

# VOLUME XXIV.--NO. 56.

# WEDDING CARDS, INVITATIONS for Parties, &c. New styles. MASON & CO., 907 Chestnut street. Chestnut street. de30fmw tig TIXED EARTH CLOSETS ON ANY floor, in or out of doors, and POBTABLE EARTH COMMODES, for use in bed-chambers and elsewhere. Are absolutely free from offence. Earth floset Com-envy's office and salesroom at WM. G. BHOADS', No. 1221 Blarket street. ap29-tf5

MARRIED. GOXE-SINKLER.-At St. Mark's Church. Claron-lon. S. C., on Tursday, June 14th, by the Rev. B. F. Iwis, Rector. Charles B. Coxe. of Philadelphia. to Elizabeth Allen, daughter of Charles Sinkler, Esq., of

Elizabeth Allen, daughter of Charles Sinkler, Esq., of St. John's, Berkley, S. C. DAWSUN-ANSTICE.—On Wodnesday, June Lith, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Roy. Henry Anstice, Rector of St. Luke's Church, Rochester, T. Bussell Dawson, of Philadelphia, and Annie A. Anstice, HAVEN-MASON.—On Wednesday, the 15th of June, at St. Luke's Church, by the Roy. G. Emlin Hurc, John-liaven, of Fort Washington, New York, to Lydia, only daughter of Dr., John K. Mason. SEWARD-KIMBER.—At the residence of the bride's nother, in this city, June Hul, 1870, by the Bey, S. S. Seward, of North, Bridgewater, Mass., Dr. John L. Seward, of South Orango, New Jorsov, to Lydia (day Angles), S. Seward, of South Orange, New Jorsov, the Lith (at Lith).

Innher. Sill LLINGFORD-SIMONS.-On the 15th instant, at he residence of the bride's parents, by Rov. Wm. Sud-ards. D. D.. Henry T. Sbillingford and Lizzle, daugh-er of John P. Simons, Esq., all of this city., No cards.

## DIED.

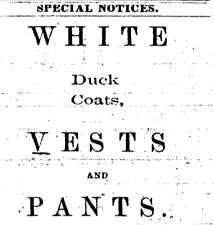
CII A DEA YNE -- Suddenly, on the morning of the 16th mat. at Bordentown, N. J., Annie B. Chadeayne. Foneral from Wallwut street wharf, on Saturday morn-ng, at 10 o'clock, on arrival of train. Carriages will bo a stiendance. Interment at Laurel Hill GRAY -- On Thursday, 16th Inst., Dr. W. D. Gray, aged

GRAY -On Thursday, 16th inst., Dr. N. D. oray, agea 28 years. The funeral will take place on Saturday, the 12th inst., at 6 o'clock P. M., from 514 Washington street, Wil-nington. Dolaware. [Richmond and Wheeling, Yu., papers will please copy.] SOUDE R.-On Thursday, 16th inst., Sarah C., daugh-ter of the late Jacob Souder, in the 48th year of her age. The funeral will take place from her late residence. No. 720 North Tenth street, on Monday, 20th hist., at 2 o'clock P. M. Interment at South Laurel Hill. 5 T. NE.-On the 17th inst., Sarah T. Stone, widow of the late Amasa Stone.

Amasa Stone. "latives and friends are respectfully invited to be duneral, from the residence of Jamos Rey-ST North Eleventh street, on Monday afternoon, track

o'clock. ON. - On the 16th instant, Martha H. Tyson. relatives and friends are invited to attend the fu-from her late residence. No. 2019 Brandywine on First-day, the 19th instant. at 2 o'clock P. M. sent at Friends' Southwestern Grounds.

ARCH STREET. HUU EYRE & LANDELL. 400 SO. DEPARTMENT L. MEN'S WEAR. 1870. IEVIO TS. CASSIMERE FOR SUITS. CORDU-OVS AND TOWELS. 400



WANAMAKER, JOHN FINEST CLOTHING.

Fourth Day. [Correspondence of the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.] NEW YORK, Thursday Afternoon, June 16 .----This is the Grand Beethoven Concert, or rather the concert where he was to be hammered and fired at effectively. I have been thinking that I may have been at the wrong place all this time. Since the beginning of the week a German shooting festival has been going on, and it may be it is there where they played Beethoven. I am sure that shooting

has been going on very briskly here. I have to add a few words about this to-day. It seems that the name of Beethoven has been given to this festival for no other reason except to get the chestnuts out of the fire. The managers seemed to have experienced uousual difficulty to bring harmony in the musical forces; jealousies without an end amongst the solo singers; rivalry amongst the conductors; and, under these circumstances, the glorious name of Beethoven was to have har-monized everything. It did! Nobody dared to say no, when a grand tribute was to be paid to the genius of the greatest instrumental composer. Then the public at large was to be excited through the announcement of the first Beethoven memorial in this country on the largest scale.

