M. M'Clellan
CARLISLE PA
June 1

THE SUN.

VOL. LXII.—NO. 137.] BALTIMORE, TUESDAY MORNINO, APRIL 28, 1868. [PRICE TWO CENTS.

Off For the Relay.—Going after gudgeons with one of *Snow's wide brim Hats*. Ladies, your Boys' cheap Straw Hats now ready. Gents' best Silk Hats for $5. SNOW's Cheap Hat Store, 30 North Eutaw street.

Selling Off at Great Sacrifice.

WM. H READ, 147 Baltimore street, is selling his Fancy Goods, Perfumery, French Pomade and Soaps, Hair Brushes, Combs, Music Boxes, Canes, Umbrellas, Penknives, Gold Pens, Valises, Bronzes, Pocket Books, and a thousand other things that will surprise you by their cheapness. Jet Sets 30 cents. If you want a bargain come at once.

Use Megraw & Shaw's
Patent Iron Clad
WHITEWASH BRUSHES.

Remember, every brush is warranted.
For sale by the following dealers
J. H. Leber & Bro., corner Lexington and Fremont streets, F. L. Lawrence, corner Green and Lexington, J. F. Lubs, corner Green and Saratoga, A. H. Dunlap, corner Howard and Lexington, F. H. Davidson, 190 Franklin street, T. M. Green, 88 West Baltimore street, Hugh Bolton & Co., McElderry's wharf, M. Filbert, 331 North Gay st.; Stewart Bros., corner Bond and McElderry sts.; J. H. Redfieb, South Broadway, Edward Hays, corner Canton avenue and Broadway, and wholesale and retail by the manufacturers,
222 Pratt street, near Charles.
Dealers, send for price list

Randall's
LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S
MINERAL WATER
SALOONS,
Barnum's Hotel
The *only* place in the city having a separate apartment *exclusively* for
LADIES.
Established in 1837.
"There is life in the old land yet."
Soda, Saratoga, Vichy and Kissengen Waters
Also,
CREAM SYRUPS
in every variety, excelled by none either in or out of the city,
And the *only* place to obtain
CREAM MEAD.
For sale,
Mineral Water Fixtures of all kinds
Mineral Water by the fount and Syrups by the gallon or barrel, of the same quality sold at our own counter

THE SUN.

THE IMPEACHMENT.

TRIAL OF THE PRESIDENT.

TWENTY FIRST DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Arguments of Hon. Thaddeus Stevens and Hon. Mr. Williams, both of Pennsylvania, for the Prosecution.

[Reported for the Baltimore Sun.]

WASHINGTON, April 27.—The impeachment court reassembled at noon to-day.

The order to admit official reporters to the deliberations of the court after the conclusion of the arguments was taken up. After several amendments had been offered, the further consideration of the order was postponed until the conclusion of the arguments. This vote is considered as indicative that the Senate does not design long consultation. The consideration of Mr. Sumner's order, that the Senate sitting as a court of impeachment for the trial of the President, will proceed to vote upon the several articles at twelve o'clock M. on the day after the closing of the arguments, was also postponed.

THE ARGUMENT OF MR. STEVENS.

The Chief Justice then notified the managers to proceed with their argument.

Mr. Manager Stevens then rose and proceeded to read his argument. His voice was totally inaudible in the galleries. After reading about twenty minutes Mr. Stevens became too much exhausted to proceed, and the reading of his argument was continued by Mr. Butler.

The argument is as follows:

Mr. Stevens commenced by saying that he would be brief in what he had to say, and would discuss but a single article, the one that was adopted upon his earnest solicitation, and which, if proved, he considered was quite sufficient for the ample conviction of the distinguished respondent, and for his removal from office, which was the only legitimate object for which this impeachment could be instituted. He would not discuss these questions in a mean spirit of [illegible] manner worthy of this high tribunal and of the exalted position of the accused. Whatever may be thought of his character or condition, he has been made respectable, and his condition has been dignified by the action of his fellow-citizens. Railing accusation would therefore ill become this occasion. To behold the chief magistrate of a powerful people charged with the betrayal of his trust, and arraigned for high crimes and misdemeanors, is always an interesting spectacle.

Mr. Stevens then proceeded to note and point out the difference in the offices of impeachment in this country and in England, and then addressed himself to the discussion of the article he suggested.

Mr. Stevens then referred to the tenure-of-office act, and read its first section, and noted at length the original suspension of Mr. Stanton, his reinstatement by the Senate, the appointment of General Thomas, etc. He denied the position assumed by counsel that Stanton did not come under the tenure-of-office act, and argued that Mr. Johnson was serving out Mr. Lincoln's term, and not his own. In indictments you charge that the defendant, instigated by the [...]

[...] and Wisconsin, who contracted to accept the office of recruiting sergeants for his shabby army. To purchase the position of a commander of this band of pardoned traitors and corrupted renegades, they consented to lay down the stars and stripes and clothe themselves in the faded uniform of gray.

The gentleman on Saturday implored the sympathy of the Senate with all the elegance and pathos of a Roman Senator pleading for virtue, and it is to be feared that his grace and elegance turned the attention of the Senate upon the orator rather than upon the accused. Had he been pleading for innocence, his great powers would have been well exerted. Had he been arguing with equal eloquence before a Roman Senate, and Cato the Censor had been one of the judges, his client would have soon found himself placed in the stocks in the middle of the forum, instead of receiving the sympathy of a virtuous and patriotic audience.

Mr. Butler concluded the reading at 1.30 P. M.

ARGUMENT OF MR. WILLIAMS.

