parts of the world, and especially from our different military and naval departments. When used, it will The Recession of Georgia. It is reported that Governor Brown, of Georgia, is endeavoring to assemble a State Convention to repeal the ordinance of Secession, and thus to restore his State to the Union. It has been demonstrated, fortunately, that the perpetuity of the Federal Government does not depend upon the will of a few of its members, and that it has ample power to repeal and nullify disunion legislation. Few men will trouble themselves further about the treasonable acts which were adopted to overthrow the authority of the United States, and the scheme to which we have referred is apparently another instance of the devotion to abstractions which formerly characterized many Southern politicians. It can matter little to us whether any State authority in Georgia does or does not repeal their Secession ordinance, but if, for the ease of their conscience, and for the purpose of making their State records accord with the inexorable decrees of military necessity, they see proper to undo in form what the nation has undone in fact. we presume they can enjoy that privilege. It must be confessed that however lightly we now consider the ordinance that purtinctured with literature, and personally ported to carry the Southern States out of devoted to the astute personage who rules the Union, they received the hearty sup-France with the iron hand in the velvet port of the mass of the Southern people; and if they are disposed to pay equal re spect to an act of recession, coupled with such evidences of contrition as appropriately accompany confessions of wrong. Governor Brown's project may be of some real service in securing future tranquility. We have brought Georgia back our way, and intend to keep her fast to her moorings; if her people will be better satisfied by also bringing her back their way we

Southern Sufferings. . The South has suffered fearfully in the present war, and not least among the losses has been that of the destruction of crops and the devastations committed by marching armies. The sustenance of their own people must have heavily taxed the few laborers left upon the land, and the constantly increasing demands of the non-producing soldiery must have nearly exhausted their resources. When they were reduced almost to the point of starvation SHERMAN and his conquering troops passed through the length of their country, drawing subsistence from every place, and sending out rangers in every direction. The page now unfolding reveals a condition of pitiable distress. The very last and crowning calamity is upon them. They are asking from their conquerors protection against themselves. The disorganized and disorganizing troops of their own people, whether returning home on parole from the scenes of recent defeat or scattering in search of safety, are eating their way through the impoverished land. All that has escaped the vigilance or been spared by the mercy of the Union hosts, is being seized and consumed by these straggling rebel bands. The very means of sustaining life are wrung from the people by these ruthless men. We are glad to notice that our generals are doing all in their power to ameliorate the sufferings of these victims

to such action.

Foreign Summary. The latest intelligence from Europe is of more than ordinary interest. News of the surrender of LEE's army had reached England, and even the Times confesses that "the end has come at last, and the great American War is virtually closed "Much praise is given to the army which LEE commanded, and still higher to that under Gen. GRANT. "The Federal Army," the Times says, "is entitled to rank among the very first of military nations, and all attempts to establish a Southern Confederacy must be abandoned." Reconstruction, on the very principle now being acted upon by President Johnson, is strongly recom mended, and, this done, we are assured that "such questions as the regeneration of the currency, reform of the tariff, and the management of the National debt. im-

portant as they are, may appear insignifi-Mr. GLADSTONE has taken another stride towards succession to the Premiership of England, whenever vacant, -and there is an on dit that Lord PALMERSTON, as a preliminary to his resignation, will be called | Can point a joke on misery's hideous walls, up into the House of Lords. Though an Englishman by birth, his peerage is Irish, and does not give him a seat in the Upper House. Hence, though he has been nearly sixty years in Parliament, (he first was elected M. P. for Newport, Isle of Wight, in May, 1807), he has always sat in the House of Commons. In the event of his obtaining a British peerage, the leadership of the Commons would devolve upon Mr. GLADSTONE, whose out-of doors popularity (While he who earned it sleeps in Southern dust), will be increased by the fact that his "Budget," or financial statement, made on April 27th shows a surplus of national revenue over expenditure to the amount of nearly \$20,000,000, which enables him to reduce the income tax (from sixpence to four pence per pound sterling), the tax upon tea and the duty upon fire insurance impost upon prudence.

the last, indeed, being a most indefensible The death of the Grand Duke NICHOLAS, commonly called the Cesarevitch, took place at Nice on the 22d of April. Eldest son of the Czar, he was on the eve of a marriage with the Princess DAGMAR of Denmark, younger sister of the Princess of Wales. His betrothed, with her mother and the Czar, was with him when he died. He completed his twenty-first year last September, and his next brother, the Grand Duke ALEXANDER, born on the 10th March, 1845, succeeds him as heir apparent to the throne of "all the Russias." It is reported that LEOPOLD, King of the Belgians, whose recent visit to his niece, Queen VICTORIA, at Windsor, was prolonged by illness, has been yet more seriously affected since his return to Brussels. He is the third oldest sovereign prince in Europe, (the Landgrave of Hesse Hombourg, and the Prince de REUSS, being his seniors), and is now in his seventy-fifth year. At his time of life, attacks of illness may be accepted as warnings. In July, and in possession of £50,000 per annum, granted to him by the British Parliament in 1846, when he married the Princess CHARLOTTE, of Wales, who died in the following year. On becoming King, he resigned this large pension on the condition that there should be reserved his right to resume it, should he cease to be a monarch, and that there should be paid out of it an annual allowance adequate to maintain Claremont in good condition, and to provide annuities to old servants who had been of his wife's household. Claremont. which he has lent to the ex-Queen of the French, his second mother-in-law, is an estate not far from Windsor, a marriagegift from the British Parliament to his first wife and himself. In the event of King LEOPOLD's death, he will be succeeded by his eldest son, the Duke of Brabant, now thirty years old, whose only sister is Empress of Mexico. That desirable and responsible position, the presidency of the Corps Legislatif of DE MORNY, has been filled, not by the ap. nointment of M. THIERS, as was expected by some, but by the nomination of Count be a son of Napoleon I. by a Polish lady, from whom the surname is derived. Last Thursday the Count was fifty-five years old. In his twentieth year he went to London, in the vain hope of interesting British | cial cities and towns of the United Kingdom,

statesmen in the cause of Poland, for which he had fought at Grochowo. Having become intimate with the late Duke of Orleans, he entered the French army, after the Revolution of July, rose to the rank of captain in an Hussar regiment, and flirted with the Muses. He wrote political pamphets. He was one of the founders of Le Messager, a well-known Paris journal. In conjunction with ALEXANDRE DUMAS (in 1839), he wrote the play of "Mademoiselle le Belle-Isle,", and afterwards two or three other dramas without any assistance. Soon after, entering the diplomatic service, he was sent by M. Thiers on a special mission to Egypt and Constantinople. Subsequently M. Guizor despatched him as Minister Plenipotentiary to Buenes Ayres, from which he returned before the election of President in 1848, and resolved to follow the fortunes of LOUIS NAPOLEON. His devotion was rewarded by his being sent as Abassador successively to Florence, Naples, and Madrid. He was French Ambasador to England from 1851 to 1855, when he was recalled, to become Minister of Foreign Affairs, in place of M. DROUYN DE L'Huys, and, after having taken an active part in the proceedings which preceded and followed the war in the Crimea, signed the treaty of April, 1856, as President of the Congress of Paris. He continued Foreign Minister until 1860, when he resigned in consequence of a difference with Naro-LEON on Italian policy, but continued one of the Privy Council and Minister of State, without a portfolio. He has been a Senator since April, 1855. The Count WA-LEWSKI is an able, bold, active-minded man, well versed in politics, somewhat

