Evening Telegraph

(SUNDAYS BECEPTED),

AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING, No. 108 S. THIRD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA, The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet), or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

FRIDAY, JUNE 17, 1870.

OUR CENTENNIAL ANNIVERSARY. THERE is such an obvious propriety in celebrating the centennial anniversary of our national independence on the very spot where the Declaration of Independence was signed, that it might be imagined no serious opposition to such a project could exist. Indeed, it is probable that no objections would be made if it were proposed merely to hold a grand anniversary festival; but the project of an international exposition which has been started has served to excite the rivalry of a number of cities that hope to be benefited by the eclat of such an occasion and by the crowds of visitors that will undoubtedly attend. The question, therefore, of holding the proposed centennial in Philadelphia turns quite as much on the facilities we can afford in the way of suitable location for the exposition buildings, the receipt and storage of goods, and the comfortable accommodation of an immense concourse of strangers, as it does upon the fact that the Declaration of Inpendence was signed here, and that Independence Hall is still standing, an object of reverence, in our midst. Fortunately for the proprieties of the occasion, there is no place in the whole United States that is better adapted in every way for the location of a great World's Fair. Our noble Park will give ample space for all the buildings that may be required, while there is no city in the Union that can afford better or more ample accommodations to as many people as may choose to attend from every quarter of the globe. Goods of every description from abroad can be landed directly at our wharves, and transported without difficulty to the place of exposition, while direct communication with every section of our country gives all the facilities that could be desired for collecting specimens of national industry and art.

It is, of course, to be expected that some grumbling will be done by the people of other cities in case Congress should finally determine to hold an international exposition in Philadelphia, but the same would occur if any other city were to be selected, and all we can ask in the matter is a fair and impartial consideration of our claims. The Committees on Manufactures and Foreign Relations of the House of Representatives are now the city, according to an appointment made some months ago. In his original letter of invitation Mayor Fox requested the committees to visit Philadelphia to make a quiet and unostentatious examination of its localities, industries, and other facilities. There is no necessity to go outside of this programme, and we can well permit the visitors to judge for themselves without endeavoring to influence them by any extravagant demonstrations of welcome. The advantages of Philadelphia have only to be seen to be recognized, and any stranger visiting Fairmount Park cannot but acknowledge that there is not a finer location on this continent for an exposition building. We anticipate that this visit of the committees of Congress will finally settle the whole question in favor of Philadelphia, and that measures will be adopted very shortly preparatory to the great event to come off on the 4th of July, 1876. That date is some years distant yet, it is true, but it is proposed to make this the most imposing anniversary celebration that has ever taken place in the world's history, and it is none too soon to take the first steps towards it.

THE STREET MARKET STANDS. THE street market stands have for years been considered nuisances of the first magnitude by the residents and storekeepers on the thoroughfares where they were located, but the "shinners" resisted successfully every effort to remove them until the last session of the Legislature, when a law was passed prohibiting street market stands within certain limits. Driven from their old quarters, the "shinners" have been endeavoring ever since to establish themselves in new localities, and they procured the passage of an ordinance by Councils setting apart Third street and Germantown avenue, from Girard avenue to Market street, for market stands. This ordinance was yesterday returned to Common Council by the Mayor with a veto, which very clearly set forth the objectionable character of such legislation. The Mayor contends that although places designated by the ordinance are not within the prohibited limits, yet as the act of legislation was to be regarded as the establishment of a system, to be extended from time to time until all street markets shall be abolished, it is both inexpedient and improper to establish new curbstone market stands, except when the sheerest necessity for the comfort of a neighborhood demands it. The Mayor further suggests that the establishment of the proposed street market

stand would be an injustice to those who

occupy the market-houses in that locality.

and who pay rent as well as license, and that

it would tend to depreciate the value of the

city property. The Mayor is clearly right on

all points, and the propriety of this veto will

be questioned by very few except the

"shinners" themselves. Notwithstanding the

force of the objections, however, Common

Council passed the ordinance over the veto

cil will take a more liberal view of the matter when it comes up in that body, and will aid in doing away at once and forever with the curbstone market nuisances.