Mr. Manager Williams then addressed the court. He said he was here in obedience to the commands of the representatives of the American people under such a sense of responsibility as he had never felt before. The House of Representatives demanded justice upon the high delinquent whom they had arraigned at the bar here. The electric wires were now waiting to convey the result of their deliberations, giving joy to millions of American freemen, or again putting them upon the rack of pain and uncertainty. The question now is, shall the ruler of the nation be faithful to the laws, or shall they be put under his foot?

We are not here in response to our own wishes but by reason of the long series of usurpations of authority and aggressions upon the constitution, which have succeeded each other with the rapidity of the lightning flashes in the tropics.—The House of Representatives could not do less than it had. It had not sought this issue, but it had been defiantly forced upon it. They had time and again overlooked his various crimes and acts of usurpation, knowing that his administration must have an end, and believing that it was better to bear the ills we have than fly to those we know not of. But he had mistaken their toleration, rendered bold by forbearance, his acts had become so flagrant and violent and unjustifiable that forbearance had ceased to be a virtue. This high criminal had mistaken the patience of the House for submission, and his counsel had shown that they also misunderstood the nature of this case.

This was no common quarrel between the two ends of the avenue, as was seemed to be imagined; it was the old struggle which had long gone on between the Commons of England and the Crown. It was the settled purpose on the part of the Executive of this nation to assume to himself royal prerogatives. The master key to the whole history of his administration is to be found in the fact of an early and persistent purpose of forcing the rebel States into the Union under the control of the men who had lifted their parricidal hands against the life of the nation, and on such terms as he himself dictated. The long suffering of the nation in this matter was almost beyond credibility. Instead of calling Congress together on so important an occasion, he issued his royal proclamations; he created offices unknown to the law, he paid his officers in defiance of the law, he authorized his satraps to levy taxes without authority, he handed over the effects of the dead confederacy to the rebels, he passed over millions of property to rebel railroad companies, he invaded the constitutional rights of this Senate; he insisted that he alone had the power of reconstruction, and their duty was to register his edicts.

Because they refused to obey him he arraigned them as a revolutionary assembly, and not as Congress. He has grossly abused the veto power. He has placed rebels in the revenue offices, in direct contravention of the laws of Congress. He has brought the power of his office into conflict with the freedom of the elections by allowing his official retainers to travel over the country and address political meetings. He has not yet played the role of Cromwell, by coming in here bodily and saying, "You are no longer a Congress," but he has done it outside. He has called members of this body traitors, and proclaimed publicly that it is not a Congress. It was by his encouragement that the bloody riots at New Orleans occurred, where loyal men were not permitted to assemble in convention. Every breeze [...]

LATER FROM EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

THE WAR IN ABYSSINIA.

Further Accounts of the British Victory at Magdala—The Assault—The Death of Theodorus—Rich Booty.

LONDON, April 27.—Later advices from Abyssinia, dated Zoula, April 18, are received. The very latest reports from Magdala represent that 24,000 native troops had laid down their arms to Gen. Napier. Theodorus had 500 soldiers killed and 1,600 wounded. The Europeans lately held captives, numbering 60 souls, were already en route to Zoula, for home. The entire force of Theodorus had been killed, wounded or captured. The King is said to have planted five guns in front of Magdala, after refusing to surrender the prisoners. Gen. Napier then moved up the first and second brigades, and the king opened on him with the guns. The English replied from a twelve pound Armstrong gun and a seven pounder, and with rockets. The king then abandoned his guns and barricaded the sally ports of the town wall, keeping up a fire of musketry. He showed no signs of surrender.—A bombardment of the town by the British for three hours followed, when Gen. Napier ordered the men to advance, and the town was carried by assault, after a vigorous resistance on the part of the enemy.

King Theodorus was found dead, shot through the head. Some say he was killed in the battle, others assert that he committed suicide. His body was recognized by the English captives. His two sons were taken prisoners. All the European prisoners have been liberated.

The interior of the king's stronghold presented an extraordinary scene of barbaric splendor. The troops plundered the place. They found there four royal crowns of gold, $200,000 in silver, valuable plate, rich jewels, &c. Among the trophies captured by the expedition are twenty-eight cannon, 5,000 stand of arms, 10,000 shields, 10,000 spears, and a large quantity of other material of war. The English loss is set down at 15 wounded and no killed. Theodorus' army was disheartened by the severe losses of the 10th instant. Some of the chiefs surrendered the most formidable positions of Shilasse, and many thousand men laid down their arms. The king retired into Magdala with those who remained faithful. Magdala was taken under cover of the Armstrong steel guns, the eight-inch mortars and the rocket battery. The ascent to the gates of the fortress was most formidable.

CONVICTION OF BARRET AND ACQUITTAL OF OTHER CLERKENWELL FENIANS.

LONDON, April 27.—The trial of the Clerkenwell Fenian prisoners was concluded to-day. The final argument on both sides was concluded this afternoon, and Lord Chief Justice Cockburn, in handing the case over to the jury, sifted the evidence given on both sides, and commented on the part of Burke and Murphy in the plot. He cautioned the jury in regard to the evidence of the witnesses of the prosecution, Mullany and Vaughan, and, on the other hand, said he was compelled to admit that the proof of an *alibi* in the case of Barret was open to grave doubts. If there had been no doubt, why was not evidence to that effect offered on the first examination? The Justice charged rather favorably in the case of Timothy Desmonds. He expressed great surprise that Mrs. Mullany had not been produced. The jury then retired to consider upon a verdict. After a very brief delay Barret was found guilty, and all the other prisoners acquitted.

REJOICINGS IN GREAT BRITAIN—QUICK DISPOSAL OF A WOULD-BE ASSASSIN.

LONDON, April 27.—Great joy prevails throughout the nation over the glorious news from the British troops in Abyssinia and the safety of Prince Alfred. To-day has been observed as a sort of impromptu holiday. At the Stock Exchange national hymns were sung and enthusiastic cheers for the Queen given. Press and people everywhere are exultant.

