Baily Evening Bulletin

GIESON PEACOCK. Editor.

OUR WHOLE COUNTRY.

F. L. FETHERSTON. Publisher.

VOLUME XX.---NO. 62.

PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, JUNE 19, 1866.

DOUBLE SHEET, THREE CENTS

EVENING BULLETIN. F.ELISHED EVERY EVENING, THE NEW BULLETIN BUILDING, 307 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

BY THE "Evening Bulletin Association." PROPEREYORS,
GIBSON PRACOCK, ERNEST C. WALLACE,
F. L. PRIMERSTON, TEOS. J. WILLIAMSON
GARPER SOURER, Jr.,
FRANCIS WELLS. The BULKIPUN is served to subscribers in the city at 33 cents per week, payable to the carriers, or \$8 00 per

SCHNEIDER—MILLER.—At New Orleans, June 1th, by the Rev. J. W. Horton, Mr. Henry Schneider of Miss Sarah Oceana Miller. DIED.

HAMBRIGHT.—On the 17th instant, after a lingering illness, M. N. Hambright.

His relatives and male friends are invited to attend
his funeral, from his late residence, No. 32 South
Eighteenth street, on the 21st instant, at 4 P. M.

New York and Lancaster papers please copy.

LIPPINCOTT.—On Second day afternoon. Sixth
month 18th. Willie K. s.m of Joseph W. and Annie
W. Lippincott, aged nearly 5 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are particularly invited to attend the funeral from the residence
of his father, No. 49 Buttonwood street, on Fifth day,
the 21st instant, at 12 o'clock. Interment at Mooreszown, N.J.

NOROROSS—In Trenton, N. J., on Saturday, the
1ch instant, william W. Norcross, in the 68th year of
his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are prepared. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, the 20th instant, at 12 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 20 West State street, Trenton, N. J.

No. 20 West State street, Trenton N. J.

OBITUARY.

SMITH.—Mrs. Famile Mactier Smith, the widow of the late Mejor General Charles F. Smith, of the United States army, after a protracted and most painful illness of many months, died at Philadelphia, on the 25th of the last month. (May), in the midday of life.

The brilliant and beautiful character of Mrs. Smith was so peculiar for its attractiveness that it commanded the admiration of minds of the highest order, and won the esteem of those who paid tribute to the graces that flow from a genial and benevolent heart. Her tastes were all intellectual; and her versatile genius led her to the successful cultivation of varied and refined accompilahments. Her disposition drew its inspirations from the tender impulses of the kindest nature. Every gift that she possessed she dispensed for the chappiness of others. See spontaneous and impulsive was her nature, that it waited not for time or place to distribute benefits, but cast them on the current of life as it flowed on with its incessant and ever-changing events. Friendship, in its purest and most sacred relations, she charished with abiding constancy, as a great virtue, which her life typified in beantles and blessings.

Her heart was given in all its warmth and fullness

constancy, as a great virtue, which her life typified in beauties and blessings.

Her heart was given in all its warmth and fullness to a mother's tenderest devotion, from a hich the attractions of society could never divert her-constantly couring the streams of her cultivation into the minds of her children, stimulating a wholesome ambition suited to their years; indulging the anxions hope that her only son might grow up emusating the honors that chistered around the reputation of his distinguished father, and her daughters to live and move in that pure moral atmosphere, blended with the graces of cuitivated mind, that give to female character its brightest charm and largest influence.

When at last disease laid its tortaring hand upon her, with the fearful admonition that there could be no recovery, she caimly turned away her mind from its wonted enjoyments, and gave earnest attention to the claims of spiritual preparation for another and a better world, making cheerful the waning hours of her life, and taking from approaching death its sharpest lange. Washington Chronicle.

EXYRE& LANDELL, Fourth and Arch streets, have

EYRE & LANDELL, Fourth and Arch streets, have
Buff Linens, for Ladles' suits,
Pongees, light shades, for do,
Crape Rugenias, for do,
Pearl colored Mohair, for do. Light Lenos, new good

SPECIAL NOTICES. PARDEE SCIENTIFIC COURSE

IN

LAFAYETTE COLLEGE. In addition to the general Course of Instruction in this Department, designed to lay a substantial basis of knowledge and scholarly culture, students can pursuabhose branches which are essentially practical and technical, vis.: ENGINEERING, Civil, Topographical and Edechanical; MINING and METALLURGY; ARCHITECTURE, and the application of Chemistry to AG-Mechanical; MINING and METALLURGY; ARCHI
TEOTURE, and the application of Chemistry to AG
RICULTURE and the ARTS. There is also afforded
an opportunity for special study of TRADE and COM
MERCE, of MODERO LANGUAGES and PHILO
LOGY; and of the HISTORY and INSTITUTIONS of
our own country. For Circulars apply to President
CATTELL, or to Prof. R. B. YOUNGMAN,
RASTON, PA., April 4, 1886, Clerk of the Faculty. TON. PA., April 4, 1866. Clerk of the Faculty.

