# JOHN ALLEN.

6

# More About "The Wickefest Man in New York,"

The August number of Packard's Monthly contains a second article on "The Wickedest Man in New York," by Mr. Oliver Dyer. We quote the principal passages:-

#### HIS RECEPTION OF VISITORS.

"Since the appearance of the sketch in the July number of this magazine Mr. Allen has been run down with visitors, especially clergymen, who, he says, invariably ask for the Wickedest Man in New York, to which inquiry he promptly responds as being the identical individual 're'erred to.'

"His reception of his clerical visitors is sometimes exquisitely characteristic.

" 'I'm glad to see you, gentlemen,' he says. 'Walk in. Sit down. Make yourselves at home. Have a copy of the Little Wanderer's Friend? We have to do a good deal of mis-sionary work down here, and I find the Little Wanderer's Friend a good thing in that line. Take it home with you and read it. Lots of good stuff in it. Good music, too. I like to have clergymen come here. I want to do all the good I can; and I don't know any class of men who'd be more benefitted by association with me than clergymen. So, come, often, gentlemen, and stay late."

HIS OPINION OF RELIGIOUS PAPERS.

"Allen also frequently plays off his Observer and Independent on his cherical visitors; gets them into theological discussions, and twists and harasses them in all manner of goodnatured ways, always taking care to keep himself master of the situation under all circumstances.

"One curious development of Allen's character was manifested in his anxiety to know how the religious papers would treat his case as set forth in our sketch. His tenacity of connection with the religious press is, in truth, a most singular and significant factfar more significant than he himself has any idea of.

"What possible interest can you take in religious papers ?' we once asked him. 'Why do you read the Observer and the Independent?

"' 'Oh,' he replied, 'I'm liberal in my views, and impartial in my tastes. And as to reading, why, I read anything, from Tom Paine to the Besides, I must have my theology and Bible. my whisky "straight." I don't want either of 'em watered or adulterated. The Observer and Independent are out-and-outers-one on one side and t'other on t'other. They strike out from the shoulder, and get in a lick under the ear every time. When the Observer gets hold of one of your loose, milk-and-water Christians, or some fellow with an unsound, newfangled theology, it shakes him just as one of Kit Burns' pups shakes a rat; and then the Independent gets mad, and pitches in, and shakes the Observer just as Kit shakes the pup when he gets mad. That's my style. I like a lively Gospel and a muscular religion. I go in for the church militant, and pride myself on being a high private in the same army in which the Observer and Independent are fieldmarshal. I'm content to carry the knapsack, and let them wear the plumes.'

## FONDNESS FOR MUSIC.

"An additional and pointed illustration of Allen's fondness for sacred music was recently given to us by Sergeant George E. Towns, of the Fourth Precinct Metropolitan Police. In the winter of 1864, when the Sergeant, then a patrolman, was walking his beat with his comrade, Frederick Gilbert, they stopped, about 3 o'clock in the morning, to kick their heels on Allen's stoop. It was bitter cold, and, to keep their hearts warm, they began to hum some heart-stirring old hymns. After a while they struck into old Coronation :---

> "All hall the power of Jesus' name, Let apgels prostrate fail, Bring forth the royal diadem,

And crown Him Lord of all.' As they concluded the hymn a noise was

incomprehensible Water street dance-housekeeper ?

LOVE FOR LAW AND ORDER.

"Another singular fact about this man is "Another singular fact about this man is his passion for law and order. The law, in his opinion, must be respected and obeyed. The Hon. Thomas C. Acton, President of the Board of Metropolitan Police, isays that during the riots of 1863 he swore Allen in as a special policeman, and that he was a perfect lion on the side of the authorities all through those frightful times. So trustworthy and truehearted was he, so implicitly could his word be relied upon, that Mr. Acton swore in every man that he sent to him for that purpose, without any questions, so sure was he of his judgment and loyalty. Aud in not a single iustance did Mr. Acton find that his confidence in the man had been misplaced.

"The police of the Fourth Ward bear similar testimony to this man's orderliness, and his love of public and especially Sabbath decorum. He renders most efficient aid to the police in keeping the crowds that assemble at the outdoor Sabbath meetings in order.

\* "Our Wickedest Man was not present at the meeting above described, elte things might have gone differently. He has a most unique way of quieting rowdies on such occasions. He takes the ringleader by the collar, and jerks him out of his boots and into decorum by a single application of muscles. Or, he seizes some obstreperous disturber by the throat, and impressively exclaims: --

" 'You lousy hound, what do you mean by treating the ministers of the Gospel with disrespect? When a gentleman takes the trouble to bring you a message from Heaven for nothing, arn't you man enough to listen to him respectfully? If I eatch you making any more disturbance here, I'll boot you into the dock!

"Another of his 'means of grace' is to take a boisterous worshipper by the collar and

" 'Come here and take a drink you son of a thief!' And after administering a dose of Bourbon to him, he gives him a jerk and a shove, and says, 'Now go mind your Gospel, and see that you treat the preacher respectfully, or I'll button your nose over your eye!"