It could have been done if they had proved true to their announcement. The best mate-rial of the country in orchestral, choral and solo performers, were brought together, under the leadership of some of the best conductors; butthe child wanted only a name, and they thought Beethoven was the best; but they reckoned without their host. Distrust took hold of the people as soon as they saw the advertisement-the play of *Hamlet*, with "Hamlet" left out. The whole German population turned entirely against them, and, you may say, the American also. It is through this mistake that their success has only been partially good, and that the good and excellent performances have been listened to only by limited audiences. This ought not to be. It ought to be understood that Beethoven really had nothing more to do with this than the man in the moon; that he is dropped from the concern, and that Gillmore is special but not silent partner. If I do regret that the success has not been as it ought to be, 1 can-only rejoice at a just rebuke to sailing under a false flag, or starting out under false pretences. Now to this afternoon's concert.

The first piece was the glorious fifth sym-phony, under Carl Bergmann's leadership. It is throughout an enjoyable performance. The orchestra is deficient in first-class reed instruments, and the horns are indifferent; but Mr. Bergmann infused his enthusiasm into the performers, and he deserves the thanks of all the Beethoven people in the building. The same may be said of the Fidelio overture in E major. I listened to it with a great deal of pleasure. The orchestra evidently seemed to enjoy to tave something of Beethoven's to play. The -soudists of the occasion were Mrs. Bishop and Signor Brignoli. You may well know that Madame Bishop's voice is far from fresh, but she is an artist as well as singer; she sang an aria of Mozart's in excellent style, and I was glad that the audience honored her with a recall : it is only too often here that good and true artists are shelved by the public when they sed the twenties. Brignoli sang Me zart's "11 mio tesoro" exceedingly well. I have never heard him in better voice and more painstaking. An excellent performance was the overture of Attila, given by Gillmore's band. They certainly take the lead amongst the military bands of the country. The inevi-Pennsylvania Military Academy, the military bands of the country. The inevi-table Anvil Chorus of course was given again, amidst the same delirious shouts of the audience and the wild hurrahs of the b'hoys. And this was, as the programmes announced, the "Grand Beethoven Celebration." We are to have to-night the first part of Elijah, and then "miscellancous," which means "gun-powder" in some shape or other. C. W. The Concert Last Night. NEW YORK, June 16, Midnight .-- The Handel and Haydn Society of Boston was at last brought forward, at to-night's concert. They performed the first part of Mendelssohn's Oratorio of Elijah. It was a magnificent performance. They fully sustained the reputa-tion of being the best, perhaps, the only real Oratorio Society in this country; strength, unity, enthusiasm and perfect familiarity with their subject is shown by them in every note they utter. To the people present here it was a revelation, because New York, as well as Philadelphia, or any other city in the Union, possesses no Society who can, in any way, compare with them. Far shall it be from me to proclaim their performances a wonder. No it is nothing but the natural results of good study, and of a devotion which every member of the Society possesses. There is an *esprit du* corps amongst them. To be a member of the Handel and Haydn is an honor. They have a past on which they can look back with pride, and their aim is to make the future not ashamed of it. When you, look on the faces singing there, something tells you no missing of rehearsals; there there is are no such thoughts as-if it does not storm to-night, I will go to the Rehearsal. \_\_T believe if there was no other way they would swim there. A great deal of their success is due to the excellent officers of the Society, who are constantly devoting all their time to the improvement of anything which needs it, and to their indefatigable conductor, Carl Zerrahn, who now for more than fourteen years leads them, and has, so to say, grown up with them, and year, after year is there at his post, with an indomi-table ardor, love and enthusiasm. No young society need feel discouraged, because four of five years is nothing to twenty or thirty, the time the Handel and Haydn had to bring themselves to such perfection. But one thing they ought to take an example from to be earnest, ambitious and really devoted to their tasks. We have splendid material everywhere, and it only needs to be brought together and then to together. If Gillmore, who, by-the-by, talks of coming to Philadelphia, will bring the Handel and Haydn along, I shall welcome him gladly, no matter if his artillery is coming. That some such thing is in contemplation I judge from seeing him a good deal in close consultation with Mark Hassler. I do not suppose that they talk about the weather, or when the new moon sets in. "The solos were sust lined by Madame Parepa, who was in magnificent voice, and Miss Nettle Sterling, who sang her solo in fine artistic style. Mr. Castle is not an oratorlo singer, and Mr. Whitney, much to my regret, was not in good voice, and could not therefore do full justice to the ardnous music of his part. The second part contained nothing but repetitions of the former concerts, BICHARD P. WHTE. iel7 fm.w 6t§ TO RENT-A DOUBLE TWO-STORY Brick, with back-buildings. H roomy No. 625 South Ninth; all modern conveniences. S. KIL-PATRICK, 144 South Fourth. BICHARD P. WHTE. Auditor. With the exception of Madame Paropa, who sang "Let the Bright Soraphin," with cornet obligato by Arbuckle. Her mag-nificent voice rang gloriously through the building. 'Amidst the most (u-multuous plaudits she had to come forward with the exception of Madame Parepa, who

