Cocning



Bulletin.

VOLUME XXIV.—NO. 110.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 17, 1870.

PRICE THREE CENTS.

WEDDING CARDS, INVITATIONS for Parties, &c. New styles. MASON & 00.,907 des0fmw to DIXED EARTH CLOSETS ON ANY

DIED. HAY.—This morning, Mr. Wm. Hay.
Due notice will be given of the funeral.
POLOCK.—On the Eth instant, Hyman Polock, in the
th year of his age.

**Thursday marries at 10. 85th year of his age. Funeral will take place on Thursday morning, at 10 o'clock, from No. 473 North Boventh street. 400 EYRE ARCH STREET.

Are supplying their Customers with BLACK SILKS & LANDELL, At Gold 1256 Preintin DURE COD LIVER OIL, CITRATE Magnesia, -JOHN C. BAKER & Co., 715 Market st.

SPECIAL NOTICES. BOYS' BOYS' BOYS' BOYS'

CLOTHING BOYS'

BOYS' BOYS' BOYS' BOYS'

Wanamaker's, 818 and 820 Chestnut St.

GRAND VISITATION

KNIGHTS TEMPLAR (IN FULL UNIFORM)

TO ATLANTIC CITY, On Friday, August 19th, 1870, REMAINING UNTIL Monday Afternoon, 22d.

The various Commanderies of Knights Templar have made arrangements for a repetition of their visit to Adantic City this season, leaving VINE Street Ferry at

On Friday, August 19. Programme while at Atlantic City." FRIDAY EVENING. Complimentary Hops will be given at each of the civils by the proprietors.

will report at headquarters, in full dress. for parade on the beach.

At P. M. the "Grand Knights Templar's Reception" will be given at headquarters, under the anspices of three Commandery, preceded by a display of fireworks injustrating Masonic emblems. SUNDAY.

Bev. Sir WM. H. JEFEREYS, E.G. P., of New Jer-mand Rev. Sir ROBERT PATTISON, D.D., P. E. G. of Pennsylvania, will lead in devotion, in the Methodist MONDAY.

At 2 A.M. will report at headquarters, in full dress, or the Grand Review before the Grand Officers. Sir WH. WALLACE GOODWIN, P. E. G. Cyrene Commandery and E. G. C., of New Jersey, will have General Headquarters will be at the Sea View Excur See time table for running of trains, etc. aul6-5trp5

IS MUNDY'S Thirteenth Annual Moonlight Excursion

ATLANTIC CITY, On Saturday Evening, August 20, 1870. Last Boat leaves VINE Street Ferry at 8 o'clock P.M. ast Boat leaves VINE Bucet Res., State and Vine Street; on Mann's, 105 South Fifth street, and Vine Street aul6 5trps

HOWARD HOSPITAL, NOS. 1518
and 1620 Lombard street, Dispensary Department.
Medical treatment and medicine furnished gratuitously

POLITICAL NOTICES.

1870. SHERIFF.

WILLIAM R. LEEDS.

POLYGAMY ATTACKED IN ITS STRONGHOLD.

A Methodist Sermon in Salt Lake City A letter from Salt Lake City to the Corinne (Utah) Reporter, gives an account as follows of a sermon preached by Dr. Newman, a Methodist minister, against polygamy:

On Sunday, at 3 P. M., Faust's Hall was the state of the server of the ser densely crowded by an audience about half Mormon, to hear Dr. Newman's sermon on polygamy; and for three hours and a half this mingled mass was held in attentive silence by an exquisite mixture of argument and eloquence. We cannot, in this brief space, give anything like a faithful report of his exposition of the entire subject of Christian marriage; much of it was necessarily on points which have grown old to residents of Utah. The entire scripture growtherm. Utah. The entire scripture ground was carefully gone over, from the first marriage in Eden to the last of St. Paul's instructions upon

Eden to the last of St. Paul's instructions upon the subject, and every sophism in favor of polygamy completely punctured. No printed words can convey more than a feeble idea of the thrills which ran through the audience consequent on the force, and effect with which he summed up the history of Bible characters, polygamist and monogamist, and when he proceeded to call the long roll of honor of those who remained "faithful to the wives of their youth," Adam, Seth, Enoch, Noah, Samuel, Joshua, all the prophets and all the apostles, and contrasted them with the polygamists, Lamech, the murderer, David committing both murder and adultery, the Prince who slew his sixty-nine half-brothers, and other bloody examples, and proved conclusively that nine-tenths of the good men of old were monogamists, it-seemed amazing that men could ever have perverted the scriptures in favor of this relic of barbarism. To realize it you must have heard it. The subject has run away with us—beyond the bounds of editorial column—and we have no resource—but the short-stop.

