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OUR WHOLE COUNTRY.

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PENNSYLVANIA'S SOLDIERS' PHANS. OB-

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NO. VI.

[Special Correspondence of the Phila. Evening Bulletin.] HARRISBURG, August 3, 1869 .-- To give a popular, idea of the past history, present condition and future prospects of a great system like the Soldiers' Orphans' Schools of Pennsylvania, requires language somewhat different from the formality of an annual official report; and it is well that at various chosen periods in the progress of such 'an' institution its workthe progress of such an institution its work-ing machinery should be laid bare to public in-spection, in order that the people may obtain —a familiar-insight-into-the manner in which their best and most vital interests are man-aged by their servants, and in order, too, that history may not want for varied mate-rial with which to work up its record of the march of events. This, then, seems to be a most opportune period at which to represent the status of the Soldiers' Or-phans' Schools of Pennsylvania and the hopes and plans formed for the future. The first an-nual examination of all the schools in the State. thorough in all respects. has just closed ing machinery should be laid bare to public in-State, thorough in all respects, has just closed -though the system has now been in operation for nearly five years-and the harvest offacts and figures just garnered is new and fresh. In this rambling, unpretentious review, a few facts will be dwelt upon as indicating the progress of these schools and of the public sentiment in reference to them, as food upon which, taking many things into consideration, the pride of Pennsylvanians may laudably feed. Many bright anticipations of the future may be gathered from the past and present, and a line of policy, which we may reasonably expect to be followed, will be marked out.

In the month of July, 1862, while on a visit to Pittsburgh in the discharge of his official duties in connection with the raising of Pennsylvania's quota of the Union army, Governor Curtin received a telegram from the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company, offering to donate to the State the sum of fifty thousand dollars to assist in the payment of bounties to volunteers. He declined the offer, because he did not deem that he had the authority to accept it on behalf of the Commonwealth, and because he was unwilling to assume the disbursement of the money in his private capacity. To apply it to any particular locality would serve to excite the jealousy and opposition of the rest of the State, and to divide it proportionately among the various counties would be rendering the aid afforded to each so insignificant as not to be felt by any. In this dilemma he communicated the facts to the Legislature in his annual message of January 7th, 1863, suggesting to that body that if it should accept the donation, it be applied towards the erection of an asylum for our disabled soldiers, and that trustees should be appointed to superintend its erection and management, authorized to accept such further contributions as our citizens might see fit to make. But the Legislature of 1865 took no action on this recommendation, and the fifty thousand dollars still remained

localities, and certifying to the facts required as conditions precedent to the admission of children into the orphan schools, in which capacity they still serve. Much credit is due to Dr. Burrowes as the first organizer of the schools. He set about his work resolutely, knowing the difficulties he had to encounter. The fund with which he worked was very small, compared with the herculean task before him. He could not even assure his friends that the compared with the herculean task before him. He could not even assure his friends that the Legislature of 1865 would make any appro-priation from the State Treasury to this ob-ject. He possessed no legal authority to pur-chase property for the purpose. His plan did not embrace this power, and the funds were not sufficient to warrant such an outlay. All he could do was to employ nersons possessing frankly admitted the dimoutles under which he labored. Under these unfavorable circum-stances many were found to engage in the work who yet boast of their rank as pioneers in the cause. Some-and it could not be otherin the cause. Some—and it could not be other-wise—were found, after due trial. to be unfitted for the peculiar duties devolving upon them. Many were replaced when their tastes or abilities did not seem adapted to the work. They were unaccustomed to governing large numbers, or had not the nerve to meet the rough, heterogeneous mass of children thrown upon their care, and found themselves at sixes and sevens when youthful diseases and dis-orders were manifested. By October, 1864, the children commenced

orders were manifested. By October, 1864, the children commenced dropping into the care of the State. By the report of Dr. Burrowes, McAlisterville is ac-credited with being the first school organized. The following are the dates at which he reports the earlier and larger institutions as estab-lished:

McAlisterville, October 7, 1864. Northern Home, November 25, 1864. Lancaster Children's Home, Dec. 5, 1864. Paradise, December 6, 1864. Mount Joy, December 20, 1864. Orangeville, January 3, 1865. Quakeriown, Jannary 18, 1865. Pittsburgh and Alleghany Orphan Asylum, January 25, 1865. North Sewickley, April 27, 1865. Harford, November 6, 1865. On the fourth day of April, 1866, Dr. Bur-rowes appointed Amos Row, Esq., of Indiana county, as Examiner, and Colonel Williaff L. Bear, of Lancaster, as Inspector of Soldiors' Orphans' Schools. This was the first appoint-ment of these officers, now so necessary and efficient. McAlisterville, October 7, 1864.

