this should not be done. The country has | the fawning Forney profitably by requesting | already paid much more than the cost of printing several thousand copies of "Forney on Europe" for the diplomatic effusions of one of Mr. Forney's fellow-laborers in the propa gation of virtue and liberty; and while Mr. Seward's octaves are greatly more voluminous than the duodecimo before us, they are not a bit more instructive and not nearly so

That is to say, if a well-regulated mind can permit itself to be amused rather than to be angered by the exhibition of human fatalty, ignorance, and impudence, in their ripest and most offensive exuberance. Concerning this we have our doubts. Whether to laugh at Forney or to lash him, be "discreetest, virthousest, best," we cannot easily decide. In his ridiculous aspects as an author, Forney, it must be remembered, although extremely comical, is also extremely insignificant. writes amazing balderdash about things and people, but "Vizerunt stulti ante Johannem." and considered merely as a specimen noodle it would hardly be worth while to impale him. It is only because this blundering twaddler really is a representative man of the great Republican party by which this country is just now ruled, that we feel moved to think of him at all, and when we think of him in this way he exasperates much more than he entertains us. It is humiliating that such a farrage of trash as these "Letters" of his should be put before mankind as the production of a person conspicuous among the leaders of a great American party. Of the many griefs we bear against our radical foemen in politics, this is the sorest grief of all, that they have saddled the Union with a dynasty of dunces. To be trampled upon and kicked can never be agreeable; but there are quadrupeds noble and quadrupeds ignoble; and if we must be stamped upon and run over, it were at least desirable to meet our fate at the hoofs of "stallions shod with

Let the reader then bear with us, if in showing him what manner of stuff this bicephalous radical editor and Secretary of the Senate thinks fit to print and index for the edification of mankind, we may occasionally seem to have lost our tempers. It is a conceded fact that, under certain provocations, even a saint may swear. We proceed at once to set forth our provocations.

In the first place, then, Forney's tricks with the English language are enough to bring up Lindley Murray out of his grave, and drive that peaceful Quaker to the last extremities of personal violence. He begins on his very first page by saying that he wrote the letters which he now publishes in book form, not only to convey "his bonest impressions" about matters and things to the readers of his two papers, both daily, but also to "occupy the hours of anxiety common to all strangers in foreign lands." Now what under heaven can this mean? What are "the hours of anxiety common to all strangers in foreign lands? That Forney should have had his own particular "hours of anxiety" is conceivable, enough, nor is it wholly inconceivable however improbable it may be, that he should have preferred to drown his cares in a bottle of ink rather than in a pot of beer. He very likely had many uneasy moments when thinking of what his chances might be of keeping his place in the Senate, or meditating how to square the circle of his official accounts, or reflecting on the subscription lists of his two papers, But for most "strangers in foreign lands," the "hours of anxiety" which they experience are made such by problems of transmission chiefly, and so are consumed in custom houses or passport bureaus, or other similar and even less commodious places. Does Forney wish us to believe that he penned these epistles of his while the minions of vere tumbling among his socks and cravats in his carpet-bag, or that they dropped from his interior being in those moments of peristaltic seclusion which bring dejection at intervals alike to the simpleton and to the sage, to the traveller and to the hermit, to the peasant in his cottage and to the prince within his palace walls? For any substance of thought in what he says, and for any savor of sweetness or charm in his way of saying it, this, to be sure, might be credible. His incoherence is simply wonderful. On his way over in the Scotia, for example, "he was agreeably surprised to find himself almost wholly undisturbed by this new experience of a life at sea, in the last hours of' his voyage! The "study" of the same steamer's "splendid proportions, wonderful accommodations, and resistless march through the sea," made him "marvel that anybody on board should not feel comparatively comfortable," and this the more deeply that "no incident marred the voyage, and that the ship had "twenty Philadel-phians on board." He was greatly impressed also by the "congeniality" of the ship's company, and came to the astonishing conclusion that "when we separate the regret at parting will be increased by the recolection that our intercourse might have been profitably prolonged !" It is quite usual, of course, to regret one's separation from people in exact proportion to the unprofitableness of intercourse with them! But how does one go about to "recollect" what "might have been ?" Forney was tremendously delighted because George Peabody crossed the Atlantic with him and spent much time, as he says, in "studying," the verbs to "study" and to "stare" being with Forney synonymous, the "venerable philanthropist," as he "lay dozing on sofas." He came to the conclusion that Mr. Peabody's head "rivals the best of the old aristocracy," and also that his work "sileness hypercriticism." In the same con-"silences hypercriticism." In the same connection Forney feels bound to lament that "the British aristocracy do not respond to the call of a genial philanthropy," and that "none but an American can truly feel for the sufferings of the unfriended poor." At the same time, while pronouncing this maxim, he could not but remember that in regard to Europe "however much he had read of it, he should doubtless be almost as strange as poor Robinson Crusce, when he was left, surprised and solitary, on the island of Juan Fernandez ! for all experience tells that the most careful student of foreign habits and history finds all his con-

ceptions at fault and all his calculations baf-

fled when he applies the surer test of actual

observation and personal contact." After

retired to take a little "subterranean repose.

