

Ebening

VOLUME XXIV.-NO. 30.

WEDDING INVITATIONS EN. W graved in the newest and best manner, LOUIS DREKA, Stationer and Engraver, No. 1033 Chestnut treet. Bp21-th s tu-tf

BP21-th s tu-ti EARTH CLOSET CO.'S DRY EARTH commodes and apparatus for fixed closets at WM. G. RHOADB', 1221 Market street. Freedom from rike. to health and from offence; Sconomy of a valuabile for-fillzer secured by use of the dry earth system. ac24t5

GOEPP-Departed this life, on Sunday afternoon, May 16th, Mirs. Martha N. Goepp. wife of Charles Goepp; Eeq., of Now York, and daughter of Joshua and the late Catharine W. Cowplend. Funoral from the house of her father. No. 11 South Sixteenth street, on Wednesday aft ranoun, 18th Instant. Nervices at the Church of the Epiphany. Fift-eath and Chestnut, at 40 clock. The Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend. MACPHERSON.-In this city, on the 15th instant, Maria Macpherson, aughter of the late Gon. William Macpherson, in the 87th year of ber ago.

1870. EYRE & LANDELL HAVE TO DAY ANOTHER OPENING OF LLAMA LACE FANOILETES, LLAMA LACE FANOILETES, LLAMA LACE FROU FROUS DOCKET ANEROID SAROMETERS, DOCKET AN ERCOLD BAROM BITRES for measuring heights, marked in fert as well as in nches. Frice, \$12 50. W. Y. MCALLISTER, No. 728 Uneatnut street. Also, a gene ral assortment of Mathematical and Opti-al goods. my14-61 rp§

SPECIAL NUTICES.

Cheviot.

Cheviot Suits.

Cheviot ------Suits. JOHN

Suits. Cheviot WANAMAKER.

Suits. Cheviot 818 & 820 Suite Chevior

CHESTNUT

Suits. Cheviot ST.

Suits. Cheviot

> Cheviot Suits. Cheviots.

NOTICE TO DELINQUENTS. FICE OF THE COLLECTOR OF ALL OUTSTANDING OF DELINQUENT TAXES, ORST DAXES, No. 11 STATE HOUSE ROW, ORESTNUT Street, Philadelphia.

The undersigned having been appointed by the Re-ING TAXES due to the City of Philadelphy_bereby gives notice that the Registery and other books of Deliuqueut Taxes have been placed in his hands for prompt collection, and all persons induced to the city for ever-due taxes are required to make funnelistic suthement of the same at this office, or to the Ward Deputy Collector. The act of Assembly approved March 23, 1800, pro-vides, "Thut said collections shall be made immediately either only al. the personal or real estate of such delinquent waverer, wherever the share biay bu found, and for such purpose be shall be and is beroby invested with full and absolute authority to levy and self either the personal or real estate of said twner."

It becomes my duty, therefore, to notify all citizens who may be in debt to the City of Philadelphia for Taxes.

MISCELLANEOUS. HEADQUARTERS FOR EXTRACTING TEETH WITH FRESH NITROUS OXIDE

 mini 19 rpp
 Ninth and Filbert streets, Philadelphia,

 TikY THE "BARTLEY "KID GLOVE.

 No risk. Every pair warranted. If they rip or tear another pair given in exchanged.

 \$1 36 PER PAIR.

 GENTS', \$2.00.

 A. & J. B. BARTHOLOMEW,

 ap30 tf rpj

 Important and Sola Vgents,

 23 N. EIGHTH street.

PRESH CHARCOAL BISCUIT FOR HARD'S FOOD for infants, just imported. Select Bio Taploca, with directions for use. Genuine. Bernada Arrowroot, and other Dietetics, for sale by JAMES T. BIINN, S. W. cor. Broud and Spruce. ap Sti rp5 DERSONS IN WANT OF MONEY, WHO DERSONS IN WANT OF MONEY, WHO object visiting the Public Pawnbrokers.can obtain liberal loans upon DIAMONDS. WATCHES. JEW ELRY, BILVER PLATE, LIFE PODIOLES, and other VALUABLES. Private Parlor exclusively for bdies. No Pawnbrokers' signs. Licensed by the Mayor. 79 South Ninth street, near Spruce street. Private Jours. my2 Im rp*

THE "BARTLEY" KID GLOVE IS THE ap30 tf rp5 Sole Agenta, 23 N. EIGHTH streat

VORY, IMITATION IVORY AND VOR1, "FAILTATION IVORY AND India-rabber Handle Table Cutlery, also, Carvers' id Children's Kuives and Forks, Pocket Knives, issors, Razors, Koy Rings, Twoczers, Platod Spoons in Forks, etc., at TRUMAN & SHAWS, No. 335 light Thirty five) Market street, below Ninth.

TCE AXES, TOMAHAWKS AND TONGS, various kinds of Ice Picks, Ice Cream Freezers, Lumen Squeezers and other seasonable Hardware. for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW No. 836 (Eight Thirty-five) Maiket street, below Ninth.

WINDOW SHADE FIXTURES, VIZ.: Wilcoller ends, brackets, koobs, racks, tass-hocks, dc., for sale at the Harlware Store of TBUMAN & BIAW, No. 535 (Eight Thirty-five) Market street, below Ninth.

