CITY BULLETIN.

THE UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.—An exhibition of oratory and declamation by the Junior Class of '70, of the University of Pennsylvania, came off yesterday afternoon in the hall of the University, on Ninth street. The oratorical contests are based on the fees given to some excellent music. The class is composed of the following young gentlemen:

Charles D. Barber,	George K. Hunter,
Francis E. Brewster,	Robert M. Hunter,
John M. Campbell,	Barton Lowe,
George M. Christian,	Charles A. March,
Frank L. Clere,	James A. McAuley,
Jesse Crosby, Jr.,	George F. Martin,
William G. Cox,	Alexander A. Miller,
Charles W. Dulles,	Arthur W. Moore,
Francis G. Du Pont,	William D. Neilson,
Harry T. Eckert,	Charles S. Parvin,
Theodore H. Frost,	Robert M. Patterson,
James C. Fisher, Jr.,	Francis G. Phillips,
Charles Fry,	Francis F. Rowland,
Harold Goodwin,	George Sharswood,
William W. Griscom,	Henry D. Smith,
Alexander Henry, Jr.,	George Wharton.
James H. Wolfe,	

Rev. Charles P. Krauth, D. D., opened the exercises with a fervent prayer.

William D. Neilson delivered an address. His subject was "Natural Forces in Utilization."

Wm. W. Griscom delivered an oration on "Physical Foreshadowings." He discussed the different eras of Force as they have ministered to mankind. The great successes he has always been higher developments, and indicating their further possible advance in their relation to man. On this point, Mr. Griscom said:

Such are the wonders with which the third Era has opened; and are we with the nineteenth, lated against the preceding generations, to close our ears to the logical lessons of nature, to shut our eyes to the functional shadows of progress; to think that in our advancement the world is greatly outstripped, and that the generations's end must end the world? No! neither religion nor science indicate such a doctrine, and in vain will the sunrise of self-love seek to impose such so chimerical notions in its elements and so articulated in its forms—this majestic pile of thought, which we call science, cannot be shaken by effort or puny. It has but one foundation, which has echoed down the ages through centuries of centuries—but one position; and that towards an indefinitely developed power.

The silver lining of the cloud of discussion of the "Proper Relations of Words," dwelt upon the profound significance they derived from the proper intonation of their sounds. He showed their connection with thought, not as a mere fancy, but as a fact in nature, maintaining that if man, but as in harmony with the laws of philosophy as a study were pursued upon this basis, as science realized before, a philosophic truth would be given us as important as the more recognized sciences of metaphysics.

Mr. Charles Fry made a very pretty oration, in miniature, on "Lost Forces," taking the general view that mankind has an innate love of or tare; that in his cry moonset nature is in sympathy with man, and in his sombre moods aids in restoring him to a happiness.

Mr. James Miller's subject, the "Balances in Time," was a consideration of the great law of compensation running throughout material and moral life, but wrongly, he thought, by some, misapplied, and translated, that is the impossibility of racing them individually or any single time of it to Time. Compensation was this considered as a natural result of the progress of Time, and the various pictures given of it were accurately and thoughtfully drawn.

Mr. George W. Christian discoursed on "The Days of Queen Bess." The gist of the oration was the assertion of Queen Elizabeth's force of character in bringing and keeping about her the master minds of her age, attributing her strong will the present free condition of the working classes of England and Europe.

Mr. Henry G. Ward spoke on "The Work of a Week." Starting his subject he said:

"The religious revolutions which have accomplished so much in their standard-bearers, in the shape of the "Established" have been of two kinds. First, those which have Monarchy at the bottom of the pyramid, and the Church, in the form or pillars of a dominant religion; and second, those where the Church is the pyramid, and the material of the first is slowly shaped and accumulated by a thousand and thousand, known, unknown, which, as they are under the influence of the other, without order or connection, sometimes at variance, sometimes in place chaos. But let these forces from the magazine of the past once concentrate, the fusillade be fired, and the chaos shaken as the of twenty men, and this one man, or these twenty men, will for the time be the pyramid, shaping them, which, as long as they are under the influence of the other, they are scattered, and are thrown up here and there: without order or connection, sometimes at variance, sometimes in chaos. But let these forces from the magazine of the past once concentrate, the fusillade be fired, and the chaos shaken as the of twenty men, and this one man, or these twenty men, will for the time be the pyramid, shaping

A VIOLENT FELLOW.—A young man, giving the name of James Martin, had a hearing before Alderman Kerr, yesterday afternoon, charged with assault and battery on Mrs. Lydia J. Smith, residing at No. 26 Oxford street. Complainant testified that Martin came into her house and became drunk and disorderly, and refused to leave. On being asked for a glass of whiskey, and refused, he struck her a blow on the left eye and followed her to the door. Afterwards he threatened to kill her. Martin was held in $1,000 bail to answer.

