ODDS AND ENDS OF LONDON LIFE.

NO. III.

[Correspondence of the Phila. Evening Bulletin.]

LONDON, August 29, 1868.—We proposed going to Hampton Court to-day, but the business was made a strike, and, as the railway companies are the special objects of their indignation, we consider it prudent to defer seeing the monument of Wolsey's greatness, where, Johnson cleverly said:

"In full bloom dignity see Wolsey stand,
Law in his voice and fortune in his hand."

The cabmen are not striking for higher fees, but "No Railway Cab Monopoly" is the some time past the railway companies have limited the number of cabs entering the enclosures at the depots, and taxed each cab about four shillings (one dollar in gold) per week. There are six thousand cabs in London, on which the government levies a tax of a hundred thousand pounds per annum! Out of the six thousand the railway companies allow fifteen hundred to stand at the stations, and receive from them twelve thousand pounds per year. A careful consideration of the statement will convince Americans who have passed through London of certain extortions, bitterly complained of, but with no more effect than that of making "cabby" insist upon "a hextra shilling," mum, for indeed, mum, the luggage was "very 'eavy!" That extra shilling pays the company tax. So the indignant five thousand, in a uniform in which nobody recognized, held a famous meeting last night, informing the people they had smashed street lamps one, and were able to do it again. They intended to go out before eleven o'clock in the morning, so that all passengers arriving at the stations over the number that could be accommodated by the fifteen hundred would be compelled to "walk for the benefit of their health." (Roars of laughter.)

Having faithfully reported the opinions of "cabby," I can express my own on the London cabs in general. In the first place they are a disgrace to any country, and if the Queen gave no other evidence of a cabby indifference to the comfort of her subjects and the accommodation of strangers, the cab system and cab fare would convince her that milk wagons in America are better looking vehicles by far. The Queen has forbidden a cab to enter her grounds beyond certain limits. No wonder. They are red, green, yellow and brown square boxes, with narrow, hard, uncushioned seats; made to carry four passengers on the side and back, with the regulation fare, drawn by skeleton horses and driven by dirty, ragged, impudent cockneys. The Hansoms are past description, unless we go back to the time of Deadlocks and behold her in the hideous, lumbering chariot in which she rode to battle. All the presents charter wants is the lifeguards on the shaft for being down the enemies of the queen. To see Hyde Park we are told we must send for a trotting cab and a pair of horses. We send. Waiting to see our grand turnout with eager impatience, we hear it coming, and rushing to the door, what do we behold? An old barouche, one horse, and an individual on a high box-seat, in a drivr old light coat, such as our grandfathers used, driving the old horse hand on his beaver hat, reminding one of the rows of cabs in St. Giles, and lifting heavy whip. There is not a voiture at a stand in Paris that is not respectable enough to drive through the Bois de Boulogne, and I have heard Americans on the grand carriages of the royalty, and felt not the least bit humiliated. In Philadelphia I would not be seen in a London cab for a queen's ransom.

This morning we had butter for our toast from the Queen's dairy. It was purchased by one of our party yesterday in the dairy at Windsor Castle. The Londoners are very indignant at this measness of Her Majesty, as they call it.

During the long drought, when every blade of grass was burned to a dead brown, and the cattle had no herbage to feed on, milk and butter were scarce, and the famous Devonshire cream could not be found. But we Americans went to headquarters. The model farm laid out and completed under the supervision of the late Prince Consort, is about a mile from Windsor Castle. At the main lodge we received from the daughter of the keeper a permit to visit the dairy.