ROSE WOOD BILLIAED TABLE, full size, good condition. Cues, balls, rask and counters. Price, \$75. Apply W. G. PERTY W. G. PERRY, 728 Arch street . 115

728 Arch stroot. RAGS-2 BALES RAGS NOW LAND-IV ING from steamer Pioneer, from Wilmington, N. C. and for sale by COCHRAN, RUSSELL & CO., 111 Chestnut street.

A GENTS WANTED TO SELL THE Life of George Peabody. DOIN DAINTY. my17 3t* 31 South Sixth street.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED, VENtilated and easy fitting Dress Hats (patented) iu all the approved fashions of the season. Abestnut street wext door to th Post-Office. oc6-tfrp BOAL GOFTO TH POST-UNCE. BUSINESS ESTABLISHED 1880 - SCHUYLER & ARMSTBONG, Undertakers, 127 Germantown avenue and Fifth st. D. H. SCHUYLER. [ap14-lyrp5] S. S. ARMSTRUNG MARKING WITH INDELIBLE INK Embroidering, Braiding, Stamping. & c. M. A. TORREY, 1800 Filbert

WATCHES THAT HAVE HITH.

order. Particular attention paid to Fine Watch-es, Chromometers, etc., by skilful workmen. Musical Boxes repaired. FAPP to DOPULEP

Inred. FARE & BROTHER, Importers of Watches, &c., 324 Chestnut street, below Fourth.

1870 324 Chestnut street, below Fourth. 1870. GET YOUR HAIE CUT AT Nair and Whiskers dyed. Shave and Rath. 30 cents. Indies and Chilipen's hair out. Bazors set in order. Open Sunday morning. No. 125 Exchange Place. 14 MONEY TO ANY AMOUNT LOANED UPON DIAMONDS. WATCHES, JEWELBY, PLATE, CLOTHING, &c., at JONES & CO.'S OLD-ESTABUSHED LOAN OFFICE G

TUESDAY, MAY 17, 1870.

OBITUARY.

in search of a more encouraging field, he left for Louisiana. He was subsequently

appointed by President Madison to a position in the Indian Department established at Natchitoches, where he soon obtained the position of Judge Advocate of the parish. Ill health rendered his return to Pennsylvania

advisable, and in 1811 he came to Uniontown

EXCIIING FROM SALTLAKE.

I wo Officers Attempt the Arrest of a Deswe uncers altempt the Arrest of a Des-perate - Murderer-ibey are worsted, and the of them Killed-A General Pursuit of the Ontian-He is Over-laken-He Shoots Down Several of His Asspitants-Dies With Fourteen Ballets in Him.

A Salt Lake correspondent of the St. Louis Democrat gives an account of a terrible affair of which we have already had an account by telegraph.

Deputy Sheriffs Carrigan and Story were, it seems, ordered to arrest a notorious mur-derer, Albert H. Haws. derer, Albert H. Haws. On Monday morning early, Story and Car-rigan presented themselves at Haws' resi-dence, and caught him unarmed in the corral adjoining his house. They told him their business, and at the same time drew their pistols upon him and ordered him to throw up his hands. He objected to the situation, but finally complied. Story returned his pistol to his pocket, got from Carrigan the handcuffs, and approached Haws with the intention of handcuffing him, while Carrigan still kept his pistol drawn on the murderer. Haws was a wiry, quick desperado, and, evidently com-prehending that his last effort for freedom was then or never, he dashed away the hand. was then or never, he dashed away the hand-cuffs, and swore that he would not wear them Story ordered Carrigan to shoot, and, at the same lustant, Haws sprang for Carrigan, wrenched the revolver from him and struck at Wrenched the revolver from him and struck at his head. Story flew at Haws, drew his pis-tol, got it to Haws's side, but the lat___ bent his back, and the ball passed by without touching him. Haws, in an instant, grappled with Story, turned his pistol upon his left shoulder and fired.

Story reeled to the fence. Haws fired at Carrigan and missed him ; Story fired a second

ime. Haws returned to him and shot him in the breast, finishing him. As Carrigan was rising Haws fired at him a second time, and missed

him. Carrigan field at him a second time, and missed house where this occurred being outside the settlement. Haws had time to saddle his horse, get his pistols, take the pistols of the two depu-ties, borrow a gun, "with which to shoot rab-bits," and get a fair start of half a mile ahead of his murguers. of his pursuers. Several Mormons accompanied Carrigan in

pursuit, and from the settlement of Tooele another company started after him. The news reached here on Monday evening, and the telegraph was ireely used to start out men after Haws in every direction. A company left here under the leadership of the great Porter Rock-well. The observer of the most and the reawell. The character of the man and his evi dent resolution not to be taken alive caused a deep interest in the pursuit. - He was chased for some miles, and would

bave been overtaken, but, coming to a preci-pice, he got off his horse, rolled himself down to the bottom and got to the cañon. As the citizens got up to his whereabout to search for him, he was ready for work before they saw him. The crack of his pistol was heard, and one of the Mormons was down. The ball passed through the victim's breast, from the right to the left side. Another Mormon got-sight at Haws, fired at and wounded him, and ent him back to the bushes. The murderer, till kept up shooting, till another Mormon sent a ball through his neck and closed his career.

