e public press is in every respect precisely what the people make it; and if the American Centennial Exhibitron should in the least degree prove a failure it would be equally ridiculous to throw the blame upon the Commissioners. They are simply the representatives of the public, and it will be directly in accordance with public acciamation that they shall act. It shall not be the special act of ful and elaborate proclamation of the President that shall render it really national, for its nation-State takes the matter to heart. It will be the enthusiasm shown by every city and hamlet of the State that shall prescribe to the State Comoner the particular manner in which he shall conduct himself. If the State is indifferent its Commissioner will be indifferent also; but if the State appreciates the momentous issues hanging over this grand event-if its cities, towns and villages penetrate to the spirit of this stupendous scheme and detect beneath its superficial glory the means of internal development and nore complete financial aggrandizement—the Commissioner must catch the glow of popular enthusiasm until his brain and heart are centred in its

COMMISSIONERS, AWAKE! The Commissioners of the Centennial Exhibition must be aroused. They are wasting time. The decisions which ought to be rendered to-day are inexcusably deferred until to-morrow. The committee upon architecture, who should have held their mession weeks ago, do not meet until this article shall reach their eyes, and the decision which should have been already rendered will not be announced for days yet to come. The fact that every international exhibition ever held upon the face of the earth has been behindhand and never ready at the opening day does not urge their actions in the least. The fact that our products upon the arst day of the Paris Exhibition were stored in freight trains miles away from the building, and that they were far nearer Havre than they were to they appear to consider for a moment the sad resuits already returned from Vienua. What shall urge the Commissioners to a complete and perfect fulfilment of their duty? Shall it be the natural It be the immense quarto reports of other exhibitions? Shall it be stirring editorials in'our leading journals, or the earnest correspondence of the few enthusiastic gentlemen who first proposed this thing? Nay, none of these, nor all of them combined, will be sufficient to rouse that passionate determination in every to act together in brotherly and sympathetic harmony, and which is the only agency that can bring our Centennial to a grand and glorious culminadon. It must be the people. It must be popular ppinion, and this opinion must shape itself in the

form of a popular decree. LOOK AT NEW HAMPSHIRE! This very day she sends an official document. stating that she has this matter very deeply a heart, and that her Legislature and her people, one and all, shall leave no means untried, no stone un turned, to do their share in rendering this event one which shall redound to the eternal glory of a Union in which she is a star. Look at Pennsylvania changed for stock, and daily hundreds more are flow ing into the Centennial Board of Finance, while some of the most distant Terrritories, localities so remote that they are not even thought of in the heartiness with which they enter into this scheme and the liberality shown in their purchase of the and the liberality shown in their purchase of the shares, put many of our older States to shame. I regret to say that many of our distant Territories, in relation to the original States which formed our Union, stand in precisely the same position as a little child who rightly childes his father and sterniy points out to him his path to right and duty. Is there any reason at all why any State of our Union should not follow the course bursued by noble New Hampshire, by sending hearty assurance to the Centennial Board, and the example of Pennsylvania and the Territories in their generous purchase of the stock? There is none, Every single fournal of the American press should deem it a special mission to announce all that has already been done in the Centennial Board, and should carefully chronicle—all that may be done to encourage this Board in each of their respective localities in future. There must be no delay—America must set the world an example, and at the opening day of this Exhibition no goods must be unpacked, no products must remain in freight trains upon our railways, but every single thing must be carefully catalogued and occupy precisely the same position and exactly the same conspicuity as it shall until the Exhibition finds its close. This has never been done in the world's entire history. All international exhibitions, while in a measure a success of triumphs, have been, at the same time, a succession of disappointments. shares, put many of our older States to shame. I

have been, at the same time, a succession of disappointments.

UPON THE OPENING DAY

of each some particular nationality has felt itself chagrined at imperiect and inadequate representation. I repeat it, tais must not be so with ours. There can be no excuse it such is the case. Our people must not suffer an issue so humiliating as this. With the ample time before us any such result must stand lorever as a national disgrace and shame. Our Commissioners must be aroused. They are excellent men who compose our Executive Board, but they must not consider this event so far remote as they do. Their delay in deciding upon a plan for a building awakens a fear in the hearts of the American people that they will also delay in regard to other things. What shall be done in respect to the Eastern nations—China, Japan, Persia and all the islands of the Pacific? Why is not an able commissioner already there negotiating with Oriental Powers for their nearty co-operation and support? Why is not some shrewd and honest diplomal even now in their Courts, where, in their native dialect, he can set forth the practical benefits which will result to them from their official comphance with his requests, and thus turn a stream of commerce to our shores which now has a tendency to float elsewhere? San Francisco is nearer them than any city of France, England or Germany, and why, therefore, has our Executive Committee not already sent an agent among the releason to Pacifical to kindle their enthusiasm, increase our commerce, extend our international relations and expand our national treasury? Speaking of the Eastern nations, I cannot refrain from producing a few lacts of which the people are generally ignorant, because the success attendant upon the American people in their efforts to UPON THE OPENING DAY