Tys.smot

CONCERT HALL.—Fancy, Floral and Strawberry Fair, to aid in purchasing a home for the
aged and infirm members of the M. E. Church, commencing June 11th, and continuing two weeks. The
Washington Brass Band will be in attendance. Donations thankfully received at any of the M. E. Churches
or by the efficers.

PRESIDENT.

Mrs. Bishop Simpson, 1807 Mount Vernon street.

Mrs. Bebeccs Haumitt, 113 Vine street.

Mrs. Alexander Cummings, 1828 Walnut street.

Mrs. E. W. Cassidy 233 corth Tenth street.

Mrs. — Casidy, Tenth street, below Vine.

Mrs. James, Early, 814 South Tenth street.

Mrs. J. O. Winchester. 734 South Ninth street.

Mrs. A. W. Band, 1821 Wallace street.

Mrs. A. W. Band, 1821 Wallace street.

TREASUBER. (jet2 tu,th.s,6trp)
Mrs.James Long, 1106 Shackamaxon street. NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD AND GREEN LANE—The undersigned are delivering the best quality of Lehigh Coal from the above place, to the residents of Germantown and vicinity, at the following low rates, viz:

BROKEN AND EGG for Furnace and Stove for Address Box 62 Germantown Post Office.
Office, 15 South SEVENTH street, Philadelphia,
or yard, NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD
and GREENE Lane.

PRANKLIN INSTITUTE. - Fhestated Monthly Meeting of the Institute will be held on WED Meeting of the Institute will be held on WED MED 47 EVENING, 20th inst., at 8 o'clock.

Members and others having new inventions or specimens of Manufactures to exhibit will pleasesend them to the Hall, No, 15 South SEVENTH street, before o'clock, P. M.

[619,22] ACTUARY.

Actuary.

MASONIC NOTICE.—There will be a special
meeting of Union Lodge, No. 121, A. Y. M., at
the Hall, on WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, 20th
inst, at 20 clock P. M.
By order of the W. M
ALPHONSO C. IRELAND,

Secretary

11* Secretary.

LINCOLN UNIVERSITY. (near Oxford, Cheeter County, Pa.)—The Commencement Exercises of this Institution will take place on THURS
DAY, the 21st. General Howard will make the address. An excursion train will leave Thirty-first and FRANKFORD, GERMAN.—The Lecture o

FRANKFORD.—GERMAN.—The Lecture of a state Friday, on account of the storm. will be repeated NEXT FRIDAY, at WRIGHT'S INSTITUTE, at 6.50 P. M., precisely. Course Tickets at Wm. W. Axe's (Post Office); single admission tickets, of the Janitor, as shove. [1t*] C. O. SCHAEFFER.

BALTIMORE, 16th June, 1866.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the BALTIMORE PETHOLIZUM COMPANY will be held, according to its By-laws, at the Company's office, in this city, on SATURDAY, the 23d June, 1865, at 12 o'clock P. M. By order of the Secretary.

P. M. By order of the Secretary. jel8-3t,rp*

TIGER GOLD MINING COMPANY OF CODIGER OF THE ARCH STREET, where circulars can be
obtained gratuitously. jel9 Imarp*

HOWARD HOSPITAL, Nos. 1518 and 1520

Lombard street, Dispensary Department. Me
dical treatment and medicines furnished gratuitously
to the poor.

828 to the poor.

PENNSYLVANIA HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.—Monthly exhibition and stated meeting THIS EVENING.

