THE DATES REPORTED THE TRADE OF THE ADDRESS TRACE TRADE OF STRUCT US. 2000.

THE DAILY EVENING TELEGRAPH.-PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, JULY 13, 1866.

Evening Telegraph

Is published every afternoon (Sundays excepted) at No. 108 S. Third street. Price, Three Cents Per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Bollars Per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

To insure the Insertion of Advertisements in all of our Editions, they must be forwarded to our office not later than 10 o'clock each Morning.

FRIDAY, JULY 13, 1866.

PERSONS LEAVING THE CITY DURING THE SUMMER MONTHS, CAN HAVE THE EVENING TELEGRAPK MAILED TO THEIR ADDRESS TERMS, 75 CENTS PER MONTH.

Organized Incendiarism.

WE had heped that with the defeat of the slave power, an end had been made to all attempts at incendiarism. While the war was in progress, the desperation of the Rebels might cause efforts at the destruction of the prosperity of the North, but that any Northern man would be so base as to deliberately undertake to bring poverty on the community by firing mills or public buildings, seemed to us impossible. Yet, after coolly weighing the facts which have come to our notice in regard to the burning of the mills at Frankfort yesterday, the conclusion is unavoidable that it was but one step in an organized system of incendiarism, having for its object the destruction of all the vast cotton mills situated on the Frankford creek and in the vicinity. Some weeks since the proprietors of several of the mills received anonymous letters, telling them that it was the intention of certain parties to destroy every mill but one located in that vicinity. No notice was taken of the threat, however. In a few days GARSED's mills were mysteriously destroyed, under circumstances which left but little doubt but that it was a wilful effort, and not an accident. The alarm then spread among the owners, and of late a constant watch has been kept, both night and day, on all the mills. No less than three attempts have been made to fire various mills during the past week, but the flames were discovered in time, and the property saved. The mills which were destroyed yesterday have had two unsuccessful attempts made on them, but the vigilance of the watch prevented the danger in time. Yesterday, however, according to what seems to be a reliable account, the fire was ignited in two places, and the total loss of \$1,500,000 was the result. While the flames were in progress, two other mills were fired in different parts of Frankfort, but by timely aid were saved.

From what has been said, there can be little doubt but that an organized system of incendiarism has been originated, the object of which is to turn what is now a flourishing manufacturing locality into a desolate ruin. That it is a matter of small consequence to the villains, in the furtherance of the scheme, whether human life is sacrificed or not, is proved by the fact that the operatives were at work in the mill destroyed, and that, in order to save them, some had to be thrown from the third story upon sheets held to receive them. Regardless of the interruption of travel, the incendiary fired the mill so near the Trenton Railroad bridge that it required every exertion of our gallant firemen to save the structure.

We would call the particular attention of the

proved as disastrous a leader on the political as on the military battle-field; FITZ-JOHN PORTHE Organization of the Austrian and the FINANCE AND COMMERCE. would hardly be available, all things considered; so that we see nothing for the Democrats to do, if they must have a military hero to lead their party, except to take up General LEE.

The Voice of a Southern Unionist. Among the noble band of Southern Unionists who "kept the faith" in the darkest hours of the

Rebellion, no one has a more shining record than Governor BROWNLOW, of TERDEssee. He suffered overything except death from the Rebels, yet remained firm and true to the cause of his country. The opinions of such a man upon the question of reconstruction are worthy of the most careful consideration. He knows the temper and characteristics of the late Rebels perfectly. He knows just the measures necessary for the satety of the country in readmitting the Rebel States to power in the Union. We therefore commend the following analysis and defense of the Constitutional amendment lately proposed by Congress to the States, which we find in Governor BROWNLOW's message to the Legislature of Tennessee, now assembled in extra session, as one of the best things in uself that we have met with, and peculiarly entitled to consideration as the voice of the true friends

