PRICE THREE CENTS.

VOLUME XXII.—NO. 52.

PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, JUNE 9, 1868.

EVENING BULLETIN (Sundays excepted).
AT THE NEW BULLETEN BULLDING,

607 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, EVENING BULLETIN ABSOCIATION. GIBSON PEACOCK, GASPER SOUDER, Jr. L. FETHERSTON, THOS. J. WILLIAMSON, FRANCIS WELLS. The Bulletin is served to subscribers in the city at 18 cents per week, payable to the carriers, or 88 per annum.

# AMERICAN

# TIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

Of Philadelphia,

# S. E. Corner Fourth and Walnut Sts.

This Institution has no superior in the United

INVITATIONS FOR WEDDINGS, PARTIES, &C., executed in a superior manner, by DREKA, 1033 CHESTNUT STREET. 1620-415

On First-day, the 7th inst., Sarah W. Fox, in her 79th year.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her husband. No. 1908 Spring Garden street, on Fourth day afternoon, the 16th inst, at 30 colock.

GLENN—On the morning of 7th inst, L. W. Glenn, in the 67th year of his age.

The relatives and irlends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 219 South. Night attend to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 219 South. Night attend to a Thursday afternoon, lith instant, at 3. clock.
HARPER.—Suddenly, at Florence, Italy, on the 12th of lay, Walter Harper, East, in the 24th year of his age; a cell known merchant of Washington, D. C. formerly of Jay, Walter Harpor, Edg., In the Market Bay, Walter Harpor, Edg., In the Market Bay, Marke

BLACK LLAMA LACE POINTS, S7 TO \$100,
WHITE LLAMA SHAWLS,
WHITE SHETLAND DO.
WHITE BAREGE DO.
WHITE BAREGE DO.
WHITE URAPP MARETZ.
EYRE A LANDELL, Fourth and Arch sts.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

### American Academy of Music. 8. W. corner Broad and Locust Streets.

### PHILIP PHICLIPS'S

GRAND FAREWELL CONCERT, Monday Evening, June 15, 1868. Sale of lickets to commence on MONDAY, June 8th, at colceck, at Trumpler's Music Store, 928 Chestant street.

ESERVED SEATS.

UNHER ERVED SEATS.

60 To commer ce at 8 o'clock. He is the John & Gough of Bong.

#### 68 Floral Missionary Anniversary. Broad Street Bapilst Church Sunday Schools,

S. E. corner BROAD and BROWN Streets.
TUESDAY EVENING, June 9th, at 7% o'clock.
Address by E. L. MAGOUN, D. D.
Subject—GOD'S HAND IN THE FLOWERS."
Mulic tunder the direction of Prof. Wim. G. Fischer.
Tickets, 25 cents. OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COM-

PANY.

PHILADELPHIA, May 13th, 1868.

NOTICE TO STOURHOLDERS.—In pursuance of resolutions adopted by the Board of Directors at a Stated feeting held this day, notice is hereby given to the Stockolders of this Company that they will have the privilege of subscribing, either directly or by substitution, under uch rules as may be prescribed therefor, for Twenty five the state of the stockolders of the state rer cont. of additional Stock at Par, in proportion to their respective interests 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.

Chan a multiple of four shares with be exactive as a state clonal Share.

Subscriptions to the new Stock will be received on and after May 10th, 1828, and the privilege of subscribing will cease on the 30th day of July, 1828.

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

18t. Twenty-live Fer Cent, at the time of subscription, on or before the 35th day of July, 1838.

3d. Twenty-live Fer Cent, on or before the 18th day of Occamber, 1838. December, 1868. 3d. Twenty five Per Cent. on or before the 15th day of June, 1869. June, 1863, 4th. Twenty-five Per Cent. on or before the 15th day of December, 1863, or if Stockholders should prefer the whole December, lees, or if stockholders should presert he who amount may be paid up at once, or any remaining instal ments may be paid up in full at the time of the payment of the second of third instalment, and each instalment pair up, shall be critical to a pro rata dividend that may be de-

up shall be entitled to a pro rata dividend that may be clared on full shares.

THOMAS T. FIRTH,

my14-tiy80(rp Treasurer PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, UFFICE NO. 27 SOUTH FOURTH

STREET.

PHILADELPHIA, May 27, 1963.

NOTICE to the holders of bonds of the Philadelphia and lleading Ratiroad Company, due April 1, 1870:—
The Company offer to exchange any of these bonds of \$1,000 cach at any time before the lat day of October next, at par, for a new mortgage bond of equal amount, bearing 7 per cent. interest, clear of United States and State taxes. 7 per cent. interest, ties to the base of the lat of October 1 per cent. The bonds not surrendered on or before the lat of October next will be paid at maturity, in accordance with their tenor. my2-total 8. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

their tenor. in y25 t octi 8. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

their tenor. in y25 t octi 8. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

FACULITY OF ARTS.