When he came up again, several days after,

he found the "air keen and bracing, and the

sea almost as level as the Potomac or the De-

tage to get a young American on board to write him out a "plan" for "interesting"

some of his "moneyed friends" in a

scheme for combining Norwegian immigra-

tion with speculations in iron, to the manifest detriment of those pure and perfect Pennsylvanians whom he habitually professes

to regard as the apple of his eye. He also contrived to get up a set of "Resolutions" thanking Mr. Peabody for being Mr. Peabody,

and praising him particularly for not being Mr. Smithson or Mr. Girard. It is a sore

Of this phenomenon he took advan-

him to "strike out the whole passage referring to Girard and Smithson." Once landed in the Old World, Forney was

"very much edified" at Liverpool to find the people destitute of "greenbacks and small currency." Some "very amusing mistakes," he tells us, "were the result of this remarkable state of things," but the final upshot of it was to make Forney nore than ever anxious for the return of specie payments in the United States." After which he retired to rest for his first night in England, and was not surprised, nor will anybody else be, to find his "slumber visited by conflicting and illogical visions." It was no better with him when he awoke the next day, nor, indeed, throughout bis tour. His book is one long ind gestion. To follow him throughout its "conflicting and illogical" chapters would give one the nightmare for a lifetime. He seems to have taken his comparison of himself to Robinson Crusoe as a "happy thought," and proceeds to speak of Great Britain, France, Switzerland, and Germany as if no civilized foot before his own had ever trod those remote and mysterious

Going down by rail from Halifax to Liverpool, at the rate of thirty miles an hour, he was surprised that no "living object interrupted or threatened his progress," and having neither been thrown off the rails by a herde of banditti nor run over a Sunday school, he came to the conclusion "that the absence of human beings from these fertile and shining acres proved the presence of the government of the aristocracy." The "aristocracy," in-deed, were always on his mind, but he was nevertheless greatly pleased with what he describes as the "exclusive little snuggeries" of the English railway carriages, and he takes immense satisfaction in stating that he went over a carpet factory in company with the "son of a baronet." It also made a profound impression upon him that a "member of Parliament in a railway car," should have told him that the "inevitable success of the plan of reconstruction proved Americans to be a wonderful race."

In London Forney quite exceeded himself. He thought the Parliament Houses, "so rich in precious historical reminiscences, that the British statesmen could have probably deliberated nowhere else with any desire to keep before them the warnings of their own his tory." What this surprising sentence means only Heaven and Sumner know. To mortals it is a hard saying. His fine perception of character was illustrated in the House of Commons by his detection of a resemblance be-tween Charles Sumner and—Mr. Gladstone, who are really just as much like one another as the late New York elections were like a Republican victory, or as Forney is like Robinson Crusoe. He pays his radical employers of the Senate in general, however, the left-handed compliment of being surprised to find "Mr. Disraeli's voice and manner those of a gentleman." Concerning political matters in England, Forney, two weeks after his landing, discourses finally and with prophetic wisdom. The insight of Bunsby meets in this great man with the eloquence of Elijah Pogram. The future," saith, "will take care of itself. Whether the end sees the overthrow of monarchy or not, it will assuredly witness the victory of the people. The English are governed more by their religious, political, and literary traditions than almost any other race, excepting always the American! It will be some generations before they decide upon the experiment of a republic, unless, indeed, they are hurried into another revolution."

Take away the Secretaryship of the Senate from a thinker of this force and profundity ! The idea is-monstrous! He has had such experience, too! When he listened to Diaraeli on the Reform bill his mind "went back twenty years," to the time when, "as a Demo-cratic editor," he (Forney) "read and reviewed in the Washington Union that remarakable novel 'Coningsby,' '' upon which he glorified Gcd 'that the views expressed by him of Mr. Disraeli, while he was the editor of a Democretic pro-slavery paper, are made good while he is cooperating with the only true Democracy in the world-the Republican party of

America!" Turn this man out of the Secretaryship of the Fenate! There is madness in the thought. "Mr. Bright and his friends" got punished for their American sympathies by undergoing a good deal of Forney. What they suffered they of course have been too polite to say. Forney, on his part, exclaims:—"I have never experienced rarer pleasure than in listening to How well they understand our parthem. ties! It was an agreeable surprise to find my humble name almost familiar to them."