A Gem of Copperhead Literature. When the remains of our lamented LIN-COLN passed through the town of York, in this State, the following incident took place, as described by a correspondent: "While we are taking in water the crowd open assage from the station, and a half-dozen ladies in black came through to the cars. Generals Towns and and McCallum meet them, and in a moment a soldier brings down a large waiter, around which is a wreath of white roses, camelias, and the most deli suppose there will be no serious objection cate and fragrant exotics. In the centre of the reath is a flag, the blue field made of violets, the stars of white violets, and the red stripes of gerani ms, making one of the most beautiful natural pl tures ever prepared for such an occasion. The ladies of York sent it, and General McCallum broke over his rules and allowed them to enter the sacred car. They carried it to the coffin, and as the tears chased one another down their fair cheeks, that laff it upon the cold bler. Not a word was spoken. There were half's dozen present who had gone in with them, but no dry eyes came out. The fragrance from those violets seemed like incense from Heaven. A neat tribute, plain but coming from the heart, will weigh against the costly decoration of the millionaire—a starry flag of violets laid upon the cornse by the ladies of York. Old men, tottering to their graves, with rain pattering upon their bald heads: wounded soldiers hobbling to the roadside to show their love for him who sleeps before them; old women sobbing as though they had lost their men hold up their little ones to see the car that concrucified for us!' exclaimed an aged colored man, but the shrill whistle sounds, and we leave a scene that can never be forgotten by those who witnessed

Among the spectators of this thrilling scene, hands in pocket, and hat sat on the side of his head, was the ex-Attorney General of the United States, who has his residence in York, and who doubtless regarded it with the same feelings he exhibited when called upon by the soldiers to show the American flag some months ago. York, although the residence of some of the most patriotic people in the Commonwealth, boasts other distinguished characters beside the illus-Among its citizens is a poet—one who adds of literary ambition, and has acquired the his party. He is so excellent a rhymester that one of his effusions completely capti-"retired statesman" of Chestnut Hill, into ble mystery. If, therefore, the deed was

we copy two or three verses, which are thus introduced: (From the York (Pa.) Gazette, Sept. 6, 1864.1 [From the York (Pa.) Gazette, Sept. 6, 1534.]

[We are constrained by the wishes of a vast number of the honest Democracy of York county to reprint the following lines to Abraham Lincoln. The fact that they have been widely copied in the journals of this and other States proves that they reflect the sentiment of the Democracy concerning the faithless and abandoned personage to whom they are inscribed. Our former edition having been exhausted by the demand of the people, we are compelled to print another.]

pelled to print another. Verses copied into the Philadelphia Age, from the poem entitled "Lines inscribed to Abraham Lincoln, upon his Proclamation setting apart August 4th, 1864, as a day of fasting, humiliation, and prayer,' and printed originally in the York Gazette, September 4, 1864, and reprinted September 6, 1864: ' Oh! BABBLING JESTER; who, with bar-room tales,

Who, when Antietam's awful field lay spread With groaning wounded and with murdered dead, Stretched out no helping hand to lift or save. Or smooth the ghastly pathway to the grave; Gave not a word of cheer or friendly nod o soothe the victims of your party god, But drowned the piteous cries of human woe With the congenial music of "Jim Crow!" In hours like this of anguish and despair, You dore to summon smitten hearts to prayer Dare to invoke the beggared wretch to fast, When the poor loaf now left him is his last! Call widows and their babes to leave their crust To pray that God would guide and bless the hand That brought this ruin on a stricken land!

Jest if you will-let fiddle and bassoon Amuse the leisure of A CROWNED BUFFOON; Let puns go round-let not the laughter fail While stintless slaughter taints the Southern gale Fill up your shambles, seize on legions more, To bleed and rot where legions fell before Drag son from mother, husband tear from wife, To fester on the fields of fruitless strife Let naught but tears and groans and misery be, Till the last negro slave is starved or free! But, while the broken heart its woe endures. Insult not sacred grief with balm of yours ;

Inflame not bursting bosoms to despair. By baring wounds that your hand planted there Proclaim not days to fast, but days to feed To those who suffer from perpetual need. Let not God's temples be again profaned By prayer for hands with daily slaughter stained Ry nardon asked for sins of yesterday, While swords are whetting for to morrow's fray ! "How long! oh, Lord! how long?" the mother cries "How long! oh, Lord! how long?" the widow sighs,

"Patience!" (a voice breathes in her ear who "Be still! God's awful justice only sleeps Be still! a few more months of dark misrule Will rid the nation of this THRONED FOOL. A people's fiat, rung from sea to sea, Will send his doom, and make a people free. Back to the filthy purlieus whence he came, Will skulk, disguised, This WRETCHED SPAWN OF

SHAMB; Hated, despised, scourged by a two-fold rod, The scorn of millions and the curse of God!"

YORK, Pa., August 4th, 1864. JAS. F. SHUNK. The material upon which the eminent philanthropists who are to be tried before a military court beginning its session to-day 1831, when he was elected to the Throne | in Washington city, for participating in the of Belgium, he was forty one years old, assassination of Mr. Lincoln and the atassassination of Mr. Lincoln and the attempted murder of Mr. Seward and his his new residence with his family, and for a time all family, have been regaled for several years, was precisely such delicious strains as those from the flowing pen of Mr. JAMES F. SHUNK. He was in distinguished company. The harpists of the South struck their lyres in tune with him, and the Tories of England added their exquisite harmonies; but we know of none who accomplished his work so admirably as our

Pennsylvania Byron. European Sympathy. The announcement of President Lincoun's murder has sent a thrill of horror through the heart of Europe. In the British Parliament, on the first of May, motions for an address to Queen VICTORIA. expressive of sorrow and indignation, and praying for her to convey the like expression of her own feeling to the American nation, on the subject, were to be respectively made—in the Lords by Earl Russell, as Foreign Secretary, France, vacant by the death of the Duke and in the Commons by Lord PALMERston, head of the Government and leader of the House. It was most probable that, to indicate how completely all parties unite WALEWSKI, who is generally supposed to in this action, these motions would be seconded by the Earl of DERBY in the Lords, and by Mr. DISRAELI in the Commons, being the two Parliamentary leaders of the Opposition. In the principal commer-

public meetings have been convened, or have been held, to express grief and horror at the death of Mr. Lincoln. The Italian Chamber of Deputies, now in session at Florence, has voted an address to the same effect as that which will be agreed to in England, and the chamber in which they assemble has been solemnly draped with black. In other countries, of course, simiar manifestations will be made. Thus angry passion ceases at the grave, sorrow pervades all hearts, and

One touch of nature makes the whole world kin," A DESERVED COMPLIMENT. The apcointment, by Governor Currin, of Major GEORGE FAIRLAMB as Lazaretto physician, who, after serving with distinction in the 48th Pennsylvania Regiment, was severely wounded in one of the severe battles near Fredericksburg, taken prisoner and held captive for a long period, has given universal satisfaction. Major FATRLAMB is a native of Chester county, and was practising medicine at Bellefonte when the war broke out. Instead of entering the service as a surgeon, which he could readily have done, he entered as a private, and rose from the ranks. These are the men who are entitled to the honors of the Republic they have assisted to save. LETTERS FROM "OCCASIONAL."