-A young lady named O'Donnell recently sacrificed her life at Strawberry Plains, Tenn., in the effort to save her two little brothers, who had gone out to bathe and were drowning. Her body was subsequently found in the bed of the river with an arm tightly clasped round each of the brothers.

-A young woman in a Virginia convent has such a marvelous voice that she is bothhas such a marvelous voice that she is nothered with scores of managers and agents who want to "bring her out." But she won't be brought. Can't be much of a musician if she is bothered with scores.

Marshal Bazaine Surprised--The Prus-sians Likely to Cut Him off from Cha-lons---The French Signally Outgene-raled LONDON, Tuesday, Aug. 16, 1870.—The Tribune correspondent at Paris writes on Monday night (15th): "Sunday's battle was only the

semblance of a success, or the mitigation of a disaster. The Germans having cut off all railway communication whatever with Metz, railway communication whatever with Metz, Marshal Bazaine commenced a retreat across the Moselle, and proposed to follow the ordinary high road toward Verdun, whither the Emperor and the Prince Imperial, leaving Metz to its fate, had preceded him. When only half the army had got over the river, the Generalissimo, upon whose presumed skill the hopes of France are now fixed, was surprised. Just like the other French commanders, he, by reconnoissances, had found no inkling of German corps in the neighborhood; but, nevertheless, when one-half the army had gone across the river it was attacked by a great force. We have the Emperor's word that after four hours hard fighting the enemy was repulsed with great loss; ing the enemy was repulsed with great loss; but it is not asserted that the half of the army

which wanted to go across succeeded.

"Taking the view most favorable to the French, it is obvious that a movement thought to be of capital importance must have been to a considerable extent thwarted and impeded a considerable extent thwarted and impeded by an attack for which it was not prepared. The Emperor tells the Empress of the great losses of the enemy, but says nothing of his own, which, however, after a four hours struggle with such soldiers as those of Wissembourg, Forbach and Freischweiller, are not likely to have been small.

"What is the exact meaning of a results in

"What is the exact meaning of a repulse in the respective positions of the two armies? If the Germans had attacked Metz from their own side of the Moselle and been driven back, the repulse would have been intelligible enough. But, on the showing of the Emperor's despatch, they unexpectedly appeared in great force on that side of the river by which Marshal Bazaine meant to retire, and checked his retreat. The further the French were repulsed in that direction, the further they were pushed upon Verdun, the more likely the Prussians are to prevent Marshal Bazaine from joining the Emperor or going on to Chalons.

"Some French papers call this affair the combat of Longeville, but they have no other ground for this designation than that the Emperor's telegram is dated from Longeville. "What is the exact meaning of a repulse in

cround for this designation than that the Emperor's telegram is dated from Longeville. The Emperor does not say that he was present at the fight, and probably he was not. The official despatch to the Minister of the Interior from the Prefect of Moselle states that the Emperor left Metz at 2 yesterday afternoon for Verdum. This despatch is dated Metz, 8.10 in the evening. The Emperor's telegram from Longeville is dated only two liours later. Longeville is a village only two and a half miles from the left bank of the Moselle. The France assumes, but I think incorrectly, that the Emperor hearing the sound of cannon, came back and took part in the battle.

"All this has to be cleared up; but according

All this has to be cleared up; but according to present appearances, the Prussians have once more outgenerated the French. If it were otherwise, and if a really important advantage had been obtained, the details promised by M. Chevreau would not fall to be promised by M. Chevreau would not fall to be oblished; but up to this hour, 7 o'clock, we are told nothing more than that the corps d'armée of Gens. Ladmirault and De Caen, two of the most eminent generals in the service, and Marshal Bazaine in person, took part in the engagement. This shows that the affair was very important, but throws no light upon the strategical result."

METZ BEFORE THE RECENT BATTLES.

I wo Hundred Thousand French Soldiers Concentrated in the Neighborhood. Concentrated in the Neighborhood.

London, Tuesday, August 16, 1870.—The Tribine's correspondent at Metz writes on Friday evening (12th): "For nine days there has been nothing but marching and countermarching. The troops are utterly weary. The whole of Canrobert's corps has arrived. With the remaining regiments coming this evening, by to-morrow 200,000 men will be in line between Montigny les Sablons, Grigny and Verney. The soldiers, though complaining of useless fatigue, are full of ardor and impatient of the prohibition to fire on Prussian scouts.

"The Frussians occupy the whole country in front, and use the French railways to bring up troops. The whole country is abandoned up troops. The whole country is abandoned to them. They occupy the villages and towns in parties of hundreds, and even twenties. It is believed here that a comparatively small Prussian force is opposite Metz. The Prussian army is reported as getting a position in the rear of the French.
"Gen. Frossard has been ordered under ar-

rest.
"The French soldiers are kept in constant to take off readiness. They are ordered not to take off their clothing at night. Thirty Prussian prisontheir countries at higher three prisons of the same prisons of the same prisons of the same prisons are new repaired. Four spies were taken to-day. The dragoons of the Sixth Corps are

just returned from a series of reconnoissances. THE SITUATION AT PARIS.

