HOW THE WORLD RUNS.

FROM THE GERMAN OF "UHLAND," BY WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT.

Across the mead at even-tide
My path doth ever lie;
Rise to her summer-house hath bid,
And peeps as I pass by.
Of fixed appointments have we none;
'Tis but the way the world doth run.

How first it chanced I cannot guess;
I take it very day,
I ask no leave, she says not, yes,
But still she says not, nay;
When lip on lips meet light and gladsome,
Why should we pause in our delights?

The breeze that with the rose-bud sports,
Asks never leave of those that it woos;
The rose, which pearly dew-drops courts,
Says never, Give to me!
So I love her, and she loves me,
Yet neither says: I love to thee!

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

PROMONTORY SUMMIT, Utah, May 10.—*To the Associated Press.*—The last rail is laid; the last spike is driven, and the Pacific Railroad is completed to the point of junction—1,086 miles west of the Missouri river, and 690 miles east of Sacramento.

[Signed] LELAND STANFORD, C. P. R. R.
C. C. DURANT,
JOHN DUFF, U. P. R. R.

NEW YORK, May 10.—The completion of the Union Pacific Railroad is being celebrated in the city to-day, but not by any public display. The flags are flying on the City Hall and on the public buildings, and at several of the hotels, &c. The vessels in the harbor and at the wharves have also displayed their colors in honor of the event.

SPECIAL SERVICES AT TRINITY CHURCH.—A special church service took place this morning at Trinity Church, in commemoration of the completion of the Pacific Railroad. The following is the service, the following programme was sung on the chimes, by Mr. Ayliffe: "Old Hundred," "Hail Columbia," "Auld Lang Syne," and changes on eight bells. The services commenced with the Processional Hymn, beginning

"Come, loud anthems let us sing,"

This was followed by the Lord's Prayer and the Collects for the fourth, seventh, and eighth Sundays after Trinity, and special prayer set forth by authority of the Bishop of the Diocese, was then offered as follows:

O God, the Creator of the ends of the earth, Who ordainest all things by the word of Thy power, without whom nothing is strong, nothing is holy, we praise Thee for the skill Thou hast given to men, whereby they have made a highway for our God through the wilderness, and have joined and brought high together, and a pathway opened between remote regions, that Thy kingdom for the commerce of the nations and for a highway and a way for Thy Gospel may be made free course, and Thy holy name may be glorified. We thank Thee that the wilderness and the solitary places are made glad, and that the desert doth rejoice and blossom as the rose. We come before Thee, this day, in deep humility and thankfulness of heart, acknowledging that Thine, O Lord, is the greatness, and the power and the glory and the victory and the majesty, for all that is in the heaven and in the earth is Thine. Thine is the kingdom, O Lord, and Thou art exalted as Head over all. Both riches and honor come of Thee. And Thou reignest over all; and in Thy hand is power and might; and in Thy hand it is to make great and to give strength unto all. We therefore, our God, we thank Thee, and praise Thy glorious name, through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

"To Deum Laudamus" was then sung, followed by the lesson for the day, and the One Hundredth Psalm was sung by the Choir and the congregation, to the tune of Old Hundred.

The sermon, which was then delivered, consisted of the Nicene Creed, the anthem "The Lord is Great," and an address, by the Rev. Dr. Dix, on the subject of the Pacific Railroad. The victories of Peace, he said, were greater than those of Ancient War. This was a triumph of Commerce and of Free Trade. It would promote the cause of Science and of Christian Brotherhood. He spoke of it as a society of the State Council, to connect the Pacific and Atlantic into one, and would, he thought, be the means of checking any tendency to dissension.

It also offered great facilities for the diffusion of the Gospel from one end of the earth to the other, and from the youngest of the civilized nations to the oldest.

At the close of the address, the "Gloria" from the Twelfth Mass, "Glory to God on high, and on earth Peace, Good Will towards Men," was sung. Offertory, a prayer for the whole State of Christ's Church Militant here on earth, and the benediction.

The Processional hymn was then sung, commencing—

"Blessed be Thou, the God of Israel,
Thou, God of Abraham and our Lord,"

And the congregation dispersed.

After the services, Mr. Ayliffe played, on the chimes, "Yankee Doodle," "Red, White and Blue," changes on eight bells, and the "Star Spangled Banner."

FROM THE MAYOR OF NEW YORK TO THE MAYOR OF SAN FRANCISCO.

