A WORKINGMAN'S CLUB-HOUSE.

Whe New Experiment in London. Three years ago a benevolent gentleman in London-Mr. Henry Hoare - undertook the formation of a club for workingmen in Soho, one of the most unlovely parts of the city, The progress and results of this experiment are noted in a recent number of the London Telegraph:-

HOW THE CLUB WAS STARTED. "Meetings were held, and a number of earnest artisans who attended them determined to have artisans who attended them determined to have a club of their own, which should in every respect be managed by themselves. The ground floor of a house in Rose street was occupied at a yearly rental of seventy-five pounds. Mr. Hoare became security for the rent, but the Soho men always managed to pay it themselves. Their success was such that last summer they felt bound to look out for new premises. An old building at the corner of Rupert street, which had been occupied as a printing establishment. had been occupied as a printing establishment, was empty, and Mr. Hoare suggested that the whole place should be taken, and that the scheme of the club should be enlarged. He accompanied his suggestion with a very substan-tial offer. It was not a gift, but a loan, and be trusted to the honor of the workingmen with whom he was dealing to pay back to him every penny which he proposed to advance. After some consideration the men accepted his offer. It was, that he should pay for the purchase of the lease, which had five years to run, and for the alteration, the decoration, and the furnishing of the several rooms. Altogether about a thousand pounds were expended. This it is proposed shall be repaid in the form of a rent charge, so arranged that the club may be free in five years, at the termination of the present

"in January, 1868, the new premises were opened. In the old club the subscription had only been twopence per week; it was now increased to threepence. There was at once a large accession of members. By the end of February they numbered about 700, and it was found necessary to adopt some restrictive rules to prevent a too rapid inrush of new men. With summer, of course, the members decrease considerably, out-door life being more at-

"Sufficient time has now passed to enable the Observer to say something of the prospects of success which attend this scheme. It is a scheme which will be sure to have enemies in many places. Philanthropy—pretentious and supported by plenty of cant—would be horror-George Cruikshank would put the club and its members in a corner of his 'Bottle' picture. Many very good men would hold aloof for fear of the results; but Mr. Henry Hoare is bold and confident, and deserves great praise for his independent action.

MANAGEMENT. "Soho is not an unknown district. Its population is of a peculiar character, comprising an immense number of tailors and shoemakers; and many workmen are employed in those out-ofthe way industries, among which the manufac-ture of meerschaum pipes and of artificial teeth may be reckoned the most respectable. Here, too, the close attendants upon wealth, the suppliers of some of its luxuries, and the servants who wait upon it in its palatial clubs, find their home. Close to it are districts in which immo-rality and crime abide, scarcely deigning to hide

their horrid shapes in the light of day, and making the night unboly and terrible.
"In this district Mr. Hoare, and the men in whom he believes, are doing their work. The kernel of their design was to accept conditions just as they were, and in preparing their club to make it in all respects a place like to those in which the workingmen of the district ordinarily sought amusement and recreation. As in the public house, so there they should have drink, malt liquors, and wines, and spirits, as plentifully as they liked. They should have a concert-room, in which the songs sung should be just what those of their number who volun-teered to sing were pleased to offer, and the audience pleased to accept. For amusement they should have eards and dominos, and draughts. and chess; they should have billiards and bagatelle. If they cared for out-door games, there they should manage their cricket club and their swimming club, should arrange rowing matches, and summer jaunts in the country. As it happened there were workingmen in Soho who cared for something beyond these things, it was further resolved that to them and to the others should be opened a reading room and library, class rooms, and lectures and discus-Indeed, no one phase of the ordinary the Soho workingman was neglected How all this has been done, how the enterprise looks now, and what the results have been may be best gathered from a description of the place

"Saturday night is the best time to study this club life in Soho. Then the men are at leasure, and seek to end a week's labor by recreation more or less hilarious. The approaches to the place are not by any means attractive. There are narrow streets and queer courts, in which it would be well to make compulsory the sanitary rules which obtain in work-houses and in priwider, but filled with shops, the footways and the way for the passage of vehicles being crowded by people who have something to sell, and others who want to buy. The sellers' crees are such as may be heard in other districts They be peak poverty, attention to the lowest needs of humanity, and to the fondness for finery which has its place among women who dwell in noisome garrets as well as in more

SATURDAY NIGHT SCENES.

"Passing these, at the corner of Rupert street, you see a rather diagy building, the door of which is, perhaps, partly open. You enter, and at once find yourself in a crowd of beings, noisy, but and one find yourself in a crowd of beings, noisy, but evidently good-humored. The outer door opens straight upon the refreshment bar. Be-hind this you see the barmaid, with one or two assistants, serving the men who stand outside with great rapidity. Pots of stout, of half-and-half, of pale ale, of new and bitter—this attempt at wit is not at all novel—are asked for and sup-plied with wonderful quickness. The purchaser carries his pot away to his seat in the concertroom, or to whatever room he may have been occupying, and perhaps on his way stumbles upon a friend, to whose lips he thrusts his pot imploring Bill, or Bob, or Jem to have a pull you stand there a long time, even when hand of the clock is moving on towards midnight you will not hear many calls for gin, or whisky or other spirits; of course you will hear some, and they are attended to without question.