No feature in the brutal tyranny of the

British aristocracy more shocked and grieved Forney than the expensiveness of the opera. 'A glance at these prices," cries Forney, "aufliciently proves the impossibility of the poorer classes in England enjoying operation harmonies." In our free and happy land, as is well known, nothing is more common than for a deck laborer or a coal-heaver, after his day's work is done, to buy a pair of white kid gloves, and pass his evening in an orchestra stall at the Academy of Music. The superiority in every particular of all sorts and kinds of things and people in America was continually borne in upon the ample brain of Forney, and he adduces the most unexpected illustrations of this great truth. By way of proving, for instance, that "none but an American can respond to the call of a genial philanthropy," Forney informs us that Mr. Peabody's generous gift to the London poor has already stimulated one Englishman to bestow a sum of thirty thousand pounds upon the Peabody Fund, while it has moved Mr. A. T. Stewart, of New York to "procure copies of the plans, and photographs of the buildings."

As to British religion, Forney evidently has more piety in his little finger than John Bull in his body. He went to hear Spurgeon, and, though he saw at once that "we have twenty more powerful and cultivated divines in Philadelphia," he recognized the vast merits of that eminent preacher when contrasted with the "ostentatious Church of England," and emitted the following amazing dejection:

"When I look over this startling scene of hu-man life, and think that three millions of human beings are compressed into fifteen miles of brick and mortar, and that there is not a day of brick and mortar, and that there is not a day that peases from morning into night, and from night into elemity, that does not see 'one more unfortunate' added to those who go to their long account unshrived and unknown, I feel that I would rather be Charles H. Spurgeon, surrounded with the love of the rescued souls of the working people of his parish, than the Lord Hishop of a thousand parishes of England."

This is very nice. But it was better when Forney went to Westminster Abbey. "Very grand," he exclaims, "were the monuments to Shakespeare, Pitt, Canning, Wilberforce and Peel, and the men and women who came after them, some eminent in arms, letters and arts, and others only known for their titles and their vices!" "Very useful to the student," adds this thoughtful man, "were the dates revived and the facts freshened by these start-

penalty of philanthropy that it exposes people to this sort of thing; but Mr. Peabody seems to have borne the trial bravely, and snubbed ling pictures in stone (") Then, having had his "dates revived" and his "facts freshened," Forney "looked into

the glazed eyes of these marvellons figures' and tugged at his own waistband, and lifted himself quite off the ground, say a foot or so, and gasped in poetic prose. He thought of all kinds of things, of Benjamin Franklin and John Adams, "the grandfather of the eminent citizen who now reflects such honor upon our country at the English court," and whose dismal lot, we may add, it is to be obliged to invite casual Republican politicians to dinner. He thought also of Lord Baltimore, and William Penn and the Pilgrim Fathers. "Would it be irreverent," he asks, "to say that most of these men always felt that their country was misunderstood and misrepresented in England; that its asserted greatness was frequently ignored and its claim as a free government set aside as presumptuous in the pre-sence of the hated institution of slauery, protected by our Constitution?" To which we reply, unhesitatingly, that to say this of men who died a century or so before our Constitution was drawn up, would hardly be "irreverent," though it might be idiotic. It seems indeed to have bad the effect of destroying utterly what slight coherence ever exists in the mind of Forney, who went straight on into this astoundingly delirious outburst:-

"I soon answered this question to myself. As the jublound verger carried us through these stony aisles and with his routine voice gave us our shilling's worth of British history, I sometimes asked who slept beneath the marble floor, and more than once he told me that the name had been obliterated, and, of course, the subject itself forestien. Almost involuntarily subject itself forgotten. Almost involuntarily I turned to my own country, and remembered that, If we had no great monumental storehouse in which to preserve our best beloved, we had what was better, in the burial grounds of the heroes who died that liberty might live. In an instant my last visit to the sacred fields north and south of Washington city reappeared to me with all its soulmoving incidents. It was only a twelvemonth ago—an evening in May, full of the flush and perfume of an early Southern summer. How different the feeling that thrilled and filled me then from the cold surprise and calculating inquiry of my visit to Westminster Abbey! I saw the graves of over five thousand of the three hundred thousand that fought and fell in the mighty struggle against slavery; and subject itself forgotten. Almost involuntarily fell in the mighty struggle against slavery; and if I stood in the midst of the memories they awakened without tears, who will blame me? There, as in this old Abbey, there were some whose forms had not only passed from the earth, but whose very names had been lost in the din of battle. What American woo has paused between the silent streets of these cities of the heroic dead, has not agonized over the inscription that recorded so many of the sleepers among the 'unknown?' But not forgotten. among the 'unknown?' But not forgotten, like the antique dust of the Abbey—the dust, doubtless, of some of the man hunters of the past. Thank God for it, no! We need build no wering plies, hew no colossal figures, carve no stony wreaths, trace no hollow praises, to keep their deeds fresh and fragrant in a nation's te nacious gratitude.'