An evidence of the desperate character of the man, and his resolution to kill all he could, is demonstrated at his death. He had four pistols and a gun with him, and he told the man at whose house he had stopped during the night, that he never would be taken alive. This, of course, was to be ex-pected, but the arrangement of two of his pisols is suggestive of a terrible character

the four-score and six years which he lived, preserved an unblemished record as a citizen, lawyer and Christian.—Pittsburgh Gazette. He had two revolvers attached to his belt, dangling in front of him: They were capped and cocked, and to the trigger of each there was attached a small loose string that was lastened to the sides of the belt. When those Lastened to the sides of the belt. When those who shot him got to his body, one young man stooped down to take off one of the pistols, and the moment he pulled it, off it went, and the ball passed through his finand and wrist. Another man standing by received the same hall in his side, and is not likely to recover. Haws evidently calculated that he might be surrounded and grappled with To him his surrounded and grappled with. To him, his evolvers were ready cocked for use, and to those who grabbed them were many chances of just the results I have named.

make their trip. Mr. Herbert and Mr. Lloyd had several mortal dagger stabs, but the life of both was probably taken in the same way, for both bad gunshot wounds under the right and The Late Judge Irwin. Hon. Thomas Irwin departed this life, at left ear.

his residence. in Allegheny, on last Saturday afternoon. His death, although not sudden or unexpected, cast a gloom of sadness over Regrets of King George at the Besult. The Wanderer, of Vienna, states that the Greek Legation in that city has received a dothese communities, as the deceased was uni-versally—beloved, respected and admired. Judge Irwin was born in Philadelphia, on the Gold day, of Fabruary 1784. His father. Col. patch from King George, in which his Ma-justy expresses profound indignation at the crime just committed on the English tourists. 22d day. of February, 1784. His father, Col. Matthew Irwin, was a distinguished soldier He throws the responsibility on the late Minis-try, at the same time promising to make the most energetic efforts to extirpate brigandage. in the revolutionary war, and was one of a In the revolutionary war, and was one of a lew. Philadelphia patriots of that try-ing period who brought relief and confort to the famishing army at Valley Forge, and prevented their utter de-moralization by affording opportune pecu-niary aid, he alone subscribing £5,000 to the cause. The mother of the deceased was a daughter of Benjamin Mifflin, whose grand-father, John Mifflin, came with William Penn to this country, settling in New Castle, Dela-Austria Threatens to Withdraw Her Em-

The correspondent of the Eastern Budget, at

Vienna, writing on the 30th ult., says: According to the accounts which have ar-rived here from Athens, the representatives of the Powers have held a conference to dis-curs a proposal made by the French Em-bassador for addressing an identical note to to this country, settling in New Castle, Dela-ware, in 1682. The Mifflins were known as the "fighting Quakers," from the active part they took in the revolutionary war, and one of them rose to the distinction of Brigadierthe Greek Government, protesting against the insecurity of life and property in the country. The Russian representative alone General in the Continental army and was elected as the first Governor of this Common-wealth under the Constitution of 1790.

country. The Russian representative alone objected to this proposal, and sug-gested that, a verbal representation on the subject ought to pre-cede a written protest. The anxiety caused in Greek official circles, by the massacre, and its probable consequences, is shown by the fact that immediately after learning the news the Greek Embassador at Vienna went to Count Beust and asked him what-course the Austrian Government proposed to take in the wealth under the Constitution of 1790. Judge Irwin received a fair education in Franklin College, at Lancaster, quitting at the age of nineteen to help support his, mother, who, with six small children, was left a widow in straitened circumstances, the father having involved himself before death by a series of heavy endorsements. In 1804 he became editor of the Phil-adelphia *Repository*, a weekly paper. In 1808 he commenced the practice of law, and, in search of a more encouraging field, he Austrian Government proposed to take in the matter, adding that he feared that an occupamatter, adding that he reared that an occupa-tion of Greece by the Powers might be the result. Count Beust refrained from making any decisive declaration on the subject, but said that the Powers would probably with-draw their Embassadors until a state of things. more compatible with international law should be established. Since then the Government, here has formally expressed its in-tention of supporting in the most energetic In feature for the feature to the feature of the second teams of teams of teams of the second teams of the second teams of teams manner any stepporting in the most energetic manner any stepporting in the most energetic land and Italy in order to obtain satisfaction for the murder of their respective subjects, and to provide against the occurrence of such acts in future. The Austrian Embassador at Athens, Herr von Haimerle, has applied for leave of absence but Count Bauwa they acford leave of absence, but Count Beust has refuse his application on the ground that his presence at Athens is indispensable at this crisis to en able Austria to take her due share in any ne gotiations which the Powers might enter into with the Greek Government.

GEN. GEORGE H. THOMAS.

