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HAMMONTON, ATLANTIC CO., N. J.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1871.

The London Times says President Grant will be re-nominated and re-elected. Now look out for Democratic leaders on British interference.

The New York Standard gives currency to a report that a New Yorker paid five thousand dollars for an introduction to the Grand Duke. The Standard is anxious to know who got the money.

Sheriff Fredericks, of Camden, is beset daily by persons who want to see John Ware hung on the 15th of December coming. It is said the sheriff will deputize one hundred men to do official duty on this sad occasion.

Gov. Andrew used to say of the Democratic party that it was mounted on nothing and bound nowhere. That was in 1860. The party seems now to be preparing to mount again, and resume its course to that bourne from which no traveler returns.

Mr. M. C. Crocker, one of the editors of the Vineland Weekly, one day last week, made a mistake in going down the cellar stairs, and fell headforemost to the bottom, cutting four severe gashes in his head, one of them five inches in length, all penetrating to the skull. His wounds were promptly attended to, and he is now recovering.

The Illustrated Christian Weekly, published at 150 Nassau-street, New York, offer for ten new subscribers with the money, \$20, to send the beautiful chromo "Asking a Blessing," postpaid by mail, free of charge to any address. This chromo, the regular price of which is \$7.50, is 20 by 15 inches in size, and is an exact reproduction in colors of the original oil painting by Prof. Jordan.

Several important railroad matters are announced to come before the Legislature at its next session, and it is also understood that the Erie contest will be revived by the Paterson and Jersey City people. Besides the application for a through line across the State, from Camden to New York, with \$15,000,000 capital, notice is given that an application will be made for an act authorizing the construction of a railroad from Flemington, in Hunterdon, to the River Delaware, with a capital of \$2,000,000, and to construct a bridge across the River Delaware for the purpose of said railroad; for a supplement to the act to charter the Passaic Valley and Peapack Railroad Company, authorizing an extension of the railroad, now called the New Jersey West Line Railroad Company, from some point at or near the Passaic River, in the county of Essex, to some point at or near the Hudson River in Hudson county; also for a charter for a railroad from New Brunswick to Elizabeth, with a capital of \$500,000. Union county has given notice of an application for a Public Road Board with powers similar to that of the Essex Road Board. Important amendments to the State Educational law are also to be submitted, and an effort will be made for the passage of the general corporation law.

The increase of the Governor's salary is being agitated. The salary originally fixed was \$1800 and perquisites. In 1863 the Legislature passed an act providing for a salary of \$3000, without perquisites, which was not an actual increase of salary, as the fees had before amounted to over \$1000. The salary of \$3000 is very insignificant for the Governor of such a State as New Jersey, which requires the attention of the incumbent nearly all the time. Many of the ex-governors cared but little for the salary. Olden, Ward and Randolph were all wealthy men, to whom the salary was no object, but that is no excuse for keeping them on half pay. The legislature has no authority to increase the pay of the Governor during the period for which he is elected; i. e., the legislature cannot increase Gov. Randolph's salary, but during the first week of the Legislature before Parker is inaugurated, it may fix the salary for the incoming Governor. This must be done by a Republican Legislature for the immediate benefit of a gentleman whom we have opposed, but that should not have weight in the matter. It should be done for the honor and dignity of the State, and we hope to see it performed.

The Journal asks: "why have we a Democratic Governor and a Republican Legislature?" We answer, for the same reason that in 1867 we had a Republican Governor and a Democratic Legislature.

The press throughout the country are almost unanimous in their commendation of Gov. Robinson for turning the cadets out of the naval academy for "hazing." A few examples will wholly eradicate this lawless practice.

The Elizabeth Journal says: William M. Tweed, the prince of thieves, was, during his boyhood, a resident of Elizabeth and attended the school of the late Rev. John T. Halsey. It was a saying of old Dr. Moore, that everybody who left Elizabeth came back again except one man; and he was hung on his way back. It seems as if this old proverb was likely to be verified in more than one instance.

The new Collector of the Port of New York, Mr. Arthur, is credited with saying that "he would do what he could to restore efficiency to that department of the public service, if the papers would stop badgering him, but if they kept up their bickering about him, as if to identify him with this or that faction, he would, without ceremony, request the President to appoint another man in his place."

The hand of the law tightens daily around Tweed and his associates. Connolly is in jail, unable to obtain bail bonds, and an injunction was granted on Wednesday, by Judge Brady, restraining Tweed from disposing of his property. This should have been issued before. Tweed has disposed of several millions of his stealings, and it is questionable if much remains in his hands.

The Baltimore American shakes itself from its mouldering editorial shroud and talks about the "shades of the dead," referring to the democratic aspirants for the Presidency. "It is enough," says the American, "to call for a deluge of democratic tears, that the shrewdest leaders of that once great party now confess there is no hope, and that only by capturing some mongrel republican have they any chance of defeating General Grant."