Some may prefer spring, some may prefer summer; but as for me—give me liberty or give me death! The Star Spangled Banner! Both daily! And advertisements accurately inserted at the usual rates.

When Forney, on matters religious, falters from drivel into flat blasphemy we decline to follow him, as where, for example, on attending service at St. George's Chapel, he observes:-"I am trank to say that it seems to me God must give a warmer welcome to the fervent Congregationalist than to the perverse Ritualist." His conception of the Almighty, in fact, as it daily shines out here and there through his book, seems to be a grotesque compound of the gentlemanly barkeeper of the "Continental Hotel, Philadelphia," with the President of a Loyal League Club.

Astonishing as Forney is in England, he is nothing to Forney on the Continent. Being utterly unable either to read or speak or understand a word of French or German, he was unrestrained by any external influences in forming and uttering his opinions in regard to the politics, the social life, and the religion of the French and German people. Here is his way of "studying" French poli-

tics:-"The Emperor's Government being the great political European problem, I tried to a close view of it, and this afternoon visited the Corps Législatif, the same as the House of Commons in England, and the House of Representatives in the United States." not understand what was said." However, "Dr. Evans, of Philadelphia," settled in the Rue de la Paix, is the best dentist in the world. Forney dined with Dr. Evans, and saw in the Bois de Boulogne "the dangerously beau-tiful demi-monde and the fast men who follow them into the valley and the shadows." he was enabled to form a great many valuable opinions in regard to the Corps Législatif, and to thank God for the morality of his own people, who would rather trap a tipsy man into betraying a woman than suffer vice to flourish like a green bay tree. He went to see all the "nude ballets," too, and condemned them severely; and having seen the Sultan whose "diplomatic title," as to our profound amazement he informs us, is "the Sublime Porte," sitting side by side with "the Modern Casar," he was good enough to pray "that the comedy might not, like that stupendous spectacle of 1790, end in a tragedy that would cover half the world with fire and

Here is his way of enlightening himself about Germany:-

"At Coblentz I stayed one evening and part of a day to get a reasonable idea of the extreme Prussian sentiment and of the vast preparations of the Government.

But enough, and more than enough, of this dreary bosh. How Forney went to Switzerland and made a speech about William Teil and Governor Curtin; he who took Normandy to be a "Roman Duchy," and Grosvenor to mean "gubernatorial station;" how he gazed in amazement on "four hundred persons in the British Commons, and two hundred in the French Corps Législatif, not one of whom indulged in the American practice of spitting; how he was shocked by free trade, and pleased with the Tower of London; how he regards Mr. Stanton as the greatest living statesman, and how he agreed with John Bright in the hope that 'ere long colored statesmen, the equals of our white leaders, would take their place in Congress;" all these things it were long to tell, longer to read of.

If any one, worn and weary with wading through even his mitigated marsh of Forney, ask us wherefore we meddle therewith, let him be answered that this man is a Pharisee and a Scribe in the Synagogue of the Republicans. He is a type of their culture, of their character, of their intelligence, their teachableness, their general fitness to deal with the destinies of a great people, and with the problems of reconstruction in America. "These be thy gods! O Israel!" And they that make them are like unto them; likewise is every one that believeth in them.

ISAAC B. EVANS. HANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

OILS. PAINTS, VARNISHES,

Naval Stores and Soaps

NO. 16 NORTH DELAWARE AVENUE;

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE OUTSIDE PAGES. SPECIAL MEETING OF COMMON COUNCIL,-Com-

mon Council held a meeting yesterday after-noon to consider appropriation bills and bills from Select Council. Joseph F. Marcer, Esq., called the Chamber to order at a quarter past 3 o'clock, and the following business was trans-

The bill from Select Council granting the Pennsylvania Railroad Company permission to erect certain telegraph poles, with an amendment, was considered and the amendment agreed to. Also, an ordinance declaring the licenses of Passenger Railway Companies invalid so long as they disobey the municipal law. An ordinance making an appropriation of \$309,700 to the Department for supplying the City with Water for the expenses of 1868 was passed. (This bill was postponed last Thursday.) Also, an ordinance appropriating \$898,773

to the Department of Police.