Approaching a beautiful cottage, as we supposed, in the centre of a large garden, not at the houses of a hill, under a based bank, with a running stream, we could not imagine a dairy on a dry, level plain. But entering the vestibule lined with marble half way, and frescoed above with beautiful designs, we rang a bell, which was immediately answered by a woman past middle age and neatly dressed, one of the queen's favorite servants. She ushered us into a room about thirty feet square, the walls covered with octagonal tablets of white marble, with richly carved capitals. The floors were of white porcelain like the washstand slabs, bordered with May blossoms, dahlias, buttercups and primroses. The floors were lined with tiles of porcelain of a delicate blue tint, with a medallion in the inserted of the queen, Prince Consort, and each of the children. Shields, monograms of the Royal family and lace-like decorations, made by signer, representing the Seasons, completed the ornamentation of this exquisite model dairy. All around the walls ran a marble table, and through the centre two long ones, supported by marble posts, resting on basins through which runs a perpetual stream of spring water. By this means the slabs of table are always cold and the temperature of the dairy is cold, while the white and gilt china milk and butter dishes resting on the tables are never placed in water. We drank the delicious milk, just brought in bright metal buckets, lined with porcelain, the Queen's mottoes and crest glittering on the brass plates on the covers. In the room where the butter was made, milk skimmed and strained, we feasted our eye on the rows of metal porcelain-lined cans of every size, made to lock, and sent to the royal family every day as far as Balmoral, and always have good milk and butter. The churn was of metal also, and lined with porcelain, made in two compartments. The outside chamber surrounding the cylinder could have warm water or cold water poured in to regulate the "coming of the butter" without disturbing the cream. The lid was screwed on, and the machinery stand on which the churn was turned made the work easy and rapid. But while over sixty cows are daily milked and as many more are out grazing, the royal family are more than satisfied and the Londoners more than dissatisfied to see rolls of golden butter and cake of cream—all from the Model Farm, for *twenty pennyy* for the Queen! I know the butter is sold, for we bought a pound in this morning, and we paid for it, not as a bribe, but a regular market bargain at the dairy. E. D. W.

—A Judge at Mohacs, in Hungary, was returning to the city, with his jurors, when he noticed a light in a grove which they passed. He stopped from his carriage, and, accompanied by the jurors, entered the grove. On approaching the spot where the light was, he saw a number of beggars seated around a fire. No sooner had they caught sight of him than they hastily jumped on a wagon halting close by, and drove off. When the judge and his companions arrived close to the fire, a horrible sight met their eyes. A twelve-year-old boy was lying there, gagged and tied to a post. In the fire lay a red hot poker, with which, the boy said, the beggars intended to burn out his eyes. They had coaxed him away from Szabadkeschtong, and intended to deprive him of his eyesight, in order to make him ever after give more alms to a little blind boy than, to the old vagabonds themselves.

Thirty Thousand Women Getting Married.—Curious Scene in Wisconsin.

A Wisconsin paper says:

"Probably in all the history of hop-picking since yeast and lager were invented there has been nothing to compare with the scenes that have been going on in this region and in Kilbourn City especially, for the last six or eight days. For two or three weeks the hop growers have been gathering their supplies, and the merchants and traders of this place, Baraboo and Reedsburg have been on the jump waiting on their customers. The first of last week the pickers began to come in, and this week there must be at least thirty thousand lively at work picking the hops of the region that ships from this depot. Of this thirty thousand at least ten thousand pass through this village. Wagon loads of from eight to fifteen each have been almost constantly passing through town for the last eight days, generally coming from the North and East, and crossing the river into Sauk county. Of the ten thousand that pass through this place, about eight thousand come on the railroad from the East and stop here.