The annual Examinations of the Junior, Sophomore and Freshmen Classes, at the close of the College Year, will be held daily (except Satudays) from 10 till 3 o'clock, from June 5th to June 23d.

Candidates for admission will be examined on Wednesday, June 24th, at 10 o'clock.

The Comunencement will be held at the Academy of Music on Thursday, June 25th.

Secretary of the Faculty.

Je6.16th Screenry of the Faculty.

GREAT TEMPERANCE MEETING.
A Temperance Meeting, under the aspices of the Young Men's Christian Association, will be held at the WASHINGTON SQUARE PRESS MEETING. THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock. Reed, D. D., Rev. C. A. Payne, late of Brooklyn, and others.

Keading—Statistics of the Liquor Traffic.
Appropriate Music by able performers.

The public are invited.

The public are invited.

THE REGULAR MEETING OF THE NAZAreth Hall Reunion Society will be held at Nazareth,
Pa., on THURSDAY, June 11th, next, at 9% o'clock, at
which time a Monument will be dedicated to the memory
of the Alumni whe fell during the Rebellion in defence of

OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIgation Company
PHILADELPHIA, June 8, 1889.
Coupons due on the 15th inst, on the GOLD LUAN of this Company, will be paid in coin, at their office, on and after that date.
Holders of ten or more coupons are requested to present them before the 15th, and receive therefor receipts payatible on the 15th.
SOLOMON SHEPHERD, 1886-LPS
Treasurer.

THE FOURTH ANNUERSARY OF THE Will be held at the Church of the Rev. J. A. Henry, at Thirty-ninth and Powelton avenue on Arch street, on THIRBDAY, THE ELLEVENTH INSTANT, at 4 o'clock, P. M. Addresses will be made by Rev. Phillips Brooks, Dr. Crowell, and others.

Dr. Crowell, and others.

MUSICAL JUBILEE AT HORFIGULTURAL
Hall, on FRIDAY EVENING. June 12th. Four hundred happy voices—girls and boys. Tickets 25 cents. Under
the direction of Mr. John Bower. HOWARD HOSPITAL, NOS. 1518 AND 1520

Creatment and medicines furnished gratuitously to the

NEWSPAPERS, BOOKS, PAMPHLETS WASTE paper, &c., bought by E. HUNTER, No. 613 Jayne street. PHILADELPHIA ORTHOPEDIG HOSPITAL,
No. 15 South Ninth street. Club-foot, hip and spinal diseases and bodily defermities treated. Apply daily
api5 smrp5

WANTED.—A NEAT, SMALL STORE, SUITAble for a First Class Ladies' Emporium; in a central location. Address, with particulars, 162-21. DIRT WANTED-AT SHACKAMAXON STREET je6-Strp\*

DORDEN'S BEEF TEA.—HALF AN OUNCE OF THIS few manutes. Always on hand and for sale by JOSEPH B, BUSSIER & CO., 108 South Delaware avenua.

POLITICAL NOTICES.

62 TO THE BEVERAL NOMINATING CON-VENTIONS OF THE UNION REPUBLICAN

The Committee of Fifty-six, appointed by the Union League of Philadelphia, May 21st, 1868, for the purpose of securing the nomination of entirely unexceptionable candidates, respectfully invite your serious consideration of the views announced in the annexed address to the Union Republican Citizens of Philadelphia.

The Union League is neither bound nor pledged in favor of any candidate for any office to be voted for at the coming municipal election. Nor will its members be driven by any party lash to vote for or support incompetent and unfit men. The League has no threats to make; nor, on the other hand, will it suffer itself to be

.It asks but one thing—the nomination of honest, competent, and unexceptionable candidates; for whom every citizen may cast his vote without doubt or hesitation. Principles and men will then be united in their true and proper sense and with undivided ranks, justly-deserved victory will be the result.

If candidates of a different character are presented-men who have not carned the confidence, respect, and esteem of the people, and who do not possess entire fitness for the offices they seek to fill, defeat is inevitable, and will be justly deserved—the responsibility and consequences of such defeat must rest upon and be borne by those who make the nominations.

We urge you then, fellow-citizens, to whom this duty of making nominations is entrusted, to be prudent, careful and independent, and to rise above all considerations other than the good of the public. You will thus secure the success of the party on a true and honest basis, and you will earn for yourselves the approbation of the community at large.

> By order of the Committee, SAMUEL C. PERKINS, Chairman.

LEWIS WALN SMITH, Secretary.