up to 1867 the whole system was carried on without any specific law, the discretionary powers vested in the Governor and Superin-tendent being large and untrammeled. That these powers were exercised with wisdom, humanity and faithful economy is now con-ceded by all. Yet this absence of law was ceden by an. Let this absence of law was clearly not calculated to give permanence and security to the institution. The plan was sub-ject to changes with every incoming political administration. If the schools were to be administration. If the schools were to be governed by the flitting fancies of every new Governor and Superintendent, the proba-bilities were that the policy would be vacillating and the discipline and general welfare uncertain. Governor Geary saw this, and immediately mon his induction into office. and rigidly enforced; and when his superin-tendency was handed over to Col. George F. McFarland in 1867, the sanitary condition of the children generally was improving, and their moral training as effectual as could be expected, considering their sad demoraliza-tion, physically and morally, when gathered in the schools. Boys' clothing then cost \$35 and girls' \$30 per annum. The boys wore blue kerseys and blue cadet caps; the girls, lawns, Everett plaids and muslins. Colonel McFar-hand made no changes in the boys' clothing, save the substitution of miners' plaid flannel shirts in lien of muslin, as more healthy and conomical, and so that they might run in the heat of summer relieved of their heavy blue roundabouts. The girls' dresses he changed to heat of summer relieved of their heavy blue roundabouts. The girls' dresses he changed to-pink, calicos and ginghams in summer and miners' plaid flannel in winter. The average cost of clothing each pupil has been reduced to \$25 per annum. He'devoted the first year of his term mainly to the sanitary condition of the schools, instituting close inspections 10 525 per annum. He devoted the first year of his term mainly to the sanitary condition of the schools, instituting close inspections, cradicating cutaneous diseases, and bettering the ventilation and accommodations of the buildings, insisting upon the appointment of mcre skilful and experienced teachers and em-ployes. This secured, last year his energies were bent more particularly in an educational direction, as a feature which it was now time should be more systematized. The schools having been gradually prepared for it, a plan of grading for educational pur-pokes was put into operation last September. This plan contemplates eight grades of scholarship, constituting a thorough English education. (The schools are divided into two classes—the primary and the advanced, the advanced schools, with their eight grades, all the more important English branches are taught—spelling, reading. writing intol

tormer numbering 28, the latter 12). In the advanced schools, with their eight grades, all the more important English branches are taught-spelling, reading, writing, intel-lectual and written arithmetic, geography, English grammar, the United States his-tory and Constitution, physiology, algebra, geometry and book-keeping. This year will be added the study of elementary works on gardening, farming, the care of stock, &c. Each Principal adopts the text books for his own school. It was upon the English grading that the recent annual examination was based, and the results were very satisfactory. A comparison of the averages shows such a state of progress and scholarship as must awaken the ambition and energies of all connected with the schools to renewed exertions in this direction. The progress has certainly been the brains that devised the machinery by which it, was attained. The examination of the more advanced schools was conducted by Col. McFarland east of the Alleghanies, by Inspector Cornforth in the western portion of the State, and the homes and primary schools by persons deputized, all being accomplished within two weeks, in order that the averages might be obtained and equitable comparisons drawn before vacation.

order that the averages might be obtained and equitable comparisons drawn before vacation. Many of these averages have been published in my letters. Two more grades—the ninth and tenth—are meditated for the more advanced who may remain to partake of their advantages, designed for a higher course not sually regarded as part of our common school education, embracing the languages and full preparation for a collegiate career. The following table exhibits the total num-her in school at the deux of our burner.

ber in school at the close of each year : Girls. Boys. December 1,1865.... 491 736 December 1,1865.... 491 " " 1865..... 491 " " 1866....1,381 " " 1867....1,306 Total 1,2271,6803,1803,4311,6001,8742,058

" 1868....1,572 2,058 3,431 The Legislature of 1867 wisely changed the Orphan School year, so that it now runs from

streets at 81 o'clock A. M., anticipating a ride of four or five hours to the ocean side, and good living at reasonable prices and a surfeit of gunning and fishing during the stay. Imagine our disappointment as we entered Lewes at 7 P. M., having made the trip in the usual time-seven hours by rail and two and a half hours by stage. Upon inquiring the next morning for the

famous (?) Rehoboth beach, it was found to be seven (not four and a half) miles off, and accessible by a carriage, at five dollars for the drive. Undismayed, we went and saw. The beach is steeper-than at Cape May or at Atlantic City, and the surf had a single roll, breaking upon the very edge of the beach. It did not look inviting, and we did not try a bath.