"The first installment of cars, some three hundred, came last week Tuesday evening. Wednesday morning the ball opened in earnest. Thursday and Friday evenings each five or six hundred. Saturday afternoon it seemed as though the entire number were on the way, and the rumor was corroborated by the presence of teams that were said to be in waiting. About train time (half-past seven) probably one thousand persons had collected at the depot to witness the arrival. It was then found that the cars were two hours behind time, and that instead of one train two were coming with twenty-eight cars loaded. When the two hours were up the crowd at the depot had increased, and this, with the acres of two and four-horse wagons about the depot, and the music and fun of the merry drivers, formed no small preliminary show of itself. But as the two hours came drawing along all seemed to stretch themselves away beyond and away back of the depot, and hopped, the excitement was at its top-top. And when two thousand pickers begins to pour out of every door of those twenty-eight cars, the scene beat all Western shows. Cheering, laughing, singing, shouting! Admirable confusion! Perfect disorder. Sections of tens, platoons of twenties, companies of forties, all officered, moving in every possible direction, responsive to their squads; captains giving orders to their companies; marching and countermarching—direct and in echelon—forming camp and breaking camp; armed and equipped with knapsacks, haversacks, canteens, tin dinner boxes, bags, bundles, babies. Teamsters waiting for their loads—rush for the wagons—tumbling in! all formed a scene to beat any army camp or movement! We cannot do justice to the subject.

"But great as was the' display on Saturday evening, it was more than matched on Monday evening. We have no means of knowing exactly how many came on the two trains, but from the best information we can get it was the upper number at twenty-five hundred! Two hours before the train arrived, two hundred and forty teams were counted, which were waiting to take the pickers to their destinations. After the train arrived they began to come in, and when the train arrived there must have been nearly three hundred. Somewhere in four-horse teams, from eighteen to twenty, and the average is at least ten. But some teams have six and eight horses. Some two long trains could not bring them—we hear that the trains were full before they arrived at Conomonowoc, and hundreds who had gathered at the stations this side of there had to be left, to come by the boats (we write on Tuesday). But, undoubtedly, two hundred and fifty wagons were filled with at least ten each.

"Truly, hops are king, and in this region thirty thousand queens are waiting on the old fellow."

—Richardson's new life of Grant contains the following incident of camp life in Virginia:

One afternoon a long, gaunt civilian wending, garments of rusty black and a stove-pipe hat, walking up in the rear of headquarters, was accosted by a hostler:

Hostler (gravily)—'Keep out of here.'

Visitor—'Why? I am tired. Great is rest!'

Hostler—'Yes.'

Visitor (strolling forward)—'Well, I reckon he will let me inside.'

Hostler—'You will soon find out!'

As he neared the tent, a guard mustook him for an agent of the Sanitary or Christian Commission:

Guard—'No Sanitary tolks allowed inside.'

Visitor—'I guess Gen. Grant will see me.'

Guard—'I don't let you pass but I need also your name. What is it?'

Visitor—'Abraham Lincoln.'

CONFECTIONERY.

MERCHANTS
Visiting the City will find
STEPHEN F. WHITMAN'S
MANUFACTORY OF
FINE CONFECTIONS
AT
No. 1210 Market street.

LADIES' DRESS TRIMMINGS.

MARY B. CONWAY,
LADIES' DRESS FURNISHING AND SHOPPING EMPORIUM,
31 South Sixteenth Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
Ladies from any section of the country can send their orders for Dresses, Cloaks, Suits, Furs, Corsets, Hosiery, Shoes, Under Clothing, Mourning Suits, Wedding Presents, Jewelry, Gold Goods, Silver, &c., Toys, Children's Clothing, Infants' Wardrobes, Gentlemen's Linen, &c. Having a thorough knowledge of the wants and tastes of their own previous patronesses, I can satisfy the ladies visiting the city should not fail to call and have their interests replenished for future occasions.
MR. J. M. HAVLEIGH,
167 and 169 Chestnut street,
MESSRS. ROMER, COLLADAY & CO.,
511 and 513 Chestnut street.
auto 15mwrs

GOLD'S
Latest Improved Patent Low Steam and Hot Water Apparatus,
For Warming and Ventilating Private and Public Buildings,
Also, the approved Cooking Apparatus,
AMERICAN KITCHENER,
On the European plan of heavy castings, durability and economy, combining Cooking, Baking, Boiling, Stewing, Roasting, Ventilating, Heating, Boiling,
HOT AIR FURNACES of the latest improvements.
GRIFFITH'S PATENT VENTILATORS.
MOULDERS, VENTILATORS, &c.
Union Steam and Water Heating Co.,
JAMES P. WOOD & CO.,
41 South FOURTH Street, PHILADELPHIA.
B. M. FELTWELL, Superintendent. 1y6 mwfs

FUTLER, WEAVER & CO.
NEW CORDAGE FACTORY
NOW IN FULL OPERATION,
No. 22 N. WATER and 20 N. DELAWARE

CITY ORDINANCES.