of the Union men at the South. He says :---"I beg you to bear in mind, in your deliberations, that while the most of you have been at all times, per onally and individually, loyal to the United States, as a whole you represent a State the most of whose people went into rebeltion, raised one hundred and fifty-four regiments, and sent them into the field to tight against the National Government; levied war against the United States for four years; and were finally conquered and reduced to the condition of inhabitants of a subjugated province, wholly at the mercy of the conqueror. By the laws of nations and the laws of war, the General Government has an undoubted right to prescribe erms of settlement to the State of Tennessee, These terms have been prescribed, and are now Intege terms have been preserved, and are now presented for your acceptance or rejection. I have every assurance that, when they are ac-cepted, your Senators and Representatives will be admitted to their seats in Congress, and the State at once be clad with her long lost rights. Are these terms reasonable? For my own part, they are these terms reasonable? For my own part, they seem to me to be but the decree of political justice and equity, made necessary by the result of the Rebellion. By the first section, equal protec-tion in the enjoyment of life, liberty, and property is guaranteed to all citizens. Practically, this affects mainly the negro; who, having been emancipated by the Rebellion, and having lost that protection which the interest of the master gave him, became by the very laws of nature entitled to the civil rights of the citizen, and to the means of enforcing those rights. To deny this to him, would be to place his life, property, and labor in the power of every unirendly local authority or evil-disposed person, and would be an instance of barbarism unworthy of the ace. It will also prevent unjust and op-pressive discrimination by one State against the citizens of other States. By the second section, classes who are distranchised, without crime, are not to be counted in a second indication. not to be counted in ascertaining the basis of Federal representation. This, too, may be re-carded as one of the results of the Rebellion, a change made necessary by our changed condi-tion. We have now among us a class of freed-men to whom we denote the balls of the demen, to whom we deny the ballot and all other political rights. Have we a right to count them against the entranchised citizens of other States? If so, then will three of our citizens (Rebels though they be) equal in the political balarce four citizens of any Northern State, however patriotic; and one citizen of Scuth Carolina or Mississippi will balance two citizens or Union soldiers who may reside north of the Ohio. Certainly the South is not in a condition to clean or generate a solitor back condition to claim so great a political ad-vantage in the national adjustment now provantage in the initional adjustment now pro-posed, unless, indeed, there be merit in rebellion. The third section is in-tended to prevent that class of Rebel leaders from holding office who, by violating their official oaths, added one great offense to another. It is meant as a safe-guard against abother rebellion, by keeping out of power those who brought on and are mainly power those who brought and a responsible for that through which we have just These men, in law and justice, forassed. feited their lives and property, but a benign and merciful Government inflicts no other punishment or disability upon them than such as is necessary to prevent them from repeating their crime. No loyal citizen will object to this section. The fourth section declares the validity of our national debt, and that debts incurred or losses sustained in aid of re-bellion are void. This is simply a declaration of the honorable intentions of the nation, and will be indorsed by every American citizen who is worthy of the title. It also refuses compensation for slaves lost or emancipated by the war. As our slaves were lost by the rebellious conduct of our own people, we should not expect to tax he nation to pay for them. This brief analysis of the proposed amendment exhibits a magnanimity on the part of the American people through their Representatives in Congress, which challenges our admiration. Viewed as terms of final adjustment between the conqueror and the conquered, their mildness and friedom from all penalty is without a parallel in the history of nations."

THE universal interest felt in the progress of the war in Europe renders it important that a correct idea be given of the organization of the contending armies. The despatches seldom go into details so far as to give the numbers engaged, but merely speak of the number of battalions, brigades, divisions, and corps. We will give our readers a general sketch of the military arrangements of both Austria and Prussia, so that they can at once figure up for themselves the size of each army engaged in a conflict. Let us look first at that of Prussia. The king

is de facto commander-in-chief, with a staff of eight general officers as aides-de-camp, four generals a la suite, and ten field officers. The grade of general officers consists of :-

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Total 383,340 " The cavalry consists of a total of 65,024 men. with 2400 officers, while the artillery amounts to 18,900 men and 792 pieces. These armies, with other smaller bands, make a total of 569,000 men in the Prussian army.