Activity of the New Ministry...The Peo-ple Bewildered at the Silence of the Government...Preparations for the De-

London, Tucsday, August 16.—A correspondent at Paris says: "All parties seem to concur that every consideration must give way to the necessities of the hour. The Ministry is desirous to be designated as the Ministry of Action. They work unceasingly. The new Minister of War has done wonders. Within the last few days he has sent enormous reinforcements to the front, and others are reinforcements to the front, and others are following rapidly. Munitions of war and all kinds of provisions are despatched as fast as trains can convey them.

trains can convey them.

"The levy en masse proceeds now with immense rapidity, to close the organization of the National Guard. For this measure, on so vast a scale, no adequate provision had been made. Routine would probably have accommade. trains can convey them. made. Routine would probably have accomplished the same operation in time, but the new War Minister says, and the Minister of the Interior repeats:—'If you cannot get uniforms, go in blouse, shoes, gaiters, and képi (military cap). 'Your ancestors drove back fourteen armies, and had no shoes, scarcely bread; do as they did.' Corps of free-shooters are organizing all over the country, and those of Vosges are already beginning to torment the enemy.

the enemy.
"There is to be an immediate issue of twentyfive franc notes. Change for notes of over fifty francs is difficult to procure; one hun-dred franc notes are useless for ordinary pur-

poses.
"The people here are bewildered at the si-"The people here are bewildered at the silence of the Government. The preparations for the defence of Paris are progressing rapidly. The beautiful iron gateway at the entrance of the Bois de Boulogne, at the end of the Avenue de l'Imperatrice, is removed. Blocks of trees have been cut down. The wall of circumvallation is nearly finished, unting the two formerly open spaces, and pierced with loopholes. The great ditch is dug across the road, and a draw-bridge is ready to be thrown across it. Earthworks are also in process of construction in front of what were the gates, and will now contain the only entrances, guarded by sentinels instead of Custom-House officiers. Some of the big guns are mounted and the little ones are craftily concealed in unsuspicious corners.

· (By Mail.) The French Eagles.

A German paper calls attention to the fact that the French troops carry but one eagle in each regiment, and that in September last the French Minister of War issued a regulation according to which the standards of the second, third and fourth battalions of the French regiments are to bear neither the national colors, nor, as heretotore, the number French regiments are to bear neither the national colors, nor, as heretofore, the number of the regiment or any inscription whatsoever, so as in case of loss not to serve as a trophy. Every German battalion has a standard with the full significance of a field-sign. The numbers of conquered trophics will, therefore, have to be carefully distinguished in each case, nor will the heavy sums promised by the Germans for the French eagles be so easily gained under these circumstances.

The "Marselllaise" in the Field.

The "Marselllaise" in the Field. A correspondent of the Opimon Nationale ays that, grand as is the effect of the "Marseilaise" when sung by Mile. Sass or M. Faure, it is tame compared to the performance he heard Is tame compared to the performance he heard close to Forbach. A regimental band was playing before headquarters snatches of operas,&c., when suddenly it began the "Marseillaise." The brass rang out with a strange, warlike sound, when it was overpowered by the voices of the soldiers. Singing, as they did so near the enemy, the great war-song had a character of reality which greatly enhanced its magnificence. Some false notes there were in the chorus, but it was on such an occasion that a French officer observed of his men. a French officer observed of his men, "They sing false, but they aim true;" or, as we might say, they sing flat, but are sharp-

A military critic in the Neue Freie Presse thinks the Prussians have made a mistake in dividing their troops into three separate armies instead of keeping them together. This, he says, is owing to the traditional Prussian policy of bringing up as many members of the Hohenzollern dynasty as possible to the art of war. The King, who fought at Waterloo in his youth, naturally wants a separate command for himself; while the Crown Prince, who has a reputation to make, and Prince Frederick Charles, who showed such great military qualities at the battle of Missunde, are also ambitious of a similar position. But are also ambitious of a similar position. But such a division of commands, observes the critic, is very prejudicial to the movements of an army, and has often caused its defeat. Clausewitz says: "There is nothing more unmanageable than an army divided into three parts, except one divided into two parts."