"By such measures, and others of a similar character, this phenomenal creature, at an out-door Sabbath meeting, will keep in order a crowd that it would seem could be reduced to subjection by no other means. His own criticisms on the speakers, meanwhile, are as unsparing as they are original. He has a keen perception of their fitness or unfitness, as the case may be; and no one rejoices more than he does when a speaker proves himself called of Heaven to the work, nor grieves more poignantly when one brings the cause he attempts to serve into contempt by his incapacity and folly.

#### "GRIT AND GRACE."

"It must be that there is something in this man's blood which makes him as eager for sacred songs, and for religious services, as the setter is for game. His declaration, quoted in our former article, that 'grit and grace run through his family as the Tigris and the Jordan run through the Holy Land,' was no mere idle boast. To those three clerical brothers of his we hope yet to see a fourth added. John Atlen, as a preacher of the Gospel to the out-door poor of New York, and to the vagabonds of the streets and docks, would be the Boanerges of the metropolis.

#### BENEVOLENCE.

"Allen is tender-hearted towards poor children. He gathers them into his internal place by dozens and scores during the inclement weather, and especially in the winter, and often not only feeds, but clothes them. He also sends them to Sabbath-school. Sometimes he goes into the streets on the Sabbath and gathers up the vagrant children in squads. and marches them off to the Mission Saubathschool in Dover street, or to some other similar institution elsewhere. And he looks to their behavior, too after he gets them into

view of the subject to him-and on our off-ring to state anything, as coming from h m, which he wished to have said, he replied: --

"Well, just say that I have some good points, and that I am not the Wickedest alau in New York by a long way." "Mr. Acton then tackled him about his

keeping such a den, and sent the truth home to his heart that, by staying there, he would blight the life of his idolized boy. "And now, John," continued Mr. Acton,

I want you to promise us that you will quit that place, and give your children a fair chance.'

"Allen hesitated and remonstrated for a long time, but finally said :---

"Well, I promise to do it."

"When will you quit?' we asked. "The first of next May,' he replied.

"'Bay September,' said Mr. Acton.

"'I can't do it-impossible. You could not get out of here in a week. My other property

is rented, and I can't manage it before May." "Yes you can, John, persisted Mr. Acton;

'say September.' '''Well, if I can sell out my business, I will,' he at last said.

"'No, John; be a man and do the clean thing. Quit the business, turn your house into a home for poor girls, and regenerate that whole region. You can do it it yoa'll only try.' "Allen was powerfully affected, and at last

said:

"Well, gentlemen, I give you my word that I'll quit the business by the first of next May, sure, and as much sooner as I can !' and he rushed from the room.

"'He'll do it,' said Mr. Acton, as All-n dis-appeared. 'John never goes back on his pledged word. The fact is yon have hit him in the very core of his heart. Your sketch painted his very soul, and the picture is con-stantly before him. He has been in a state of nurest ever since. He never knew before how wicked he is, nor what his life is leading to. That boy of his is the strong point. He worships that child, and wants him to grow up a good and great man, and now he begins to see how cruel it is to keep the child in such a place. Besides, John himself has good points, lots of 'em. He really wants to be a man. He was up here with me an hour and a half last Sunday morning, talking about these matters. What there is bad in him can be cured, and you'll fetch him, sure. Let the people keep praying for him. God rules in this world, and He will bring these matters all out straight.' "

# NIGHT RAMBLES IN PARIS.

### V .- The Carrieres de L'Amerique.

After having decided upon pro e-ding to the Carrieres de l'Amerique, it became necessary to ascertain whether our driver was willing, not only to take us that distance, but likewise to venture into such an out-of-the-way and dangerous locality at such an unseasonable hour of the night. As it happened, our provincial 'cocher" had never heard of the Carrieres, and conses quently could not be daunted by their evil repu-