There is a lake of fresh and very good water within a hundred yards of the ocean, but it is quife diminutive, not over an eighth of a mile in either length or width, and there is not the slightest external indication of fish or of any other living thing within its waters. We then turned to Rehoboth bay, and from a boat, about four hundred feet from shore, threw out our lines, but there was not a single bite during a half hour's effort-and we abandoned both the effort and the place.

It is due the locality, however, to state that crabs and blackberries are there in great abundance, and that the gunner can find quite as much game there as at any other seaside resort.

Upon complaining to the hotel proprietor of the dearth of fish, he, in all seriousness, assured us that it was not the right season for fishing-that we should come a month later. But the extreme disappointment was occasioned by the misrepresentation as to the distances of Lewes from Philadelphia and of Rehoboth beach from Lewes. Instead of Georgetown-the present railroad terminusbeing eighty miles from here, it is one hundred and ten, and the whole distance to Lewes by railroad, when the latter shall have been completed, will be one hundred and twenty-six miles; and this, too, over the lines of three different railway companies - the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Company to Wilmington; the Dela-ware Railroad Company to Harrington, and the Junction and Breakwater Railroad Company to Lewes. It will not be practicable for many years to induce these companies to unite so in through

CRIME.

THE LATEST BOSTON TRAGEDY.

The Wife of a Physician Shot Dead in Her Parlor in Presence of the Family ---No Attempt of the Murderer to Escape---A Mysterious Affair. [From the Boston Journal of August 4.] It is our painful task to record one of the most heart-rending tragedies of which our city has

heart-rending tragedies of which our city has been the scene during the present generation, resulting in the death of a wife and mother by resulting in the death of a wife and mother by violence, in the presence of her husband and family, by the hands of an inmate of the family dwelling and a patient under treatment by the murdered lady's husband—Dr. Alvab H. Hobbs, An air of mystery, to a certain extent, seems to pervade the terrible, affair, and, from the lateness of the hour at which the munder took

An air of mystery, to a certain extent, seems to pervade the terrible, affair, and, from the latencess of the hour at which the murder took place, it was impossible to procure all the facts in the case, but so far as we could collect them they were as follows: About half-past ten o'Clock last evening, Dr. Hobbs, who is an old and highly esteemed physician of this city, residing at No. 1286 Washington, a few doors above East Dedham street, rushed breathlessly into the Fifth sta-tion, situated in the latter-named street, and stated to Captain Small of that station that his wife had been shot. Sergeant Hartshorn was immediately despatched to the scene of the tragedy and arrested Major Thomas L. White, said to be a resident of the State of Tennessee, but for some time past residing in the family of Dr. Hobbs for medical treat-ment. This White was the author. of the tragical event, and was brought to the station house without any resistance. The statements of inmates of Dr. Hobb's family are to the effect that the members, in-cluding the murderer, had taken tea together in the most friendly and agreeable manner, and at' the conclusion of the renast Major White retired to his room in the upper part of the house, where he commenced to read aloud. Mrs. Hobbs proceeded up stairs and inquired why he read in so high a tone, to white retired to enter the parlor, when, turn-ing her head in the direction of the room above, she saw. White coming down, with a pistol jn his hand. She seemed to be apprehensive of White's murderons intension, for she immediately called out to her husband, "He is coming, and with a pistol?" and almost sim-nitaneously with this ejaculation the first shot from the assassir's pistol resounded through the house. This shot proved ineffectual, so far as striking the murderer's victim was con-cerned, who immediately closed the door be-tween herself and White. But, strangely, the second shot--which almost immediately fol-lowed the first-after passing through a panel of the door, entered the left b

fell to the floor and in a few moments breathed her last. The dreadful act was witnessed by the husband and young son of the victim— a boy about nine vears of age—who has since been almost frantic with grief and horror. When the officer entered the room wherein the terrible crime took place the murderer stood in the middle of the apartment contem-plating his fiendish work, and still holding in his hand the fatal instrument of death. Imme-diately, however, upon the entrance of Ser-geant Hartshorn, he extended his arms in a theatrich manner, saying: "I'm your man," and was immediately secured and conducted to the station-house, whither he proceeded and was immediately secured and conducted to the station-house, whither he proceeded quietly: White is a good-looking man, appa-rently somewhere in the vicinity of thirty years of age; and in conversation with the officer on the way to the station, although exto the last-named place in less than six hours; pressing no regret at the horrible deed he had committed, remarked that there ought not to have been cause enough for him to have done what he did.