A Defeated Will. M. Moreno, a Madrid publisher, has published a document entitled "The First Battle between the French and the Prussians and the Will of the Emperor Napoleon." After describing the battle, it gives the supposed will as follows:

as follows:

"I, Napoleon TIT., by the grace of God, &c.,
about to undertake a struggle on the success of
which depends not only the future of France,
the first the which depends not only the future of France, but of Europe, declare my desire to be that the policy of the empire and that of my successor after me should be as follows: 1. Prussing to be reduced to her former limits, and the German Confederation to be placed under the protectorate of Austria. 2. Hanover and the other small states of Germany to be reconstituted as before the Treaty of Prague. 3. France to be in-demnified by the Rhine provinces. 4. The in-dependence of Poland to be negotiated for with Russia and Prussia, and to be ruled by a King of the Bonaparte family. 5. Belgium to be annexed to France, and King Leopold to be made King of Bayaria, who is to be debe annexed to France, and King Leopold to be made King of Bavaria, who is to be deprived of his kingdom and throne. It is a support to be indemnified for the loss of Poland by the Roumanian provinces, but on the condition that she will respect Turkey. 7. The policy towards Rome to depend on circumstances. Prince Alphonso, if his legitimacy is not disputed, to be placed on the throne of Spain; France to receive by way of compensation the Balearic Isles as a counterpoise to England, which possesses Malta and Gibral. England, which possesses Malta and Gibraltar in the Mediterranean. 9. Portugal to be annexed to Spain. 10. France to be ruled by a regency composed of the Empress, two Princes of the blood, two Marshals, two

Senators and two Deputies till Napoleon IV has attained his twentieth year.

That Precious Boy. It was expected, says a war correspondent, that the presence of the Prince Imperial would enlist the sympathies of all on behalf of the imperial family. It has had a contrary effect. The cruelty of uselessly exposing this poor child to the fire of the enemy is severely criticised. The Emperor is compared to one of those beggar women who carries about a half-relad infant on a cold day, in order to provoke those beggar women who carries about a half-clad infant on a cold day, in order to provoke the compassion of passers-by. C'est touchant, mais ce n'est pas la querre. A newspaper says: When the first Napoleon, that man of war, went forth in 1813 to defend France against Europe in arms, he took neither the King of Itome nor an ornamental Cent Gardes with him."

OLLISIONZ ON THE ERIE BAILROAD. Several Killed and Others Severely Wounded.

[From the Elmira Advertiser, August 15.]
Saturday morning last that portion of the Eric road which lies two and a half miles west of Allegany, Cattaraugus county, was the scene of a terrible collision, which resulted in the smashing of cars, wrecking of engines, loss of life, breaking of limbs, terrible suffering and heart-broken anguish, the particulars of which are as follows:

At twenty minutes past seven on Saturday morning, No. 2 express east was reported inteen minutes behind time at Allegany station, and the argument teen minutes behind time at Allegany station, and the engineer of a construction train lying at that point, thinking he could make Vandalia switch in time to clear the express, fired up, and, without orders, made for Vandalia at a high rate of speed. When within about a quarter of a mile of the switch the fast flying express hove in sight. The engineers of both trains discovered their perilous situations about the same time, but too late to prevent the collision. The fast-moving engines came together with a crash, the effect of which can better be imagined than described, when taking into account that both were drawing heavy trains and running at a high rate of speed. The following is a list of the killed and wounded: nd wounded:
Killed—William Whitman, Michael Covrel,

Silvey Carten.

Wounded, seriously—Patrick Griffin, Patrick Wyman, Michael Grantield, Dennis Galovin, Mrs. E. Grove, New York; Mrs. A. Hasing, North Carolina: Henry Millard and wife,

The wounded were conveyed to the Ward House, Allegany, where every attention is being paid them. The dead were taken to the depot at Allegany. The engineer and firemen of both trains jumped from their stations ere the engines, struck, and by so doing escaped

collision Number Two on the Erie-Two
Persons Killed.

Through the blundering of somebody a collision occurred, yesterday morning, about two o'clock, on the Buffalo division, two miles above Hornellsville. Two trains, a freight and emigrant, collided, resulting in the death of two persons and the general smashing up

THE WAR IN EUROPE

[By Cable.]

Many of the barriers are entirely closed, and the people throng the ramparts, holiday-making and commenting on the novelty of the thing.

"Notwithstanding all their preparations, an impression prevails that after a French victory—looked upon as quite certain—the neutrals will interfere and make peace, and Paris will not be hombarded.

Many of the barriers are entirely closed, and the preaking up of two engines. The engineer and firemen of the freight train jumped off and escaped with slight injuries. Engineer Chapman and the fireman Chissam, of the emigrant train, stuck to their engine, and at the post of duty lost their lives. Both were instantly killed. Trains will not be hombarded.

GADSHILL.

The Home of Charles Dickens in the Possession of His Eldest Son.

[From the London Telegraph.]