The Danville (Ky.) Advocate does not approve of the democracy abandoning the field at the next Presidential election. It is not only in favor of a Democratic National Convention, but the selection as its standard-bearers of men "who are thoroughly identified with the democratic party in the struggle it will make to preserve a constitutional Union." This is the opinion of most of the democratic journals in Kentucky—a State whose democracy is planted upon a rock so firm that the blasts of radicalism beat upon it in vain.

Secretary Boutwell expects the new houses, twenty in number, erected at the life saving stations on the coast of New Jersey and Long Island during the past summer, will be ready for occupancy on the 1st of January next. The amount of the appropriation, \$200,000, has, it is claimed, been judiciously expended under the direction of Captain Francis, an experienced officer of the Revenue Marine, and although the amount set apart for the improvement of the life saving stations was not as large as the best interests of the service and humanity demand, yet such better facilities will be afforded the employees than ever before in the prosecution of their labors. The best apparatus and inventions has been purchased for the service, and such improvements will be added as the means will permit.

At a meeting of the ex-members of the "FOURTH REGIMENT VETERAN VOLUNTEERS OF NEW JERSEY," held in Camden, December 29, 1870, an Association was formed, to be known as above. The object of the Association is to keep fresh the associations and memories formed by the members of the Regiment while in the service of the general government, during the rebellion. In accordance with a unanimous vote of those present at the first meeting eligibility to membership in the Association consists of a connection, in any legitimate capacity, with the "old Fourth Regiment" at any time during its service. The next meeting of the Association will be held at Camden, on Friday, the 14th of December, next, at 12 o'clock, noon. Every member of the "old Fourth" is requested to be present. It is also desired that those expecting to participate will notify the Secretary, H. A. Skillman, Vineland.

Chicago.
John W. Rorsey, writes to the Philadelphia Press, from Chicago as follows:
Chicago, Nov. 24th, 1871.

Six weeks ago Chicago was the best trophy of modern civilization. To-day it is the sorrow of the nation. A population of three hundred and twenty-five thousand—nearly half that of Philadelphia—pointed with pride to their marble residences, massive railroad stations, palatial hotels, granite churches and cathedrals, iron and stone banking and counting-houses, insurance offices, colleges, court-house, custom-house, post-office, water works, elevators; to their broad and spacious avenues, flanked by the choicest trees and beautifully paved with wood; to their splendid parks and squares, public and private; and yet, in a few hours this vaunted splendor, at once so substantial and ornate, vanished almost like an exhalation. Yesterday I rode through five miles of ruins. Much has been written of the ravages of the flames; how, born along by "the sightless couriers of the air," they swept down all these glorious monuments of wealth and energy, blotting out whole streets in one consuming baptism. But little has lately been written of the Chicago of to-day. I have formed some idea of the devastation; but till I saw for myself, I could not understand the frightful reality.

Imagine Broad street, Chestnut street, Arch street, Market street, West Philadelphia—indeed, all the best part of our city between the two rivers, with the League House, the churches, the Custom House, Continental and Girard and other hotels, the Exchange, the Ledger building, the Press office, the Jarvis building, the Masonic Temple, the banks, the old Independence Hall, all our railroad stations, all our insurance offices, all our theatres, our squares, our gardens, and best private residences, a vast wreck and gaping spectacle of ruin suddenly and overhangingly wrought, and you have a faint picture of the Chicago of to-day. In a word, the heart of the city is one charred compost—an insupportable conglomeration. Twenty-five hundred acres covered with property of all varieties, houses, money, deeds, goods, furniture, libraries, plate, &c., a space nearly as large as Fairmount Park, have been swept by this flaming vengeance—swept so utterly that men declare that nothing is left against fire, from marble granitic, and brick warped or crumbled almost in a minute before the hot blast of the destroyer.

A few of the strongest edifices stand like ghastly skeletons, ready to fall (as fall they must), terrible in their weird and colossal nakedness—nothing saved or left for future use. More than three years ago I was here as a delegate to the Republican National Convention, and walked those royal boulevards with amazed delight. I saw the trophies of Chicago energy and daring, and no longer wondered that the world marvelled at her magic growth. Now all this grandeur has departed. Nothing remains but a chaos, like an extinct volcano. The great piles that recalled the monumental thoroughfares of Liverpool and London are laid low. The desolation, with the exception of the avenues and the people, is almost as complete as when the Indian roamed in material solitude. The very names of many of the streets are lost; and as I rode along with one of the most active citizens, he had to ask his way. There is as yet no gas in a large part of the destroyed city. As the water works were stopped, there was no water for many days. Nothing but superhuman exertions saved the "trib" in Lake Michigan, by which pure water is supplied. Had that gone, the situation would have been one of irreparable disaster.

Wild ducks are plentiful down at Cape May, and retail at seventy-five cents a pair.

