CITY BULLETIN.

PHILADELPHIA'S DISGRACE

HEATHENDOM AT HOME

WHAT HAS BEEN DONE FOR IT

WHAT NEEDS TO BE DONE

We have given our readers some insight into the condition of a district of Philadelphia of which they know very little. We have shown them a glimpse or two of Bedford street and its neighborhood, for the purpose of awaking public interest, through the motive of public shame, to an evil and disgrace which we cannot afford to live under.

To-day we look a little further. We are not taking our readers into the inner circles of Bedford street vice and misery. We are not writing for sensation, and we do not care to shock decent people with the whole truth about the scenes that are so common in the dens and cellars and garrets we have been exploring. It is enough that we are telling less than the whole ugly, black, vile truth. It is quite enough that imagination cannot easily exaggerate its pictures of Bedford street life.

While we stand talking to Mr. Long, a woman, yet young, and but for dirt, and ragedness, and an ominous bruise below her eye, not ill-looking, comes up bare-headed, and says:

"Mr. Long, I want you to swear me off from liquor."

"I have noticed you about here," said he, "for two or three weeks. Where is your home?"

"My mother lives in B—— street, and she has a good home."

"Have you any children?"

"I've one child, and when I took to rum, I put her in the Union Home, and my mother took her out."

"Does she take good care of her?"

"Yes, sir, she's got a good home."

"Where is your husband?"

The woman's face darkened instantly into a bitter frown as she answered:

"He lives with my mother; but he beat me once, and I'll *never* go back to him. I want you to swear me off from liquor, and then I'm going over to Jersey, to pick peas."

Mr. Long took the poor creature into the Mission House, and while he wrote a temperance pledge for her, we asked her if she thought she could keep it.

"Yes," said she, with much determination, "I swore off before for six months and I kept it nine months; and now I'll swear off for a year. I can get plenty of work, if I can keep off the rum."

She made her mark to the pledge with an arm broken by a drunken fall, and tucking the paper carefully away in her bosom, went her way, as we hoped, to make a fresh effort for an honest and sober livelihood. In such work as this the Missionary is constantly employed, and it was easy to see how much influence Mr. Long had gained among young and old, by his patient, pleasant, persevering way of battling to save these wretched people from themselves.

The Board of Health has commenced a work of purification in this district, which begins to show. We found Bedford, Spafford and Baker streets in an admirably clean condition. Mr. Bickley, the contractor, has a most excellent Superintendent, Robert McCarroll, a canny Scot, whom we found following up his sweepers and scrapers, and seeing that his work was thoroughly done. This much can be said for the streets of the district, but the Board of Health has a great deal to do with all manner of filth and nuisances in the little courts, and back yards and cellars, and cess-pools of Bedford, Spafford, St. Mary's, Cullen and other streets. The work has been begun, and we are assured that it will be pushed forward faithfully and vigorously.

The Building Inspectors are also lending their aid. In co-operation with those actively engaged in the Bedford Street Mission, they are ordering the demolition of the worst of the old rookeries, as no longer safe. Some have already been torn down and others are soon to follow. Two or three substantial brick three-story houses have been built in Bedford street, and even if they should be devoted to the same wicked trades that are the chief business of the district, they will set an example of outward decency and, at the same time, be such profitable investments, that they will serve a most important purpose in the reformation of the neighborhood. Every good, comfortable brick house built in Bedford street will be a direct benefit to the whole neighborhood.

Much is being done in the way of correcting the worst abuses of the rum-sellers, those fruitful sources of most of the miseries of these miserable people. Some of the lowest and most disorderly of these grog-shops have already been closed, and their proprietors turned over to the tender mercies of the law, and what has been done in this direction is but the precursor of what is coming.

The Bedford Street Mission, with its devoted missionary and teacher, has worked steadily forward for years past, amid all the discouragements that are presented by this degraded neighborhood. It is working upon the principle that to reform this outcast population they must have a chance given them to be clean and decent and comfortable. It has established schools and religious service, but it has also organized its plans for benefitting the physical condition of the people. Its modest little free bath-house, with its two tubs, is doing as much work as its schools and services. At different hours of the day, women, girls and boys are furnished gratuitously with warm and cold baths, and on the day before our visit, one hundred and fifty-nine baths had been dispensed. Seventy-five persons had already bathed, on the day of our visit, and the number was probably doubled before the baths closed.

Here is a practical point for the philanthopy of Philadelphia. Give this quiet, un-sectarian Mission the means to erect upon the lot which it already owns a proper bath-house and other conveniences, and a great additional force will be set to work for the regeneration of the neighborhood.

We believe in reaching the inward nature of the population of Bedford street from without, through the proper supply of their physical wants. A large proportion of them do not want to live in dirt and rags and wretchedness. They do not prefer their condition of moral and physical degradation. They will be better if they get a chance. But it needs something more than human to live amid such scenes and associations, to consort with so much crime and dirt and immorality, to sleep on bare floors, to eat the cold victuals that have been begged from door to door, to see nothing but rags and wreck and ruin all around, and not sink to the common level.

