o enter upon the responsibilities and dangers

of the Government. "He who believes," said Mr. Seward, "that there is a special Provi-

dence even in the fall of a sparrow, cannot

doubt that the hand of God was visible in this

opportune championship."

When it became necessary to nominate a

candidate for the Vice Presidency in 1864, not-

withstanding the general belief that Mr. Ham-lin land proved himself to be wise and faith-

ful, the fidelity and constancy of hundreds and

thousands who had opposed Mr. Lincoln in 1860, in supporting his administration of the Go-

vernment in the prosecution of the war, im-

The Press.

TUESDAY, JULY 4, 1865.

REDUCTION OF TERMS.

The price of THE PRESS, from and after July 1, 1865, will be as follows: City subscribers, \$8 per annum, in advance; or, 15 cents per week, payable to the

Mailed to subscribers out of the city, \$7 per annum; \$3.50 for six months; \$1.75 for three months, invariably in advance. The TRI-WEEKLY Press, mailed to sub-

scribers, \$4 per annum, in advance. The above notice is sufficiently explanatory; but we may add, that while the reduction in the price of subscription will readers, it will not be less attractive in its various departments. We have made arrangements to greatly improve it.

To give the gentlemen connected with THE PRESS an opportunity to unite in the celebration of this memorable Fourth of July, no paper will be issued from this office to-morrow.

THE CELEBRATIONS TO-BAY. arrangements for the celebration of this memorable anniversary of national independence. The Union League has displayed its characteristic energy by engaging the Academy of Music as the scene for appropriate exercises. Independence Hall, and various other public buildings, business establishments, and private residences, will be brilliantly illuminated. Throughout this and other States a vast number of magnificent demonstrations will be made None is, perhaps, more prominent and appropriate than the great gathering which is to take place at Gettysburg, the memorable turning-point of the war for the Union. It is to be graced by the presence of the victorious hero of that bloody field, General MEADE, Governor Curtin, thousands of our brave soldiers, and many distinguished men. At Chadd's Ford, the scene of the Revolutionary battle of Brandywine, the vetcrans of Chester and Delaware counties are to be entertained at a gigantic pic-nic festival. Many of the celebrated speakers of the country are announced to deliver orations; the task that has usually devolved upon aspiring young orators being now allotted to prominent generals, experienced editors, eminent divines, and able states-

"BOSTON NOTION" OF A FOURTH OF JULY CELEBRATION. The civic authorities of Boston have ar ranged a programme for their celebration to-day so comprehensive and varied that it deserves special mention as a model of municipal liberality. They have resolved to make their commemoration of our national triumphs one in which every Bostonian and most of the inhabitants of the surrounding country will participate. Their official advertisement fills more than two columns of small type in the Boston Journal, and ancessions, exercises, exhibitions, and privileges, as the free gift of the bountiful City tional salute to be fired at the same times; the public buildings are to be decorated: the ferry boats are to run free during the day and evening; musical, legerdemain, Punch and Judy, and other entertainments are to be provided for the children of the public schools at three theatres and musical halls, there being three five at the other. A procession is to be formed at eight o'clock A. M., in which the soldiers, bands, municipal, State, and national officials, foreign consuls, distinguished men of the city and State, and various public societies will participate. The formal exercises will include music from their great organ; singing of the Star-Spangled Banner; a chorus from I Lombardi; the Liberty Duet, and one original hymn; the reading of the Declaration of Independence, and an place from Boston Common. Three boat races, the winners of which are to receive in the aggregate \$1,100 in prizes are announced, six members of the City Committee directing this branch of the programme, and eight experts being selected as judges.

Commons. The "grand finale" is thus described:

An illumination of crimson, silver and green fires displays to view this tribute to the day.

Upon four ornamental columns, in silver ance, adorned with beautiful pediments, rests an arch in agate jets, supporting an entablature, from which rises a massive dome, in diamond lance work, the entablature being beautifully ornamented with devices in gold fires; surmounting the dome is the American cagle, clutching in his talons the olive branch increased jets; at the base of the dome in letters of gold, is the motto, "In God we trest," directly underneath, the name of "U. S. Grant," while upon the arch, upon either side of the keystone, which is a shield, may be seen in letters of emerald, the names of "Sheerann" and "Sheeralnn," the face of cach pediment is ornamented with laurel leaves, and a large shield in the appropriate colors, while from the top of each, at the foot of the dome, on either hand there waves the American flag. In the niche of the arch, in appropriate colors, Minerya, clothed in the Goddess of Liberty, who supports a shield of the Union; and the Muse of History waits with the partly written scroll. Beneath the whole is the motto in letters of crimson, gold, emeruld, and silver.

"Heroge Living—MMORTAL DEAD."

"HEROIC LIVING-IMMORTAL DEAD." "HERGIC LIVING—IMMORTAL DEAD."

A salvo of artillery is heard, and there are two gunboats, one upon either hand, one bearing the name of "Farrgut," the other "Porter," and as they move from left to right, the batteries fire a national salute; the vessels bearing at the peak the American ensign; a salvo of artillery is again heard, the air is filled with showers of gold rain and colored lights; marconed batteries open, and a national salute of illuminated bombs is fixed which, rising to an immense height burst with Monal Salute of Informated bombs is free which, rising to an immense height, burst with heavy reports and discharge clusters of crim son, silver, gold, emerald, and amothyst star with gold and amber, streamers. Flights o rockets fill the air with golden rays and electors of colored homographs and with some

To prevent the usual hideous accompan ments by which the day is more apt to be descerated than celebrated, the Chief of Police has issued an order setting forth

"Police arrangements will be made to prevent mock processions, the blowing of horns the discharge of firearms, squibs, and crackers and other annoyances, and all persons violating these regulations will be summarily arrested and held for trial." We have presented to our readers this Boston notion" of a Fourth of July celebration, partly on account of its marked contrast with the present and usual policy of the Councils of this city. It is worth considering whether it would not be wise and creditable hereafter for our municipal authorities to make our celebrations official and effective, instead of individual, disjointed, and unimpressive; and whether it would not be advisable to seriously repress the petty nuisances which nearly always cause conflagrations, and compensate all who delight in such outbreaks of patriotic enthusiasm by some such creditable and artistic display of real pyrotechnical beauty at Fairmonnt Park as Boston will give this

evening on her classic Common. WONDERFUL REVOLUTIONS. It is at last ascertained that the new Constitution of Missouri has been adopted by a decided majority. We have already printed the several clauses disfranchising the ex-rebels and those who sympathized with them. The enforcement of these prohibitions will completely purge the State. The example of Missouri will healthfully affect other States, especially Kentucky and · Arkansas. There is, in fact, no Southern

entertained, where the mass of former active rebels are not prohibited from voting, or convinced that their own interest is in a quick and real repentance. The fact that Congress will not admit any State that does not show this repentance in improved and purified Constitutions, if not in the enlargement of the basis of suffrage, will add to the honest action of the politicians of the "seceded States." In fact, we are in the midst of a whirlpool of Before the Literary Societies of Dickinson change. The great revolution of war is to be succeeded by the revolution of peace. Governor Holden, of North Carolina, calls for Northern emigrants. Governor PARsons, of Alabama, who freed his own slaves and held them to his family by affectionate treatment, is about to begin a system of schools for the freedmen; and Governor PERRY, of South Carolina, cannot rehabilitate the exhausted frame of that former home of the patricians, without Yankee blood and brains. The whites that once introduce THE PRESS to a larger circle of led the South are either dead, disfranchised, or out of the country. Their places must

be filled by new material, native or imported, white or black. Thus is it that the great work of change goes on. All things feel its influence; the oldest institutions; the strongest parties; the most Southern orejudices and bigotries. In the midst of he chaos and crash the only things human that are stout and stable are the American Union and the American Constitution. THE GREAT CRIMINALS.