deserted; every now and then we come upon ergents-de-ville walking in pairs; la e roisterers being conducted home by some "guardian angel;" solitary prestrians walking for security in the middle of the road; and the lights of the chiffonniers dancing before us like the lights of ships at sea. We cross the Boulevards, and find these equally described, save that a solutary carriage containing some grande dame in culle and diamonds, stealing a few momentary winks of sleep flashes past. We go over the Canal St. Martin, up the Rue Faubourg di Temple, across the Boulevard de l'Exterieur, and proce d to ascend the steep incline of La Courtille. So far we feel satisfied that we are in the right real; but where to turn off to the Carrieres, as we know we shall have to do, we are in doubt. At this moment we overtake a couple of rescents de ville, and order the driver to pull up and make inquiries. "Car-rieres de l'Am-rique?" they repeat to one anber, and stare at us; but, with the imperiarbation of French policemen, they ask no queser having directed us, make nuttered observations to each other about "Genx lous Anglais" as we disappear. We pass the Mairie and the Church of Belleville, and arriving at an open space encompassed arcades of lime trees, turn sharply of to the left; and after some in nutes' drive al ng a dark. steep, desolate road, which puts our driver in a remarkably bad humor, come to the dark, parrow turning, with a couple of solitary loogng houses at each corner, which, we had been informed, lea to the Carrieres de l'Amerique. We stop the cab, and alight, bidding conchman await our return. He grambles, but we take no notice of that, and so he composes himself for a nap as we advance up the dark lune. We also take care to keep to the midule of the road to guard against any too sadden interview, which might otherwise be easily made from behind the broken bits of wall, the jutting asses of earth, and the rade irregular fences on either side. At last, in the dim light, we catch ight of some empty wagons drawn up on one side of the road, and see before us the light of a blazing fire. We are sure now that we are on the right road. As we advance, the ground on either hand becomes more hilly and desolatelooking, rising higher and higher, until at last we find ourselves encompassed by a series of steep mounds with clusters of bushes and stunted trees cutting here and there against the heavy gray sky. On our left hand we notice a long winding flight of rude steps, hewn out of the soit stone, leading evidently to the tops of the kilns, the fires from which we had a ready remarked; after a moment's hesitation we decide upon ascanding them. On reaching the summit of the mound we find we are in the midst of a large, desolate tract of broken ground, with several large open sheds at some distance in front of us, but con-siderably towards our left. The wind blows chill, and a drizzling rain begins to fall. We are irresolute in which direction to pro ceed. The proper course, we feel, is to make for the sheds; but all looks black as pitch beneath their roots, and if any of the miserable wretches whom we know to be at hand should think it worth while to attack us on our entering these sheds, retreat would be difficult over such rough ground, with its innumerable petholes. Whilst we are deliberating as to the course we shall adopt, we make out sgainst a small patch of sky the outlines of some figures moving outlines of some figures moving about bereath the shels. Our own forms we know must be distinctly visible to these people, as there is a broad mais of sky behind us. Presently we observe three men issuing from out the darkness, two of whom, apparently de-scend the hill in the direction of the road by which we had entered the quarries, while the hird advances slowly over the broken ground that intervenes between ourselves and him. As he approaches, he branches off on a suddan in a direction to that taken by his companions, This gives us some concern: it looks as if these men were taking us in the rear. Therefore we advance at ones towards the last mestioned in-dividual, who still continues in sight. As soon as we are certain that we are within hearing we had him, and he at once halts. I a-k, "Are there many at the quarries to-night?" ' Not so many as usual " replice he. We ask how many, "Why," he replies, "there are nine of them now at the plaster kilns, and six or seven at the cement kilns, I fancy." "Are they asleep?" "Some are, the two women and the calld, and several of the men, but a couple of men are having a game of cards." "Is there anybody in the stone quarties?" we next inquired. "No," he replied, "we only go there when the police chase us." This reply indicates that he is an habitue of the place; but on a-k-ing our new acquaintance what he is, he cooliy tells us he is a house painter, and had been a week out of work. "Who were those men who came from the sheds with you a few minutes ago?" We inquired. "A couple of tramps, who "We then stated why we considered him have such notions as the "We then stated why we considered him have such notions as the "We then stated why we considered him have some off to the Halles to see if they can get a job." "You know your way, of course, all the paragraph above, in which we embody our "Was there ever another such man as this views on that point. This seemed to be a new mind showing us over it?" "Not at all," he

replied; whereupon we all moved forward, he

leading the way. During the forceoing conversation we had taken "stock" of our man, so far as the dim hight would admit of our doug. We saw at once by the toin state of his ciothes and by his general manner, that he was ho house-painter a week ont of work; still, there was nothing of the cut-thront about his appearance, and we thought we might venture to put ourselves under his guidance; particularly, too, if what he said was true, and women and children trasted them elves at night

time in such a place. We followed him into the first shed. True enough, type on the bare ground round the 'ep of the still surroug kill we counted four men, all ingres and exocless, a couple of pale faces, scantily clad women, and a chabby-loosing little girl, the whole of them secondly fast a leep; while up in a corner, shel-tered behins a pile of bricks, we observed two ill-tooking, barerooted blackenards, playing piquet with a pack of dirty cards, by the light a bit of tailow caudle stuck in the ground, while a third was looking on. All were showing short black pipes, and all seemed to be in an advanced state of intoxication. They exchanged a few words with our guide, but took as n dree of me or my friend beyond eveng us with a conjused expression of surprise. The guild we had picked up now conducts us between long piles of newly made bricks stacked to dry, then along a pacrow with ng pathway, over the same kind of bloken ground we haveniready traversed, until we reach the top of the cement kilus, three of which, within a short distance of each other, are burning furiously. We find the heat too fierce, and the lumes by far too noxious, to continue in close vicinity to them for any length of time; and we notice that the dirtr, rarged, wanlooking wretches who are sleeping near them likewise keep at a sate distance. "Many a man has been sufficiented by going to sleep too close to them," observes our guide. "I once saw a fel-low carr ed off to the Morgue from here. He was so wes and cold when he came in, that he would he down near the edge, though every one cautioned h m of the danger he was exposing himselt to. By and by we dropped off to sleep, and he with the rest of us; and when we began to turn out in the morning before the workmen arrived, we found the poor devil had 'lost his taste for bread.'-had 'broken his pipe in fact, and required to be 'dressed in deal' "-stang phrases, signifying that no was dead, and ready for his coffin. Among the miterable looking beings we found

asleep was one little fellow with an accordion for his pillow, not because it added to the comforto repose, but that he might not be robbed of it before morning broke. Another indi-vidual had a worn-out putr of shoes under his head, evidently for the same reason; although we certainly should not have suposea them worth carrying away. Our guide told us that those who brought any food with them to the quarries invariably ate it up to the last scrap be ore they went to sleep, as they knew perfectly well that, if they did not, they would be plundered of whatever remained before the morning.