Still later advices are received from Sydney to-day. Farrell, who attempted to assassinate Prince Alfred, has been duly indicted, tried, found guilty and sentenced to death.

THE GREEK FIRE PLOT.

LONDON, April 27.—The case of the prisoner Barry, connected with the "Greek fire plot" at Buckingham Palace, came up at Bow street to- [...]

Telegraphic Summary.

The following is a summary of telegraphic news received last night:

The New Orleans Tribune, said to have been the only daily paper in the United States owned and edited exclusively by negroes, has gone under for want of official patronage. It possessed ability, and was skillfully managed, according to the testimony of its contemporary, the Picayune.

Senator Drake, of Mo., is out in favor of impartial suffrage.

A convention of radical editors of Missouri will be held in St. Louis on the first of May, to organize thoroughly for political purposes.

The dwelling of Mr. Stern, New York, has been robbed of $27,000, bonds and jewelry.

LOCAL MATTERS.

Meeting of the Sunday School Superintendents and Teachers' Association.—The regular monthly meeting of the Superintendents and Teachers' Association was held last night at the Franklin-street Methodist Episcopal Church. This association has been organized several years, and is composed of the superintendents and teachers of Sabbath schools of all the churches calling themselves evangelical in the city. The officers chosen at the last monthly meeting are: Rev. E. R. Eschbach, president, Henry S. Hunt and Wm. A. Wisong, vice presidents, Edward B. Freeman, secretary, and Griffith Owen, corresponding secretary. The association selects a different church for each of its monthly meetings. The Franklin street church has for its pastor Rev. J. H. Lemon. Its Sabbath school superintendents are Daniel Harvey and William Dorr. The number of Sabbath school children of this church is about 400, and there is also an infant school, containing about 136 pupils. The Sabbath school children and members of the association occupied the floor of the church, the spectators filling the galleries. Mr. H. S. Hunt presided. The proceedings of the evening commenced with singing "Joyful Away to Pisgah's Mountain," by the children, conducted by Prof. Henry R. Daley, which was followed by prayer. The children then sung the "The Sunday School Volunteer Song." The secretary, Mr. Owen, then announced the subject of discussion for the evening, which was "The Relation of the Sunday School to the Works of Evangelization," and made some appropriate remarks thereon. In the absence of the gentleman appointed to take part in the discussion, the Rev. Mr. Hare, of the South Presbyterian Church, addressed the audience on the subject. He commenced by saying that he objected to the words "Sunday school." He thought the word "Sabbath" and "Sabbath school" should be used instead of "Sunday," which he regarded as heathenish. The first Sabbath school superintendent, he said, was Moses, as appeared by the 31st chapter of Deuteronomy and about the 12th verse. Moses was then 120 years old, and he did not think any person was too old to attend Sabbath school, unless they exceeded that age. His remarks were listened to with interest, and were followed by singing from the infant class. Rev. William Evans and others also spoke with much feeling and earnestness upon the subject of Sabbath schools and there was more singing at intervals, which was very good. An illustrative lesson on the blackboard, by Mr. Wm. A. Wisong, was a part of the programme, but he was unavoidably absent. The proceedings of the evening were, however, quite interesting.

The Benefit for the Poor.—The benefit for the relief of the poor of the city given by John T. Ford, Esq., at the Holliday Street Theatre, on Saturday afternoon, yielded the handsome sum of $2,842 50, which is greatly in excess of the amount realized on any similar occasion. Of this sum only $91 was received from tickets sold at the office of the theatre, the matter generally of selling tickets having been taken charge of, as heretofore stated, by the police. Capt. Mitchell of the middle district, through his men, sold 2,660 tickets, returning $1,330, Captain Zimmerman of the western district, 1,116 tickets, returning $558, Captain Kenny of the eastern district, 907 tickets, returning $453 50; Capt. Frey, of the southern district, 405 tickets, returning $202 50; and Chief Detective Crone, as sold by the force under him, 35 tickets, returning $17 50—making a total of $2,751 50 returned by Marshal Farlow as sold by the police. As an inducement to the [...]

THE SUN.

BALTIMORE, TUESDAY, APRIL 28, 1868.