PRICE THREE CENTS

was badly injured in the chest and about the head. Will not live. Michael Crowley, brakeman, of Newtown, bruised about the face and hips. He was wedged in under some timbers, but upon their being pried up he crawled out without aid. Patrick Kelly, dumper, injured in chest and about head. Kelly was alive when taken from the wreek, but died soon after. Henry McPhillips, neek and face seriously. Edward Riley, brakeman, hand and arm, seriously.

blotches of human blood, show how terrible must have been the crash, and how executi-ating the pain.

FACTS AND FANCIES

Rest, Rest is not quitting The busy career; Rest is the fitting Of self to one's sphere.

'Tis the brook's motion, Clear without strife Fleeting to ocean, After this life.

'Tis loving and serving The highest and best; 'Tis onward, unswerving, And this is true rest.

-Goethe.

-Bar buoys-lawyers. -Light Comedy-"Marriage by Lanterns." -Seals are seen daily on Nantucket beach. -Motto for the Bedford street free baths: "It's-oap deferred maketh the heart sick."

-Garibaldi is said to bend over like the leaning tower of Pisa. -Haytien money is looking up. Five dol-lars of currency are now worth a cent in gold.

-"An Angel's whisker" was a painter's -How to "turn people's heads"-Go late to

church.

-Paris gossips say that Madame Patti looks five years older than she did at this time last year.

-Gottschalk is making lots of money in Brazil. The Emperor always goes to his con-certs and gives the pianist private interviews. -A man in Paterson had his child baptized, got drunk, beat his wife and died, all on the

-A Missouri farmer listened to a gypsy's revelation of a gold mine on his farm and paid her \$1,000 for the intelligence. He is looking for it for it.

-Professor Franz Abt, the popular German song composer, has been invited to become conductor of the great national sängerfest to be held in Cincinnati next year.

-Ex-Senator Lafayette S. Foster, of Connection, who was for several years presiding officer of the United States Senate, has ac-cepted the position of Professor of the Yale Law School.

-The Viceroy, of Egypt is said to intend creating a foreign legion to be recruited in Europe, but principally in France. This corps will be in garrison at Snez and Ismail, and its special mission will be to guard the canal and the isthmus.

at the disposal of the Commonwealth. One cold, stormy, blustering November day,

as Governor Curtin stepped from the doorway of the Executive Mansion, wrapping his greatcoat closely around him, he was accosted by two dirty, ragged, shivering little beggar boys, who appealed to him with tears in their eyes for the means wherewith to sustain their miserable existence. A passing remark elicited the fact that their fathers had been killed in. battle-for the national life. The Governor put closer inquiries to these children, and found their tale a sad one. Their mothers were poor and in ill health, utterly incapable of furnishing their daily bread. This was then nothing new. though the rayages of war had not then made so extensive an inroad upon the homes of our citizens as at a later period; and Governor Curtin had not been untouched by similar woful tales, but it struck him that day with peculiar force. That day the people were gathered in their places of worship, in bedience to his call, to give thanks to Alnighty God for the victories He had vouch safed the Union arms. He thought to himself Was it possible that the people of Pennsylvania could thank God for their victories, when the children of the brave men who brought us the fruits of hard fighting, and carried our flag in triumph through the blood and carnage of Gettysburg, were on our streets begging for bread! He remembered how he had pledged to the soldiers encamped here and all over the Commonwealth, when they were about to enter the public service, that if they tell on the field of battle, we would take care of their orphan children ; and when the Governor of the Commonwealth laid his head upon his pillow on the night of that bleak No-vember Thanksgiving Day in 1863,he resolved that the fifty thousand dollars donated by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company should be the nucleus around which to form one of the grandest charities of the age or of the world, by which the helpless children of our deceased soldiers all over the State should be supported, maintained and educated. maintained and educated.