We now follow our gnide down a steep bank to the kills bres, which are burning furiously the crup cry wood cracking and blazing, and sending up clouds of thick white smoke in the dark still night. Lying in front of them in the open air, and out in the drizzling rain, is a black-bearded man rolled up in a dirty borse-cloth. He looks up as we approach, and, in reply to some observations we make respecting uncomfortable cauch, informs us that The streets are by this time almost entirely is obliged to remain there to look after the nes, which have to be kept barn-ing all through the night. He is one of the workness belonging to the quarries, charged with this special duty, and in nowise con-nect d with the tribe of vagrants who journey for miles to snatch a night's repose on the brink of these poxious kilns. Our guide next leads us into a kind of gorge or hollow overgrown with shrubs and small acacia trees Gradually the channel gets narrower, the sides steeper, the shrubs thicker, and the road-in the middle of which we notice that an iron trainway has beelaid down for wagons bringing stons from the quarries- makes a sudden descent. The next minute we and ourselves in front of the arched entral ce to a dark gallery overhung with dense clusters of tail slender trees. Striking a light, we penetrate some distance into this subterra-bean gallery, burning factor-matches as we advance; but there is nothing remarkable to be sten in it, so we are content to take our guide's description of its extent. He informs us that the chief cultery is nearly a mile in length in . straight direction, in addition to which there are numerous short branches. It then makes a deep descent and extends for a considerable distance When the police come, as they perifarther. odically do at night-time, in a body some forty or nity strong, and, after planting a cordon body whom they can catch within its circait, the more experienced habitues, our guide in-formed us, invariably make for this tunnel, and secrete themselves in one or other of its many galleries until all danger of arrest has passed away, It was only on fars occasions, he said, that the police vontured to explore these subtertanean passages, as a considerable number of men provided with lighted torches was requisite for this duty; moreover, they never thought it worth while to leave a guard to watch the epirance, as the chances were the men they wished to capture would sneak out some of the regular workmen, and so CECHDP. The men who frequent the quarries, when surprised by the police, very rarely venture upon resistance; still, about eighteen months ago, some desperate ruffians, who knew well enough what their fate would be if they dlowed themselves to be exptured, seized hold of the first police agents who darted suddenly upon them, and tried to throw them into the burning furnaces; luckily, however, without success. When the police have scoured the quarries, they march their prisoners some lifteen or twenty apreast. with torch-bearers and police agents leading the way, and with other agents on either side and bringing up the rear. In this way the prisoners are conducted to the poste de police at La Villette, about a mile and a half distant, where they are searched; usually without finding a sou upon nine-tenths of their number. is no uncommon thing to find less than half a dozen sous in possession of the entire party. At the last descent made by the police sixty-two prisoners were taken, of whom the cldest was sixty eight years of age, and almost totally blind; he was known to have been a steady workman for fitty years until he lost his sight. The youngest was a boy of ten, who had been turned adrift in the world by his mother. Among these sixty-two persons were no less than hoty-iour who coulessed to having been brought up to some regular employment, and these included an optician, a watch-maker, a printer, a figrist, and a pablic letter-writer, besides members of all the nore common trades. One man had been a valet de chambre, and on being asked how he became reduced to the ragged, famished tate in which he was found, replied that he had loss all his savings by the bankruptcy of some individual to whom he had intrusted them, and had soon after jost his place through the death of his master, and had ever since been unable to obtain another. During the first few weeks he was out of place he sold his clothes, one garment after another, he said, to live upon the process and pay his rent. When clothes and money were allie gone, his landlord turned him cut of doors, and he could find no one who would take him in; he therefore went to the Carrieres to sleep, and ly ng on the bare ground soon wore out the clothes he had on, and thus he was reduced to the miserable plight in which he had been found. Among a party captured on one occa-ion was a man who claimed to be a French viscount, When asked, according to the usual practice, what trade or profession be followed, he replied that he shelled walnuts the market people at the "halles." And Another man, taken at the same time, said he had been a banker. We now returned to the man in charge of the kiln fires, and entered into conversation with him. He informed us that the people who frequented the quarries usually left by four o'clock in the morning or earlier; at any rate, when the workmen arrived at five o'clock they invariably found the place perfectly clear, From what this man told us, it appeared that a sort of facit understanding existed between the people connected with the quarries

1 on the one hand and the wagabonds who frequent them on the other. The former allo v the latter to re usin in und started possession of the pince during the night-time, and in return for this act of civility the thieves and v. grants who profit by it never damage the kins, neither do they ever earry away the more hear which the work men leave behind them. heavy tools