In the number of men needed to fill up an organization, they have none of that doubt in regard to the actual size which existed in our own war. Every battalion is kept constantly full to the required number. This is so through out the ranks.

An infantry battalion consists of 1002 men; a cavalry squadron of 150 men; an artillery battalion of 190 men, and 8 picces of artillery; an artillery regiment of 2100 men and 88 pieces of cannon.

So much for the Prussian forces. When we see that there are eleven battalions in a fight we may be sure that there are 11,022 men engaged in the contest.

I	The Au	strian	army	00	nsista	of	over	600,000
l	men, class	ified a	s follo	WS:				1.5
I	Infantry	*						489,000

Cavalry Artillery	*	. '	. 1	÷,		1	. *	67,000 47,000
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lajor-General Colonel.

An Austrian battalion of intantry consists of 1002 men, a brigade of 4008 men, a division of 8016 men. Such is the organization of the Austrian army. From what we have said, it is easy for any of our readers to make a calculation of the exact size of the forces engaged, which sink into insignificance compared with the hundreds of thousands of soldiers engaged on either side in our great war.

When the Republican Party Became Radical.

PHILADELPHIA, July 12, 1866. To the Editor of The Evening Telegraph:-

In your last night's paper I read an article from the 2imes, of New York, in which the question is asked-"When did the Republican party become radical?" This almost appears to be such a silly question that it hardly deserves an answer, but I will give him an answer. The Republican party became radical when war was commenced by the Southern traitors; when Mr. Lincoln called for seventy-five thousand soldiers; when we blockaded the Southern ports; when we fought their troops; when Mr. Lincoln issued his emancipation proclamation; when Grant took Richmond and captured Lee's army; when Sherman marched to the sea and through the Carolinas, and Johnston's army surrendered. War is a radical measure, not a conservative one. McClellan was conservative, Grant and Sherman radical; and now the great Republican party do not desire to give all the truits of the victory into the hands of the Rebels. Johnson belonged to the Republican party when he said that treason was a crime and should be made odious, that traitors should be punished; and the radical Republican party intend to elect J. W. Geary Governor, on the radical platform. He led the famous White Star Division to victory; over Lookout Mountain he planted the radical flag, until the sun kissed the stars on its azure field, and gave it more splendor as it floated in triumph over the conservative rag, the stars and bars. Truly yours, A Soldier.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TRLEGRAPH, (

Friday, July 13, 1866. The Stock Market was rather more active this morning, and prices were steady. Government bonds continue in good demand. Old 5-20s sold at 1061@107, a slight decilne; new do. at 1061; and 7.30s at 104, a slight advance. 981 was bid for 10-40s, and 109f for 6s of 1881. City loans are less active; the new issue sold at 965@97, and old do. at 931; Pennsylvania 5s sold largely at 924. In Railroad shares there is more doing, and prices are firmer. Minehill sold at 55, no change; Pennsylvania Railroad at 55%, no

change; Reading at 531@531, an advance of 4; Lehigh Valley at 62), an advauce of 1; Catawissa preferred at 35%, no change; and Philadelphia and Erie at 31/@311, no chauge; 58 was bid for Norristown; 37% for North Pennsylvania; 55 for Philadelphia and Baltimore; and 431 for Northern Central.

City Passenger Bailroad shares continue very dull. 20 was bid for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 38 for Spruce and Pine; 68 for Chesnut and Walnut; 19) for Hestonville; 13 for Ridge Avenue; and 40 for Union.