Bedford street makes its population, and the population does not make Bedford street. Encourage its population to be clean outwardly, and they will be cleaner inwardly. Give them decent houses to live in, and they will work hard to live decently in them. There will still be thieves and beggars and prostitutes and "bummers," but they will be fewer in number, and will, at least, live their lives out with some privacy, and not brazen out their wickedness with the low shamefulness that now makes Bedford street the disgrace of Philadelphia.

Many of these poor creatures gathered around us when they found us interested in their condition, and begged us to come and see the filthy condition in which their landlords compelled them to live, and to do something to help to make their miserable homes a little more comfortable. Their anxiety in this respect is one of the best proofs that the inhabitants of Bedford street and its vicinity, low as they have fallen, are not yet beyond the reach of reformation, if any chance is given to rise, or any helping hand reached out to lift them up to a more decent life.

Whatever other agencies are to be employed for the removal of this disgrace from Philadelphia, the establishment of a House of Correction is absolutely necessary.

With all the appliances that may be brought to bear in the shape of decent lodgings schools and bath-houses, there will still be a class of able-bodied, lazy vagabonds who will only work for an honest living under compulsion. All reformatory measures short of a well organized House of Correction will fail to reach this class. The need of such an institution has long been pressed upon the people of Philadelphia, but of all the arguments that have been urged in its favor, none come with such overwhelming and importunate force as that which is presented by the crime, and misery, and desperate degradation of the Bedford street district.

THE KNIGHTS TEMPLAR—SEMI-CENTENNIAL ANNIVERSARY OF ST. JOHN'S COMMANDERY—THE DEMONSTRATION—SKETCH OF THE ORDER.—In view of the grand demonstration to be made in Philadelphia on Tuesday, on the occasion of the Semi-Centennial Anniversary of St. John's Commandery, No. 4, Knights Templar, a brief reference to the history and principles of the Order may not be uninteresting. The tenets of the Order of Knights Templar, in common with those of other Masonic Orders, are founded upon tradition oral rather than written. Only those who have passed through the Blue Lodge and Chapter degrees, as Free Masons, are eligible as Knights, and a Knight Templar is, by virtue of knighthood, a Knight of the Red Cross and a Knight of Malta.

The original Knights, of whom there were only *four*, bound themselves each to the other for mutual support, and were bound to keep the road clear from Joppa to Jerusalem. These few were the nucleus of a mighty Order that soon spread throughout Christendom, with power to dictate dynasties and control thrones. Peter the Hermit was a Knight Templar, and the pages of history are emblazoned with the names of Templars who were famed in the Crusades. The bonds of unity in this Christian organization are to-day identical with those that gave strength, power and glory to the belted Knights in the long years of war against the Saracens, and while in this Christian age their objects are more diffuse, and while the Order maintains its existence in a modified form, its benevolence and grandeur of humanity shed its benign influence throughout the world. Quiet and unobtrusive, the Templar of modern times makes no merit of virtues and noble charities, extended with a heroism no less sublime because unvaunted, than that which gave the halo of glory and renown to its illustrious founders. At the bedside of the sick, at the grave of the dead, assuaging the grief of the widow, drying the tears of the orphans, maintaining the good name of a Brother, healing discord in families, in communities, in nations; not in panoply and steel cuirass, with lance in rest and vizor down, but with quiet step and outstretched hand, striving against the frailties of weak humanity, doing the work of the Master. *In hoc Signo Vinces* is his watchword; the Holy Cross his emblem, and He who died to save sinners his guide and example.

The history of the Templar Order may be thus summarily expressed: It was established in 1118, suppressed in 1312 by Clement V. and Philip the Fair, King of France, after which the Templars and Knights Hospitalers of St. John of Jerusalem were incorporated into one body. In 1291 they took up their residence in Cyprus, and afterwards went to Rhodes and took the name of Knights of Rhodes. In 1530 the Emperor Charles V. of Spain conferred on them the Island of Malta,—hence they received the name of Knights of Malta, of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem. When residing on the Island of Malta they established their Preceptories throughout Europe, and from all of three conclaves, in Ireland, Scotland and England, the Knights of Pennsylvania may be said to trace their origin. After the Revolutionary War the brethren commenced the work of resuscitating the Order. Masonic Templarism having been first established in Pennsylvania by the First Grand Encampment, which met in Philadelphia on the 12th of May, 1797, this State is entitled to the honor of having introduced the Orders of Christian Knighthood into the United States, deriving her work from the English, Scottish and Irish rituals, the two former of which use the same ritual since 1791. The Convention which assembled in Philadelphia, May 12, 1797, had delegates from Nos. 1 and 2 of Philadelphia, No. 3 of Harrisburg, and No. 4 of Carlisle, whose respective organizations took place from 1793 to 1797. In 1812, Nos. 1 and 2 became consolidated as No. 1, and on the 8th of June, 1819, St. John's Commandery, No. 4, had issued to it a charter, which was accepted, and the Commandery organized on the 15th of the same month. It will therefore be fifty years of age on Tuesday next.