Mr. Simpson moved to increase the Item making an appropriation for the repair of the Manayunk Station House from \$2500 to \$12,500, in order that a lot may be purchased and a new station house erected. Agreed to, Subsequently \$10,000 was inserted in lieu of \$12,500. Other amendments were made, and the bill then

An ordinance appropriating \$1622 to pay the expenses of the League Island Commission and the City Solicitor was passed. An ordinance making an additional appropriation of \$8500 for the extension of the female department of the county prison and the alteration of the hospital

Mr. Ray, from the Committee on Highways, submitted various reports; one authorizing grading, curbing, etc., on East Wainut lane, I wenty-second ward; one authorizing the open ing of Clearfield street, from Frankford road and

Waterloo street.
Mr. Billington, from the Committee on Police, presented a report giving rermission to the Baptist Church, northwest corner of Broad and Spruce streets, to construct a turnout on the west side of Broad street, provided there is an agreement to take said turnout up at the expi-

Mr. Eardsley, from the Committee on Surveys, made a report in the matter of the filling up of a dock on the Delaware front by the refuse from a distiflery. The Committee point out an ordinance already in existence covering the case. The report was adopted. Also a report, with an ordinance attached, ordering the location of a sewer on Berks street, near Twenty-second, Twentieth Ward. Also a report in reference to the drainage of Cohocksink creek. Postponed, Mr. Stockham, from the Committee on Port Wardens, reported an ordinance authorizing the transfer of the lease of Arch street wharf (Delaware). Also, an ordinance making an addiional appropriation of \$5000 to the Trustees of the City Ice Boat for 1868, that the Schuylkill may be kept open in the winter months, from Gibson's Point to the Delaware. It is proposed to double man the boat. Postponed for the

Mr. Willits, from the Committee on Markets, reported an ordinance regulating stalls in market-houses. Passed. Mr. Vai kirk, from the Committee on Rail roads, asked that the Committee be discharged

from the further consideration of the allegation that the City Raffroad was out of order, the Committee reporting that there was no found a tion for such allegation.

Mr. Willits, from the special committee charged with the investigation of the cause of

the coldness of the Quarter Sessions Court room, in the new Court House, and the District Court room, reported that the complaints were well founded, and offered a resolution making an appropriation for the purchase of two stoves new Court House and one each for the District Courts.

After considerable debate the resolution passed—yeas, 30; nays, 7.
Mr. Billington moved to take up the ordinance

Mr. Billington moved to take up the ordinance organizing a paid Fire Department. The President said the motion was not in order.

Mr. Potter moved to resume the consideration of an ordinance making an appropriation to the Trustees of the City Ice Boat. The motion was agreed to, and Common Council resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole. The amount of appropriation is \$13,300.

The amendment making an additional appro-

for keeping ! was agreed to. The bill was then reported and Mr. Petter called up the ordinance making an

appropriation of \$67,630 to the Board of Health for 1868. The item of \$12,000 for the removal of nuisances was made \$10,000. After one or twojother amendments, the bill was reported Mr. Wagner moved to appropriate \$6000 for the erection of a house for the Resident Physician. Pending the discussion of the matter, the

Chamber adjourned. MEETING OF THE GUARDIANS OF THE POOR .-The regular meeting of the Board of Guardians of the Poor took place yesterday atternoon, President John M. Whitall in the chair.

The House Agent reports the following census of the House, etc., for the week ending Saturday, December 21, 1868. Number in House at 12 o'clook M., 3441; same time last year, 3271. Increase, 170. Admitted within the last two weeks, 290; births, 6; deaths, 33; discharged, 83; eloped, 25. Number of persons granted lodgings within the last two weeks, 302; number of persons eranted meals within the last two weeks, 751. The Steward reported the House receipts at \$739.59; and the emigrant tax at \$104. The Outdoor Agent reported having collected for support cases, \$357 50. The Committee on School for Feeble-Minded Children re ported progress, and were continued. The Steward's requisitions were read and approved

A long discussion took place over the heating and wentilating arrangements of the House, some of the members declaring that they were defective, and in consequence the inmates of the House were at times permitted to suffer.

MASONIC FUNERAL. - The funeral of William B. Schnider took place yesterday, at 2 o'clock from the Masonic Hall, and was one of the most imposing demonstrations made by the fraternity for a number of years past. As a member of the Grand Lodge, and Grand Tyler, the deceased was universally known in the Order, and the Grand Lodge, as well as the supordinate Lodges, attended the obsequies as a mark of respect. The body of the deceased was laid out in the Bive Room, and during the morning a large number of persons viewed the remains. A handsome coffin, covered with black velvet and ornamented withsilver handles, contained the body white near the remains were deposited the regains and insignia of the deceased.