UNION LEAGUE HOUSE,

PHILADELPHIA, May 30, 1868.

To the Union Republican Citizens of Philadelphia: Another election is approaching; the selection of candi-dates for which, under the rules of the Union Republican Party, is immediately at hand. The Committee of Fifty. eix, appointed under a resolution of May 31, 1863, by the Union League of Philadelphia, to make the voice and influence of the League heard and felt in the selection of

these candidates 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 office the candidates selected by that Convention for the offices of President and Vice-President are true and faithful representatives of those principles, and of unquestionable integrity, honesty and competency; and those candidates deservel and will have the hearty support of the Union League, and of every true Union Republican. Second—That 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 artire confidence of the community for interrity and

competency.

Third—That public offices are created and intended for the good of the people in the due administration of pub-lic affairs, and not for the interests either of any political party or of any individual. The office should seek the man, because of his fitness for it; not the man the office man, occation of the state of the sake of its amoluments or position—nominally for the interests of the party, really for his own.

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

people are the men of principle, and not the loud-mouthed, professed devetees of mere party. Such are to often the very first, to betray and abandon party, and to for-sake their pretended principles at the earliest blast of adversity which may touch their personal interest and Fifth—That the Union League declare that if through

the nomination of unfit men as candidates for municipal offices in the coming election the Union Republican party is defected, the responsibility must and shall rest with those who were instrumental in forcing such nominations oefore the people, and they must bear the consequences.

With these views thus plainly expressed fellow-citizens. With these views thus plainly expressed, ellow-chizens we urgo upon you a personal attention to the selection of men of character, judgment and integrity as delegates to the several nominating conventions. These delegates are to be chosen on TUESDAY, June 3, 1885, in the several precincts, by the registered Union Republican voters thereof. Go yourself, and see that all your registered neighbors go and vote at the delegate election for men on whom you can rely to select unexceptionable candidates.

whom you can rely to select unexceptionable candidates. This is an obligation which lies at the very foundation of your duties as an elector.

If by these exertions good men are presented for the votes of the people in October, there can be no doubt of victory—a victory of which Republicans will have just reason to be proud, as an evidence of their devotion to the principles that no incompetent or unfit man shall be suffered to foist himself into office for his own self-interest By order of the Committee.

SAMUEL C. PERKINS, Chairman.

EAMUEL C. PERKINS, Chai Lewis Waln Smith, Scotciary. Jos FOR CITY CONTROLLER, 1863.

## SAMUEL P. HANCOCK.

Subject to the Rules of the Republican Party. je4 5trp MORAVIAN CELEBRATION .- A reunion of the former pupils of the Moravian Institution, Nazareth Hall, will take place at Nazareth, Pa., on Thursday morning next. The exercises will on Thursday morning next. The exercises will be of an unusually interesting character. A handsomely designed monument, thirty-five feet in height, will be dedicated in memory of the members of the Alumni, who fell in the Rebellion; and among other distinguished gentlemen expected to be present, are Major General Andrew A. Humphreys, Brevet Brigadier General Nathaniel Michier, Brevet Major General John Balller McIntosh, Ex-Governor Curtin and others. An oration will be delivered by the eminent Moravian Divine, Rev. Edmund De Schweinitz, and Professor Philip A. Cregar, of this city, has been chosen Chief Marshal of the procession, which will be formed. The Bishops of the Moravian Church will all be present.

—A gentleman in Chicago recently advertised.

—A gentleman in Chicago, recently advertised for a wite, and received letters from 27 husbands, saying he could have theirs.

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS

LETTER FROM PARIS

The Free Trade Question-Mr. Rouher's Great Speech - Free Thinking in the Schools—A Definition of Man—A Handsome Collection of Pictures.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin. PARIS, Tuesday, May 26th, 1868.—Having carried the "order of the day! sgainst the Protectionist attack which was made on its commercial policy in the Corps Legislatif, the Imperial Government had next to turn round and defend itself, or at least its Minister of Public Instruction. its University, and the whole system of education provided by the State, against a charge of mate rialism, in the Senate. Certes, these Imperial