Bank shares are firmly held at full prices, but we hear of no sales. 140 was bid for Philadelphia; 126 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 54 for Commercial; 94 for Northern Liberties; 31 for Mechanics'; 100 for Southwark; 541 tor Girard; 31 for Manufacturers' and Mechanics'; 655 for City; 64 for Corn Exchange; and 60 tor Union. In Canal shares there is very little movement. Wyoming Valley Canal sold at 68. 274 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 354 for preferred do.; 120 for Morris Canal preferred; 15 for Susquehanna Canal; and 56% for Delaware Division.

Oil shares continue very dull. Maple Shade sold at 3, and Ocean at 51, no change.

Quotations of Gold-10h A. M., 153; 11 A. M. 534; 12 M., 1521; 1 P. M., 153.

-The New York Times this morning says :--"The United States 5-20s of 1862 advanced to day to 107@1071 @ cent. The 5-20s of 1865 also continued in demand, but the business transacted was not so heavy as on Tuesday and Wednesday, on account of the advance in the price to 105;@1054. The figure of 105 2 cent, including the accumulated gold interest since May, appears to be the rate at which the Banks and other large buyers are disposed to come in freely. As the old bonds of 1862 are withdrawn tor European transmission, however, the effect is to gradually advance the new, which are wanted to take the place of the former at home. The 10-40 years 5 % cents, the gold coupon on which is due 1st September, have advanced to 981@99 % cent., and are but sparingly offered in the market. The 7:30 currency loans are in steady request at 103;@103; ? cent." -The New York Tribune this morning says:-

"Money is quoted irregularly. Most houses pay 5@6 per cent., but there are exceptional loans at 4 upon mixed collaterals. In commerloans at 4 upon mixed collaterals. In commer-cial paper no change. Prime is scarce, and can be had at low rates. Long engagements are not in favor. Exchange is higher since the *Persia*'s arrival, and regular drawers fully control the market. The rates are:-London, prime bankers', 60 days, 1094@1094; London, prime bankers', sight; 1108@1108; London, prime com-mercial, 107@11084; Paris, bankers', long, 5*114@ 5*10; Paris, bankers', short, 5*074@5*062; Ant-werp,5*124@5*114; Swiss; 5*134@5*114; Hamburg, 374; Amsterdam, 42; Frankfort, 43; Bremen, 79@ 794; Berlin, 74."

-In reference to the market for American securities, Messrs. Satterthwaite & Co. thus report:-

"The London market for American securities has, since our last, been subject to some considerable fluctuations. Towards the close of last week, on the anticipation that advices from New York would report a further decline in d, prices were well maintained, and United States Five-twenty bonds were treely taken up at 66; but on the arrival of the Nova Scotian vesterday, with the unexpected intelligence of an advance of 15 per cent. in the premium on gold, quotations gave way quite 3 per cent., but from this point have rallied to 641@642, the set-tlement of the account developing a short supply of stock. Illinois and Erie shares have been affected from the same cause as Five-twentles, but have also rallied from the extremely low prices which they at one time touched, and close 73% @74% and 38@38%, respectively, but not so firm at these quotations as they appeared at one time to-day." -Neill Brothers & Co.'s Cotton Circular, per the Javo, says :- "The weather has continued favorable, with scarcely an exception, in all parts of the cotton-growing country, and the contrast presented by our correspondence this week with the disheartening reports received a few weeks ago, is extremely satisfactory. Many persons who then advised, and no doubt bonestly believed in, a total destruction of their crops, now write quite cheerfully of their pros so great a change does the more lavorable weather produce, not only on the prospects, but also on the spirits of the planters. It seems now to be admitted that the injury, although great, was, as we wrote at the time, capable of being, to a considerable extent, repaired by favorable weather."

bush is Pennsylvania at 520., a decline; and Western at 50@550. Frices of Barley and Malt are nominal. Clov. raced may be quoted at 57 P 64 lbs; Timothy at \$6 250\$:00; and Flaxaced at \$3 40@550. In Provisions there is a pretty firm feeling, but not

much doing. Whisky is inactive. Small sales of Pennsylvania at 82 24@2 25, and Ohio at 82 29

SPECIAL NOTICES.

