CETY INTELLIGENCE. CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION.

The One Hundredth Assilversary of the Founding of St. George's M. E. Church-Interesting Exercises Tals Morning.

To-day St. George's M. E. Church, on Fourth street, near New, celebrates its one hundredth anniversary. This is an event interesting to all classes of Methodists on account of the relation which this church holds to nearly all the other churches in the city, it being in reality the mother church of them

The church has been gally decorated in honor of the occasion. Flewers and inscriptions in great pro-fusion help to give a festival air to the building. The int is adorned with evergreens and rare hot-house wers. The inscription "Welcome Home" sur-sunt the archs, and joins the two marble tables bearing the names of former pastors.

At ten o'clock this morning a large audience assembled to witness the exercises. The chancel was filled with Methodist ministers from the city and

lsewhere, including all the former incumber The exercises commenced with the singing of a

hymn written for the centennial celebration by James Nicholson. A prayer was then offered by Rev. Bartholomew

Weed, followed by the Lord's Prayer by the congregation in unison. other original hymn by Miss Fanny Crosby, entitled 'Thou Sovereign Lord of Earth and Sea,' was then sung. The congregation united in the singing with the greatest energy.

Bishop Simpson then spoke a few words of greet-ing to the members of St. George's. He spoke of it being the first centennial anniversary of any Methodist church in the country. He noticed the appropriateness of the decorations by which he was surrounded. A ce bury-plant standing in front of the pulpit reminder him of the festival which can bloom only once in a hundred years. The evergreens spoke of the present living condition of the Church. An-other hundred years should see a tenfold increase over that of the last century, great as that has been. The present pastor gave an oatline of the church's history, the facts of which were mostly given in the history published in The Evening Telegraph of Monday.

Bishop Simpson introduced the venerable Father Henry Bookm, who, though not a few persons of Bishop Simpson introduced the venerable Father Henry Boehm, who, though not a former pastor of the church, was in other ways connected with it. He was the travelling companion of Bishop Asbury, the man on whom the bishop leaned for support, and who was his confidential adviser. Father Boehm is a white-haired patriatch of some ninety-five years. He is yet quite strong and hearty, though he was compelled to support himself by holding to the back of a chair during the whole time of his address. The first time that Father Boehm ever entered St. George's was in 1797. He was then on a circuit in George's was in 1797. He was then on a circuit in Jennsylvania with the Bishop, preaching in both serman and English. The Schuylkill district fell to his charge, which included all the territory which is now in the Philadelphia district, with that of Wil-

mington added. The great increase of the Church since that time was due to the blessing of God and Christian simpli-city on the part of the ministry. In 1823 Father hm, after many unsuccessful efforts, succeeded Boehm, after many unsuccessful efforts, succeeded in founding a small congregation of six members in the city of Reading. The speaker repeatedly expressed his thankfulness that he had lived to see this day, and that he was in the enjoyment of health and all his faculties. His age, he said, was greater by a year than that of the United States. He was born in 1775. During the whole of that time he has been supported through many difficulties by the influence of religion, the profession of which he had embraced in his early youth. in his early youth.

original hymn by James Nicholson was then sung. Addresses were then made by the different former

pastors who are now living, in the order of the date A letter from the Rev. J. Holdich, the first of

these, was read, regretting his inability to be pre-sent on the occasion.

Bishop Scott was the next in order, but was unable to be present at the morning session, on account

of church engagements elsewhere.

Rev. T. J. Thompson, the third, took charge of the church in 1828. He had then just entered the ministry. He spoke of the doings of the congregation during his term of service. The memory of the prominent members of his time was recalled one by one. There were then four ministers to this congregation, as there were some four or five preaching places connected with the charge. The death of the reacher in charge took place during the term of Mr.

Thompson, one of the most painful incidents which has ever occurred in its history. Rev. Bartholomew Weed took charge in the years 1829 and 1830, in connection with Rev. Levi Scott and Rev. Anthony Atwood, who supplied the four congregations. Mr. Weed spoke of his having shaken hands with Father Plinore, the first regushaken hands with Father Pilmore, the first regular Methodist minister who was sent to this country by Mr. Wesley. One of the first converts of Mr. Wesd, after having become converted, left the church and joined the Baptists, but the work was all the same for the preacher, who was just as well satisfied. There are as many good souls who go to heaven from the Baptists as from the Methodists; and if he saw fit to go to the Baptists, the preacher thought it was all right.

Rev. Anthony Atwood spoke of the great Calvinstic controvers in his time. The new method of

istic controversy in his time. The new method of bringing converts to the altar was entirely different from all generally received customs. He was obliged to be continually on the watch and prepared for any attacks which his theological opponents might be ready to give him. The congregation of St. George's, he thought, is at present laboring under some difficulties on account of the great western emigration from that district of the city. Mr. Atwood recalled many humorous incidents relating to

Rev. F. Hodgson recalled the opposition to the church on account of its shouting qualities. There were popular superstitions abounding on account of the removal of the corner-stone. In his time there was no vestibule to the building. The entrance was direct from the street to the body of the church and the gallery stairs went up on either side from the doorway. Mr. Hodgson was the colleague of Cook-

man.