At two o'clock the funeral procession left the hall. The members of the Order walked from the hall, the friends and relatives alone being provided with carriages. Past Masters David Golden, J. L. Butchloson, Washington L. Bla-den, W. G. Bambury, Frank S. Johnson, David P. Jones, George S. Jones and Samuel Price, of Lafayette Lodge, Ko. 71, of which the decease was a member, acted as the pall bearers. one thousand Masons particigated in the fune ral ceremonies, and at Monument Cemetery where the rites incident to the burial of a mem ber of the fraternity were performed, the was a very impressive one. Grand Master Vanx read the funeral service, the responses being made by the members of the Grand Lodge. The Washington Hose Company, of which the deceased was a member, also attended the iuneral

BURGLARIOUS DOGGEREL .- The police authori ies have enriched their archives by a gem burglarious literature. The residence of Joseph Titlow, Germantown avenue and Township line road, was visited on Sunday bight by a set of thieves. They broke open his hennery, and carried off twenty fowls and two geese. The impudent peculators pinned to the door of the hen-house a scrap of paper, upon which was written these lines:"Our jaws is strong and our teeth is keen,

And we'll est every won of voure chickeene, We'll pelt the bones out of them there geese And what we can't eat we'll sell at a dollar a And when the soup is all gone up,

Of whinky we'll take a sup, And as we drink, we'll think of you— Wee hope the same thing you will doo, "—Amen.

Young Men's CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION .- The regular monthly meeting of this Association was held at their Hall, No. 1210 Chesnut street, last night, A. M. Burton, Esq., presiding. After brief religious exercises, the minutes of the preceding meeting were read.

"Beautiful Snow" was read by Professor Rufus Adams. Mr. William H. Maris was introduced, and read an excellent essay, which was received

Reports of Committees being called for, the Committee on Temperance presented a report, which report recommended temperance screens, temperance meetings, and the distribution of temperance tracts; also, that a book be kept at the rooms with the following preamble

Whereas, Christianity, patriotism, and philanthrophy alike demand that all who are well dis posed should surround themselves with proper afeguards against temptation, and take a de cided stand against vice in every form; and Whereas, Intemperance is a crying evil in our

midst, making homes miserable, legislation in-secure, and eternity hopelessly dark to many of our lellow-men, therefore, trusting in Divine strength, I pledge myself not to buy, sell, give, of use intoxicating liquors as a beverage, and to discountenance their use in the community. The report was received, and on motion, after discussion by Mesers. Date, Crider, Moore, and others, the report was adopted.

The exercises (were delightfully interspersed with vecal and instrumental music by the Bradbury Musical Society. Eighty young men were proposed and elected members. The following resolution was unanimously adopted:— Resoived, That our thanks are due and are hereby tendered to the Bradbury Music Society

and to Professor Adams; also to Mr. Maris, the After singing, the meeting adjourned, with benediction by Rev. John Moore.

THE CONTROLLERS OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS .- This body held, as at present constituted, their final meeting yesterday afternoon. There was a full attendance, and a number of speciators were in the lobby.

President Shippen was in the chair.

A batch of communications from the various school sections, asking for appropriations and improvements of various kinds, were submitted

An invitation to the Board to be present at the commencement, this morning, of the Girls' High School, was received and accepted. Mr. M. Hall Stanton offered a resolution of thanks to the secretary and messengers of the

which was adopted unanimously. Another resolution was offered giving thanks for their services to the retiring members.

A resolution was offered by Mr. Freeborn that
the Secretary be instructed to withhold war-

rants due to the principal teachers of schools who shall in future readmit pupils into their schools who have been regularly admitted into either of the High Schools, and who voluntarily absent themselves therefrom; and also from those who shall retain scholars who have com-pleted their course of instruction in said schools or the purpose of teaching them more advanced studies than those allowed by the Grammar Schools. This was adopted. The Board then formally adjourned.

The new Board meets on the first Monday in

January to organize. It is understood that President Shippen, having crowned with success his long labors, will retire from the Presidency of the Board, and that M. Hall Stanton Esq., will be called to preside over the deliberations of

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN CAMDEN.—The Camden rolling mill, nail works, foundry, and machine shop, situated at Cooper's Point, were totally destroyed by fire yesterday afternoon. The fire commenced in the southeastern part of the ma-chine shop, about 3 o'clock. One of the puddlers was throwing water into his turnsce, when it exploded, setting fire to the structure, which in a lew minutes enveloped the whole mill. There were four heating furnaces, seven puddlers' furnaces, and one scrap furnace. There were eleven boilers and four large engines in the works. When the are broke out the safety valves of the boilers were opened to prevent their explosion. The largest boiler, however, cracked with the heat, allowing the water to run out. The Treasurer and Agent, John W. Middleton, informs us that the mill was running on full time, night and day, employing upwards of two hundred men. whose salaries amounted to \$900 per day. loss is estimated at \$70,000, on which there is an insurance of \$35,000. The Philadelphia firen en went over to assist in saving the pro-

THE MEETING OF THE MEMBERS OF THE BOARD or Thank, originally appointed for this evening, has been postponed until Monday evening next, 30th inst., at 8 o'ctock. The resolutions to be submitted for the approval of the members are of vital importance to the interests of commerce and the welfare of the country. The attendance should therefore be large, as no business man can now afford to be indifferent to the great financial questions of the day. As Christmas eve is scarcely a time for business discussions, the meeting has been judiciously deferred to the

GROCERIES, ETC.