# - FRIDAY, JUNE 17, 1870.

and repeat again. She is to sail next Thursday for Europe. She told me yesterday that she wants and must have rest for some time, but that she is coming back with some new enterprise-what, she would not tell me-to show her American friends how she appreciates their generosity and kindness to her. I suppose to-night was the last chance for me to hear her before her departure, and must say I long to have her back, as we cannot afford to lose her services to art for any length of time. The enthusiasm of the audience was immense, and it looks as if the tide of success was rising. The mail bag is waiting, therefore I must close. C. W.

### CUBA.

Failure of the Upton Expedition--All the Guns, &c.. Captured. HAVANA, June 11.—The Government pub-lishes full particulars of the attempt of the Upton to convey arms and munitions of war into the interior for the use of the insurgents. The most trustworthy information is con-tained in the statements made out by Almeyda, Andea and Garcia, who went out by Almeyda, Meda and Garcia, who went out on the Up-ton, and all of whom were captured, and afterward executed by the Spaniards. The writers evidently had some hope of favor at the hands of the Captain-General, but there is little doubt they told very nearly the whole truth. The letters appear in the Diario de la Marina of the 9th inst.

Marina of the 9th inst. Almeyda states that Upton left New York on the morning of the 14th ult. At night a steam launch was brought alongside at sea, and the men were embarked from it on board the Upton. The guns and munitions of war were brought to the side of the Upton by the were brought to the side of the Upton by the same launch. He and others of the expedition assisted in putting them aboard. The fare was rather hard. There were no pilots on board, neither for the sea nor coast, and Cisneros did not preserve good order. The leading men of the expedition were J. F. Cisneros, one Westerman, and Captain Harrison. Al-meyda represents that he suffered considerably from the pains of hunger as well as from a want of sleep. On the 25th arms were given out. These were a Spencer rifle, a mochete, and a cartridge-box to each-man, and later, caps also...A. cruiser chased the and later, caps also A cruiser chased the vessel a night or so before the work of disversel a night or so before the work of dis-mbarkation begun. On the 21st an effort was made to disembark, but there was a fear that the attempt might prove a failure, and it was not made till the 23d. Everything seemed to, have gone wrong. Some part of the machinery of the launch was broken, and this caused very great delay. The arms and munitions. were placed upon the raft, covered with India rubber, and these were towed ashore by two boats. One of the boats capsized, seriously imperiling the lives of the first party to go

ashore. Meda states that some three thousand to four thousand five hundred arms were put aboard the Upton at sea, and between three and four the Upton at sea, and between three and four tons of powder, more than one hundred cases of caps, and a large amount of clothing, some boxes filled with macheles, and others contain-ing medicines. At eleven o'clock on the night of the 23d the steamer began the work of dis-embarkation. But at daybreak of the 24th only a portion of the cargo had been landed embarkation. But at daybreak of the 24th only a portion of the cargo had been landed. The steamer consequently put back to wea, returning the night of the 24th, when the work of discharging was continued all night Betancourt, second in command, on the morning of the 25th, gave orders that the arms and munitons should be con-cealed in a high mountain near by and this cealed in a high mountain near by, and this work was at once proceeded with, holes being dug within which these articles were con-cealed. On the 26th a gunboat appeared, when elancourt gave ord others, who were so unwell from exposure and the sea voyage that they could not march, should be carried up into the mountain and there left. They were warned to take care and not suffer themselves to fall into the hands of the Spaniards. The order was given to the hands healthy men at once to march forward, and we are left to inter that they carried no arms with them, and Meda gave the following account f the capture : We wandered about, trying to get out of this place, until the 28th, when we saw four horsemen passing by. These we hailed, stated our condition (the men had nothing to eat o frink for several days, when we were told to follow them; that they would in fact take care of us. We had not gone far when we encoun-tered a company of the Fourth Battalion of Spanish artillery, which brought us to a halt at the cry, 'Alto.' There was some firing, but we were soon captured." The Upton, as soon as the gunboat made its appearance, cleared the coast, the understand-ing being that she was to proceed to Aspin-wall. These are all the material points bear-ing upon the case, and from the fact that the Upton had not left the coast until the appear-Upton had not left the coast until the appear-ance of the gunboat, it may be supposed that a portion of her cargo remained on board. This supposition is further strengthened by the fact that Betancourt seems to have buried evidently awaiting the landing of all the cargo. As the 25th was wholly occupied in concealing the munitions of war we are bound guns remained on board the Upton, a view further confirmed by the Spanish account, which does not claim the capture of more than 2.000 rifles. The bad faith of the Spanish Government with respect to the slave trade occasionally becomes manifest. Here is an example. On or about the 25th of January list some judicial or about the 25th of January lift some judicial proceedings took place with reference to a cargo of Bozales (Africans), which had been landed in the neighborhood of Jibacos. These begroes were ordered to be placed, according to the law; in deposit, that is, they were to be taken care of by the Government, hired out, and when a sufficient sum of money should have been raised they were to be shipped beek to Africa. But, as nearly always happens have been raised they were to be shipped back to Africa. But, as nearly always happens in such cases, a compromise was made be-tween the officers of the law and the tween the officers of the law and the importers, by the terms of which each got a portion of the negroes sold out and put the money in their pockets. The crowning proof of this infamy is made in the fact that the Government, now wishing to make a show of virtue in the matter of abolition, causes to be published a notice in the *Gaceta*, asking the whereabouts of the aforesaid 600 negroes, and thereating vincenae upon envery one who threatening vergeance upon every one who does not produce them. It is only necessary to add that if they had been put in deposit in good faith, according to law, the residence of each uegro and hirer would at once have been executived from the proceeds of the Cherry ascertained from the records of the Court.