The charter of this Commandery, which has done so much to encourage the spread of the principles of the Order, is as follows:

We, the Most Eminent Sir William McCorkle, General Grand Master of the Pennsylvania Grand Encampment of Knights Templar and the Appendent Orders.

To all whom it may concern.—GREETING: Know ye that we, the said Most Eminent Sir William McCorkle, General Grand Master aforesaid, by virtue of the powers and authorites in us vested, do hereby constitute and appoint our trusty and well-beloved Sir Knights, Stephen P. Barbier, Grand Master, John W. Kelley, Generalissimo, and John D. Ferguson, Captain General, of an Encampment of Knights Templar to be held in the city of Philadelphia, in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, under the jurisdiction of our said Encampment, and to be called and known by the name of ST. JOHN'S ENCAMPMENT OF KNIGHTS TEMPLAR, No. 4, Pennsylvania, held in the city of Philadelphia," with full and adequate powers to confer the Orders of the Knights of Malta and Knights of the Red Cross; with continuance to their successors in office and members forever. Provided, nevertheless, that the said Sir Stephen P. Barbier, Grand Master, John W. Kelley, Generalissimo, and John D. Ferguson, Captain-General; and the other officers and their successors and members, pay due respect to our said Grand Encampment, and the regulations thereof; otherwise this charter to be of no force or effect.

Given under our hand and the seal of our Grand Encampment, at the City of Philadelphia, in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, this 8th day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, and of our Order, seven hundred and one.

[Signed] WM. McCORKLE,
[Seal] General Grand Master.

Attest—GEO. A. BAKER, Grand Recorder.

There were difficulties in the Order subsequently in regard to questions of jurisdiction, and finally in, 1824, St. John's Encampment, No. 4, was the only one in existence in Pennsylvania. In 1852, St. John's, No. 4, Philadelphia, No. 5; Union, No. 6, and De Molay, of Reading, established a Grand Encampment. At the organization of St. John's Commandery, Sir Stephen P. Barbier was Eminent Grand Master, and continued in office until May 16, 1821, when he was succeeded by Sir George Russel, who remained in office until May 13, 1824, when Sir John Horton was elected, In 1825, Sir Nathaniel Fowle was elected; in 1826, Sir Anthony Faunen; in 1827, Rev. Sir Gregory T. Bedell; in 1828, Sir Samuel Badger; in 1829, Sir Samuel H. Perkins; in 1830, Sir John Y. Black; in 1832, Sir Charles Mercier; in 1833, Sir Enos S. Gandy; in 1834, Sir John Y. Black.

In January, 1835, St. John's Commandery No. 4, adjourned to meet at the call of the Eminent Grand Master. In 1848 they again assembled under an amended constitution, when the following succession of officers is noted: 1848, Sir R. Sterling Wilson, Eminent Grand Master; 1849, Sir Alexander Diamond; 1850, Sir John Reynolds; 1851, Sir Parker Cummings; 1852, Sir William E. Harpur; 1853, Sir Charles Brothers; 1854, Sir Alfred P. Hesser; 1855, Sir Jeremiah L. Hutchinson; 1856, Sir Herman Yerkes; 1857, Sir John E. Marshall; 1858, Sir George F. Sites; 1859, Sir John B. Whitaker; 1860, Sir John Hanold; 1861, Sir George W. Hufty; 1862, Geo W. Edleman, Jr.; 1863, Sir George Alkins; 1864, Sir William Morton Ireland; 1865, Sir J. Madison Whitby; 1866, Sir Nathan Smith; 1868, Sir Andrew Robeno, Jr.; 1869, Sir Charles L. Hale.

In the history of St. John's Commandery, there are records of the conferring of the degrees of Knight of the Holy Sepulchre, Knight of the Mediterranean Pass, Knight of the Roman Eagle, Knight of Jericho, Royal Master and Select Master.

With this brilliant history as the real foundation of Templarism in Pennsylvania, St. John's Commandery has every reason to be proud. The members of the Order are determined that the display of Tuesday next shall be one of the landmarks in the onward progress of the brotherhood. Its semi-centennial anniversary almost marks the same period in the history of the Order in Pennsylvania. This explains the great interest felt in the display on Tuesday. Knights from every section of the country, representative men of every profession and occupation, will visit Philadelphia, and join with St. John's Commandery in the celebration. Let the guests have a right royal welcome, not only because it is due to ourselves, but because the Order deserves a recognition of its distinguished success in the past and its promises for the future.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—John McIntire, Jonathan Fermer, James Scott and Charles Hensel were arrested yesterday by Lieut. Jacoby, and Enard and Gilbert, of the Schuylkill Harbor Police, for taking a boat from a party that was rowing up the Schuylkill on Sunday last. Alderman Pancoast held them in $1,000 bail to answer.

