United States.

Though conducted on the whole with an ability

Inted States.

Though conducted on the whole with an ability and patience not unworthy of its constitutional gravity, this memorable trial has been regarded throughout as a political struggle rather than as a judicial inquiry. \* \* We shall now await with increased interest the sequel of a State prosecution on which the political fortunes of the United States will probably depend. The growing ascendancy of Congress over the State Legislatures has been recognized for many years, and received a fresh impulse from the civil war. Mr. Johnson's trial, which is without a precedent in American history, has now brought to an issue that conflict between Executive and Legislative sovereignty which it is the secret of constitutional government to keep in permanent abeyance. He is not accused of peculation, or oppression, or any other enormity such as those which have turnished grounds for impeachments in past times, but of resisting the omnipotence of Congress. We do not presume, to offer any oplnion on the legality of his conduct, but we cannot help seeing that if he is convicted there is an end to the balance of power contemplated by the founders of the American Constitution. When they made the consent of the Senate plated by the founders of the American Constitu-tion. When they made the consent of the Senate necessary to appointments of great officers, they certainly did not intend to give that body the power of forcing an obnoxious Minister on the President. When they gave the Supreme Court jurisdiction over all cases in law or equity arising under the Constitution, they cannot have foreseen that it would be nonthey cannot have foreseen that it would be pos-sible to oust this jurisdiction by making the ex-ercise of a disputed right the subject of an im-peachment. It is not only the President, but the Constitution of the United States which is now on trial before the Senate, and the residence of Mr Wade for a short year at the White Hous would be the least important consequence of Mr. Johnson's deposition. From that moment the President would almost inevitably become more and more the slave of party, and his office, already weakened and discredited, would cease to be the object of an honorable ambition.

## THE FENIANS.

Exicusive Preparations at Ogdens-

[From the Toronto Leader of May 29th.]

OEDENSBURG, N. Y., May 29.—The preparations by the Fenians for the coming raid on Canada are steadily going on in this section of the State of New York. The meetings of the New York. Brotherhood in this place are pretty frequent, and it is believed that a large section of the country is under the management of the circle here. It is well known, and was announced at the time, that a considerable supply of arms and ammunition reached this section last fall, and was secreted near Malone and Potsdam Junction then. In addition to this there have been considerable arrivals lately. A car-load of knapsacks and ammunition arrived at Potsdam Junction last Monday, which was delivered and taken towards Fort Covington, a village on the St. Law rence. A consignment of pork has been made to parties there, which, it is generally believed, is for Fenian account. Likewise, parties have been spoken to with reference to supplying bread, and it is also supposed that it was intended for the Fenians. These circumstances show that the movement is steadily going on. All this is being movement is steadily going on. All this is being done without any bluster, and with more secrecy than usual. The newspapers here say nothing about it as neither party just now wishes to quarrel with the Fenian vote. While the supplies and ammunition are thus being got ready, no perceptible movement of the Fenians to a point between here and Rouse's Point has yet commenced. The Fenians are evidently acting with more shrewdness than they did in '66. They probably have 20,000 stand

they did in '66. They probably have 20,000 stand of arms and an ample supply of ammunition at present stored at points along the St. Lawrence, near Fort Gövington; so that when the men move forward, as they may be expected to do shortly, they will find themselves in a much better position to act regardless of the United ter position to act, regardless of the United States authorities, than in 1866. One report here is that a lodgment is to be made on Canadian territory, near Cornwall, on the northern bank of the St. Lawrence, where they hope to proclaim the Canadian republic, un-molested by United States troops in their rear, and proof against Canadian arms in front. There is no doubt such a movement, accompanied with brief success, would have an effect in replenish-ing the Fenian treasury. No doubt it would amount to little more, as the commissary department will be the grand difficulty, and hence the question of how much pork and flour the question of how much pork and flour have been stored in advance, is one of importance, and cannot now be solved. It is reported that the General Government is about to send pregiment of regular troops to this place. Now it is well known that the United States troops are mostly Lieb Catholics (?) a majority of whom would fire blank cartridge sooner than wound any of the Fenian brigade. In fact, during the last raid, troops near this place when ordered to load on a certain occasion where resistance was made by Fenians, omitted to load with ball. On the occasion of the last raid what proved of most importance was