Dr. William Cooper was the next pastor. He was stationed there in 1831 and 1832. In 1832 was the first introduction of protracted meetings. A meeting was commenced at Ebenezer, one of the charges connected with St. Geerge's, on a Friday night, which was continued the whole of the next week. it was considered a wonderfully long meeting. mouting was then at its height, and the speaker hoped he should not outlive the days of shouting in the Methodist Church. He would like to hear a shout now such as used to be heard within these walls. One old lady used to shout down one aisle, up another, and would then finish her shout in front of the pulpit. The short was of the pulpit. The singing was a great thing in those days. Crowds used to stand in the vestibule and in the street, which were attracted only by the sound of

the singing. He hoped he would never see congregational singing done away with.

Much of the scientific singing of the present day is so very scientific that no one can tell where the beginning or end is. He thought much of this kind of singing sounded like that of cats at midnight.

A letter was read from Rev. W. Roberts, regretting his absence, and giving a history of his present charge in Portland, Oregon.

Also, a letter from Rev. Edwin L. Janes, the brother of Bishop Janes, who was pastor in 1843-4.

The members of the church then numbered one thousand. thousand. A preacher's class of some seventy odd ladles was formed during this time. There are nine more living pastors who are ex-

pected to speak at the meeting this evening.

The exercises of the morning closed with the singing of the hymn "God Is With Us," by Rev. F. Bottome.

At the end of the morning session a fine bouquet was presented to Father Bochm by the infant school The session this afternoon will begin at 3 o'clock,

and in the evening, at 7 o'clock, the closing exercises will take place. ODDS AND ENDS .- The Lyle Monument Association

The New Synagogue at the S. E. corner of Broad and Mt. Vernon streets, for the German Hebrew congregation "Rodef Sholem," is progressing rapidly. —The ingrain carpet weavers are again on a strike,

and an indignation meeting is to be held at Norris Square this afternoon. -One of the Delaware pilots reports the disappearthe buoy on the upper end of the bar below

Fort Delaware.

Some feminines are so loving that they would, if allowed, run their umbrella points into one's eyes.

—Since the opening of the mince-meat season a number of quadrupeds have mysteriously disappeared.

The General Synod of the German Reformed Church meets in this city to-day.

If you will dine on poultry, buy live fowls and turn butcher yourself.

According to the tax returns there are but 12,885 watches in this city.

The Seventeenth ward is the stock locality for

pugilists.
—Detective Brooks is again troubling the whisky

The Philadelphia Produce Association meets this -The retail dry goods business is brisk.

ATTEMPTED BURGLARIES .- About 1 o'clock this form ng, an attempt was made to enter the residence of Joseph White, corner of Burnett and Christian streets, by prying open the back shutters. The raising of a window overhead caused the scamp to

About quarter past 2 this morning, an attempt was reade to enter a liquor store at the southeast corner of Twenty-second and Christian Streets, by forcing open the front door. The noise awakened the infinites, and their approach frightened the would-be largely a of

PRISON REFORM.

An Important Movement—Meeting of Builnest Philanthropists in New York Last Evening— They Resolve to Hold a National Congress in

They Resolve to Hold a National Congress in Philadelphia.

The proposal to hold an International Congress on Prison Discipline, and to urge upon the different Governments a more humane system in the treatment of convicts, was brought before a joint committee at a meeting held in New York city last evening. The committee consisted of the following gentlemen:—James J. Barclay, Hon. Joseph R. Chandler, and Dr. A. J. Dart, of the Philadelphia Prison Society, and Theodore Dwight, Dr. Francis Lieber and Dr. Wines, of the New York Prison Association.

Mr. Barclay, of this city, presided over the deliberations of the committee. A resolution offered by Dr. Wines was adopted, calling a National Convention as a preliminary to the approaching International Congress, the Congress to be composed of, first, Governors of States, or those whom they may commission to represent them; second, representatives from Boards of Managers of Juvenile Reformatories; fourth, representatives from Boards of Managers of Juvenile Reformatories; fourth, representatives from Prison Societies Reported the Prison of State Prisons; fight Juvenile Reformatories; fourth, representative from Prison Societies throughout the Union; fifth such other persons conversant with prison affairs as

such other persons conversant with prison analys as
the Committee may deem proper to invite.

It was then resolved that the National Convention be held in Philadelphia, on the third Tuesday of
October, 1870. At this convention the subject of an
international congress, composed of representatives
from all of the principal prisons and reformatory
schools of Europe and the United States, to devise

plans for the amelioration of the condition of our convicts, will be discussed, and the time and place for holding it designated.

At the meeting field last night Dr. E. C. Wines, the Corresponding Secretary of the New York Prison Association, reported that, according to a resolution offered and adopted by the committee at their last Association, reported that, according to a resolution offered and adopted by the committee at their last meeting, he had addressed a circular letter to the various prison officials of the Old World, as well as those of this country, inviting them to participate in a general council on this great subject, and had received favorable answers from the following:—Sir Walter Crofton, of London; Florence Nightin gale, M. Bonneville de Mersangy, Counsellor of the Imperial Court of Paris, and Officer of the Legion of Honor; Miss Mary Carpenter, autilior of Our Con-

Imperial Court of Faris, and Officer of the Legion of Honor; Miss Mary Carpenter, author of Our Con-viets; M. D. Hill, ex-Recorder of Bristol, England; General Mourrikoff, Chief of Prison Department, of St. Peteraburg, Russia; Count Goltz, formerly Prus-sjan Minister to this country; Governor Hoffman, of New York; Governor Hayes, of Ohio; Gover-New York: Governor Hayes, of Ohio; Governor Baker, of Indiana; Governor Clayton, of Arkansas; Governor Geary, of Pennsylvania; Governor Palmer, of Illinois; Governor McClurg, of Missouri; Amos Pilisbury, Superintendent Aloany Penitentiary; Professor Goldwin Smith, of Cornell University; G. B. Hubbel, ex-Warden of Sing Sing Prison; W. W. Rice, Warden of Maine Penitentiary; Z. K. Brockway, Superintendent of Detroit House of Correction, and flity other prominent personages, all of whom have intimated their desire to be present or to be represented by depudder be present or to be represented by depudes.