THE BOSTON JUBILEE.—By reference to an advertisement elsewhere, it will be seen that the safe and commodious steamer Fire Fly will receive a limited number of passengers who wish to be present at the Boston Peace Jubilee. The steamer sails on Monday next, and those who wish to secure passage should make application at once. The price for the round trip has been placed at $10, which is much less than by railroad, without the annoyance of overcrowded cars.

PAPER HANGINGS.—No. 3 Decatur street—Howell & Brothers, paper-hanging manufacturers, are prepared to furnish, at wholesale, all styles of paper hangings, at their store, No. 3 Decatur street, until the completion of their new store, on Sixth street, below Market.

CAPE MAY.—On Monday next, the 14th inst, the West Jersey Railroad Company add an additional through train to Cape May, leaving Philadelphia at 8 o'clock in the morning. This will take the place of the 9 Saturday train which will be run to-morrow for the last time. Other changes increasing the facilities of reaching the Island will soon follow, to meet the demands of the increasing travel.

WEST POINT.

Arrival of President Grant—Coming Events.

WEST POINT, June 10.—The non-arrival of Gen. Grant this morning was a great disappointment to the crowds of people here, but this afternoon, when the cause of delay was made known, the selfish feeling changed to one of pity for the sufferers by the railroad accident, and of unalloyed gratitude that the President and his traveling companions escaped unhurt.

At 6½ this evening, after everybody had made up his mind that the President would not come to-night, he did come. He came on the Mary Powell, was received at the landing by Gen. Pitcher and staff, and at once drove, with Mrs. Grant and two children, to Roe's Hotel. His arrival created no stir, and he reached his room without being subjected to the annoyance of shaking hands with a crowd of people. The President was accompanied by General Michler, Inspector of Public Buildings, Washington, and Colonel Audenreid, of General Sherman's staff.

The General looks pale, and seems worn out. A few minutes after his arrival at the hotel, young Fred. came over, and the meeting between the President and his son attracted much attention. The President chatted for some time on the piazza with Gens. Pitcher, Myers, Schriver, and other officers, and then disappeared for the night. Sir John Barrington, ex-Mayor of Dublin, arrived here to-day.

The second "hop" of the season will be given on Saturday evening, June 12, at Cozzens's Hotel. The Board of Visitors at West Point, the Academic Staff, and the First or Graduating Class of Cadets are invited, and will be present. President Grant will also appear at the ball during the evening. About 150 guests are now staying at the hotel, and it is expected that about 250 persons will participate in the entertainment to be given to-morrow evening.

FROM NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, June 11.—General Grant and his party arrived at this city at 2.30 P. M., yesterday, from Washington, and taking the steamboat Mary Powell at 3.30 P. M. proceeded directly to West Point. The arrival of the President and his family on the owl train was expected at 6.30 A. M., and a numerous company assembled at the foot of Cortlandt street at that hour to greet them. The train was, however, delayed for eight hours on account of the accident at Annapolis Junction, and when it did arrive the President and those with him crossed the Desbrosses street Ferry at once, and proceeded without delay to the Mary Powell. The time of their arrival and their movements after reaching here not having been anticipated, they were not annoyed by the sight-seers, and proceeded quietly on their way, rejoicing at their happy exemption from the ordinary lot of those who are ranked among the famous. During the day there were all sorts of rumors on the street regarding the accident at Annapolis Junction and the Presidential party. One of these had it that the President and his wife had been killed outright, and another that both were seriously injured.

The officers of the Cuban Junta in this city deny that there is any truth in the report that they are in treaty with the owner of a fast screw steamer of 700 tons burden, with a view to chartering her to land an expedition of 300 men, "with a large supply of Remington and Spencer rifles and fixed ammunition, at some point near the headquarters of General Quesada." They declare that the whole story is a fabrication, that they are not enlisting any men for the army of the Cuban patriots; and that they have men enough in the island, and all they want for them is arms and ammunition. Warlike supplies are sent to Cuba by the Junta whenever they have an opportunity to do so; but, of course, they do not announce when vessels containing such supplies are about to sail.

The North German bark St. Bernard, 53 days from Bremen, with 383 emigrant passengers, arrived yesterday evening at Quarantine, having on board a large number of cases of small-pox. The disease made its appearance soon after leaving port, and owing to the want of proper facilities for separating those first attacked from the remainder of the passengers, has continued to spread among them. Four deaths occurred during the passage; and on arriving, more than 20 persons were found to be suffering from the disease.