efforts to

EXTEND COMMERCE INTO EASTERN ASIA
and the Pacific renders it necessary to bring into
prominent light certain points which have not yet
been touched upon. Among the islands of the Indian Archipelago the government of Holland is of
coarse dominant, but the most casual observer
cannot fall to notice that the Dutch have done but
very little to raise those islands up; yet, with the
exception of a lew localities which belong to England, Holland has control of all which have, thus
far, been approached by any European govern-

at months ago? Why not appoint at once an agent for Eastern lands, who should have already been gradually fulfilling his commission by sending in his monthly reports? When such an admirable opportunity exists for the development of naval and commercial tone and independence, why neglect it? When we have in our hands the means of increasing our national resources and wealth, why pass those means by with indifference and disregard? Why not place an active commercial population upon our Western seabourd, since such a step would open for us the distant West and create a new outlet for the consumption of our Eastern manufactures. I leave the executive Committee from the different States, now in session, to answer all these questions. There is but one course for them to pursue, and that is the appointment of an agent at once and the immediate accision upon the lew best plans for the building.

THE NATIONAL GROWTH AND PROGRESS

the immediate decision upon the new best plans for the building.

THE NATIONAL GROWTH AND PROGRESS which will result from this exhibition cannot be at all overrated. When we call to mind the fact that an American manufacturing firm now exhibiting its productions at Vienna, in a single day received orders for \$500,000 worth of machines, we can readily see how labulous in number these orders would be when American industry shows that glory at home which of course it cannot hope to portray abroad. The London exposition in Hyue Park made the McCormick reaper, Chickering's pianos, and Goodyear's rubber goods celebrated from one end of the globe to the other and hundreds of thousands of dollars have aready flowed to America, and still flow, from the developments of this Exhibition alone. Let every American manufacturer send in waves to the Centennal, and the result of a few months' labor will enrich him and his family for many generations yet to be. Of course some restrictions must be placed upon our agricultural and manufacturing interests, or else these separate productions would crowd a building of any size from one end to the to be. Of course some restrictions must be placed upon our agricultural and manufacturing interests, or else these separate productions would crowd a building of any size from one end to the other. To illustrate this, I will simply state that a single plano manufacturer in the United States has already applied for space sufficient to accommodate twenty large planofortes. Of course this amount of room cannot be granted to any single manufacturer; for, if it were, every sewing machine company would send different grades of their machines, which would occupy space to the exclusion of almost everything else. All such contingencies must be provided for, and this provision cannot be better described than by reproducing the PLAN PREPARED FOR THE AGRICULTURAL INTERESTS. It is designed, in the first place, that just one year before the opening of the centennial the districts, townships or parishes of each particular county shall contend together in respect to agricultural productions at the annual county fairs. In those contests various men will secure prizes for the production of different things, such as rye, corn, wheat, megons, potatoes and all other vegetables. Then, it is proposed that those who secure prizes in the various counties shall contend against each other in the annual fair of the State, and finally, the successful competitors at the State fairs must vie with each other for a final prize in

secure prizes in the various counties shall contend against each other in the annual fair of the State, and finally, the successful competitors at the State fairs must vie with each other for a final prize in the grand Exhibition of the whole country, as well as with similar productions throughout the entire world. An arrangement like this will also extend to the manufactures, so that only those articles receiving diplomas at country and State fairs will be permitted to contend for the general Centennial Exhibition prize. This plan will greatly economize space, and will also serve to bring before the public eye only the best productions in each paracular space. Thus it will be seen that the American Centennial will excite unusual activity and competition in the direction of our country and State fairs, and must bear the most beneficial results upon the agricultural and manufacturing interests on the country at large. The end of this superiative display can be readily discerned at a giance. The best productions of each State and Territory of the Union will be perfectly shown, along with its minerals, mines and geographical bearings to all others. Its internal resources will be clearly indicated, and its inferiority or superiority to every sister state will be cicarly and accurately ascertained. There are many of our States so perplexed with difficulty and debt that their mineral resources avail them naught simply from want of funds and lack of means of communication with other States near by. At the time of the American Centennial Exposition the capital of every foreign Power will meet at Philadelphia with full and perfect representation.

exposition the capital of every foreign Power will meet at Philadelphia with full and perfect representation.