VATTEL is an authority oftener quote han read, more spoken of than known. In that part of his "Droit de Gens" (the "Law of Nations, or Principles of the Law of Nature applied to the Affairs of Nations and Sovereigns," first published in 1758,) in which he treats "Of Civil War," he distinctly states how such great, public criminals as JEFFERSON DAVIS and his colleagues may be justly treated. He says: "When the Sovereign has subdued the opposite party, and reduced them to submit and sue for peace, he may except from the annesty the authors of the disturbance, the heads of the party; he may bring them to a legal trial, and punish them if they be found guilty. He may act in this manner particularly on occasion of those disturbances in which the interests of the people are not so much the object in view as the private aim of some powerful individuals, and which rather deserve the name of revolt than of civil war."

LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL." WASHINGTON, July 3, 1865. To-morrow we shall celebrate the only nniversary of the Declaration of American Independence which has not dawned upon a human being in slavery. There is a world of truth and thought, of reminiscence and retribution, of hope and change, in this single sentence. I dwell upon it as the commanding event of the age, the crowning result of the war. The fact that demands ecognition is that which proves that Emancipation has been followed by few or none of the horrors that were anticipated and predicted as its certain consequences. A whole nation, the third of the population of one of the most flourishing and fertile portions of the world, numbering nearly four millions of souls, set free by the rebellion of those who claimed to be their

masters, against the Government that protected the dominant and the subject races, are at once incorporated into the body of the reciprocal benefits and duties. The secret nounces the following entertainments, pro- of the ease of this stupendous transition is but also to take up the new issues evolved essential to each other, and both are neces-Fathers, viz: The church bells are to be rung | sary to the Government here, and to the at sunrise, noon, and sunset, and a na- well-being of other nations. The blacks racters, would realize that before the Ameprove they are fit for it. The whites must help the nearly freed population if they would live themselves, and secure the trade to the mighty moral influence which demanded, and to the quick and wicked insurrection which precipitated the abolition of slavery, we have now added the superior and practical agencies of common life-domestic labor, internal trade, foreign commerce, and business competition. It is no longer a poetic fiction that slavery blasts enterprise, repels emigration, and discourages emulation. No prose could be more severe-no common sense States where freedom is, and those where it is not. If we would prophecy what Virginia will become without a slave, let us read the marvellous experience of Missouri, which, when only partly cut loose from the corpse of human servitude, began to assume the proportions of colossal rosperity; or, if this is insufficient, let us study the contrast between slave-bound To crown all, a splendid series of fireworks | Kentucky and free-limbed Ohio; between are to conclude the festivities. Exclusive the poverty-stricken acres of Maryland and of a profusion of rockets, aerial shells, benthe gorgeous farms of Pennsylvania, and gola, crimson and emerald lights, there are try to decide why the same same soil, the to be ten elaborate pieces displayed at South same products, and almost the same peo-Boston, ten more at East Boston, and seple, are sterile or fruitful, light or heavy, venteen superior productions of the pyropoor or rich, precisely as the curse of technic art are to illuminate the famous slavery afflicts or the blessing of freedom assists them. And as these lights dispel the mists of ignorance or prejudice, may as Kentucky, Tennessee, North Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Texas, Louisiana, emulous of the wealth and power of their Northern sisters, now that they have no dead weights to carry, no wealthy classes to support, no interest in suppressing industry, and no fear of the progress of intelligence among the multitude? With the end of slavery we have the beginning of a new life in the South. The States whose population has fallen off; who have year after year gone down in the seen the young Territories of the Northwest growing into empires in a few years, and pushing them from their stools in Congress; will from the Fourth of July, 1865, take a fresh start in the contest. It is not-says the good and wise man at Washington, Andrew Johnson-it is not only the colored men that are emancipated; as many, if not more whites have been made free by the close of the rebellion. But the emancipation has taken even a wider circle than that described by the President. The bold and ambitious young men of the South-long kept and held down by the cotton-lords, sugar-barons, rice-kings, and tobacco-dukes-are liberated, to do as they will. The mechanics and inventors of the North, who had to fly for safety at the beginning of the rebellion, may now return and find all forms of tyranny gone. The Christian Church is emancipated; no longer

> sects. Those alone are slaves who prefer degradation, ignorance, and chains. MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. A new burlesque, attributed to Mr. R. H. Craig, and entitled "East Lynne, the Great Western," was produced here last night, and is extremely yomic. Lady Sudel Carlyle was represented by Frank Drew, Miss Corneliaby Mrs. Thayer, and Sir Francis Leveson by Stuart Robson. "The People's Lawyer" and "Gool as a Gueumber" were also performed, and the three pieces will be repeated this evening. The adornments of this theatre, within and without, and the attendant illumination in honor of the drew it. endant illumination in honor of the day, will

is the Bible to be tortured into double

meaning-one to extol and excuse, and the

other to execrate and make hideous

human slavery. Travel is emancipated. No-tourist must change his opinions to suit

the latitude, or hide his faith in falsehood to

screen his person. Trade is emancipated.

No captain of a vessel need fear the police-

man seeking for contrabands flying from

emancipated. No daring editor need hide

himself from the wrath of the mob in hot

search for Abolition incendiaries. On this,

the eighty-ninth anniversary of the Fourth

of July, 1776, we may feel that emancipa-

tion is not a partial or a narrow blessing;

it does not liberate one only, but many.

It includes all races, interests, parties, and

be something remarkably brilliant. The house last night was literally crammed. THE SQUIROB PAPERS.—This is the character stic title of a new humorous book which Mr. Carleton, of New York, will soon publish from the pen of the late John Phænix (Lieutenant Derby,) author of "Phonixiania." The thousands who laughed over the brilliant humor of he author's first book, will gladly welcome the present volume, which contains some thirty or forty comic illustrations, exhibiting that rare humorist in the light of artist as well State in which any hope of readmission is as author.

"THE TWO PRESIDENTS."

ORATION OF

MR. JOHN W. FORNEY,

College, Carlisle, Pennsylvania, ' June 28, 1865.

CORRESPONDENCE.

CARLISLE, 28th June, 1885. Sin: In behalf of the literary societies Dickinson College, we have the honor to express the high approbation elicited by your cration delivered before them this morning. and respectfully request a copy of the sam for publication. Very respectfully, vour obedient servants JOHN HAYS, Committee. To Hon. JOHN W. FORNEY.

CARLISLE, June 28, 1865. Mr. Forney places the notes of his hurried address, pronounced this morning by invitation of the literary societies of Dickinson College, at the disposition of the committee.

ORATION.