The regatta of the New York Yacht Club took place yesterday. The day was a fine one for the racers, being very breezy; but owing to a cold, drizzling rain that prevailed most of the time was peculiarly uncomfortable to spectators. The course was from the flag-boat opposite the Club House, on Staten Island, to the light-ship and return. The Idler won the schooner prize, and the Sadie and White Cap the sloop prizes.

BREACH OF PROMISE.

Conclusion of the Craig-Sprague Case at Wheaton, Ill.

The Chicago *Republican* gives the following account of the conclusion of the great breach of promise case just concluded at Wheaton, Illinois:

THE VERDICT.

The jury were gone twenty-five minutes. During the interval not one stirred from the Court-room, which was crowded to the door. A large number of people who could not obtain admittance remained outside the door awaiting with every demonstration of impatience the result.

At last the jurors emerged from the jury-room, and Adam Goss, the foreman, stood up and handed the verdict to the Judge, who read it in the midst of a dead silence. The verdict was as follows:

We, the jury, find the issues for the plaintiff, and assess the damages at $100,000.

APPLAUSE.

Down came the hands and feet of all the spectators in one uncontrollable burst of applause, loud and long continued. The Court endeavored to restore order, but in vain. The crowd on the stairs and around the Court House took up the burden, and sent up a hearty huzzah. The plaintiff on emerging from the scene of her protracted trial, was surrounded by a number of the villagers, among whom were some of the jury, and some of the jurors' wives, who offered their congratulations, and even showered bouquets upon the fair one.

The village was in a perfect uproar of excitement; the people cheered and showed as much enthusiasm over the matter as if the Alabama claims had just been settled. The sentimental schoolmistress was exalted into a heroine. They shook hands with her and pelted her with flowers. She looked lovelier by $100,000 yesterday than she had ever done since the trial commenced. Her innocence had been established beyond a reasonable doubt, and it was asserted that more than one offer of marriage was made to her on the spot. Miss Craig bore it all with becoming modesty. After coming through such an ordeal, she seemed to the eyes of the enthusiastic rustics around her as something little lower than a saint, and her counsel, Messrs. Eldridge and Tourtellotte, who had labored so zealously and successfully in her behalf, came in for a share of the applause.

A LOVE LETTER.

The following is one of the letters written to his fair one by Sprague, and read in court during the trial. The writer is worth half a million dollars:

Maccanaw, thursday in morning July 19, 1866.

my Dear Amanda So you say you Love me how it is Possible I say to myself the way you have acted in the matro towards me you know it was wrong to Demand of me what you did know you had no right to Do so So I thought I would take a Pleasur Trip, expecting to return in the course of 2 years I am stopping now on the Island of maccanaw Between Lake Michigan Lake Ontario my dear you canott compell me to do any thing, but God can. O God I call on him to Protect me and save me furm sinning against his high Lawe, now my dear you should ave used kind wurd to me instead of saying you was agoing to take the Law. I do not fear all the Deavells in hell iff I am Right and god is on my side. I know it will be the cause of my Death. (fair well fair well. fair well. May God bless you, Being the last time that I expect to see you let my name sink never to be thought of mor. so you say to me that your friends will use pistil well I am prepared to use them just as fast as the kan and as kuick. *I kan flie my yonte is yld hats.* * * * * I am miserabil in my hart sinse I parted with you. The gong rings for dinner, fair well God bless you my luv fair well. Your devoat.

Elisha.

CRICKET.

Philadelphia vs. New York—The Match with the St. George Yesterday.

The New York *World* has the following:

The match between the Philadelphia and St. George clubs was resumed yesterday, at Hudson City, at 11 A. M., the Philadelphians sending in Pearson and Lange in their second innings against the bowling of Norley and Butterfield. The weather was not as favorable as on the day previous, as it was decidedly cloudy and threatened rain every hour.

Pearson opened play at once by getting a couple of Norley's first balls, and he also punished Butterfield in his first over for two twos, and he was apparently well in when he was obliged to retire, owing to his playing a ball off Norley on to his leg stump, the first wicket falling for 8. Magee and Lange now joined forces, and for half an hour they defended their stumps skillfully, and also added a considerable number of runs to the score; Lange contributing 18, marked by a fine leg hit for 4, a cut, and a drive for 3 each, and three twos; Magee scoring 18 before he gave a chance, the second wicket falling for the fine total of 52. Hopkinson followed Lange, and again he opened promisingly for a large score, and he had run up 11, composed of two threes to leg off Norley's slows, and two twos, when he was beautifully caught at wicket by Cross off Butterfield, the third wicket falling for the large score of 72, thus leaving the Philadelphians in a very favorable position for ultimate success. Previous to Hopkinson's retirement, rain had commenced to fall from the southwest, and the game had to be suspended for a quarter of an hour, the ground now having been made wet, and the ball slippery. This, under ordinary circumstances, would have been favorable for the bat, but from the time the rain fell the Philadelphians began to fall off in their batting, and after Hopkinson's retirement, the next three wickets fell for an addition of but four runs to the score, Magee being well caught by Hill for a finely-obtained 31, in which a square leg hit for 5, three threes and three twos were prominent. Outerbridge allowed a ball from Butterfield to roll on his wicket for a single, and Newbald returned a ball to Norley before he had troubled the scorers. Barclay had scored five singles, and Brewster two twos, when the rain fell so rapidly as to necessitate a second postponement, and while in the club house the players and guests consoled themselves with a good dinner.