AN ORDINANCE TO DIVIDE THE SIXTH DIVISION of the Election Divisions, and fix the places of holding Elections therein, and to create an additional Election Divisions therein, to be called the Ninth and Tenth Election Divisions.

SECTION 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth and Sixth Election Divisions of the Twenty-third Ward shall be and remain as heretofore established, and the places of holding Elections therein shall be and remain as heretofore.

SEC. 2. The Seventh Division shall be bounded as follows:—Beginning at the Northwest corner of Tenth and Olive streets; thence South on the West side of Tenth street to the South side of Poplar street; thence West to the East side of Eleventh street, thence South to the North side of Olive street, and from thence to the place of beginning; and the place of holding Elections shall be at the house of Philip Hamilton, at the Southwest corner of Parrish and Eleventh streets.

SEC. 3. The Eighth Division shall be bounded as follows:—Beginning at the Northwest corner of Twelfth and Olive streets, thence North on the West side of Twelfth street to the South side of Poplar street, thence West to the East side of Thirteenth street, thence South to the North side of Olive street and from thence to the place of beginning; and the place of holding Elections shall be at the house of J. B. Thomsell, at the Southwest corner of Twelfth and Parrish streets.

SEC. 4. The Ninth Division shall be bounded as follows:—Beginning at the Northwest corner of Eleventh and Olive streets, thence North on the West side of Eleventh street to the South side of Poplar street, thence West to the East side of Twelfth street, thence South to the North side of Olive street and from thence to the place of beginning; and the place of holding Elections shall be at the house of Henry Gerker, northeast corner of Eleventh and Poplar streets.

JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council.

ATTEST—ABRAHAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twelfth day of September, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight (A. D. 1868).

MORTON MCMICHAEL,
Mayor of Philadelphia.

AN ORDINANCE TO REARRANGE AND fix the boundary lines of Election Divisions, and fix the places of holding Elections therein, and to create an additional Election Divisions therein.

SECTION 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Ninth and Tenth Election Divisions within Election Divisions of the Fourteenth Ward shall be and remain as heretofore established, and the places of holding Elections therein shall be and remain as heretofore.

SEC. 2. The Eighth Division shall be bounded as follows:—Beginning at the Northwest corner of Tenth and Olive streets; thence North on the West side of Tenth street to the South side of Poplar street, thence West to the East side of Eleventh street, thence South to the North side of Olive street, and from thence to the place of beginning; and the place of holding Elections shall be at the house of Philip Hamilton, at the Southwest corner of Parrish and Eleventh streets.

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JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council.

ATTEST—ABRAHAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twelfth day of September, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight (A. D. 1868).

MORTON MCMICHAEL,
Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION TO CHANGE THE PLACE of voting in the Third Division of the Twelfth Ward.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the place of elections held in the Third Division of the Twelfth Ward shall be at the house of S. S. Markley, No. 741 Spring Garden street, the present place of voting being no longer available for that purpose.

JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council.

ATTEST—ABRAHAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twelfth day of September, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight (A. D. 1868).

MORTON MCMICHAEL,
Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION TO APPROVE OF THE CONTRACT and Sureties of Jonas Shantz for the construction of a sewer on Cobocksink Creek.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That they do hereby approve of the contract of Jonas Shantz for the construction of a sewer on Cobocksink Creek, together with Joseph Shantz and William C. Haines as sureties for its faithful performance.

JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council.

ATTEST—ABRAHAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twelfth day of September, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight (A. D. 1868).

MORTON MCMICHAEL,
Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION TO APPROVE OF THE CONTRACT and Sureties of John Clark for the construction of a sewer on Cobocksink Creek.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That they do hereby approve of the contract of John Clark for the construction of the sewer (extension of Cobocksink Creek) from and to sewer on Ninth street, together with George Clark and Maxwell Rowland as sureties for its faithful performance.

JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council.

ATTEST—ABRAHAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Select Council.

Approved this fourteenth day of September, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight (A. D. 1868).

MORTON MCMICHAEL,
Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION OF INSTRUCTION TO THE Chief Engineer and Surveyor.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Chief Engineer and Surveyor is hereby directed to place on the plan of the city, No. 72, a vertical twenty feet (20) street, upon which the Station House is now being built, running from Cotton to Mechanic street, seventy-eight feet (78) north east of Main street, Manayunk, and to fix the grades of the same, to be called Station street, as per plan hereto annexed.

JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council.

ATTEST—ABRAHAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.

WM. S. STOKLEY,
President of Select Council.

Approved this fourteenth day of September, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight (A. D. 1868).

MORTON MCMICHAEL,
Mayor of Philadelphia.

CITY ORDINANCES.

AN ORDINANCE REARRANGE AND fix the boundary lines of Election Divisions, and fix the places of holding Elections therein, and to create an additional Election Divisions therein.

SECTION 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth and Sixth Election Divisions of the Fourteenth Ward shall be and remain as heretofore established, and the places of holding Elections therein shall be and remain as heretofore.

SEC. 2. The Seventh Division shall be bounded as follows:—Beginning at the Northwest corner of Tenth and Olive streets; thence North on the West side of Tenth street to the South side of Poplar street, thence West to the East side of Eleventh street, thence South to the North side of Olive street, and from thence to the place of beginning; and the place of holding Elections shall be at the house of Philip Hamilton, at the Southwest corner of Parrish and Eleventh streets.

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SEC. 4. The Ninth Division shall be bounded as follows:—Beginning at the Northwest corner of Eleventh and Olive streets, thence North on the West side of Eleventh street to the South side of Poplar street, thence West to the East side of Twelfth street, thence South to the North side of Olive street and from thence to the place of beginning; and the place of holding Elections shall be at the house of Henry Gerker, northeast corner of Eleventh and Poplar streets.

JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council.

ATTEST—ABRAHAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twelfth day of September, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight (A. D. 1868).

MORTON MCMICHAEL,
Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION APPROVING THE CONTRACTS and Sureties for the construction of Sewers.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Contracts for the construction of Sewers on the line of Eighteenth street from Vine to Spring Garden and on Jefferson street from the River Delaware to Nineteenth street, with George W. Mooney, approved, and Robert F. King and Harmanus Neff be approved as the sureties of said Mooney for the faithful performance of said contract.

JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council.

ATTEST—ABRAHAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twelfth day of September, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight (A. D. 1868).

MORTON MCMICHAEL,
Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION TO TRANSFER CERTAIN items of appropriation for the use of the Department of Markets.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Controller be and is hereby authorized to make the following transfer of the appropriation to the Department of Markets and City Property for the year 1868, viz:

From item 21 (for manuring and sodding), five hundred (500) dollars.

From item 22 (for cleaning cesspools), four hundred and seventy-five (475) dollars and ninety-four cents ($94).

Item 23 (for repairs to and improvement of clocks), two hundred and eighty-three dollars ($283).

To item 20 (for labor and other expenses incurred at the public squares).

From item 22 (for cleaning cesspools), eleventy-seven dollars ($97) and fifty (50) cents.

To item 19 (for the Market Improvement of Hunting Park).

JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council.

ATTEST—ROBERT BETHELL,
Assistant Clerk of Select Council.