HON. AMOS TAPPAN AKERMAN, THE NEW ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

PRESIDENT GRANT astounded the country not a little at the outset by some of his Cabinet appointments, but the crowning surprise has been in his last selection-that of the Hon. Amos Tappan Akerman, of Georgia, whose name was sent to the Senate yesterday as Attorney-General, in place of Hon, Ebenezer R. Hoar, of Massachusetts, resigned.

Mr. Akerman is a native of New Hampshire, having been born at Portsmouth, in that State, in the year 1822. After receiving a thorough preparatory education, he entered Dartmouth College at Hanover, in his native State, in 1838, and graduated in 1842, at the age of twenty. In the following year he left New England and took up his residence at Elbertson, the county seat of Elbert county, Georgia, about seventy miles to the north of Augusta. Here he entered upon the study of the law in the office of the late Hon. John M. Berrien, a lawyer of great distinction, who had served as Attorney-General in the Cabinet of President Jackson, from 1829 to 1831, and also as United States Senator. From all the accounts that have reached us, Mr. Ackerman soon attained a high reputation as a lawyer and a man of unquestioned personal integrity, and pursued the successful practice of his profession until the outbreak of the Rebellion, without material interruption and without taking any prominent part in politics. He acted, however, with the Whig party as long as that organization remained intact, and does not appear to have affiliated with the Democracy at any period in his career except during the Rebellion.

Mr. Akerman's exact status on the secession question is as yet a matter of doubt, a fact, however. which in itself will tend greatly to disturb the equanimity of the people. We are told that, in common with many of the leading men of the South, he opposed the secession movement at the outset, and continued to oppose it until opposition became futile, when he yielded to the pressure of his surroundings and "went with his State," This much appears to be reliable, but the extent to which he favored and promoted the cause of the Rebellion is not so clear. "A report," say the Washington despatches, "that he served in the Rebelarmy is probably correct," and it is even asserted that he served upon the staff of the Confederate General Toombs during the greater part of the war, without, however, figuring prominently or attaining any distinction. It is also asserted that he acted as counsel for Toombs when he was arraigned before a courtmartial in 1864. Until these reports are cleared up, and it is proved beyond doubt that Mr. Akerman did not even play at the hazardous game of treason, the country will be apt to regard his appointment without much enthusiasm; and if the fact that he did countenance the war upon the Union, even to the small extent of lounging about the headquarters of Toombs, the blatant paper soldier, should be established, the great mass of the Northern people will look to the Senate to vindicate the name of loyalty and rescue the nation from the burning shame of condoned treason in the Cabinet, by an instant and uncompromising refusal to confirm his nomination.

Mr. Akerman's career subsequent to the war

is not involved in as much doubt as clouds the previous portion of his history. He at least "accepted the situation" promptly and without reservation, and, although not making at the outset any very positive professions of Republicanism, recognized the irresistible force of the great popular movement which carried General Grant into the President's chair, having previously urged the people of his adopted State to accept the Congressional policy of reconstruction and do their utmost towards the rehabilitation of the South. By this course he gained the confidence of the reconstruction party in his own State, as well as that of such of the Republican leaders of the North as were personally acquainted with him. We find his name at the head of the Grant electoral ticket in Georgia in 1868, a circumstance which proves that at that time, whatever may have been his course during the war, he had become thoroughly reconstructed in sentiment, and soon after the new administration came into power his political disabilities were removed by Congress, and he was nominated by the President and confirmed by the Senate as United States attorney for the District of Georgia-a position for which his high legal attainments fully qualified him, even if his advocacy of secession should morally disqualify him from holding a seat in the Cabinet. He was a leading member of the convention of 1867 by which the present Constitution of Georgia was framed, and, it is said, made an earnest effort to have incorporated in the fundamental law of the State a provision which would place the right of the colored people to hold office beyond doubt or dispute. Mr. Akerman, however, has not affiliated with the extreme radical wing of the Republican party of Georgia, but has been a firm opponent of the Bullock regime, a circumstance which is to be put down to his credit. Last winter, when ex-Attorney-General Hoar was rejected by the Senate as Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, and the President endeavored to meet one of the objections urged against his first appointment by selecting a Southern man for the vacancy. it is said that he had fixed upon Mr. Akerman for the position as the best and most available person to be found, in case the nomination of Judge Bradley of New Jersey should encounter a fate like that which met the aspirations of

Mr. Hoar. Such, as far as can be ascertained, has been the record of President Grant's new appointee to the responsible position of Attorney-General, and it must be confessed that it is anything but satisfactory to the country. Unless it should appear that Mr. Akerman did not serve in the Confederate army, there can be but little doubt that the nomination will prove unacceptable to the Senate. The people are quite willing that he should be District Attorney for Georgia, but the Attorney-Generalship of the United States, involving as it does a seat in the Cabinet and a voice in the foreign and domestic policy of the administration, is altogether another thing.