Some time ago the proprietor of a cortion of the quarties complained to the police of the unauinorized invasion of his property at un-erasonable hours, which resulted in the va-grants being kept away for a time; but one night they revenged themselves by setting fre to an immense stock of fagots valued at 6000 francs, since which occasion they have never been interlered with. The same men assured us that a few years are gaugs of fellows used to congregate round the entrance to the Carrieres, and rob any workman employed there who was improdent enough to sally forth alone. Men engaged at the quarries of an evening used also to be plundered of the bread and wine they had provided themselves with. Only a little than a year ago a gang of fellows, told us, brought a whole sheep, which they had stolen, with them to the quarries, and skinned, jointed, cooked, and ate up every scrap of it before daylight, -Pall Mall Gazetts.

DRUGS, PAINTS, ETC.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO N. E. Corner of FOURTH and RACE Sts., PHILADELPHIA.

WHOLESALE DRUCCISTS. IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF

White Lead and Colored Paints, Putty,

Varnishes, Etc. AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED

FRENCH ZINC PAINTS.

DEALERS AND CONSUMERS SUPPLIED LOWEST FRICES FOR CASH. 6161

### SHIPPING.

FOR BOSTON-VIA NEWPORT AND FALL F RIVER. The BOSTON and NEWPORT LINE, by the splen-dod and superior steamers NEWPORT, METRO-FOLIS, OLD COLONY, and E 4PIRS STATE of FOLIS, OLD COLONY, and EMPIRES STATE of great strength and speed, constructed expressive for the navigation of Long I-land Sound, running in connection with the OLD COLONY AND NEW-PORT RAILROAD, Leave PIER 28, NORTH RIVER, foot of MUR-RAY SUFER. The streamer NEWPORT, Capitaln Brown, leaves Mor day, Wednesday, and Friday, at 4 P. M. Isading

NOTICE.-FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY. The Steam Propellers of this the teave DAILY from first whist tence Market street. Goods forwarded by stit the times going out of New York. North East, and West, free of commission, Freights received at our usual low rates. No. HAS, WHARVES, Philadeiphila, JAMFS HAND, Agent. No. 119 WALL Street. Corner of South, New York; Moy day, Wednesday, and Friday, at 4 P. M., landing

The steamer OLD COLONY, Cartain Simmons, leaves Theaday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 4 P. M., landing at Newport. These steamers are fitted up with commodious

These steamers are fitted up with composition state-rooms water-tight compartments, sud every arrangement for the security and comfort of passen-gers, who are afforded by this route a night's rest on board, and on arrival at NEWs ORT proceed per rati-road again, reaching Boaton early on the following morning.

morning. A baggage master is attached to each steamer, who receives and tickets the baggage, and accompanies the same to its destination. A steamer runs in connection with this line between NEW PORT and PROVIDENCE daily, hundays ex-

Freisht to Boston is taken at the same rates as by

Freis ht to Boston is taken at the same rates as by any other regular live, and forwarded with the great-est expedition by an express train, which leaves NEW PORT every morning (Sundays excepted), at 7 o'clock, for Boston and New Bedford, arriving at its destination about 11 A. M. For freight or rassage, apply on board, or at the office, on PIER 25, NOR'H RIVER. For state-rooms and berths apply on board, or it it is desirable to se-cure them in advance, apply to E. LITTLEFIELD, Agent, 227\* No. 72 BROADWAY New York.

AFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT. FURTHER REDUCTION IN PASSAGE Favorite passenger steamers of the AN. HOR LINE

 Favorite passenger steamers of the AN\_HOR LINE sail every SATURDAY with pas engess for LIVELFOOL, GLASGOW, AND DERRY, From Pier No 20 North River.
 Rates of passage pay able in currency.
 To Liverpool, Glasgow, and Derry, cabins \$90 and \$76, according to location.
 Excorrision fickets, good for twelve months, \$160.
 Intermediate, \$35; Steerage \$25.
 Prepaid certineates from these ports, \$35.
 Prepaid Certineates from these ports, \$35. 12 M. and S r. M. Constitution of the second modaling Eastern lines. For ireight, which will be taken on accommodating for ireight, which will be taken on accommodating for meight. WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO. 112 No. 142 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

LORILLARD'S OUTSIDE LINE . T ONDON AND NEW YORK STEAMSHIP ALA1 LINE Passage to London direct, \$110, \$75, and \$30 currency. Excursion lickets at reduced rates available for 6 Goods oy wells ht, 10 cents per 100 lbs , gross, Messurement goods, 4 cents per cubic foot. Freights received at all times, and insurance guar-Excursion lickets at reduced rates available for 6 months. ATALANTA, BELLONA. CELLA. W.M. PENN, Frieight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antworp, Rotterd am, Amsterdam and Dunkirk. For p ssake apply to ROBERT N CLARE, No. 28 BROADWAY, New York. For freight apply at No. 54 SOUTH street, IJ. Y. 2261] HOWLAND & ASPIN WALL, Agents, CUNARD LINE OF EXTRA STEAMERS, CELTWEEN NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CAILING AT QUEENSTOWN, FROM NEW YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY, TRIPOLL, ALEPPO, RATES OF PASSAGE: 88 Gold,

SHIPPING.