THE MEN OF MILLIONS

will have an opportunity, provided the American people exert themselves, to see the agricultural and mineral treasures of every State laid out clearly before them. They will see the extent of its mines, forests and railways. They will see what will be the product of internal State development, and, as a matter of course, will remove their money from home, where their investments pay them but three per cent, and transfer it to that particular State in which their dollars will yield them the greatest interest; so that it becomes an absolute necessity for all our States to appear in their best and most perfect light, for capital will certainly enrich them if they do. Not, is this all. Not only capital but labor will be the looker on. The leading trade unions, and manual societies of the world will send their representatives here, as they send them to other international expositions, and if our display of the products of labor is commendable, the regiments of our working classes will be nearly doubled, and immigration be twice as great as now. I consider, in lace of all these things, that it would pay the government to assume even four times the cost of this entire exhibition, simply for the sake of an increased commerce, more substantial international relations, and greater and more marveilous internal development.

CITIES OF CORK AND PLASTER OF PARIS.

Before closting I cannot help mentioning an admirable plan for representing either in clay, cork or paper, all the leading cities of the Union before and since the Revolution. We will see Boston as she was before our independence, as she was the day after the fire and as she is now. In Chirago, as she was forty years ago, we shall behold a vast them we shall behold her as she appeared the day before her awill conflagration, and shall in the next view see her charree and ruined thoroughiares twenty-four hours after. Then again we shall

MORE HUMAN REMAINS.

Arrest on Suspicion.

The Eleventh precinct police yesterday reported to Coroner Young that some bones and the skull of apparently a full grown child had been found in the vault in the rear of premises 286 East Fourth street by Officer Behrens, and taken to the station house. John Ruck, owner or agent of the house, was arrested late at might and detained to await the result of an investigation. Counsel for the accused stated in the Coroners' Office that his client had been arrested through malice, because he refused to pay a laborer who had been in his employ the sum of \$7. or thereabouts, claimed to be his due for services performed. It was the laborer who found the remains which form the basis of the complaint on which the accused was held. Mr. Ruck does not live in the house where the remains were found.

Later in the day Mr. Ruck, who is a wealthy and nighty respectable citizen, was brought over to the Coroners' Office by an officer, and there stated that George Vogel, the laborer in question, opened a clogged sewer and removing therefrom dead cats, bits of meat, brushes and possibly the remains of the infant, dug a hole in the yard and buried the refuse matter. Afterwards one Bergner a tenant of his (Ruck) caused the complaint to be entered at the station house, his arrest and incarceration being the consequence.

Coroner Young, on hearing a statement of the case, discharged Mr. Ruck this this morning, when the matter will be thoroughly investigated. the vault in the rear of premises 286 East Fourth

CUBA.

Colonial Support to the Cause of Don Carlos-A Prominent Bourbonist Ar-

Señor Quijarro, a Spanish lawyer of this city prominent in social circles, was arrested on the 27th inst. and imprisoned on a charge of very serious and compromising documents connecting him with the Carlist insurrection having been

Mr. Quijarro has been for a long time the lawyer Mr. Quijarro has been for a long time the lawyer of the Transatlantic Mail Steamship line and is also the attorney for Messrs, Zuheta, Ybañez, Herrera and other merchants, some of the most wealthy in Havana. The particulars of ramifications of the Carist plot have not been made public, but a number of other persons are supposed to be implicated in the affair and have been imprisoned. Rumor has it that a prominent Spannard, who recently went to Spain, has power to offer twenty millions in aid of the Carlist movement and that immense sums have already gone on.

REDRESSING CUBA'S WRONGS.

The Proposed International Congress at Washington-The Argentine Republic Declares for Free Cuba.

The following important document from the government of the Argentine Republic, to that of the United States of Colombia on the subject of inter vention on behalf of struggling Cuba, will be reawith much interest at the present moment. Nearly all the South American Republics have offered their friendly services in like manner. The enthu siasm in Peru over the Cuban question, it may be here mentioned, is intense, and it is reported that a loan of \$20,000,000 is to be issued in that country on behalf of "Cuba Libre." The following is the

communication above alluded to:—
BUENOS ATRES, July 2, 1873.
TO His Excellency, Señor Don GH. COLUNJE, Secretary of States of the United States of Colombia:—
Mr. Minister—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your official communication dated September 26, 1872, with reference to the war now existing between Cuba and Spain. Your Excellency proposes in the above mentioned document that the Hispano-American governments, in accord with that of Washington, should take united action to compel Spain to acknowledge the autonomy of the island in question. As a preliminary step to this result it is proposed that the struggle now existing in Cuba, shall be carried on according to the usages of modern warfare.

result it is proposed that the struggle now existing in Cuba, shall be carried on according to the usages of modern warfare.

The Argentine government heartily sympathizes with the programme iaid down by the government of Cotombin, and willingly tenders its adhesion, in the belief that said international Congress, to be held at Washington, is for the purpose of peaceful mediation, and that the Washington Cabinet will assume the mediatory initiative in the matter.

In the event of said mediation being accepted by the Spanish government, and the completion of a treaty for the abandonment of the island by the Spaniards, in consideration of the payment of a certain sum of money—the Argentine Republic believes that the agreement on this head should be based upon the responsibility of the island, under proper guarantee lurnished pro rata by the mediating powers collectively.