WASHINGTON, May 7, 1865.

It is proposed to commemorate the next

4th of July by laying the corner-stone of the monument over the National Cemetery at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania. This grand Mausoleum, dedicated to the brave men who fell in the conflict which was so decisive of the fortunes of the Rebellion, is to be constructed by the eighteen States represented by their gallant sons on that cloody field. Gettysburg was the only battle fought in a free State, and the fund to prepare and to perfect the Cemetery raised by the Commonwealths alluded to, i being carefully and intelligently expend ed. There is now nearly \$90,000 in the hands of the trustees. What better way to celebrate the anniversary of American Independence than by an imposing consecration of the heroes who, by their valor and their sacrifices, made the 4th of July, 1863, a day forever to be remembered for the universal joy that thrilled great people, who that same day felt they had just been delivered from the ravages of the remorseless rebel invaders? The graves of the illustrious dead are marked by their names, all-but twelve hundred unmowns! Governor Curtin is now in Washington, and heartily approves this suggestion, and there is no good reason vhy it should not be carried into effect. In view of the contemplated reduction of the whole military establishment, including a great part of the armies in the field, and the machinery of provost marshals under the now abandoned draft system, I learn that it is intended to send the regiments who are to be disbanded to the itates in which they were raised and as far as possible to their immediate localities, there to be mustered out and paid off. This admirable arrangement will be hailed with satisfaction by our soldiers and their friends. OCCASIONAL.

Washington, May 8, 1865. When the testimony before the military court to which the President has committed the trial of the men and women concerned in the assassination of Mr. Lincoln and the attempted murder of Mr. Seward is laid before the people, the first emotion will be that of surprise that any objection should have been raised to this mode of proceeding. But the people will feel gratified and trious law officer of JAMES BUCHANAN. | grateful that President Johnson, conscious of the lamentations of the whole civilized to his professional labors a certain degree | world, of the almost irreparable loss sustained by his countrymen, and of the neapplause of the critics and connoiseurs of cessity of making such an example of these savage criminals as will stand an awful admonition through coming vated the sympathizing leaders in York, and lages, should have summoned to his threw those who have been translated to side the most courageous and conscien-Philadelphia, including, doubtless, the tious men in ferreting out this most horri-

readers a taste of this exquisite performance which its authors will be exposed and punished will be equally memorable. The fiends engaged in it were not fanatics, they were the merest hirelings of slavery. No The Armistice Between Gen. Dana fanaticism animated their bosoms. Enough is known to establish the fact that they worked for large sums, paid in hand, and the plans they laid, running through months, and implicating numbers, were a compound of obedience to the superior intellects that actuated and governed them, and of an eager and vigilant anxiety for their

own worthless lives. It is already known that before Booth shot the President men were stationed to cut the telegraph wires, and to open the gates along the roads upon which he fled, and even to provide refreshment for his horse, and doubtless the same preparations were made for the baffled murderer who sought Mr. Seward's life, and the assassins who laid in wait for other public men. Nothing proves this theory more clearly than the manner in which the preparations at Ford's Theatre were made, showing not one hand or one brain, but several, and it is stated that the leap of Booth from the box to the stage had been rehearsed. But we must await the publication of the details, which, if not at an early, will certainly be made known to the people at a later day. And now, in the forefront of this trial, shall we be told by any man professing to be an American, much less a human being, that our Constitution prohibits a remedy under the military necessity for a crime so heaven-offending? WHY, THE PRESIDENT, AS COM-MANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE ARMY AND NAVY OF THE UNITED STATES, WAS STRUCK DOWN IN HIS OWN CAMP, virtually at the very head of the army, within reach of his own military servants—and struck, too, without notice, in a cowardly, base, and infernal manner. The cause of Justice, of Freedom, and of

God be praised for it. OCCASIONAL. MR. LINCOLN'S HEARSE AT SPRINGFIELD .- It has been stated that the hearse used at the burial of the President at Springfield, was tendered by he mayor of St. Louis. This is a mistake; the fo neral car and its paraphernalia was the property of t, and drove it himself.

our Country is in strong hands, and may

A GENEBOUS ACT.-Messrs. J.H. Brown & Bro druggists, in Springfield, being compelled to keep heir store open the day of the funeral to supply the wants of the sick, but not wishing to derive any pecuniary benefit therefrom, have paid over their profits to the Lincoln Monument Fund. The sum

A HAUNTED HOUSE.-A large, handsome house one of the most fashionable avenues of New York and stood for a long while unoccupied. The gossip f the neighborhood declared it to be haunted, and for some time no tenant could be found. A few ays since a gentleman, a stranger in the city, wishing to purchase a house, by chance saw this one. It suited him exactly; he made but few inquiries, went well. In a few days the mysterious ringing of pells began; the servants were kept continual running to and from the front door. The gentleman and his family became much alarmed; they enter tained serious doubts whether their new nouse was as desirable as they at first supposed it to be. Investigations are being made, and it is hoped that the mystery will in a few days be cleared up. SALE OF PAINTINGS .- This evening, and on the Wednesday and Thursday following, a large sale of paintings from the American Art Gallery in New York will take place under the hammer of B. Scott.

auctioneer. There are some pretty canvases by Mr. C. A. Sommers, Mrs. E. Sommers, and Rosa Conhiene. They are handsomely framed, and the sale will take place at the store, No. 1020 Chestnu street, opposite the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES, BRO GANS, ABMY GOODS, TRAVELLING BAGS, LACETS, &c.—The early attention of purchasers is requested te the large assortment of boots, shoes, brogans S.c., embracing samples of 1,100 packages of first-class seasonable goods, of city and Eastern manufacture, to be peremptorily sold, by catalogue, on four months! credit, commencing this morning, at

o o'clock, by John B. Myers & Co., auctioneers, Nos. 232 and 234 Market street. THE PRICE OF GAS.—In the Pittsburg Chronicle it was stated, a few days since, that the price for 1,000 cubic feet of gas in the eastern section of the State is as follows: Philadelphia, \$3.25; Northern Liberties, \$3.25; Northern State is as follows: Philadelphia, \$3.25; Northern Liberties, \$4.20; Harrisburg, \$4.50; Doylestown, \$4:5; Easton, \$4.60; Reading, \$4; Lancaster, \$3; Pottaville, \$4.20; Harrisburg, \$5.50; Doylestown, \$5: Allentown, \$4:10; Mauch Ohunk, \$5; Tamaqua, \$5. It then congratulates its readers that the price in Pittsburg is and has been but \$1:60, and including the Government tax but \$1:85. We can scarcely understand this difference. Either the Pittsburg company makes very little by its manufacture or the other companies must make an enormous profit. Which is:

WASHINGTON. pecial Despatch to The Press. 1 WASHINGTON, May 8, 1865. KENTUCKY AND THE ABOLITION OF SLAVERY. Governor Brankette, of Kentucky, who was one of the most decided opponents of the joint reso-lution of Congress providing for the amendment of the National Constitution so as forever to abolish slavery in the United States, is now an earnest ad

appeal to them to reconsider the vote respecting it, and to assist in completing this noble reform. It is upposed he will succeed in his effort. [By Associated Press.] TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION TO MACON. A distinguished army officer, this morning, mentioned as a fact that there is now telegraphic communication between Macon and Washington, a portion of the lines extending through Georgia, uth Carolina, and North Carolina, where we have to troops. He also stated that the same wires which were but recently used by the rebels, are now employed in transmitting the President's proclamate