THE NEW ATTOBNEY-GENERAL. Hon. Amos T. Akerman. President Grant yesterday sent to the Senate

for confirmation as Attorney-General of the United States the name of Amos T. Akerman, United States the name of Amos T. Akerman, of Georgia. The new appointee was born at Portsmouth, N. H., in 1823, and is, conse-quently, forty-seven-years of age. He was educated at Dartmouth College, and soon after graduating went to Georgia, where, we Think, he was employed as a teacher for some time. This was in 1844, and since then he has ever resided in the State. He studied law in the office of the celebrated Judge Berrien. of Georgia, at one time

He studied hav in the office of the celebrated Judge Berrien, of Georgia, at one time Attorney-General of the United States, and, hefore and afterwards, a Senator in Congress. From the old Judge, who abandoned the Democracy and joined the Whigs, Mr. Akerman imbibed his political principles. While the Whig party lasted he was a mem-ber of it, and in 1800 he supported the Bell and Everett ticket. He was never prominent in politics, however, until after the close of the war. A resident of the mountains of Georgia, where there are few negroes; and where the institution of slavery was little known and less cared about, he remained through-out the rebellion a strong Unionist, and on the return of peace was one of the first to ad-vise compliance with the will of Congress. He was elected a member of the Reconstruc-tion Constitutional Convention in 1867, and tion Constitutional Convention in 1867, and

took a prominent position among the mem-bers. He opposed, from the beginning, the movement to oust Governor Jenkins and place Mr. Bullock in office as Provisional Governor. movement to oust Governor Jenkins and place Mr. Bullock in office as Provisional Governor. He also spoke in opposition to extreme mea-sures which were proposed by the ultra radi-cals. But while in many respects most con-servative in his sentiments he took, at an early day after the meeting of the Convention, a decided stand in favor of negro suffrage, and insisted upon the right of the negro to hold office. For a time he was well supported in his views re-garding office-holding ; but finally the country delegates, who styled themselves "advocates of the reconstruction policy of Congress," and disclaimed being Republicans; absolutely re-fused to vote for the measure. The subject -was therefore dropped, and the carly sup-porters of Mr. Akerman been as firm as him-self the troubles which followed in Georgia would never have been experienced. Mr. Akerman has been from the beginning of reconstruction at an early period of the session, was a sharp attack upon the men who were pushing. Bullock forward, as well as a stinging, satirical review. of the qualities, of that gentleman for a prominent executive po-sition. During the late. Presidential campaign Mr. Akerman's name headed the Republican electoral ticket, which, as is known, was de-feated. Soon after Grant's inauguration he

electoral ticket, which, as is known, was de-feated. Soon after Grant's inauguration he was appointed United States Attorney for the district of Georgia, a position he now holds. It is understood that had the nomination of Mr. Bradley as Associate Justice of the Suname of the new Attorney-General would have been sent in to fill the vacancy.

In personal appearance Mr. Akerman is quite engaging. Heis rather below the me-dium height, and has a pleasant face, full of Intelligence and amiability. As a lawyer, he stands well in Georgia, having a large and hecrative practice. As an orator, he is a fluent, asy speaker; and in matters of law is said to be a learned man-Socially. Mr. Akerman is a clever, urbane and hospitable gentleman. The objections to ex-Attorney-General Hoar,

producing that ill-will towards him which has resulted in his elimination from office. Taken altogether, however, Mr. Akerman cannot be regarded as a distinguished or even notable choice, but the exigencies of Mr. Grant's re-quirements were doubtless such as to leave no great margin for selection. It is evidently his purpose to have Mr. Hoar's mantle fall on some man of fair repute among the few who, having an identification with the South, are having an identification with the South, are now in accord with Radicalism, and in-this view the selection of this new " unknown" is about as good as the nature of the case admits. — World -World