Matutaned and educated. Accordingly, in his message to the Legisla-ture in 1834, Governor Curtin recommended that the Pennsylvania Railroad fund be ap-plied to soldiers' orphans, and the suggestion was favorably received. On the sixth day of May an act of ten hnes was passed and ap-proved, authorizing the Governor to accept the sum "for the education and maintenance of destitute orphan children of decorated and the sum "for the education and maintenance of destitute orphan children of deceased sol-diers and sailors," and appropriate the same in such manner as the might deem best calcu-lated to accomplish the object. An erroneous impression has prevailed that we are indebted to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for the origin of our Soldiers' Orphans'. Schools, but the truth of history requires the plain state-ment of the fact that their conception is due entirely to Andrew G. Curtin. The Pennsyl-yania Railroad Company only acceded to the

ment of the fact that their conception is due entirely to Andrew G. Curtin. The Pennsyl-vania Railroad Company only acceded to the recommendation of the Governor that the ob-ject of the donation might be changed, and in doing so it was incidentally the means, under Providence, of furnishing Governor Curtin the wherewithal to work out his noble idea. Under the act of May 6th, 1864, the Gover-nor, on the 16th of June following, appointed Dr. Thomas H. Burrowes, of Lancaster, as State Superintendent of Soldiers' Orphans, with authority to prepare and submit a plan for their governance. On the 27th of June Dr. Burrowes submitted his scheme, embracing many of the prominent features of the system as now carried out, and the Governor, on the lat of July, approved the plan, which was im-mediately put into operation. Superintend-ing committees, consisting of three, five and seven members of both sexes, em-bracing some of the best men and women in the State, were appointed in every county, with the approval of the Governor, for the purpose of hunting up and caring for the most deserving soldiers' orphans in their respective

welfare uncertain. Governor Geary saw this, and immediately upon his induction into office, set about remedying the detect by placing the schools under the regulation of a well-defined law. Three bills were at this time prepared for submission to the Legislature—one by the Governor himself, another by Col. McFar-land, and the third by Dr. Burrowes—and from these drafts the act approved April 9. from these drafts the act approved April 9, 1867, was framed by the Senate Committee, of which the Hon. Wilmer Worthington, a staunch, liberal, constant and-uncompromisstaunch, liberal, constant and uncompromis-ing friend of the cause, was chairman. The feature which distinguished the Gov-ernor's bill from the rest was the wise and humane provision author-izing and directing the Superintendent to procure schools or homes-for the children of colored soldiers and sailors subject to the to procure schools or homes-for the children of colored soldiers and sailors, subject to the same regulations and restrictions provided for orphans of white soldiers and sailors, waiving, however, the restriction in regard to the num-ber of acres and the extent of accommoda-tions. This was incorporated as section six. One indicious provision from Dr. Burrowest tions. This was incorporated as section six. One judicious provision from Dr. Burrowes' bill was also embodied—providing that upon the arrival at the age of sixteen each of the orphans who shall not desire to be appren-ticed to a trade or employment shall be re-stored to the mother, guardian, or next friend, with a full outil of clothes, and a certificate, signed by the Superintendent and the Princi-nal of the proper school, showing his or her signed by the Superintendent and the Princi-pal of the proper school, showing his or her moral standing and literary and industrial at-tainments and qualifications. But we have not space to enumerate the several provisions of this excellent bill as it received Executive approval. Under it the schools are now work-ing uniformly, with the best possible success. It is the boast, too, of Pennsylvania that she was the first to conceive and adout this benefi-It is the boast, too, of Pennsýlvania that she was the first to conceive and adopt this benefi-cent institution, carrying it into a state of per-fection seldom attained by any charitable on-terprise even, though but in its infanely com-paratively. Indeed, we search in vain in the world's history for an exactly similar institu-tion. Governmental pensions to widows of soldiers, State and national appropriations and hospitals for indigent or disabled soldiers, and the placing of soldiers' orphans in asylums és-tablished for all, are common in other countries the placing of solders' orphans in asymms es-tablished for all, are common in other countries and ages. But a distinct system, providing for the especial care, maintenance and education of soldiers' orphans exclusively at the expense of soldiers' orpnans exclusively at the expense of the Commonwealth, was known to no na-tion or State prior to its conception and adoption by the Keystone State. The efficiency and practicability of the undertaking is now recognized far and wide by the wise and humane. Not a week passes that letters do not reach Colonel and wide by the wise and humane. Not a week passes that letters do not reach Colonel McFarland from prominent officials, legisla-tors, philanthropists and statesmen in other States—even south of Masson & Dixon's imaginary line—asking a full explanation of the plan, intimating that its adoption by them is demanded by the people, in some instances headed by the Grand Army of the Republic, now engaged heart and soul in the good work. Committees and agents have visited our schools, deputized to ascertain and re-port. upon its practical every-day work-ings. This has been more particularly the case since the system has been recognized by statute and regulated by law

ings. This has been more particularly the case since the system has been recognized by statute and regulated by law and has reached so creditable a degree of per-fection under Colonel McFarland's adminis-tration

The inevitable conclusion, then, at which we must fairly arrive, is that for the origin of our Soldiers' Orphans' School system we are indebted to the administration of Andrew G: indebted to the administration of Andrew G. Curtin, and for its perfection and permanency to the administration of Gov. John W. Geary, who fully and ably carried out the grand idea, entering with spirit into the performance of the work. His heart is in the cause, having repeatedly and publicly pledged his untiring efforts in the continuance of the trust. Under his administration as Chief Magistrate there need be no fear that this sacred trust. will be need be no fear that this sacred trust will be relinquished.