RESIGNATION OF VOLUNTEER NAVAL OFFI-CERS. ocept the resignations of volunteer officers. PAYMENTS OF ARMY BOUNTIES, ETC. The Treasury Department is making arrangenents to pay all the back indebtedness, including arrearages and bountles for the army. SALE OF THE WOODEN VESSELS OF THE The Navy Department will, in a short time, sell

PERSONAL. The President has ordered that Gov. AIKEN, o South Carolina, shall no longer be considered as under arrest. It is understood that there was no ust cause for his arrest by military authority at It is not true that WILLIAM E. CHANDLER, of Maryland, has been appointed Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, for the reason that Mr. FIELD has neither resigned nor been removed Gen. SHERMAN is expected here in a few days. It is understood that he has postponed his visit to

THE TRIAL OF HARRIS. Exceptions Taken to the Jurisdiction of the Court.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—The trial of Benjamin G. Harris, member of Congress from Southern Maryland, was resumed to day at 11 o'clock, before the court-martial of which Major General Foster is president, and Major Winthrop judge advocate. The court having been called to order by the predent, the accused read the following paper, which he asked the court to file :

he asked the court to file:

"Mr. President of the Commission: The undersigned respectfully states to the commission here that he has been advised by counsel since the commencement of the trial, and since the plead to the charges and specifications, that he ought to have made a formal exception to the jurisdiction of the tribunal to take cognizance of the charge made against him, and which he has been required to answer here. And he respectfully further suggests that whifth he could hardly, by any views he might be able to present in support of this exception, induce this honorable court to sustain the same in the teath of the various decisions in support of the jurisdiction of similar tribunals would naturally accord the highest and indeed controlling respect, yet he is advised that the suggestions of want of jurisdiction made at any time, in any manner, however informal, will, against him show an offence embraced within either clause of the 55th article of war. No such facts are alleged as would, or could, if proved, amount to such offence, or any such offence as is made punishable by or under such article; and he hopes that he may have the benefit of all exceptions to said specifications as if he had in fact demurred to the same and to each of them respectively. The undersigned does not ask permission at this stage of the trial to be heard in support of these exceptions, but respectfully asks that this paper may be received and made a part of the proceedings of the same, to avail hereafter in such manner and to such extent as justice and right may require.

The Judge Advocate said he had no objections to

The Judge Advocate said he had no objections to the receipt of the paper, and it was accordingly Mr. Crane, counsel for the defence, demurred against the specifications, remarking that there was no particular house named therein in which the cused is charged with harboring the men. Mr. Crane, however, deferred pressing the point at the present time.

The accused then offered as evidence General Orders, No. 72, of the War Department, giving transportation to rebels and others to their homes. Mr. Harris stated that his witnesses had not ar rived, but it was important that they should be here. They would probably arrive to day, but as they had some sixty miles to travel he would ask the court

to grant them further time.

The Judge Advocate remarked that he would have no objection to adjourning until to-morrow, if the accused would make the proper affidavits relative to the witnesses. The accused having filed the proper affidavits, the court adjoured until to-mor-1.24

THE SOUTHWEST. and the Rebel Hodge. Civilization Resuming its Sway in Ten-

otton passed up to day for Cincinnati, and forty A fire at Memphis destroyed over \$59,000 worth of property. The Vicksburg Herald says the armistice between Jeneral Dana and the rebel General Hodge would end May 3, and hostilities may be resumed at any Judge Burwell's appeal to the people of Mississisppi is being responded to by large numbers of rebel paroled prisoners, who are arriving in Vicks-Many bodies from the wreck of the steamer Su tana are floating in the river; forty were brought ashore and buried in the Soldiers' Cometery at Memphis. None were identified.

The Mobile and Ohio Railroad is completed to Moscow, and trains are running. Telegraphic communication has been resumed between Cairo and Nashville, after a suspension o nearly a year, owing to the constant guerilla opera THE MISSISSIPPI REUNION MOVEMENT-A CONVEN-TION CALLED FOR THE 1ST OF JUNE. The appeal of Judge Burwell, to which reference is made above, calls for the appointment of delegates to a Convention to be held in Vicksburg on the first Monday of June, to re-establish the State Government under the laws of the United States. The appeal has met with the approval of General Dana, commanding the department, who assured the delegates of safe conduct to and from the city, Judge Burwell considers these propositions to be self-evident:

Judge Burwell considers these propositions self-evident:

"1. That forcible resistance to, or attack en, an established, and, of course, supreme government, can be met and repelled by force only. Force must be, and of necessity always will be, met by force. If the foes of a government claim the right to assail it in any part by arms, the friends and subjects of that government have a right, and it is their duty, to defend it with arms.

"2. Secession, as an abstract principle, is inconsistent with the supremacy of government. When "2. Secession, as an abstract principle, is inconsistent with the supremacy of government. When put into practice secession means civil war. Sugarcoat it as you will, secession is levying war, and that is treason. Treason may be justified by successful revolution, and success is achieved by force." After the Funeral. REMINISCENCES OF THE LAWYER-LIPE OF THE LATE PRESIDENT-HIS FORMER RESIDENCE BE-SIEGED BY CURIOSITY HUNTERS. The Springfield correspondent of the Chicago

ribune, writing on the 4th, speaks of the scenes in the city after the funeral. The thousands of strangers, after viewing the body and accompanying it to the cemetery, occupied themselves in strolling about the city and talking with residents relative to Mr. Lincoln's family history. The house in which Mr. Lincoln lived before his removal to Washington was thrown open to the public, and was visited by thousands. It is a plain two-story wooden house, of a tolerably respectable exterior, and is about the kind of residence that, in a place the size of Springfield, would be occupied by a well-to-do mechanic The rooms were arranged exactly og they were when Mr. Lincoln left them, and the house itself was put into deep mourning. As everything connected with the deceased Presi dent is a matter of interest, the correspondent transcribes literally the following paper, which is in Mr. Lincoln's handwriting, and which is now in possession of his old law partner, Mr. Herndon: "Legislation and adjudication must follow, a "Legislation and adjudication must follow, and conform to, the progress of society now begins to produce GEEGG of the transfer, for debts, of the entire property of railroad corporations; and to enable transferees to use and enjoy the transferred property, legislation and adjudication begins to be necessary.

"Shall this class of legislation, just now beginning with us, be general or special?

"Section ten of our Constitution requires that it should be general, if possible, (Read the section.) it should be general, if possible. (Read the section.)

"Special legislation always trenches upon the judicial department; and, in so far, violates section two of the Constitution. (Read it.)

"Just reasoning policy—is in favor of general legislation—cles the legislation will be loaded down with the investigation of special cases—a work which the courts cught to perform, and can perform much more perfectly. How can the Legislature rightly decide the facts in dispute between P. & B. and S. C. Co.?

"It is said that, under a general law, whenever a R. R. Co. gets thred of its debts, it may transfer iraudulently, to get rid of them—

So they may—so may individuals; and which—the Legislature or the courts—is best suited to try the question of fraud in either case?

"It is said if a purchaser has acquired legal rights, let him not be robbed of them; but if he needs legislation, let him submit to just terms to obtain it— charled in every possible way against fraud); so that when he acquires a legal right, he will have no occasion to wait for additional legislation—and in he has practiced fraud let the courts so decide."