The liman Line, under contract with the United States and British Governments, for carrying the

States and British Governments, for carrying the Mark, CITY OF ANTWERP Hailing, July 20 CITY OF ANTWERP Staturday, July 20 CITY OF NEW YORE (via Hailing) Theoring, July 20 CITY OF PARIS. Saturday, August 11 CITY OF PARIS. Saturday, August 21 CITY OF PARIS. Saturday Angunt 8 CITY OF BASI ING'N (via Hailing) Theory, August 21 CITY OF BASI ING'N (via Hailing) Theory, August 22 and e. ch suce ceding Saturday and alternate Monday, at non. from Pier Ne. 46 NORTH River. Payable in Gold. Payable in Corrency. First Cabib. Storrency. Rates of payage from New York to Hailing. Cabib, Steerage, \$10. in gold. Paesage by the Monday stramors: - Cabin. \$60. gold Steerage, \$15. corrency. Rates of payage from New York to Hailing. - Cabib, \$25. Steerage, \$10. in gold. Paesage by the Monday stramors: - Cabin. \$60. gold Steerage. \$15. corrency. Rates of payage from Liverpool or Givenstown, \$46 currency. Tickets cam be bound or Gibernations. Apply at the Company's affice. No. 15 EROADW & Y. New York. On Ste BROADW & Steerage Nila. No. 81 OH ENUT Strees, Phila.

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP Through Line to California via Panama

Railroad. NEW ARTANGEMENT.

Saling from New Yo.k on the sth and 20th of EVERY MONTE, or the CEY before when these dates

EVERY MONTAL of the CEY before when these dates int on Sunday. Prisage lower than by any other line. For information address D. N. CARVINGTON, Agent, Pier No. 45 NORTH FIVER New York, Or THOMAS & SEARLE, No. 217 WALNUT Street, Philadel, bia ga, W. H. WERB, President, JH AS, DANA, Vice Pres Offic - 54 EXCHANGE Piec, New York 33953

TANK NEW EXPRESS LINE TO ALEX

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO ALEX-andria, tworgenown, and Washington D C. via Cheespeake and Delaware Ca. al with cog-nections at Alexandria from the most direct route for L nchourg, Bristor, Knoxville, Nashville, Daiton and the Southwest. Stamers leave regularly every Saturday at noom from the first tweet. Fielght received daily. WM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 14 North and South Wharves. J. B. DAVIDSON, Agent at Georgetown. M ELDRIUGE & Co., Agents at Alexandria, Vir-giala.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE, THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST. EVERY S ATURDAY, At noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET SUPEL

Street. 16: ROUGH RATES and THROUGH RECEIPTS 16 all polo's in North and South Carolina, via sea-to all polo's in North and South Carolina, via sea-board air Line Raircoad, conrecting at Portsmonth and to Lyachburg, Va., Tennessee and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Ricamond and

Dauville Railroad. Freight HAND(ED BUT ONCE, and taken as LOW ER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.

The regularity safety, and chespness of this ronte commend it to the sublic as the most desirable me-dium for carrying every description of reight. No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense

Point T. P CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 612

FOR NEW YORK-SWIFT-SURB Trans. ortation Company Despatch a o swiitsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Count, on and after the Math of March, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern Inces.

REDUCTION IN FREIGHTS.

gin in.

eard inside of Allen's bar-room, and Mr. Towns exclaimed :-" Hush, Gilbert! there's some one in

there !" "' 'It is only me, Towns,' responded Allen, opening the door and stepping to the threshold in his night rig, bitter cold as it was. I heard you humming old Coronation, and had to get up and come down. I could not stand it, with that old tune buzzing in my ears. Old Coronation will always fetch me at any season of

the year, and at any time of the day or night. "On the third day of July last, as Dr. J. M. Ward, a well-known Christian philanthropist, was passing Allen's saloon, at about 10 o'clock in the morning, he found him sitting near the door with a copy of Packard's Monthly for July in his hand, intently studying our sketch of him. On accosting Allen he was kindly greeted in return; and, after some conversation about the sketch, Dr. Ward spoke to him, as is his custom on every fit occasion, about his soul's welfare and the salvation of his children.

"In response to this Allen called out,

" 'Chester, come here,' and his son came to his side.

"'Now, Chester,' said he, 'sing "Nearer, my God, to Thee," for the Doctor.'

"And thereupon Allen himself led off, and father and son sang: -

" 'Nearer, my God, to Thee, Nearer to Thee, E'en though it be a cross That raiseth me; Still, all my song shall be, Nearer, My God, to Thes, Nearer to Thee.

"And there that strange man sat in his dancehouse, on that third day of July, with the door open to the street, and his little son standing by his side, and led the child in song through the whole five verses of that hymn, in as devotional and reverent a manner, Dr. Ward says, as he ever witnessed.