At 3.20 the rain ceased, or rather it resolved itself into a fine mist, and the contestants once more resumed their places in the field. After running up the score to 93, Barclay and Brewster were parted. Barclay being very singularly disposed of, a rising ball glancing off his pad and falling on his head, caromed on the bails, he retiring for 12, marked by 2 cuts for 2 each.

Afterwards, Brewster and Harris got together, and their grand batting ran up the score to 126, Brewster retiring for 15, in which was a fine 3 hit and four twos, and Harris running up 18 in short order, a fine hit to square leg for four being prominent, also two threes.

The last wicket fell for 127, leaving St. George 90 runs to get, and an hour and fifty minutes to get them in. The last four men were disposed of by catches off Norley, well made by Norley himself, Gibbs, Butterfield and Cross.

Without delay St. George sent in Bance and Hall to the bowling of Magee and Brewster, and 17 were run up before the first wicket fell, of which Bance secured a dozen by five two hits and a single; Hill batting well for 9; Robinson added 10, marked by a leg hit for 3, and Gordon and Butterfield had added 9 more, leaving the total at 42, when the rain began again to come down heavy; and, as it was evident that it could not be played out, it was mutually agreed upon to consider it a drawn match. The Philadelphia left in the 6.30 train last night, well satisfied with the result, considering that they played two Second Eleven men in their team and yet scored a total of 227. We append the score of yesterday's play:

PHILADELPHIA.		ST. GEORGE.	
Pierce b. Norley	8	Bance 1, b. w., b. Brewster	12
Lang b. Butterfield	18	Hill b. Brewster	9
Magee c. Hill, b. Norley	31	Robinson c. and b. Magee	10
Hopkinson b. Butterfield	11	Gordon not out	2
Outerbridge b. Butterfield	1	Butterfield not out	7
Barclay b. Butterfield	12	Leg-bye, 1; Wide, 1	2
Newbold c. and b. Norley	0	Total	42
Brewster c. Gibbes, b. Norley	15		
Staley c. Butterfield, b. Norley	1		
Harris c. Cross, b. Norley	18		
Sartori not out	0		
Byes, 8; Leg-byes, 7; Wides, 2	12		
Total	127		

Umpires—Messrs. Sam. Wright and Crossland.
Scorers—Messrs. Thomas and Eyre.
Time of Game—5 hours and 10 minutes.

BOWLING SCORE.

St. George.	*Balls.*	*Runs.*	*Maidens.*	*Wickets.*
Norley	148	46	15	6
Butterfield	135	62	13	4
Gibbes	12	7	2	0
Philadelphia.				
Magee	42	24	3	2
Brewster	38	16	4	1

The St. George Club go to Philadelphia and play the Young America on Wednesday week.

Colored Americans in Russia.

HOW THE RUSSIANS TREAT THE NEGROES.

[From the New Orleans Tribune.]

The following despatch from Cassius M. Clay, our Minister to Russia, to Secretary Seward, will be interesting to our readers, and instructive to the white population of the Southern States:

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES, ST. PETERSBURG, RUSSIA, Feb. 9, 1869.—*Sir*: Captain T. Morris Chester, late of the United States Volunteer Army, being in St. Petersburg, coming well recommended by distinguished citizens of the United States, and being also well educated and of good address, I called upon the Minister of Foreign Affairs and told him that I would not apply in the usual way by note to have Captain Chester, a colored American citizen, presented to his Imperial Majesty, as there was no precedent, and I did not know how his Imperial Majesty would be disposed to act; but I desired that he would approach his Imperial Majesty in an informal way, and ascertain his wishes in this regard. The Assistant Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. De Westmann, acquiesced in the proposal; and in a few days wrote me that the Emperor had given orders to have Captain Chester's name put upon the list for the first presentation. To-day, being the occasion of a grand review of the Imperial Guard, the Emperor sent an invitation to Captain Chester to assist in the review, which he did, riding around with his Imperial Majesty's staff, and taking lunch at the Winter palace with the staff officers, and a portion of the Imperial family, who accompanied the Emperor at the lunch.