### **RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.**

### THE NEW CHURCH.

THE NEW CHURCH. The General Convention of the Sweden-borgian or "New Jerusalem" Church. The Fitzy-first General Convention of the Naw Church met this morning in the building of the First New Jerusalem Society, corner of Broad and Brandywine streets, and will probably sit for about four days. The founder of this sect was Emanuel Swedenborg, who was born in Stockholm, Sweden, in the year 1688, and "died in the city of London in 1772. He was the author of the "Arcana Gelestia," or Heavenly Arcanum, a ponderous work of ten octavo volumes, "The True Christian Religion," which is a text book of theology in the Church, and "Heaven and Hell, which gives the doctrines held in regard to a future state. The doctrines of this sect are peculiar, and differ in several importsect are peculiar, and differ in several import-ant respects from those of other Christian deant respects from those of other Christian de-nominations. They reject the doctrine of the Trinity as held by the Orthodox Christians, believing that God is but one divine person, and that this one person assumed the human nature and made a manifestation of Himself, not to satisfy His own justice, but to reconcile men to himself; not to make a vicarious atonement, but to make an impres-sion upon men to reconcile them to God to reconcine men to minisch; not to make a vicatious atonement, but to make an impres-sion upon men to reconcile them to God. They hold that the whole divine nature is in Uhrist and that He has taken the human na-ture of His own accord, and the operation of. the Divine through the human nature is called the Holy Spirit. They hold the "plenary inspiration" of the books of the Word, consisting of the tive books of Moses, the books of Joshua, Judges, 1st and 2d Samuel, 1st and 2d Kings, Fslams, all the Prophets, the four Gospels and the Revelations. The other books of the Bible they do not believe to be "plenarily" inspired, but inspired in the second degree. The books of the Word are written in accordance with the "law of correspondence," and contain an in-ternal or spiritual, besides a literal sense. This law of correspondence con-sists of the necessary relation between things-natural and spiritual, or between effects and causes. In accordance with this law they believe that the first alway of correspondence and causes. In accordance with this law they believe that the first eleven chapters of Gene-sis, containing the history of the Creation, Fall, Deluge; &c., are not historical, but are al-

Fall, Deluge; &c., are not historical, but are al-legorical narratives, intended to convey a spiritual meaning. Thus they escape all the difficulties of geology, &c. In regard to the second coming of Christ, they hold it to be a spiritual coming and not a visible or personal one; that this second ad-vent is now going on and was initiated over a century ago, and was connected with the mis-sion of Swedenborg, who claims that one of the principal objects of his mission was to give to men the doctrine of correspondence, and thus, furnish them with the free to the and thus furnish them with the key to the interpretation of the Scriptures. In regard to the resurrection they hold that

there is a real or bodily man and a spiritual man; that the actual resurrection occurs at death. They deny the doctrine of a bodily re-surrection; as held by other churches, but besurrection, as held by other child a bodily re-surrection, as held by other child be, but be lieve that man rises at his death into the spiritual world in a bodily form or appear-ance; that he finds himself in a real spiritual world, where various occupations are carried on. That he first finds himself in the intermediate world of spirits, where the judgment occurs, and the real character of the individual is developed, and of his own will or desire he goes to his appropriate place in Heaven or Hell. There are three Heavens—the Natural, the Spiritual and the Celestial—these are in a rising scale of happiness, the Celestial being the highest. There are also three hells, with a corresponding descending scale of misery, where men are punished in accord-ance to their relative wickedness while on earth. In the ruture life the earthly occupa-tions of men are found in their spiritual or glorified correspondence and each one first. tions of men are found in their spiritual or glorified correspondence, and each one finds his happiness in contributing towards that of his fellows. The first Convention of this Church, in this etty, was held in an old building at the corner of Twelfth and Sansom (then Grorge) streets, on May 15, 1817. The building has since been torn down. The Convention was called to order at 10 o'clock, by Rev. Thos. Worcester, of Boston, who read the Psalm commencing "Behold how good and pleasant it is for brethron to dwell together in unity," and also offered up the together in unity, and Lord's Prayer. Messrs. T. F. Wright, W. G. Day and S. E Loring were appointed a Committee on Gre-dentials. The following are the officers and principal committees of the Convention : *President*—Rev. Thomas Worcester, Walt-

PRICE THREE CENTS.

Net balance to credit of the onvention..... \$1.030 14

\$1,108 32 \$1,108 32 The report of the Executive Committee was

The report of the Executive Committee was then read and approved. Mr. Giles offered a resolution providing for covering the streets surrounding the church with tan-bark, to secure duiet. The reports of the New Church Tract So-ciety, and the board having charge of the Theological School, were then read. The Convention them took a recess until half-past 2 P. M., during which the President delivered his annual address, and a collation was served in the basement of the church.

Dickens in 1842.