The Mayor of New York sent the following congratulatory despatch to the Mayor of San Francisco:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, CITY HALL, NEW YORK, May 10, 1869.—*To the Mayor of San Francisco.*—New York joins with San Francisco in a century ago, by the completion of the Erie Canal, the silver chain of the Atlantic and Pacific received upon the Atlantic Ocean. The Metropolis of America sends its congratulations on the completion of the Pacific Railway, two extremities and coasts of an immense continent are commercially welded together, and the union of the nations of this grand event with Christianity, political economy and the spirit of progress, it justifies the metropolis in the possibility and expectation to see and witness the commercial exchange of the world. Her newspapers, which have so ably contributed to this day's result, must soon accustom our citizens to pursue a little reasonable prudence, for freight train has arrived on time, "no our flags are now flying, our cannon are roaring, and in old Trinity, at the head of Wall street, a Te Deum musica thanksgiving harmonies to the Deity hum about her church walls. Can it then be necessary, by mere words, to tender you the magnetic sympathy? As for congratulations to you, phrases seem inadequate to forward the fulfillment of the beginning of railway intercommunication to your golden-gated city of enterprise. Therefore, let the 10th of May ever be the annals of San Francisco, New York and every hamlet, town and city, rejoicing in the new highway, as an anniversary day.

FRANCIS KEYES, Mayor.
THE NEW YORK CHAMBER OF COMMERCE TO THE SAN FRANCISCO CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NEW YORK, May 10, 1869, 10 A. M.—To the Chamber of Commerce of the City of New York desires to unite at noon, to-day, with the Chamber of Commerce of San Francisco in joyful thanksgiving to Almighty God, the Supreme Ruler of the Universe, on the completion of the continental line of railway spanning the territory of the American Republic, and commercially uniting two great oceans of the globe, and in solemn recognition of the manifold benefits and blessings, industrial and commercial, moral and political, national and international, of this great avenue of intercommunication.

The new highway thus opened to man will not only develop the resources of the West, increase, increase the power, exact the dignity and perpetuate the unity of our Republic, but in its broader relations, as the segment of a world-encircling circle, directly connecting the nations of Europe with those of Asia, will materially facilitate the intercourse and advancement and civilization of our age. By order of the Chamber, Samuel B. Ruggles, William E. Dodge, George Opdyke, A. A. Low, special committee.

BUFFALO, N. Y.

BUFFALO, May 10.—Large crowd of citizens assembled at the Board of Trade Room, this afternoon, to hear the announcement by telegraph of the driving of the last spike in the rail connecting the Atlantic Cities with the Pacific. The telegraph wire was attached to a large gong. Three rousing cheers were given, "Star Spangled Banner" sung by the crowd, prayer offered, and appropriate speeches made.

WASHINGTON, PA.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—This afternoon there was an informal crowd, principally members of the press, in the receiving office of the Western Union Telegraph Company, watching the instrument which was in connection with that at the junction of the Union Pacific and Central Pacific Railroads. The operator at the latter place, about two o'clock, telegraphed, "Keep quiet; when the rail is laid I'll say 'Done.' Now put some despatch, "Almost ready." Then "Prayer is being offered. After it say 'Done.' I will close the circuit, so you can tell it is finished." Another despatch announced the prayer ended, and then formal presentation of the spike, and shortly after the ringing of the gong, the first blow was given, and then other blows, the last rail was then fastened at 2.45 P. M., Washington time. The word from the operator, "Done," was announced, and the circuit closed. A little bell attached to the instrument gave voice to the pulsations of the wires.

SCRANTON, PA.

SCRANTON, May 10.—Scranton celebrated the completion of the Pacific Railroad by the firing of cannon, ringing of bells, speaking by patriotic, and general expressions of joy by the citizens.

CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, May 10.—The celebration of the completion of the great inter-oceanic railroad connection to-day was the most successful affair of the kind that ever took place in Chicago, or probably in the West. It was entirely *impromptu*, and therefore, more, was spontaneous. All in the city did their part towards making it a success. The procession was unique in variety and immense in length, the lowest estimate putting it down at seven miles.

During the moving of the procession Vice President Colfax received the following despatch:

PROMONTORY SUMMIT, Utah, May 10.—*Hon. Schuyler Colfax, Vice President.*—The news is connected to-day. The prophecy of Benton to-day is a fact. This is the way to India. (Signed) G. M. Dodge, John Duff, Sidney Dillon, T. C. Durant.