pected. It is fully believed here that when the Fenians begin to advence in considerable numbers, the United States will take action as in 1866. There is not the least excitement here on the subject. It is hardly spoken of, although it is admitted by all that there will be a raid. The arrival of military stores at Prescott yesterday is well known here—a quantity of tents, and other supplies were sent to Fort Wellington. The fact that movements in Prescott are so well known here attaches greater credicility to the reports of arms and stores having been shipped to the border of the St. Lawrence, as both are treated simply as matters of fact. There were reports that General O'Nell was to march here to night; but he has not done so. It is said he is engaged in trying to restore harmony between the two factions into which the Order is split, and for that purpose has returned to Syracuse. bers, the United States will take action as in 1866

THE WAR CLOUD.

Gen, De Failly at Chalons—A Singular Speech to the Troops. (Paris (May 18) Correspondence of the London (Times.) Gen. De Failly, in assuming the command at the Camp of Chalons, issued the following order

the Camp of Chalons, issued the following order of the day:

GENTLEMEN: I am happy and proud to be called your commander. I already know a great number among you, and many are acquainted with me, at least by name. We are assembled together, not in an encampment of pleasure, but in one where work is to be done. That sufficiently says that we shall proceed to our manouvres without losing time. We shall omit matters of detail and confine ourselves to evolutions on a large scale, such as are necessary in war. The improvement in the muskets having changed tactics, we shall modify—not the order of manneuvres, but their application to the new armaments. A war being always possible, our training ought to be earnest, genuine and unintercupted. I repeat to you that I appreciate, as I am bound to do, the honor of being placed at your head.

head. The order of the day just quoted appears to many people important, not so much because the General speaks of war as "possible"—everything is possible—not because the possibility seems meant by him to become probable, from the fact of his omitting "matters of detail," and confining himself to "evolutions on a large scale, such as are necessary in war." The words of the General scale hereits in eccess with these which the are necessary in war." The words of the General are hardly in accord with those which the Emperor uttered only a few days ago at Orleans. Had General Failly alluded to the state of political affairs in the Senate of which he is a member, nobody would think them strange; but as the General commanding the camp of Chalons his Order of the Day should relate to the instruction of his troops, and not take the form of a political address.

A BIG JOB.

Curious Story—The Cherokee Lands— neven Millions of Pollars at Stake. The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Iterata is responsible for the following story:
Some thirty-seven years ago the national Government held in trust for the Cherokee Indians the sum of \$500,000 in gold, and having use for about that sum appropriated it, giving the Cherokees instead a deed to eight hundred thousand agree of land in what is now Southern Kenses acres of land in what is now Southern Kansas The tract of land was never occupied by the Cherokees, but was held in trust for them by the national Government, supposing that the rise in value would fally equal the interest on the sum paid. Meanwhile it was taken possession of and improved by settlers, who, fluding it vacant sup-posed they could acquire titles to it under the pre-emption or homeslead law. It was estimated that 50,000 settlers occupied that portion of Kansas a year ago, and the number has been rapidly

In 1866 the Cherokees applied to Secretary of the Interior Harlan for permission to sell the land in question, offering it first to the govern-ment for \$800,000 currency, or \$200,000 less than first cost if you take the interest and depreciation of currency into consideration. It could readily have been resold to the settlers occupying it in tracts of 160 acres each, at the rate of \$1 25 per acre, or \$1,000,000 for the whole, thus repaying the government for outlay, expense of

surveying, &c.

An arrangement or treaty was finally made by which the Secretary of the Interior was to have the land appraised by a commission and sold to the settlers at its appraised value, or he might ell it in a body for a sum not less than \$800,000

As the land was considered by good judges to be worth from \$1,500,000 to \$3,000,000, Mr. Sec-retary did not let much grass grow under his feet selling it to the American Emigrant Company of Connecticut, of which Mr. John Williams, the author of the National Bank system. was general agent, for \$25,000, cash down, and \$775,000 on long credit

\$775,000 on long credit

The sale was pronounced by the Attorney General illegal and void, and Mr. Browning, after taking control of the department, resold the land to one Mr. Joy, of Detroit, whose right to it was at once contested by the Emigrant Company, Having, however, reconciled their differences, both contesting are now putting forth every effort to get the Senate to legalize the first sale.