12

The Cholera Below New York. Hospital Ship Falcon, June 18.—The following patients have died since last return: M. C. Jansen, aged 22, of Denmark, from steamer Peruvian; C. Larsen, aged 38 of ditto. The following six new cas received since last return: Johan C. Colson aged 30, native of Sweden; Johan M. Colson, do., Johan G. Colson, do., Francis Rossclage, aged 64, Germany; J. P. Geormson, aged 29, native of Denmark; Johen

Gustave, native of Sweden; all from steame Remaining at last report

VINELAND. The old adage, "he who causes two blades of grass to grow where one grew before is a benefactor to his race," finds a most striking exemplification in the extraordinary spectacle presented to the visitor to the new town of Vineland, New Jersey. Vineland is a settlement upon the line of the Millville and Glassboro' railroad, one of the three links of the road connecting Philadelphia with Cape May. It is about thirty-four miles, or a two-hours ride, from the city, lying about eighteen miles from Delaware Bay and twenty miles from the ocean. Its history is most remarkable, and yet its very existence is unknown to the great majority of Philadelphians.

Only four years ago, a single house stood

in the midst of a wilderness of scrub-oak and pine, upon the spot which is now the centre of Vineland Township. That house still stands, but the "wilderness and the solitary place" have vanished, as by magic. Fifteen hundred substantial and tasteful dwellings now give shelter to eight thousand inhabitants, and a great, busy, thriving, beautiful town has grown up in a way that has probably no precedent in the history of the world. Woods have been cleared away, swamps drained, roads opened, gardens and farms laid out, mills erected, quarries opened, churches, school-houses, stores, hotels, dwellings built. In a word, a great, growing, prosperous community has been gathered from New England and New York, and planted down upon a soil so productive, in a locality so convenient, with a climate so delightful, that it is not to be wondered at that the reports that have gone out

from Vineland have been and still are

heard and read with obstinate incredulity.

And yet Vineland is a simple, settled fact. as any one, at all curious or sceptical, may ascertain for himself, and it is not a little remarkablethat Philadelphia is so ignorant of its existence and growing importance. The whole area of Vineland Township includes 35,000 acres, or about fifty square miles. In the heart of this tract Vineland proper is symmetrically laid out, a mile square, intersected with broad boulevards one hundred feet wide, solid, hard, level roads, lined throughout their entire length with handsome fruit and shade trees. At each corner of the town, a fifty-acre lot is set off for a public square. The houses are set back a uniform distance from the line of the streets, with rows of shade trees, and a strip of grass running down to the edge of the wagon track. The houses are principally frame, but interspersed with brick of domestic manufacture. They are all constructed upon tasteful designs, with ornamental flower beds and trailing vinesor creepers adorning their porches and walls. Few fences are to be seen, but hedges of arbor-vitæ and Osage orange are starting up in every direction, and in a few years will add greatly to the beauty of the place. Already Vineland contains churches of most of the leading denominations, the Episcopal Church, especially, raising a graceful slated spire towards heaven. A convenient hotel and numerous boarding houses furnish accommodations for transient visitors, and nearly forty stores of all descriptions supply the various wants of the community. An Agricultural Society numbers five hundred members and a Horticultural Society engages the interest of four hundred ladies, while music, literature, gymnastics, and other matters of mental and physical education are being developed in organized associations. The Post Office of Vineland is the most important one in the State, south of Camden, and its railroad business is already enormous. Last year the receipts of the railroad from Vineland, in freight and passage, exceeded \$70,000, and this year it will be doubled.

Passing the village limits, the Vineland farms stretch out in every direction. Twenty, fifty, or a hundred acres, they are to be seen in every stage of an advancing cultivation. The soil is a deep sandy loam, readily tilled and highly productive. Two hundred miles of good roads are already opened all over the tract, and everywhere the fields are most beautiful with a luxuriant growth of fruit, grain and vegetables. Hundreds of vineyards, countless plantations of strawberries, blackberries, peaches,pears, plums, cherries, and other fruit; corn, oats, wheat and clover; all manner of vegetables thrive and flourish with wonderful success. In credible as the statement may appear, it is an ascertained fact that, leaving out the peach crop, which is of course yet in its infancy, the yield of the various sorts of fruit at Vineland equals, if it does not exceed that of the whole of the rest of New Jersey combined. Dwellings and barns are going up in large numbers, and the fields are alive with sturdy-looking farmers, who look as if the easy tillage of such a soil was a plea-