WHAT WE WOULD DO IF WE WERR MAYOR .- WE would order a sufficient force of police at once to repair to Sansom street above Sixth, and its vicinity, between the hours of 12 and 1, daily, to break up the riots and lighting of the crowds of shoe-blacks, newspaper boys, and other Arabs who annoy those whom business or pleasure leads into the neighborhood.

We would cause the lush ken located in the basement of the premises situated on the S. E. corner of Seventh and Walnut streets to be closed up at

once.
We would cause the disorder and noise attendant upon the closing of the American and Walnut Street Theatres to be stopped. We would enforce the ordinance against rubbish

being piled up in the streets (e, y. South Seventh street, above Walnut). We would enforce the existing ordinances in regard to obstructions on pavements in Market, Arch,

Third, Fourth, and other streets.

We would order the police to prevent the daily violation of the ordinance prohibiting a vehicle from coming within four feet of the one in front of it. Strings of drays close together cause one to think that a pedestrian has no rights that a car or dray driver should respect.

THE WAR OF THE PUBLISHERS .- Considerable filfeeling has been engendered among the book pub-lishers, who are arrayed here, as well as in other cities, in two classes; the one publishing and selling their publications through the regular established channels of the book stores; the other, known as the channels of the book stores; the other, known as the book-can vassing business, is conducted on the plan of personal application to the public through itinerant venders. Both sides have their rules and modes of selling, and the subscription booksellers refuse to allow their publications to go into the hands of the dealers. The latter, in turn, it is alleged, resort to methods dishonorable to themselves to procure these books, the demand for which is stimulated in many inglorious forms. The best way, how-ever, for each class to succeed in creating a rapid and large demand for a book, is to use the advertising columns of The Telegraph, and then they are certain of accomplishing the desired end.

A NEW WATERING-PLACE, -Several New York and Philadelphia capitalists have purchased Rehoboth Bench, in Delaware, four miles from Lewes, with a view of laying out a city for a watering-place, which seems likely to surpass Cape Island, Long Branch, and Atlantic City in its attractions as a place of fashionable resort for health and pleasure. The rapidly increasing railroad facilities on the peninsula of Delaware render it easily accessible, and the erec-tion of a hotel, capable of taking in a thousand guests (be the same more or less), has been determined upon.

DEATH OF A PROMINENT CITIZEN OF RIVERSIDE,-Mr. Samuel Bechtold, a Justice of the Peace of Burlington county, N. J., died last week, at his residence in Riverside, N. J. Mr. Bechtold was formerly engaged in the profession of a claim agent, in North Sixth street, above Arch, in this city, and was very active in laying out the town of Progress, but which has progressed much more since it changed its name. He was of a genial temperament and charitable to a fault. He never looked on the reverse side of life, but enjoyed the happiness of others.

THE WAR OF THE PAVEMENTS.—The two pavement companies, representing the Nicolson and Miller pavements, are now engaged in a war of words relative to alleged infringements of patent rights. The city in the meantime is experimenting in improvements on the cobble-stones, and on Chesnut street we can enumerate some eight different varieties. We trust that the committee of Councils, having the matter in charge, will lay their heads together and give us a good block pavement of some uniform description.

THE LORD'S DAY SCHOOL CONCERT .- To-morrow evening there will be given at the Second Baptist Church, New Market street, above Poplar, a fine concert in aid of the Lord's Day Schools. An excellent programme has been selected, and the music will be rendered by the ladies and gentlemen in the best style. No doubt the entertainment will attract large numbers who are desirous to help a meritorious charity and spend a most pleasant

FIREMEN'S Row,—Between 11 and 12 o'clock last night, while the members of the Fame Hose Company were returning from the fire on Third street, they were met by a gang of rowdles at Thirteenth and Pine streets, supposed to be adherents of the Harmony Engine Company, and their carriage taken from them. It was hauled away, but soon after recaptured at Thirteenth and Christian streets, very much damaged. much damaged.

MILITARY VISIT.—Many of our prominent citizen soldiers propose visiting (in mufti) the city of New York to-merrow to witness the grand military display anticipated to take place in honor of Evacuation day, when the 1st and 2d Divisions of N. Y. State Volunteer Militia parade. We trust that they may learn many new wrinkles to add to the growing excellence of this strong arm of defense of our national liberty in our midst. national liberty in our midst.