WILLIAM B. STOKLEY,
President of Select Council.

Approved this fourteenth day of September, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight (A. D. 1868).

MORTON MCMICHAEL,
Mayor of Philadelphia.

AN ORDINANCE TO PROVIDE FOR THE erection of a frame Counting-house on Dickinson street wharf.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the trustees have authority to erect a frame counting-house, not more than one story in height, and have sufficient for the use of the Dickinson street wharf, and no ordinance prohibiting the erection of wooden buildings shall apply thereto. *Provided* that the said building shall be removed, when the wharf shall be taken from the Chief Commissioner of Highways, and *provided* that the trustees shall pay to the City Treasurer twenty-five dollars to pay for the publication of this ordinance.

JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council.

ATTEST—ROBERT BETHELL,
Assistant Clerk of Select Council.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Select Council.

Approved this fourteenth day of September, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight (A. D. 1868).

MORTON MCMICHAEL,
Mayor of Philadelphia.

FINANCIAL.

800 MILES
OF THE
UNION PACIFIC
RAILROAD

Are now finished and in operation. Although this road is built with great rapidity, the work is thoroughly done, and is pronounced by the United States Commissioners to be first-class in every respect, before it is accepted, and before any bonds can be issued on account thereof.

Rapidity and excellence of construction have been combined with economy in the management of the road, and the twenty thousand men employed along the line for four consecutive years, have not been idle.

Whole Line to the Pacific will be Completed in 1869.

The Company have ample means of which the Government grants the right of way, and all necessary timber and other materials for the construction of the road, besides its 12,800 acres of land to the mile, taken in alternate sections on each side of the road, also United States Thirty-year Bonds, amounting to from $16,000 to $48,000 per mile, according to the difficulties to be surmounted on the various sections to be built, for which it takes a second mortgage to secure, and it is expected that not only the interest, but the principal amount may be paid from the earnings of the road, after completing the entire troops, mails, &c.

THE EARNINGS OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD, from its War or Local Business only, during the year ending June 30, 1868, amounted to over

Four Million Dollars,

which, after paying all expenses, was much more than sufficient to pay the interest upon its Bonds. These earnings are in addition to the subsidies which will enable them to finish the opening of the line to the Pacific, but they certainly prove that

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

Are Entirely Secure.

The Union Pacific Bonds run thirty years, are for $1,000 each, and are payable in gold coin, with interest, at the rate of seven per cent per annum, payable on the first days of January and July at the Company's office in the City of New York, free of United States tax. The principal is payable in gold at maturity. The price is 95 and the present rate of interest, which is equal to nearly eight per cent.

A very important consideration in determining the value of any security is the character of the parties to it. It is well known that a long road always commands a much higher price than a short one. It is also a fact that during the past thirty years the rate of interest in the United States has been much higher than in Europe, and we have a right to expect that such a rate will prevail for many years to come. Since we have been in these of this Government, which, in 1857, were bought up at from 50 to 60 cents on the dollar, the Company's bonds have proved the most valuable of any issued.

The Company believe that their Bonds, at the present rate, are the cheapest security in the market, and the right to advance the price at any time is reserved.

Subscriptions will be received and Bonds furnished by

DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
No. 40 S. Third Street,
WM. PAINTER & CO.,
No. 36 S. Third Street.
SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,
16 South Third Street.

And in New York
At the Company's Office No 20 Nassau St.
AND BY
John J. Cisco & Son, Bankers, 59 Wall St.

Remittances should be made in drafts or other funds par in New York. Care should be taken to state the Bonds wanted, and the number of each denomination desired.

The New York and Paterson Railroad has been leased in perpetuity to the New York and Erie Railroad.

Three notorious characters, imprisoned on the charge of robbery, escaped at Cleveland, Ohio, have escaped from custody.

J. B. Clayton, a physician of Nashville, has been arrested and lodged in jail, on the charge of poisoning one of his patients.