His Steadfast Loyalty-Letter from One of His Staff. Editors Alta California.—The letter of Fitz-hugh Lee to the Richmond Dispatch, which appears in your columns to day, is but a repe-tition of the oft-repeated slander upon Gen. Thomas that was a favorite article during the war. After the close of the war, and South-ern papers became accessible to the people of the whole country, these slanders ceased, as Gen. Thomas could too easily refute them: in all the prominent measures of the two ses-sions during his membership, and retired with bigh reputation and the esteem and confidence of his constituents. In 1828 he was elected to Congress, and took In 1020 he was elected to congress, and torn his seat in December, 1829. On the resigna-tion of Judge Wilkins to accept a seat in the United States Senate, President Jackson ap-United States Senate, President Jackson ap-pointed the deceased to succeed him as Dis-trict Judge of the United States Court for the Western-District of Pennsylvania. He dis-charged the duties of that high office with marked ability and fidelity. He was regarded as an eminent jurist, and some of his opin-ions, especially that bearing on the Fugitive Slave law, d livered in 1853, obtained for him national reputation. In 1859 he resigned the comine robes and retired to private life. He never, nixed in the warfare of politics, was unobtrusive with his views, and never courted popularity. In private, as well as public life, he sustained a high reputation, and through the four-score and six years which he lived; Gen. Thomas could too easily refute them but now that the great man is dead, it is thought safe to renew them. It is known to all who knew Gen. Thomas, that one of his great characteristics was truth-fulness, entire truthfulness, without reserva-tion, and it is for the people of the United States to judge between what he said on this subject while living, and what the enemies of

Addets which the statistic statistic sector of the sector important of these conversations I made notes of at the time, with his knowledge and con-sent. Among them is one on the subject of Fitzbugh Lee's letter, which I here copy PRICE THREE CENTS.

e la président de la président

FACTS AND PARCIES.

-The Union Pacific-A quiet marriage. -Wisconsin has had an eruption of smooth-shelled mud turtles two feet long.

-Yung Can Sing is a Chinese doctor at Sacramento.

-Horseradish and the zodiacal light are topics discussed in the Nashville papers. -A prosaic St. Louis accident report is eaded : "Girl Boiled in Soap." headed

-A Nicaragua hotel raised its slapjacks

-The Western troops send East for chig-nons the scalps they capture in Indian camps -A Texas boy shot his father a few days ago, "from mere caprice."

-California fruit prospects are pleasing, and only man is vile.

-Warm words are styled "controversial incandescence.

-The California Mexicans burn Santa Aža in effigy every Holy Thursday.

- George Sand owns one-third of the Paris journal, Le Temps, but she never writes for it. -Emile Ollivier's salary is 390,000 francs a year.

-Omaha is going to try and keep up with the times by building a church, hospital and theatre all under the same roof.

-An Alameda, Cal., man is trying to make 300 eggs into spring chickens by the aid of a kerosene stove.

-Horse-racing is dying out in Virginia, and Richmond papers mourn the degeneracy of the times.

-A Nashville paper acknowledges a "refreshing remembrancer"-fifteen drinks of rectified whisky.

-Key, West fears sickness this summer from the near proximity of the slaughter pens to the city.

-A New Hampshire fire originated by a child being put to bed and given a kerosene lamp to play with.

-Jenny Lind is so embarrassed in her per niary affairs that she thinks of opening a sing-ing-school in Paris.

-A Western editor boasts of an article on telegraphic enterprise without a single refer-ence to Puck's girdle round the earth.

-A New Haven druggist is having some ar-tificial teeth made to replace his natural ones, sent skyward by an explosion of his soda. fountain.

-Barbara Ubryk, the famous Cracow nun, whose sufferings excited so much sympathy, last year, is not dead, as was reported the other day, but in excellent health.

-An Illinois family lately found a sack of salt in their yard, and used it with fatal effect. It was, in large proportion, arsenic, and, their) friends want to know who sent it.

-Spanos, the Greek brigand chief, re-turned, as too poor for his smoking, a quan-tity of tobacco sent to his British captives by some of their friends.

-A Kansak City baker drove his team over a bluff in that town, one hundred feet high, and escaped with the loss of his horse and wagon.

-Victor Hugo has authorized all persons drawing up petitions for the pardon of conni-nals sentenced to death to add his name to the signatures.

-At the Paris annual "Gingerbread Fair," irreconcilables amuse themselves in publicly devouring dough models of the Emperor and. Prince Imperial.