THE CITY TROOP .- A correspondent calls attenwho paraded on Thanksgiving Day. It is to be regretted that this fine organization does not add to its rolls the names of our prominent business and professional men, until it assumes the proportions of regimental formation; but at the battle of Prince on, in the Revolutionary war, it only had twenty-mne men and officers, and was mentioned in gene-

ral orders for bravery at that time. THE NORTH THIRD STREET FIRE. The loss sustained by the fire at Messrs. Saurbach & Schwarz's, North Third street (particulars of which will be found on the inside), is estimated about \$18,000, fully covered by insurances in the following compa-Liverpool and London.....\$10,000

Royal.... More Carelessness,—Until some of our residents are awakened of a night by the appearance of an unlooked-for visitor in their bed-chambers, they will uniosed-for visitor in their sed-chambers, they want not remember to lock their front doors. The police this morning report finding open the doors of seven houses in the First district and thirteen in the Eleventh district during last night.

A POUND OF PREVENTION BETTER THAN AN OUNCE or Cure.—The city authorities should at once take steps or step-ladders and test the soundness of the trees in Independence Square near the street. Seve-ral of them have blown down in storms of late, and the fall of high trees on the top of a city car may cause a loss of life not to be desired.

EXPLOSION OF A FURNACE. - About 2:30 o'clock this A. M. a furnace exploded in a rolling mill at Beach and Poplar streets, severely scalding a young man employed therein, named George Myers. He was removed to his home at Beigrade and Palmer streets.

FIRE IN THE FIFTH WARD.

Bold Attempt at Incendiariam—Less, \$10,000.

About half-past 9 o'clock this morning the workmen employed in the fourth-story of the cabinetware manufactory of Joseph Walton & Co., No. 413 Walnut street, discovered fire amongst rome rubbish lying near the Walnut street front of the room. They at once proceeded to extinguish it, and whilst so doing heard the sound of some one running across the roof; two of them at once ran up, but could see no one. About half an hour afterwards the smell of smoke attracted their attention, and on again entering the fifth story fire was discovered amongst some furniture, directly under the trap door. The nlarm was at once sounded, and the speedy arrival of the firemen soon checked the flames; but their presence in large force led to the flooding of the building with water, entailing a loss of about \$10,000 upon stock. The damage by fire was but trifling. but trifling.
he building is insured by perpetual policy in the

Hand-in-Hand Insurance Company and Fire Associa-tion. The stock is fully insured in the Pennsylvania, Lycoming Mutuai, and Fire Association.

The accident to the Insurance Patrol wagon is to be regretted, as the presence of the patrol would undoubtedly have prevented much of the damage by water.

water.

The Hossep athic Fair.—Among the minor features that add to the attractiveness of the present Fair at Hortleultural Hall, the special "Exhibition of Works of Art and Curiosities" is unique and amusing. Its printed casalogue embraces sixty odd groups, and the articles on view are unquestionably oddities. "Four Seasons—Cook" are illustrated by two pepper-boxes, vinegar and mustard cruets. "Things to Adore—H. Ardware," by a lock and two hinges. "Hogg's Tales Illustrated—S. Wine," by four pigs tails, "this is My Own Native Land—N. Jersey," by Jersey sand. "Light of Other Days—A. Dipper," by a candle and candiestick. "A Skeleton in Every House—Steel," by a hoop-skirt, "Misplaced Confidence—C. Sossion," by a \$50 Confederate note, "Last Lay of the Minstrel-Henises," by a hen's egg. "Hidden Tears—P. T.," by a couple of onions. "Very Attractive—S. Tick," by shoemaker's wax. Like representations would be excellent parler representations.

The adjoining "Museum" contains many pleasing rarities. A veritable Chinese newspaper, printed on one side of a folio page of silk paper, is near by a

The adjoining "Museum" contains many pleasing rarities. A veritable Chinese newspaper, printed on one side of a folio page of silk paper, is near by a wampum belt of a Seneca Indian. A mournful relic is a small piece of the pillow on which President Lincoln last rested; it is yet stained with his blood and brains. Olive wood from the Mount of Olives; grotesque Chinese pictures on rice paper; antique lamps from the ruins of Pompeli; sand from Beyrout: a gay colored hammock, presented to a lady contributor by the Governor of Uraguay; medallion casts from ancient models; copies of famous brozes; Amazonian bow with two strings, for shooting stones; silver pitcher and tongs, made from the solid silver buttons of an old Continental uniform; a frag-ment of the comin of George Washington, presented by George Struthers; leather made from human skin; a specimen of the sackcloth of Scripture; water-tight wicker baskets, platted in India; buffalo robes ornamented by North American Intians. These, and similar curiosities, form a collection of odd and entertaining objects.

STILL IN THE FLESH,-The well-known Catholic prelate, Rev. John Duun, has enjoyed a privilege rarely allotted to man—that of reading his own obituary notice. Father Duan had the pleasure this morning of seeing his many virtues extolled in some of the newspapers of this city, and perhaps for the first time read of his being endowed with qualities which were never before attributed to him. Although yet far from being well, the much-beloved prelate is this morning somewhat improved, and may yet live to preach the funeral sermon of some who this morning supposed him dead.