THE ENGLISH SUCCESS IN ABYSSINIA.—After all the dissertations upon the impracticability of a successful result of the English expedition to Abyssinia, it has been accomplished, the stronghold of Magdala taken, the captives released and Theodorus killed. The London Times and other martial journals, which have been criticising the slowness of Napier's movements, will perhaps be inclined hereafter to "leave military matters to military men." With such results as the above the most grumbling British tax payer will acknowledge that Napier has given him the worth of his money. The obstacles which had to be overcome before the actual fighting commenced were very great. The march of the army was often on narrow and tortuous paths, along the beds of torrents, and sometimes on the sides of the lower part of mountains. The sappers and miners were at times three days ahead, clearing a road along precipices of rock like petrified glaciers. The numbers engaged in the late contest there are no means as yet of knowing, but a correspondent of a New York paper, travelling with the English army, wrote on March 6 that Sir Robert Napier said that the enemy numbered 7,000, all told, and Brigadier General Merriwether estimated them at 15,000, both of which the travelling civilian considered much beneath the mark, and was evidently of opinion that Sir Robert would soon have reason to repent his rashness. That General has added new laurels to a name renowned in the Indian, naval and diplomatic service of England. The whole expeditionary force with which he set out from India was 30,000 Britons and Sepoy allies, and this one battle doubtless ends the war, indicating that much that has been said concerning the resources and fighting qualities of the Abyssinians is apocryphal. The dead king Theodorus, however, was a man of mark, of enterprise and bravery. He was a usurper, having overthrown the former Mohammedan "King John," against whom he commenced to war by the aid of some tribes that he gained to his side, as far back as 1850, but it was not till a number of years after that he finally overthrew John. Meantime Theodorus had indulged the idea of even greater things than this, having twice invaded the Egyptian Soudan, in which enterprise he at last ineffectually sought the aid of the governments of England and France, with the view of re-establishing the ancient Ethiopian empire, but though he gained victories, was unable to hold the country. Theodorus had been dissatisfied with a treaty made before his accession, favoring the residence and business of foreigners in the empire, and disregarded it so as to plunder the British and other European residents, and finally Mr. Plowden, the British consul who negotiated the treaty, was killed by a predatory band. This Theodorus pretended to punish his subjects for by slaughtering a number of them, and a Mr. Cameron was appointed as the consul's successor; but he was maltreated, and finally all the English missionaries also imprisoned. All negotiations for their release failing, the war ensued, and the result is that British supremacy is established in Abyssinia. The London Spectator months ago, gave out that England would hold what Napier would win. The kingdom of Abyssinia is, therefore, probably as dead as Theodorus, and the land will become as India, a dependent of the extended British empire. It is stated that the dead Theodorus was forty seven years old, was of average stature, imposing presence, and of an irregular but not unimpressive physiognomy. His habits were those of an astute demagogue. It is represented that at court he revelled in luxury and show. In the field he affected simplicity, as well of dress as of diet.

HOLLIDAY STREET THEATRE.

Last Week of the Engagement of MISS LUCILLE WESTERN.

Third appearance of the popular actor MR. JAMES CANDEN.

For the first time in several years, Dumas' Exquisite Five-Act Play of

CAMILLE; or, *The Fate of a Coquette.*
CAMILLE; or, *The Fate of a Coquette.*
CAMILLE; or, *The Fate of a Coquette.*
CAMILLE; or, *The Fate of a Coquette.*
CAMILLE; or, *The Fate of a Coquette.*

"All Nature hopes for Spring! Why not I?"

MISS LUCILLE WESTERN as ... CAMILLE
MR. JAS. CANDEN as ... ARMAND DUVAL

To-Morrow—The Last Time of CAMILLE.
THE CHILD-STEALER on Thursday Evening.

MARYLAND INSTITUTE.

Last Week Positively of the Inimitable ALF BURNETT! ALF BURNETT! ALF BURNETT! ALF BURNETT! ALF BURNETT! Whose Comic Portraitures are without a Parallel in the Comic World.

Mr. and Mrs. Caudle's Domestic Difficulty, Pro... from Hepsidam.

MISS HELEN NASH, The finished Poetic Reader, in New Selections To-Night, and by request, ... MISS HATTIE GREEN, The Enchanting Soprano, in New and Delightful Ballads.

Admission 25 cents; Reserved seats 50 cents. Box Office open during the day for sale of Numbered ...

MUSICAL AND LITERARY SOIREE,

Under the management of Mrs. G. A. H. McLEOD, Principal of the Southern Literary Institute, ...

[illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

MAY BALL.

PROF. CHAS. L. SPIES'S EXHIBITION and GRAND MAY BALL will be held on MONDAY EVENING, May 4th, at the NEW ASSEMBLY ROOMS. The exhibition will commence at ... o'clock, with the following programme:

1. Bolero Espagnol, by 12 Ladies.
2. ... Pas de Deux.
3. College Hornpipe, by 18 Masters.
4. ... Pas Seul.
5. Highland Fling, by 3 Gentlemen.
6. ... by six.
7. ... Hornpipe, by 25 Gentlemen.
8. ... by 11 Misses and Masters.
9. ... Pas Seul.
10. Tyrolean, by 16 Ladies.
11. ... by 18 Ladies.
12. Polka ..., by 22 Misses and Masters.
13. ... Pas Seul.
14. Zingarilla, by four.
15. ... by 16 Misses and Masters.
16. Grand Shawl Dance, by 22 Ladies.
17. Grand Pas de Fleures, by 22 Ladies.
18. Chinese Grotesque Dance, by 9 Gents.

After the above the floor will be cleared for the whole company.

Cards admitting one Gentleman and two Ladies, ONE DOLLAR, to be had of Mr. Spies's pupils and at the door.

POSITIVELY ONE WEEK. The greatest living AMERICAN GIANTESS, or Mammoth Lady, weighing ... pounds, and ... years of age, can be seen at FRANKLIN HALL, ... Albemarle street. Late of Barnum's Museum—MISS JANE DUKE.

FASHIONABLE MILLINERY.

MRS. J. A. DANIELS, No. 46 EAST BALTIMORE STREET, will open SUMMER MILLINERY on THURSDAY, April 30.

LADIES' BONNETS AND HATS ALTERED, PRESSED and DYED equal to new, at A. J. JUDGE'S, No. 83 Lexington street, near Sharp street.

MADAME JEANNERET, No. 93 NORTH CHARLES ST., has constantly on hand a new and splendid assortment of FRENCH IMPORTED BONNETS.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF STRAW GOODS, AT MRS. A. R. BAILY'S, No. 95 North Gay street, Opposite Front street.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, GREENBRIER COUNTY, WEST VIRGINIA.

This Springs, so long and favorably known to the seekers of health and pleasure, will be open for the reception of visitors on the FIRST OF JUNE. ...

[illegible]

WANTS.

WANTED—A GOOD JOURNEYMAN BARBER. Apply at 62 SOUTH HOWARD ST.

WANTED—Two full sets of SLEIGH BELLS. Apply to CLERK FOUNTAIN HOTEL.