FRESH FRUITS,

WILD BASPBERRIES,

TOMATOES IN GLASS JARS AND CANS FOR SALE BY

JAMES R. WEBB, WALNUT AND EIGHTH STR. EWFRUIT.

Double and Single Crown, Layer, S edless, and San tana RAISINS .. CURRANTS, CITRON ORANGES,

PRUNES, FIGS, ALMONDS, ETC. ALLERT C. ROBERTS, Dealer in Fine Groceries.

Corner BLEVENTH and VINE Sts. NEW CITRON, CHOICE QUALITY, 35 CTS. NEW CURRANTS, Choice Quality, 15 cents, NEW RAISINS, for 22 cents to 60 cents. CHOICE SULTANA RAISINS. PUBE SPICES, CLDER, COOKING WINES, AND

COUSTY'S East End Grocery, No. 118 South SECOND Street.

BRANDIES, at

C H R I S T M A S WEEK-TO GROCERS

AND DEALERS.—Just received from Rochester, New York, a superior lot of Sweet Cider; also some fine Viginia Cran. P. J. JORDAN, No. 20 rE.AR Street, helow Third and Walnut sta. 11 7 [5p

T O G R O C E R S. HOTEL-KEEPERS, has just received a fresh supply of Catawba, California, and Champagne Wines. "Tonic" Ale (for invalids) constantly on hand. P. J. JORDAN, No. 22 PEAR Street, below Third and Walnut sts. 11 75p

BECKHAUS & ALLCAIER Respectfully invite attention to their large and varied

stock of SUPERIOR FAMILY CARRIAGES Of latest styles, with all the most recent improvements of finish.

ELEGANT LANDAU, Just completed.

Also, CLARENCE COACHES AND COUPES of fiffer ent styles. MANUFACTORY AND WAREROOMS, MO. 1204 FRANKBORD AVENUE,

Girard Avenue, [118fmwemrp

AMUSEMENTS.

CADEMY OP MUBIC

COMMENCING MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 28, 2887, The World's Great Favorites—the wonderful and COMMENCING RORDAY EVENING, Dec. 28, 1887,
The World's Great Favorites—the wonderfol and
Famous
HANLON BROTHERS! HANLON BROTHERS!
George, William and Alfred, with their Grand
Trans-Atlantic Combination. Twenty male and
temale Continental Artistes, all new to America.
THE HANLON BROTHERS!
have secured the ioliowing confederation of human
skill, their first appearance in this city—
HARRY GURB,
THE CHAMPION SWIMMER OF THE WORLD,
the celebrated Natator or Human Frog, in his magvelious equalic evolutions, in the course of which ha
will eat, drink and smoke, while entirely submerged,
in his watery bed.
FROFESSOR GREGOIRE.
RTHARDO, THE GREAT SFIRAL ASCENG
MAD'LLE GERTRUDE,
and her highly trained Canine Troupe of Seven Eduly
cared French Pocolles.
MES GREGORY, THE VERSATILE ARTISTE,
JEAN AND VICTOR,
the Champior Juvenile Gymnasts of all Europe,
ALFRED AND ARTHUR, the ARRIAL WONDERS,
GEORGE, WILLIAM, AND ALFRED HANLON
in their intrepid and terrific Aerial Feats, including
their new and wonderful creation, entitled the
THREE FLYING MEN OF THE AIR,
first time in this city.

HANLON'S GRAND MINIATURE CIRCUS,

THREE FLYING MEN OF THE AIR, first line in this city.

HANLON'S GRAND MINIATURE CIRCUS, introducing the beautiful Trick Pony "Aurora," the Performing Goat "Esmeralda," ihe highly trained steed "Diana," and the celebrated Quadruped Artiste, "Jupiter," the only Dog in the world that has been taught to Ride, Vault, Lean Bailcons, etc., rivaling the most accomplished Equestrians of the day. The whole Cauline Fraternity in

whole Catine Fraternity in THE LILLIPUTIAN STEEPLE-CHASE.

New Christmas Pantomime, entitled PERPETUAL TORMENT, in which the prominent members of the troups will appear.

in which the prominent members of the troupe will appear.

GRAND HOLIDAY MATINKES.

CHRISTMAS AND SATURDAY AFFERNOONS, in 2% o'clock, for the especial accommodation of Families and Schools.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

To Matinees, Adults.

Children to all parts of the House.

Evenings—Orchestra.

Orchestra Circle and Balcony.

75

Family Circle and Balcony.

75

Family Circle and Balcony.

Maphitheaire.