A SMASH-UP .- This morning while the wagon of the Fire Insurance Patrol was being driven down Fifth street to the Walnut street fire, it came in con-tact, just below the Intersection of Market street, with one of Morris, Tasker & Co.'s iron wagons. So sudden and severe was the shock that the front running gear was torn from its fastenings, and Chief McCusker and his men thrown under the horses eet; fortunately no one was injured,

PONEYVILLE LECTURES .- The fourth and last of these lectures was given last evening at the Assembly Buildings, where an intelligent audience enjoyed the blunders of Mrs. Wiggins and the description of Court Littlepeep and his two friends. We regard this as among Mr. Debnis' happiest efforts. These lectures have been very popular, and will command good audiences wherever given. THE OVERCOAT THIEF .- About 6 o'clock last even-

ing, an unknown chap walked into the hall-way of the dwelling No. 607 N. Tenth street, occupied by a Mr. Drinkhouse, and took therefrom two overcoats, con taining valuable papers. A SUIT OF CLOTHES .- About 7 o'clock last evening.

some prowling thief stole from the front of Ford's tailoring establishment, No. 1240 Ridge avenue, a complete suit of boys' clothing. BOY" "INSURANCE REPORTER," OF NO-

United States Supreme Court, Paul vs. State of Virginia besides other interesting contents. Price, \$250 pe annum. No bogus companies advertised. Office, No. 2 DOCK Street.

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Stationer and Engraver, No. 1633 OHESNUT Street. WEDDING AND ENGAGEMENT RINGS of solid 18-karat fine gold. QUALITY WAR-RANTED. A full assortment of sizes always on hand. FARR & BROTHER, Makers, 3 24wfm; No. 324 CHESNUT Street, below Fourth

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8 17 wsm5 No. 921 SPRING GARDEN Street, THE GREAT WEDDING-CARD DEPGY.

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OTICE TO SHIPPERS.

The Through Freighting Business between Norfolk and Philadelphia, over the Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimers, Delaware and Eastern Shore Railroads, and Annamessic line of steamers, heretofore under the management of H. V. Tempkins, Agent of the Annamessic Line. has been placed in charge of JOHN S. WILSON, who will have control of the business on and after the 20th day of

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FOURTH EDITION

THE UNVEILING.

The Monument at Girard College-The Ceremonies Attending the Unveiling -Addresses of Charles E. Lex, Esq., D. Kane O'Donnell, Esq., and William E. Littleton, Esq.

According to the programme arranged for the oceasion, a goodly number of city officials, including the Mayor, the Heads of Departments, City Councils, and the Board of Directors and students of Girard College assembled in the chapel at Girard College at 2:30 this afternoon, to participate in the ceremonies attending the unveiling of the monnment directed to be constructed by ordinance of Councils, in memory of the graduates of the institution who had fallen in the late Rebellion. At the above time, Professor William H. Allen, President of the College, called the assemblage to order, and when quiet was obtained he opened the proceedings with prayer.

He then introduced Charles E. Lex, Esq., President of the Board of Directors of the College.

defined to the college.

Mr. Mayor, Gentleman of the Selbet and Common Councils, Ladies and Gentleman of the Selbet and Common Councils, Ladies and Gentleman of the Selbet and Common Councils, Ladies and Gentleman of the Selbet and Common Councils, Ladies and Gentleman of the Selbet and Councils, Ladies and Gentleman Councils, Ladies and Councils, Ladies and Ladies of Ladies and La

quickly to its conclusion, and peace was restored to our afficited country. Patience, fortitude, and perseverance conquered in the end, and glorious have been their results.

Let us never cease to remember the noble men who achieved the victory. It is true that to conspicuous names amongst them the highest honors have been accorded; but let us not ignore the common soldiers, without whose presence and aid such great results would never have been accomplished; for they fought from the purest motives, and at great sacrifices. They were not, in the vast majority of instances, nercenaries, selling themselves for a stipulated price, but were men actuaced by duty, impelled by a sacred love of country, with strong affections for our republican institutions, feeling there was no sately for us in the future except in preserving the Union of these United States.

And such men we are assembled this day to honor. We revere their memories, not because they ought to be commemorated more than others who were engaged in the same noble conflict (for with just such materials as those was the rank and file of our army filled; men of whom it has been justly said that in most instances they were superior in intellect and standing to many of the lower grades of officers by whom they were commanded), but because we knew them—knew too the motives which actualed them—knew their minivalual excellennies and worth, and because their bright example may strundate others, should a similar necessity arise either against a foreign or a domestic foe, to emulate their gailant decks and follow their noble footstops. It lancy we can see them listening to their country's call and desermining to devote themselves to her service. We can see them larend uniform. We can see them larged with parriotic arder, yet calm and carnest and determined in their parison point of the founder of this college, who standing as sontings all the army, its active dates and labors. We behalt them now strongly fortined chard. And is on, we trace them from danger to danger

Gentlemen of the Select and Common Council, we are

Gentlemen of the Select and Common Council, we are about this day to enveil the manage of which you in a commondable spirit, have anothered by appropriating the means for its erection is the mean and of these great near. As you look upon it to day, and was inscribed upon its panels the means for its erection is the mean does of these great near. As you look upon it to day, and was inscribed upon its panels to means and once was panels have and have so well discharged the rants, you will recognize the fact that the city of Puladelphus has not been unmindful of the acalisence represent in her or derenet in the discharge of the treat commutable to her keeping.