WANTED—Two hundred GIRLS, to WORK ON VESTS and PANTS. Apply at No. 376 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE.

WANTED—A White GIRL, 12 or 13 years of age, to attend a child. Apply, this day, at No. 181 SOUTH PACA STREET.

WANTED—A WET NURSE, with a fresh breast of Milk, for an Infant three months old. Apply, with references, at No. 19 STILES ST.

WANTED—A good Stitching and Repairing HAND on Harness. Apply at O'BRIEN'S, 61 West Fayette street.

WOMEN WANTED to Shuck Oysters, at TILLGHMAN & BRAKELEY'S, corner of Green and Raborg streets.

WANTED—A settled Woman, to do Housework for a family of two persons. Good reference required. Apply at No. 24 SPEAR'S WHARF.

WANTED—A PARTNER with $1000, in a Manufacturing Business that will pay 30 per cent.—Address, with real name, PARTNER, Sun office.

WANTED—A WOMAN, to go a few miles in the country, to Cook and Wash and do general Housework. Apply at 120 MULBERRY ST.

A COMPETENT LADY wishes a FEW PUPILS for instruction on the PIANO and SINGING. Address Miss E. D., Baltimore Postoffice.

WANTED—An experienced HAND to Make and ... Apply at 124 NORTH HOWARD ST.

WANTED THIS DAY—Fifty additional HANDS (female) to Shuck Steamed Oysters, at the PACKING HOUSE, corner of Lexington and Arch streets.

WANTED—A SITUATION by a respectable WOMAN, to ... No objection to go in the country or travel. Apply at No. 103 HARDEN ST.

A MIDDLE-AGED MAN, of education, steady habits, possessing some mechanical skill, and accustomed to business, desires employment. Address C. E. D., Baltimore Postoffice.

A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WANTS A SITUATION as Cook in a private family. Apply, for two days, at No. 200 GARDEN STREET, near Hoffman.

WANTED—A Young MAN, to attend to two Horses, one that is competent. Apply at BEADLE'S STABLES, Washington street, between Bank and Gough streets, at 11 o'clock A. M.

WANTED—A YOUTH 15 years of age, who has some knowledge of House Painting—would prefer a House and Sign Painter—to finish his trade. Address WILLIAM H., Sun office.

[illegible]

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—A HOUSE on Saratoga street, near Eutaw. Apply at 193 WEST BALTIMORE ST.

FOR RENT—STORE AND DWELLING. Shirt Business established. Good Will for sale. Rent low. Inquire at the Sun office.

FOR RENT—The DWELLING-HOUSE north east corner of Fayette and Park streets. Apply at 128 WEST FAYETTE STREET.

STORE FOR RENT, No. 274 PRATT ST., between Sharp and Howard. Inquire on the premises.

FOR RENT—Four-story DWELLING, and FURNITURE for sale. Apply at 97 ST. PAUL STREET.

FOR RENT—A FURNISHED HOUSE on Mount Vernon Place. Address QUEEN, Sun office.

FOR RENT—COTTAGE, near Catonsville, newly built. Inquire of A. H. METZ, on the place.

FOR RENT—DWELLING HOUSE, containing fourteen Rooms, situated at No. 111 WEST FAYETTE STREET, between Howard and Park streets. Inquire within.

FOR RENT—A desirable three-story DWELLING, in the vicinity of Washington Monument. Apply to GEORGE L. HARRISON, 29 St. Paul street.

FOR RENT—STORE and DWELLING suitable for any kind of business. A few FIXTURES for sale. Apply at 153 SOUTH FREMONT ST., near Conway.

FOR RENT—A desirable DWELLING, No. 97 East Pratt street, with gas and water, five Chambers, Parlors, Dining Room and Kitchen. $30 per month. Apply at 198 EAST PRATT ST.

FOR RENT—A neatly fitted up STORE, with one small ROOM in the rear. A good stand for any retail business. Rent $25 per month. Apply at No. 318 WEST BALTIMORE ST.

FOR RENT—HOUSE containing six rooms, 165 NORTH EXETER ST. Apply at No. 202 NORTH GAY STREET.

FOR RENT—DWELLING over WEBB'S Hat and Cap Store, suitable for a small family only. Apply on the premises, where everybody should BUY THEIR HATS AND CAPS.

FOR RENT—PART OF A HOUSE, suitable for housekeeping, with water and bath. Apply at 47 CAMDEN STREET. Reference given and required.

FOR RENT—The handsome DWELLING, 375 Lexington st., near Pine. Apply to W. H. McLEAN, No. 53 North Charles street.

[illegible]

FOR SALE AND RENT.

FOR SALE—BOOT AND SHOE STORE No. 261 WEST LOMBARD STREET, corner of Parkin street. Cheap.

FOR SALE OR RENT—TWO new and handsome three-story DWELLINGS, on Bolton and Mosher streets, all the modern conveniences. W. H. MARRIOTT, 21 North Charles street.

FOR SALE—A three-story DWELLING, on West Fayette street, near Fulton ... deep, will be sold a bargain. W. H. MARRIOTT, 21 North Charles street.

THREE YEARS' LEASE FOR SALE for a good stand for a HIRING AND LIVERY STABLE, or would answer for a Warehouse. Inquire at the Sun office.

FOR SALE—The STOCK, FIXTURES, GOOD WILL, &c., of a Saddle and Harness Store, good stand. Satisfactory reasons given for selling.—Inquire at No. 350 WEST PRATT ST.

FOR SALE—MARKET FARM of 10 acres, well improved, 6 miles, $5,000; a PLACE of 6 acres, old Frederick road, 7 miles, $1,500. WM. WARFIELD & SON, 47 St. Paul street.