ENTLEMEN OF THE LITERARY SOCIETIES DICKINSON COLLEGE: Plutarch, the Greek, wrote history by paral lel and comparative biographies of the phi-losophers, statesmen, conquerors, and emperors of his own country and of Rome. These delightful memoirs, equally admired in his own and in succeeding ages, read in every language, and translated into ours by some of the noblest English scholars-one edition being edited by John Dryden himself-owed thei popularity not simply to the style in which hey were written, nor to the great cha they described, nor to the wonderful event they embalmed in eternal remembrance, but be cause the author extracted from the material so industriously collected and digested. noral and a lesson for the guidance and ome lation of the youth of his own and of succeed ing generations. Not content with his por traits of the men, and his incidental sketches of the women of two great republies, he delineated with marvellous grace the manners and customs of the people themselves; and, although several of his books have been lost. those which remain to us are cherishe ong the classics of ancient literature

The subject I have selected is entitled to a solemn and a peculiar consideration. It is a comparison between the character of the illustrious victim of one of the moterrible trugedies in human recollection and the character of his immediate con stitutional successor:—Both of them representative men—the one the most conspi cuous personage in the four years which saw a rebellion of unexampled dimensions enimi nate and fall, and the other destined, in the providence of God, to complete the stupen ous mission left in his keeping by a calamity as dreadful in its incidents as it must be interesting and controlling in its cons quences. While what I may have to say must m cessarily be compressed within the decent limits usually set apart for such a dis-

course, the main subject would tax the energies and the intellects of a college of Pluarchs. They would not only be called upon to compare and to contrast the two great citizens: to understand the political and persona intecedents of the fathers of the America Government and Constitution: to trace with exact and conscientious rectitude the marvel people, and clothed with the knowledge of lous adaptability of the various provisions and clauses of that great instrument, in times of profound peace and extended war: as simple as it is sublime. The races are in the growing greatness of the people and the increasing dimensions of their territory. Such a student called upon to examine these events, and to study these chathe one-half of the first century of their ex passed through a series of civil revolutions of the world, and the renewed and vigilant into almost imperial civilization; and that just protection of the Government. Thus when the whole world looked upon their experiment with amazement, a sudden and bloody rebellion, which for nearly three years threatened to destroy what had been so splendidly and so rapidly erected, broke upon the land, and called forth an amount of military genius, affluence, energy, and originality, never equalled in any age, and not less marvellous than the magical dethe rebellion, consummated after the grandest deed of such unutterable horror, and produc

tive of such inconceivable results, that it will

require years for the statesman fully to un-

scribe them. It is interesting to note how Providence precasket of liberty from the strong grasp of slavery, just as slavery was the strongest. You broke, first the Whig, then the Democratic party, and compelled the formation of a Northern organization, as if to fabricate an excuse for rebellion against the sectionto trace the hand of Providence in these coln's election the last session of the Thirty-The conspirators came, hot with hate and fierce with a fixed resolution. They plotted daily and nightly. Wrought up to the pitch of a desperate resolve, and not for a to force a war without pretence of right or urden of provocation on their souls, they opened the conflict with violent insults of the triends of Mr. Lincoln. Take up the Congres sional Globe, and you will find that not a moment was lost before the conspirators showed their predetermined purpose. Congress met on Monday, the 3d of December, 1860. On the began. Notoriously preconcerted, there was no effort to hide the object, or to heal the breach They were so eager to precipitate the actual conflict, and to terrify the majority into sub made a show of loyalty. Clingman begun the his school; and yet he transcended truth and history in every word he uttered. He echoed most decided resistance. In the House, on the scale of national representation; who have | same day, Hawkins, of Florida, declared that already withdrawn from the confederacy. Wednesday, the next day, Lane of Oregon, followed in the same strain of abuse and ridicule of the friends of Lincoln. Then came Iverson of Georgia, Brown of Mississippi—Jefferson Davis. whose very first words included the threat that

"before a declaration of war is made against the State of which I am a citizen, I expect to be out of the chamber;" Wigfall, foul and malignant—and so in regular succession including nearly all the conspirators, to the 18th of Decussion, with the exception of some short peeches by Senators Hale, Wade, and Sumner nothing had yet been boldly said in fayor of the Union by a single Scnator. Mr. Seward, the great leader of his party, sat silent in his seat. Already chosen Secretary of State by the President elect—a fact known to but one or two others—he saw through the schemes of the traitors, and implored his friends to let the temthe slave States to war: to give him and his associates, when they left their scats, an army olead against the Government of their fathers. If the friends of Mr. Lincoln could be aded into bitter retorts, the first work of the traitors would be more than half done. It was domineered, and shricked in very agony of

the lash and the bloodhound. The press is the unknown knight who entered the lists to for by the true friend whose life had been ranturously welcomed. He had made no had no ties binding him to a Northern party or a Northern man. And yet Andrew Johnson offered himself as the irresistible foe of the scheming Southern Catalines. Sented be brondened and deepened; when the people were to be educated or the press to be made istening to the wise and patriotic sentiments of that wonderful man—in my judgment now unapproached by any statesman on earth, and more free—he was sought out as the leader and the organ of the masses. Johnson and Lincoln sat together in the same Congress, from 1847 to 1849, and though they did not agree on recalling all that we know of the most eminent publicists of other nations—I reminded him of the appearance and the speech of Andrew the Mexican war and Texas, yet did they co Johnson on the 18th and 19th of December, 1860. 'Yes," said Mr. Seward, "he came in happy operate on the homestead bill—a measure never abandoned by Andrew Johnson. Even cason. It required a Southern man to say wha he said. It needed a Southern Democrat to expose the efforts of the bad men who were leading our country to ruin. A Republican, and t friend of Abraham Lincoln would have only of thousands of hardy men, women, and children from other lands to the bulk of our added fuel to the flame, had he given expres ion to such thoughts; and an Old-line Whiz even born and reared in the South, like John population, so essential to the redemption of J. Crittenden, created the slightest favo rable impression. When Andrew Johnson spoke, however, the traitors themselves voice had gone forth which would reach the innermost hearts of the people they were hurrying into rebellion, and would there keep alive a religious devotion to the Union, and that a power more potent than armies had been given to the duly-elected

ritories, and offered homesteads to the brave men who have fought for the liberties of the country, the day was not far off when that aristocratic system, copied and inherited from the feudal times, by which vast bodies of land were held in fee simple by a single individual, would be broken up, and that false and ille-gitimate nobility, which has subsisted upon slavery and upon the land monopoly in the South, be succeeded by a host of farmers, owning convenient homesteads, which each might till comfortably and profitably for himself and It would seem as if it was intended that