On the outside of this paper, written in panoli, are

On the duste of this paper, written in the following:

"Show me another law like this—
"Legislating in the dark"—
"Opening a wide door to fraud—
"He who asks equity must do equity—

"Ho who asks equity must do equity—
"Fixtures."
"Bring in new parties—
"Redeeming creditors."
Of course, the curiosity hunters were present in force, and everything around his old residence that could be taken, was especify snatched up and borne away as a trophy. Were it not that guards were distributed all over the premises, the entire house would have been stripped, and even the feanes would have been whittled up and carried off piecemsal. There were many excellent plotographic

likenesses of the deceased President for sale on the streets, and these were sold to the extent of thousands. Photographs also were taken of Mr. Lincoln's house, of a horse that once belonged to him, of a dog, and even of the office in which he once practiced law, all of which found a ready sale. CINCINNATI.

THE VALUABLES STOLEN FROM ADAMS EXPRESS
COMPANY,
CINCINNATI, Ohio, May 7 — Among the valuable stolen from the safes of Adams Express Company on the Ohio and Mississippi train, on May 5th, wer ocate of that measure, and the Legislature of his State is to meet on the 16th of May, when he will twenty United States 7.30 bonds of \$500 each, num bered from 66,108 to 66,127, consecutively and inclu sively, and ten United States 7-30 bonds of \$1,00 ach numbered from 62,128 to 62,137, consecutive and inclusively. These bonds are the property of th Government, and the Express Company warns al persons against receiving the same. The Compan-has also offered a reward of \$500 for each and ever person who shall be arrested and convicted as a participant in the robbery of either the passengers or the express on the occasion.

In taking from the Richmond correspondence of the London Times the following extract, we do so offering rewards for the arrest of JEFF DAVIS and or the purpose of marking most emphati way in which the English "Thunderer" is dis posed continually to under-value our successes, and to depreciate our generals. After we have almost concluded a war well-nigh unexampled in its bit terness and in the size of the armies engaged in i and the talents of the generals opposed to us, it thus disposes of the question, through its corres-pondent: "If Sheridan had been able to get across the swollen James river some few days since the and would have come some forty or fifty days earlier." anny of the wooden vessels which were purchased

The Defeat of Lee.

end would have come some forty or fifty days earlier."

I believe that the failure thus far of the insurrection may be attributed to three principal causes. First, and most materially, to the failure of Johnston and the Western army to keep Sherman out of Atlanta in the same manner as Lee and the Eastern army kept Grant out of Petersburg and Richmond. Secondly. To the imbecility of the Confederate House of Congress. Thirdly, and finally, to the inherent weakness of President Davis' Government, and to the inability or Indisposition evinced by him or General Lee to assume, at any risk, the dictatorial powers which a jeal-cus and short sighted Congress denied to either, but which are alone adapted to the successful management of revolutions. Reserving some further reflections upon the philosophy of this revolution for a future occasion, I desire at once to state that, without in the least undervaluing the admirable tenacity of Grant, the eager impulsive earnestness of Sherman, the soldierly qualities of Meade, and the valor generally of the Federal armies, it is my deliberate conviction that Lee has been defeated more from the rear than from the front, and that nothing but the possession of the very highest personal attributes by its commander has averted from his army the crushing blow which, according to all human foresight, ought to have overtaken it some six months sooner. I may here mention that if Geheral Sheridan had been able some few weeks ago to get across the swollen James river, between Lynchburg and Richmond, and to swoop down upon the Danville Raitroad, he would probably have metwith little or no opposition, and that the end would have come some forty or fifty days certifier.

This question continues to be asked, and the quid nuncs have already given it twenty answers. All that is thus far known of him is contained in the following budget of rumors:

** At-Key West, on the 1st inst., there was a rumor that he was making for the Florida coast with a view to escape in a small vessel to Cuba. Paroled prisoners of the rebel army, who were at Greensboro on the 16th ult., say on the 25th Davis 1eft Charlotte bound for Texas, eccorted by about three thousand cavalry under Gen. Echois and Basil Duke. The men were mostly Kentuckians and Texans. Davis is said to have made a speech in Charlotte on leaving, in which he promised to have a larger army in the field than ever before very soon. During the time he remained in Danville he liquidated a few of the rebel debts, paying out speeds for that purpose. On arriving in Greensboro, however, he refused to part with a single dollar. He slept in a railroad car, and none of the inhabitants showed him any attention. The only member of his Cabinet to whom they were civil was Mr. Trenholm, Secretary of the rebel Treasury. The citizens of Greensboro even refused to lend Jeff a mattress to sleep on." that is thus far known of him is contained in the

THE PROCESS OF DECORATION—THE GROUNDS
BRING ENCLOSED, BEAUTIFIED, AND FLANTED
WITH TREES—PREEENT APPEARANCE OF THE
CEMETERY.
We paid a visit to the Soldiers' National Cemetery a few days ago, and give the following as the resuit of our observations. The magnitude of this
work, and the advantages likely to accrue from it
to this community do not seem to be appreciated
by our citizens. Away from home a more proper estimate is placed upon this noble enterprise, as is evidenced from the fact that hundreds
and thousands of persons have visited the spot, and
will continue to visit it years to come, to pay their
respects to the honored dead who sleep their last
sleep there, and to recall to mind the greatest battle
of the rebellion. The general management of the
work is in the hands of David Wills, Esq.,
of this place, President of the Association, with Mr. Daniel K. Snyder acting
as foreman on the grounds. The improvements are
being pushed forward with the greatest energy, and
may reach a point of completion during the summer.
We understand that upwards of sixty laborers are
now employed in the various departments, with still
room for more if they could be procured. The substantial granite wall, extending along the west
side is completed, with the exception of the coplug. This wall, for fighsh and compactness, challenges the admiration of all. The heavy fron fence,
extending from the granite wall on the west to
Evergreen Cemetery on the instruction.

BRITTY TREES—PRESENT APPEARANCE OF LANDED
Personally President Lincoin elogied the kindest
regards from every one in England. The sched the which is influence was estimated in the lanticable relations between England and the United
States has been shown by a fall of unusual severity
in all classes of security. It will be received
the relations between England Linco the subcistions between England Lincoin extends when the lanticable relations between England Lincoin extends when the lattice was a fall of unusual severity
in all classes of security. It will suit of our observations. The magnitude of this work, and the advantages likely to accrue from it to this community do not seem to be appreciated by our citizens. Away from home a more proper estimate is placed upon this noble enterprise, as is evidenced from the fact that hundreds and thousands of persons have visited the spot, and will continue to visit it years to come, to pay their respects to the honored dead who sleep their last sleep there, and to recall to mind the greatest battle, of the rebellion. The general management of the work is in the hands of David Wills, Esq., of this place, President of the Association, with Mr. Daniel K. Snyder acting as foreman on the grounds. The improvements are being pushed forward with the greatest energy, and may reach a point of completion during the summer. We understand that upwards of sixty laborers are now employed in the various departments, with still room for more if they could be procured. The substantial granite wall extending along the west side is completed, with the exception of the coping. This well, for finish and compactness, chalienges the admiration of all. The heavy fron fence, extending from the granite wall on the west to Evergreen Cemetery on the south, is completed, and presents a fine appearance. The iron railing dividing the National Cemetery from Evergreen. Salso insisted. It is constructed of gas pipe and metal posts, and is to be lined with hedge shrubbery. The gateway has just been completed, and is sald to be one of the finest entrances in the State. The most striking feature about it is the six massive iron posts, three of which are placed at either side. Upon each of the two principal posts is perched the American eagle, the post of the contestion. The material for the national monuments now being collected, and are furnished through the agency of one of the most incessful and energetic nucerymen in the State. The contractor for setting the head stones have commenced the work upon it will be a heautiful plece of work. The contract for i