FOR SALE—The FIXTURES and LEASE of a No. 1 GROCERY STAND on Light-street wharf. Apply to THOMAS R. COWARD, 134 Light-street wharf.

FOR SALE—STOCK and FIXTURES of an old established LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S SHOE STORE, No. 150 North Gay street.

FOR SALE—HOUSES on ... Townsend, Hoffman, McCulloh, Aisquith, Fayette, Exeter, Saratoga and Hollins streets, $3,000 to $10,000. WM. WARFIELD & SON, 47 St. Paul street.

FOR SALE—STOCK and FIXTURES of a CONFECTIONERY STORE. Apply to THOMAS R. SMITH, 177 Eastern avenue.

[illegible]

FOR SALE—As Attorney for the owner, I offer, at private sale, the desirable Four-Story BRICK DWELLING No. 21 Balderston street, third door east of Charles street. It fronts 25 feet on the north side of Balderston street with a depth of 60 feet. It is subject to a ground rent (redeemable within three years) of $130 payable semi-annually. For terms of sale and particulars apply to HENRY CLAY DALLAM, No. 31 St. Paul street, Attorney for Owner.

FOR SALE—Several new three-story BRICK DWELLINGS on Cumberland street, near Pennsylvania avenue. These houses were built by days' work, out of the best materials, with great care. They contain six rooms each, with a basement and cellar, and the yards are neatly turfed and paved. The locality is unsurpassed for health and comfort, the highest elevation within the city, 120 feet above Mount Vernon Square, within sight of the Park, and a half square from the terminus of the City Passenger Railway. They will be open for inspection every fair day, from 2 until 5 o'clock in the afternoon, until May 1st. Terms stated by the person in charge. Those remaining unsold May 1st will be offered at public sale on May 6th.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—A LARGE FLOURING MILL, known as EDES'S MILL, in GEORGETOWN, D. C., with FOUR ACRES OF LAND. The Mill is principally of stone, 81 by 75 feet, four stories high, in good order, and now making 125 barrels flour per day. Boatage to the Mill by river and canal. There is sufficient land and water power for another mill, or any large manufacturing establishment of any kind. Water-power free. This Mill, with the surroundings, offers the very best inducements for an enterprising man or person desiring to inaugurate a charter company for manufacturing purposes. For particulars or terms, (which are easy,) ...

[illegible]

AUCTION SALES.

BY F. W. BENNETT & CO.

MORTGAGEE'S SALE OF A VERY VALUABLE FARM, (ABOUT 200 ACRES,) IN LONG GREEN VALLEY, *About Fifteen Miles from the City, on the Harford Turnpike, being part of Gittings's Estate,* AT PUBLIC AUCTION.

On THIS DAY, April 28th, 1868, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the Exchange Salesroom, in the city of Baltimore we shall sell, by public auction, THAT VALUABLE AND WELL-KNOWN ESTATE in Long Green Valley, on the Harford turnpike, belonging to Mrs. James Gittings, containing about two hundred acres of land—about twenty-five acres in wood, balance in the highest state of cultivation.

This property adjoins the lands of Mr. John S. Gittings and the Jenkins estate. There is a valuable Limestone Quarry upon the land, extensive Orchards, &c.

The improvements are a FRAME DWELLING, large Barn, and all other outbuildings, in good condition. This property is so well known that a further description is deemed unnecessary, as it has always been considered one of the finest estates in Maryland. Neighborhood unexceptionable, with schools, Churches, &c., making it very desirable as a country residence.

Persons wishing to view the premises will apply to Mr. Joseph Miller, now on the place.

Plat can be seen at our Counting Room, 28 and 30 South Charles street.

Immediate possession given.

Terms—$5,000 cash, $5,000 in one year, and the balance may remain for ten years if desired, interest payable semi-annually; or all cash at the purchaser's option. SAMUEL MOTTER, Mortgagee.

For further information apply to RICHARD J. GITTINGS, Attorney, 47 St. Paul street, Baltimore.

F. W. BENNETT & CO., Auctioneers.

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AUCTION SALES.

BY SAMUEL H. GOVER.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, SUITS PARLOR AND CHAMBER FURNITURE, AND OTHER HOUSEHOLD EFFECTS, AT AUCTION.

I shall sell at my store No. 84 Baltimore street, on THIS (TUESDAY) MORNING, April 28, 1868, at 10 o'clock, a large and superior lot of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, embracing Sofas in Rep and Hair-cloth, Chairs, Lounges, Etageres, Mirrors, Marble-Top and other Tables, Brussels, Three-ply and Ingrain Carpets, Library Cases, Suits of Parlor and Chamber Furniture, Wardrobes, Dressing and Console Bureaus, Handsome Bedsteads, Feather Beds, Mattresses, Bedding, Washstands, several fine Cooking and other Stoves, and a large variety of Kitchen and other Furniture too numerous for detail. Terms cash.

SAML. H. GOVER, Auctioneer, 84 Baltimore street.

POSTPONED IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE INCLEMENCY OF THE WEATHER. VALUABLE PROPERTY AT AUCTION. *BOX FACTORY, WITH ENGINE AND MACHINERY, ALL IN GOOD ORDER, AT AUCTION.*

I will sell THIS (Tuesday) AFTERNOON, April 28, 1868, at 4 o'clock, on the premises, all the following described very valuable BUILDING and MACHINERY, situated on Hamburg street, near Hanover street. The lot fronts Hamburg street 74 feet, and runs back 100 feet, average depth. The improvements (No. 132 Hamburg street) consist of a large two-story BRICK BUILDING, 50 feet, with BRICK and FRAME SHED, with other improvements.