Ministers, if they have not much else to do, have a great deal of talking to get through. M. Rouher, I hear, is quite done up by his thirty columns in the Moniteur, in support of free trade, and M. Duruy has now been not much shorter in what may be called his defence of free teaching, if not exactly of free thinking. I shall not try the patience of readers in America by any lengthened notice on this subject, though it has made a prodigious noise here in certain circles, and will still further stir up the bile of the clerical party against the Government. Still, it is too important a matter to be passed by wholly without remark. French education is divided into primary, or elementary; secondary, or that of the Lycées, or public schools: and thirdly, superior education. or that of the Faculties, where professional and scientific instruction is given in law, physic, divinity, &c. By the celebrated Bill on 'Liberty of instruction," passed in 1849-59, the two former branches of education were thrown open, and private individuals may now embark in them, in opposition to the government schools, under certain conditions, and on passing through certain degrees and qualifications. But the Faculties and professional chairs are still State institutions only; and the Government alone creates them, and is, of course, responsible for them. A petition was presented to the Senate accusing, more or less, the whole professional body in France of teaching materialism, and especially the medical school of Paris. The derical party beat the alarum; the Cardinals mustered en masse in the Senate; and it was evident that a great field day against State education was at hand. The object evidently was to get the Faculties thrown open, soas to allow the clergy to establish free chairs of their own, and obtain a command of this branch of education also, as they had already come of the others. Now, it is to be regretted, perhaps, that the government insists on maintaining a monopoly of any branch of public instruction. But, it must be allowed, I think, to have defended itself very successfully against the sweeping charge of encouraging materialism. Most of the accusations had been put forward by clerical journals. But all that was made out was that one or two Professors, chiefly in the medical school, had scribed "man," in their published works or medical dictionaries, as a "mamniferous animal of the primatian order and of the bimatian family; characterized taxinomically by a skin covered with down or with slight hairs, &c., &c., (Cardi-

nal Bonnechose read aloud the entire description, which was evidently intended to be purely scientific, amidst great laughter in the Senate,) and had also used some indiscreet expressions of a ical students had also been permitted, without proper rebuke, to present essays for their degrees in which materialist opinions were put for ward. Also, there had been students' rows in the medical school, where some foolish youths had exhibited the same tendencies. But there was really nothing proved to maintain a charge against the whole profession. Cardinal Bonnechose brought forward as a fact that a professor had said that he would "do away with the idea of a soul (ame) altogether." But when the matter was investigated, it turned out that the reporter of a clerical journal, who was on the

watch, had taken down the word ame (soul) instead of art (art); and had thus made complete nonsense of what was said by the Professor, who was lecturing on alcohols, without thinking at all about theology! In short, the case broke down, and the Senate dismissed the petition by voting the order of the day. But the clericals will not be the less bitter against the government for having thus defeated and turned them into ridicule.

The Prince Imperial still continues his visits of ceremony to different public institutions. On Friday he went to the military, school at St. where "the same arrangements were nade." we are told. "as for the visit of the Empeor of Russia," After his "reception" and "inspection" of the establishment, his Imperial Highness "took the chair" and "presided" at a grand breakfast, acquitting himself wonderfully, dare say, for a boy of twelve years old! I alluded the other day to the annual exhibi-

tion of modern pictures now open in the Palace of industry, in the Champs Elysées. There are very nearly four thousand works of art exhibited in painting and sculpture, arranged in no fewer than fifteen large saloons. Of course in so large a collection there is an immense amount of trash. but there are some striking works, if you take the necessary pains and trouble, which is not elight, to hunt them up out of so much rubbish. For instance, there are two works by Gerôme the author of the "Roman Amphitheatre," so well known by the engravings, which are of sufficiently general interest and merit to deserve and require mention. One of them is the execution of Marshal Ney, and has created a sensation both as a work of art and also in a political sense. There is always a crowd about it, and if you stand to listen to the remarks made, you may learn a thing or two of what the French people think about the Restoration and its acts. Gerome has stamped his picture with political feeling in a wonderful manner, and with great power. He makes you read in every line and touch of it, not the "execubut the "murder" of Ney. Murder glares upon you from every inch of the canvass. The commanding officer looks as if he had committed murder, as he glances furtively back, with a shudder, at his victim before he hurries away. The soldiers look murder even from their backs, as they huddle themselves together, and whisper curses and shame to each other for what they have done. Gérôme has made their very backs more expressive than any face I ever saw. Ney-as he lies on the ground in evening-dress, short sand silk

in the face to the last moment. The whole scene, in its stern and dreary reality, says: Here they shot the "bravest of the brave," like a dog! There is nothing depicted save the bare wall and ground in a corner of the ditch of Vincennes-There is not a detail inserted to relieve the dreariness of the scene and the locality. People who don't understand the picture object to its "bareness." Gérôme knew well what he was about with this bareness; and has left wall and ditch and ground unembellished by any art of the painter, except just here and there, where the spurt of a bullet marks where the deadly shower has passed. The treatment of the whole subject. according to the painter's own sense of it is anblime.