The evening Vice President Colfax, Lieutenant-Governor Bross, and others, addressed a large audience at Farwell Hall, at which they spoke eloquently of the great era which this day marks in the history of our country. During the meeting there was a general indulgence in fireworks, bonfires, illumination, &c.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, May 10.—The fire alarm bells of this city were struck at six minutes to two o'clock this afternoon, the signal being given by the hammer which drove the last spike in the Union Pacific Railroad. Much interest was manifested, and everybody seemed rejoiced.

Philadelphia.

The reception of the news of the completion of the Central and Union Pacific Railroads, yesterday, was as great as the occasion, from the importance in commercial circles, and properly proved a subject of general rejoicing. The last spike was driven yesterday at twelve o'clock, and the joyous news was received in this city this at about half-past two o'clock, for which an interval since the last news had elapsed of two hours.

In the Western Union Telegraph office everybody was on the qui vive for the announcement: the moving of the instrument, the call of the operator at Promontory Point said he would inform the operator here when everything was in the last stroke would close his circuit, thus announcing the completion of the work. The programme was carried out, and the information was instantly carried all over the building that the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans were joined.

A message was immediately sent to Mayor Fox, and after a brief consultation with the Chief of Police, his Honor directed a message to be sent to all the police stations, to have their bells rung for half an hour, in honor of the event. A message to the effect was sent to the City Hall, and the State House steeple aroused the bell-ringer there, and in a few seconds a scene was enacted in front of the State House somewhat like that seen when the news reached the Lee's surrender. To the firemen who came rushing to the Police and Fire Alarm Telegraph Office, demanding to know where the fire was, the answer was given: "No fire, but ring the bells."

Flags were suspended from the public buildings and principal places of business, and the day, and the beautiful weather enough with it, was a source of unusual pleasure to all.

The Statue of Virginia Law Officers.

RICHMOND, MAY 10.—Chief Justice Chase this morning delivered an opinion on the appeal from Judge Underwood's decision in the Circuit Court, declaring null the sentence of Judge Rives of the State Court, in the case of the Sheffey's ineligibility under the Fourteenth Amendment. The case was that of Sheffey, who (negro) sentenced to the penitentiary for shooting a man. The Chief Justice read the opinion of the court, holding that a State government in Virginia had been recognized by the action of Congress; first at Wheeling and then at Alexandria. The case is that of Cesar Griffin (negro) sentenced to the penitentiary for shooting a man. The Chief Justice read the opinion of the court, holding that a State government in Virginia had been recognized by the action of Congress; first at Wheeling and then at Alexandria. The court, in the opinion, recognized dividing the State had been recognized by the Federal Government, that the Senators and Representatives elected by that government had been allowed seats in Congress. It was under this government that Sheffey had been appointed, and was, therefore, in legal judge as far as the State government was concerned. Whatever the question may be concerning ineligible, he was absolutely removed by the operations of the Fourteenth Amendment. The United States District Judge had decided that he was; but in examination of questions of this sort, great caution is properly paid to the argument of inconvenience, and a construction which must necessarily occasion great public and private mischief must never be adopted by a construction which can be avoided without, in a degree, unjust terms of construction, absolutely requires such preference. The opinion here shows the authority which would be exercised by a State by declaring past legal proceedings void. This opinion considers the character and intent of the third section of the Fourteenth Amendment, which are declared to be positive. In case of war against the provisions of the Constitution, which is one of the principal objects of the section, to deprive any person of life, liberty, or property without due process of law, or to pass *or pass* ex post facto laws, and, in short, were not grounds, are reasons for scaling another interpretation of the amendment than was asserted for by the prisoner's counsel. The Fourteenth Amendment is not self-enforcing, and needs further legislation of Congress to enforce it. Two months after the amendment now being revised was delivered, Congress to passed a joint resolution providing for the removal of all ineligible officers, showing that Congress then understood the amendment to be in *facto* effective, and also providing the means for their removal by the military. The Court and the Supreme Court had unanimously concurred in the opinion that a prisoner sentenced by judge *de facto*, though not a judge *de jure*, could not be reached by *habeas corpus*. Decision of District Court reversed, and Cesar Griffin remanded to the State authorities.

In the United States Circuit Court, this morning, Peter Phillips, to be hung next Friday for the murder of Lieutenant Cushing, was remanded to the State authorities, on the ground that he was convicted before the Fourteenth Amendment was promulgated.

The Strike of the Coal Miners.

MAUCH CHUNK, May 10.—Advices from the coal mines are to the effect that the long-threatened strike of the miners for increase of wages, commencing to-day, is generally observed.

A despatch from Broun's Hall, Schuylkill County, says: The strikers are in the impression that the Democrat will be elected also out.