sure rather than a toil. The striking feature of Vineland is in the character of its population. Nine-tenths of the Vinelanders are from New England and the interior of New York. Quiet, substantial, industrious farmers, who have exchanged their struggle with the sterile soil and bleak atmosphere of Vermont or New Hampshire for the comparatively easy task of acquiring comfort and competence, where a rich soil and a congenial climate combine to make a country life as delightful as it is profitable. To men who have wrested a living from the rocky hills of New England, Vineland must be a perfect Paradise. Very few Jerseymen have taken hold of this remarkable enterprise. The whole scheme seemed to the natives so wildly Utopian, such a mere speculative bubble, that they held suspiciously aloof, while the industrious, thrifty, driving, go-ahead intelligent men of New England have demonstrated in the most practical way that in what has been deemed the desert of New Jersey there is every requisite for the support of a large of Slavery," by Bryant. Mr. T. B. Pugh, and prosperous community. It is venturing | corner Sixth and Chestnut streets, has the

little to predict that, in ten years from this time, the population of Vineland will not be far short of twenty thousand, and that it will wield a controlling influence, socially, commercially and politically, over the whole of South New Jersey. The key to this wonderful transformation

of a perfect wilderness into miles of blooming gardens and rich farms is to be found in the energy, enterprise and ability of one of Philadelphia's citizens, of whom Philadelphia might well be proud. The projector, founder and organizer of this new town, which, in its four-years' growth, already rivals the old communities of the State, in size and importance, is Mr. Charles K. Landis. A quiet, modest, unpretending young man, thirty-two years of age, with a wellstored mind, a clear and vigorous brain, enterprising, independent and self-reliant. Mr. Landis has carried out a project as bold as it was original, with a success that has astonished all who have seen it. The secret of this success has been in this. The judicious selection of a site, where good soil, abundant water and a convenient marke would secure a permanent prosperity. The persistent development of the resources of the place, both agricultural and manufacturing. The liberal outlay of capital in opening roads, parks and public squares, and in stimulating a healthy competition in the community by the frequent offer of premiums and other encouragements to in. dustry and enterprise. The steady devotion to his legitimate business, unmoved by the tempting offers of capitalists and speculators. And finally a continued and widespread system of advertising, by which the attractions and advantages of Vineland have been made known to almost every village and hamlet of the North. These have been the elements which have combined to make Vineland a marvel of prosperity and success, and which have reared a practical monument to the genius and public spirit of our townsman which challenges the admiration and applause of all who behold it.

The Agra Bank. Of the numerous suspensions recently announced among the banking institutions of London, none, perhaps, in its social aspects, will prove more disastrous than that of the Agra and Mastermans, which we no-

ticed in our edition of Saturday evening. The Agra Bank, previous to its amalgamation with the old established firm of Masterman, Peters, Mildred & Co., was familiarly known by the title of the "Pawnshop of India." Its custom, also, was to make advances to the officers both of the native and royal regiments, and the sudden withdrawal of such assistance, and calling n of loans granted, will, though on a scale, produce wide-apread inconvenience. To the recent unfortunate shippers of cotton from India, it will also prove an additional

The firm of Masterman, Peters & Co. enjoyed the very highest credit for some years. its head, the late Mr. T. Masterman, represented the city of London in the conservative interest for three or more sessions. He was also a Director of the Bank of England. and both in the political and financial world was considered prudent and fareeing.

In 1864 his eldest son, then a partner in the firm, became involved with Alderman Sir William Magnay, (previously one of the Lord Mayors of the city of London,) in large speculations connected with the Luxembourg Railway Company. His inability to meet his engagements necessitated his retirement from the firm, and to some small extent impaired the credit of the establish-

Still the shares of the United Banks, when introduced to the English public, commanded a high premium, and even so lately as April last, the £100 share, with £25 paid, was quoted as high as 54. Latterly the stock was freely offered to the dealers, and the stoppage has not therefore been unexpected.

The same causes that operated in bringing down Overend, Gurney & Co. have no doubt produced the fall of the Agrathough in default of more specific details, this is chiefly surmise. Many of the partners in the old firm of Mastermans continued in the direction of the joint establishment. Among them, Mr. Edward Masterman, the youngest son of the late head partner, to whom, as a most genial, amiable gentleman, and steady man of business, much sympathy will be extended. July Magazines.