pressed many with the idea that the com mon cause would be greatly strengthened rether, in the last few weeks which made the one a glorious martyr and the other the chief by giving the Vice Presidency to a repreof a great people. When the day of the second entative Democrat; and when the Baltimore nauguration of Mr. Lincoln approached, Go Convention assembled in June of that year, Andrew Johnson was nominated as the cernor Johnson was at Nashville, engaged in nis efforts to reorganize Tennessee and bring andidate; and it stands to the credit of Mr. her back into the Union. He telegraphed me, asking if his presence was absolutely neces-Hamlin that no one endorsed the nomina-tion more heartily than himself. Here again we must trace the presence of a superintending Providence; for white the destinies and the interests of the people would sary, adding that his heart was in his work nd that he would rather aid in sending his adopted Commonwealth back to the hearth tone of the old Union than to be Vice Presi have been safe in the hands of any loyal citizen, does it not seem to have been ordained that a Southern man like Andrew Johnson dent of the United States. On consulting with nutual friends, and especially with Mr. Lincoln, it was decided to insist upon his preshould take up the lines when they had faller sence. How warmly the departed sage regarded "Andy Johnson" a hundred instances from the hands of another Southern man like Abraham Lincoln, and that the work having been begun by the Old-Line Whig, it should b night be cited to illustrate. His knowledge completed by the Old-Line Democrat? No of the citizen, the Senator, and the military living man is better adapted to meet and mas covernor was sufficient to inspire confidence; ter the questions of the hour than Andrew and the terrible sufferings of the hunted and outlawed refugee made Andrew Johnson the ohnson. Having suffered more than human tongue can tell, or human pen describe, at the hands of the rebel leaders, he is probably better qualified to determine the exobject of his keenest sympathy. They were at Richmond almost on the same occasion, and reached Washington a few hours apart from

tent of their punishment, and to forgive those they forced into the rebellion. hose who think that when two men, whom Now, not only can Andrew Johnson der God seemed to have made almost copies or with the crime of treason with a bolder hand than if he had been born and reared amids ounterparts-whose lives were so alike, and whose patriotism so equal and so gonial—are suddenly severed by the bolt of death, it the party prejudices of the North, but he can bring to the solution of the questions arising out of the military and constitutional aboli is a dispensation to be received if not with something like satisfaction, at least with tion of slavery, a practical knowledge acquired in the experience of a lifetime in the midst of a very ready resignation. I accept the deslavery. Understanding far better the relaeree. It would be most impious to quarrel with the inscrutable fate that permitted it. tions between master and slave than if he had and I thank Heaven that we have, in Andrew been reared in the free States, and, by cons on, a natriot so tried and so true, and so quence, better qualified to organize a system ready for the fierce emergencies of the future. But the loss of Abraham Lincoln cannot be reof compensated labor, Tam disposed to entrust to him all the resulting problems. The man who did not fear in the face of a tempest of placed. It was as if some great orb had fallen rom eternal space into everlasting chaos, jarcalumny and prejudice, which bore down thou-sands and tens of thousands of the bravest ring the whole earth, and making the very pillars of the skies to tremble. Our country mirits in the South, to grapple with treason; to hazard his own life and property and all his personal and political hopes, and to act with and destroyed but he who saved it died in he effort of saving it, and can no more be rethose with whom he had never co-operated will not fear to grapple with the difficulties o local than the mother who gives her own ife for that of her offspring. And how beyond the new situation. I know that annuehension all price is the example of Abraham Lincoln It has almost revolutionized parties. Not are entertained in some quarters that he may be too lenient, or that he may not be willing to go to the uttermost extreme on the subject me strong word that Mr. Lincoln said when of universal suffrage. To those who enter-tain such fears, I would say, he caunot be disqualified for the imposition of a seost violently assailed, has ever been mollistrengthened; yet is it true that long before vere sentence who has himself suffered the the assassin stole away his life, he had almost conquered antagonism and dumbfounded enseverest; nor is he apt to startle at the bestowal of the right of suffrage upon his fellow-man, whose whole life has been a battle for the argest individual and political freedom. An-Johnson is a practical, not a theoretical statesman. In his frequent allusions to the power of the people he must be under stood as indicating not simply his confidence many of the heavy hours of the past four years; but the star of hope shone steadily on in them, but his knowledge that a nation which is periodically disturbed, or rather exhe altar of his heart. The darkest month of the year 1861 was the month of April; the ereised and purged by popular elections, must be governed with strict deference and referdarkest part of the year 1865 was the middle or the month of April. The rebellion broke pon us in the first and ended in the last. ence to the judgment and the interests of the The earliest martyrs to the cause of liberty masses. A despot, whose actions were not subgave up their lives in April, four years ago; iccted to revision, would strike off the head and the most illustrious martyr of the century of every one of his enemies, and take from or gave up his life in April of 1865. We were ungive to multitudes of men the most precious prepared for war in April of 1861; we were f franchises; but here, where the intelligence prepared for peace in April of 1865; and when the faithful recorder shall come to compile of the masses is as pervading as it is vigilant and jealous, that rule is the most lasting which is the most judicious. Could there be any cathe materials for the illustration of the close of this mighty struggle, he will be overawed to note that a month which commenced with amity so vast as that the final adjustment of the great questions growing out of the war should be left to men who did not believe in such fair prospects should have so gloomil the necessity for crushing out the rebellion? Hence the superior obligation of so disposing ended. Early in the month, the first fruits of Grant's masterly strategy were gathered. of these intricate subjects as that they will On the 2d of April he announced the defy intelligent scrutiny, satisfy the requiretriumphant success of our armies, after three days' hard fighting. On the 3d of April, he sent word to the President that ments of the immediate present, and prepare the way for the higher contingencies of the teeming future. The individual man may inhe had taken Petersburg and Richmond, sist upon his peculiar opinions. They are his and was in full pursuit of Lee's retreating own, and he may proclaim them freely. How different with the same individul when so-Humphreys and Meade and Wright reported eted as the enstedion of the rights and in columns. On the 9th of April General Gran ties of those who contend that a political plattelegraphed the Secretary of War that Le form should guide a great ruler, and that the had surrendered the army of Northern Virrapid utterances from party hustings should ginia upon the terms proposed by himself, On the 11th of April, full of gratitude to God, forgiveness to his foes, and love for all, Mr. Lincoln spoke from the windows of the Presidential mansion those words which, prethe highest interests is placed in his hands. main of different climates, divided into different populations, swayed by different opinions—political, social, and religious—such cious as his last on earth, sound like the syla chief, however wedded to certain fixed the evening before, but that he might weigh when he becomes the guardian and the trustee of the rights, interests, and welto deliberate. On the 12th we had another fare of millions of human beings. It has day of jubilee, and on the 18th the night was been said, and truly, that power is conservatism—not that conservatism which tremset apart for special illumination. Never did the political capital of the nation shine more hles before wholesome innovation, and rejects resplendently in the robes of light. It was as that which does nothing in haste, which deiberates before it strikes, and which, once de-The next was Friday, the 14th of April-an-