This tract of land is nearly equal to a principality. Towns have grown up within its boundaries, and much of it is now improved farms worth \$50 per acre. If these sharpers get, a title to the land, the settlers or a lerve portion of

to the land, the settlers, or a large portion of them, will be at their mercy—obliged to pay whatever avaricious speculators may demand, or eave their homestend It is not likely that these heartlese lobbyists will demand of their victims less than \$10 per acre on an average, which will bring the end mous sum of \$8,000,000—being a profit of \$7 200,000 on an investment of \$800,000. This lar This land

having been placed in the hands of the govern-ment in trust for sale, it was the imperative duty of the Secretary of the Interior to have offered it first to the settlers whose toll had enriched it. If they had refused to buy the sharpers might then have had a chance. Such a straightforward, honest course, however, would have left no chance for the lobby go-betweens to make \$7,-

-The Montana Gazette notes the finding, in El Dorado Bar, of a ruby sapphire welghing six carats. Several other sapphires have been found and tested, it says, one of them very valuable, being used by lapidaries in cutting and polishing other stones. -Many acres of logs in the Maine rivers are in

danger of going out to sea in the present rise of the waters. Numbers have shot over and under the booms, and many will be left high and dry on intervals; so that too much water will prove as bad as not enough.

—A professor in Worcester, Mass., lately received by express a large telescope, which had been stolen from his room eight years ago. The glass had seen service.—Ex. Perhaps the thief took it because he needed a glass to see service

—There is on a farm near Rappahanuock Sta-tion, Va., a bituminous coal mine. Above the coal runs a stratum of slate, which has encased throughout it a large number of balls of the same material, in form and size, and the veins and creases upon them, resembling hickory nuts. A suit has been commenced in Chicago to foreclose the mortgage given by Stephen A. Donglas, in 1858, on a valuable tract of land, in the city limits, now held by Fernando Wood. The debt amounts to \$25,000, and was borrowed to carry on the Douglas Senatorial campaign against Lincoln.

-There is a young Prussian violinist who exomitted to load with ball. On the occasion of the last raid what proved of most importance was the President's proclamation. Of course supplies which members the artist is utterly deprived by were stopped likewise, and to do this troops were required. The Government of the United States must be aware of the Fenian preparation. A proclamation from the President now, with a movement of troops to the frontier, would nip

## FIFTH EDITION 4:00 O'Clock.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON. THE BRIBERY INVESTIGATION.

The Revenue Bill Before the House:

ADMISSION OF ARKANSAS.

The Managers in Sessions [Special Despatch to the Philadelphia Evening Hulletta 1.

Washington, June 1.—The Managers were in: session to-day, examining witnesses, but it has not transpired what was elicited from the testimony of the witnesses. Col. A. W. Adams was summoned to appear before the committee.

This is the same individual who went to New York and Clered to sell, for thirty thousand dollars, the votes of Senators Pomeroy, Nye and Tipton. But little faith is placed in his state. ments, as he is known here as a shiftless vagabond, bearing a very disreputable name.

He was formerly in the army, but was dismissed in disgrace for cowardice, and has not even the acquaintance of those Senators whose votes he proposed to barter away. The Revenue Bill.

Brecial Despatch to the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin 1. Washington, June 1. — Gen. Schenck speceeded in getting the Revenue bill before the House this afternoon, and is explaining its leading features in a protracted speech.

A resolution was agreed to, to hold night sessions after to-day until this bill was disposedof, the House to take a recess each day from four and a half o'clock, until half-past seven in the evening.

The Arkansas Bill.

Special Despatch to the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.]