The opening article in the Atlantic Monthly for July, is called "The Case of George Dedlow," and is dictated, or supposed to be, by an ex-surgeon of volunteers, who lost both arms and both legs in the war. It is very curious. Another military article, but of a different character, is Maj. Burrage's account of "The Retreat from Lenoir's and the Siege of Knoxville. Bayard Taylor contributes a very readable paper on the late Friedrich Rückert, the German poet, whom he knew personally. The instalments of "Hawthorne's Note-Books," "The Chimney Corner," and "Griffith Gaunt" are good as usual. There is the first part of a story by Alice Carey, called "The Great Doctor," which is clever, of course. Professor Agassiz contributes an instructive and interesting article on the "Physical History of the Valley of the Amazons," and Professor Goldwin Smith a pleasant account of an excursion in Normandy. There are several agreeable short articles, and some good book notices. Longfellow furnishes another sonnet on Translating the Divina Commedia, which is defective in the first line, through the loss of an I-the printer's fault. Lowell's lines "To J. B." are clever and appropriate as a private acknowledgement of the gift of a fine trout, but hardly up to the average of Lowell, in the Atlantic. The best poem is "The Death

Atlantic and also Our Young Folks, for July. The latter is good as usual.

The July number of the United States Service Magazine is one of the best ever published, and yet it is the final one, for the publisher announces that the war being over "the mission of a military magazine is ended, and it, too, is mustered out." It is to be regretted that even in time of peace, so excellent a periodical should not be sustained sufficiently well to warrant its continuance. The opening article of this final number is on General Meade, and it does full justice to his ability and his services. There are other articles equally valuable; so good, indeed, that, on reading them, one cannot help regretting that this is the last number of the magazine.

The July number of Harper is excellent. General Strother's second paper, called "Personal Recollections of the War," is in the best vein of "Porte Crayon," the illustrations being spirited and well executed There are several other illustrated articles. and the usual variety of stories, sketches and poetry, while the various editorial departments are well filled.

Beadle's Monthly is an excellent cheap periodical, with good sketches, essays and stories and a fair amount of well executed wood-cuts

THE FENIANS.

The Two Head Centres in Washington --- Stephens Declines to be Introduced to Congress---Colonel Roberts Accepts the Honor and is introduced on the Floor of the Senate by Senator Wilson---The Fenian Raid in Canaoa, &c.

WASHINGTON, June 18 .- [Special to the Herald.]—James Stephens, C. O. I. R., defined his position to-day in a manner not to be easily misunderstood. According to pre-vious arrangements he was to have met Mr. Thad. Stevens at 11 o'clock this morning for the purpose of being introduced to Speaker Colfax, and shortly after 12 o'clock the last named gentleman was to have in-troduced him on to the floor of the House, as William Smith O'Brien and Louis Kossuth were introduced during their visit to this country. Learning that Speaker Col-fax was also to introduce President William R. Roberts, at the Seventh street Fair, this evening, Mr. Stephens immediately decided to decline the honor intended for himself assigning as a reason for so doing that he is here working solely for the interests of Ire-land, and his introduction by the same gentleman who introduced Colonel Roberts night lead many in Ireland to suppose there was some collusion between h On Tuesday night he will address a purely Fenian meeting, and de-nounce in strong terms the policy of Roberts

and Sweeny.
Colonel Roberts is making good headway among the politicians. To-day he was taken in charge by Hon. Henry Wilson, of Massachusetts, who introduced him on to the float of the Senate Chamber, where he received very cordial reception from the majority of the members. The Col. is working very energetically for the accomplishment of his purpose, and has already purpose, and has already been visited by all the prominent political leaders. This evening he visited the Seventh street Fair, and was the observed of all the observers. About nine o'clock Speaker Colfax de-livered an address, in the course of which he said the American nation was responsible in a great degree for any struggle for liberty going on throughout the world. He felt a sympathy for all such nations, which, while it would not compel or betray him into vio-lation of international law, would not prevent him from giving them his moral sup-port. He then introduced Colonel Roberts who was received with great applause. Col. Roberts spoke at considerable length, referring to the fact that many thousands of Irishnen had given their lives to establish liberty in this country, and he thought they had a right to expect the moral aid, sympathy and blessings of Americans in their effort to free Ireland. They intended to struggle for that liberty, but would keep inside the bounds of American laws and respect the constitution. He was loudly and frequently applauded. Major Haggerty afterwards delivered a reg-ular Fenian oration, which kept the audience in a continuous roar of laughter.
The Fenian Raid into Canada.