A NEW CANAL AROUND NIAGARA FALLS .- The fact that the Welland Canal has long since ceased to meet the requirements of trade between Lakes Erie and Ontario, its tonnage n 1867 being less than in 1867, while the shipments of produce from Milwankee in the same period have more than quadrupled, has occasioned a necessity for increased littles which the Ontario and Eric Ship Canal Company hope to meet. The municipalities of the town and township of Niagara, the respective Boards of Trade of the cities of Chicago, Oswego, and Toledo, the Chamber of Commerce of Milwankee, and others interested, petitioned the Parliament of Canada for the incorporation of that comby a heavy vote. We hope that Select Coun- | pany, The essential work they propose is a branch

connect with the Welland at Thorold. It is intended to make this "Niagara Lateral cut" on a scale commensurate with the Sault Ste. Marie Canal, which can pass vessels of 2000 tons, while the Welland now can pass only those of 400. At Niagara the mouth of the Niagara river will furnish the new canal with a magnificent harbor. Then, instead of enlarging the upper portion of the Welland, it is proposed to cut from Thorold-the head of the lateral cut-six miles to the Chippewa or Welland river, which, with a little improvement, will equal the rest of the new canal in carrying capacity. That river empties into the Niagara river above the Fails. The new route is intended principally for steam vessels, which, coming from Lake Erie, would pass down the Niagara river to the Chippewa or Welland river, up it to Thorold, thence to Lake Ontario at the mouth of the Niagara river, having simply made a detour around the Falls. The Welland Canal would be left to the enjoyment of "the schooner trade."

OBITUARY.

Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte (Patterson). Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte, the offspring of the unfortunate marriage of Jerome Bonaparte with the beautiful Miss Elizabeth Patterson, of Baltimere died in that city this morning at the age of sixty-five years. When Jerome Bonaparte became acquainted with Miss Patterson he was in command of a French frigate, which arrived at New York in 1803. His relationship to the most prominent man of the day caused him to be much sought after, and he was entertained with lavish hospitality by the best society of all our principal cities. During a visit to Baltimore he became acquainted with Miss Elizabeth Patterson, the belle of the city and the daughter of a wealthy merchant. Miss Patterson was flattered by the attentions of the handsome young Frenchman, and Jerome found no difficulty in falling in love with the beautiful American. Miss Patterson doubtless thought herself the most fortunate woman alive when Jerome posed matrimony, and Jerome, infatuated with his present bliss, must have forgotten all about this terrible brother in Paris, who was already preparing to assume the imperial purple, and who had other prospects for his brothers and sisters than alliances with republican citizens of the United States, who could do nothing to advance his power and the interests of his family. The marriage ceremony was performed on the 14th of December, 1803, by Bishop Carroll, of Baltimore, according to the rites of the Roman Catholic Church: and the marriage contract. which was drawn up with unusual care by the Hon. A. J. Dallas, was witnessed by many of the most prominent citizens of Baltimore. A Washington correspondent of the New York World gives the following interesting particulars of