In conclusion, I would state that instructions will be sent to our representative at Washington upon the subject.

I remain, with the highest consideration,

CARLO TEJEDOR,

Secretary of State, Argentine Republic.

MORE REFORM WANTED.

The Merchants and the Bureau of Permits.

A meeting of the merchants of the west side was held yesterday afternoon, at Stewart's Building. corner of Reade and Greenwich streets, to take counsel in regard to abuses which they claim to suffer at the hands of the Eureau of Permits. The complaint is general that unjust suits are brought against merchants for alleged violations of Corpo. ration ordinances in regardito obstructing the sidewalks during the reception and delivery of goods. While the merchants do not claim the right to interiere with the free passage of ordinary street traffic they insist that the commerce of city must be carried on, and that they have invariably conformed to the law by taking out permits purporting to accord them the privileges in this particular necessary to the conduct of their business. In spite of this authoritative permission, however, it is charged that a system of blackmalling, by parties connected with the city government, is enforced upon them, and that the practice has grown to be into erable.

The meeting was called to order by Mr. George A. Merwin, who acted as chairman. After briefly alluding to the object of the assemblage the chair man called upon the gentlemen present for an exsponded to by Mr. L. Carsdens, William Lindsay and others. The last-named speaker announced that, at the request of several aggriveed parties, he had investigated the whole licehse system as practised towards the mercantile com. munity, and he had come to the conclusion that the Mayor has no right to grant any one permission to encumber the sidewalks, which are intended solely for the unhindered tse of the public, he referred to Judge Monell's recent decision in support of this view of the case, the Judge having heid that the city cannot grant permission to any one to violate a Corporation ordinance. Mr. Lindsay jurther remarked that most dealers took out a license under the impression that it empowered them to keep a inoderate amount of goods constantly on the walk before their premises. This is not the case, as a careful reading of their permiss will show. He had no doubt but that the Common Council would listen attentively to any complaint which the merchants might make in the matter.

The speakers stated that the system of permits was ordinated to afford sinecures for lazy point-

The Searctary, Mr. Frank B. Thurber, of H. K. Churber & Co., then read the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted, as expressing the views of the meeting:—

inconsistent with the principles of American liberty and government, and is an interference with and a birden upon the commercial interests of New York city, therefore, be it.

Resolved. That the merchants of this city unite and form an association, the object of which shall be for their and association, the object of which shall be for their and association, the object of which shall be for their allows at forth and the further purpose of procuring by all lawful and honorable means a repeal or medification of the obnoxious-variannees above mentioned.

Resolved. That all business men in this city be invited to become members of this association, and that such membership shall be free to all those interested, and that no moneys whatever be exacted for such membership.

Resolved, That we recognize the desirability of keeping the streets and sidewalks free from obstructions, and we are willing to submit to any reasonable law to that end; but we also recognize the lact that the commerce of the city must be carried on, and that we, are entitled to reasonable lacilities for the transaction of business.

Resolved, That while permits or licenses may be necessary for the proper regulation of truit stands, pedilers, &c., yet we believe that business men, who pay rent and obusiness in a regular manner, are as much entitled to the legitimate use of the sidewalk in front of their stares for the receipt and delivery of goods as they are entitled to the legitimate use of the sidewalk in front of their stares for the receipt and delivery of goods as they are entitled to the legitimate use of the sidewalk in front of their stares for the receipt and delivery of goods as they are entitled to the legitimate use of the sidewalk in front of their stares for the receipt and delivery of goods as they are entitled to the legitimate use of the sidewalk in front of their stares are successful to the star that the first the streets for vehicles, and that when a story keeper obstructs the sidewalk so that foot assenger earnous pass who ho

does not attain the object in view, besides giving rise to ngly suspicions and great dissatisaction among merchants.

Resolved, That our municipal laws should be examined and revised to meet the requirements of modern business, and that a committee be appointed to call the attention of the Mayor and Aidermen to this matter and urge such examination and reviseon; and, further, that it shall be the duty of the committee to walt upon the Mayor and request him to use his inducence to suspend the further instituting of suits and collection of moneys under these ordinances, until the subject can be presented to the Board of Aidermen for their action.

Mr. Carspens offered the following preamble and resolution, which was, by vote, added to the foregoing resolutions:—

Whereas the first principle of reform is to protest against wrong and burn the decree that proclaims wrong to be right for money; therefore, be it.

Resolved. That this meeting most emphatically pretests against the Bureau of Permits, and would most earnestly petition the Mayor and Common Council to abolish the same.

The following gentlemen were appointed to act upon the resolutions:—Messrs. John T. Wilson, Henry N. Morgan, L. Carsdens, William Lindsay, F. B. Thurber and Goorge A. Merwin.