-A Washington corn doctor says that when General Halleck was at the head of the army he waked about so much, devising strategy, e an entire new set of corns aver six weeks. -A Providencial the other day refused to ness. He said she was " a pretty fair sort of a woman," but he was afraid of establishing a bad precedent, so she went to jail. -A New Hampshire man, straying through the meadows last week, chanced to feel a numbuess in one leg. When he found it was caused by a blacksnake's coils, he ceased to /stray, and knifed the serpent. -At St. Malo, France, a superstition has ex-isted for a hundred years that deaths only oc-curred during the fall of the tide. The French Academy gravely sent a committee to investi-gate the fact, when the parish register was: gate the fact, when the found to reveal as many deaths during the flow as the ebb of the tide, -A girl in Dresden, simulating blindness in and deafness, was brought into the appro-priate institutions, subjected to the most searching examinations, subjected to the most searching examinations and to continued watching—yet kept up the appearance of these two infirmities for over six months, without a single fail or break. -Newspaper correspondents are to be ex-cluded from the Bed River expedition. Thus the managers knock half the glory out of the thing to start on. Men fight much better when they see a newspaper man look-ing on, with a pencil and note-book in his hand. -San Francisco has stood all the raids made on her heretofore under the disguise of excursions; manfully, and borne up under blike a martyr, but now, that all the editors in Missouri are going to take a trip there as deadheads, the citizens are praying for an able-bodied earthquake to swallow them: Those editors would eat them poor in a week. -N. Y. Dem. As a rule, we believe, every member of Congress is deeply versed in the "Science of Congress is deeply versed: in the "Science of Political Economy." It would, therefore, be invidious to give the name of one member-whose education had been neglected in that direction, and who was terribly confused by the debates on specie payments, funding, cur-rency, etc., etc. We do not know how greats a success attended his endeavor to remedy the defects of early education; we only know that the book he sent for was Darwin's "Origin of Spenies." -The Pope prays in this manner, according to a late letter: "A handkerchief was pro-duced and carefully unfolded, which, instead of being like the robes, an emblem of inno-cence, was positively of red silk. A snuff-box, followed the handkerchief, and a pinch was two little fat hands, half encased in, white most decorously and seriously inhaled. Then two little fat hands, half encased in, white mittens, were laid together in the manner of children when they say, 'Now I lay me,' and the Pontifi was at prayer. Twice this exer-cise was interrupted by the snuff-box and re- and commerced. commenced. -The Paris correspondent of *L'Etoile Belge* writes: "The Empress Eugenie is positively growing old, and, despite the prins she takes, to conceal the traces of years, everybody can see that her face is furrowed with wrinkles, see that her face is furrowed with wrinkles, and that her hair is growing very thin. What adds, perhaps, to the unpleasant impression which the appearance of the Empress now makes is the had taste which she displays in regard to her costume. She still dresses as if she, were only twenty-five wars old The regime to her bost twonty-five years old. The Princess Muthilde displays in this respect by far better tasto. Her costume is strictly in keeping with her years, but Madame Eugenie can not yet accustom horself, to the unpleasant fact that in six years she will be an old . hady of fifty. Her vanity and her unsuccessful efforts to conceal the ravages of time are the subject of many amusing epigrams in the salons hostile to the Court of the Tulleries."

that, unless the same be paid at this office, or to the Deputy Collector of the Ward, ON OH BEFORE THE Ist DAY OF JULY, 1570. I shall, in pursuance of the aforementioned act of Assembly, file lises against the Real Estate on which such faxes have been and proceed to have the same sold ; and that, in fur her pursuance of said act, and under such proceedings, all roper costs and the penalties imposed by law will be levied and collected from the proceeds of such sales. It will be perceived, on reference to the act aforesaid that the duty to collect such taxes promptly is by it nuade imperative, and those interested will give imme-diate attention. JOUN L. HILL,

	Collector of Delinquent Taxes,
	No. 11 STATE HOUSE ROW,
my17 tu th s 3t§	(Second floor, back.)

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYL-VANIA, FACULTY OF ARTS, May 7, 1870. The stated public examinations of the SENIOB CLASS for DEGILES will be held daily texcept SAT-URDAYS) from May 9th to May 25th, from 4 to 6 o'clock FBANCISA. JACKSON, my7 16trp§

my7 16trp§ THE ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS, Scretary. THE ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS, baving been injured by the recent storm, the Exhibition of the life sized Patuling of SHERIDAN'S RIDE is postponed for a tew days. MUCLINE ARTS, SHERIDAN'S RIDE SHERIDAN'S RIDE MUCLINE ARTS, SHERIDAN'S RIDE MUCLINE ARTS, SHERIDAN'S RIDE SHERIDAN'S RIDE ON HAND AND MADE TO ORDER

U-S ON HAND AND MADE TO ORDER. M. THALHEIMER, my3-tu th s3mrp\$] 207 CALLOWHILL STREET. SURGICAL WARD OF THE UNI-versity Hospital is now open for the reception of

Apply Ninth street, below Locust, from 11 to 3, to apl9-tu slm"rp PROF. W. PAINE. HORTICULTURAL SOULETY'S Monthly Display and Meeting THIS EVEN.

MR. M. PHELAN AND MR. JOS. TOTON will play et Reed's Billiard Hall, Eighth and Vine, TUBSDAY EVENING, May 17th. 11" HOWARD HOSPITAL, NOS. 1518 and 1520 Lombard street, Dispensary Department ical treatment and medicine furnished gratuitously

to the poor

REAL ESTATE SALES.

REAL ESTATE. -- JAMES. REAL ESTATE. -- JAMES A. FIGEE. REAL ESTATE. -- JAMES A. FIGEE. REAL ESTATE. -- JAMES A. FIGEE. In street, opposite Franklin Square. On Wednesiar, May Zith, 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philade phia Exchange, the following de-scribed real-cetate, viz: All that desirable three story. Erick residence, with double three atory back buildings, and lot of ground thereto belonging, situate on the neith side of Vine street (No. 621), in the Thirteenth Ward of the city, being 17 feet front and 90 feet 2 inches dop to a 4 feet alley leading into Marshall street, and rent of \$123 t0, silver, per summ. Word of the city, being 17 feet front and 90 feet 2 inches dop to a 4 feet alley leading into Marshall street, and rent of \$123 t0, silver, per summ. Word of the city, and in complete order for its and ash pil, superior heair, saloon parlor and plates as woindows, and itsnary liby sky-lish in the real. Per-magnetic stincluded in the schard cold venter. Per-magnetic stinclude in the schar dot of the street. Chandelizers included in the schar of cold venter. Pos-Berssion with the Deed. Keys at No. 611 Vine street. Three-fourths of the purchase monoy may remain on mortinge. \$200 to be pakid when the property is struck off. JAMES A, FREEMAN, Auctioneer. REAL ESTATE JAMES A. FREE-

JAMES A. FREEMAN, Auctioneer, Store 422 Walnut street. my17 3t

AGRICULTURAL.