The first great considerations with Dr. Bur-The first great considerations with Dr. Bur-rowes were necessarily the health, morals and personal comfort of the pupils, and in the per-formance of this duty, buildings had to be re-paired, altered, renovated and enlarged, and the discipline of the schools wisely instituted

tead of from December to June to June, instead of From December to December, thus obviating that anxious walt-ing and suspense experienced in 1865 and 1866, prior to the annual legislative appropriations. Up to November last there were 3.617 pupils in the schools. There are now 3,715, about three-fifths of whom are 'boys. This number is divided among the various counties as follows:

Adams...... 18 Lawrence...... 49 Bucks..... Butler.... 30 Monroe.... 84

22 33 19

the State is proportionately represented, and it may also be observed that nearly every township has its fair quota. Where it is other-wise it has been for the want of a conveniently

wise it has been for the want of a conveniently located school. The religion of the parents of these children is indicated as follows: Methodists, 1,269; Lutheran, 433; Presbyterian, 412; Baptist, 223; Get man Reformed, 166; Catholic, 157; Episco-pal, 157; Protestant, 149; United Brethren, 75; Disciples, 35; Evangelical, 29; Church of God, 26; Dunkard, 18; Universalist, 11; Congrega-tionalist, 8; Friends, 6; Winebrenarian, 5; Albright, 5; Church of the Messiah, 4; Adven-tists, 4; Bethel, 1; Puritan, 1; Moravian, 1; Israelite, 1; unknown, 514. It will be noted at a glance how largely in preponderance are the Methodist children, confirming the boast of Bishop Simpson that at least one hundred thousand of the sturdy sons of that Church in Pennsylvania served to swell the ranks of the Union army in the war against rebellion and slavery. Yet, strange and incredible as it may appear, there is not a distinctive Methodist Soldiers' Or-phans' School in the whole State, while every other denomination prominently represented has the care of its own children at least until other denomination prominently represented has the care of its own children, at least until promoted to the more advanced schools. Can our Methodist friends explain?

Good health is prevalent in all the schools. The death rate has been less than one to every three hundred and fifty children per annum. The rapid and symmetrical growth of body is surprising to all experienced in the manage-ment of large establishments who have visited our soldiers' orphans' schools and are con-versant with their history and condition. In these respects our schools have been peculiarly blessed during the past year. The improve-ment in system, in the number and character of the employés, in the progress, deportment and general tone of the children, and in the quality, sufficiency and care of their Good health is prevalent in all the schools quality, sufficiency and care of their wardrobes has been constant. The devowardrobes has been constant. The devo-tion of the teachers and managers has been unremitting. In discipline, however, there seems to be a call for some relax-ation in one respect alone, and it is pleasant to know that this is now being strongly urged by the Superintend-ent. In some of the schools perfect silence is required at meals, whereas a quiet, social inrequired at meals, whereas a quiet, social in-tercourse between the children a sort of din-ner and tea-table talk—would be conducive to

at their present running rate, it will take eight and a half hours. And the time for the extension of the track to Rehoboth is still further off. Without such extension, the real distance of Rehoboth to Lewes-about seven miles-renders it impracticable as a watering place, at least until its intrinsic superiority over the present favorite Philadelphia resorts is much more apparent than it now is.

I subsequently devoted two days in endeavoring to find a shorter route to Rehoboth on foot. But the route by the beach, past Cape Henlopen, was evidently quite as long, and the marsh was so intersected by inlets that the way over it was interminable.

But I must stop; neither my time nor your space will admit of further elaboration at present. The above has been written from a sense of duty to my fellow-citizens. I send it to you because you should have the opportunity, as I know you have the inclination, to protect your readers from imposition, particularly where your widely circulated journal has, without your knowledge, been made the medium of it.

Yours, very respectfully, J. L. PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 4, 1869.

EXCURSION OF THE "POPULAR BAY CLUB."