The meeting then adjourned subject to the call of the chairman.

SUICIDE BY CUTTING HIS THROAT.

Coroner Young yesterday morning received information that David Andrew, a man thirty-seven years of age, and born in Ireland, who cut his throat on the 30th ultimo, in his room, rear of 322 West Twenty-seventh street, while temporarily de-ranged, had died from the effects of the injuries in-flicted. An inquest will be held over the remains.

ATLANTIC CITY.

Pennsylvanians Cooling by the Sad Sea Waves.

Quaker City Millionnaires and Their Misses at Atlantic City.

SURFING IT.

Miles of Variegated Flappers in the "Briny."

FISHING, RIDING AND SAILING.

Greenhorns and Grundys at a Discount.

A SOAPY IDIOT IN SALT WATER.

Duping a Falstaffian Bather by Removing His Clothes.

ACCOMMODATIONS AND PRICES

Culture and Economy at the Hotels.

ATLANTIC CITY, August 4, 1873. "To the sea side direct in one hour and forty-five minutes." We cross the river at Philadelphia in a miserable tub of a steamer; we run against a sand bar and suffer a long dekay; swerve in a sort of a round about course, and finally take our seats in tries in vain to drag the cars. 'The driving wheels revolve like lightning, but the train itself does not move an inch. It is divided in the middle. Away glides the first division, but ours is left behind. In a few minutes, however, an engine backs down, strikes us with a bump, and then we roll slowly through Camden. By us glide spires and chimney tops, factories and car shops, until, leaving these behind, our train at last fulfils its mission and be comes a lightning express. We rush over a country slightly rolling, through

fields of corn and clover, through landscapes of orange and green. Cosey homes dot the region here and there, nestled oftentimes in groves of waving trees. On we fly until we reach Hammonton, where for the first and last time we pause, Here hundreds of ragamufins throng the cars with apples, peaches, pears, and berries; water, lemonade, candies, and cigars. At the shriek of the rattling course. The aspect of the neighborhood at once becomes changed. There are no valleys: we see no hills, for nature on every side is dreary and flat. on we rush through tangled meadows; through squalid pines and plains of grass and fernon, on, at a furious rate, right towards that dreary

stretched over the wheels from one end of each car to the other prove entirely insufficient to current of air created by the flying train whirls the sand against the dry leaves bordering upon the track, until it rattles among them like shot, and closes around the cars like clouds of smothering smoke. Grains of sand strike the face and prick it like so many needles. They penetrate the eyes and ears, and really find their way everywhere The car is full, and we dare not let down the windows. It is almost as impossible to discern your neighbor as it is to recognize a friend in the middle of a London fog. This programme is kept up for miles, then a cool breeze unexpectedly sets in, the dust disappears and pools of brackish water are seen one after the other, as far as the eye can reach. We are nearing the sea; indeed, as we round a curve, we can lighthouse, and faintly see spires and distant flags. The atmosphere is delightfui; nothing could be more refreshing. "We are going over the says some one, and in an instant everybody is in good numor. The air is sait and cool and in-WE GLIDE THROUGH ATLANTIC CITY.

right down its main avenue, past all its grand note is and lowly cottages, but do not pause for a moment. The avenue is crowded with people; the balconies are black with human forms; the the balconies are black with human forms; the porticos are dazzling in their gay costumes. Everybody on the street is laughing and shouling, waving nandkerchies and bidding us hearty welcome. Straight to the lighthous we go, and there we stop. Here a lew people get off, when the train slowly backs down the avenue. It pauses before every hotel, whose patrons at once alight to find a negro waiting to carry their baggage to the very door. We leave the one at the United States, where a first class band is discoursing elegant music. Here we are at the seaside at last. The United States has no vacant room, neither has the Mansion, nor any other in finding a place to sleep, and are at last informed that the best we can do will be to take a cot in the

hall. We agree, wash our hands and face in a tin pail, change our linen, and take a stroll through the city.

Atlantic bears about the same relation to Philadelphia as Long Branch oears to New York. As we have already shown they are both reached after a dusty ride of the most tedious nature and the railway communications leading to each in point of the total property of the same. Still, any one who has visited both of these resorts will, it think, be ready to admit that this city is, in every respect, superior to the Branch, while the fact that hundreds have left Cape May since last season and reared tasty and commodious cottages here, will, of itself, be sufficient to show that it is increasing in popularity and extending hospitality to thousands of new-coners every year. Eighty-two new dwellings have been constructed for the present Summer, and 7,000 people arrived by rail on Saturday, so that to-day the avenues are crowded and the thoroughfares alive with handsome turnouts. Upon the beach lovers walk arm-narm, down upon whom the "old folks" smile complacently from the balconies, while the batters, fill the air with their glad and happy shouts. The beach itself is admirable—hard, firm, free from grit, and possesses in point of fact all the good qualities which we have failed to find in the beach of Long Branch.