MALICIOUS.—A F. Furrow, an employe of the West Chester Railroad Company, was arrested on Tuesday evening for wantonly and maliciously killing a valuable dog, belonging to Col. S. B. Wylie Mitchell. At the time of the act, a four-barrelled loaded pistol was found on Furrow's person. Yesterday morning he was held to bail by Alderman Samuel P. Jones, to the amount of $600 to appear and answer at Court, and was also fined for discharging fire-arms in the public highways.

POLICE APPOINTMENTS.—Mayor Fox yesterday made the following appointments: Special officer of the Tenth District, Jas. McMichael. Reserve Officer, John Rood. Patrolman—George Schultz, William Nickits and John Brady to the Thirteenth District force. Patrolman Kennich to the Fifth District; John McLaughlin, Frederick A. Neffendorf and Orson Haughey to the Second District force.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—Andrew Cullrop, fifty years old, employed in the yard of the Almshouse, attempted to commit suicide last evening, back of No. 1 Asbury street. He cut his throat, and fired two more gashes in his throat. He was removed to the Second District Station, where he was dressed by Dr. Dr. T. S. Reed.

ACCIDENTAL SHOOTING.—Francis M. Smith, fifteen years old, residing at Norristown, was accidentally shot in the left hand, yesterday afternoon, while engaged in a pistol. He was admitted into the Pennsylvania Hospital.

FIRE.—About half-past eight last evening John Cromer, aged thirteen years, residing at No. 1824 Fairmount avenue, was burned by the ignition of the coal oil used in filling a lamp, by a vehicle. He was injured about the leg and shoulder.

NEW JERSEY MATTERS.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD.—Extensive arrangements are being rapidly perfected on the West Jersey Railroad by the executive officers of the company, to make the accommodations to the public more in conformity with the new system of travel and business in South Jersey than has heretofore been adopted. Evidence of the interest and convenience can suggest of a practical character is being brought into requisition. Cars, new engines, and other appurtenances to a splendid rolling stock are being purchased, and stock is being put in substantial order. All these improvements are to be completed shortly after the thousands of thousands of people who visit Cape Island during the season, and who will derive advantages less important in their nature which are being made at the shore of the Cape, and which will add to the activity reveals itself on the Island, and along the valleys of the West New Jersey than those indicating that those who have these improvements in charge are laboring for the future prosperity of all the important towns and places in South Jersey. It will be but a few days before that entire section of the State will become as closely populated as some of the eastern counties, and the waste lands and sandy wastes will be redeemed. The city of Cape Island will be a place of considerable business and population, and will be the resort for the influences of excellently conducted railroads.

THE ODD FELLOWS' PARADE.—The various lodges and encampments of Odd Fellows in Camden are making extensive preparations for participate in the grand parade that takes place in Philadelphia on Monday next. The following orders have been promulgated by the Chief Marshal, R. F. S. Heath: All distinctive orders are requested to report to the Chief Marshal, at Musical Hall, Broadway and Market streets, before ten o'clock, on the morning of the 26th inst., when, as soon as they do so, they will report to the Chief Marshal of the Fifteenth division, which is to receive the order of march. There are three to five thousand will participate from this State, and will go by Camden. The Chief Marshal, two Aids, a District Marshal for each district, and the Chief and Aids to be mounted. The Lodges from New Jersey will be accompanied with excellent bands of music, and will make a very creditable appearance, and have taken great pains to present themselves in uniform and attractive regalia and other paraphernalia. All the Camden Lodges and Encampments are in a fine and prosperous condition.

CAMDEN MARKETS.—During last week prices of marketing and groceries ruled as follows: Butter, fifty cents per quart, per dozen, 50; potatoes, $1 per bushel; lard, 25c per lb.; pork, 20c; chickens, 22@25c.; turkeys, 20@22c.; Lagueyra coffee, 40c.; Rio, 35c.; flour, $7 per cwt.; the prime choice, per lb. 20c.; machine, 18c.; Jersey hams, 23c.; onions, per half peck, 40c.; turnips, 15c.; dried apples, 12c.; peaches, 18c.; beans, per bushel, $3 75@3; molasses, per gallon, 80c.; sugar, per lb., 14@16c.; tea, per lb., black, $1@1 25; green, $1 50@2; sugar, raw, per lb., 12c.; refined, 16c.; eggs, per half peck, 35@40c.; cod oil, per gallon, 35c. Wheat was quoted at $1 50@1 60; corn, 40@70c.; cloverseed, $7 25; timothy seed, $3 50@4; flaxseed, $2 25@2 30; rye straw, $18@20; corn, per bushel, old, 91; rye, $1 40.

SHOP-STEALING IN CAMDEN.—Ship-building in Camden is carried on to a much larger extent than is generally supposed. A Company of Philadelphia yesterday at the present time great activity in the shipping of iron, and a large number of men are employed. At high tide yesterday a line of schooners, lying off the Ship-yard, were launched from the yard of Messrs. Mathis & Taylor, ranging 240 tons. Tress is 108 feet long, 29 feet 9 inches wide, depth of hold, 9 feet 4 inches. When fully rigged it will be a very superb appearance.