A woman, accused of the murdering a white woman at Pond's Post Office, in Missouri, was forcibly taken from jail and hanged by a mob on Sunday.

A special dispatch to the Chicago Tribune, about the Democratic election for delegate to Congress, announces that Bradford, Republican, is still ahead, with three counties to hear from.

John H. Surratt's second trial has expected to begin on Monday next. Yesterday sixty-nine subpœnas for witnesses for the prosecution were issued, and private-six for the defence.

Professor Donkine has found poison in the bounds of a widow, Mrs. M. J. Gumbs, who was previously interred in Greenwood Cemetery, N. Y., some weeks since. The husband of the deceased woman is in custody.

The press of London yesterday commented upon the assassination of Prim at great length. The following words were made use of by the Emperor of Russia: "Prim has fallen, nothing more, as the public prints are sure to draw conclusions. I will simply deplore the sad occurrence."

General Howard delivered an address to the colored people at Liberty Street Colored Church, New Orleans, on Sunday night, exhorting them to industry and economy, and to continue to overcome prejudices, in order that the prejudice against the colored people might be overcome, and their rights might not be verified. The General was received with great enthusiasm.

The Trial of Whalen for the Murder of Mary McGee.

Ottawa, Seventh Ward, Canada, Whalen case was resumed at nine o'clock this morning. The counsel was continued for the defence. The jury occupied a seat on the bench. Hon. John Hillard continued his address to the jury, in behalf of the prisoner, in strong prejudice existing against the prisoner at the bar. The evidence was circumstantial of three kinds, circumstantial, direct, and admissions. The counsel then proceeded on the danger of reliance on the first, and quoted circumstantial evidence, and contrasted the circumstantial evidence brought forward in the present case with the direct evidence, showing the improbability of the direct evidence given by Hartnett and Wade. He examined the evidence of Lavoie, and showed the improbability of his and how unlikely he should not have seen any one on the premises, and that he should have seen Whalen at every turn, and had considered the distance to go after leaving the Hartnett and Wade, and quoted from the evidence of Lavoie, and showed that he was a Fenian sympathizer. The counsel expressed satisfaction at the remarks which fell from Mr. Cameron regarding the failure of the trial before the Queen's Bench, and by the best talent in the province; the speech for the defence was not the least of its merits. He cautioned the jury not to be carried away by eloquence, but judge the case on its merits. The counsel sketched the career of Whalen, beginning in Quebec where he was born, from Quebec to Montreal, and showing how he dogged the steps of Mr. McGee, and quoted the evidence of the various witnesses; referred to the pistol found on the premises, and the letter to Mr. McGee against Mr. McGee's life. He showed the contradiction of the witnesses, and the improbability of the story of the same threats testified to by other witnesses. He referred to the evidence of Wade, that these threats were made in the street, and in Sparks street, in McGee. The evidence and actions showed conspiracy, and showed that the crime was premeditated, and showed how the Crown would track them by their acts. The jury tracked the prisoner's whole conduct on the night of the murder: his recklessness while Mr. McGee slept on the sofa; and his conduct in the morning, in the words 'struck below the belt' were used, the prisoner should be the avenger of his brother, where the pistol was, and nodded to his confederate, who was not there, and Whalen should be seen the deed committed. He must be the greatest genius that ever lived, if he was a victory. After a recess, the Judge charged the jury, and the prisoner adjourned until to-morrow to hear the verdict.

The London Times on American Finance.

London, Sept. 14.—The *Times* has a lengthy editorial article on American affairs this morning. The writer believes that Mr. Johnson, American Minister, has done his duty well in the negotiations to settle the Alabama case. The case of Itself is overrated by the Times. The only difficulty is the reluctance of the American Government to settle the difficulty on the ground of its responsibility. No American statesman ever believed that the Alabama claims, excepted in the interests of Great Britain. There might be a question of inadequate law making, but the Government of Great Britain could be easily settled. The real grievance of the Times is the contraction of the currency since the civil war, and her willingness to pay the Union debt.