the courtship of Miss Patterson, as told by an old

schoolmate, which are interesting in this connec-

"Among the residents of Washington are some charming old ladies who could fill column after column with the 'social gossip' of other days. One of these was a schoolmate of Madame Bonaparte, and has much to say of 'Betsey Patterson's' conquest and the way in which it was accomplished. Of the brilliant beauty and remarkable conversational powers of this woman, whose history had so much of tragic romance about it, her friend says too much cannot be affirmed. She was justly entitled to all the admiration she received, and even now that her beauty is gone, her intellect is perfectly clear, and her wit and readiness in conversation have lost little of the fire of her youth. 'Mary, she exclaimed, in an earnest address to her friend a few years ago, 'to think of a woman of my ambition being so crusned!' She showed a most beautiful likeness of herself, as she was, to some ladies, with a perfectly innocent and surely not wonderful pride in its loveliness, and said. Do you see how pleased and happy I look? That was because all the time I was sitting the artist was telling me how much he admired me and how handsome I was. She was told she ought to allow the picture to be copied, but she indignantly refused to do so, saying it was for her grandson, and no one else should have it. The capitating of Jerome Bonsparte was done of malice prepense. She had heard of his arrival in Baltimore, and when the lady who tells the story went to visit her at her father's country-seat a few mices. to visit her at her father's country-seat, a few miles from that city, on the York road, the conversation turned upon the newly-arrived Frenchmen. Sail the visitor:—'You must come to see me soon. Betsey, and meet Bonaparte,' 'I suall come,' replied the young lady, 'prepared for conquest. Oh, to g to France as his wife and be the admiration of al Europe!' A few days afterwards she went to Balti-Europe!' A few days afterwards she went to Balti-more, 'I heard voices in the street,' says the friend, 'and looking out the window I saw Betsey coming on a jackass.' In this way it seems the beauty rode on to glory. The next day there were races, and Betsey attended them, wearing a white wig. It was the fashion in those days for ladies to wear wigs of every imaginable color. A belle might appear in the morning with red hair, at noon with white, and at night with brown, her own perhaps being black, as was the case with Miss Patterson's, which was of a beautiful shade of black—not the inky-black, or yet the blue-black. Wearing her white wig and seated in the carriage with other ladies, she was introduced by Commodore Barney to Jerotae Bonaparte, who was at once struck with admiration of the Greenan beauty, as she was called, while a rival belie who afterwards married one of Jerome's suite, General Rubell, was known as the 'Roman beauty.' The same day General Smith, 'the hero of Mudfort,' gave a dinner to the Frenchmen at which Miss Patterson appeared, wearing her own har, and pleted her conquest on the spot. Jerome sold her she was so much more beautiful when adorned by her natural tresses than she could possibly be in any wig that she never again donned one of thos

"In the course of a few days young Bonaparte gave a grand ball, and Miss Patterson was his part-ner. In the dance he threw over her head a gold chain, to which was attached a miniature likeness of himself, set in diamonds, and the lady bore it of in triumph. Thus the engagement was made. MI-s Patterson's father, however, disapproved, and sent her away to what is termed the wilds of Virginia. Jerome's love penetrated even to that secludes spot, and he succeeded in having letters carried to her. When Mr. Patterson discovered the her. When Mr. Patterson discovered this, he made no further violent oppositioa, but brought his daughter home, and in a short time the marriage took place. When the young couple were ready to go to Europe, Mr. Patterson, who was a merchant and ship-owner, fitted out one of his own vessels to convey his daughter in regal style to that France which she hoped to conquer by her beauty."

The great expectations of the lady were doometo bitter disappointment. During the residence of Jerome in the United States Napoleon had been declared Emperor of the French, and on the arriva of the young couple on the other side of the Atlantic they found that an order from the Emperor had closed all the ports of France against the bride and that she was forbidden to set foot upon its Napoleon, who had other views for his brother, not only disapproved of his marriage, but he determined to totally disregard it. He accordingly declared the marriage to be null and void, and arranged a matri monial alliance between Jerome and Frederica Caroline, the daughter of the King of Wurtemburg. Jerome had not the spirit or perhaps the dispositio to resist his brother, and he accordingly tamely submitted, and his second marriage took place on the 12th of August, 1807. The Church of Rome however, refused to recognize this disregard of one of its most important sacraments, and the Pope-Pius VII-would not sanction the bigamy.