I have made these facts known to you, as I regard the affair of some importance. We have four millions of colored citizens; they are with us, and of us, for good as evil. I think it is the duty of all good citizens to try and elevate the African race in America, and inspire them with all possible self-respect, and prepare them for that ultimate influence which they must sooner or later have upon the political and economical interests of the United States. These are the views which have influenced my action in this case, which, not partisan in their character, I should hope would be satisfactory to all patriotic Americans.

Having, however, discharged my duty, as I ever do, without regard to personal considerations, I submit my action frankly to the judgment of the Department. I am, my dear Sir, your most obedient servant,

C. M. CLAY.

Hon. WM. H. SEWARD.

CITY NOTICES.

THE STRAWBERRY FESTIVAL at the Church of the Messiah, Locust and Juniper streets, will be continued this evening.

GENTS' STRAW HATS can be purchased at Oakfords', 834 and 836 Chestnut street. Latest styles always on hand.

BURNETT'S KALLISTON for the Skin has come into general toilet use.—*Montreal Herald.*

ALKALOIDS THAT BLEACH THE TEETH Destroy them. The balsamic Sozodont contains neither acrid acid nor corrosive alkali. It is a pure and mild vegetable preparation, and contains a saponaceous principle, derived from the famous South American Soap Tree, which renders it the finest cleansing preparation ever used for dental purposes.

LADIES' HATS! LADIES' HATS!! At Charles Oakford & Sons', under the Continental.

TO THE LADIES.

Ladies going to the sea-shore or country should get one of those elegant Sundowns sold by Charles Oakford & Sons, 834 and 836 Chestnut street.

BARGAINS EXTRAORDINARY

In Dress Goods, Silks, Notions, Hosiery, &c., &c., at A. J. B. BARTHOLOMEW'S, No. 23 North Eighth street.

Old Building to be torn down.
New Building to be erected.
Extraordinary bargains will be given to close out stock during the month of June.

THE BOSTON PEACE JUBILEE.

Grant will be there with wife and wife's cousin,
The Corps Diplomatic, a couple of dozen,
The Secretary of State, Mr. Hamilton Fish,
Hoar and Borie. I think they will wish
Their ears were of copper to stand the din,
The bands will make when they all begin.
Thousands of singers all over the land
Will join this wonderful Jubilee Band;
And trumpets and fiddles in legions will come,
To say nothing about the mammoth bass drum.
To this Niagara of music, the best to be found,
Will be added that organ of wondrous renown;
And music will swell in melodious notes
From a chorus of twenty thousand throats.
And the Star Spangled Banner, the song of the free,
Will be heard through the nation from ocean to sea.
And its echoes of peace through the land will go forth,
Uniting in friendship the South and the North.

CHARLES STOKES, Continental, No. EIGHT TWENTY-FOUR,
Has a superb stock of clothing, and his prices are lower *Than all his competitors, so be certain to go*
TO EIGHT TWENTY-FOUR CHESTNUT, IF YOU WANT TO BUY LOW.

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS and druggists' sundries.

SNOWDEN & BROTHER,
23 South Eighth street.

CORNS, Bunions, Inverted Nails, skillfully treated by Dr. J. Davidson, No. 915 Chestnut street. Charges moderate.

QUIET and soothe the pain of children teething—Use Bower's Infant Cordial. Sold by all Druggists.

DEAFNESS, BLINDNESS AND CATARRH.

J. Isaacs, M. D., Professor of the Eye and Ear, treats all diseases appertaining to the above members with the utmost success. Testimonials from the most reliable sources in the city can be seen at his office, No. 805 Arch street. The medical faculty are invited to accompany their patients, as he has no secrets in his practice. Artificial eyes inserted. No charge made for examination.

MILLINERY GOODS.

LADIES'
HATS AND BONNETS
AT
Greatly Reduced Prices.
OUR ENTIRE WHOLESALE STOCK IS NOW OFFERED AT RETAIL
VERY CHEAP,
To close out the balance of our Straw Goods.
NEW FEATHERS AND FLOWERS
JUST OPENED.
THOS. KENNEDY & BRO.,
No. 729 Chestnut Street.
mh31-3mrp

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.
LEASE AND FIXTURES OF STORE
No. 929 Chestnut Street.
Desirable Location. Rent Moderate.
Apply on the premises, or to
CHAS. B. WILLIAMS, 247 Market Street.
jel1 2t*

TO RENT.

TO RENT,
A Very Elegant Country Seat,
Completely Furnished.
Carriage House, Ice House, beautiful Lawn of 8 acres, and an abundance of Shade, Shrubbery, Fruit and Vegetables. Gardener on the place. Will be rented very low to a careful tenant.
J. T. WAY, 322 Chestnut Street.
my 10 rptf

SEWING MACHINES.