OTTAWA, June 18.—A Cabinet Council was held to-day. It was agreed to send circulars to all the Crown Councillors throughout Canada, notifying them to exercise great caution in having arrests made unde Habeas Corpus Suspension act, and to have good evidence of complicity in treason beore such arrests shall be made.

A number of the parties arrested at Port Hope under the suspension of the Habeas Corpus act have been admitted to bail, as well as individuals in Toronto and elsewhere. One of the Fenians captured in Missisquoi county, when brought to Montreal, was recognized as a deserter from the Forty-seventh British regulars. His fate is certain.

The senior Judicial officer of Missisquoi county has been appointed commissioner to assess the damages done by the Fenians in that county, with a view to having the claims for damages discharged by the government.

An effort is being made to push forward the work of ascertaining the losses incurred by the Fenian raids, in order that Parliament may be able to make the necessary appropriations to compensate the sufferer previous to the adjournment of the present ssion. The Attorney General has stated this evening in Parliament that the government is now preparing to meet the claims of the sufferers by the Fenian invaion. No intimation was uttered of any proposed demand on the United States govrnment in connection with the subject.

Nearly the whole volunteer force of Canada are returning home. A large number has arrived already in Montreal and other important points. The patrol of the streets of Ottawa is terminated by order to-The volunteer forces are about to be disbanded to the delight of their friends and relations. The Eighteenth battalion was distanded here this afternoon and the men

returned to their homes. The news from Europe continues to at-

tract much comment among the Canadians. who fear England may become entangled in war to their detriment.

The question of the form of constitution to be given to the Canadian provinces under confederation has not yet been officially indicated by the government. It is understood stood, however that Canada West shall have a Lieutenant-Governor and one House, the members of which shall be elected by a limited suffrage such as at present; that for Cadada East there shall be a similar form of local government, except that there shall be in addition an appointed upper House.

The Finance Committee, in reply to a question in Parliament to-day, said the subject of assimilating the Canadian tariff to that of the United States and the total states.

that of the United States upon articles of commerce easing between the two countries, is under consideration.

The question of granting free lands to settlers in order to stimulate emigration to Canada, came up in the form of a resolution to-day in the House of Assembly, but it was determined to leave matters as they are, on the ground chiefly that the lands in question are a source of revenue to Canada question are a source of revenue to Canada under the present arrangement.

CENTENARY OF AMERICAN METH-ODISM.

Re-union and Chit-Chat in Old John Street Church, New York—The Candlesticks Blonging to did Barbara Hicks—TheCradie of Methodism—I/66 and 1866—The Great and Eventful Interval

[From To-day's N. Y. Times.] The John street Methodist Episcopal Church withstands the up-town current of church-going, and still invites sunners to "come in and see the wonders God hath wrought" in the only remaining downtown sanctuary. It was fitting that one of the centerary meetings of Methodism of the centenary meetings of Methodism should have been held there. Accordingly the old church was filled to its utmost capacity last evening with an eager and earnest good old times Metho-dist congregation. On the pulpit-platform were the old men and the young men who now engage in spreading the gospel according to the plan laid down by John Wesley. In the audience were fathers and mothers, some of them yery old, and among them some of the descendants of the founders of Methodism in America. Methodism in America.

Methodism in America.

Rev. Heman Bangs occupied the chair, the first pulpit chair used by a Methodist Bishop in this country. He introduced the exercises by exhibiting two candlesticks which belonged to Barbara Hicks, and were used by her at the early Methodist meetings; the first pulpit desk used, and the old hymn book brought over from England and used by the founders of Methodism here. dism here.

