CITY BULLETIN.

—Last night the Academy of Music was crowded with an audience to hear Mrs. Dickinson discourse upon her experiences among the Sioux Indians. She commenced by alluding to ancient Rome; after the sight of which one should die. The speaker, however, quoted a proverb: "See Salt Lake City and live, live to work;" for there was, said she, a growing sentiment in America against work. After speaking of California, and its beautiful prairies, and of its Genoa, as regards fruit, the Emperor Charles said it was too pleasant to be locked upon on holy days. He went on to say that as she travelled to and fro the streets of the new Sodom (Salt Lake City), and looked into people's faces and considered their existence, and looked at the evil in their midst, and thought of its continuance and nature, absolute carelessness of the people to this thing and about it, and saw how the evil was going on day by day; seeing this, she could not help recognizing the measure of damnation that was being filled up against all people that did not exert themselves in the matter; she stood still and lifted up the voice of her soul and asked to die.

She then described the city:

Wide, clean streets, minutes of cleanliness to the Eastern eye, with a stream flowing down the principal avenue, with a fine, clear, and flowing through the gutters, so that one might drink the nectar of the gods from his front door. Each house standing in its own patch of ground, liberally surrounded and swamped by a flame of greenery, with flowers and shrubs, loaded with their productions, cleanliness, order, quiet—too quiet, in fact, as a stagnant pool was quiet—no noise of children, for they could not be said to be purer—order perfect, quiet almost perfect for the man; all the people Salt Lake had brains enough, sufficient, if they pleased, to govern this country or any other. Nowhere was there more intelligent, more more complete illustration of the power of a theocracy than in the person of Brigham Young. When that man declared God had taken the day—the bottom virtually dropped out of the job. Heaven had spoken, and was done. Though there would be a vast amount of inconceivably dirty water spilled over the world. That man's power was absolute. He was head of the Church and head of the State; he was absolute in matters of local and civil government. The territory was districted, the city was districted, and over each of these districts was a man of Young's intelligence, tools, who was a bishop, a civil magistrate and a judge of districts at the same time. Utah was not a territory of the Republic, it was a kingdom of Mormonism; it was not a part of the United States, it was a part of Brigham Young. The elections there were by ballot, but yet they had the same effect as a show of hands upon vote, for the system was so under the supposition of these men who presided over districts that each man's vote was cast in accordance with his, and the voter was accordingly immediately recognized as a faithful follower, a devout brother of the Church, to be rewarded and trusted; or he was a renegade, and was hunted down. There was no disaffection that grew to open revolt in Utah, that speedily does not end with by an assassination. Regular military organization, each man trained to arms, hatred to the government of the country was constantly preached in a sermon preached, once a month at least, in which a long list of their grievances against the United States was recounted; a system in which the people were told that the United States had no legal authority over them, and yet enjoining absolute subjugation to their own President, who had a revelation direct from heaven, which he announced the next Sabbath morning, when the wisdom of government or anything else he thought necessary was called into question. And he was always obeyed, even to the giving of one-fifth of their subsistence—for the benefit of the church, of course—although Young went to Salt Lake a poor man, and was now the third depositor in the Bank of Deseret. The strangest part of it was that there was not a man in authority in the Territory who was not an American—American born, who populated the houses, the lands, the profits, the emoluments and the offices. There was a virtuous sentiment in regard to Utah, and that was that the women far outnumbered the men. Such was not the case; there were really more women than men. A great many had but one wife; the majority had no wives at all. The wives of the elders, the apostles, the elders and the governors of districts, have the money whereby they could support wives, and yet the speaker thought, seeing that they would have an unhappy time if they married a poor man, looked after the comforts as much as possible. The theory of polygamy was universally adopted, believed and supported by their lips and by their hearts; but it was not universally put into practice for the simple reason that there was not women enough to carry it out. Order, cleanliness, quiet, peace, on the one side—on the other, no schools—the speaker begged pardon, there were schools, buildings that would accommodate one hundred to three hundred pupils—but they were private family schools, one owned by Brigham Young, and that was filled with his offspring, and others hundreds, to the prominent men there, all crowded, but still belonging to one family school.