ALSO,

STEAM ENGINE, TWO BOILERS, PLANER, SPLIT SAW AND CIRCULAR SAW, BENCHES, &c., with a number of articles appertaining to the business, and could be converted into any business where machinery is wanted. The ground rent on the whole lot is $166.25.

This property will be sold at private sale a bargain. Apply to the Auctioneer. Possession given in thirty days.

[illegible]

AUCTION SALES.

BY SAMUEL H. GOVER.

THE BALANCE OF THE EFFECTS OF A PHOTOGRAPHIC ESTABLISHMENT AT AUCTION.

Will be sold, without reserve, at my store, No. 84 West Baltimore street, on THIS (Tuesday) MORNING, April 28, at 11 o'clock, a large lot of STOCK, &c.

In excellent order, being the balance of a gentleman declining the business. Terms cash.

SAML. H. GOVER, Auctioneer, 84 Baltimore street.

PART OF THE FURNITURE OF A FAMILY DECLINING HOUSEKEEPING AT No. 13 McCULLOH STREET, AT AUCTION.

I shall sell, at the above residence, on WEDNESDAY MORNING, April 29, 1868, at 10 o'clock, the balance of the FURNITURE of a family declining housekeeping. I name in part: About 100 yards fine English Oilcloth, ... Centre Table, suit of handsome Cottage Furniture, Dressing Bureaus, Mattresses, Matting, &c.

ALSO,

A large variety of KITCHEN FURNITURE, embracing a superior Cook Stove and Fixtures, Tin Ware, Iron Ware, &c.

Terms cash. SAML. H. GOVER, Auctioneer, 84 Baltimore street.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS and VACANT GROUND.

There will be sold by order of the Mayor and City Council, on the premises, THURSDAY, the 7th day of May, at four o'clock P. M., on Park street, near Madison street, all the BUILDING MATERIALS in the building ... known as Baltimore City College or Central High School, consisting of a large quantity of BRICKS, STONES and WINDOW FRAMES.

The MATERIALS are in a good state of preservation, and can be readily removed.

Immediately after the sale of the above, the GROUND on which the materials now stand will be sold in FOUR LOTS, fronting thirty feet each on Park street, with a depth of 1?5 feet to Tyson street. One of the Lots is subject to a ground rent of $14.?5 ...

[illegible]

THE SUN.

BALTIMORE, TUESDAY, APRIL 28, 1868.

Fortieth Congress--Second Session

[Reported for the Baltimore Sun.]

WASHINGTON, April 27.

SENATE.

The Chair laid before the Senate a message from the President, enclosing a report from the Secretary of State relative to the naturalization treaty recently made with the United States of North Germany. Referred to the committee on foreign relations.

Also a message from the President stating that the division of the Atlantic and the department of Alaska have been formed, and that the right of the President to create military divisions has always been exercised, and never been questioned.

Also messages relative to application for fishing rights in Alaska, and the murder of an American ship's crew by the natives of the Island of Formosa.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Speaker laid before the House a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a report of the light house board in relation to a light house at Fort Osborn, Michigan. Referred to committee on commerce.

Mr. Orth, of Indiana, introduced a resolution, which was agreed to, directing the committee on roads and canals to inquire whether Congress has power to provide by law regulations for the control of railroad lines extending through the several States, with a view of providing—first, for the better safety and security of passengers, second to equalize the rates of fare for passengers, third, to establish a uniform tariff of charge for transportation of freight; and fourth, to secure proper connection between the several railroad lines, and if the committee finds that Congress has this power, to report a bill to carry out the objects.

Mr. Paine, of Wisconsin, introduced a bill to admit the State of Arkansas to the Union. Referred to the committee on reconstruction.

Mr. Welker, of Ohio, introduced a bill to authorize the construction of a bridge over Black river, Lorain county, Ohio. Referred to the committee on commerce.

Mr. Niblack introduced a bill to provide for the payment of bounty to soldiers discharged by reason of disability. Referred to the committee on military affairs.

Mr. Farnsworth, of Illinois, introduced a bill to change the name of Four and a-half street, in Washington, to Lincoln avenue. Referred to the committee on the District of Columbia.

The House then resolved itself into committee of the whole and proceeded to the bar of the Senate.

Upon the return of the members from the Senate a message was received from the President of the United States inclosing a communication from the Secretary of State in relation to the naturalization treaty recently concluded between the United States and North Germany. Referred to the committee on foreign affairs.

The House then adjourned.

LETTERS FROM WASHINGTON.

[Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.]

WASHINGTON, April 27.

The Impeachment Trial—Continuation of Argument—Failure of Mr. Stevens—Speech of Manager Williams, &c.

The court of impeachment opened this morning with the usual large and brilliant audience. Admiral Dahlgren occupied a seat on the floor, and Anthony Trollope sat in the diplomatic gallery.

The motion of Senator Edmunds, providing for reports of the debates which take place in the final deliberations, was the first business which came up in order. Several amendments, looking to an extension of the time allowed each Senator to speak, were voted down by decided majorities, and finally the whole subject was postponed until after the conclusion of the final argument. The disposition shown to-day indicates anything but a desire to protract the discussion in making up the verdict. It is still thought, however, that there is a probability of an extension of time being agreed on in which debate shall be allowed during the consultation. Mr. Sumner asked that his new rules proposed on Saturday should also go over until after the conclusion of the final argument.

Mr. Stevens then arose on the part of the managers. His argument has been in type for several days, but this morning he added another column to it. He took his position at the clerk's desk, holding on for support by both his hands, and in this position commenced to read from the printed slips. His voice was faint and weak, and with all his effort he could not raise it sufficiently to make himself heard in the reporters' gallery right over his head. The Senate collected in a group immediately in front of him and seemed desirous of paying him a compliment by giving close attention. After reading about twenty minutes the energy of the old man failed him and he had to hand over his matter to Mr. Butler, who finished the reading, but in such a voluble tone that the words could not be distinguished any better than when read by the author. Mr. Stevens seemed much exhausted and coughed frequently. His argument did not occupy more than an hour in the reading, and when it was finished quite a number in the galleries got up and went out.