WASHINGTON, June 1st. The debate upon the Arkansas bill was continued in the Senate, Mr. Drake having the floor

and speaking in favor of his substitute, and against the provisions of the bill as reported from the Committee. The Resolution of Thanks to Hon. E. M. Stanton Passed.
Washington, Jane 1.—After a prolonged discussion the resolution of thanks to Mr. Stanton

passed the Senate by a vote of 37 to 11, Ross,

Fowler and Henderson voting with the Democrats in the negative.

From Albany. ALBANY, June 1.—To-day is the tenth of the meeting of the General Assembly of the Old School Presbyterian Church. George Junkin. of Philadelphia, moved that the Presbyteries require of candidates for the ministry ability to recite the short Catechism of the Church, and to have such qualifications as are requisité for a diploma from the Seminaries, which were tabled for future action.

Names were reported for delegates to the corresponding ecclesiastical bodies, and the election will occur-to-morrow. A motion to postpone until another year the election of Professor to the vacant chair in the Seminary at Chicago was twice voted down by votes of 81 to 85, and 90 to 93. The appeal of the Rev. Alexander Cowan, of Kentucky, from the decision of the Ohio Presbyterv is being heard by the Assembly as the court

of last resort. The appellant had refused to recant the assertion made in the declaration and testimony signed by him, and claims the right to be first tried by the inferior court. He also claims that the Assembly had no right to take the action it did in 1861. and 1862, in reference to the rebellion, as a connterblast to which the declaration was issued.

A Voice of the Night. I heard the barking of a dog all night,
His hourse and lengthened howls;
I heard him yelp, sometimes with all his might,
Then taper off in growls.

l felt as though 'twould give me great delight To nab him by the throat, And give him fits for thus disturbing night With his discordant note. I heard the clock strike one, and two and three:

I heard the roosters crow; And then the butcher carts began—ah me! Down the paved streets to go I saw no chance for any sleep for me. Through all the weary night; And through the shutters I could dimly see

The dawn of morning light. And then I made a vow I would not bear What I had borne before; What trouble it might cost, I didn't care, But he should bark no more.

Peace, peace! a "pizened sassage" he shall have,
I'll give him one incog,
For. from my vengeance, nothing now can save
That old, infernal dog!

The Portsmouth, Ohio, Mystery—The Lost Philadelphian. The Portsmouth (Ohio) Republican of the 28th

In our tri-weekly of Tuesday we spoke of the finding of the remains of a man floating in the Ohio river, by Frank Purdum and Wm. Brooker Onio river, by Frank Purdum and Wm. Brooker. The Coroner, Thomas S. Currie, summoned the following jury, viz.: Henry Hall, foreman; Ed. Kenrick, Ed. Mulligan, A. E. Gage, William V. Miller and Frank Hacquart, who, being duly sworn, proceeded to inquire into the facts as to who the deceased was and how he came by his death. They found, from papers on his person that his name was John W. Mc-Avox and mode return that he came to his death Avoy, and made return that he came to his death by means to the jury unknown. He was probably a young man between twenty and thirty years of age, and seems to have been seeking employment in Philadelphia, for in addition to the letter of recommendation we gave Tuesday the letter of recommendation we gave Tuesday we find another dated July 25, 1867, and signed by Henry Simons, office 525 Sansom street. Mr. Simons carried on a business known as the United States wagon works. The deceased also had a receipt for his discharge from the army in 1865, given by Geo. W. Ford, military and naval claim agent, 211 Dock street, Philadelphia. He had on his person a letter signed "Your aff son, John W. McAyoy," dated Cincinnati, Eec. 26, 1867. Whether it was a copy of one sent, or one he intended to send, is not certain. His mother appears to be a residen of Philadelphia. From this letter it seems that he had been to New Orleans, and had arrived in Cincinnati, where he received letters one containing \$25. There was also a letter from Ann Mullin, 1725 Sansom street. Dr. Mecerney was called to examine the body, and certified that he could discover no evidence of foul play. was cancer to examine the body, and certife that he could discover no evidence of foul play. If he was murdered, it is evident that the murderers obtained but little money for the perpetration of the cime. He mentions the fact that he intended to callst in the army, and asked for evidence of his discharge. Parties have been written to in Philadelphia, from whom answers are expected.