HAND LAWN-MOWERS.-THE eriority of the Philadelphia machine over all others is

others is well known. No. 1 cuts 15 inches wide, price 226 00. No. 2 cuts 20 inches wide, price 335 00. We have also the Swift's Nowerul 525, and the Swift's House flaching, the superior merits of which is well known, price 520. We warrant every machine to give entire satisfaction, and when required will send a man to put them in ope-gation.

ROBERT BUIST, JR., my12 6t rp§ 922 and 924 Market street, above Ninth

REMOVALS.

BEMOVAL.-MRS. E. HENRY, MANU-EMOVAL.-MKS. E. HENKY, MANU-facturer of Ladies". Gloaks and Mantillas, fuding for late location, No. 15 N. Eighth streats, inadiguate for her. largely thereased business, has removed to the ELEGANT AND SPACIOUS WAREROUM, at the S. E. corner of NINTH and ARUH Streets, where she now offers, in addition to ber steek: of Oloaks and Mantillus, a choice invoice of Paisley Shawis, Lace Poursf, and Sacones, mb23.8mrp5

DHILADELPHIA SURGEONS' BAND. AGE INSTITUTE, 14 North Ninth street, above Market, B. O. EVERISTT'S TRUSS positively cures Ruptures, Cheep Trusses, Elastic Bolts, Stockings Ruptures. Chesp Trusses, Elastic Boits, Stockings, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Urutches, Suspensories, Pile Bandages. Ladies attended to by Mrs. E. jyl lyrp OLD ESTABLISHED LOAN OFFICE, Corner of Third and Gaskill streets, Below Lombard, GUNS, &c.,

BEMARKABLY LOW PRICES. my2itfrp5 DY THE "BARTLEY" KID GLOVE, s1 85. A. & J. B. BARTHOLOMEW. ap30 tfrp5 Importers, 23 N. EIGHTH street.

THE FRENCH PLEBISCITUM.

Victor Hugo on the Plebiscitum. The Roppel publishes an article of Victor Hugo on the Plebiscitum of which the follow-

ing are concluding paragraphs: How strange a Plebiscitum! It is coup d'état out up into pieces of paper. After the grape-shot comes the scrutiny. To the rifled cannon shot comes the scrutiny. To the rifled cannon succeeds the urn. People vote that you don't exist. And the people vote that you don't exist. And the people vote. And the master counts the votes. He has as many as he wishes, and he puts the people in his pocket. But he forgets that what he thinks he has scized is unseizable. A nation does not abdicate. Why? Because it renews itself. The vote must always be recom neuced. No matter. The vote has been taken, and the master accepts that for a consent. Such

practices make the English laugh. Submit to the coup d'état-submit to the Plébiscitum. How can a nation support such humiliations? England at the present moment has the good fortune to laugh a little at France. Then laugh at the ocean? Nerves lashed it.

The Empire, after nincteen years of prac-tice, thinks itself tempting. It offers us its progress. It offers us the coup d'étut arranged in a democratic form, the night of December in the dress of parliamentary inviolability, the free tribune dove-tailed to Cayenne, Mazas modified into a house of liberty, and the vio-lation of every right adapted to liberad govern-ment ment.

Very well, no! We are ungrateful. We, titizens of the assassinated Republic; we, thinking lovers of justice, we watch, with the intention of making use of it, the weakening of authority suitable to the old age of treason. We are waiting, and in the meantime, before that mechanism called Plebiscitum, we shrug our shoulders. To Europe without disarmament, to France

without influence, to Russia without restraint, to Prussia without balance, to Spain without without Rome, to Rome without Romans, to democracy without people, we say "No!" To liberty in the grasp of despotism, to prosperity the fruit of a catastrophe, to justice in the name of an accused, to the magistrature marked with the letters L. N. B., to '80 vise by the Empire to the table of the state. by the Empire, to the 14th of July completed by the 2d of December, to loyalty sworn by a is also and be compared by the second by the real y desires to ask the people a question, we acknowledge only the right of putting the following: "Ought I to leave the Tuileries for Vincennes, and place myself in the hands of justice ?-Napoleon."

VICTOR HUGO. LADY FRANKLIN.

A Sorrowful Life.

A San Francisco correspondent, noting the arrival of Lady Franklin, writes: "By the last Panama boat there arrived a. lady whose life is the centre of a century's tragedy--a lady whose constancy and devotion will be the theme of inture homes, and far eclipse the fame of the fabled Penelope. A cruel runor, started some months ago by a city paper, that a waif had drifted ashore near San Diego, containing some memento of the Arctic heroes, reached her at Rio Janeiro, Arche hastens, to San Francisco; distance, fatigue, age, all forgotten, in the wild hope that the sea may have revealed one of its sor-rowful secrets. Poor lady! Eighty years old; twenty years desolate; still clinging with a heartsick longing to the idea, that earth or occan will yet tell the mystery of the past." THE FRENCH ASSASSINATION PLOT.