There is no drunkenness, for the members— and only members are admitted—are aware of and respect the rules of the club. These rules do not in any way measure the quantity of drink which each may ask for and have. They do not curb individual action in any way; but they do call for respect for others. They ask that whilst you care particularly for self—for number one— numbers two and three, and so on to seven hundred, or whatever the number of members may be, shall not be altogether disregarded. And all this is observed in a rough and ready

way. "It is but a step from the bar to the concert. room. Here you see about a hundred men sit-ting on rough seats, and listening to the song which is being sung. The singer is not a paid one; he has been, and will be again in a minute or two, a member of the audience; and it is amusing to note the ready and very free inter-change of remarks between platform and audionce. The songs are not as a rule, of a very high class; they are, however, equal to those to which a certain distinguished Englishman is said to have listened appreciatively.

THE CLUB BESTAURANT. "This concert room is used as a dining-room in the middle of the day, for there are young men in Soho who have a fancy for dining at their club. They do this in their own fashion, and at a price which differs from the prices charged in Pail Mail. If you were to step in here any day between 12 and 2 you would see half-a-dozen of those young fellows sitting at the tables, eating rather lazily, and taking the day's news and their dinner together. There is day's news and their dinner together. There is nothing grand in what is served or in the serv-ing of it; the walter is in his shirt sleeves, and looks so warm that you can't bein fancying that he works in the kitchen in the intervals of attending to the wants of the members. There he works in the kitchen in the intervals of attending to the wants of the members. There is no carie: the waiter tells you what the dishes are. You can have, say roast mutton or beef,

with potatoes and some green vegetables. If you mean to be extravagant, you may have now and then a bit of turbot or other fish to begin with. You can have puddings and tart, and you can finish with cheese. Of course, the price of dinner is a great thing to consider the price of dinner is a great thing to consider the Peers is, as usual, sufficient—they rarely the second heat of anything and it will in Soho. At the club they give you meat and two vegetables for sixpence, and pudding is only a penny. A dinner for sevenpence is something too cheap even for city clerks. It a member does not want to dine, as may happen some day when he is out of work, he can have a saudwich for a penny, or bread and cheese for two-pence. The amount of business done night and day in the week is worth noting. It must of course be remembered that this is summer time, and that the demand is not by any means so great as it will be when the long nights come At present about twenty shillings' worth of spirits are sold in a week; beer and ales to the extent of about £5; ginger beer and lemonade about £2; and the receipts for tea, codee, and solid food, dinners included, amount to about

THE READING-ROOM AND LIBRARY. "Passing from the refreshment department we useend the stairs to the reading-room and library and class-room, all of which are on the first floor. Here are collected a few of the members who wish to make themselves quainted with passing events, or who prefer the quiet reading-room to the concert-room and the bar. But there is no attempt to separate the reader from other members; indeed, the fact is that there is a free intercommunication which shows that the reader, the steady member of the club, has very considerable influence upon the others. All are better because of his being there. On the second floor is a room for conversation and playing, the games being cards, dominoes, cliess and draughts. You can see staid men there sitting quietly around a little pembroke table, absorbed in the chances afforded for fine play, and for appreciation of character, which you get in a rubber at whist. Again mounting the stairs you reach the billiard and bagatelle room. This is evidently a favorite resort of many members. The amusements are paid for at very reasonable rates, An ordinary two-handed game of billiards costs three balf pence; a four-handed game may be had for threepence: bagatelle is a penny a game; for cards the players pay a penny per night. Chess, draughts and downness are free,"