CAIRO, May 7 .- Five hundred and fifty bales of

Fiendish Vandalism—The Body of Senator Hicks Stolen. The Centreville (Md.) Citizen of the 3d has the We learn from a gentleman of Denton, Caroline county, that on Wednesday night last some fiends opened the tomb of ex-Governor Hicks, in Dorchester county, and stole his coffin and body therefrom, and broke the tombstone to pleces. The body and coffin had not been found at last reports, and it is believed they have been sunk in the Choptank river. Governor, afterwards Senator Hicks, was the oyal, energetic Governor of Maryland who preserved that State from the toils of the secession onspiracy, when it was in the greatest danger of peing enveloped in them. He died last February, This brutal, disgusting act; this dishonoring of a

wholesale murder of captives.

THE CESAREVITCH OF RUSSIA, NICHOLAS ALEXANDROWITCH.—By the death of the young Cesarevitch, not only is a great empire laden with mourning, but regret and sorrow will be necessarily elicited wherever the intelligence is heard. In the first freshness of youth, betrothed to a princess whose qualities promised him every happiness, with a tiroue for an heritage, and the half of two continents as a dominion, he has died at the early age of twenty one years. Nicholas Alexandrowitch was born on the she (20th) of Septemoer, 1843, and was named after his grandfather, then the most powerful sovereign in the world, and arbiter of Central and Eastern Europe. His short life has been divided into two periods by a great war and by a social and political revolution. His earliest lessons were those which every Russian prince or noble was taught during the reign of the late Czar. An iron rule at home, a high handed and domineering policy abroad, both founded on a belief in the irresiability of the imperial Power, must have filled the delicate child with strange notions of the detinies to which he was called. But he had grown from beyhood to manhood under milder aaspices. Russia, worsted in a contest with Europe, has been ergaged for the last ten'years in effecting those internal reforms which Nicholas despised, but which a wiser, because a more humane polloy, has now accepted. In his father's court he had all the advantages which able and zealous instructors could confer, and might have learned the art of government by watching his country while passing through the most momentous change in its annals. To his temperament the new state of things would have been more fitting than the old. He was little qualified to wield the power which his grandfather loved to face Europe with his hand on his sword, ready to throw it into the balance whenever any one dared to measure rights with him. But such an Emperor as his father is the young Nicholas might have been. DETAILS OF THE ASSASSINATION OF THE SECRETARY OF THE RUSSIAN LEGATION.—A Stranger presented himself on April 24th, at 3 P. M., at the Russian embassy, demanding to speak to the Secretary of Legation. Almost immediately after his entrance a noise was heard, and the secretary was found covered with blood, having received five stabs from a dagger. The murderer fied, but was stopped, when he wounded two other persons before he was arrested. The secretary is reported to be dead.

NEW YORK CITY. NEW YORK, May 8. NEW YORK BANK STATEMENT.
The weekly bank statement shows an increase of oan, \$8,890,000; of specie, \$1,000,000; of circula tion, \$270,000; of deposits, \$7,000,000, and of legal. enders, \$160,000. The gunboat Connecticut was at Curacoa, April'0 ith, coaling and to sail in a few days on a cruise. THE STOCK EXCHANGE. | SECOND BOARD. | SECOND BOARD SECOND BOARD,

EUROPE.

Further Details of the News by the Hibernian.

Indignation and Horror Over the Murder of the President.

COMMENTS OF THE FRENCH AND ENGLISH PRESS.

An Address of Condolence to Mr Adams from the Members of Parliament.

Marked Expressions of Sympathy and Respect in London and _ Liverpool.

FATHER POINT, L. C., May 8,-The Hibernia rived off this point this morning.
THE SENSATION CREATED BY THE MURDER. The news by the Nova Scotlan of the assassina tion of Mr. Lincoln was published throughout Eng land on the 26th of April, and created a most pro found sensation. The strongest feelings of sym pathy, indignation, and horror were universally expressed, and those who sympathized with the tion as the warmest friends of the North. In al almost a total suspension of business, particularly in Liverpool and Manchester. ADDRESS FROM MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT. There was only a day session of Parliament, an

ning to Mr. Adams:

"We, the undersigned, members of the House of Commons, have learned with the deepest regret and horror that the President of the United States has been deprived of life by an act of violence, and we desire to express our sympathy at the sad event to the American Minister now in London, as well as to declare our hope and confidence in the future of that great country, which, we trust, will continue to be associated with enlightened freedom

The London and English provincial journals allike describe the intense excitement which the news oreated, and all unite in warm culogiums upon Lincoln, and bitter denunciations of the assassins. The Paris and continental cournals contain a number of articles on the same subject.

The Liverpool Post of the 27th is printed with its columns in mourning.

The London Stor pays a warm tribute to President Lincoln, and culogizes his steadfast policy of peace, in spite of all provocations, towards England. It also expresses great confidence that the North, even in its hour of just indignation, will bear itself with that magnanimous clemency which thus far has attended its triumph.

The London Times of the 27th says: This evening it may be expected that the leaders of the PERLING OF THE PRESS.

ring it may be expected that the leaders of the great parties in the House of Commons will take the opportunity of expressing, in the name of the nation, the horror which is everywhere felt at the crime, and of assuring the American people that, whatever difference of opinion may exist in this that the suggestions of want of prisadction made at any time, in any manner, however informal, will, for all ulterior purposes, be equally available as if the same had been made by formal plea, or in some other apt mode. The undersigned, therefore, respectfully asks the benefit of the exception which he desires to be made part of the record taken by him to the jurisdiction of this tribunal. The undersigned respectfully further states that he has been advised, and he respectfully suggests; that neither of the two specifications to the charge against him show an offence embraced within either of the successful of the successful of the control of

nd overwhelming proof, lay the charge of fble conspiracy to the leaders or abetto South." The scene on 'Change at Liverpool will' be forgotten. The excitement has rarely been excelled. Late in the day a requisita

never was drawn up; requesting him to cay a requisit mayor was drawn up; requesting him to lic meeting to express the sorrow and ind the people. Haudreds signed it, and issued his proclamation for the meet George's Hall, on the afternoon of the adjourned to the evening of the same of of attending. The flags on the town buildings and the shipping at Liver played at half-mast, All the Americans resident in Lunion Emancipation Society, and ings at Winchester, Birmingham, were to meet on the 27th, to exp GENERAL NEWS. In London, consols fell nearly of slightly recovered afterwards. Ut-In London, consols fell nearly or slightly recovered afterwards. Usell to 58@60 ex-coupons. Illinois, shares fell to 65@69, and Erle shows a slight rally the next, market was quiet and unsettled, withdrew their stocks. Prices withgher on Wednesday.