Royal Sympathy with Napoleon.

[From the Cork Examiner, May 5.] The Queen of England, the King of Prussia and the Emperor of Russia have sent con-gratulations to the Emperor Napoleon exressing satisfaction at the failure of the recent plot to assassinate him.

Gustave Flourens's "Scarlet Letter." A mail telegram letter from Paris, dated May 5th, contains the following text of a letter tound upon Baurie, from Gustave Flourens, dated 20th April : Very dear Friend : I have only received your

three letters. I regret that you have addressed them by this way, and not through Mr. Smalley, of the New York Tribune, 13 Pall Mall, London, enclosed in an envelope, with my Christian name; but I hope we shall not where all will have ended well. You should have to write for a long time, and that next week we shall see each other again in Paris, where all will have ended well. You should have received my letter on the 19th, addressed to M. Floury, in which there is the 19th, addressed o M. Fleury, in which there is one for my riend of the bank, if he has duly received it. If this friend has handed to you by Mme. S. the sum of 400 francs, burn enclosed letter for him and there is an end of it; if not, send it to him and act immediately the 400 francs are re-ceived. There is not a moment to lose. The man with the patent might go into the country, and all will be delayed is but you will succeed. I reckon upon you and your faithful friends. I reckon upon you and your faithful friends. Only go out at night or in a cab; take care of the money and don't be imprudent; I an heartily with you; do not fail. Possibly I shall be very soon at Paris to assist you. Every-thing depends upon you. Once more I repeat, what I have already said to you, either you curpt not to have anything to do with it or ought not to have anything to do with it or you must be successful. Yours,

GUSTAVE. The Expelled Italian Financier....His Revenge.

[From the London Times, May 4.] The liberal papers of Paris comment upon the expulsion from France, by order of the Minister of the Interior, of M. Cernuschi, an Italian, who had resided in that capital for wenty years. M. Cernuschi was eugaged with Mazzini in the defence of Rome against the French army, and, after the capture of that city, he was for some time a prisoner in the Castle of St. Angelo. Upon his release he established; himself at Paris, where, by commercial mursuits he principal or commercial_pursuits, he amassed con-siderable wealth. Having retained his democratic opinions, he gave a sum of 100,000f. towards the anti-plebiscitary fund, and this act the opnosition programmer and much such that are the opposition press regards as the motive for the order of expulsion, but the Minister him-self assigns as the cause that M. Cernuschi, a self assigns as the cause that M. Uernuschi, a foreigner, had engaged himself in political in-trigues against the safety of the Empire. The expelled gontleman, on his arrival in Switzer-land, revenged himself by forwarding another donation of one hundred thousand francs to the democratic committee in Paris, to aid the democratic committee in Paris, to aid them in their contest with the government.

-The Empress of Austria shot herself the other day through the hand, in trying to wrest from her son a loaded revolver, with which he was playing. The accident gave rise to a rumor, which spread all over Vienna during the next four hermoric during the the the during the next few hours afterward, that the Empress Elizabeth, goaded to madness by the infidelities of her Imperial husband, had com-mitted suicide by shooting herself through the heart with a revolver.

The New York *Herald* says: This well-known soldier and citizen of New York died at his residence, in Stuyvesant Square, of Bright's disease of the kidneys. General Farum was born in New Jersey, in 1824; but, his parents removing to Pottsville, Pa., while he was a child, he spent the early years of his life in that town. At the outbreak of the war with Mexico he joined the First Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers, of which he became sergeant-major, serving withwhich he became sergeant-major; serving with-it and gaining distinction. On the return of peace he resumed his civil pursuits; but love of advenure took him from these to join Walker's filibustering expedition to Nicaragua. On the breaking out of the rebellion deceased took the field as major of one of the regiments in the Excelsior brigade. He served guilantly on many battle-fields in Virginia, and was pro-moted successively to lieutenant-colonel.

General J. Egbert Farnum.

moted successively to lientenant-colonel, colonel and brigadier-general. At Spotsyl-vania he was soverely wounded in both legs, rania he was severely wounded in both legs, and being thereby incapacitated for further ac-tive field service, was transferred to the Vete-ran Reserve Corps, in which he keld a com-mand till the close of the war, when he was honorably mustered out. Subsequently, he held a position in the Custom House in this city, and which he retired from ome time ago. General Farnum was a gallant, patriotic gentleman, warm and unenhearted the posgentleman, warm and open-hearted, the posof friends who essor of a large number teemed him highly, and by whom his death will be deeply deplored.

THE GREEK QUESTION

Details of the Murder by the Brigands. A letter from Athens in the Augsburg Guzette gives a somewhat circumstantial a count of the tragedy. The writer, after giving reasons which, in his opinion, justified that course, says that the Greek Government gave order that the band should be surrounded not with a view of taking offensive measures not with a view of taking onensive measures against it, but to compelit to accept the ran-soun and, the exile, beyond which concessions M. Zaimis and his colleagues, in their intonse regard for the constitution, could not go, and proceeds to describe the consequences of that lecision.