[See the Second Page for additional Special Notices.]

[See the Second Page for additional Special Notices.]
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HIGH-WAYS-Office of Chief Commissions of High-ways, File 1H Street, west side, be ow Cheenut. PHLADSLIPHIA, July II, 1866.
NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS
Sealed Proposals will be received at this Office until the objects of the oil owing Bewers, viz. -- A three neet rewer on the line of Haverford street, from Forty-second to Eude a reat, in the Twenty-fourth Ardi and also a three inet Sewer on the line of Fi twenth street. From Lombard to Pine street, with such manholes as may be directed by the Chief Ensineer and Surveys.
The understanding to be that the contractor shall take bills prepared against the property fronting on said sewer, to the amount of one doilar and twenty five ornta for each hacal foot of front on each side of the street, as so much cach paid, the balance to so gaid by the eity.
Alticlers are invited to be present at the time and place of opening the said proposals.

All blocers are invited to be present at the time and place of opening the said proposals. I ach proposal will be accompanied by a certificate that a bond has been filed in file Law Department, as directed by or inance of May 25, 1859. If the lowest bldder does not excents a contract within five days after the work is awarded, he will be deem d as declining, and will be held liable on his bond for the difference between his bid and the next higher bldder.

Specifications may be had at the Department of Surveys, which will be strictly adhered to. W. W. SMEDLEY, 713 #t Chief Commissioner of Highways.

CLAIMS TO MERIT Cel" OF MINING TO MININT OF ON POUND CAM PHOR TROCHES." 1st - They prompily check Diarchosa. 2d-They sculdue Uramps and Pain in the Stomach.] 2d-They sculdue Uramps and Pain in the Stomach.] 2d-They scule tefficial of bad water. 2dth-They are a necessary to all Travellers. 2dth-They are a combination of diffusive stimulants, schurthey are a combination of diffusive stimulants, schutyes, and astringents, excelling in effectiveness any known remedy for similar parposes. 1 xclusive maker (covered by law). C. H. NEEDLES. TWELE. H and RAUE Streets, Philadelphis.

AMERICAN LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY. PHITADRLPHIA July 12 1836. The Trusteees have this day deelared a dividend of FIVE PFR CENT, payable to the stockholders on demand. clear of tax. 7 13 3t JOHN 8, WILSON, Secretary.

NOTICE.-APPLICATION HAS NOTICE, -- APPLICATION HAS been made for the renewal of the following CITY BONDS AND CERTIFICATES OF STOCK, drawn to the subsciber's order, and stolen from his fire-proof, June 3, 1865, viz. :-City 6 per cent (new), Nos. 12 482 12 431, 12,464, 12 465; (Germaniown Bank, Nos. 1407, 199,119; Common-wealth Bank, No. 50; Arch St. Theatre, No. 243; Foint Breeze Park, No. 16; Gap Mining Company, No. 519 All persons are cautioned against receiving the same. 6 10 im30.* CASPER HEFT.

NEW PERFUME FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF "Night Blooming Cercus." Phalon's Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus." Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus." Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus." "Night Blooming Cereus." Phalon's A most exquisite, delicate, and Fragrant Perfume,

distilled from the rare and beautiful flower from which it takes its name. Manutactured only by 6 13 ws

PHALON & SON, New York. BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

ASK FOR PHALON'S-TAKE NO OTHER.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

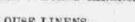
RUNNING THE GAUNTLET. By Edmand Yates author of "Broken to Har-"THE APOSTLES. By Benan, author of "Life of

INSTRUCTION.