THE PARHAM
NEW FAMILY SEWING MACHINE.
This new and admirable Sewing Machine has already achieved a popularity not surpassed by the oldest machines of the country. It combines all the good qualities of the best machines in the market, with many new and superior features not found in any other: is
ADAPTED FOR EVERY DESCRIPTION OF FAMILY SEWING AND FOR LIGHT MANUFACTURING PURPOSES;
Is elegant in style and finish, simple in construction, noiseless in operation, makes perfect work on every description of material, is very light running, perfectly free in all its movements, is adapted to a greater range of work than any machine yet invented, and is emphatically the
MOST PERFECT, SIMPLE AND RELIABLE FAMILY SEWING MACHINE EVER OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.
It is a positive pleasure to operate it.
Call and examine it at the office of the
PARHAM SEWING MACHINE CO.,
No. 704 CHESTNUT STREET.
jel 1mrp

FURNITURE, &C.

GEO. J. HENKELS,
CABINET MAKER,
Established 1844.
1301 and 1303 CHESTNUT STREET.
my7-3m4p

FURNITURE.
T. & J. A. HENKELS,
Having REMOVED to their
ELEGANT STORE, 1002 ARCH ST.,
Are now selling first-class FURNITURE at very reduced prices. mh22-3mrp§

TRIMMINGS AND PATTERNS.

MRS. M. A. BINDER.
DRESS TRIMMING AND PAPER PATTERN STORE.
N. W. CORNER ELEVENTH AND CHESTNUT.
BARGAINS JUST OPENED.
New style Silk Tassel Fringe, 62 cents a yard, all shades.
REAL GUIPURE LACES.
A case Lace Points, Sacques and Jackets,
Llama Lace Parasol Covers.
Black Thread Laces, all widths, at very low prices.
The genuine Joseph Kid Gloves, $1 per pair. Misses' Colored Kids.
NEW STYLE PARASOLS AND SEASIDES.
Roman and Plain Ribbons and Sashes. Paris Jewelry.
Plaid Nainsooks, French Muslins, Piques and Marseilles, Hamburg Edging and Insertions.
EXCLUSIVE AGENT
For Mrs. M. WORK'S Celebrated System for Cutting Ladies' Dresses, Sacques, Basques, Garibaldis, Children's Clothes, &c., by measurement.
AGENTS WANTED.
Ladies are now making from $100 to $200 per month as agents for this system. my15rp

WANTS.

WANTED—A CLUB ROOM, centrally located, with Gas and Heat. Address, "CLUB," this office. jel1-2t rp*

FITTLER, WEAVER & CO.
NEW CORDAGE FACTORY
NOW IN FULL OPERATION,
No. 22 N. WATER street and 23 N. DELAWARE avenue

RICE.—61 CASKS PRIME CAROLINA Rice, now landing from Steamer J. W. Everman, and for sale by COCHRAN, RUSSELL & CO., 22 North Front street.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE AND ROSIN.—110 barrels Spirits Turpentine; 142 barrels Pale Soap Rosin; 116 barrels No. 2 Shipping Rosin, landing from steamer Pioneer, for sale by EDW. H. ROWLEY, 16 S. Wharves.

A CLEAR SMOOTH SKIN
And BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION follow the use of HELMBOLD'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA.
It removes black spots, pimples, moth patches, and all eruptions of the skin.

IN THE SPRING MONTHS, the system naturally undergoes a change, and HELMBOLD'S HIGHLY CONCENTRATED EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA is a assistant of the greatest value.

YOUNG LADIES, BEWARE!
OF THE INJURIOUS EFFECTS of Face Powders and Washes. All such remedies close up the pores of the skin, and in a short time destroy the complexion. If you would have a fresh, healthy and youthful appearance, use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA.

NOT A FEW of the worst disorders that afflict mankin arise from corruption of the blood. HELMBOLD'S E TRACT SARSAPARILLA is a remedy of o utmos value

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA cleanses and renovates the blood, instills the vigor of health into the system, and purges out the humors tha make disease.

QUANTITY vs. QUALITY. HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA. The dose is small. Those who desire a large quantity and large doses of medicine EBB.

THOSE WHO DESIRE BRILLIANCY OF COMPLEXION must purify and enrich the blood, which HELMBOLD'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA invariably does. Ask for HELMBOLD'S Take no other.

HELMBOLD'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA i the GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

HELMBOLD'S
HIGHLY CONCENTRATED
FLUID EXTRACT
SARSAPARILLA
Eradicates Eruptive and Ulcerative Diseases
OF THE
Throat, Nose, Eyes, Eyelids, Scalp and Skin,
Which so disfigure the appearance, PURGING the evil effects of mercury and removing all taints, the remnants of DISEASES, hereditary or otherwise, and is taken by ADULTS and CHILDREN with perfect SAFETY.
TWO TABLE-SPOONFULS of the Extract of Sarsaparilla, added to a pint of water, is equal to the Lisbon Diet Drink, and one bottle is equal to a gallon of the Syrup of Sarsaparilla, or the decoctions as usually made.
AN INTERESTING LET