"When the brigands found that the troops were approaching them on all sides they de-termined, on Thursday, the 21st of April, at 4 in the afternoon, to escape across the Asopus to the sea.coast, in the intention of crossing over into Eubera. They dragged their pri-soners, wet through and exhausted by fatigue and sickness, to the stream swollen by the re-

cent heavy rains, and endeavored to compe them to swim across. Count Boyl, who was suffering from lung disease, refused. He was haid hold of, and would have been carried across, but the robbers perceived the gunboat Aphroessa off the coast, and a number of soldiers suddenly appeared on the other side of the stream. They immediately cut him down with their yatagans and fled, taking with them with their yatagans and fled, taking with them the rest of the prisoners. The troops plunged into the stream in a terrible rage; many of them were carried away by it, but the rest climbing the shore, hotly pursued the brigands. They had not gone far before they came upon the blody and still quivering corpses of Mr. Vyner and Mr. Herbert, killed by the knives of the brigands. The shots fired drew other detachments of soldiers to the chase, and be-fore nightfall nine of the brigands were tilled fore nightfall nine of the brigands were killed. One, severely wounded, was taken prisoner, and the interpreter had escaped. Mr. Lloyd, however, still alive, was in the hands of the brigands, who, nine in number, with three wounded, had taken refuge in the thicket. A later telegram from the thicket. A later telegram from Thebes, the correspondent says, innounces that the mutilated corpse of Mr. Lloyd had been found in the thicket. The correspondent, been found in the thicket. though evidently a warm friend of the Government, and repudiating with indignation the charge brought in the most direct manner by

rom my note-book

"A slander upon the General was often re-peated in the Southern papers during and im-mediately subsequent to the rebellion. It was given upon the authority of prominent rebel officers, and not denied by them; it was to the effect that he was disappointed in not getting a high command in the rebel army he ad sought for hence his refusal to join in the rebellion. In a conversation with him on this subject, the General said this was an entire fabrication, not having an atom of founda-tion; not a line ever passed between him and the rebel authorities; they had no genuine letters of his, nor was a word spoken by him to any one that could even lead to such an inference. He defied any to such an inference. He defied any one to produce any testimony, written or oral, to sustain such an allegation; he never entertained such au idea, for his duty was clear to him from the beginning. He said these blanders were caused by men who knew they had done wrong, but were endeavoring to justify themselves by claiming their action to be a virtue which all true men would have followed, and by blackening the would have followed, and by blackening the character of those who had done right. It was Southern-born man who had remained true to his country should bear a reputable character, if continued and repeated abuse could effect a stain upon it."

stain upon it." Another conversation, showing the opinion of the authors of these slanders, and his own views at the breaking out of the rebellion, it is well to give also. It is as follows: "In a dis-cussion upon the causes given for their action by some of the officers who deserted the Govby some of the officers who deserted the Gov-ernment at the rebellion, I ventured the as-sertion that perhaps some of them, at distant posts, had acted ignorantly; that I had been informed that some of them had been imposed upon by friends or relatives, and led to believe there was to be a penceable dissolution of the Union: that there would be no actual Concern there was to be a penceable dissolution of the Union; that there would be no actual General Government for the whole coun-try, and, by resigning their commis-sions, they were only, taking the necessary steps toward returning to the alle-giance of their respective States. He replied, that this was but a poor excuse; he could not believe that officers of the army were so ig-norant of their form of Government as to norant of their form of Government as to suppose such proceeding could occur, and as they had sworn allegiance to the Government they were bound to adhere to it, and would have done so if they had been so inclined. He said there was no excuse whatever in a United States officer claiming the right of se cession and the only excuse any of them could have had for their desertion of the Government was what none of them admitted having engaged in—a revolution against a tyranny, because the tyranny did not exist, and they well knew it. I then asked him, supposing such a state of affairs had existed, that arrangements were being made for a neareful discution of the affairs had existed, that arrangements were being made for a peaceful dissolution of the Union by the Government, the North from the South, and that it was in progress, what, would you have done? He promptly replied: "That is not a support ble case; the Government cannot dissolve itself, it is the creature of the people, and until the people had agreed by their votes to dissolve it, and it was accomplished in accordance therewith, the Govern plished in accordance structures, the Govern-ment to which he had sworn allegiance re-mained, and as long as it did exist he should have adhered to it." Let the country judge

between him and them. ALFRED L. Hough, Captain and Brevet-Colonel U. S. A. SAN FRANCISCO, May 7, 1870.

-A foundling was picked up in Chicago, the other morning, with this note, signed by a Spanish name: "Except this innocent offer-ing its of good family but verry verry poor I am now a widow with three small children the eldest blind my father in law is a mer-ohant my grandfather a governor my own father a lawyer and I am now a plain seam-stress and wash woman and all by an ill fated marage a drunken hisband and gambler I am of spanish borth."

the opposition organs against. Soutzos, the Mini star, of War, of complicity with the bri-gands, records as a fact that the Govornment were aware of the irruption of this particular band into Attica when they allowed and en-couraged Lord Muncaster and his friends to