INSTRUCTION. THE LEHIGH UNIVERITY, BETHLEHEM, The new institution. Ilberaily endowed by the Hea. As Packet of Mauch Chunk and designed to give a fit practical education suited to the requirements of the age will be open to receive students in the FIBST TWO CLASSES on the last of Scotember, 1865 Two CLASSES on the last of Scotember, 1865 Two CLASSES on the last of varied industrial fairs resis, all of which will be subsidized for the purpose of instruction. The Course will consist of two parts. First TWO TVARS OF PHELFARATORY INSTRUCTION in Ma-thematics. Chemistry, and Languages (especially be noder instruction. The School of Clearatal Literature, 2 The School of General Literature, 2 The School of General Literature, 3 The School of Macalury and siming. The School of Macalury and siming. The School of Macalury and siming. And School of August, on presenting themselves to into the bib of August, on presenting themselves to the to the loth of August, on on the opening day. Cheesen, A. BULLEY & CO.NG. IT, S. FOURTH Street, Fulladential for the New Jing 18 Street, Fulladential the substate of the opening day. Cheesen, A. BULLEY & CO.NG. IT, S. FOURTH Street, Fulladential for all has Net Co. The School the Street, Fulladential the substate of the opening day. Cheesen, A. BULLEY & CO.NG. IT, S. FOURTH Street, Fulladential the substate of the State is Cheesen, Part I NET I TITTE

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE

Boarding and Street, will reo French is the poken in the I Primary I ep Day Scholar; Day Boardm	ENGLISH AND FRENCH. day publis. Nos. 1527 and 1529 SPRUCE pen on THURSDAY. September 20, lanavage of the samily, and is constantly nstitute. artiment. 669 per annum. per annum. 8100. g Puplis, 5200. MADAME HERVILLY.
6 22 fmw4m	MADAME HERVILLY, Principal.
	GROCERIES.
NEW	SMOKED SALMON.
	JUST RECEIVED,
VERY FIN	NE NEW SMOKED SALMON,
SIMON	COLTON & CLARKE,
4 14 \$4p]	S. W. cor. BROAD and WALNUT.
FOR STF Ask your gro Wholesale A 712 12t	ARCH and TENTH Sts. G O O D B R B A D ALWATS UNE CATTON'S FAMOUS YEAST. cer for it. gent. S. E. cor. CHESNUT and FRONT Sts.
	DRY GOODS.
Line	N GOODS ONLY,
A	T MILLIKEN'S
No. 82	8 ARCH Street.
NEW LIN	EN LAWN DRESSES.
NEW PRI	NTED SHIRTING LINENS.
TRAVELL	ING DRESS LINENS,



CORN COLORED LINENS.

Fire Marshal and the Police Department to what now appears to be a determined scheme. The utmost vigilance will be required to save the remaining mills and capture the author of this destruction. When the scoundrel is detected, there is no punishment which is too great for the wretch who would endanger hundreds of human lives, and destroy millions of dollars worth of property, in order to gratify a petty spite, or vent a personal malice.

Logan on the Crisis-Sherman on Democracy.

WE publish to-day an abstract of a remarkable speech by Gen. John A. LOGAN, delivered at Salem, Ill., on the 4th instant. The meeting at which it was delivered was one of the largest ever held in the West, the number of persons present being estimated at over 20,000. Besides General LOGAN, there were present and made speeches, General W. T. SHERMAN and General OGLESBY, Governor of Illinois.

General LOGAN's speech is remarkable for the power and directness with which it presents the main points of the present political campaign. Its logical force and its fiery earnestness have seldom been excelled.

General SHERMAN's blunt avowal, called out during the progress of this meeting, that he never was a Democrat, will be rather a damper to the tricky, scheming leaders of that party. They have been trying very hard to create the impression that he belongs to their crowd. Nothing would gratify them so much as to be able to prostitute the name and fame of some one of our country's great military heroes to the base ends of their party purposes. But they will have to count SHERMAN out. He never belonged to them, and he now has no sympathy with them. However, our Democratic friends can solace themselves with the reflection that SHERMAN would have been rather unavailable anyhow. The chief strength of the Democratic party is in the Rebel States, and no Federal General is so thoroughly execrated in that quarter as SHERMAN is. They never can forget that march of his from Atlanta to the sea, and from Savannah to Fayetteville. To this day all that is hateful in the idea of Federal power and authority-all that is bitter and blasting in the memory of their "lost cause," is summed up in the single name, "SHERMAN." Hence, while he might have been of some use to the Democratic party in keeping up its mere organization in those Northern States where it only has "a name to live," in the South, where the real strength of the party is, he would have been nothing more than a dead weight.