As the death of Mr. Dickens makes every recollection of him sacred to his admirers, the following extracts from the note-book of a recollection of him sacred to his admirers, the following extracts from the note-book of a young lady of Cincinnali, written at the time, may be interesting to some of our readers: "I went last evening to a party at Judge Walker's, given to the hero of the day, Mr. Charles Dickens, and, with others, had the honor of an introduction to him. M—had gone to a concert, and we awaited her return, which made us late. When we reached the house Mr. Dickens had left the crowded rooms, and was in the hall, with his wife, about taking his departure when we fentered the door. We were introduced to him in our wrapping, and in the flurry and embarrass-ment of the meeting one of the party dropped a parcel, containing shoes, gloves, &c. Mr. Dickens, stooping, gathered them up and re-stored them, with a laughing remark, and we bounded up stairs to get our things off. Hast-ening down again, we found him with Mrs. Dickens, seated upon a sofa, surrounded by a group of ladies, Judge Walker having re-quested him to delay his departure for a few moments, for the gratification of some tardy' friends who had just arrived, ourselves among the number. Declining to re-enter the rooms where he had already taken leave of the guests, he had seated himself in the hall. "He is young and handsome, has a mellow, beautiful eye, fine-brow, aud-abundaut hair. His mouth is large, and his smile so bright it seemed to shed light and-happiness-all-about-him. His maner is easy-negligent-but not elegant. His dress was fonpish; in fact, he

seemed to shed light and happiness all about-him. His manner is easy-negligent-but not elegant. His dress was foppish; in fact, he was overdressed, yet his garments were worn so easily they appeared to be a necessary part of him. He had a dark coat, with lighter pant-aloons; a black waistcoat, embroidered with colored flowers; and about his neck, covering his white shirt-front, was a black neckcloth, whe his white shirt-front, was a black neckcloth, also embroidered in colors, in which were blaced two large diamond pins connected by a chain; a gold watch chain, and a large red rose in his button-hole, completed his

teilet. "Mrs. Dickens is a large woman, having a great deal of color, and is rather coarse; but she has a good face, and looks aniable. She seemed to think that 'Mr. Dickens was the attraction, and was perfectly satisfied to play second, happy in the knowledge that she was his wife. She wore a pink silk dress trimmed with a white blond flounce, and a pink cord, and tassel wound about her head. She spoke-but little, yet smiled pleasantly at all that was but little, yet smiled pleasantly at all that was

said. "He appeared a little weary, but answered the remarks made to him—for he originated none—in an agreeable manner. Mr. Beard's

none-in an agreeable manner. Mr. Beard's portrait of Fagin was so placed in the room that we could see it from where we stood sur-rounding him. One of the ladies asked him if it was his idea of the Jew. He replied, "Very nearly.' Another, laughingly, re-quested that he would give her the rose he wore, as a memento. He shook his head and said: "That will not do; he could not give it to one; the others would be jealous.' A half dozen then insisted on having it whereupon dozen then insisted on having it, whereupon he proposed to divide the leaves among them. In taking the rose from his cont, either by design or accident, the leaves loosened and fell upon the floor, and amid considerable laughter the ladies stooped and gathered them. He remained some twenty minutes, perhaps, in the hall, then took his leave. I must confess to considerable disap-pointment in the personal of my idol. I felt that his throne was shaken, although it never could be destroyed" could be destroyed."

818 and 820 Chestnut Street

327 Bathing Robes a Specialty.

# At Chester, Delaware County, Pa.

CLASS OF 1870. COMMENCEMENT ON TUESDAY, JUNE 21st. Drill and Review..... National Salute. All friends of Education are cordially invited to attend. THEO. HYATT, President P. M. A. jel7 4trps \_\_\_\_\_

# Boardman's Third Annual Saturday

Saturday, June 25, 1870. Last Boat leaves Vine street at 3.30 F. M. Returning leaves Atlantic. Monday, 77th, at 7 A. M. ROUND TRIPS 92.00. Tickets for sale at. Tremwith's Bazaar, 624 Chestnut street, and at Vine Street Wharf.

GRAND TEST EXHIBITION.

FOR WO WEEKS,

FOR WO WEEKS, Commencing MONDAY, June 13, 1870. at EDWARD J. WILLIAMS' Great Central Housefurnishing Store,-In order to substantiate the assortions we have made regarding the wonderful keeping power of "THE DAVIS" BE F R I G E R A T O R, and to convince our custemers and the public generally that it will do all that is claimed, we propose to give a GRAND TEST EXHIBITION, commencing as per above date. Several bundiced pounds of ice will be made every dus. Solid frozen fish can, be-seen at all times. The temperature far below freezing point. Best, veal, lamb, poultry, berries and vegetables will be placed in the Beirigerator on the first day of the exhibition, and the game kept the a perfect state of preservation during the full time (Two WEEKS). Come one, come all and see this wonderful livention. EVERY ONE INVITED. Full explanation will cheerfully be given to all-visitors. Romember the place. EDWARD J. WILLIAMS, 16. S. WORMAN & CO.,

J. S. WORMAN & CO., juit and Manufacturers.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAIL-ROAD AND GREEN LANE STATION. Pure Lehigh Coal delivered to the residents of Ger-mantown at reduced rates. jc6-1m,rp§ Office, No. 15.5. Seventh street.