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.] ON BOARD STEAMSHIP MILLVILLE, FORT-RESS MONROE, August 3 .- The "Popular Bay Club" arrived here this morning at 10 A. M., all well, after a most delightful trip. We left Philadelphia at 1 P. M., and after a quick run, arrived about 3 A. M., on Sunday, at Cane Island, where we were welcomed most heartily by many of our friends, and escorted to the city. Arriving at the hospitable mansion of our ever-respected townsman, Joseph Reigle, we were entertained in fine style with all the delicacies the Island could afford.

Having disposed of a luxurious repast, all hands repaired to the ocean, where we had the pleasure of a dip in old Neptune's fountain. Refreshed by a glorious salt-water bath, we bade adieu to our kind host, and all were soon on board. At 3 P. M. the "Popular Bay Club" set sail for the Breakwater, arriving at that place about twilight, not, however, without the usual amount of sea-sickness common to all such parties where there are persons who have not experienced a rough sea ride. The Bay was rather rough, and the unusual rocking motion was disastrous to the dinners of the green ones, who "had never been there, before," and who were heartily wishing themselves safe at home. It was noticed that most of the party were very much absorbed in contemplating the wonders of the deep; but this was readily explained-they were paying tribute to Neptune.

Safely ensconced behind the walls of the Breakwater, in comparatively smooth water, the sick were taken care of by their more fortunate companions, and were soon convalescent, and we devoted ourselves to all kinds of unusement to kill time.

On Monday morning, August 2d, at one o'clock, with all steam up, we passed out to sea, heading for Fortress Monroe. The passage was pleasant, with the exception of a few. cases of sea-sickness (among whom I must mention your correspondent), and, we arrived at the Fort in fine condition. We are now having a good time viewing the sights around the Fortress, and will shortly leave for Nor-folk, from which place I will probably com-municate. PHELX.

what he did. The murdered woman, Mrs. Katie Hobbs, was the second wife of the doctor, and was about thirty-five years of age. It is stated that the nurderer had been a friend and acquaint-ance of Mrs. Hobbs from early childhood, and no reason was given has night showing what impelled the murderer to commit the awful deed. White last night was unaware of the extent of his crime, and seemed to be under-the impression that his victim was still alive. It is deemed advisable by those in authority to leave him in that condition for the present. The terrible affair was the cause of conside-The terrible affair was the cause of rable excitement in the immediate vicinity of the tragedy, but, owing to the late hour at which the deed was committed, it had at-tained but slight publicity. An examination of the room of the niur-deran effect his areas to be a supercented of the niur-

derer, after his arrest, revealed a scone of the wildest disorder. Books and papers were scattered about in every direction, and innu-merable letters were found in a partially con-sumed condition sumed condition. Coroner Burrows will hold an inquest on

the body to-morrow, when the details of the tragedy and probably its motive will be explained in some degree. It is the opinion of such as should have good judgment in the matter that the murderer was quite same.

DISASTERS.

ANOTHER RAILROAD HORROR.

Breaking of a Trestle on the Boston, Hartford and Eric Railroad--Two Men Killed and Five Injured. [From the Danbury (Conn.) Times (extra) Aug. 3.]

To-day Danbury again becomes a scene of horror. At twenty minutes past nine o'clock this (Tuesday)morning the trestle work on the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad, just below the steam excavator, gave way and came to the ground, bringing with it four loaded cars and seven men, one of whom was instantly killed. Another has since died, a third is in a dying condition, and the four remaining are more or less injured.

The trestle work in question is built out from the embankment some distance, and is used to run out its cars, whose contents are dumped The out its cars, whose contents are dumped from it for the filling across the valley. The trestle work is of heavy upright timbers, strengthened with numerous girts. At the place where the accident occurred it was nearly fitty feet high. Four of the cars or dumps were on the trestle work, Two men—carpen-ters—were at the end, extending the work. Three brakemen were on the cars, and two men who remained on the work as dumpers were standing at the dumping place in work. were standing at the dumping place in wait-ing. As the cars passed on to the trestle one of the heavy upright pieces was observed to heave inward by Col. Dibble and others who were standing on the ground below. One of them cried an alarm, but it came too late. The en-tire work swerved in ward and in cu internet. cried an alarm, but it came too late. The en-tire work swerved inward, and, in an instant, a thundering crash of timbers followed. One of the carpenters was seen to run back as the alarm was given, as if to jump off, but he sank with the rest. A piece of timber or iron struck him in the neck, and when he touched the earth he was dead. Timbers, cars, iron rails and quivering human flesh lay crushed together in the valley, appalling the hearts of those who hastened to bring relief. The bodies were taken out as soon as possible, but with considerable difficulty.