LETTER FROM LONDON. Correspondence of the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin. LONDON, May 20, 1868.—It may not be unin

teresting to your readers to have a few particulars about the projects for connecting England with the continent, by some method or other more convenient than that of navigation. I will omit the system of employing balloons but direct my attention at once to the plan of building a railroad bridge or series of bridges, which appears thus far to be the most popular, having the advantage of open air and daylight, as compared with submarine tunnels. There is a preudice against tunnels, even on ordinary railways, and it would probably be some time before travelers look with complacency on the line between Dover and Calais. But the tunnel is, in all probability, really practicable, whereas no such asstrance exists respect-ing the bridge. The number of artificial islands or foundations at certain distances in the channel between coast and coast, to be connected by means of bridges, offer a rather doubtful guarantee as to the durability of the work. M. Boutet, a French engineer, has lately come to England with a view of examining the feasibility of such with a view of examining the feasibility of such an enterprise. Another plan has been formed of building a railway contained in an iron tube resting on the bed of the sea, but neither of these plans receives as much attention as a submarine tunnel. Investigations about the depth of the channel have proved that no obstacle is presented on that score, the channel being a shallow sea. Evidence has likewise been obtained of the fact that the soil over which the sea flows is white chalk gray soll over which the sea flows is white chalk, gray chalk and green sand further below. This fact was ascertained by borings on the English and Was necessarian by borings of the English the French coasts, the two points on each side of the channel being not more than twenty miles from each other. It is but reasonable to suppose that the same material will form the submarine soil from coast to coast, and tunnelling through chalk is a work of no difficulty whatever, nor, would there be any trouble in so depressing the tunnel as to carry it through the gray chalk, which is less permeable to water than the white. The great obstacle seems to be the possibility of a fissure being found at some one point so considerable as to admit water into the workings in constitute too great to be overcome.

quantity too great to be overcome.

As for the probable expenses of such an enterprise, they are not as enormous as might appear at first sight. Calculations have been made which show that ten millions of pounds (\$50,-000,000 in gold) would defray all the expenses, and it is thought the work might be executed in ten years' time.

It is presumed that land shafts might be sunk on either coast, and a preliminary driftway driven under the sea, at a cost of about one-fifth of the entire estimate; and this experiment, it is said, would solve the only question which remains

obscure. Among the merchants of London the plan meets with much approval, and there is little doubt but that the necessary funds could be raised on subscription, for an experiment in the above way. It is, however, hoped that the British Government will take the matter in consinian war has cost just one-half of what the whole enterprise would absorb—that the revenue department would be materially benefited—that England would not have to bear the burden of the work alone—France being equally interested in its success, and finally, that the British fortifica-tion scheme is neither cheaper nor more promising. All these schemes may seem visionary, but the march of events is very rapid, and perhaps after all, the construction of a submarine

tunnel would not be the greatest marvel of FRANCE.

the age.

Eugenie to Visit Ireland...The Free Trade Question.

La France, of Paris, says that the Empress Eugenie will visit Ireland at an early Napoleon has ordered three hundred thousand copies of M. Rouher's speech on free trade to be printed and distributed to all the prefects of France, and by them to all the mayors of com-munes and other functionaries. M. Rouher was obliged to leave town immediately after the close of the debate for his country seat at Sercey, where he has been in the hands of his physician.

sician.

The Paris *Epoque* of May 26 has the following:
The protectionists, it is announced, do not conthemselves beaten on the question of irec The opponents of the treaty of commerce have resolved, we are assured, to renew the dis-cussion respecting the economic regime, when the subject of the acquits-a-caution and temporary ad-mission of foreign raw material comes before the Chamber. The legislative body is therefore threatened with another interpellation, the object being precisely what the free traders justly consider a concession made to the self-dubbed defenders of "national labor."

## THE RUSSIAN EMPIRE.

Birth of an Heir to the Throne of the Czar – Popular Rejoicings at the Event. St. Petersburg (May 20) Correspondence of the London Herald.

On Monday afterneon, about 5.80, the capital was startled by a salvo of 501 rounds thundering from the guns of the fortress, to announce the birth of a Grand Duke at Tsarskoe Selo. If it had been a daughter 31 rounds only would have been deemed sufficient. The young child who, if all goes well, will one day be Czar of all the Russias, has already received the name of Nicholas, after his great grandfather. The town was illuminated at night, received the name of Nicholas, atter his great grandfather. The town was illuminated at night, and in the following evening a second illumination was prepared on a much grander scale, though in one way it seems almost a pity to take so much trouble, as the nights are so long and light that a pyrotechnical display is money thrown away, and peine perdue. The shops in the leading thoroughfares, as well as the shipping in the river, still hang out gaudy flags. It was generally reported yesterday that an amnesty would be granted to political and other offenders, on so auspicious an occasion, but in the Imperial manifesto that appears in to-day's Journat no mention of the kind is made. Perhaps it may come later. The name of the young Grand Duke Nicholas Alexandrovitch is already inscribed in the registers of all the regiments of the Guards, Hussars of Grodno, &c., in which his father the Héritler is inscribed, and he has been named chief of the Sixty-fifth Regiment of Infantry of Moscow which is henceforth to be called His Imperial Highness' Own. As you may well believe, all the news-News. As you may well believe, all the news-papers this morning are full of loyal expressions of joy and gratitude to God for this "new bles-sing of the Divine goodness." They boast that the union between the Throne and the country the ground in evening-dress, short sand silk stockings, hurried off to die at a moment's notice—looks like a murdered man. There is but one bullet mark made visible, right in the middle of the forehead, to young Danish girl, who, from the first momentshow that he looked his executioners steadily