As the Democrats are so put to it for a military leader, why don't they inke up General ROBERT E. LEE? He might not run well in Pennsylvania, but he certainly would in Virginia. He might lose New York, but he would carry Georgia. He would be unpopular in the North, generally, it is true, but the Democrats stand a very poor show or carrying the North, while they can count from the South.

GRANT has nothing in common with the Democrats; SHERMAN turns his back upon them, and says, "I never was a Democrat;" "Little Mac" has | for postponement.

The Tariff Bill Postponed.

THE Tariff bill was yesterday referred to the Senate Committee on Finance, with instructions to report on the second Monday in December next. This action was not altogether unexpected, the bill as it passed the House being really satisfactory to nobody.

It was adopted rather as a compromise be ween conflicting interests, and doubtless with the expectation that it would be extensively amended in the Senate. Some features had been fastened upon it by the enemies of the measure for the express purpose of defeating it or rendering it odlous.

We should have preferred immediate action upon this measure by the Senate, but the postponement will cause a delay of only a few months, and may result in a more satisfactory bill when it shall be finally acted upon.

Political Duplicity.

How long will our conservatives have the effrontery to harp upon their devotion to the principle of "No taxation without representation ?" They are not in favor of that principle now, and they never were in favor of it. They are not in favor of its application here in Pennsylvania, nor are they in favor of its application at the South. Their pretended devotion to it is a fraud, and nothing less. They know perfectly well that tens of thousands of dollars in taxes are paid by colored citizens of this city and State, who have no representation, and who never will have any if these Democratic political swindlers can prevent it. The same is true all over the South. Let us hear no more of this "principle" from such a source.

Not So.

A DEMOCRATIC contemporary asserts that the postponement of the Tariff bill was secured by radical votes. It would be nearer the truth to say that it was secured by conservative votes. In favor of postponement we find Doolittle, Davis, Guhrie, Hendricks, Johnson, Norton, Riddle, and Saulsbury, all conservatives, and sufficient had they voted against the postponement to have defeated it. The radicals divided, but the conservatives, almost in a body, voted

Rearrest of Colonel William R. Roberts, President of the Feman Brotherhood. INDICTMENT FOUND AGAINST HIM BY THE GRAND JURY-HE IS HELD TO BAIL IN THE SUM OF FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS-HIS TRIAL EXPECTED TO TAKE PLACE IN OCTOBER.

Yesterday morning Colonel William R. Roberts, President of the Fenian Brotherhood, was rearrested at his place of business, on a bench warrant, by Mr. Luther Horton, one of the officers of Marshal Murray's office. An indictment has been found by the Grand Jury gainst Colonel Roberts, charging him with having set on foot in this country, contrary to the neutrality laws of the United States, an armed expedition for the purpose of invading Canada, a possession of Great Britain-a power with which the United States are at peace.

THE CHARGES.

There are nineteen counts in the indictment. Without following the legal phraseology of the document, it is enough to state that the first count charges Colonel Roberts with having, on the 25th of May, in this year, within the terri-tory of the United States, begun a certain military expedition, to be carried on from thence against the territory and dominions of the Oueen of Great Britan and Indenin of the Queen of Great Britam and Ireland. The second and third counts charge him with having provided such military expedition. The fourth count accuses him of having provided the means for such military expedition. Fifth count-That he did begin, set on foot, and prepare the means for the expedition. Sixth count, that he did begin a certain military enterprise. The twelfth count states that he did begin, set on foot, provide, and prepare the means of a certain military expedition or enterprise. Other counts allege that he prepared a certain military expedition and enterprise. The eighteenth and nineteenth counts state that this military enter-prise was undertaken against the colonies of oper and Lower Canada.