She had looked into the houses and saw half a dozen rooms and half a dozen wives; in the Theatre, where one usually would be attended by a score of women, all of them his wives; where the half circle would be crowded with young girls, the daughters of one man, but the daughters of forty-three living women. She heard stories hatched about the streets that Brigham Young would admire girls and afterwards discover they were his own daughters, and about Brigham's son Joseph, who excused himself from the society of United States officers on the ground that he wanted to go and make love to one of his mothers. She had met gentlemen, not illiterate exactly, but men of honor and respectability, and trusted and lifted into the high place of the land by the consent of the people about them, who, in talking of Utah, made remarks which were particularly pleasant for a woman who loved her own sex, to hear. They thought Salt Lake a capital place, separations were easy, and divorces could be had almost for the asking. How would these men like their own wives, when off on a summer vacation, to speak and act as they, their lords, did? One circumstance that happened to her was amusing. The night she arrived in the city a serenade was given to some one in the hotel—it was no matter, it was not for her, but some one cried for "Miss Dickinson." A dispute took place as to whether it was "Miss" or "Miss"—for there is a very great difference, difficulty respecting what are termed strong-minded people as the American eagle screams, and the problem was solved by some one shouting "Bring it out."

Of course when in Utah she passed as the "Gentile Anna," and as her hair was short, and as she rode astraddle on Rosinante, the people could not make her out. Besides where marriying was so easy they could not understand her case at all. She went to the Tabernacle and heard John Todd preach. There sat before him Bishop Johnson, whose wives included four sisters, his own nieces, and George D. Watt, a church reporter, married to, among others, his own half-sister; and Bolton, having a mother and daughter among his wives. But she said divorces were cheap, only ten dollars each.

—William A. and Annie Morris were arraigned for a further hearing at the Central Station yesterday, upon the charge of the larceny of silks to the value of $1,500 from the firm of Berry & Taylor, No. 414 Arch street. The alleged robbery was committed three years ago. William was discharged, and Annie was held for a further hearing.

—District-Attorney Gibbons has appointed Frederick Dwight and J. J. Pratt as his assistants.

—The Rush bequest to the Philadelphia Library was accepted yesterday by the vote of the stockholders.

The highest vote polled was on the first resolution, being the vote of 500 shares of stock.

On the following resolution the vote stood—yeas, 298; nays, 202. Accepted by 5 votes:

Resolved, That the stockholders of the Library Company of Philadelphia do hereby accept the legacy of Dr. James Rush according to the terms expressed in his will:

The second resolution, as follows, was lost by 45 votes. The total vote was—yeas, 248; nays, 301.

Resolved, That so much of the present or hereafter income of this and other property of the company as may by the directors be deemed expedient, shall be retained in the present or some other central position for general use and circulation.

On the following resolution the vote was—yeas, 213; nays, 362. Lost by 149 votes:

Resolved, That a Committee, to consist of three stockholders and three directors, shall be appointed for the purpose of considering and advising with the executor of Dr. Rush in carrying out the provisions of the will, in performing such legislation as may be needed, and also for carrying into effect the second resolution, by taking measures for securing the adoption of a charter, providing for the reception of those parts of the library so to be retained at such time and in such place as the said committee may determine.

The following and last resolution reported by the joint committee of stockholders and directors was lost by 25 votes. The total vote polled was for, yeas, 268; nays, 268:

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing resolutions be transmitted to Henry C. Williams, Esq., the executor of Dr. James Rush, as the acceptance of this Company of the bequest made by his father, and that the Secretary in sending the same shall acknowledge the high appreciation by the Company of the confidence reposed in Dr. James Rush, and of the cordial willingness to unite in carrying out the most beneficial way his philanthropic intentions.