BAD BOYS.—Two boys were arrested a few days ago, who had been in the practice of going from place to place and carrying away merchandise, bills and various other useful articles. These youngsters were not more than nine or ten years old, and had carried on this kind of business for some time. In consideration of their tender years, the Mayor gave them and their parents a reprimanding, without further punishment, expressing himself astonished at the beginning, so early an age of a career of crime.

BOOK SHOPS.—The store of Mr. O'Neil, at Winslow, in Camden county, was entered a few nights since, and robbed of quite a large quantity of goods and some money. The thieves made their entrance through a window, the operating some time in that vicinity with considerable success.

WIFE BEATER.—Last night Officers Elder and Stites arrested a man named Courtney, charged by his wife with having beaten her in a savage and unprovoked manner. The woman was pretty roughly handled, and the husband was locked up for a hearing.

Claret Punch as an Educator.

The Lancaster correspondent of The Chronicle has a "Macedonian cry" for a College temperance society, on the basis of total abstinence from all intoxicating liquors, and the following incident is related in confirmation of the great law of temperance running throughout material and moral life, but wrongly, by a great majority, misapplied, yet translated, that is the impossibility of racing them individually or any single time of it to Time. Compensation was this considered as a natural result of the progress of Time, and the various pictures given of it were accurately and thoughtfully drawn.

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WIFE AND I.

We quarrelled this morning, wife and I—
We were out of temper, and scarce know why,
Though no cause was trivial and common,
We put to look in our eyes you'd have sworn it was no
both
Were a couple of enemies, cold, spiteful and wroth—
Not a wedded man and woman.

Wife, like a tragedy-queen in a play,
Forced her sweet little head in as lofty a way
As so little a frame could compass,
She clenched her lips with a smile and a frown,
Swept her skirts majestically up and down,
Like a careless groom in a stable.

You'd have thought's the bitterest (seeing up
Of little women and little men,
You'd have thought's the quiet air quite and passion;
Any would never have dreamed that a storm like
this
Would be rainbow'd to tears by that sunlight, a
kiss,
Till we sidled in the old rend fashion.

Yet the storm was over in less than an hour,
And was followed soon by a sunny shower,
And that spoke of forgiveness
Yet so little the meaning was understood,
That we almost felt ashamed to be good,
And wore a blush on our face.

Then she, as a woman, much braver became,
And fled to her room the whole night of the blame,
By her kindness, her self-forgiving;
Then entered my room, and, not knowing her true,
I all at once became humble too,
And very contrite and loving.

Fat sedate, I sided a humble part,
She laughed outright with a frolic heart—
Always a cousin of sorrow—
And she came to me, arranged along my hair,
Till I almost felt in a passion again,
And kissed her quite modern and stupid.

And this was the time for her arms to twine
Around this stubborn neck of mine,
Like the curves of a lady's lover;
And feeling them there, with their warmth, you
know
I laughed quite a different laugh, and so
The quarrel was ended forever.

So then we could talk with the power to please;
As, though the passing of storms like these
Is a certain benefit,
Of getting easily angry again,
Yet they live in our hearts and rebuke the brain,
And teach us a rough humility.

You see that we love one another so well,
That we find more comfort in a kiss than we can tell
In pleading our faults and errors,
In the fierce lights of a world so drear,
We keep our spirits warm and clear,
That we need such trivial quarrels.

In the great fierce fights of the world we try
To shield our souls from the cold sky,
Like brave strong man and woman;
But the little quarrels of home and night
Unchecked, our souls from the great fierce fights,
And keep us tender and true.

Clouds would grow in the quietest mind,
If we make it unmeet to mix with its kind,
Were nature not so generous
And with storms like ours there come their sunlight
From the bosom the boarded-up darkness and
doubt—
The excess of our love for each other.

Kimberly vs. Butler.

BALTIMORE, April 21.—In the case of Kimberly against Butler, in the United States Circuit Court, Judge Giles presiding, after the testimony of Daniel Chess on plaintiff's demurrer to defendant's plea in bar, the counsel for the plaintiff argued upon defendant's demurrer to plaintiff's plea in replication, and upon the plea in replication, under the act of Congress, which involved the construction and application of the act of Congress, passed for that and other acts of Congress, passed for the protection of officers of the Government, and contended, due, during the late war. The argument was continued by Mr. Cushing, for the defendant, and concluded by Mr. Chase, for the plaintiff.

The Court, in deciding upon the demurrer, stated that the plea in bar was a good plea, and that the defendant has received protection which in reality and spirit belonged to the plaintiff. To this general charge the Court, however, made the exception that the act which he is authorized to plead under the seventh section of the act of Congress, which the plaintiff filed a plea in replication, denying that the plea of limitation was a good plea, which the Court is not satisfied. As the decision of the case must depend upon this plea, the Court will for the present hold that the plea of limitation is good. The Court must consider whether, upon plaintiff's declaration, a case is made which, if it be so, the Court must consider, upon plaintiff's declaration, a case is made which, if it be so, the Court must decide upon this plea, the Court will for the present hold that the plea of limitation is good. The Court must consider whether