When Jerome and his wife found themselves excluded from France they landed at Lisbon, when Jerome bade his wife farewell, and, after directing her to proceed to Amsterdam, hastened to Paris with the hope that he would be able to reconcile Napo leon to the match. Madame Bonaparte went to Amsterdam on an American ship, but here also she was by an order from the French Government prohibited from landing, and she accordingly went to England, where she took up her residence at Camberwell, near London, to await the decision of her fate. There, on the 7th of July, 1805, was born the subject of the present sketch. Madame Patterson-Bonaparte lived in hope that her marriage would finally be recognized, and that she would be permitted to rejoin her husband, and figure at the Court of the Emperor as one of its brightest ornaments. The second marriage of Jerome, however, proved how unavailing her hopes were, and in 1811 she returned to Baltimore and

took up her residence at her father's house. Her son received every educational advantage, and in 1826 he graduated at Harvard University. Afterwards he studied law, but never practised it. Soon after leaving Harvard he married Miss Susan Mary Williams, of Roxbury, Mass., and took up his abode in Baltimore, where he resided up to the time ONE DOLLAR GOODS FOR 95 CENTS, of his death. His wile's fortune was large, and

of the Welland Canal from the town of Niagara to | added to his own it made him one of the richest men in the city. Mr. Patterson-Bonaparte was highly esteemed by all who knew him, although the retired manner in which he lived never brought him prominently before the public. In 1861 he gave a cordial support to the Union cause, and used both his wealth and influence on the side of the nation. The immediate cause of his death was cancer in the throat, from which he suffered for many years, and which was pronounced incurable from its inception.

Madame Patterson-Bonaparte still survives at the sge of ninety years, and it is said that she retains all her faculties and still confidently expects that her rights will be recognized by the French Government, After the desertion of Jerome she never saw him but once, and that was but for a moment. In 1820 she visited Europe, and while inspecting the works of art in the Pitti Palace, in Florence, Jerome entered with the daughter of the King of Wurtemburg on his arm, and he was heard to remark to her in an undertone, pointing to the American lady, "That is my former wife." He appeared to be afraid of her, however, for the next morning he left Florence, with the evident intention of avoiding the risk of another interview.

During the reign of Louis Philippe, the son of Madame Patterson Bonaparte visited Paris, where he was received with much cordiality, and he was also the guest of the present Emperor, who gave his eldest son, Jerome Napoleon, a commission in the French army.

Prince Napoleon and the Princess Mathilde, the children of Jerome by his second wife, were the half brother and sister of the deceased; and if Madame Patterson Bonaparte's marriage should ever be recognized as valid by the French Government, his descendants would take precedence of Prince Napoleon and the Princess Mathilde. All attempts to secure such recognition have hitherto failed, and it is said that Jerome, who died about two years ago, was bitterly opposed to admitting the claims of his first wife, and would only acknowledge her son and grandson under the name of Patterson. The abandonment of Miss Patterson was a piece of meanness peculiarly characteristic of the Bonapaste family, and there is but little hope, unless great and unforeseen changes take place, that justice will be done in the matter, The gentleman who died this morning is said to have borne a striking resemblance to the first Napoleon,

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Issued in denominations of \$1000 and \$500. Coupon or Registered, payable in 30 years, with Interest payable 15th August and 15th February, in New York, London, or Frankfort, free of tax. Secured by a mortgage only on a completed and highly prosperous road, at the rate of \$13,503.79 per mile. Earnings in excess of its interest liabilities. This line being the Middle Route, is pronounced the

Shortest and most Natural One for Freight and Passenger Traffic Across the Continent. St. Louis and Fort Kearney Spanned by a Railway, and connecting with the Union

Kearney. Capital Stock of the Company \$10,000,000 Land Grant, pronounced value of 8,000,000 First Mertgage Bonds...... 1,500,000

Pacific at Fort

\$19,500,000

The remaining portion of this Loan now for sale at 971 and accrued interest in currency. Can be had at the Company's Agencies in New York, TANNER & CO., Bankers, No. 49 WALL Street, or W. P. CON-VERSE & CO., No. 54 PINE Street.

Pamphlets, Maps, and all information can be obtained at either of the above-named agencies.

The attention of Capitalists and Investors is particularly invited to these Securities. We are satisfied they are all that could be desired. and unhesitatingly recommend them.

TANNER & CO..

FISCAL AGENTS. No. 49 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

W. P. CONVERSE & CO., COMMERCIAL AGENTS, No. 54 PINE STREET.

NEW YORK. DREXEL & CO.,

No. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET. American and Foreign

BANKERS. ISSUE DRAFTS AND CIRCULAR LETTERS OF

Travellers can make all their financial arrangements through us, and we will collect their interest and dividends without charge. DREXEL, WINTHROP & Co., DREXEL, HARJES & Co.,

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