#### HORROR OF INFIDELITY.

"Allen is solicitous that little Chester should not have his mind poisoned by anything verging on infidelity. On one occasion, when visi tors were present, an infidel came into the dancing-saloon, about 11 o'clock at night, and began to ventilate his belief, or rather his nubelief. He was surprised at being at once taken up by Allen and demolished. The unbeliever was no match for the Wickedest Man in theology, philosophy, or common sense. He soon retired, rather crestfallen; and after the door had closed on him, Allen turned to some of those present and exclaimed, in tones of grief and bitterness: ---

"'My God ! gentlemen, to think of a man's coming into my house and uttering such sentiments as those ! Why, I wouldn't have had my family heard that man for anything ! And Chester, especially-'

"Here, seeing the looks of astonishment on some of the visitors' faces, he exclaimed :---

" 'I know what you're thinking of. You think that Chester hears worse than that. But he den't. He hears me swear, and he hears the girls when they get mad or drunk, and they can talk bad enough when they get agoing, God knows; but I don't care for that. That isn't anything. That don't kill. But to have Chester get the notion that the Bible isn't true, or to have him hear any man deny the existence of God, or attempt to make God anything less than God-why, damn it to hell, gentlemen, I wouldn't have such notions as those put into Chester's head for all the World P

Sabbath-school, and takes a fatherly interest in their welfare.

"This man takes especial pleasure in helping the most helpless cases. Licensed venders come in for a goodly share of his friendly attentions.

A JOKE ON THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

"Among the most recent 'distinguished' visitors to Mr. Allen's abode were several large deputations from the Democratic National Convention, when that institution was lately flourishing in Fourteenth street. One company of country delegates, numbering 30, went down to No. 304 Water street, under the escort of Captain Thorne, of the Fourth Precinct; and we are informed that as many as sixty delegates were present at oue time, filling both bar-room and dancing saloon, and protruding upon the stoop and sidewalk. They had all read our account of the Wickedest Man, and were anxious to see him. He was courteous and cordial, as he always is to visitors. One of the delegates remarked: -" 'I suppose this is about the worst section of the city, Mr. Allen, from all accounts ?' To

which Mr. Allen quietly replied :---"Well, yes, it has had that reputation: but just now it is completely eclipsed by Four-

"This retort was received with applause, and the delegates hailed 'The Wickedest' as a

"According to our view of the matter, the pre-eminent wickedness of John Allen comes from his wilful perversion of his own original excellence of character, the prostitution of extraordinary talents to base uses, and the persistent violation of divine laws, the truth and binding force of which he clearly perceives and steadfastly believes.

"There is a plentiful supply of men in New York who are far more vile, beastly, and re-pulsive than this Wickedeat Man. In point of fact, he is not repulsive; he does not impress one who knows him as a 'vile fellow,' but as a bold, chivalric emissary of Pandemonium. who has good points enough to enable him to serve his Satanic chieftain with a force and efficiency no mere bestial satrap of hell could ever achieve.

"We are glad that he has the grace to be grieved by our 'showing him up as we have found him,' according to agreement; glad that he winces at the thought of his children's some day reading our sketch. For, as we said in the beginning, we like the man, despite his wickedness, and would do much to rescue him from the fate to which he seems to be rushing.

#### JOHN ALLEN'S PROMISE.

"At 4 o'clock P. M, on Friday, the 10th day of July, after the foregoing had been put in type, we had an interview with John Allen. in the private room of Mr. Acton, and in Mr. Acton's presence, at Police Headquarters, No. 300 Mulberry street. Allen protested against being called the Wickedest Man in New York. Said be:-

"'I am not the wickedest man in this city. There are lots of worse men than I am-men who never help the poor nor poor children, nor do anything for anybedy; and Mr. Acton here knows that I spend hundreds of dollars in that way."

"We then stated why we considered him

For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 65 Broadway. 2267 E. CUNARD.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE. THE GENERAL TRANSATI ANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWICKN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CATLING AT BAR'T. The splendid new vessels on this favorits rom: for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 NORTH Pilver.

Lemarle ....Bocande

BI, LACKENT BORAGE IN GOLD (Including wine), TO BREST OR HAV.E. First Cabin. \$160 or \$140; Second Cabin, \$85, TO PARIS, Including Failway Teckets, furnished on board, First Cabin, \$165 or \$145; Second Cabin, \$83, These steamers do not carry steerage passengers, Miedical attendance free of charge. American travelers going to or recursing from the Continent of Europe, by taking the scenarers of tais line, avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble, and explores. GEO, MACWENZIE. Agent. 226 † No. 55 BROADWAY.
 T IVE PPOOL AND OPEA TWENTERN STEAM

T IVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM

Live RFOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM ) he following FIRST CLASS IRON STEAMSETIPS, built expressly for the New York trade, are intended to rail regularly between NEW York and Live B-FOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz :-MANHATTAN, MINNESOTA, COLORADO, NEBRASKA, with other first-class steamers building. From Fier No. 37 East River. Cabin (the accommodistions being equal to any At-lable class and rements for freight or pas-age apply to

sage spply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 WALL Street.