The following resolution, by Hon. Henry M. Phillips, was carried by a vote of yeas, 267; 57 votes. The yeas were 269; nays, 316.

Resolved, That the sympathies of the stockholders of the Library Company of Philadelphia is upon the express provision that so much of the property of books and other of the property of the Company as may by the Directors be deemed expedient shall be retained in the present or some other central position for general use and circulation.

—Mary Commandery, No. 36, U.D. Masonic Knights Templar was constituted yesterday, as was briefly stated in the last issue of the Bulletin. The rites of consecration were installed as officers: William J. Kelley, Eminent Commander; William H. Burkhardt, Generalissimo; John Wilson, Jr., Captain General; John L. Young, Treasurer; Charles E. Meyer, Recorder; Joseph Thomas, Jr., Prelate; Jos. S. Evans, Prelate; Wm. D. Thomas, Prelate; Horace Fritz, Senior Warden; John H. Israel, Junior Warden; Jos. F. Keaton, Standard Bearer; Edgar A. Singer, Sword Bearer; Amos H. Ludlowe, Warder; Charles Schaeffer, Sentinel; Godfrey Keebler, Steward; John Bower, Steward; Lewis Gross, Steward; Jas. H. Evans, Steward; Jos. C. Hamilton, M. D., Guard; Robert B. Salter, Guard; Frank Mills, Samuel S. Benson, Jr., Standard Bearers. Notices. After the installation of the officers of the new Commandery, Sir James H. Hopkins, R. E. Grand Commander, delivered an address.

At the close of the ceremonies at the hall, the members of the new Commandery and visiting Knights marched to the Continental Hotel, where a supper was prepared for them. After the removal of the cloth the following toasts were proposed:

"The Grand Commandery of Pennsylvania," proposed by R. C. William Kelley, and responded to by Sir Knight Hopkins, of Jersey.

"Our Visiting Commandery," No. 36.—Responded to by Alfred Creigh, L. L. D., Grand Recorder.

"Our Visiting Knights."—Responded to by William H. Jefferies, the Grand Prelate of New Jersey.

"Our Mary Commandery," No. 36.—Responded to by Sir Knight Wilson.

"Our Alma Mater," "St. John's Commandery," proposed by A. Robeno, Jr., and responded to by P. C. A. Cleveland, Sentinel.

"Our Sister Commanderies, Philadelphia, No. 2, and Kedesh, No. 29."—Responded to by Nathan Smith, G. G.

Music was furnished by the orchestra belonging to Mount Lodge, and during the evening several quartettes were finely sung by Messrs. J. Gall, John Keller, Jr., Carl Rauy and Franz Tholey.

—Messrs. Thomas & Sons sold at the Exchange, yesterday noon, the following stocks and real estate:

Valuable three-story brick residence, No. 1210 Walnut street, 21 feet front, 110 feet deep, $20,500.

Handsome country seat, mansion, 37 acres, Aston township, Delaware county, Pa., near Darlington station, $15,000.

Three-story brick dwelling, No. 229 North Ninth, 20 feet front, $15,000.

Valuable business stand, store Nos. 1742 and 1744 Market street, 26 feet front, subject to a coin ground rent of $52, $28,000.

Three-story brick residence, No. 1921 Arch street, 25 feet front, $23,200.

Modern three-story brick residence, No. 1030 North Twelfth street, $11,000.

Ground rent, $75 25 a year, $1,050.

Ground rent, $84 a year, $1,000.

Ground rent, $76 50 a year, $1,150.

Ground rent, $72 a year, $1,000.

Large and valuable lot, Spruce street, west of Thirty-ninth street, subject to a yearly ground rent of $120, $6,000.

Modern three-story brick dwelling, No. 773 North Twenty-fourth street, $2,050.

Three-story brick tavern and dwelling, No. 454 St. John street, $5,750.