The failure of Messrs. Marandeslers in American securities the 26th. Their liabilities were Letters of condolence from Prince Napoleon to the familiation are published. Public Entert

BENEFIT OF W. H. WA Theatre. o-night take a benefit at t of this start-Poer of New York." The speedily, we and, as it has to be wil would recommend all of ee it again, not seen it. and all who may to lose the chance afford tributing to the benefit of a most use ber of the company. ed Taylor, "the CONCRET HALL .-Young Union Scout," on his head by the age, had the price of rebel government, wi dress upon "The Exp efit of the Ladie s. We should Relief Association imagine that the nio ty to hear this gal ther his tongue lant lad speak, and yould ensure him a patriot's dust is but a natural out-cropping from the will be as telling a thronged attendar ame foul treason that has bred assassination and advantageous to this lecture is adv. LECTURE ON LECTURE OF LECTURE

LECTURE ON I such a large attend-Lecture on Light at the last Tuesday eve-ance at the Ac author same place, this eve-ning, will be 1 orto Dresed as concert of his series at ning gave the tem. His second concert took the Foyer of tyving. Both performances place on Salone than the first, for Mr. had even great white processes in favor had even growing who increase in favor Dresel is energy in imate acquaintance. On with the public and to judge and criticise, Thursday this restarday to listen and enjoy. The only span composer was on Saturday, of his own ned delicate and graceful when he received with much apreceived with much apon the same occasion, an Etude by I si in public wa the Atlantic and Liszt' by Schubert, a beautiful Valse can ric composition. The main oncert was, however, the feature of given: Pres n D flat; the superb Marche in had already been given at inor, was however, beautifully dered. A Bolero, by F. Hiller, position, was given with great and the intricacles, Bache's Fu-C sharp major, were unravelled

with the hold the hadge and weith cond concerto, the second piano from executed by Mr. Jarvis, a superb prof. the success which Mr. Dresel has brief series of concerts in Philamid that he may be induced ere long that he musteal amateurs of our dead."

The Paris evening papers state that the name of the person who attempted to assassinate M. Balch, attache of the Russian embassay, is Nikitenko, and that he was formerly a sub-lieutenant in the Russian army. His object is said to have been to ask assistance of M. Balch. The latter, it is said, is not dead, and Dr. Nelaton hopes to be able to saye his life. sure to the musical amateurs of our steur Theatricals. dent, who is also a good judge of actsenth street, between Chestnut y night a party of us went to see "Faces" at the new Amateur Theatre,
whi street. Feeling disposed to see, and
went early, and were rewarded by
ouse before us "where to choose." The
peautiful little place, although too
mented for its size—in fact, almost too
good taste. It was places at a sixty 100 U S 68 '81 110% 1500 Reading R 102 III mented for its.size—in fact, almost too 100 U S 68 6 200 1105% 100 do 1

the audience at once saw that the "properties" waited for were his pedestals, and tremendous they were, completely killing their owner and evidently occupying his mind to the exclusion of every other ides. Sir Charles Pomander played his part well,

and it is always gratifying to see him on the stage. Peg, I need hardly say, surpassed herself; the infinite variety of the part, the exquisite lights and shades of the character were faithfully and delicate-ly rendered, and, would it be too much to say, that if the brilliant Mrs. Woffington could have looked at

unequalled by any other in the world.

Prices moderate.

lows, and Bolsters, warranted

ties, at W. Henry Patten's, 1

A CLEAN SHIET, WITHOU

ing.-With one water pro

travel over the Union with

always preserve a clean

Gentlemen's Furnishing Coal cannot be surpasse

SPRING HAIR AND HUSE MATTRESSES made of

the very finest materials; also, Feather Beds, Pil-

GENERAL LEE Har UP .- A Richmond letter

free from all impuri-

08 Chestnut street. .

WASHING AND IRON

shirt front you may

at change of linen, and

nce was very slim, only about sixty members being present. They all signed the fol owing address, which was presented the same eve ning to Mr. Adams:

ral Robert E. Lee and his says that the rebel of ution which now prevails among many fan among many fames one suit, and that the old gray uniform he or in the field. During the last two Sundays he as ppeared in it at church. If Lee hadn't mad a sol of himself and joined the ht have enjoyed elegant and traitor cause, ts, made at the Brown Stone ockhill & Wilson, Nos. 603 and above Sixth. tion of O

THERE is wion exhibition at the salesrooms . 1020 Chestnut street, a fine collecitings, from the American Art Gal-York, comprising many works of The contributors to this gallery artistic of the best native talent, who use i compris Works before the nublic Catskill Clove, by C. A. Sommers pecticut, by Paul Ritter; severa Harvest Belanchi, and many others of rare will commence this evening, at 71/2 EASILY TAKEN in this changeable irs, and without due care another will on top of it, one cold thus running until the accompanying cough becomes confirmed, straining and racking the ltimately stimulating the production of A majority of existing cases of clearly

es to drift through the preliminary symper the fatal delusion that they are troubled hing but a Cold. How obvious is it, then, old should be taken care of from its incluino effort spared to rid the system of its A curative readily obtainable, and of esta reputation, can be found in Jayne's Expec and by its use all fears of dangerous results soon be dissipated. Where the danger is so eent, why not resort at once to the standard dy? Prepared only at 242 Chestnut street. YE, EAR, AND CATARRE, SUCCESSFULLY treated J. Isaacs, M. D., Oculist and Aurist, 519 Pine st. ificial eyes inserted. No charge for examination

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS. The Continental A Finley, Chicago
Wald, Natchey
W L Campbell, Reading
H B Brown, Portland
W E Gould, Portland Jd. Navardalis Jd. Land Jd. La R Haines, New York W Kaneen, Buffalo
SA Allen, New Jersey
J V D Reed, New York
J P Morgan, New York
W A Bartlett & wf, N Y
W M Careo, Pittsburg
E Duffield, Penna
Coorse

W A Bartleit & wf. N Y
J M Carpo, Pittsburg
J E Duffield, Penna
J Coggeshall, R I
L P Hawes, Richmond, Va
W B Watson, New Jersey
U B Thomas, Jr
H Gross, Boston
T M Devens, Boston
M W H I L Cake, Tamequa
J W Harper, New York
W Bilanchard, N Y Jork
M K I L New York
W Bilanchard, N Y J
J W Sallimore
T D Bond, Washington
T D Bond, Wash artist will Sloan, New York W Davis, New) ork H Middleton, N Y A G Spencer, New York
H Wight, Delsware
R Sherrard, Jr. Ohio
H Miller, Ohio
A Brelt, New York
H L Clark, Boston
O M Fisher, Boston
W S Ross & wf, Penna
J Leisenring & wf, Pa
D H Shoemaker, Penna
S O Decker, New York I D Sturtevant, Boston D H Prescott, New York P D Holmes, New York only 13 years of

Jas Pringle, New York
A McGarrey, New York
B W George, Maryland
H J Dixon, Maryland
J M White, St Louis S S Monroe, Jr. & Is., NY
M S Morris & son, Conn I
G Hoppes, Mauch Chunk
F Montimollin, Jr. Ky
J A Sheaff, Lancaster eo R Dunn, N Jersey
W Miller, New York
Hancock, U S A
T Johnston, Delaware
lapt W Jones, Baltim'e
D Brown & Ia, Balt
dr Huntingdon, Harti'd
S Fisher, Baltimore
D Donnley
Charles Johnston

J A Sheaff, Lancaster
J K Olwine, Brooklyn
Henry Hell, Tremont
J Sappington, Maryland
W Sappington, Maryland
W Sappington, Maryland
W Sappington, Maryland
M B Toulman, Baltim're
John Turner, Boston

J A Sheaff, Lancaster
J K Olwine, Brooklyn
Henry Hell
J French
J Sappington, Maryland
W Sappington, Maryland
J Henry Hell
J Sappington, Maryland
W Sappington, Maryland
J Henry Hell
J French
J K Olwine, Brooklyn
J French
J French
J French
J R Olwine, Brooklyn
J French
J French
J French
J K Olwine, Brooklyn
J French
J ssor Henry Morton's

Mr Huntingdon, Harti'd S J George, Penna S Fisher, Baltimore D Donnley.