Those same distinctions existing between New Tentest Pathledon to the search of the control of

qualities which we have hance to have of Long Branch.

Those same distinctions existing between New York and Philadelphia are seen also at the Summer resorts of each. In the Quaker City wealth is perhaps a little more evenly distributed; a greater number can enjoy the luxuries of the seaside, and all social distinctions are based upon Thora is less grandiness of dress

eral and prescribed enstoms is very properly regarded as a snob; hence it is that one seldom meets upon the balconies or among the avenues leading down to the sea distastefully attired and paper-collared men. Bizirre ladies are not sufficiently numerous to form a separate voiced and paper-collared men. Bizirre ladies are not sufficiently numerous to form a separate set by themselves, and gameiers find more guiding and the sufficient of the

on, on at a furious rate, right towards that dreary black thing approaching us as rapidly as we are approaching it. In a moment more we are in the midst of it. It surrounds us as with a pall; it breaks over our head in a lurid gleam, and our ears are deafened with a thundering crash.

THE CLOUDS DIVIDE.

The rain falls in torrents, windows are lowered and we swelter in the heat. The storm is frightiul, and a shadow hangs over the country almost as dark as the night. Egg Harbor village, like a spectral city, fooms up before us in a vivid gleam and disappears the next moment in the inky blackness behind, until at last the storm is passed and windows are raised in the sunshine. But we do not pause. On the contrary, we pass through meadows in which the dry grass and parched to-bacco leaves indicate plainly that they have escaped the raging storm. Sand, sand, nothing but sand. Melon patches look sickly and dead, and the grim pine trees are black with smoke and flame. Suddenly we see a bright fire on our left. A spark from the engine ahead of us has kindled the grass, and the plain is a sheet of lartid, crackling fire. The hevaing sheets of canvastive check with smoke of the plain is a sheet of lartid, crackling fire. The hevaing sheets of canvastive check with smoke of the plain is a sheet of lartid, crackling fire. The hevaing sheets of canvastive check of the plain is a sheet of lartid, crackling fire. The hevaing sheets of canvastive check of the minute of the min

whose white tents are pitched down at the iniet. This is the best trained regiment in the State, and really compares very lavorably with our own galiant Seventh. Their ordinary body uniform is similar to that of our old Guards, and they wear the same high and grizzly hats. Yesterday, however, they appeared in blue coats, gayly trimmed, white duck breeches, and snug Panama hats, having their side arms only, and marching with perfect precision.

duck breeches, and snug Panama hats, having their side arms only, and marching with perfect precision.

This brought me up to the morning hour for bathing, and of course I bathed with the rest. The United States Hotel has a little car running down to the sea so that its guests, if they care to, can put on their bathing suits in their rooms and ride down directly to the breakers. As soon as the first bather enters the surfa large and serviceable lifeboat, named the United States, is launched, and this boat is manned with a crew of expert swimmers, while until the last bather departs it rides the high waves at a little distance away, so that to be drowned in front of the United States flotel, no matter now reckless the swimmer may be, is really almost impossible. As far as the eye can reach the beach is foil, away up along the coast for miles and miles the gay bathing dresses flutter in the wind like the trimmings of so many harlegains. Wives and husbands, sweethearts and lovers, boys and girls and chiddren so small that they can scarcely toddie, all come at this hour for a plunge and a roll in the sea. After bathing we went out to fish—there were four of us. Three, myself among the number, rolled around in the bottom of the boat every blessed foot of the way out and in, and three sicker fishermen never paid their dark compliments to the wave. The other man only caught one, and his lengthed in the case of the same of the wave the distance of the wave the distance of the wave the let it go. The fishing down here is splendid, for, once out to the wreck, eight miles away from the let it go. The fishing down here is splendid, for, once out to the wreck, eight miles away from the share, you can catch fish as fast as you can han from the ground referred to londed with curved on ks and glistening fins. The guinning, too, is fine. We have snipe, carlew and red-breasts in abundance. Even while I am writing this morning one hunting party after another is coming down the avenue, each dressed after its own peeding rashen. Yo

Irish brogues.
For Irish rogues,
And thick soled shoes for Scotchmen;
High topped boots
For English galfities
And square-toed shovels for Dutchmen.

And square-toed shovels for Dutchmen.

And square-toed shovels for Dutchmen.