The public will learn with satisfaction that, for the present, at least, no strange owner will take possession of the house at Gadshill, famous as the residence of Charles Dickens. famous as the residence of Charles Dickens. The property was put up for sale by auction vesterday by Mr. Trist, of the firm of Norton, Trist & Watney, at the Mart, in Tokenhouseyard, and was bought in by Mr. Charles Dickens, the eldest son of the late distinguished novelist, for £6,500. It was scarcely to be expected that anything like the same eagerness would be shown to get possession of this house as was exhibited to secure some one or more of the articles of vertu which belonged to Mr. Dickens. An American gentleman had, it is said, set his mind on purchasing the Swiss chalet, provided that it were sold as a separate lot; but the executors and auctioneers decided to include it in the chasing the Swiss chalet, provided that it were sold as a separate lot; but the executors and auctioneers decided to include it in the same parcel as the residence and grounds. The attendance at the rooms was not much larger than at sales of ordinary property. Mr. Charles Dickens occupied a front seat near the auctioneer. Mr. Trist began the proceedings of the sale by saving that it was unnecessary for him to attempt to add any remarks of his to the praises that had been written of Mr. Dickens and his works. It was enough for present purposes to state that Mr. Dickens lived at Gadshill many years, and that the place was likewise famous as a scene importalized by Shakespeare. The grounds consisted of 17a. 2r. 14p.; the house was commodious, contained eight bedrooms, two servants' bedrooms, a dining-room twenty-six feet by seventeen, a handsome conservatory, and a small billiard-room. Having mentioned the gardens, he proceeded to say that he had been asked to detach the Swiss chalet, which was presented to Mr. Dickens, from the prowas presented to Mr. Dickens, from the property—and no doubt a large sum of money would have been realized from it; but such a would have been realized from it; but such a course appeared to be almost sacrilege, and it had been determined to sell all as one lot. The house was a mile and a half from Higham, two and a half miles from Rochester, and was well supplied with pure spring water. It was in substantial repair, and in every respect fit for immediate occupation. The late Mr. Dickens must have spent-thousands of pounds upon it; and he did not think that any one entering on it need spend an additional shilling. What should he ask for this property? It had been reported that an American gentleman was determined to have it at any price; but he trusted, for the honor of this country, that he trusted, for the honor of this country, that an Englishman would become the possessor of the estate which belonged to Charles Dickens. He had been told they would not 1706 600 for it. Should be commence with Charles Dickens. He had been told they would get £20,000 for it. Should be commenge with 10,000? Noanswer. £8,000? Still no offer. What was it their pleasure to start with? A voice—1 will give you £5,000." Five thousand pounds offered—five thousand five hundred—six thousand—six thousand one hundred—and so on, by the silent nods of bidders, up to six thousand six hundred pounds, and then a pause. In vain did Mr. Trist try all the varied forms of the auctioneer's art to secure a varied forms of the auctioneer's art to secure a higher ofter. They would not go on. And so the hammer fell to a bid by a gentleman who

of eight acres of land, forming part of the estate, was bought by Mr. Dickens for £1,500. The property had been put up to sale by order of the executors, and will now pass into the possession of Mr. Dickens.

was acting for Mr. Charles Dickens. A plot

UP IN A BALLOON. Fatal Result of a Balloon Ascension. The Saginaw (Mich.) Courier of a recent

ate says: The sports at the grounds of the Germania ociety, where a balloon was to have made an society, where a balloon was to have made an ascension yesterday, were interrupted by an unexpected fatal accident. The furnace for generating hot air to inflate the balloon, together with apparatus pertaining to the balloon, were located on the east side of the grounds, on either side of which were two high noles similar to those used as tent. grounds, on either side of which were two high poles similar to those used as tentpoles for circuses, stayed up with ropes. As the preliminaries preparatory to instaing the balloon were commenced several men attempted to tighten the stay-ropes. Whether the rope broke, or became logsened, the effect was the same. The pide toppled, and as the rope supporting it loosened, it fell with a crash among the crowd that had gathered around to witness what was going on. All escaped but one, she a woman who still kept her seat on one of the benches scattered about the ground, the pole striking her out the back of the head and neck, and dislocating her neck, and probably causing instant locating her neck; and probably causing instant death. The crowd gathered around the fallen oman, and she was conveyed into the Germa woman, and she was conveyed into the Germania School building, near by. Several physicians were on the ground, but the woman was to ever all medical assistance. Deceased was probably twenty-five years of age. She was a woman of rather questionable character, and is known as the wife of Benito Kattanie, proenctor of the New Orleans Saloon.'

LISE CONNECTICUT PRISON MURDER. An Old Burglar the Murderer. [From the Rochester Union, August 15.]

An Old Rurgiar the Murderer.