D Donnley.

D Donnley.

Mr Huntingdon, Harti'd S J George, Penna Mr Hunding, Penna Mr Harting Mr Hartin The American.

The American.

K A Browne, U S N W E Thorp, U S N W W M The Thorp, U S N W W The Thorp, U S N W W The Thorp, U S N W The Thorp, U S N The Merchants'.

The Merchants'.

J D Wertz, Yellow Sp's Gedeon J Ball, Erie, Pa C R Dempstey, Ohio A G Mason, Towanda Isaac Lehmann, Pitsab'g Adolph Nachman, Balt W F Heiman, Ohio W A Colton, Isaac Lehmann, Pitsab'g M F Heiman, Ohio W A Colton, Isaac Lehmann, Pitsab'g M F Heiman, Ohio W A Colton, Isaac Lehmann, Pitsab'g E S Doty, Mifflin Geo Eby, Huntingdon oo W Domer, Washington R C Sthearer, Shippensbu'g Dr Je Molintock, Pa Geo Richardson, Penna L Blatt, Olacinnati A Brawdy, Allegheny C J O Fuller, N J James Ellis, Pottaville CL Withmer, Wrightsye Harrison Butz Ohio Col P Sides, Penna D F Buckly, N H W Speer, Pittsburg W Birkhead E R Eimer, Bridgeton Jos H Elmer, Bridgeton Jos H Elmer, Bridgeton Chas Metzler, N J Ohn Darragh, Now York W Ration, Columbia W Patton, Columbia some of the "properties," the audience must ive it more patience! We looked at the inches sympathetically, but did not dare to must be inches sympathetically sympathetically sympathetically sympathetically sympathetically symp

the audience. On the appearance of Ernest Vane Thos McQuade, Penna J Matthes & Ia A L. Gee, Franklin A S Whileley and like a gentleman. Triplet was capitally done; it is the best male part of the play, and Mr. R did it ample justice; he has great dramatic talent,

C Townsend, Balt
I Rozenberg, Balt
W Laughlin

and Thompson, St Paul
F Hunt, Springdale, O
Irs Heisley, Penna
Arndt, Manheim
OS Shloss, Pottsville
Rohrheimer, Pottsville
Rohrheimer, Pottsville
Rododnow, L I
S Baker & 2 ch, N Y
H McPherron, Pa
T Errington, N York

I Rozenberg, Balt
L E Mathers, Pa
I M W McPherson, Penna
Capt W A Shoener, USA
Chas H Pyle, Virginia
Jacob Spangler, Penna
W S Amberson, Penna
W S Amberson, Penna
W S Amberson, Penna if the brilliant Mrs. Woyington could have looked at her sparkling representative, she would have felt herself almost outshone?

Mabel Vane, Colley Cibber, and one or two others were played well, and made a very creditable appearance. Mrs. Vane is decidedly a pleasing actress, pearance. Mrs. Vane is decidedly a pleasing actress, although some of her water was the Bush for her The Commercial.

H Arlington, Penna
J Young, South Amboy
W T Richardson, Penna
Mej A C Lansing, N Y
G W Hawley, City Point
G Knickerbocker, Penna
G D Buckley, Dei City
M K Reily, U S A
J D Yerkes, Chester co
W C Ford, Penna
A P Wales, Boston
Dr E Parry & wf, Penna
N P Walton, Virginia
W Auchenbach, Penna
O B Phipps, Chester co
J T Peirce, Chester co
J Hardeker, Canada W

D Cady, Rome
J Smith, Crester co
J Myers, Franklin co, pa
W W Feil
J Mwert Clenkman, Penna
J James, West Chester
A T Conard, Penna
J S Pana
W M Hayes, Lancaster co
D Wood, Lancaster co
J Weglin, Trenton, N J "The Commercial. Ithough some of her role was too much for her. We were amused. The situations were intere the play brilliant, beautifully put jupon the stage, and well managed, thanks to Dr. R-Well, the actors made their bow, the curtain fell, the lights dimmed, and we returned to our homes heartly tired, not of the performance, which was secodingly good, but of the delays, which were CITY ITEMS.

IMPORTANT TO GENTLEMEN.—As the eason is at hand for gentlemen to replents hear ardrobes in Furnishing Goods, we would state that Mr. George Grant, 610 Chestnut street, has just added to his super stook in this department a kandsome assortment of new things, including noveltles in The States Union. The States Union.

J D Lafferty, Newark Miss C H Rich, Balt C Johnston & Is, Balt H Patchin, Clearfield on A Hartrait, Penna J J Murphy, Johnstown J C Howard, Penna H C Pairbank, Chester co Mrs Fairbank, Chester co Mrs Fa Shirting Prints, beautiful Spring Cravats, seasona-ble Underclething, &c. His celebrated "Prize Medal" Shirt, invented by Mr. John F. Taggart, is THE BEST FITTING SHIRT OF THE ACE IS "The improved Pattern" Shirt," made by John C. Arrison, at the old stand, Nos. 1 and 3 North Sixth street. Work done by hand in the best manner, and warranted to give satisaction. His stock of

The Union

The Bald Eagle.

J D Miller, Pennaburg
Jas Lowright, Quakert'n
J B Harley & la Quakert'n
Henry A Graeff, Penna
Peter Seibert & fam, Pa
John S Weidner, Pennaby
J A H Graber, Pennaby
M Kemmerer, Lehigh co The Barley Sheaf.

J A Winter, Monroe co
Chas Anderson. N York
J V Reading, Hatboro
Stephen Taylor, Edgwood
Soi Holoomb, Mt Airy
Mrs Quick, Mt Airy
Mrs Quick, Mt Airy
J B Mason, N Jersey The Black Bear. I Bowley, New York Joseph Wood liller & Is, Myerstown John Rodesmil, Lebanon o Long, Refgelville HM Traver, Lisbum Whetstone, Tamaqua DR Sultzberger, Lisbum

SPECIAL NOTICES. CELEBRATED ACTRESSES ENDORSE JARED'S "EMAIL DE PARIS" for imparting hearty and freshness to the complexion, clearness and soft-ness to the skin. Their letters are already before the ness to the akin. Their jetters are already before the public, the genuineness of their approval having warranted their publication. "EMAIL DE PARIS" removes freekles and tan, and smooths out the marks of small-pox, making the skin soft, white, and transparent. Sold by all Druggists, Perfumers, and desi-GREAT INDUCEMENTS! GREAT INDUCE. GREAT INDUCEMENT REAT INDUCEMENTS! The attention of the public is invited to the splendid scortment of Fine Clothing displayed in the immer

MESSES. PERRY & Co., Contained in their three stores, viz:
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