Three-story brick dwelling, No. 1736 Lombard street. Subject to a yearly ground rent of $48, $2,200.

Building lot, Twenty-sixth street, North Penn village, $200.

Ground rent of $45 a year, $650.

Five hundred dollar United States five-twenty bond, $417 75, $388 75.

Three shares Mercantile Library, $8, $24.

Seventeen shares Second and Third Street Passenger Railroad Company, $48, $231.

Twenty-three shares Second and Third Streets Passenger Railroad Company, $41 25, $848 25.

Sixty shares Steam Generator Company, $5, $305.

Six shares Pennsylvania Fire Insurance Company, $176, $1,056.

Twenty-five shares Central Transportation Company, $55, $1,375.

Twenty shares National Transportation Company, $55, $1,100.

Five shares National Exchange Bank, $59 50, $407 50.

Twenty-one shares Tenth and Eleventh Streets Passenger Railroad, $71 25, $1,496 25.

Twenty-five shares Second and Third Streets Passenger Railroad, $40 75, $837 25.

They hold sales every Tuesday.

—The Board of Controllers of the Public Schools held an adjourned meeting yesterday afternoon, and made an appropriation of $2,500 for a polytechnic school, $1,500 for a white night school and $1,000 for a colored school. The polytechnic night school for young mechanics was reported upon favorably by Mr. Armstrong, of the Committee on Revision of the Studies, and is to be conducted by the following professors of the Central High School: Prof. Norris, natural philosophy; Prof. Hopper, mathematics; Prof. Kern, chemistry; Prof. Bartine, arithmetic and commercial calculations; Prof. Warrington, English composition and working of the steam-engine, Prof. Riché is to be the principal.

—The City Treasurer received $5 conscience money yesterday.

—In the contested election cases the following, being the reasons given in the petition on which the Supreme Court issued writs of certiorari:

The Court erred:

First—In refusing to quash said petition and complaint.

Second—In refusing to strike out from said petition and complaint the 3d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th and 13th specifications of said complaint, because:

I. Said specifications assume that the said Court is authorized to deprive the qualified electors in the said divisions of their right to have their vote counted in the general return, because of the misconduct of the officers in said divisions, which said misconduct is not alleged to have been present or participated in by said electors; and

II. Because the jurisdiction of said Court, by the act of July 2, 1839, upon complaint, is confined to an inquiry upon the merits thereof, and that these specifications do not allege that the returns made by the officers of said divisions were untrue in point of fact, or that the alleged misconduct changed the result; and,

III. Because an inquiry upon complaint of an undue election and false return must be confined to the ascertainment of the person who has a majority of the legal votes polled for said office, and, that, no poll can be established from the general return, unless it is alleged that no legal votes were cast thereat, which these specifications do not.

—The report of the Board of Order of United American Mechanics met yesterday at the American Mechanics' Hall, Fourth and George streets. The following officers were unanimously elected for the ensuing year, were installed: State Councillor, John W. Geyer, of No. 27; Vice Councillor, R. P. Andrews, of No. 9; S. C. Secretary, John Lyons, of No. 30; A. S. C. Treasurer, John Krider, of No. 24; S. C. Inductor, William Shultz, of No. 159; S. C. Examiner, John Sermonett, of No. 52; S. C. Protector, M. H. Williams, of No. 7; Representative to National Council, John H. Comley, of No. 37.

The report contains the following statistics: Number of Councils in good standing June 30, 1868, 109; chartered during the year, 50; dissolved and delinquent, 3. Total number June 30, 1869, 156. Number of members initiated during the year, 4,078; received by card, 60; reinstated, 115. Total, 18,809. Number of members of books and other property of the Company as may by the Directors be deemed expedient shall be retained in the present or some other central position for general use and circulation.

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CITY NOTICES.