[From the Rochester Union, August 15.]
In the year 1859 the dry goods store of Hubbard & Northrop, Main street, was visited by a burglar, who stole therefrom a large quantity of silks and cloths. Subsequently the goods were found in South St. Paul street, where they had been boxed ready for shipping by the thief, who was known at one time in custody, but who gave the police the slip and made his way to Detroit, where he robbed a store, was arrested, convicted and sent to State Prison, to escape shortly afterwards. He next turned up in New Jersey, where he was convicted of burglary and sent to State Prison, to make his escape once more. At Harttord, Conn. he committed a burglary and was sert to State Prison for the crime. The telegraph this morning brings him to recollection as the murderer of the warden of the prison saturday last. He is in prison there under the name of James Wilson. Here he was known as David Kently. Messus. Hubbard & Northrop, who have kept watch of the rascal ever since his escape from here, have knowledge that Jamos Wilson is David Kently, Kently, while here, pretended to be a sort of produce buyer, and at one time was arrested by Policeman McLean for having in his posproduce buyer, and at one time was arrested by Policeman McLean for having in his possession a number of fowls which had been stolen. He was a shrewd, sharp fellow, of good address, and one able to wear the garb of innocence most advisible. nnocence most adroitly.

The "ex-President of the Academy of Chile," who is now in London, claims to be "the swiftest painter of the age," and challenges any English artist to a painting contest for five thousand dollars a side, the performance to take place in public, and the spectators to decide the wager by ballot, the stakes to be awarded to the artist who shows the most "rapidity and excellence,"

Lagrag Garnet an imprisoned this at

James Garnet, an imprisoned thief, at Virginia, Nev., was discovered, some time since, while in the act of drinking his own bleed from a veh, in the act of drinking his own blood from a vein in the right arm. He informed the jailer that he had been in the habit of existing on that kind of fare, at certain in-tervals, for years. A blood-thirsty fellow. FROM CAPE MAY.

The Conductors' Hop. [Correspondence of the Phila, Evening Bulletin.] CAPE MAY CITY, August 17th, 1870.-The complimentary hop to Messrs. Richard T. Brown and H. C. Mulliner, the conductors of the West Jersey Railroad Company, tendered by the cottage residents and sojourners at this city, took place, last evening, at Congress Hall, and was a most delightful affair. There were about one thousand people present, the ladies being elegantly and richly attired, and the gentlemen generally appearing in full dress suits. Dancing commenced at nine o'clock (Mark Hassler acting as Floor Manager), and the fol-

Hassler acting as Floor Manager), and the following programme was observed: 1. Quadrille; 2. Waltz; 3. Lauciers; 4. Galop; 5. Quadrille, La Tempete; 6. Waltz; 7. Galop 8. Polka Quadrille; 9. Kedowa; 10. Lanciers 11. Quadrille Mozart, and 12. Galop.

The dancing was concluded about twelv o'clock. During the intermission of the dancing Messrs. Brown and Mulliner promenaded around the room. accompanied put the naded around the room, accompanied by the Floor Director, and the veteran, affable and obliging conductors of the West Jersey Rail

obliging conductors of the West Jersey Rail-road were greeted with rapturous applause by the ladies and gentlemen present, which was duly acknowledged by them. Col. J. F. Cake, of Congress Hall, one of the originators of this testimonial, is entitled to the credit of having volunteered his spacious house, as well as the music attached to it (Hassler's Orchestra), for the occasion. The other hotels having hops advertised for this other hotels having hops advertised for this evening very kindly postponed them, George F. Bolton, of the Columbia House, going so far as to have a large placard printed and far as to have a large placard printed and posted in all the principal places, notifying the residents that the hop at his hotel had been postponed, and calling upon his patrons to attend the one for the benefit of the conluctors.

Messrs. Brown and Mulliner have reason to and do feel proud of the manner in which they have been preated upon this occasion. Indeed the affair was a complete success in

every way, and especially in helping these gen-tlemen to make a sub-tautial addition to their salary for the present month.

The weather here is rather warm, or, at least, we felt it so after the cool northeast storm we had on Sunday last, and it has had the effect of driving a good many people home. In another week or so this city will home. In another week or so this city will resume its wonted quietness and be given up to its regular denizens. The season has been a profitable one for the hotel and boarding bouse keepers, and it is asserted by those that know that there were never as many people on the Island-before as there are this season. The Stockton, Congress Hall, Columbia and Atlantic Hotels have done the largest business, and their proprietors all wear smiling counter. and their proprietors all wear smiling counte-

nances.

The West Jersey Railroad deserves mention for the manner in which it has supplied the demands made upon it. The trains have all run very heavy, especially the express trains, which run the distance in two hours and three-quarters, and invariably make their time. For this good management and complete error quarters, and invariably make their time. For this good management and complete arrangement we are indebted to Judge Yorke, the President; General Sewell, Superintendent, and Geo. S. Rebbins, Esq., the Secretary. The baggage and express departments are still in the charge of Major John C. Markley, assisted by Mr. Shoeh, who are adepts as well as veterans in the business, both of them having been connected with the road since its commencement. Yours, &c., McC. Yours, &c.,

THE PRESIDENT OF LIBERIA

People and Products of the African Republic...Developing the Country. President Roye and his Secretary of Liberia still continue in the city (preferring the courtesies of a private family to the rebutts of hotelkeepers), but will probably go to Washington to see President Grant within a week. They

to see President Grant within a week. They will remain in the United States several weeks, at the lapse of which time they will return to England, and from thence sail, about the 24th of October, for Liberia, to be present at the opening of the Liberia Legislature.