with considerable difficulty. Cyrus E. Quick, of Danbury, a carpenter, was instantly killed. A bad contusion at the base of the brain, received from a flying stick. or bar of iron, killed him instantly. His body was found part way up the bank, the head downward, and a large stick of timber resting across lis hip. He was taken out and con-veyed under a tree, where his remains await a Obroner's investigation. Joroner's investigation. Foster Bouton, Danbury, a carpenter, struck

on the soft embankment below, and miracu-lously escaped with a cut on the upper lip. James Dowd, dumper, from Massachusetts

-The Harrisburg Patriot of the 4th says: "The Adjutant-General of the State vesterday sent fifty commissions for officers of the Penn-sylvania militia in different sections of the Com-monwealth. The militia spirit seems to be becoming aronsed."

-The manual labor system at Cornell Uni-versity works to a charm. One student sup-ports himself by cabinet-making, another by printing, another by photography, while some work on the farm, and another who sweeps the rooms and makes fires has taken the first prize ooms and makes fires has taken the first prize in science and German.

-In all ages the mother-in-law has been re--In all ages the mother-in-law has been re-garded as one of the unhappiest necessities of married life. An American author has called public attention to Shakespehre's evident ideas on this subject, showing that Othello's ruin is made plainly attributable to his wife's-smother.

-Edgartown (Mass.) has a versatile genius who advertises his boarding house "with our latch-string out day and night, where the wants of the inner man will be attended to, and where straw and provender can be had at short notice. If any one has corns or bad teeth to dispose of, we can relieve them at a very small expense and with little pain."

-The Marquis of Townshend, an enthu-siastic but erratic philanthropist, has intro-duced a bill into Parliament making it unlawduced a bill into Parliament making it unlaw-ful for anybody but a parent to box a child's ears, and generally to permit no corporal pun-ishment of children except that time-honored method of flogging known to English youth under the name of "horsing."

-A lawyer in a certain city in Connecticut, not remarkable for his cleanliness of person, hot remarkable for his cleantness of person, appeared at a party a while ago with a rose in: his buttonhole... "Where do you suppose it came from?" said he to a brother lawyer who was admiring it. The latter looked up and clown the author langth of the activity and down the entire length of the questioner, and with great deliberation responded, "Why, I suppose it grew there."

-The Pall Mall Gazettesays: "A melancholy little incident is related of the <u>ex-Empress</u> Charlotte. This unfortunate Princess has been staying for some time at Spa. The other day she insisted with such vehemence at play-ing rouldte that it was impossible to restrain day she insisted with such vehemence at play-ing roulette that it was impossible to restrain her. On approaching the table she deliber-ately placed a gold piece on the number 19. The Emperor Maximilian was shot on June 19. The wheel turned, and though thirty-seven chances were against her, she won. She smiled sadly, took up the money, and quietly left the room. On her way out a poor man passed by. She gave him all the money, with the injunction that he was to 'pray for him.' It is known that the Empress Charlotte never pronounces the name of Maximilian."

-A correspondent of the New York Evening Post gives the following method. of of serving the eclipse next Saturday: "Take a large card with a small round hole in the centre, and hold with a small round hole in the centre, and hold it against the sun's rays, so that the shadow will fall on the floor, pavement, wall, or other dark and smooth surface. In the middle of the shadow there will be a true image of the sun, and the eclipse can be studied in its pro-gress without straining the eyes, and without smutting face or hands with smoked glass. This simple process was suggested by the fa-millar circumstance that the light spots in the shadows, during a solar eclipse, take the shape of the luminous portions of the sun'a disk; and the perforated card has been used with perfect success." with perfect success."

-An ingenious German of New Britain, Ct., named Lindner, during recent confine-ment with disease, made a remarkable piece ment with disease, made a remarkable piece of mechanism. It consists of a complicated clock work, inclosed in a miniature castle. A watchman walks round the tower, com-pleting his circuit once in fifteen minutes. pleting his circuit once in fifteen minutes. Once in fifteen minutes a porter opens a gate in the castle, steps out, and then retires, clo-sing the gate after him. At eleven o'clock the main entrance to the castle opens, and a number of figures appear under the arch, and remain while a music box within plays seve-ral airs. Figures also appear now and then at the windows. On the top of the castle is a-ball, one side gilded and the other black. The gilded side turns from behind a screen with. gilded side turns from behind a screen with the moon, indicating the changes of that planet from the first quarter to the full.