tion, I go back to the frightful agony that made millions mourn. I was in Richmond vania or New York he would have led the when it was announced that Mr. Lincoln had warring from boyhood against intolerance had taken a pause-as if, between the fading with ignorance, and the bitter hates and or peace stood our farewell sacrifice—as if having vies of caste and class, he was constrained to pause and take his reckoning before he acted. Had he allowed his own resentments or his been in a perpetual and pitiable minority. He earth to Heaven, so was our deliverer taken so, by degrees, but marvellously rapid and ity, it is that he died without shame, in the midst of his glory, and at the very threshold rose, step by step, to the proud height he now of the temple of a rescued and purified Renublic. Chief Magistrate has been educated. Now we how the President gone, and the President here, agree on the questions of the dayslavery man-taken, if you please, from Banthe very issues, in fact, which Mr. Lincoln may be said to have died in the very act of who would have carried a strong, mexorable purpose to Washington, and enforced it without looking to the right hand or the left in the solving. Long years ago Andrew Johnson denied the right of any State to secede from the Southern States, and in doing so might have pleased his consistency and exhibited to pos-Union. He insisted that rebellion could not destroy a State government. This doctrine terity the character of a statesman who disuniversally accepted by loyal men from the first day of the war, is now cheapened by some charged his duty as he understood it, without reference to consequences; but I fear such a leader would soon have been the leader of a forlorn hope; and before the termination of a who would hold it in abeyance to secure an imaginary party advantage. As it is the very kernel of the nut—the very gold of the vear the fortresses of civil liberty would have -in fact, the vital spirit of the Governeen reconquered, and the enemies of constitument-for which our soldiers fought and tional freedom practically restored to the po our statesmen deliberated—it is worth somesitions from which they have been driven well on the battle-field as at the ballot-box. sentative characters stood in regard to it. Mr. Lincoln, on Tuesday evening, the 11th of April, Note the extraordinary similarity in the character and the career of the two men, 1865, in the last speech he ever made, thus met the question, in terms substantially identical Abraham Lincoln and Andrew Johnson. They were nearly the same age. Johnson was born with the words of Johnson in the Senate, in on the 29th of December, 1808; Lincoln, on the 860 and 1861, and in the Presidential canvass 12th of February, 1809. Southern men both,

they were the children of hard-working and "We all agree that the secoded States, so needy parents. Lincoln's biographer says: called, are out of their proper practical rela-"What Robert Burns has proverbially been to the people of his native land, and to all lands, of the Government, civil and military, in reas a bard, Abraham Lincoln has become to us gard to those States, is to again get them into that proper practical relation. I believe it is relations with the humbler and higher walks ible, but in fact easier to do this, of life. The experiences of the toiling milwithout deciding or even considering whether lions, whether of gladness or of sorrow. hese States have ever been out of the Union have been his experiences." Johnson's biographer says: "Andrew Johnson's posithan with it. " Finding themselves safely at home it would be tion in the community was of that chartterly immaterial whether they had ever been acter which naturally made him inimical to whatever would give power and wealth to the few, at the expense of the many; and, abroad. Let us all join in doing the acts ne-

own natural powers, he soon became known as

the working men in Greenville. He talked

and power succeeded in crushing a powerful

time ruled in the town, and had prohibited

bread, from occupying even the most trivial

It was natural that two men whose beginning

was so similar should agree in their hatred to

every form of tyranny over the mind of man. It is true they belonged to adverse political parties, but their opinions were singularly

like on vital questions. Andrew Johnson

when he removed from North Carolina to Ten

essee, became the great exponent and cham-

learly as much impoverished as the slaves

themselves, and in many instances equally ignorant and despised. Abraham Lincoln, after he bad removed from Kentucky to Indiana,

And it is noticeable that while Johnson was

him in the Northwest: Now, in all the bitter con-

tests in the slave States against what are called

sought or was assigned a proscriptive promi-

nence. But when his State Constitution was to be reformed; when the basis of suffrage was to

when it was crowned with success, he co

tinued to watch over it. This measure showed

where Johnson stood on the question of emi-

more than freedom, it is the annual addition

covered with industry and thrift, protect and

in the mind equally of Johnson and Lincoln.

Chief Magistrate and the Administration soon | that if we invited emigration to our new ter-

ratic sentiment, which had

cessary to restoring the proper practical relations between these States and the Union; and ach forever after innocently include his own pinion whether, in doing the acts, he brought he States from without into the Union, or ony gave them proper assistance, they never tuency, so to speak, on which the new Louisieven twenty thousand, instead of only about welve thousand as it really does. "It is also unsatisfactory to some, that the man. I would myself prefer that it were now con-ferred on the very intelligent and on those who mestion is Will it be wiser to take it as it is perse it? Can Louisiana be brought into proper practical relation with the Union oner by sustaining or by discarding her new sident who succeeded Mr. Lincoln, said, in his peech to the Indiana delegation, on the 22d f April, 1865: sition has been heretofore well known, and I to hear its reiteration on the present occasion Some are satisfied with the idea that States are to be lost in territorial and other divi-

fighting the great battle of his own class in the sions; are to lose their character as States.
But their life-breath has been only suspended, and Lincoln would give to "the very intelligent, nd "to those who serve our cause as so tiers," is thus met by President Johnson, in gration. If slavery has hated any one thing his address to the South Carolina delegation, on Saturday last: "I will again say to you that slavery is gone. Its status is changed. There s no hope you can entertain of being admitted to representation, either in the Senate or those mighty expanses which, as they are louse of Representatives, till you give evipush forward the flag of the Republic to the lence that you, too, have accepted and recog shores of distant seas, and obliterate heretonized that that institution is gone. That done fore savage, inhospitable, and illimitable wastes. But below this question, having, if possible, a closer relation to yet more sacred destinies, was undoubtedly the consideration he policy adopted is not to restore the su premacy of the Government at the point o the bayonet, but by the action of the people. While this rebellion has emancipated a great

many negroes, it has emancipated still more white men. The negro in South Carolina that ist as a separate organization.

peronged to a man who owned from one to five undred slaves, thought himself better than he white man who owned none. He felt the white man's superior. I know the position o the poor white man of the South, compelled to till the barren, sandy, and poor soil for a subsistence. You cannot deny how he was, in your eyes, of less value than the negro. Some here in the North think they can control and exercise a greater influence over the negro than you can, though his future must materially depend on you. Let us speak plainly or this subject. I, too, am a Southern man; have owned slaves, bought slaves, but never sold one. You and I understand this better; we hese two men should be brought closely toknow our friends are mistaken, and I tell you that I don't want you to have control of these negro votes against the vote of this poor white man. I repeat, our friends here are mistaken, as you and I know, as to where the control of that negro vote would fall. When they come to talk about the elective franchise, I say let

each State judge for itself. I am for free Government; for emancipation; and I am for ancipating the white man as well as the black man." It will be seen, therefore, that President Lincoln, while recommending that "the very intelligent" negroes, and those who have fought for the flag, should vote does not once propose that Congress shall take charge of the subject.
All is left to the States. President Johnson takes the same ground in stronger language He believes if Congress could confer the right of suffrage upon the South Carolina negroes, their former masters would control them; and he emphatically declares that he does not desire this to be so, used as these votes would be against the poor whites of the State, and for the benefit of the aristocracy of the soil. I might add many other sustaining thoughts. each other—in time to hear the great intelli-gence that closed the rebellion. I am not of The danger of giving to Congress the right to regulate suffrage now is that it may be used hereafter to enable a mere party majority to oppress a State or section. In all the so-called seceding States, save two, the white population exceeds the colored; and in most of them largely so. The white people of those States, with almost entire unanimity, are in-States, with almost entire unan tensely hostile to the principle of negro suffrage. However unreasonable or unjust this hostility may be, it is a fact which stares us in the face, and with which the Government is compelled to deal. If, in reorganizing these States preparatory to their full reinstatement in the Union, the right of the negroes to vote should be guaranteed to them by the interpo sition of the General Government, would i not have the effect of so uniting the white voters, in all elections, upon candidates of their own exclusive selection that the colored voters,