It is known that the men at Hyde Park have not yet struck, but they are hourly expected to do so. They are probably awaiting advice from neighboring mines.

It is reported that all the mines in Luzerne county, with the exception of Hyde Park, have struck. Schuylkill county is out, and there is no doubt but that before to-morrow the strike will have extended over the entire coal region.

As yet no acts of violence have been reported, and there seems to be a disposition on the part of the strikers to prevent their fellows from being molested. It is generally understood that the strike was indefinitely postponed, but the general action of the miners in other mines in Luzerne county, which adjoins the Hyde Park mines, and the reported postponement was a cause for the purpose of taking the companies by surprise, and thereby increase the chances for the success of the strikers.

MAUCH CHUNK, May 10.—It is now ascertained that work is entirely suspended in the Lobber and Schuylkill regions. Nothing has yet been received from Wilkesbarre, but it is supposed that the operation of the strike extends to that locality.

The man who was arrested in Scranton, Pa., on suspicion of being the Brodhead murderer, proves to be another party.

CITY BULLETIN.

THE CONTESTED ELECTIONS.—Messrs. W. P. Moreland and M. Batura, examiners, held another session yesterday afternoon.

Mr. Moreland, in the Twelfth 1837 South Front street, voted in the Tenth Division of the First Ward, voted for Democratic candidates; have two sons, William and Peter, who are voters in this Division; went there 60 rounds for Peter, my son had not his papers on; he was three years old when he came to the country; he offered to vote and I gave him my papers to vote on; the election officers would not believe that he was twenty-one years old; a crowd pushed him away; they put the papers on the bar-room, and knocked me on the head, and another knocked me off; after that they struck us with blackjacks; I had offered to vote for my son; nobody handed me a ticket to some one; my son did not get his vote in; Peter, the son I went to vote for, is twenty-five years old; there were naturalized about three years; my son and me went out of the back door into Moyamensing; the crowd came after us; pitched me into the middle of the street and chased my son in his house; while in the street I was beaten with a blackjack; two officers then took me up and took me to the station-house; they were special policemen; I was locked up from between two and three o'clock until five o'clock, and then put out on *habeas corpus*; nobody made any complaint against me; I had no words with the men who attacked me.

Cross-examined—I did not hear the officers refuse to take my son's vote; I don't know why he was not sworn first, except what I heard people say outside; at this time things were pretty quiet about the polls; I was not struck when they knocked me down.

Joseph Swift testified—I was Democratic watcher and inspector in the Tenth Division of the First Ward at the October election; Thomas String was the Republican inspector; I was Democratic inspector; I kept the assessment list; the election officers were there; I was there; the vote commenced very late in the morning; we could not get the ballot box; there was a long time on the list; none I found around some I couldn't; parties came to the place to vote and they would not take the votes because the men had what they called tickets; some of the votes were found and were rejected William Duffy, Henry Smith, Pat Stanton, Jim Stanton, Mat Cox, James Carney and others; there were six rejected that I know had their tickets on them; some were minor tickets on papers; the papers were always produced; when voters came up they didn't give me tickets to look at; I could not see them very often; I told them that they had better take time, so that I could find the voters; I was there when the vote was taken; I would shove the votes in; sometimes when I was not there I would send the Republican inspector inside would ask Mr. Gegan outside whether the votes were correct; if he said he had the name the ticket went in; sometimes when there would be a long delay in the vote, I would go to the officers inside, and I suppose that he meant this; I was there; there was a great deal of trouble outside both in the morning and afternoon; in the morning the men had to shove the window back; Democratic man outside; all the Democrats had a shout during the morning; I was there when the great many of their votes were rejected; I called the attention of the judge to the rejection of votes; I was there when I thought they had as good a right to vote as I had; the judge said that he had rejected a lot of votes on Supreme Court; sometimes Mr. Gegan outside, and sometimes the Republican inspector inside, would stand in the taking votes; I saw Peter Sterling in front of the window when he offered to vote; he was in line; but he did not get his hand in the window; his name was called; I was sworn; I was at the crowd shoved him out of line; it was the outsider; I did not see the boy in that affair.

Cross-examined—I think that some votes were taken after the window-book was taken away; I can't tell the number.