enchain all Russian hearts "in willing bonds and

Address from Garibaidi.
Gen. Garibaidi, says the Movimento, of Genoal has replied as follows to an address sent him by The Thousand, assembled at Milan to celebrate the anniversary of the 5th May: "From the city

of the five days and from yourselves a word o onsolation was certain to reach me in this reference was and degradation. Yes! I that brave men are not all extinct in Italy, and nope, with you, that this will soon be made traitors. Adieu, then, until another 5th of May!"

BARRETT, THE FENIAN.

Execution of the Cierkenvell "Conspirator" in England.

Cheers for Barrett—Groans for the Hangman—Extraordinary Scenes. (From the London Express, May 27th.)

The persistent burst of groaning which greeted the detachment of Metropolitan police joining the city constables in the inclosed place befor the gallows became appalling when the haugman was recognized. "Let's put him there instead!" "Shame!" "Down with him!" "Bah, bah, murderer, bah!" are but few of the articulate sounds heard from the win dows of the Old Balley, and riuging in the doomed man's ears at the supreme moment. But even those were lost in the excited and congratulatory cheers for Barrett. The murand congratulatory cheers for Barrett. The murderous outrage for which he died seemed to be forgotten. The maimed women, the crippled children, the countless agonies inflicted upon the come from both the regular Old Balley frequenters and the more respectable people with which they were plentifully interspersed. Nor were more touching evidences of sympathy wanting. Hanging over the barrier immediately opposite the gallows, and supported on either side by a female friend, stood the half-fainting figure of a young woman of four or five and twenty. Her decent demonstrated on the property of the meanor and modest air won even upon the brutal meanor and modest air won even apon an natures round her, and a couple of genuine London roughs kept back their comrades by entreaties and when necessary by blows. What treaties, and, when necessary, by blows. What-ever her relationship or knowledge of Barrett may have been, there could be no doubt of the

may have been, there could be no doubt of the genuineness of her emotion this morning. Deadly white, with cleuched lips, and hands which clung to the wooden barrier before her with the tenacity of the drowning man, she succeeded in controlling herself until the drop actually fell. When Barrett appeared on the scaffold the women supporting her redoubled their consolatory efforts; and her blanched face and wistful air became intensified in their expression. But when his face was govered, she pression. But when his face was covered, she gave way, and at the fatal moment fell prostrate, gave way, and at the latal moment lell prostrate, and lay in a passion of hysterical grief, deaf to the noises and blind to the sights nearer him, and conscious only of the gallows and its doubtful mission. Concurrently with this painful scene is a stir among the policemen guarding the enclosure in front. One of their number,

the enclosure in front. One of their number, a tall, powerful, good-looking young man, has given way, and Barrett's death is the signal for his falling down in a fit. His clenched teeth, white face, upturned cycballs, and cataleptic figure, as his head falls back over the arms raised to succor him, lend additional horror to the proceedings. But his brother officers loosen his neckcloth, and pale, haggard, and with some ugly marks as of blood about the mouth, he is led away by a couple of colleagues of stronger nerves than his own, who half guide and half help him to Newgate's door, taking him as they do so close by the gallows tree, and the frigid do so close by the gallows tree, and the frigi

do do dose by the gandwe tee, and the the figure now moving idly, but with a sort of pendulum motion, from north to south.

Last Look and Last Words. (From the London News, of May 27.)