being in the minority, would be rendered utterly powerless? Even in the States of South Carolina and Mississippi, where the blacks are in the majority, it is by no means probable that at a first election they would be able to rally to the polls in sufficient numbers to oute entered office, and maintained when he was vote the more intelligent though less numerous race. It would take time for them to ied and explained, but rather iterated and learn that they had the right to vote; and even if aware of the right, they would scarcely have the intelligence necessary to its exercise i any effective manner. If the effect would be so to unite all white voters on the same candi-"Success wins sometimes more than virtue;" and this is true of vulgar minds. But Linguistance was in this: he never let go the dition of the colored population? These are practical considerations which it will not do to wholly ignore in our eagerness to establish abstract principles of right and justice. But let us leave the question to time-to the care of a loyal Congress-to the vigi lant fidelity of a devoted Union President, who proclaimed himself the friend of the masses of the colored race of Tennessec, and will never allow them to be oppressed by their recent masters. It will not be many days before these latter re-

alize, by the best evidences, that the only way o secure the admission of their Senators and members to Congress is to adopt the amend-ment of the Constitution abolishing slavery, to provide for the education of the colored pulation, and for the payment of colored bor by a wise and generous plan, and to re peal the odious penal codes made necessary by the secursed system of slavery. Till these hings are secured, they will be kept out of the halls of the nation's legislature. When they are secured, the American citizen of African descent will have a chance to fit himself for that sacred citizenship which ought never to have been bestowed upon ignorant or lazy men, white or black. Both Lincoln be no destruction of State sovereignty by seession-that the question of suffrage belongs o the States, and not to Congress-and that slavery is dead by military success, by Exeentive proclamation, by Congressional sta-tute, and by the acts soon to be completed by three-fourths of the States, ratifying the nendment of the National Constitution forever abolishing it.

cophical and tranquil Friar Laurence, who promised to aid him in his suit, the patient iest exclaims: 'Wisely and slow; they stumble that run fast." Let us take the axiom and the moral to our n hearts. The swift and dazzling panorame of war, which flashed its meteor changes beore our astounded eyes, and achieved reforms of neace, should not tempt us into a spirit of nont saved in the shock of battle will soon rebe able to put forth all its energies in the struggle for its existence, will soon resume their wholesome influence. Time, reflection system, are the essential auxiliaries. Nor, indeed, need we be in haste. Least of all should we apprehend failure, because of present doubts and contingent difficulties. Behold the catalogue of wonders on the page of the last four years' history—wrought in the progress of this triumphant war for human freedom. In an age that, compared with the last genera-tions, seems like an age of miracles, the overthrow of the rebellion was the grandest and most sublime of miracles. The malignant prophecies of our enemies everywhere, which upon them from the page of history, like so many reproaches of their ignorance and

finance, in statesmanship, in diplomacy, in the inexhaustibility of our resources, in our inventions, in the wondrous prosperity and comfort of the loyal people, in the deliverance of four millions of human beings from slavery, in the disbanding of a multitudinous army, and the dismantling of a navy larger than that of any of the nations of the earth, we may find not only the material for felicitation out for a superior and a solid consolation. There is no lion in the path of our future so fierce as those which have been subdued and slain in the paths of the past. Let us, therefore, con stitutional agencies of the Government, and o that benign Providence which has watched rictorious close.

New Fields for Enterprise. The termination of the great rebellion, and the complete restoration of peace, have given an impetus to Northern energy and capital toparked heavily in the coal and iron lands of ope, as well as in Kentucky and Tennessee. and Pennsylvanians are now turning their at-tention in the same directions. This is not to be wondered at when the vast extent and ceronsidered. Previous to the war large the Southern States; but owing to the difficulty of engaging skilled labor in reions where industry was degraded by

the presence of slavery, these enterprises

rarely proved profitable, and either had been abandoned or were lingering out an almost preless existence. Now that this great evil profitable working of the hidden treasures of a vast region is removed; and the progress of many of the Southern States in mineral and anufacturing wealth will undoubtedly be "The Cumberland Coal and Improvement the sutheastern corner of Kentucky. This coal field is well developed, and is known to coal is the very best bituminous; the quantity is almost inexhaustible, and the natural facilities for reaching the markets of lace the destruction attending the war, and mproving agricultural region. Some of our his enterprise, and in their hands it will not

said:

My Friends: I.cannot express to you how grateful I feel towards you all for this proof of your regard. I am very sorry to part with you, however, as my associations with you have been so pleasant; and having found you always ready to do your duty in the field, I now leel equally confident that, as peaceful citizens, you will obey the laws of your country, and be ever ready to defend her rights. We are all glad that peace is restored, and that the North and South are again mitted. We did not like to fight our brothers of the south, but would have the old flag restored and respected, that's all; and bravely you have performed the task allotted to you. You may now return to your homes with the proud consciousness of having done your duty; and now I must say that word always sad to those who remain, and not always pleasant, as in your ease, to those about to depart—Farewell!

This corps ceased yesterday, (Monday) to ex-

THE WILDERNESS BATTLE-FIELD. NTERMENT OF THE UNBURIED

DEAD THERE. LIST OF PENNSYLVANIA AND OTHER SOLDIERS.

The work of interring the soldiers who fell in the battles of the Wilderness and Spottsylvania was commenced on the 12th ult. by a working party under command of Cant. J. M Moore, of the Quartermaster's Department Two cemeteries were established-one on the Orange Courthouse road, and the other on the Orange Courthouse plank-road-and each properly enclosed. The graves and remains of about seven hundred soldiers were identified and neat, white headboards, with the names. regiments, &c., were put up at all the graves but those of rebel soldiers. The latter were all properly buried. It is stated that an expedition will be sent to Coal Harbor and North Ann battle-fields to perform the same duties there The following is a list of those buried who belonged to Pennsylvania and New Jersey

belonged to Pennsylvania and New Jorsey regular and colored regiments:
Adams, W, I, 61
Anthony, Stephen, K, 6
Eyle, Class, 105
Lyle, Class, 10

Burke, E, 48
Baiter, A, H, 2, Pa V R C
Baiter, A, H, 2, Pa V R C
Brown, John, 2 U S S S
Barr, C W, G, Pa R V C
Brown, H, F, 11 U S
Becker, J, H, 88
Beard, Sergt W H, H 9
Bickerstaff, J, H, 150
Brickhouse, H, 2 U S
Baxton, Sergt T, 10 Pa
V R C
Bowen, Wm, H, 56
Brockway, Lt, E, 140
Brockway, Lt, E, 140
Brockway, Lt, E, 140
Brockway, Lt, E, 140
Motorith, Jon, C, 91
McConnett, J A, 142
Mathin, Good, H, 12 PR Baxton, Sergt T, 10 Park Matthet, Will, 6, 185
V R C
Bowen, Wm, H, 56
Brockway, Lt, E, 140
Clark, O A, 62
Clark, S H, F, 62
Coxen, Wm H, 62
Coxen, Wm H, 56
Cornwh, G A, B, 139
Corlay, C J, B, 139
Corlay, Wm, 99
Campbell, Sergt J, F, 5
Pa Res
Cooper, Albert, C, 4 N J
Coleman, C, D, 62
Cronkin, Sergt Charles
B, 2 U S S
Carl, C, A, 50
Chaplain, E, W, B, (1st
Peppon, Morris, K, 2 U
Peppon, B, E, 12 N J
Peppon, B, E, 12 N J
Peppon, B, E, 12 N J McConneil, J. A., 142 Martin, Geo, H., 12 P. R. V. Niver, H. 1, 45 Nacy, John, E., 50 Nathans, Saml, B3 106 Nettie, Chas, I, 88 Nevegold, Jno, A, 8 E R. V. C.