HIBERNIAN SOUIETY.-THE 307 Walnut street, on FRIDAY, 17th inst. at 7½ P. M. Walnut street, on FRIDAY, 17th inst. at 7½ P. M. Wal., MORGAN, 11\*

HOWARD HOSPITAL, NOS. 1518 and 1520 Lombard street, Disponsary Department. Medical treatment nd medicine furnished gratuitously

POLITICAL NOTICES.

1370. 1870. 

SHERIFF,

WILLIAM R. LEEDS.

### LEGAL NOTICES.

N THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE 

### The New York Associated Press.

[From the N. Y. Horald.] A writer for Putnam's Magazine has at-tempted to give a view of the organization and workings of the New York Associated Press. If he has succeeded in making such dry reading palatable to the public we cer-tainly shall not complain; but we do object to direct misstatements of foots or to use a more direct misstatements of facts, or, to use a more forcible expression, downright misrepresentations. The writer says the scope of the Asso-ciated Press "is the collection of telegrams from all points and of marine intelligence in New York harbor." To show how far this announcement is correct we quote the follow-ing resolution, which was passed unani-mously at a meeting of the Associated Press held on the 3d of March, 1868 ; "*Resolved*, That on and after April 1, 1868,

the Associated Press will discontinue the colection of ship news in the harbor of New York

--If the-writer-knows-anything-about-the-association he knows of the existence and force of the above resolution, and he also knows that the Associated Press does not col-lect marine intelligence in New York harbor.

Attorneyrai Hoar. his immediate predecessor, will never be charged against him, as he is one of the most affable and easily approached of gentiemen in public life.—Herdd.

ANOTHER SKETCH. ANOTHER SKETCH. Mr. Akerman was appointed and confirmed United States District Attorney for the State of Georgia, some seven or eight months since, and has filled that post with much credit to bismult the most born in the State of Norr He was born in the State of New himself. Hampshire, and graduated at Dartmouth College. He then onigrated to Georgia, and studied law in the office of United States studied law in the office of United States Senator J. McPherson Berrian, who was Attorney-General under Jackson, and is to-day considered one of the leading law-yers of the State, and, in fact, in the South. He was prominent as a candidate for the United States Supreme Court Judgeship. He is forty-six years of age, and has a wife and several children, residing at Elberton, Ga. His first political distinction was in the late

Constitutional Convention of Georgia, where he made his first appearance in political life. He was the principal framer of the present State Constitution. He was subse-quently the elector at large on the Grant and Colfax Presidential ticket. He was an earnest Union man during the war, and was known to Jeff. Davis, Stephens, Toombs, &c. He was one of the earliest and staunchest friends equal and political rights to all men, and has been here several times before the President and Congressional Committees, as an earnest advocate for the admission of Georgia and its representation in Congress. There is no doubt but that the appointment is intended to hasten the settlement of the question of deorgia reconstruction.—Times.

A Democratic Organ's Sketch. Amos T. Akerman, who was nominated to the Senate yesterday to be Attorney-General of the United States, vice Hoar, resigned, is a native of New Hampshire, but for the past ibirty years has been a resident of Georgia. During the war Mr. Akerman was by no means unfavorably disposed towards the Con-rederacy; but, with the initiation of the Congressional plan of reconstruction, took sides with ex-Governor Joseph E. Brown in favor of an acceptance by the State of that plan and a an acceptance by the State of that plan and a reorganization upon it. On the assembling of the Georgia Reconstruction Convention, he accordingly appeared as a delegate, and was as influential in the deliberations of that body nside the hall as ex-Governor Brown was outside. Between the two the violent factionaries of the convention were kept in check, and the league of carpet baggers and negroes, which in every other of the reconstruction conventions throughout the South had full conventions throughout the South had full sway, was overpowered by arraying against it the home reconstruction, or, as it is otherwise termed, the scaldwag, element. On the legislation of the body Mr. Akerman exercised a marked influence, and in some re pects the changes brought, about by him in he constitution of the State are conceded in Georgia to be decided improvements. This is especially the case with the Judiclary article which is understood to meet the warm appro

bation of the bar throughout the State, a circum stance of some importance in this connec-tion as touching the professional merits of the Executive nominee. As a lawyer, Mr. Aker-man is possessed of considerable local repute for soundness, caution, accuracy and acute-ness, though not distinguished for the lighter attributes of address and eloquence. In person he is slim and spare; in countenance some-what resembling. Alexander H. Stephens, hav-ing the same general appearance of large, pro-mment forchead, and small, peaked lower face,