Mr. Williams followed Mr. Stevens on the same side. The argument of this gentleman fills nearly a hundred pages of manuscript, and he has not more than half got through it. It was very lame and impotent both in its premises and conclusions, and seemed to exert a decided soporific influence over all those who remained to hear it. Mr. Williams has not a single attribute of an orator, his delivery was dull, feeble and monotonous, and he wandered through his dreary pages, producing no effect save that of weariness. As he went on the galleries rapidly emptied, and at five o'clock, when he stopped for the day, there were not 200 spectators left. The whole scene was in marked contrast to that presented on Saturday during the argument of Mr. Groesbeck. Then Senators put up their hands at the slightest noise, and every ear in the crowded galleries was bent forward to catch the faintest word.

Mr. Evarts did not make his appearance to-day, and it is understood that he has been very busy preparing his argument. If Mr. Williams speaks to-morrow up to the time of taking the recess, it is probable that Mr. Evarts will not commence until the next day. It is not yet definitely settled whether Mr. Stanbery will be able to deliver his argument. The President is very anxious that he should. Q.

[Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.]

WASHINGTON, April 27.

Washington City Affairs—Lincoln Avenue—Peace Commissioners—Criminal Court—Buildings and Property—Communications of the Mayor to Councils—Church News, &c.

Mr. Farnsworth, of Illinois, introduced a bill in the House to-day changing the name of Four-and a-half street, in this city, to Lincoln avenue. The new Lincoln monument is at the head of Four-and a half street, and it is probable that the proposed change of name is in view of this fact.

Hon. N. G. Taylor, commissioner of Indian affairs, leaves here this evening for the West for the purpose of attending to his duties as one of the special Indian commission to make a treaty with the Great and Little Osage tribes.

A. P. Clarke, Esq., a member of the board of common council of this city, has been appointed agent of the freedmen's bureau for this city and assigned to duty at the employment office in charge of Mrs. J. S. Griffing.

In the Criminal Court to-day after the disposal of the cases of Jno. B. Fowler, Thos. B. Rutherford, Wm. O'Brien, George M. Dyer and Henry O'Beaver, convicted of vending lottery policies, but in whose cases sentence was deferred, the petit jury was discharged until the 12th of May next, when the case against Surratt will be called for trial.

The building committee have made the final contracts and arrangements for the work on the new Masonic Temple, corner of Ninth and F streets, and the work will at once be pushed forward rapidly. The receipts of the levees recently held by the Templars netted $600, which has been turned over to the building committee.

A lot on Twenty-sixth street, between H and I streets, improved by a small frame building, has been sold for $700.

Mr. J. G. Stafford has been awarded the contract for grading and graveling I street north, at 12½ cents per cubic yard for grading, and 3½ cents per square yard for graveling.

Mayor Wallach transmits to councils the city bank account for the week, which shows a balance of $9,905 49, balance to pay corporation interest, $7,226 77, subject to draft $2,679 12. The mayor also announces his approval of all the bills passed by the boards at their last meeting, and transmits a letter from the Hon. Secretary of State, inviting the earnest and immediate attention of the corporation to the unpaved condition of Fourteenth st., towards the extremity of which his department is placed. He says the street has been so full of holes and the mud so deep that it has been dangerous as well as difficult to pass along it in wheeled vehicles and has been extremely damaging to both horses and carriages.

Monday, the 18th day of May, is fixed upon for the grand annual Sabbath school demonstration, and from present indications the attendance and general display of this will surpass that of any previous year. Nearly 800 teachers and about 7,000 scholars are embraced in the "Union."—Several new and beautiful banners will be brought out by the schools, and the exercises in the several churches are calculated to be of the most interesting character.

Rev. B. Peyton Brown, pastor of Foundry Chapel, left here this afternoon on a visit to the West. Mr. B. accompanies the peace commission to the Indians, who will assemble at and leave Lawrence, Kansas, on Friday morning next.

Right Rev. Bishop Whittingham was welcomed at several of the Episcopal churches yesterday and last evening. He administered the rite of confirmation to nearly forty persons in each church.

The Odd Fellows of this District will celebrate the forty ninth anniversary of the order at Odd-Fellows' Hall to-night.

Georgetown Affairs.—At the Merchants' Exchange to-day the offerings were 4,120 bushels of red wheat, 100 bushels of white wheat, 2,900 bushels of yellow corn and 200 bushels of white corn. Sales—120 bushels of red wheat at $3 17; 100 bushels of white wheat, poor, at $2 80; 600 bushels of white corn at $1 08, and 200 bushels of yellow corn at $1 12. O. K.

ANTI PROHIBITION.—It was anticipated from the result of the last Massachusetts election that the prohibitory liquor law in that State has been repealed. Gov. Bullock, however, seems to have shirked the responsibility of signing the license law which [illegible] en enacted in its stead and it will take e[illegible] without his approval. The Massachusetts people have made up their minds that prohibition is a failure.

THE ERIE RAILROAD DISASTER.—The coroner's jury in the Erie railroad disaster have rendered a verdict declaring that the speed of the train at the time of the accident was thirty miles an hour, which, considering the condition of the rails on that section, was too fast for safety.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

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PORT OF BALTIMORE, April 27, 1868.

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District of Columbia Advertisements

[illegible]

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

[illegible]

BOARDING.

[illegible]

PERSONAL.

[illegible]

DRY GOODS.

[illegible]

PUBLIC SALES.

[illegible]