Of this Americans were conscious at the time, and remember keenly now. They think we should have an active sympathy with the South, that a Confederacy, based upon human slavery, should have been recognized by England, and a Republican party was a true friend of England; that it was wrong to oppose the success of the Federal arms. After all, the anger of Americans was due to the disappointment of their hopes of sympathy with them in their hour of peril, but anger, if it has any reasonable cause, is

Mr. Seward had refused a handsome offer of redemption which should be credited to England. He now cuts part adrift, and the thing is as good as settled. Legal difficulties will be found in the way, and the only thing to ascertain is the real sentiment of England, and to fix the proper indemnity.

NEW JERSEY MATTERS.

Destructive Fire at Gloucester, N. J.

A fire broke out yesterday afternoon, about one o'clock, in the extensive print works at Gloucester, N. J., belonging to the Gloucester Manufacturing Company, of which Mr. David S. Brown, of this city, is President, and before the flames could be extinguished the main building, 60 by 200 feet, and three stories high, together with valuable machinery, finished and unfinished goods, and some smaller buildings, were almost totally destroyed. The flames were first discovered issuing from a building containing log-wood, near or close to the boiler house, and from this the fire spread rapidly through the main building, notwithstanding the efforts of the men employed in the works. Intelligence was immediately sent to the fire departments in Camden and this city, and the Hope Hose Company, from Camden, and the Hope Hose Company, of this city, with the Union Hose Company, of Kensington, and the Southwark Hose Company, of Philadelphia, arrived on the ground with their apparatus, and through their energetic efforts the fire was confined to the main building, shedding and several detached buildings was saved. The Delaware River is low, and a large quantity of coal were kept from burning by the efforts of a tug-boat and tug-boat, which had to be near at the east of the Delaware River. Division of the Delaware was also given by the Gloucester Steamboat Company.

The main building destroyed contained, among other valuable machinery, nine print presses, worth from $5,000 to $7,000 each, and about 1,000 pieces of finished and unfinished goods, worth some $100,000. Some few pieces of the goods were removed, but in a damaged condition. The loss on the goods, we are informed, is covered by insurance. There is also an insurance of $180,000 on the building and machinery, but this, it is thought, will not cover the loss, but it was impossible to tell the exact damage done by fire until could be ascertained the amount of machinery that had been injured.

The works, which were the third largest in this country, engaged in making Madder print necessitated over four acres of ground and employed about 1,000 hands. The Company, for the present, are thrown out of employment. The works were running to their full capacity, and were producing about 12,000 pieces of goods per week. The total loss is not yet ascertained, but will not be less than a million.

The first buildings erected at this place for the manufacture of print cloths, by Mr. David S. Brown, was commenced in them, and two or three years ago the Company commenced building on a narrow escape by the burning of a carpenter shop, attached to the works.

CITY BULLETIN.

Death of a County Officer.—Mr. James B. Dare, Crier of the Court of Quarter Sessions, died yesterday of disease of the heart, after a short illness. Before the consolidation of the several municipalities, Mr. Dare was an Alderman of Kensington. He was appointed Crier of the Court of Quarter Sessions upon the organization of the Court of which Joseph Thompson was President Judge, and he filled the position from up to the day of his death. He was very widely known, and generally respected.

The death of Mr. Dare was announced in the Quarter Sessions, yesterday afternoon, by Mr. Hodgman in a few feeling remarks.

Fatal Accident.—Yesterday in response to the learned gentleman who has just addressed the Court, the Crier announced that a child died this morning! I was much surprised to hear that the Emperor of Russia, Prim, Prim, Prim, and only a few days past that he was here, compatriots, and I felt that the death of Prim was a great loss to him, and also the best possible cure of him. Prim, Prim, Prim,