Aum is this follege. Since about on its world in record the patriction will be about on it the discharge of the follege. Since about on its world have the discharge of the patriction will be some of those who were follow-companions with you bere, in this your cherished home, towards which, however prosecues the world may have made you, you still turn with follege of uniquipable attachment and affection. Your manes may not so down to pesturily like those whose furture was are recording to day, but I pray you to regumble?—and indeed we should all remember—that the responsibilities of life, after all, dovolve upon individuals, who apparately and singly form the community, and not upon those to whem the charge of government is committed, or who are responsible by its administration. For each man in his own spinars is either imparting a proper tone and sentiment to those by when he is surrounce, or he is exaccising upon them a permissional importance, or have their manel prominent and indeed the tark of carrying out they read wurpose of covernment, and put as the common mortal the city.

prosperity of our free institutions sell the permanency of ear political fabric.

Shoulder to shoulder, then, gentlemen, tread the pathway of his and light its battles. Discharge faithfully, carefully, and conscientiously the duties of your various callings, and though no meanment may be erected ever your mortal remains to record your well-deserred praises, the force of your example will be felt by others, and thus your good deeds be po petnated from generation to generation.

the force of your example will be felt by others, and thus your good deeds be pe petuated from generation.

To my friends the honored President of the college and his corps of faithful colaborers and assistants, this monument will speak in words of approval and encouragement. Here you may see the results of your teachings, your instruction, your advice. Perassvere, then, in the future as you have in the past. I know your teachings, your far articles you may see the results of your teachings, your instruction, your advice. Perassvere, then, in the future as you have in the past. I know your task is difficult and arduces that frequently your efforts are not appreciated, that you are sometimes disheartened and feel almost ready to shrink from the future will compensate for the labors of the past, and as the ranks of these who haveleft these walls are daily increasing in number, you will find many of them reflecting credit upon you in return for your prisent efforts, and grateful in the recollection of your guidance and assistance.

And to the present pupils of this college I would say, as you look upon this monument, remember that it is erected to record the memories and brilliant active ments of those who were members of the same household in which you are now numbered. Let it incite you to diligence and perseverance, to correct deportment, to roady obedience, to cheerful submission to the lawful commands of those who are sed over you to a firm resolution that your future course in life shall be honorable and upright, coupled with a faithful and zealous preparation for its active and pressing duties. Soon you will gaze upon the chiselled representation of one of the beys in blue who went forth from among you, and nobly discharged his duty. Turough the long wintry nights he will stand silently at his post watching the fleeys show descend in quietness and peace over the surrounding land scape. In the midst of summer he will be there whon the air is hushed and calm, whilst the silver monalight plays around his marbl tinue at his pest watching you.

The next speaker was D. K. O'Donnell, Esq., a graduate of the institution, a member of the atuant, and at present attached to the editorial staff of the

New York Tribune.

Address of Kane O'Donnell.

Friends:—Our dead are with us. Called by this high occasion they revisit their youth. But now our true sensor they revisit their youth. But now our true sensors and fathers, they shall give us benediction, for death, the great age, and sacrifice, the great experience have made them venerable. Not we so much benow their as they honor us. Passion perishes, the outery of slanguter ceases, the smoke of battle vanishes and leaves, let us trust, the immortal and benedicent soul screne. So, let us greet our heroes, remembering, with the poet, it is only death that dies. This temple of charity, this family and friendship of ours, this monument newly dedicated, cry out against their cutting off. The place we knew, the memories and hopes we shared, the breathing world itself, resist the thought that they have altogether perished. More living than the green earth may seem to us the inspiration of their lives, stronger than monuments the adamant of the truth that underlies and surpasses all fame; grander than the pride of cities, the pomp of governments, the thunder of war, the destiny of the humblest soul.

But we are sensible indeed, that those we home kaye.

soul.

But we are sensible, indeed, that those we bonor have in some manner ceased to be. For them no more are the auroral pleasures which thrill in the blood of youth, the poetry of genial seasons which can kindle gladness even in aged eyes; no longer the crowded game, the laborious pastime of splendid but laborious life, the illusion and the discipline of earthly endeavor. When last they saw nature, her birds whistled them to the field, and her skies shone like a banner. They trod the daisy under foot, and, alse! the leautiful earth was wet with their blood. Theirs was no child's play, though children shall gambol where they fell, though beauty shall flourish where their mourners went, to remain us how the garden of Eden has become a battle field, and how, with as strange meaning as Mahomet's, Paradise is indeed under the shadow of swords. In the day of their strife nature scened, but the background to one lamentable trageoy, and friends and kindred the holpless spectators of the scene. What brother's arms should hear the fallen? What matron hearts should nurse them? What infirmary should heal the great, gaping wound of Death tra-li? What should make havele green to blied eyes? What should make havele green to blied eyes? What should make whole our crippion victories, our sinathered successes, our friumphs with hair a leg? Verily our frate is hard; verily our trail is sore, and not but in agony is steeped the purple of beroes. Morefully are our sperits "subdued to what they work in," the toller limited in his taske, the fighter in his in-ts, else what enterprises would turn awry, what cowards and untaritis we should be? But, wide as our planet is, it has only room for a purpose, and, with all its magnificence, celebrates nothing more tenderly than sacrines.