Cadwalader—Reside 163 Mifflin street; voted the Democratic ticket in the Tenth Division of the First Ward in October; was winder at the clerk of the election; the officers were regularly sworn, and the polls regularly opened; there was no trouble during the first two hours; the window inspector said that he had no tickets; I had the names; some gentlemen outside that he was too slow, and that he was keeping the line of voters waiting, and they wouldn't fool with him; my impression is then that the officers were sworn; I was in the inspector's; the Supreme Court papers were rejected; I should think that about one-third of the votes were rejected; there was considerable challenging on both sides; challenges were made by the Democratic side; when challenges came from the Republican side, the Republican inspector or judge seemed to settle the matter; I think that in most instances the judge decided; I was not in all cases vouchers were not required.

Robert Aspinger testified—I resided 121 Hazel street in October; voted Democratic ticket in the Tenth Division, First Ward; was at the October election; was there all day; I saw a great many men there whom I never saw before or since around there, and saw some of them vote; I challenged a great many Republicans; I challenged a lot of these strangers offer to vote; the Democrats challenged a great many the Republican outside, my; Gegan, said, "—— with him, put it in the box;" I said, "I will put it in;" a Democrat came up and was challenged; he was sworn, and answered all questions satisfactorily; before the Republican inspector put the ticket in the box he looked at it, and he said, "Put it in, put it in," said, "Oh! yes, he has sworn to everything;" I heard a Democrat to vote, he put his ticket in and was challenged; he went away without voting; I challenged a man who I knew; I was there, and found that he had been taken away by a couple of Deputy policemen; I said to the man who seized him, "I know him to be a voter;" he said, "I know him to be a democrat;" his name was Jacob Zimmerman; men who came up to the polls were asked, "Are you a democrat?" I jerked away by deputy police who stood by ready, and were not allowed to vote; I saw three men taken out of that place.

John Nugent testified—Lived at No. 165 Hazel street in the October election; voted at that election in the Tenth Division of the First Ward, Democratic ticket; I was at the polls all day; I cast the Democratic ticket; I was at the polls all day; I saw a great many voters challenged; no disorder; I saw a great many voters dragged out; I saw a great many men with Democratic tickets which had not been taken up. "Cherry now and then a gentleman came around and tore off a little piece. Tell you, sah, it's gitten mighty short. Fraid it ain't gwine to hold out to git a ticket."

This last remark created quite a laughter, in which the jokist joined heartily.—*Cincinnati Times.*

MACHINERY, IRON, &c.

MERRICK & SONS,
SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY,
476 WASHINGTON Avenue, Philadelphia,
ENGINES, High and Low Pressure, Horizontal, Vertical, Marine, Blast Furnace, and Sawmill.
BOILERS—Cylinder, Flue, Tubular, &c.
GAS MACHINERY, of the most approved styles, and of all sizes.
CASTINGS—Loam, Dry and Green Sand, Brass, &c.
HOT AIR APPARATUS, for Warming Churches, Schools, Tanks—Gilt or Wrought Iron, for refinedrit, water, &c.
GAS FIXTURES, Retorts, Tuyeres, Iron Doors, Molders and Frames, Purifiers, Coke and Charcoal Barrows, Gas Exhausters, &c.
SUGAR MACHINERY, Such as Vacuum Pans and Filters, Bone Black Kilns and Revivers, Steam Engines, Boilers, Shafting, Hangers, Pulleys, Gearing, Bone Black Cars, &c.
Sole manufacturers of the following specialities, in Philadelphia and vicinity of William Wright's Patent Cotton Compress, viz:
Wright's Patent Cotton Compress, Wright's Patent Power Hammer,
Wright's Patent Stacks, of Worden's Patent Sole-centerline and Self-Sustaining Construction, and Wright's Patent Adjustable Cap for Stacks,
Wright's Patent Wrought Iron Rotary Lift Pump,
Barlow's Patent Wrought Iron Rotary Lift,
Contractors for Steel Pipe, Steam Boilers, and Fitting up of Refineries, Distilleries, Sugar Houses or Molasses.

IRON FENCE.—

The undersigned are prepared to execute orders for ENGLISH IRON FENCE,
Of a superior quality, and the attention of Country Dealers is especially asked to this as at once the most stylish, durable, and cheap, and the most economical fence that can be used.
Specimen panels may be seen at our office.
MERRICK & SONS, Southwark Foundry,
m12 2tp 476 South Delaware avenue.

GOLD AND YELLOW METAL.—Composed of Brass, Copper Sulphur, Bolts and Bolt Copper, constantly on hand and for sale by HENRY WINSOR & CO., No. 528 South Wharves.

OIL.—1,000 GALLONS WINTER SPERM OIL, 30 gallons, W. M. WELSH, 1,000 GALLONS WINTER SPERM OIL, 150