Mr. Roye is a pleasing-looking colored gentleman, about 55 years of age, a native of Ohio, a graduate of the University of that State, and was for a time a student at Oberlin College. In 1846 Mr. Roye took a stock of College. In 1846 Mr. Rove took a stock of goods to Africa; in 1859 he brought the first vessel that sailed under the Liberian flag to this country, and has been engaged in com-mercial pursuits since.

Mr. H. R. W. Johnston, the private secre-

tary of President Roye, was born in Liberia in 1837, of American parents, and under the administration of President Warner was Secetary of State, and is now Secretary of the

He is a graduate of Alexander High School at Monrovia, Liberia, and is at present Pro-fessor of Mental and Moral Philosophy and Esser of Mental and Moral rimosophy and English Language in the College of Liberia. Both gentlemen expressed themselves well pleased with their visit to the United States, but are not partial to the exclusiveness of a hotel proprietor, inasmuch as they claim that the courteous treatment that they had received the courteous treatment that they had received from the nobility of England was all that could be desired. The emigrants from the United States, they say, prosper very well in the African Republic, and they think that the condition of the negro in Liberia was infinitely superior to the United States, as in the former place there were no social or mental ormer place there were no social or mental disabilities, and every man could aspire to the highest offices.

The slave-trade had ceased to exist on the

western coast of Africa, but was in some de-gree carried on by natives professing Moham-medanism, on the eastern coast.

The friends of Liberia in the United States had been instrumental in forwarding the work or education, having created several schools and erected a college. Self-government in Liberia among the negroes had proved a success, and although there were the usual factions and parties incidental to such a government, the nearly such a government. the people were, as a rule, very well pleased with their condition; so much so that upon the passage of the XVth Amendment some of the isaffected proposed annexation to the United cates. The Republic was canvassed unoffici-States. The Republic was canvassed unofficially, and when it came to an actual count but

ally, and when it came to an actual count but three voters favored annexation.
Religion was progressing tavorably, the principal denominations being the Methodist, Baptist, Episcopal, Presbyterian and Lutheran. The Methodists had about twenty-four churches, while the other denominations, not being so great in numbers, had fewer. The Roman Catholics had attempted to establish a mission, but, not succeeding, had abandoned it. According to Secretary Johnston, there were about 500,000 inhabitants, of whom 20,000 were colonists and their descendants.

In reply to a query as to the resources of 20,000 were colonists and their descendants.

In reply to a query as to the resources of Liberia, President Roye declared that the only obstacle to the development of the wealth of the country was the lack of communication with the interior. Liberia was almost entirely destitute of large navigable rivers or canals, and where indigenous and spontaneous wealth covers the ground, the advantages of a railroad must be apparent. The erection of a railroad would do more to break down the barrier of superstition and heathenism than barrier of superstition and heathenism than any other means that could be used, and would any other means that could be used, and would be the surest way to evangelize and Christianize Africa. The railroad to be built will probably be from 80 to 100 miles long, in an easterly direction from Monrovia into the camwood and palmwood districts, and the wood necessary for its construction can be obtained on the spot, while the natives are willing to deall the manual lahor for small pay. ing to do all the manual labor for small pay, kind usage and enough to eat, and upon the completion of the road would become the best

of customers, to bring the camwood, palmol, ivory, Mandiago gold, cotton, country cloths, peanuts, iron ore, hides, bullocks, sheep, goats, rice, and other things, which are at present carried to market on the backs of the natives. The Legislature is to conceive such a system of legislation upon the subject of railroads as shall make it to the interest of foreign capitalists to furnish the money, and to build up Liberia, that her light may illumine the neighboring and remote portions of Africa. Scientificmen are also to be invited, by the same means, to survey the shortest and most appropriate route to the cainest and most appropriate route to the cam-est and most appropriate route to the cam-wood and palm oil forests, and to superinteend the progress of the railroads, until passenger and freight trains shall have plied on them long enough to enable them to be left in the hands of skilled managers, engineers and em-ployés from among the people of Liberia who

ployes from among the people of Liberia who can take their places.

The builders of this railroad will have every opportunity to fully remunerate themselves and make ample profits on investments, and all that is asked in return is that the road will be delivered into the hands of the Liberian Government

A National Bank is in contemplation, and A National Bank is in contempation, and additional common schools are proposed, but the principal object of the President in this country is to further the development of their country.—Tribune.