The English Parliament and the Press. From the London Spectator. If the entire body of members in the House of Commons cannot abolish a grievance which closely and personally touches them all, effective power has ceased to exist in England. We do not believe it has ceased, and consequently believe that a vote of £120,000 for a new House of Commons may be placed in the estimates this year and accepted without a division. It is a little absurd that after spending two millions and a half on a parliamentary palace mainly intended to lodge the House of Commons, £120,000 more should be demanded for lodging the same body; but Englishmen are slow to learn except by experience, and the existing gravance is almost intolerable. It is had enough for members, but for journalists it is so bad that it there was the smallest spirit of umity in the profession they would strike, and reduce the House at a blow from a governing body into a bad-tempered debating clab, wasting its evenings in debates to which nobody attended. Without the journalists the members would be a pack of nobodies, chattering every evening to each other with nobody to listen to them; yet they treat the professionals whose aid makes them governing men as it they were servants huddled into the lobby of a theatre with their masters' umbrellas. Their own case, no doubt, is a serious one. The new house supposed to be built for their accommodation will not seat com-tortably half their number, and will not hold two-thirds with any amount of packing; it has a floor which renders one man in three inaudi-ble, is so ventilated that three hours of that climate makes old men sleepy and young men furious, and has galleries in which no one, except he be perhaps a peer, can see, hear, or write with any approach to comfort. If they like quarrelling for their seats, and speak ing over a floor which drinks tueir voices, and standing in their shadows so deep that the most genial of Tories locks like a Jacobin harat-guing his club, it is no business of ours to remonstrate against that form of imbeclity. All we can say is that they are neglecting their duty to their constituents in not making the best of themselves. We speak for our own profession, which is as essential to the members and its own constituents, and which is at once degraded and injured by the existing arrangements. Not to mention that the jour nalists and reporters are placed in the very worst locality for either seeing, hearing, writing, with chattering women overhead, and all speakers far below, they are denied anything like adequate space. The reporters of the older journals, who alone are considered legitimate occupants of the gallery, are cramped for room and compelled to write in the most unnatural of attitudes, that of worshippers in a powed church, while new papers positively cannot get admittance. Are the members really so fond of the old ones that they are willing to vote them a close monopoly? As for the provincial journals, who are daily be coming more powerful, and whose representatives have just as much right within the walls of Parliament as the London reporters, there is no room for them; while the weekly papers are subjected to a regime absolutely grotesque in its folly and injustice. The Sanaday Review, the Speciator, the Examiner, the London Review, and half i dozen more are just as much read by politi-cians, and have just as much influence on poli-tics as the daily papers; yet their conductors are debarred from listening to the debates for which they have furnished half the material. They are permitted as a great favor, to attend in the Reporters' Gallery, in which they have no seats of right, once a week, the rule being made most stringent when the debates are most important and consecutive, as, for example, the debate upon Reform. The editors of the daily papers, many of whom are as powerful as any men on the front benches, are, we believe, tolerated every night, but only of favor; and a serious complaint was made before this very Committee that their presence was a hindrance and a naiannee to the reporters, who do not want either to offend them or to be bothered with their conversation. Much of this arrangement is, of course, due to the arrogant theory that reporters and journalists, through whom alone the House is powerful, are more "strangers," surplusage, people of whose existence the House cannot condescend to be aware; but some of it is due to the contracted limits of a House in which the reporters' galleries seem to have been an afterthought. The journalists and reporters do not ask much, only room to perform their unpaid but inestimable service; and if it is refused in any new House, they ought, in self-respect, to render members' lives a misery to them, a task they could perform very easily by ignoring them they could perform very easily by ignoring them in leaders, and reporting their chatter verbatim, with all the repetitions, delays, interludes, interjections, hawks, and other marks of oratorical incapacity, which they now suppress. Mr. Barry's scheme for building a new House over the Commons Court and the dining-rooms remedies most of these evits, but it is profiled. but it is insufficient. His plan avoids any inter-ference with the Palace, or any necessity for a temporary House, and might, if he is energetic, be completed with decent speed; but he is still more attentive to anything than the House itself, which alone is of first-rate importance. He provides 509 seats; but no House is complete which does not contain 665 separate and num-bered seats, one for every member whenever he chooses to attend. That number once secured, each member would retain his own place, sub-

ject to the well-known party arrangements, any

vacancy as it occurred being offered to mem-bers of the same side according to their seniority in the House. All the quarrelling and loss of time caused by the present schoolboy arrange-ments would then be obviated; and members

could come in at their own time, and on the fullest night there would be no confusion. The House would be almost as reasonably organized as the stalls in a provincial theatre—a system of a tribune is inconsistent with our

proceedings in Committee: but fixed seats would be no injury to any one, except, perhaps, a few

new members with bad voices, who would creep

up towards better seats and greater obviousness

get the second best of anything, and it will never be well to admit strangers enough to form a mob, a mistake made both in the Corps Legislatif and the House of Representatives, but we do not feel quite satisfied about the press. The reporters are allowed forty-four seats, instead of thirty-eight; but that does not allow for the inevitable requirements of fresh newspapers, for the growing wants and power of the provincial press. A new institution, the editors' box, is, however, a decided improvement, and will, we hope, speedily cause the abolition of the ban under which weekly newspapers at present He; and Mr. Barry will, we doubt not, if pressed, screw out ten more seats for the reporters. If his plan is adopted, which seems probable, the whole country would be benefitted, and the ex-perse is a triffe compared with the sum most countries waste upon members' salaries; but it will still be necessary for the House to insist upon one or two rovelties in the actual work. First, that Mr. Barry, if separately paid at all. be paid a sum, and not a percentage on the work, an arrangement which, were he an angel of virtue, would not tend to increase expense; secondly, that the time for construction be as short as is consistent with efficient work; and thirdly, that the contractor be heavily fined for every week's delay. Otherwise, the members will not get into their new House until they are of them greybeaded, probably not until an act establishgreyheaded, probably not until an act establishing universal suffrage and equal electoral districts has made all their arrangements obsolete. We do not, of course, expect that amount of efficiency out of the whole House; which is never peremptory except about cattle; but still, if two or three independent members will just keep the ideal in mind and worry once a mount. For explanation, and get a few figures. month for explanation, and get a few figures from M. Haussmann, and oppose supplementary votes, they will, with the assistance of the jour-nalists thirsting for room to breathe, get the work done before the new law courts are complete, or the Thames embankment is finished, or London municipalities have learnt how to make, to smooth, or to cleau a payed roadway.