The Chicago Relief and Aid Society have received, up to date, \$2,508,000 in cash from forty States and Territories.

An official bulletin issued by the attending physician on the Prince of Wales places the heir apparent to the English throne in a very poor condition.

Emperor William of Germany consents to act as arbitrator in the matter of the disputed line between the United States and Vancouver's Island in the straits of San Juan de Fuca.

Germany intends demanding satisfaction from Brazil for the maltreatment of a German naval officer and two cadets in Rio Janeiro. Three men-of-war are ordered fitted out for the above purpose.

The recent storm was one of unprecedented severity on the plains in Western Kansas. Large numbers of Texas cattle were frozen to death, and five bodies supposed to be those of buffalo hunters have been brought into Hayes City frozen stiff.

Connolly in Ludlow St. Jail.

New York, November 30th.
Owen McGovern, who was accepted as Connolly's bondsman for \$100,000, withdrew from the bond yesterday. Philip Smith and Robert Boyde, who qualified as such bondsmen, the former in \$50,000, and the latter in \$200,000, also came to the Sheriff and desired to withdraw. The Sheriff told them that, after further examination into their pecuniary affairs, he had decided not to accept them. The takes away \$350,000 of the bail that Connolly supposed he had secured, and leaves him with \$600,000 yet to procure.
But few friends called on the ex-Governor yesterday, and the presence of a prisoner in the New York Hotel created no excitement. At 7 o'clock Mr. Connolly left the building in a carriage with Deputy Sheriff Judson Davis, and around the city until midnight in quest of bail. His search was so unavailing that he was forced at last to relinquish it, and at 20 minutes past 12 o'clock this morning he was taken to Ludlow street jail, where he was kindly received by Warden Tracy who provided him with a comfortable bed for the night, and left him to his gloomy reflections. As though in mockery of his present humiliating position, the first object which encountered his gaze on entering the jail was a portrait of himself as he appeared in the days of his prosperity, with a self-satisfied smile on his sleek countenance. Mr. Connolly seemed much depressed in spirits and looked, in fact, a broken-hearted man.

The Higher Toned Pickpockets in Sing Sing recently assaulted and robbed the abolitionist, Rosenzweig, for presuming to intrude on their company.

Bismarck is reported recently to have expressed more desire to meet and talk with Gen. Sherman than with any American alive. He considers Sherman more than any other of our soldiers a man of great military genius and inexhaustible resources.

The Convention between Austria and the United States guaranteeing the inviolability of trade marks in the two countries was duly ratified by ministerial signatures in Vienna Tuesday. Another step in the path of international harmony and a fresh aid to commercial progress.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 28.—Reports from the Northern Pacific Railroad say the thermometer is down to 23 degrees below zero, and heavy winds are prevailing. The trains are stopped by the drifting snow, and the telegraph wires are broken in a number of places.

The New Jersey West Line Road, which recently came under the control of Mr. Asa Parker and other Pennsylvania capitalists of the Lehigh Valley Company, desires an outlet for the road at New York, and will soon ask for authority to extend this road from its present terminus near Newark to the Hudson. It is also proposed to build a branch road to Perth Amboy. These capitalists have also recently bought up the deep water front on Maritan Sound, so as to have a capacious coal depot there.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Nov. 27.—A despatch from Little Cottonwood to-day says the snow on a level is about six feet deep and the storm continues. The residents of Alta City have to dig their way in and out of their dwellings. Many of the houses are buried in the snow. A young man named Jenkins was buried by a snow-slide on Wednesday last near the mouth of the Wellington mine. The body was dug out by the miners and buried on Thursday morning. Several of the miners, while at work for the body, were caught in slides and escaped with difficulty.

The Treasury Department has received \$16,000,000 of the called "62" bonds from London. Altogether the Department has thus far received \$53,000,000 of the \$100,000,000 of called bonds. It will only be requisite to redeem in coin between six and seven millions of these bonds, which has already been provided for. The remaining portion has all been offered in exchange for the new five per cents. It is confidently believed at the Treasury Department that the negotiations connected with the Syndicate will all be completed without any unusual disturbance in the money market. The Syndicate operations will not affect in any way the Secretary's usual monthly programmes for the purchase of bonds for the sinking fund.

PARIS, Nov. 28.—Up to late hour last night there was much agitation over the expected fate of Russia and the other leaders of the Commune. Extraordinary influences had been brought to bear on the Commission of Pardons. The most affecting appeals were made to the President of the Republic. The decision of the former was a secret, and it was well known that M. Thiers was visibly affected at the interview with Russia's father. So this morning it was still doubtful that Russia would undergo the extreme penalty, and his friends were hopeful of a commutation. But all doubts were soon dispelled by a dispatch from Versailles officially announcing that the execution had taken place, and Russia and all of his companions had been shot.

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