For steerage passage 10 WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 BROADWAY,

# FITLER, WEAVER & CO.,

## MANUFACTUREES OF

MANILLA AND TARRED CORDAGE, CORDS TWINES, ETC.,

> No. 23 North WATER Street, and NO. 22 North DELAWARE Avenue. PHILADELPHIA.

ROWIN B. FITLER, MICHAEL WEAVER. CONRAD F. CLOTHIER-2 14

CONRAD F. CHOTATER. 214 WODLANDS CEMETERY COMPANY. The following Managers and Officers have been elected is the year 1805. ELI K. PRICE, President. Wm. H. Moore, Samuel S. Moon, Gitties Fallett, Gitties Fallett, Ecwin Greble, Ecwin Greble, The Managers have crassed a resolution requiring both Lotholders and Visitors to present tickeds at the entrance for admission to the Company, No 83 ARI H street or of any of the Managers. 722 The Mark Construction of the Company, No 83 ARI H street or of any of the Managers. 722

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS .-Central Depot, No. 304 OII ESNUT Street. Central Depot, No. 106 Seath FIFTH Street, one door below Cheenot. Extablished 1862. Revenue Stamps of every description constantiyor

band in any amount. Orders by Mail or Express orompily assended to.

For further information, apply to 7 22 Fler 19 North Wharves. STEAMBOAT LINES. BRISTOL LINE BETWEEN NEW YORK AND BOSTON, VIA BRISTOL. For PROVITENCE, TAUNTON, NEW SEDFORD CAPE COD, and an points of railway communica-tion. Easi and North. The new and spieodid steamers BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE, leave Fier No. 40 NORTH RIVER, foot of Canas street, adjoining Debrases street Ferry, New York, at 5 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted, con-necting with steamboat train at Bristol at 4 & A. M., arriving in Boston at 6 A. M. in time to connect with all the nooming trains from this city. The most de-strate is a point can make direct connect travelers for that point can make direct connect uona by way of Providence and Worcester or Boston, butterooms and Tickets secured at office en Plor in New York.

ork. H. O. BRIGGS, General Manager.

	F	0	К	C	Δ	P	E	MA	Y.	1
Da LUBUA S	On 7	<b>UE</b>	SDA	Y8.	TI	IU	RS)	DAYS,	and	

FOR CHESTER, HOOK, AND WILMINGTON-Ats 30 and 9 50 A. M.

The steamer S. M. FELTON and ARIEL leave CHEFNUT Street Wharf (Sundays excepted) at 8.36 and 960 A. M. and 3740 P. M., returning leave Wil-mington at 6560 A. M., 1250, and 3560 P. M. St. pping at Chester and Hook each way.

Fare, in cents between all points, Excursion tickets, is cents, good to return by either boat.

PHILADELPHIA AND TREN-ton Stearsboat Line.-The steamboat LDW IN FORMENT leaves ARCH Street Wharf, for Trenton, stopping at Tacony, Torresdale, Beyerly, Barington, Bristol, Florence Rebbins' Wharf, and White Hill.

White Hill. Leaves Arch Street Wharf Leaves South Trenton. Satarday, July 18, 10 A. M Saturday, July 18, 2 P.M. Sunday July 18, to Burthogton Briatol, and theory mediate landhase, leaves Arch street wharf at 8 A. M. and 2 F. S., leaves Britol at 105 A. M. and 45 P. M. Monday, July 26, 12 M. Monday, July 50, 4 P.M. Tnesday, 21, 1 P.M. Tnesday, 22, 53 P.M. Wedday, 22, 15 P.M. Wedday, 22, 53 P.M. Thursday, 22, 15 P.M. Wedday, 23, 55 P.M. Thursday, 22, 23, P.M. Thursday, 23, 55 P.M. Thursday, 23, 23, P.M. Thursday, 23, 55 P.M. Fare to Trenton, 40 cents each way: Intermediate places, 25 cents. 411

BURNEY BINED RAILROAD AND RIVER BURNEY BINED RAILROAD AND RIVER BURNEY JOHN SYLVESTER WILL make dally

excarsions to Winniegt - (Sundays excepted), fouch-ing at theser and Marcus Hook, leaving ABCE Street what at 10 A. M. and 4 P. L., returning, leave Winninger at 7 A M. and 1 P. M. Light freights taken.

4 28 14	L. W. BURNS, Captain,
the second se	

DAILY EXCURSIONS. --THE Apleound transboat JOHN A. WAB-NER. traves CHESNUT Street Wharf, Philada, at g o'clock and & o'clock P. M. for Burlington and Bristol touching at Riverton. Torresdaie, Andalusta, and Beveriy. Returning, leaves Bristol at 7 o'clock A. M. sod 4 P. M. Fare, 25 cents each way: Excursion #0 cts. 411 M

W. I L L I A M E. G R A N T, LOMADESION MERCHANT, Ne. 8 S. DELAWAIE Avenue, Philadelphia, AGENT FOR Depont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Els, W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate Gocos, and Broma. Crocker, Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Enesthing. Bolis and Nally.

# teenth street !' man and a brother. SUMMING UP.