DOBBS ALMOST TO DEATH with vile drastic compounds, the dyspepsia, the billious, the complexion half with rapture the advent of Dr. WINSLOW'S delicious Anodyne Syrup and Soothing Syrup. Sold everywhere, and the pauper and is declined to be taken by the intelligent. Price, 25 cents. Depot for sale by all druggists.

BURNETT'S COCOAINE.—The best and cheapest *hair-dressing* in the world, is unsurpassed for ease of hair, irritation of the scalp and dandruff.

HOUSEKEEPERS
Can get a complete outfit for the kitchen at
CHARLES SHOMAKER'S
SUNNYSIDE—ORIGINAL FIRE WARE PROOF AND WARM-AIR FURNACE COMPANY—The only Fire-Proof Ware and Warm-Air Furnace Co. in the world, which is attested. All others fail in that particular. Ask for Shomaker's Fire-Proof Ware and Warm-Air Furnace. Ware is guaranteed to last a lifetime, and economy, and have discarded all the common ones. Warm-Air Furnaces are now used in the Hallowing and New York Fire-Proof Heaters.

Warm-Air Furnaces MORE WARM AIR with less fuel than any other Furnace, and is acknowledged by all who are using them, to be SUPERIOR IN HEAT, PURITY AND DURABILITY. Call and see the Fire-Proof Heaters, which they but heretofore used.

Warm-Air Furnaces are recommended as regard to the Scientific Principle of Warm-Air, and upon the large number of testimonials from those who have used them. Call and see them in operation, at Depot, Quarry to All Others, at the Warming and Ventilating Warerooms of

SHOMAKER & CO.
No. 1 North Second street.

HOT-HOUSE GRAPES, ELEGANT BUNCHES; Strawberries, Raspberries, Blackberries, Cucumbers, Tomatoes, Melons, Lettuce, Radishes, Cabbages, Cauliflowers, Celery, Peppers, Egg Plants, Sweet Potatoes, Lima Beans, Green Corn, Tomatoes, Pears, Peaches, Grapes, Apples, Cranberries, Fresh Fish, Oysters, Terrapin, Game, Poultry, Fruit, Vegetables, Pickles, Preserves, Jellies, Sauces, Confectionery, Cordials, Wines, Brandies, Whiskies, Ales, Porters, Cigars, Tobacco, Snuff, Pipes, Fancy Goods, Notions, Toys, Dolls, Fancy Soaps, Perfumery, Hair Brushes, Tooth Brushes, Combs, Mirrors, Fancy Baskets, Willow Ware, Cutlery, Tinware, Woodenware, Stationery, Blacking, Brooms, Brushes, Matches, Cordage, Oil Cloths, Window Shades, Fixtures, Stoves, Ranges, Kitchen Furniture, Ice Cream Freezers, Refrigerators, Lawn Mowers, Garden Rakes, Hoes, Spades, Shovels, Manures, Seeds, Bird Cages, Mocking Birds, Canaries, Gold Fish, Aquariums, Fancy Articles, Novelties, Everything Usually Kept in a First-Class Grocery and Provision Store.

ALL GOODS DELIVERED FREE.

ASHER'S DANCING ACADEMY,
ON FILBERT STREET,
All the New and Fashionable Dances Taught.
Ladies and Gentlemen—Tuesday and Friday Evenings.
Gentlemen Only—Monday Evening.
Gentlemen Only—Saturday Evening.
Classes Commence Every Day in Week, at any hour to suit convenience. 10-6m

TWO FURNISHED SECOND-STORY Front rooms, with board; also, back parlor. No. 1017 Chestnut street.

Ashes for sale—sandy, dust for fragrance, wanted: All that was sweetest grows most bitter now.

Then plucked I bitter-sweets, yet plucked again.

Fool! But, O man! was I alone in folly? Each one who shall read, shall find his own pain—Each sigh confirms the poet's melancholy.

Self-love is mal—grows madder with indulgence:

Angels may weep to see it strive and dare.