Simply for the sake of warning visitors lest they fall victims to a joke daily and almost hourly played here, I will reproduce an episode from the experience of a friend of mine who is at this moment in a most melancholy mood. One of the principal attractions of this place is its hot and cold sea water baths, which are located directly opposite severa of the cossest hotels. A party whose constitution is too weak to stand the cold temperature of the breakers can here have the water at any temperature he pleases, even to scalding hot. None of these bathrooms contain soap, and for the simple reason that soap, when broughinto contact with sea water, sticks to the fiesh just like grease. Hence it is that one who had a experience will generally advise one who had none to take soap with him, stating as a reason that the soap rurnished by the house is sure to be very poor. My friend Sam desired to indulge it take his own soap.

one of these baths and was, or course, take his own soap, "I say," cried he, after he had entered his bath-room and looked around, "its a blessed good thing I brought my own soap, for there ain't a bit in the Presently we heard Sam plunge into his tub with a leap, and soon after we could hear him briskly rub-

leap, and soon after we could hear him briskly rubbing.

"Thunder and fire, fellows!" he cried. Say; look here; there's something out of shape with this water, confound it. I'm just the same as if I had slept in a box of candles!"

The ultimate consequence was that Sam had to pay a negro about a dollar and a hall to bring him a tub of fresh water, and no doubt at this moment he is impressed with the ideapthat he has been egregiously imposed upon.

ANOTHER TRICK.

But this trick is not half so bad as that played upon Mr. Sam Flemming, a gentleman of immense

proportions, who is an old resident, and who certainly ought to have been too sharp to have such a trick played upon him. Mr. Flemming went out to bathe quite early in the morning, before any of the guests of the hotel were astir, and careiully arranging his clothes high and dry on the sand, plunged for a happy hour in the surf. A certain acquaintaince of Mr. Flemming, knowing what he was about, engaged a close carriage, drove down to the beach, stopped directly opposite the place where every single shred of Mr. Flemming's apparel reposed, and, one of them springing out, caught up the clothing and regained the carriage, which at the next moment, to the utter consternation of the bather, rolled off at a furious rate, leaving him entirely destitute of all garments, except his hat and boots. Now no respectable individual cares to be seen traveiling home in the sunrise with nothing but hat and boots, so that Mr. Flemming knew not what in the world to do. By and by a lew little ragamuffins came down to the water, and instead of paying him, simply pointed their fingers at him and grinned, saying:—

"I golly, Jimmie, ain't he a big 'un, though!" and all such sickening phrases as that. At length he prevailed upon one of the urchins to go up to his place and bring down his bathing clothes; but the same gentlemen that victimized him a little while before expected this, so that when the lad came up they sent him back with a suit calculated to fit a little seven-year-old. Imagine the indignation of a man weighing two hundred pounds upon receiving baby garments such as these. After the course of several hours his clothing was returned, but not until the breakers had completely exhausted his strength.

A Little DELUGE.

It ramed dreadinily hard upon Saturday night, to the the end dreadinily hard upon Saturday night,

A LITTLE DELUGE.

It rained dreadingly hard upon Saturday night, so that broad Atlantic avenue was a vast sheet of water, and the proprietors of hetels were obliged to lay light pontoons from crossing to crossing. When the storm was raging wildest a gentleman entered the parior of my hotel and said, in a bantering tone:—

entered the parior of my hotel and said, in a bantering tone:

"There is not a bit of dust just now, ladies, and I'll take any miss out to ride who cares to go."

In an instant, quick as thought, up jumped a young lady, who said:

"I'll go, sir! In an open carriage, too."

The parior rung with laughter and appleuse, and the young gentleman could not conceal his astonishment. He tried to back down gracefully, but it was of na vall so in a lew minutes the "buggy. ishment. He tried to back down gracefully, but it was of no avail, so in a lew minutes the "buggy, with no top" was at the door. The lady was ready and the gentleman, not just the least bit disgasted, got in, and off they drove, amid the cheers of a crowded balcony. The lady did not give taken the charge his clothes. They

got in, and off they drove, amid the cheers of a crowded balcony. The lady did not give take gentlement time even to change his clothes. They were his best when he started, but I doubt whether they were his best when he came in. I saw both parties at the nop afterwards, and both appeared to be good-natured. Supposing the parties to have been in love—contrary, of course, to the wishes of their parents; sup osing their ride to have been an clopement from which neither returned until, parental promise of "Bless you, &c.," I think a sensational writer might construct a highly romantic sto y.

THERE IS A MELANCHOLY MAN HERE, as a matter of course. There is a melancholy man at every seaside resort. He has the usual stately figure, the same sad face and the same pleading, cloquent eyes. His hair is slightly gray, it falls upon his coat colar, and his clothes are black. He is always alone on the avenues, alone on the beach, alone everywhere. When you address him he sighs, and then, smiling, asks you what you said. He is a regular nighthawker just again like every other melancholy man, and walks down by the sea at midnight under the cold, cold stars. I saw him last night quite late. He was seated upon the stern of the United States lieboat, and was vacantly staring out over the ocean. He had a pensive look. He resembled one who had suifered disappointment, and as I beheld him I could not help putting in his mouth the little poem of George Arnold:—

I stand on the shore of a moonlit sea.

Under the stars of a Summer sky.