The congregation having united in singing a special hymn for the occasion—

"A hundred years! O Lord, our King, A century's joy Thy people sing," &c.prayer was offered, and the venerable Chairman, Rev. Heman Bangs, addressed them. He said that great was the history of events that had transpired during the interval be-tween 1766 and 1866. In that time we had a new nation, a new Government, new institutions, liberty born again—a grand result such as challenged the centuries to equal. We had railroads and steamboats and telegraph wires-steam applied to mechanics in ten thousand various and different directions, and along with them all that which bad grown as fast, and as strong, and as high, and as durable—Methodism. It began ten years before the Revolutionary War. It was the preparatory work, under the providence of God, for making constitutional liberty strong and laying its foundations deep in the hearts of the people. It had taken root to a large extent in that house. It was there that the mustard seed was sown that had grown up, and out so that its great strong branches had sheltered millions from the wrath and wickedness of the world. The first meeting of the church of which the old John Street Church was the result, was held in Ann street, and the congregation consisted only of five persons. The services were held in a cellar kitchen. Then the place of meeting was changed to the old sail loft (of which a piece of wood exhibited was a remnant), and then when that become two small or was no longer large enough they went to work and built a church—the first John-street Church. The members were few and poor, but they were arnest. Methodism had been and continued to be the conservators of this counry and its institutions. The congregation of five had increased to eight million the membership of two had increased to two millions. This was what had grown out of the mustard-seed. Truly they could say in gratitude, "Behold what great things God hath wrought." Rev. J. B. Wakeley next addressed the people. He said there was no spot in all America at which such precious and lasting

interests centered as in that old John street Church. He could not resist the sensation that as helifted his voice, he was speaking in the presence and the hearing of the old fathers and mothers of Methodism who had cradled it and nourished it in its infancy on that hallowed spot. They were there in presence of the mighty past with its crowd of associations. That Church had been the old mother of them all—the cradle of Methodism. It had been the very gate of heaven to thousands of weary souls long ago gone to dwell with their dear Redeen Paradise. That Church property, worth \$30,000, with a debt of only \$12,000 upon it, had been offered to the last General Conference, and the Conference turned the cold shoulder on the offer. He felt that it' was impossible to celebrate the Centenary of Methodism and leave John street Church out. They might as well talk about the discovery of America and leave out Columbus; they might as well talk about the history of Virginia and leave out Jamestown, and Pocohontas and Capt. Smith; they might as well talk of the landing of the grim Fathers and leave out Plymouth Rock and the Mayflower; they might as well try to read the play of "Hamlet" and leave Hamlet out, as try to celebrate the Cen-tenary of Methodism and leave out the mention of old John street Church. That place must be forever enshrined in the bearts of American Methodism. As they met there, what memories clustered around them. There was Philip Embury, and closely associated with him in the good work was the woman who stirred him up to more zeal and earnestness in the cause of the Master-Barbara Hicks, the mother of Paul Hicks. The name of the first building was "Wesley Chapel," and during the Revolutionary War it was open night and day for the worship of God. The speaker made some further historical allusions, in the course of which he reconciled the two accounts of Hannah Heek, who came from Canada, and Barbara Hicks, showing that they were two different women. He referred to Captain Webb, the Christian soldier, whose soul burned within him to be at his master's work, to Mr. Lupton and others. He exhibited the

subscription list of Bishop Asbury, and read from it the name of the Chairman Mr. Bangs, who had given 50 cents. He then referred to the Conferences which had been held in that church from time to time, and concluded by asserting that Methodism was the moral wonder of the ages, and he believed it would be the creek principal. believed it would be the great spiritual

wonder of eternity.

Rev. George Lansing Taylor then read a Centennial song prepared for the occasion. It abounded with historical allusions to the developments of the last hundred years as they were influenced by the spirit of Methodism, and as they had yielded to its progressive and aggressive march.

An historical hymn by Rev. Frank Bottome, was then sung by the congregation to the tune of Windham G. Disosway, Esq., then related some of the interesting reminiscences of "Old John Street," which were listened to with the closest aftertion.

The vast congregation sang another hymn. and after receiving the usual benediction, separated, having concluded another "good time" in "Old John Street,"

plays are as a general thing failures. They

weaken the compact and complete impres-

sion one has received in the reading or see-

AMUSEMENTS. THE ARCH.-Sequels to romances or

ing the original work. An instance in point is Dickens's introduction of the Wellers, Senior and Junior, in "The Old Curiosity Shop," after the world had rung with ap-plause at "Pickwick." "The Ticket-of-Leave Man's Wife" is scarcely an exception to this rule, though as a novelty it was rather refreshing to see it at the Arch last evening. The action begins after Brierly (Mr. James) has for years been a respectable (Mr. James) has for years been a respectable iron-monger, set up in business by Mr. Gibson (Mr. Savage), as a reward for having saved his property from burglars. The aforesaid rascals, Melter Moss (Mr. Wallis) and Jem Dalton, "the Tiger," (Mr. Riyers), at the suggestion of Moss, conspire to ruin Brierly through his wife, formerly May Edwards (Miss E. Price). The Brierlys, with Mrs. Willoughby (Mrs. Thayer) and Sam Willoughby (Miss Ettie Henderson), visit Greenwich, and there encounter Dalton visit Greenwich and there encounter Dalton and Moss, both eager for revenge on Brierly for frustrating their attempt at the Gibson robbery and getting Dalton transported.