Doors open at 7. Overture commences at 7% o'clock precisely.

precisely.

The sale of tickets will commence at the Academy, and at J. E. GOULD'S New Plano Warerooms, No. 522 Cm &SNUT Street, Friday December 20.

Remember that those who wish for seats must at cure them in advance.

On Wednesday, and on every evening thereafter it. further notice.

MERRY CHRISTMAS TO ALL!

Santa Claus! Santa Claus!! Santa Claus!!!

A NEW SPECTACLE FOR THE HOLIDAYB!

A TREAT FOR THE LITTLE ONES.

ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS' WORTH OF TOYS

WILL BE DISTRIBUTED,

First appearance of

JOHNNY MACK.

THE CELEBRATED ETHIOPIAN COMEDIAE.

Together with all the other celebrities of this mandmoth troupe.

MATINEE CHRISTMAS AFFERNOON, BRIDAY EVENING, December 27, BENEFIT OF WILLIAM ALLEN. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Commence at 8, Admission 25, 50, and 75 cents. Boxes, \$5.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE,
THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, Dec. 24,
Will be presented the
GRAND FALLY SPECTACLE,
Founded on the Nursery Tale,
CINDERELLA;
OR, THE LITTLE GLASS SLIPPER,

OR, THE LITTLE GLASS SLIPPER,
And entitled
CENDRILLON.

Produced with
NEW AND MAGNIFICENT SCENERY,
INTRICATE MECHANICAL EFFECTS,
AND ELEGANT PROPERTIES,
THREE PRINCIPAL SOLO DANCERS,
A BALLET OF 75 YOUNG LADIES.
CENDRILLON MATINEE—CHRISTMAS
AFTERNOON.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE,

LUCILLE WESTERN will appear in her great
impersonations of LADY ISABEL and MADAME
VINE, in C. W. Tayleure's moral drama of
EAST LYNNE; OR, THE ELOPEMENT.

J. B. Roberts as

GRAND PERFORMANCE
AT 2 O'CLOCK (DOORS OPEN AT 1%) ON
CHRISTMAS AFTERNOON.

COMMERCIMAS AFTERNOON.

COMMERCING WITH THE LOPEMENT.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREEN
THEATRE. Begins at 7% o'clock.
"OUBS" FOR CHRISTMAS WEEK.
MONDAY AND TUESDAY EVENINGS,
"OUR"."

With all its Grand Effects.

MRS. JOHN DREW as MARY NETLEY.

CHRISTMAS AFTERNOON—MATINEE,

"OURS" AT TWO O'CLOUK.

Tickets, 50 and 25 cents.

FRIDAY—BENEFIT OF MRS. JOHN DREW,

SATURDAY—Last "Ours" Matinge.

MONDAY NEXT—LIGHT AT LAST.

POX'S AMI AICAN VARIETY THEATRE,
EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY
AFTERNOON.
GREAT COMBINATION TROUPE,
In GrandBallets Ethiopian Burlesques, Songs, Danced
Pantomimes, Gymnasi Acta. etc.

A V E C O M E.

The far-famed, original, and only
MORRIS EROTHERS' MINSTRELS,
AT CONCERT HALL, MONDAY EVENING, Dec.
23, and EVERY EVENING doring the week. Alvo.
A GRAND MATINEE ON CHRISTMAS AFTERNOON, commencing at 2½ o'clock.
BILLY MORRIS, the People's Comedian, with an entirely new entertainment, entitled
A TRIP AROUND THE WORLD.
Admission, 25 cents, Reserved seats, 50 cents,
Doors open at ½ to 7, To commence at ½ to 8.
Box Office open from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. for the sale
of secured as ats. CHAS, A. MORRIS, Manager, 121856

O A R L S E N T Z 'S
ORCHESTRAL MATINEES.
EVERY THURSDAY AFTERNOON.
IN HORTICELTURAL HALL.
Plane Solo-CARL ROESE.
Package of Four Tickets for One D. Har.
Single Tickets, 50 cents.
To be had at Boner & Co.'s, No. 1102 Cheanut atrees, and at the door.

HASSLER'S MONDAY ARTERNOON CON CER'S, at CONCERT HALL, EVERY MON-DAY, from 81/4 till 5 o'clock. Four Hekets, \$12 thirty, \$6.

GERMANIA ORCHESTRA. — PUBLIC RE
Theorems at the MUSICAL FUND HALL every
BATURDAY, at 3% P. M. Tickets sold at the door,
and at all principal Music Stores. Engagements cam
be made by addressing G. BASTERT No. 1221 MONTEREY Street, or at R. WILLIG'S Music Store, No
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THE CREAT AMERICAN COMBINATION BUTTON-HOLE, OVERSEAMING, AND SEWING MACHINE

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