I stand on the shore of a moonlit sea, Under the stars of a Summer sky. And sad are the thoughts that come to me As the sorrowful night wind whisners by

'Tis the same old sea whose voices call; The same old stars with their twinkling eyes; The same old monalight silvers all And the same old solemn thoughts arise.

Nought in the scene has changed for years— Waves, nor stars, nor moonight fair— While here in my eyes are the same old tears For the same old, hopeless love I bear.

The only objection to these melancholy men is that they are becoming entirely too common. You find them all over, and sometimes they are Irauds. In this letter I have given but a glimpse of Atlantic City and attempted to present all its attractions at the same moment.

WATERING PLACE NOTES.

Hon. James M. Scovill, of New Jersey, is at Conress Hall, Saratoga.

Hon. Reuben E. Fenton, of Jamestown, is at Congress Hall, Saratoga. Gen. Nathaniel P. Banks, of Massachusetts, pre-

fers Saratoga Springs to Nahant. D. H. Gregory and family, of Jersey City, are ummerizing at Cooperstown, N. Y.

William Rodurmei, editor of the Harrisburg (Pa. Patriot, is at the Columbia Hotel, Cape May. Judge Hugh L. Bond, of the United States Circuit

Court, is stopping at Congress Hall, Cape May. A grand fancy dress and masquerade ball will be given at Major Leland's Grand Hotel, Saratoga, on

Thursday evening. Mr. Edwards Pierrepont, of this city, is on a visit to his father-in-law, Mr. S. A. Willoughby, at Saratoga Springs.

"Sea cider," which is better known hereabouts as apple-jack, or Jersey lightning, is the favorite drink at Cape May.

The whole family of Rochesters, from Rochester, N. Y., are spending the season at the Cooper

O. D. Munn, of the New York Scientific American with his family, will finish the season at the Clarendon Hotel, Saratoga.

Narragansett is not doing its usual amount of business this season. Newport is gradually wiping it out as a watering place. Wash, McLean, of the Cincinnati Enquirer, and

wife, of Cincinnati, have apartments at the Grand Union Hotel, Saratoga Springs. Hon. Miles Beach, who was injured at the Hudson River Railroad accident on Friday last, is at

the Grand Union Hotel, Saratoga. Rev. Dr. T. Cooke, of St. Bartholomew's church, in this city, with his wife and son, are at the Cooper House, in Cooperstown, N. Y.

Mr. George Opdyke, of this city, does not appear in the least abashed while sitting in his Clarence behind a span of large bays at Saratoga. Recorder J. K. Hackett, of this city, drives a

stylish span of crow-black horses before a Victoria, on the roads leading out of Saratoga Springs, J. S. T. Stranaban, one of the Park Commissioners of Brooklyn, may be seen every fine day at Saratoga in a phaeton drawn by a span of large

C. P. Leverich, President of the Bank of New York, of this city, with a large party of friends, will finish the season at Congress Hall, Saratoga.

They arrived on Saturday last. Mr. William Orton, President of the Western Union Telegraph Company, having dropped the cares of business for a short time, has taken a tem-porary abode at the Grand Union, Saratoga.

Col. John W. Forney, of the Philadelphia Press, with his family, arrived on Sunday last at Congress

Hall, Cape May. There is no truth in the rumor that Col. Forney is threatened with a pulmonary

"THE MISSING YACHT."

How the Yachtsmen Account for the Rumor-The Accident to the Josephine The yachting community has been greatly inter-

ested in a report current for a day or two past that an unknown yacht was sunk off Point Judith on Sunday last. The rumor was vague enough to render any thinking person sceptical; but it was brought to this city by a gentleman in every way trustworthy, and so passed where it would never have been otherwise entertained for a moment. The name of the yacht, the identity of the steamer and the author of the story were alike matters of mystery. The rumor was, however, the subject of general conversation on Monday among sporting men generally. Yesterday, however, the report was universally discredited. Late in the afternoon a despatch was received from Mr. Phœnix, the owner of the yacht Josephine, stating that his vessel went ashore on the rocks near that his vessel went ashore on the rocks near Point Judith on Sunday last, and after remaining there for almost a day assistance reached her from Newport. She was then hamed off and towed into that port. The damage to the Josephine is comparatively slight, and is mostly to the vessel's keel. No lives were lost, nor was any one injured. This, it is believed, accounts for the rumor, and the yachtsmen of New York are disposed to dismiss the subject without further anxiety. It may be possible that this is not a solution of the report, but it is the one at present accepted.

YACHTING NOTES.

The following passes, H.Y.C., Mr. Livingstone, from Harlem for Bridgeport.
Yacht West Winds N.Y.Y.C., Mr. Iselin, from New Rochelle for Hudson.
Yacht Josephine. N.Y.Y.C., Mr. Lloyd Phoenix. from the castward for New York.

The following passed Whitestone yesterday :-