Carl, C, A, 50
Chaplain, G, W, B, (1st Peppor, B, E, 12 N J rifles) PV R C
Camplell, Sergt, F, P
VR C
Cotter, WA, F, 61
Cherry, A, F, 2 P R V C
Cook, H, F, 143
Cowens, A, 62 Cotter, W. A. F., 61
Cherry, A. F., 2 P R V C
Cook, H. F., 143
Coweas, A., 62
Clay, Lt Jno H., 14 U S I
Diflean, W. H., 50
Duffle, Licut R., B., 3 N J
Duffly, Geo J. G., 148
Dobruc, John J., 48
Dobruc, John J., 48
Dours, John C., 93
Davis, John C., 96
Dardis, Edward, 15 N J
Douns, John C., 96
Dardis, Edward, 15 N J
Doinant, C., A., 95
Davis, Fiph B., G. 81
Dovins, Sergi Jas M., H.,
17 U S Infantry
Dave, P. G., 84
Ebert, Gus, E., 116
Similar, F., A., 65
Shenan, Corp H. Y., A., 68
Shenan, Corp H., A., 68
Shenan, Corp H., A., 68
Shenan, Corp J. H., 4, 48
Shenan, Corp J. H., 4, 49
Shenan, Corp H., A., 48
Shenan, Corp H., A., 48
Shenan, Corp H., A., 68
Shenan, Corp H., A., 48
Shenan, Corp R. A., 49
Shenan, Corp R. A., 4

Dave, P. G. 84
Ebert, Chas, E., 116
Ege, H. I. 48
Eusigner, Hy H. A. 87
Ebert, Sergf R. K. 13
Edgerton, F. C. 110 S S Stoud, J. G. 59
Edgerton, F. C. 10 S S Stoud, J. G. 59
Edkman, Geo, G. 10 N J
Stonebuck, Sergt F. E. 56 Cagerton, F. C. 1 U S S S S Caur, A 1, 3, 45 Sakman, Geo, G, 10 N J Stonebuck, Sergt F. E. 50 Stell, W H, D, 14 N J Stonebuck, Sergt W C, K, 148 Simlow, J, A, 11 U S 1 Cleck, Jas, A, 148 Stonebuck, Sergt W C, K, 148 Stonebuck, Sergt W J, K, 143 Stonebuck, G, 150 Coster, Capt H B, I, 148 Service, Sergt Thos, F, 121 Coster, P. H. I, 45 G Stonebuck, Sergt Thos, F, 121 Counterland, Philipp. Gox, E. E. 50
Coster, Capt H B, I, 148
Coster, P H, I, 45
Correce, Jas M, G, 96
Correce, Jas M, G, 96
Correct, Sergt, W K, 53
Corguson, — I, 140
Cinton, Jin G, 17 U S I
Stood, John, A, 96
Coster, Sergt, W R, 53
Correct, Sergt, W K, 54
Correct, Sergt, W R, 18
Correct, W R, 18
Correct, Sergt, W R, 18
Correct, W R, 18
Correc r, BO, 15 N J

Gallis, Jos, 61 Glenn, M S, A, 45 Guyer, Capt John M, E, 6P R V C Capt C & O. P. V.C. Scallin, Aug. Stahl, Aug, C, 2 U S I Scadden, W, D, 143 Sister, J, G, 8 P R V C Schwartz, Lieut, Chas, Schwartz, Lieut, Chas, A, 106 Sedulis, PJ, 14 USI Smith, Hy, H, 1 USI Shawpan, Sergt J C, 135 Schofield, J F, G, 1 PV. R C When the impulsive Romeo, eager to propi-tate his love, would have hurried the philo-

Gehr, C, F, 9 P R V C
Gridley, LB, C, 50
Gross, H M, G, 148
Gumsatins, S H, 148
Gegger, B, K, 53
Gunsan, Sami, C, 148
Gray, Jarry, A, 51
Gray, Jerry, A, 51
Gray, Marshall, D, 61
Grant, A J, G, 58
Gorman, Jas, A, 6 N J
Granter, Wm, F, 150
Graham, Robt, K, 99
Hesser, Lt Col Thos, 72
Hagerson ist Serg, Wm, D, 62
Honkins, A J, F, 45
Hunter, Wm, E, 45
Haffey, B, F, 90
Hem, Serg G, G, P R V C
Hicks, 1st Sergt N O, F, 6 P R V C
Hicks, 1st Sergt N O, F, 6 P R V C
Hook, Corp C, D, 2 N J
Hodmes, Sgt 8 D, H, 143
Hoffman, J K, 45
Hoomberger, Corp C, B, 139
H—, J, 84
Huntzinger, J T, A, 48
Hoffman, J K, 45
Hoomberger, Corp C, B, 139
Hoffmen, J K, 45
Hoomberger, Corp C, B, 139
Hoffmen, J K, 45
Hoomberger, Corp C, B, 139
Hoffmen, J K, 45
Hontolor, J S, C, 14 U S I
Heifenback, P, 7 N J
Horron, Wm H, 140
Horton, J S, C, 14 U S I
Hoifenback, P, 7 N J
Horron, Wm H, 140
Horton, J S, C, 14 U S I
Hoifenback, P, 7 N J
Jackson, Lt H C, G, 48
Johnson, A, W, E, 45
Johnson, A, W, E, 45
Johnson, Lt C, A, 185
Johnson, Lt C, C, 186
Kirch, Sergt G, G, 62
Karrs, Jono, G, 5 P R V C
Kuhl, J M, D, I P R V C
Kuhl, J M, D, I P R V C
Kuhl, J M, D, I P R V C
Kuhl, J M, D, I P R V C
Kuhl, J M, 19 P
K V C
Karkweather, J, 14 U S I
Shamwaa, Sergt J G, Lt S
Schoffeld, J F, G, I P V
Schueker, Devis, G, 9 P
R V R C
Schoffeld, J F, G, I P V
Starkweather, J, 14 U S I
Simth, Hy, H, I U S I

Naval Movements.

Naval Movements.

Interesting torpedo test—distinguished navole of those scientific and interesting tests have been given this week, under the auspices of Rear Admiral Gregory, showing the terrible destructive power of an implement of war which American genius has evolved during the rebellion. The various specimens of percussion and submarine shells used extensively during the war in blowing up vessels, removing harbor and river obstructions, applied to torpedo steamers, etc., and designed and invented by Chief Engineer Wood, United States Navy, were placed on board of the United States torpedo steamer Naubue, which sailed from the navy yard on Tuesday, and anchored below Governor's Island, where the tests were made. The following distinguished gentlemen were on board: Rear Admiral Gregory, president of the Chamber of Commerce; Captain Bythesen; of her Britannic Majesty's navy; Captain Kichkin, engineer in Russian imperial fleet; Captain Mordier, of the French navy; Commodore Ringgold, Captain Worlden, Chief Engineer Wood, the inventor, and others. Shells were exploded at the depth of fifteen feet, and one from the bow in the the usual shape of a buoyant percussion-shell of sixty pounds, raising a large column of water. Submarine shells of sixty pounds of powder were exploded about one quarter of a mile from the vessel, near Governor's Island, with terrible effect, stones and other substance from the bottom being thrown up to an immense height. The tests were most gratifying and successful, there being no failure in any case, the time occupied being but a very few minutes, clearly demonstrating the efficiency and destructive power of these torpedoes. One of the most accomplished men in the British navy, Captain Bythesea, said there could be no doubt of their efficiency.