\* \* Barrett, after bowing, looked slightly upward, with a light in his eyes that reflected no rear, no dogged obstinacy, no anger, no defiance, no regret. The glance, like his every movement, was eloquent with a marvellous firmness, which appeared to be grounded on a far higher basis than the animal daring that the hardened no

unfrequently show when brought to this dire extremity. It seemed that Barrett thirsted for and obtained a parting glimpse of the bright sun as at illumined the upturned faces of the expectant crowd, and he then turned away from the crowd and sun, and submitted to the degrading ordeal that crowd and sun ought to weep to witness. Calcraft hitched the cord to the chain, slipped the noose over Bar-rett's head, adjusted it round his neck, drew the white cap over his face, and strapped the lower-limbs; not without nervousness, but yet with a business like air not pleasant to see; the priest, never relinquishing the pinioned hand until the

business like air not pleasant to see; the priest, never relinquishing the pinioned hand until the drop fell, continued unceasingly with the devotions suitable for the occasion. Barrett stood upright, motionless as a rock, with head boldly raised, walting his fate. If his lips moved the movement could not be seen through the covering, and there was no sound of response to the ministrations of his spiritual adviser. The hand of the reverend gentleman was raised to speed the fleeting spirit when the sound, once heard never to be forgotten, rung out. Calcraft had hurried from the scaffold, and with the hand employed a moment before in a friendly shake with the convict had pulled back the bolt, and the sound heard was the rattle of planks and the heavy, dull fall of the body to the rope's end. A general outery of horror from men and boys, and a few piercing shrieks from some women, were fitting accompaniments to the scene. The priest was left alone upon the fixed part of the scaffold, his hand still uplifted, while his late penitent was gyrating horribly in the vacancy below—"a sight to shudder at, not to see." Barrett was a long time before his sufferings were over. Two or three times when the officials considered the work was done, the powerful trame trembled, and the knees shook convulsively. This was repeated even after the "swinging" had been stopped.

Calcraft said that from first to last Barrett never spoke a wgrd; and Father Hussey informed us that the fortifude and firmness and penitence shown by him of late have been indescribable. The reverend gentleman regarded him in his spiritual capacity with much satisfaction.

shown by him of late have been indescribable. The reverend gentleman regarded him in his spiritual capacity with much satisfaction. We could obtain no other information as to what passed within the prison. The officials certainly admitted the representatives of the press, but displayed as much anxiety to keep them away from the convict as if there was something to conceal or tear. The influence is regardly done away from electric as it can be was streetly as to conceal or tear. The pinioning is usually done so that they may witness it, and often the convict is invited to say anything he may desire with a view to publicity. On this occasion the pinioning was done in secret, very likely in the cell, the condemned man was taken to the galaxies. cell, the condemned man was taken to the gallows by some unknown and hidden route, and the representatives of the press were purposely kept out of hearing until Barrett was beyond the power of speech. The exigencies of the occasion might have rendered this necessary, but we have received no explanation of the extraordinary circumstance, which, we should add, is quite a novelty at the Old Bailey.

The neual information was not officially given to the press as to the convict's demeanor and actions on the morning of the execution; and the garred office of the priest of course has the seal of

acred office of the priest of course has the seal of

secrecy upon it. Cornelle's house, in the Rue d'Argenteuil, Paris, is to be destroyed to make room for a new ayenue, to run from the Bouleyard des Capucines to the Place du Theatre Francais, "so that," says a correspondent, "you will drive over the apot where Corneille wrote his tragedics, to see FACTS AND FANCIES.

-Mother-o'-purl-Alconol.-Fun. -The story about Douglas having proposed Mrs. Lincoln before her marriage is bosh. —Sir Benjamin Lee Guinness, the brown-stout-man, is dead.

-Declaration of love-a manifesto, useful only on condition of its being superfluous.

-The Alta Californian has \$50,000 worth of libel on hand. —Doctor—A demigod when you are ill; and empiric as soon as you are well again.

Fan-A little instrument used in giving oue's

—Gen. Grant expects to spend this summer upon his farm near St. Lonis. —A Congressional phonographer makes \$3,500-a year.

—Mrs. Stowe says Florida is as quiet as Ver-

-Urbana, Ohlo, is going largely into the mushroom business. -Lord Brougham's remains are to remain its

—Sheet music—The cry of children in bed.—N. Y. Sun. -Sanguinary revolution-Circulation of the

—A musician in Springfield, named Hiebe, is writing five concurrent books on different sub-

—The washing list of one of the French steamers on a single trip from Havre to New York is twenty thousand pieces. —A stock company has been formed for the purpose of growing asparagus in the West of England. It is an asparagus stalk company.

A countryman blew out the gas in a Boston hotel, Saturday evening. It made him insane, and he has not yet recovered the few wits he had. \_John C. Breckinridge's son writes that his father expects to be in Quebec by the middle of

-The Duke of Nassau insists upon marrying n pretty actress, and has sold his chateau with the intention of seeking happiness by her side in another country.

-The trees of Gettysburg are fast disappearing, to reappear as canes. The man who writes the battle epic can reasonably begin: Arma virumque

-The original "retired physician whose sands of life "have been running out so long, is better. He married a Hartford girl last Monday. The girl herself is 'and-some.