DELAWARE AND CHESAPEAKE CANAL

Stoppage of Travel. The Wilmington Commercial says: During the heavy rain-storm on Thursday last the rush of water down the banks of the canal, below the Pivot Bridge, washed the sand into it, forming a bar across, stopping navigation. The boats continued to pass through the locks both from the Delaware and Chesangelle, until they came as near to the bar of peake, until they came as near to the bar as they could, and soon it became a perfect chaos boats and passengers.

A large force of men were immediately put at work to clear the passage, but it was impossible for any boats to pass until Friday, when they commenced to go through. But the jam of boats was so great it stopped the progress they would otherwise have made, and frequently the exit from the canal was very slow, and it was thought the last of the boats which went into the canal on Tuesday, could not have through until this evening. A large force of men were immediately put pass through until this evening.

Meantime a great many persons were on board of the boats who were loath to stay in the canal a week or so. Stages were procured as soon as possible, and the passengers conveyed to St. George's Station, on the Delaware Railroad, whence they were shipped to their points of destination.

The hands on the canal worked night and day to clear the bar away, and it was only with the greatest exertions it was cleared away by Friday.

FACTS AND FANCIES.

-An English earl lately lost a hundred thousand pounds at billiards. -Gustave Dorê's middle name is said to be

-Maltese cats in Indiana are trained to fight black snakes, and like it.

The wife of President Juarez is hopelessly ill with cancer in the stomach. -Erie has an old inhabitant who fought under Blucher at Waterloo.

The man who, by mistake, took a drink from a bottle of mucilage, says he has felt "stuck up" -A barber's shop in Boston has a sign which reads: "A Clean Towel for the Mil-

—Three girls in the Michigan Agricultural College are hoeing corn. That might be called hoe-maid industry. The Columbus, Ga., negroes are so excited about ghosts, that one seeing his shadow, the other night, fled from it into the river.

-A New York woman laid her baby on a table by a four-story window, and went out for a walk. She has no little Charlotte now. —An Arkansas paper starts the story that Gen. Pemberton was bribed to surrender Vicksburg to the Union army.

—One of the French corps, it appears, is called "The Zephyrs." It is better known now as Zephyr worsted.

—A New York tailor was startled the other day by the return of a bill which he had sent to a magazine editor, with a notice that the "manuscript was respectfully declined." —When a Fremont (Ohio) editor speaks of "the most delicious, delectable, luscious, nu-tritious of all harmless food," he means water-

melons.

The latest joke on Greeley is that he is writing a series of articles on "What I Know about Running a Saw-mill," in which the allusion to dams will be frequent. -A young man recently married, in Beloit, belowd his wife, while courting, to sow together rags enough to make sixty yards of car-

-The express messenger on a Western road; thought a carpet sack in his charge rather lively, and opening it, found a young infant with limited trousseau. -They are building iron river steamers at

Dubuque, Iowa. A very handsome vessel, nineteen feet beam and three feet depth of hold, was launched there last week. -An Indiana paper begins to tell what reulted from an attempt to use kerosene for kindling, by quoting the couplet:

"The old, old story was told again
At five o'clock in the morning."

-The New Orleans Republican would have us believe that "crops about the French seat of war are looking better since the soldiers wept at the tranquillity of the Prince Impe-rial"

-The Findlay (Ohio) Courier remarks: "It is pleasant for lovers to sit on the porch these evenings and be happy in the thought that their blood is commingling in the same mus--No such dry time has been seen in Clare-

mont. New Hampshire, since the editor of the Eagle of that ilk, twenty-five years ago, had to soak his pigs to make them hold their -French papers recently received literally

empty the vials of their wrath on Bismarck's head. The Paris Journal calls the Count liar, falsifier, corrupter, land pirate, man slaver, crown robber, Colossus with feet of clay, excrewing the property of the count has in ecutioner with bloody hand, &c.: and then informs its readers that during the war with Austria the Prussian Minister distributed to the English, German, Italian, Swiss, American and Austrian press 7,800,000 francs.

In New Orleans, recontly, a well-to-do citizen was down town until late in the evening, and the society of a number of friends had somewhat disturbed the serenity of his had somewhat disturbed the serenity of his hind. In getting into a car, to return home, he staggered a little, and tangling his heel in a lady's skirt, measured his length on the floor. He struggled to his feet, and looking around, which represents the measured to know who struck He struggled to his feet, and looking around, indignantly demanded to know who struck him. A gentleman present remarked; sotto roce: "You fell over that lady's feet; nobody struck you." The indignant citizen turned around and surveyed the cause of his accident a moment, and then, as if by no means satisfied with the reason of his mishap, said: "Madame, you're got the biggest feet I ever saw." "Sir!" aspirated the lady, flushing with anger. "Pray, don't apologize, it ain't your fault; but take my advice: sit sideways in future, and give them the full range of the car." And taking a seat, he looked the essence of sublime indifference.