Soldier's Families-The Contrast. To the Editor of The Press: Sin: One of our citizens has just called at my house and handed me \$15 for the relief of our suffering poor. Half an hour before I had been to see a family of ten in a condition which would make the stoutest heart weep. The father, laid aside from work for eight months; the mother making button-holes in soldiers clothes, at five cents a coat, to support plainly brought on by the want of proper noureal nice Christian family; and though not the given for the relief of the poor and needy that would meet with a higher approval from God. I have scores of soldier's families in equal destitution on my list. How much good some or all of the hundred thousand dollars about to be appealed for, to purchase Ford's theatre, at Washington, would do one thousand such starving families. God keeps Christian beevolence from flowing in such a channel while the cries of the starving poor are ringing in our ears. God, open the eyes of

heart, is not, surely, the wisdom of men, mucless Christian men. The name of Ford's Ther tre, change it and purge it as you may, will descend to posterity as the most execrable spot in the "Land of the noble free." Please acknowledge the following additional contributions: CITY PASTOR, 1341 Lombard street.

- A subscription is being raised at Constan

tina to erect a monument to Napoleon at the most distant point reached by him in the des-ert, in his late journey. The spot has already been marked by a heap of stones.

CITY ITEMS THE BEST FITTING SHIRT OF THE A mproved Pattern Shirt," made Arrison, at the old stand, Nos. 1 Sixth street. Work done by hand nanner, and warranted to give His stock of Gentlemen's Furnish cannot be surpassed. Prices mode THE CHINESE SUN HAT, made by

to every lady leaving the city for 1 sea-shore. Prices moderate. En of straw goods selling off below cost. VISITORS TO THE SEA-SHORE Should hemselves with Bathing Dresses John C. And Nos. 1 and 3 North Sixe THE FOURTH OF JULY .- The Fourth" will be celebrated with spirit the present year. There will pendence, Victory, and Union to sort of a triune festival. We reour readers to enjoy themselv heart's content, have a good time

and purchase their wearing appare Brown Stone Clothing Hall of Ro Wilson, Nos. 603 and 605 Chestnut street Sixth, if they would be at once nea and comfortable. The swan pours out her sweetest so dying. In like manner, the fragrance of lon's "Night-Blooming Cereus" grow. exquisite as it becomes fainter. This the case with the ordinary, extract, handkerchief, Their original scent soon into a decidedly repulsive odor. Sold where.

HUNTER'S IODINE SARSAPARILLA, is for disases of the blood and skin HUNTER'S IODINE SARSAPARILLA, D cures Scrofula, Tetter and Erysipelas. HUNTER'S IODINE SARSAPARILLA, CUP ning Sores of every kind. HUNTER'S IODINE SARSAPARILLA IS 11 remedy for the complaints of chip lowing improper nourishment and HUNTER'S IODINE SARSAPARILLA has on cures after all other means had failed, printed testimony. HUNTER'S IODINE SAUSAPARILLA, the be medy for the Complaints of Females.
HUNTER'S IODINE SARSAPARILLA.—HU n this city attest its value. HUNTER'S TODINE SARSAPARILLA trial is sufficient to convince any one

truthfulness of these assertions. Sold M. Wilson, No. 938 Market street, Phila. BEHIND THOSE ROSEATE GATES-the rirlhood-there should be a fragrant p elegantly furnished with ivory and cord drop metaphor. Young ladies, you sho your teeth and gums in perfect order hope in after-life to enjoy the blessing sound set of dentals and a sweet by What will enable you to do this? you Nothing but Fragrant Sozodont, we reply, jy4-t 18483t

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The Girard.

D R Williams, Penna
H F Longaker, Baltimore
H F Longaker, Baltimore
Frank Brooker, Halt
John L Martin, Penna
John L Martin, Penna
W L Jones, Harrisburg
H O Brogman & wf. Pa
W Harrison, Boston, Vander & W. Harrison, Boston, W. R. Cannow, W. C. Cannow, W.

J R Pritchard. Boston SM Mount, New York Mr & Mrs Simpson, Pa W O Kerslaw, Newport R J Stroud, Athany W T Orann, Albany T P Johnston, Wash R Shillingsford, Wash J M Harcourt, West Va The American.

The American.

A Silichmond, Wash Mist Ida Silinn, Mash Mist Ida Silinn, Mash Mist Ida Silinn, Mash John S Woolson, US N J Osterloh & wf. US N E F Cutter, Boston Dani E Devlin, N York Jas B Onterbridge, N Y A S Brown, Wilm, Del J M Barnes, Salem, N J J Stephens, New York J S Stephens, New York J S Brown, Wilm, Del J M Barnes, Salem, N J J Ferik, New York Mrs Geraly M Sommer, Mass J H Holbrock & Ia, N Y N H Holbrock &

David Lawson, Pa
W H Crow, Delaware
G S P Triplett, Virginia
A W Gray, Virginia
W m Il Bailey, Virginia
I D Poole, Alabama
J G Butler, U S A
W Braai & wt, Baltimore
C Glanz, Easton
A Brandt, Parkersburg
J Greentree, Baltimore
G N Smith, Raitimore
J J Turper, Union City
Mrs Milliken, Lewistown
Miss Emily Miliken, Pa
T Long & da. Pa
T The Merchants. The Union.

H Finch, Brooklyn
N Ingrain, U S N
C M Suter, Maryland
W D Ratelif, Maryland
A F Bates, Nashville
J C McLaughlin, Penna
J W Ryan, U S A
John Thomas, Indiana
T J Hirst, St Paul
J G Hirst, Bath, Pa The States Union. C Klader, Nazaveth, Pa
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Dr S O Sultzbach, N Y
B Roche, New York
T J Scott, Maryland
G A Maxwell
J L Pugh
O A Ebing, Jr, N J
T Smith
S T Smith
S W Canney S Penna
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Frank Eitonhead, N.J.
E F Stone, New Jersey
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A Beckett, New Jersey
United States of Chester
Saac Hanson, Chester
Isaac Hanson, Chester The Breaking of the 2d Corps, about to leave to secure each of these States in the possession and enjoyment of a republican form of Government.

A State may be in the Government with a peculiar institution, and by the operation of the caller institution, and by the operation of the rebellion lose that feature; but it was a State without the institution, it is still a State."

The Breaking of the 2d Corps, about to leave to secure each of these States in the possession and enjoyment of a republican form of Government.

A State may be in the Government with a peculiar institution, and by the operation of the rebellion lose that feature; but it was a State when it went into rebellion, mud when it comes out without the institution, it is still a State."

The Breaking of the 2d Corps, about to leave the 2d Corps, about the 2d Corps and 2d Corps a The Bald Eagle.

The Bald Eagle.

G W Rhoads, Bath, Pa
W Pyter, Troyleriown
H C Krauss, Bath, Pa
F Shock, U S A
W H Burcau, U S A
Peter B Yoder, U S A
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