Mr. Totty (Mr. Everham), the railroad contractor who figured in the "Ticket-of-Leave Man," appears at Greenwich, intoxicated. Dalton steals his watch and places it in Mrs. Brierly's pocket. Moss calls Totty's attention to the robbery and Mrs. Brierly is arrested, her husband being pointed out as a ticket-of-leave man, and that apparently making her guilt certain. The curtain here falls. The second act rises on Brierly three months afterwards, when he is ruined in business and scharged to feee his ruined in business and ashamed to face his wife, who is about to be relieved from prison. Mr. Gibson and even Sam. Willoughby discard him, and he again falls into the clutches of Moss and Dalton, who persuade him to rob Mr. Totty. He then meets his wife, who has been released from prison. He leaves her, but she follows him, and while at the scene pery Brierly tells Totty his dan: ger, and Mrs. Brierly screams for help and is thrown into a canal. [Curtain.] The third act shows Hawkshaw, the detective, (Mr. Marlowe,) on the scent after the attempted robbers of Mr. Totty and the conspirators against Mrs. Brierly. After various ingenious disguises, &c., Hawkshaw avenges the death of his comrade, who, in former years, had been killed by Dalton, and establishes the innocence of Brierly and his wife, and we have the "green curtain." The first and last acts are full of life: Green Jones (Mr. Hemple) and his wife (Mrs. Creese) appear, with one or two minor characters; but the second act is doleful to the last extreme. It should be cut down one half to make it effective. Almost everybody acted well, but we cannot spare space to particularize. The play will be repeated to-night, with a favorite afterpiece.

MR. TILTON'S BENEFIT.—At the Chestnut to-morrow atternoon Mr. E. L. Tilton, so long and favorably known in connection with the Walnut and Arch street theatres, will take a benefit tendered him by his friends. Four capital pieces will be offered, in which Mr. Frank Drew, Mr. Marlowe, Mr. McKee Rankin, Mr. Wallis, Mr. Mortant Mr. F. Foeter Mrs. Henri Miss E. daunt, Mr. F. Foster, Mrs. Henri, Miss E. Price, Miss Fanny V. Tilton, Mrs. Creese, &c., will appear, in addition to Mr. Tilton, There will doubtless be a very fine audience. with such a galaxy of talent to give the oc-casion brilliance.

THE WALNUT .- Mr. Booth plays "Hamlet" for the last time to-night, and to-mor-row his engagement closes.

THE AMERICAN.—Last night's bill will be repeated this evening. SIGNOR BLITZ appears this evening and to-morrow afternoon and evening at Assembly Building.

Facts and Fancies. J. Davis refuses to have his photograph taken. He would have refused to be taken himself if he could have avoided it.

Dr. Toady Craven writes a most pathetic account of Jeff. Davis's imprisonment, and is particularly strong on the horrors of his being ironed. Yet he shows that J. D. was ruffled to such an extent that it would have been impossible to smooth him down with-

The London Spectator says that there is going to be a scarcity of ivory. The demand for Sheffield alone kill 20,000 elephants a year, and the race is being killed out. A company might be formed to draw the tusks without killing the elephants, and perhaps they would grow again. No harm to try.

The Mercer (Pa,) Press says there is not a single house in the course of erection in that town, nor has there been one built within the borough limits for two years. A greenhorn at the business would probpbly try to get off something about building, being a Mercer-nary business in that

Harris of Maryland is not Ira Harris of New York. This one is Irate Harris, a different name entirely.

Nominations Rejected .- The Senate today rejected the nomination of A. B. Carman, to be Assessor, Fifth District, New Jersey, and Goldsmith, to be Postmaster at Camden. These were understood to have been suggested by Mr. Scovel.—Washington Cor. Tribune.

A house in Great Falls, N. H., where tenements are extremely scarce, is being suffered to go to decay by the owner be-cause he has been told by "the spirits" that if he puts it in habitable condition he will surely die.

LEWISTON, Maine, has eight cotton factories, with eighty thousand spindles and five thousand operatives. They are now all running on full time. The Andrescroggin Mill there is one of the largest in the world.