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NOTICE -For the special accommodation of Passengers desirous of spending Sunday at the BELA-WARE WATER GAP, an additional line will leave the Water Gap every MONDAY MORNING at 0 o'clock, arriving in Philadelphia about 11 A. M. Lines leave Kensington Depot for Delaware Water Gap daily (Sundays excepted) at 7 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. W. H. GATZMER, Agent.

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Terms, \$4.50 per day, or \$28.00 per week. Stages connect at Catakill with all of the Hudson River Railroad trains, and the day boats from New York or Albany. Also with the steamboats Thomas Powell and New Champion, leaving Pier 35, foot of FRANKLIM Street, New York, daily, at 5 P. M. Saturdays at P. M. [692m] CHARLES L. BEACH.Proprietor.

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These Bonds are secured by mortgage on the following Railroads belonging to this Company, namely, the main line from Phillipsburg, New Jersey, through Mauch Chunk to Wilkesbarre, Pennsylvania, 101 miles; the Beaver Meadow branch, 171/4 miles, and the Lebigh and Mahanoy branch, 42% miles, making a total of 161 miles of road, including 78 miles doubletrack, equal, with sidings, to 309 miles of single track, together with all lands, bridges, work-shops, machinery, depots, engine houses, and buildings thereunto belonging, and all rolling stock, tools, implements, and materials belonging to this Company, in use on the said Bailroads.

This mortgage is a first lieu on all of the above Roads, except 46 miles, from Easton to Mauch Chunk on which it is preceded by a mortgage for \$1,500,000 due in 1873, the Bonds of which are exchanging, as fast as presented, for the present issues; those not presented until maturity are to be paid out of the present loan, making it a first mortgage on the abovementioned property,

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LEGAL NOTICES. IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA. IN BANKRUPTCY,

The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of SAMUEL R. ADAMS, of the city and county of Phinadelphia and State of Pennsylvania, within said District who has been adjudged a Bankrupt upon his own petition. LEWIS WALN SMITH,

No. 629 WALNUT Street,
To Creditors of said Bankrupt. 7 18 th3t

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED ISTATES FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.

In Bankruptcy, at Philadelphia, June 30, 1868,
The undersigued hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of CHARLES T, GRIER of Philadelphia in the county of Paliadelphia and state of Pennsylvania, within said District, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Coort of said District.

To the Creditors of said Bankrupt

H. R. WARRINER,
716 ths.* No. 26 N SEVENTH St. Philada,

PROPOSALS. IMPROVEMENT OF OGDENSBURG HAR-

MPROVEMENT OF OGDENSBURG HARBOR, NEW YORK,
sealed Proposals in duplicate, will be received at
this office until 12 M. MONDAY, August 10, 1863, for
deepening by dreeging the harbor of Ogdensburg,
New York so as to give twelve feet of water at the
lowest stage, in the following places, viz...
Ection 1. On the oner har across the channel into
the upper harbor, northeasterly from the lighthouse,
where about 13,005 cubic yards of hard sand is estimated to require removal.
Section 11. Between the bridge, the terry wharf
and the Rome Hailroad depot, where, it is estimated, about 25,00 cubic yards of very hard "hardpan," with gravel and small boulders, must be taken
out. All the material (which will be measured in the

All the material (which will be measured in the scows) must be dumped at least half a mile below the outer bar, in deep water, at a point to be marked.

The work must be commenced as soon as possible, and no later than tept, 15 1868, continued as long as possible this season, and completed by the 30th of November, 1858.

possible this season, and completed by the 30th of November, 1805.

Bidders must propose for each section separately, and separate contracts will be made for each.

Blos must be made upon printed biants, which can be procured at this office for similar written ones), which must be properly filled up and signed as Indicated. All the information possessed at this office will be given to hidders, but all wishing to contract are particularly requested to examine at Ogdenshurp store sending in their bids.

C. E. B.U.S.T.

Lieut.-Col. Engineers and Brevet-Coi. U. S. A.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE.

Oewego, N. Y., July 14, 1858.

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