You that sacrines. oul. But we are sensible, indeed, that those we honor have

Yo, that sacr noe may be awar. Death has no end of weapons and of toriures, and cainns at victims, all surreners. The power and ingenuty of pain may well alarm the conscience. Bayonet wounds and award-strokes; instruments that pierce and carve the writing patient; machines such as that which setzel our good selections arm, and hung him up in agany till caugus in the arms of marcy; these give forrible teachings. Thise, too, of that hourible names of the yellow pestal large, of the number and present a phrome of the number of the property. in the arms of mercy; these give fortible teachings. Thirek, too, of that horrible mauses of the yellow pestilence, of the unfathemed misery of chronic sufforers, of the calamity of all diseases. Consider the parge of suchen assassination and catastropies; the explosions which make as little of men's anatomies as of so many splinters and straws; the right and wounds of those who, in an hour of that periodic madness which falls upon the proudest calculations of enterprise, are precipitated unto death. Fearful, likewise, are those delages which sweep away human waits; the tempest at sea in which ships are engulied and sucked down into the unknown world of water, the carthquake that mutines against creation, and tosses man with contempt into the dust-hole; the pell-nell mangling of bodies in battle; the fierce camon-and that shatters away limbs, or tears out bowels and brain; all circumstances of the Promothoun fate, wherein the disgusting vulture is not wanting. But anguish of heart, the explation of pride and greed, the shothering of the soul under riches, the vital cost of self-wiled blunders, and the manifold pains and penances of the spirit; these, too, belong to the great drama of sacrince, hinting to us of hell and pargatory and penances of the spirit; these, too, belong to the great drams of sacrifice, initing to us of heal and pargatory and heaven out of one solemn apocalyntic book of life. Pair openato us the wilds of eternity and fixes one quarters in the campaigns of the skies. "What new war is this: Into what unknown lists do we enter?" All the elements of Tironic trial, old as the globe and common as man, itera

what unknown lists do we enter." All the elements of Titoric trial, old as the globe and common as man, iteration has made tame to us.

Now and here it is specially proper that we should concate the learning and misfortune of death; for we stand, as it were, by the graves of young men with whose bloody to live had mere than general sympathy. Fitting it is that we here realize our mortal fellowship. For all of us is one poem, this of nature; one epos, this of life; one commenplace tragedy, this of death. But they was fought and fell for us at Getlysburg and Antietam and in the Virginia battles are paculiarly epical to us, for they strove for man against men, and tested life for us to make it braver. They "manskal us the way that we should go." Yet we ask ourselves what have they gained, what have we gained in the struggle since there were wounds, since here are dust and ashes. Less, pecuaja, than they imagine who cheered the wrath and forgot the agent; less than our stormiest reformers could calculate, seeing how our best and bravest were slain, and hew many of the ransemed perished in the victory; less than they ten know who vainly ascribe to men what in one way or other defeated the efforts of all men, yet vindicated the failure of prophets and warriors; less, and perhaps more; but only to be determined in the fine ballances of heaven; enough, at all events, to strike off certain of some to the ten the ten this more: but only to be determined in the line bal-ances of heaven; enough, at all events, to strike off certain chains, to try pride to prove manhood, to give us this manument, and all the meaning of its honorable names. Savants and warriers of invisible powers, they could not recken out the means or the end; but they ralled to their standard and stood by their guns. Be kind, then, to them who well in ake good their dream and purpose; forgive the anger of the war; consecrate the heli of the battle; and

give peace to our slain.

Not now could we fail to deeply respect the truth that

anger of the war; consecrate the hell of the battle; and give peace to our slain.

Not now could we fail to deeply respect the truth that they whose monument we uncover fought for country and for freedom, shadows of the imagined Heaven where country is Faradise, where freedom is immortality, and where leadership is God. But had their fate given us no better to at than of lives lost in a partisan struggle, we should not be here. Were all we coloberte but the fact that they suffered in the police duty of saving life and property, we might not commend to ourselves the lessor of this noble hour. What keeps war from being a great bat y-game of murder save the thought we bring to this commensuration? However our brethren reached that end which we glorify now, by what process of circumstances they came to offer up file in our betail for a soldier's pay, by what inspiration they fell under the flag, we stop not a inquire. By devous and unforcessen ways they were trought like the mightlest of the earth to realize the carnestness and the sacredness of life and death. Heaven, let us trust, made them 1's insiruments, and when they fell to die it was like old Antiques to gither a renarch from their fail and rise again.

Surely there are occasions when it is better to fight than to at, and times for manbood to die, whon, as one of our philosog hers has said, it is better not to live. "A man who lears," and John Brown of Ossawationie, "is borre out of ince." The patience and faith of the saints must have in them so no consolation for those lighters who have coises that yield the results for the good, the here may add that only to be lose is to ocasa, only to be cawardly is to person, we can scarcely teach our juniors these starry truths—we who know them so ill; but let us try. Astronously, and chemistry, and mathematics do, with all their problems, but contain a simple science of self-knowledge to show the rich that he is poor, the scrong faith the in weak, and that men and man are one. Sampler may ince the heaven be price of

ing angush, O touch Riem desira without temporapose and comeany without love—this distinguist our become and surface doubt vain.

Now we dedicate this meanment which the bounteous fatherhead of the city has erected to the meaner of its children and our brethren who lest their lives in fractions sacrifice for that freedous we now only, and for that cranadination of humble men whose leyeas deliverance our own makackled souls can now feet. Thank God for what they have won! Heaven bless all they have sefered! This impressive state shall remain forever a portion of the memory and the heastly and the glory of our college. It shall point an unitying example to the children of Olegar! It shall be another movement to his bounty; for though an ideal, death in youth said in haitle be need melanchely, our affections, our gratitude, our colomn purpose, our steadfast faith shall yet haile wall. Let us not desput, though our brothern have fallen from us, and though this movement seems for a moment tain to the death they died. Not to death, O friends, but to immortality, do we cause the sureal in our hearist and the monument on earth. Not to this payrow injures do we restrict our of or all out we give it to take brotherhood or make. Not in death; it

but in reverence of that Power "who maketh the construct the certh and of the esky one Repudlic."