Ah! was not Heaven robbed of your evil? Byron, Swift, Byron, Shelley, Heine, Baudelaire?

In this dark night of mortal wretchedness
What stars are fixed? I see no one yet burning glearning:
Without, are sounds of strife and dull distress;
Within, I watch a candle's fitful beaming.

Yet stars there are, like fires afar off burning—
Still; underneath the horizon, there to shine
Oh, for some faith to cast my slow discerning!
What can I do but watch, and weep, and pray?

Look! In the east appear some gleams of morn
A breath of sweetness floats upon the air:
Now, with the dawn, I see the stars are fading
A still, small voice gives answer to my prayer.

"Put out the candle, for the sun has risen!
All other lights, above, below, grow dim:
Go, thou like Paul and Silas, from thy prison:
Christ hath redeemed thee—*be complete in Him*."

THE BYRON BUSINESS.

Further Revelations—Statement of Mr. John Murray.

By the steamer of the 6th we have from latest English papers.

The controversy stirred up by Mrs. Stowe's article on Lord Byron still continues to develop new phases. The latest feature of the affair is the statement by Mr. John Murray, that the *Academy*, of the following document and letter:

This document, says Mr. Murray, is printed as a contribution to literary history. It was drawn up at my request, in August, 1869, while Mr. Hobhouse was staying with him at Lord Lovelace's, Ockham Park, and he was the possession of Mr. Murray. The document speaks for itself sufficiently to need no comment:

It has been intimated to me that the personal relations of the Noel family to Lady Byron have declared "their lips sealed up" on the subject of the separation between her and myself. If their lips are sealed up they are not sealed up by me, and the greatest favor they can confer upon me is to do what lies from the first hour in which I was called upon to act in the matter, to place the whole communication between Lady Byron and myself in the character of wife and husband (a period of nearly two years) in the hands of my and in vain for a statement of their or her charges, and it was solely in consequence of Lady Byron's claiming, in a letter of 1830, a promise on my part to consent to a separation, if Byron desired it, that I, at last, consented at all; this claim, and the exaggerating and the perverting of the tenor of her conduct in which it was pursued, which rendered it next to an impossibility that two persons so divided could ever be reunited, induced me reluctantly then, and repentantly still, to give the promise, which I had "happy—not happy—to cancel, and go before any tribunal which any discreet but disinterested friend of mine may discuss the business in the most public manner.

Journals of Lord Byron," published in 1830. For this Moore received the sum of £4,000. But—and this is the point which, in justice to my father's memory, I am anxious to state—over and above the sum so paid, Mr. Murray discharged Moore's bond with his creditors, upon which he had issued a writ, and gave him immediately after Byron's death, together with the interest thereon, and other charges, amounting to £3,020 more, making the total sum of £7,020.

JOHN MURRAY.

WASHINGTON SOCIETY OF THE OLDEN TIME.

Count Rodisco and William Corcoran.

Invitation cards from both of these old-timed gentlemen, pasted in a certain treasured scrapbook, read thus: "Mr. Corcoran's compliments—generous entertainers here—and some scraps of Fleetwood's poetry."

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—You have been told something of Bodisco, I think, the then long time Russian Minister here, the man, spent of bachelor, broken down in his great house among the solemn trees of Georgetown Heights. The residence turned down long ago, and the old walls are shown in the park where Henry Clay once has built up his home. Bodisco was a man of great fine courtliness, and seeing a poor and pretty girl of sixteen, who resided in land, coming from school, was struck by her beauty with the tender passion. He got him a fiddle-string, a fiddle-stick, a violin, and a violin, and a violin, and a violin, cost of his one eye that was not glass, persuaded the young Georgetown Heights' daughter to share his riches. That was a little earlier than '40. Tradition says the wedding was a spirited affair. The young people were married, and from the carriages to the drawing-rooms. Many of the elders were there, and the young people vated the old Count, feared for their chances of invitation to these novel nuptials of January and May