—"One Vote Less" is the touching heading placed by the Richmond Whig over an account of the murder of a nego in Yorktown. Of course it is one noble victory more for the Democrats. —An "explatory church" to the memory of Maximilian is building at Vienna. Trieste has raised twenty thousand florins to erect a monument to the same prince.

One of the Virginia papers attempts to conciliate and please the Northern people by speaking of Mr. Buchanan as "the last President of the United States."

United States."

—General McClellan has, it is said, written a letter declining to be a candidate, but promising to take the stump for whoever the New York convention may nominate. -The Paris Standard says Andrew Johnson

"has felt the cold of the axe, but not death." But not because his ax-idency is not worthy of its —After a recent shower in Pana, Ill., several fish, from one to four inches in length, were picked up in the streets alive. They are supposed to have fallen through fish-ures in the clouds.

—A Frenchman has invented a paste which he calls Barterzengangatinctur, which will cause the beard to grow wherever applied. Not much has been sold, for people always go into spasms when they try to ask for it.

-A French paper says that "loud reproaches for having refused to allow a simple mass to be celebrated for the marriage of Prince Achille Murat with the Princess of Mingrelia."

The great land suit between John Warren and Luther Sabin, of Hoosick, respecting the ownership of a foot of land on the dividing line of their farms, terminated this week in the Circuit Court of Rensselaer county, before Judge Feckham, in favor of the plaintiff, damages six cents.

ham, in favor of the plaintil, damages etc. comes.

—Mark Twain, as we yesterday stated, has been presented by some of his California triends with a highly-polished silver brick, worth forty dollars. The brick bears the following inscripdollars. The brick bears the following inscription: "Mark Twain—Matthew, v., 41—Pilgrim." The verse referred to reads as follows: "And whosoever shall compel thee to go a mile, go with him twain. -Tuscaloosa, Alabama, is enjoying an ex-

—Tuscaloosa, Alabama, is enjoying an exended exhibition of pyrotechnics. The Mobile
Register says of the show:—"Ryland Randolph,
Esq., editor of the Tuscaloosa Monitor, and late
a victim of shoulder-strap rule and drum head
law, is again at his post, and he makes his colnums eparkle with the indignation of an outraged freeman and glowing with thanks for the
troops of friends who stood by him." \_A French country curé has found a new argu-

—A French country cure has found a new argument to show the existence of Providence. He lately said to his parishioners, who are largely engaged in raising early vegetables: "Perhaps you have sometimes asked yourselves why God did not give to asparagus two succulent ends instead of one. And yet, if it had been so, the eater would have had nothing to take hold of in lifting it to his mouth!" Galignani has the following: "M. Gaudin is said to have made a chemical discovery which may cause quite a revolution in jewelry. He has succeeded in obtaining crystallized masses that may be cut into any shape and colored in every possible way. They are exceedingly hard, and will cut glass. It is asserted that he has had a whole set of fillemend!

while set of 'diamond' ear-rings; bracelets, and necklaces made with these crystals of his." -In delivering the opinion in the case in which —In delivering the opinion in the case in which a verdict of \$2,500 had been rendered in favor of a man for the loss of three toes, at Jersey City, by some carelessness on one of the ferry boats of the New Jersey Raliroad Company, and in which the company had applied for a new trial, Judge Vredenberg said that in reply to the allegation that the damages were excessive, we must consider that everything had raised, and that \$2,500 was not an excessive right for three toes. Consider was not an excessive price for three tees, considering everything else.

-The Rev. Newman Hall, of London, says tha —The Rev. Newman Hall, of London, says that he does not like our practice of cheir singing in the galleries of churches, while the congregation are silent. In England, he says, in the Congregational churches they all sing, and the roar of voices from the body of the house drowns both the choir and organ. He also criticises churches for the rich, both in America and England. He thinks it is better to have the rich and poor meet together in the same churches. In London he together in the same churches. In London he thinks the tendency to a separation of the rich and poor is owing to geographical positions. The poor have certain quarters of that metropolis, and their churches belong to the same. The rich inhabit other quarters, and have their churches in the same

-M. Fayonet, writing in a Paris journal, gives —M. Fayonet, writing in a Paris journal, gives the following anecdote of Lord Brougham: 'Speaking one night in the House of Lords, his lordship experienced some interruption from a conversation which was carried on during his speech by the Dukes of Cumberland and Wellington. Taking occasion in the course of his argument to explain the word 'illustrious,' he said that we semetimes use the word conventionally, and sometimes literally. 'For instance,' said the noble lord, 'we apply it by courtesy to the royal duke who is talking so loudly, and who has done nothing whatever to deserve it, while we apply it in its primary and real significance to the illustrious duke whom his royal highness is addressing.'"