"Though fallen on atricken fields they lie,
Or blacken on the gallowates,
Freedom, thy dead can never die,
Because they deed for thee,"

William E. Littleton, Esa, a graduate of the College, a member of the administration of Directors of the College, was then introduced, and he closed the proceedings with the following remarks:—

Address of William E. Littleten, Esq.

Ladies and Gontiemen:—After the addresses to which we have all distensed with so much pleasure, you will neither expect or desire that I should detain you with any extended remarks. This I know full well, and not even the interest of the occasion shall tempt me to trespass unduly upon your patience or indulgence.

The duty devolved upon us to-day bears a twofold character: it is and, because to those of us who are graduates of the College it viridly recalls recollections of brothers departed; and yet it is not altogether sorrowful, for we come to henor their memory for their horoic courage in the great struggle so recently ended.

What community in the loyal North but has its honored dead who fell, as our brothers did, battling for the good cause; and weat community but desires, in some lasting way, to express its great love for the brave men who have so nobly fallen. Halls and monuments are rising throughout the land to perpetuate their memories; and their names, their courage, and their sad yet noble fate shall never be forgotten.

We too have our departed ones, and to their memory has been erected the status before you, and on its base, as you have already learned, are written the names of the graduates of the college who were killed during the war, or died from disease then contracted, or wounds received, in battle.

Whore stands the marble figure which commemorates Address of William E. Littleton, Esq.

died from disease then contracted, or wounds received, in battle.

Where stands the marble figure which commemorates their virtues, they and we in earlier days played in happy innocence of childhood—their voices and ours schood and re-schoed around this same spot. O'er their grounds we and they, 'dear playeautes of the olden time,' heedless of the great world beyond, with ball and bat, with shout and halloo, roamed free and joyous, blessed with a happiness as great as earth could give, or Heaven dars permit. We never thought of wars or their desolstions. We never droamed that any of us should take part in them. Shut out from the world, what had we to do with its great questions or great evils. You, men of older growth, governed and controlled it. We knew but little of it, and contented here in this on home, our world, time sped on until the hour came for us to leave it. And then, a few short years, and the great contest began.

You know its story well. How doubtful at first second.

to leave it. And then, a tew short years, and she gives contest began.

You know its story well. How doubtful at first seemed the result. These carly idefeats, who does not recollect them? How the national heart ached with agony as there came disaster upon disaster, and brave men went down by thousands, and the wounded were scattered all over the land. But no true heart despaired, and sure victory came at last.

them. How the national heart ached with agony as there came disaster upon disaster, and brave men went down by thousands, and the wounded were scattered all over the land! But no true heart despaired, and sure victory came at last.

We must still think of the days of Buil Run and like disasters, for we cannot banish memory at wil; but there came, thank God! In later time, for happier recollection, such days as those of Gettysburg, where on Pennsylvania soil and under Pennsylvania's general, the army of the republic gave the Robellion its death-blow.

In the great crisis which then came upon us, the graduates of Girard College were not backward. More than a third of their number enlisted in the army. The boy who in early youth almost timidly left its protecting walls, in manhood fearlessly shouldered the musket, and marched with the bravs and true, fighting valiantly his country's cause. Some are with us yet, others fell, nobly dying that the Government might not perish. Theirs has indeed been the patrict's death. We who survive them shall never greet again their manly forms. Of some, we only know that this or that one fell in battle, that others perished amidst the horrors of Andersonville or Belle Isle. And so the sad story runs on. No grave stone marks the spot where rest their last remains: no hand of affection shall strew flowers upon their untimely graves, and these, the places of their childhood, shall know them never again forever.

Eut though dead, their fimemories shall not perish, and through all time, whilst stands this noble edifice or yonder monument which we have erected, shall the world learn of their courage and their patriotism. And so long as there shall exist a graduate of Girard College, their names and their brave deeds shall be kept in dearest recollection, for we who knew them in the days gone by, yon who have succeeded us, and they in turn who shall come after you, will always revere the memories of theore of our number which we then the deed of the intention of the fourty of the fourty

And as we, the graduates of this college, inving already so much in everything that meets us here to kindle the imagination and warm the heart, shall, with the added arder of a deepened partectism, care upon this statue, beautiful in itself, still more beautiful in the object to which it is dedicated, it too, like the statue of eld, shall be imbued with his—no longer shall it remain the marble image, cold and unsympathetic to the touch, but, warmed and illumined oy the love with which we shall regard it, become gifted with a virelity which shall in turn impart hope and encouragement to us, ever cheering us on to noble actions and courageous deeds. And our prayer to-day is, that the spirit of catrotism than invoked may ever abide in the statue which we now unveil, making it for all time to come a shrine where all may kneel, and from which none shall depart without renewed strength and courage for all the And as we, the graduates of this college, maying already

The introductory services having been concluded the invited guests and the sindents congregated around the monument. Mayor Fox, who had been selected for the purpose, then unveiled the statue, and the party dispersed to their homes.

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