From his persistent advocacy of the Con-gressional plan, and all the more so that this advocacy, by reason of his ability, has been effective, Mr. Akerman, is in very bad odor with the great body of the people in Georgia, and has on several occasious been made the recipiont of marked evidences of that feeling,

though never-actually-maltroated.-Personally he has the manners of a gentleman, a consideration mentioned from the popular impression that Mr. Hoar's deficiencies impression that Mr. Hoar's deficiencies in this respect have had much to do in

ham, Mass. Vice President-Mr. J. Young Scammon, Chicago, Ill.

cago, Ill: Secretaries-Rev. T. B. Hayward, Waltham, Mass.; Mr. Thomas-Hitchcock, New York. Assistint Treasurer-Mr. Thomas Hitchcock, New York. Executive Committee.-The President, Vice

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The New Church Tract Society.—President, Rev. Ohauncey Giles, of New York. Vice Presidents; James P. Baxter, of Maine; Horace P. Chandler, of Massachusetts; Isaiah T. Williams, of New York; Julien Shoe-maker, of Pennsylvania; Charles Reese, of Maryland; J. Lloyd Wayne, Jr., of Ohio; Eugene Laible, of Michigan; Sandford E. Loring, of Illinois; George W., Simpkins, of Missouri. Missouri

The report of the Treasurer was then pro-sented. The following is a condensed statement of the balances ·

\$ 3 21 74 00

Overdrawn on General Fund.. "Publishing " Error in last year's accounts.

Balance to credit of Wilkins "Balance to credit of Rice Lega-

Cy-Interestruction Alle Dega Balance to credit of Turner 465 45 Legacy....

Sad Story of Suicide. A letter from Berlin, Prussia, narrates a sad story of the suicide of an American youth, who appears to have committed self-destruc-tion from disappointment at not, being able to become proficient as a pianist. The young man, whose home is in West Roxbury, Massachusetts, had been pursuing his musical studies at the Kullack Conservatory for about eight months. In a fit of utter despondency he went into a wood, some four miles from the city, and deliberately blew out his brains with a pistol. On his person was found a pocket-book, containing a minute account of his daily expenses, etc., which denoted him a most economical and prudent young man. Previous to committing the rash deed he had written letters in pencil on the pages of the book to his relatives, among which the tol-lowing, sufficiently explaining his motives, to

lowing, sufficiently explaining his motives, to his father, thus: "It's no use, father. I wish to make a calm. and perfectly true statement. I have been here nearly eight months, and to-day-I cannot strike one note upon the piano as it should be struck. Herr Wieprecht, *chef d'orchestra* here, was right; it was not to be. Dear father, do not think too harshly of me. You cannot know how hard I have tried to get the right way, but I am firmly convinced that I should way, but I am firmly convinced that a should have never played the plane as it ought to be played. I had learned entirely wrong, and it was too late to do everything over again. Thank you, dear father, a thousand times for your love and kindness in sending methods. way, but I am firmly convinced that I should and so I wish it might have been otherwis God bless you, my lather, and may you for-give your son."

give your son." The necessary arrangements for his burial were attended to by Consul Kreissmen, and he was interred in the cemetery at Charlot-tenburg, a town in the vicinity of the wood where the tragic event took place.

A German Swindler. The Cologne Zeitung has the following ac-count of a rather smart swindler : "An unparalleled swindle, lately perpe-trated in a provincial capital, has caused much

stir. A gentleman stepped into the store of a merchant, followed by a servant. The gentle-man, who wore his right arm in a sling, was taken for a military peusioner, and the mer-chant gladly placed before him such articles as he asked for. When he came to settle the account, however, he found he had not suffi-cient money, so he asked the merchant to write a note from his dictation to his wife, write a note from his dictation to his write, which he would send to his hotel by chis-servant. The merchant unsuspiciously wrote as he was desired, and on a sheet bear-ing the name of the firm, these words: 'Send me immediately, by the bearer, two hundred thalers. Yours, Robert.' He, smiling, closed up the note with the expression, 'Ah, then we are namesakes!' The servant took the note, and soon returned with the required sum. The gentleman paid for his wares, gave them to his servant to carry, and went away. Some hours after the wife of the merchant visited him, and after talking of sundry things suddenly asked him why he sent for the two hundred thalers. The man was rendered what a cheat had been played upon him. The search after the sharper has not yet been successful."

--Hon. Moses Wingate died in Haverhill, --Hon. modes wingste didd in investing Mass.on Wednesday moning-at 4. o'clock, aged one hundred and four years, seven months and twenty days. Ho was probably the oldest member of the Masonic fraternity in the world, having joined the Order in 1803

Committee on Ecclesiastical Affairs.-Roy. and C. Louis Carriere. The New Church Truct Society.--President,