Immediately after his arrest Colonel Roberts United States District Attorney, and there in-formed that the indictment had been found against him. He entered into bail in the sum of five thousand dollars, his surety being Mr. Wil-liam L. Cole, No. 170 East Fourteenth street. It is understood that the trial of Colonel Roberts will take place in October next, and that the principal witherease sector that the street. principal witnesses against him are reporters who took down his recent speech at the mass meeting in Union Square. - N. Y. Herald.

-The Brighton (Mass.) slaughter-houses have been inspected by the Board of Health, and pro-nounced, with a single exception, dangerous and pestilential, from the stench and corruption of the decaying animal matter which is allowed to collect around them. The citizeus are justly fearful for the result if the cholers visits them.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street,

\$3800 City 6s, oldµots 934 \$2100 do....mun 964 \$6000 do....mun 964 \$6000 Pa. 6s, d b Its. 924 \$5000 Pa. 6s, d b Its. 924 -Messrs, DeHaven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, make the following quotations of the rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M. :-

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Philadelphia Trade Report.

FRIDAY, July 13.-The Flour Market continues as dull as ever, but prices remain without essential change. There is no demand for shipment, and the home consumers purchase only to supply immediate wants. Sales of superfine at \$8@875; extra at \$9@ 10; Northwestern extra family at \$10.50@14; Penusylvania and Obio do. do. at \$11 50@18 50; and fancy brands at \$14@17, according to quality. Bye Flour is dull, and cannot be quoted over \$6 25. Prices of Corn Meal are nominal.

The receipts and stocks of Wheat continue very small, and the demand is moderate, at yesterday's quotations. Sales of new Delaware red at \$2.80 2.85, and o'd Pennsylvania at \$2.80; nothing doing in white. Eye is dull, at the recent decine. We quote at \$1.10. Corn is quiet; sales of 60.0 bushels mixed Western at 95@36c.; and yeilow may be quoted at \$1. In Oats but little doing; sales of 1000

THE APOSTLES. By Renan, author of "Life of Jesus." \$1:50.	FLAX COLORED LINENS.
WHO GOES THERE? A Pacord from Washington to	BLOUSE LINENS.
Z Taylor, \$1.25 JUNIUS BEUTUS BOOTH (the Elder). By his Daughter, \$1.25 All the New Publications of the day in paper and cloth bindings, at less than publishers' prices.	LINEN DRILLS, Fancy and Plain.
cloth bindings, at less than publishers' prices. Strangers' City Guiles, Haliway Guides, Stationery, etc. Also, the largest and cheapest assortment of Pho- toaraph Albums, card and Imperial Photographs in the	LINEN DUCKS, Fancy and Plain.
city MAGIC PHOTOR, the new wonder, 25 cents a pack. EVERY SATURDAY for this week, 10 cents.	
7 9mtur3t No. 808 CHESNUT street.	LINEN CHECKS, for Boys' Wear.
STEIGLEDER, TROUT, VOIGT & CO.,	IRISH SHIRTING LINENS, Best Makes.
Deg most respectfulls to call the attention of the public at large to their newly invented Patent,	SHIRT BOSOMS, Very Superior.
THE UNIVERSAL ALARMIST, which, by discharging a percussion cap, made expressly for the purpose, will prove very effectual in the provea-	LINEN DAMASKS, by the Yard.
The following are some of its great advantages : lst. Simplicity of construction cheapness and case in	TABLE CLOTHS, All Sizes,
application, so that a servant or child may set it. 2d. Freedom from danger to persons or property. 3d. Universality of applica ion to any part of a Door,	NAPKINS AND DOYLIES.
Fish Fond etc.	TOWELS, Great Variety.
4th. It gives a check to burglars by alarming the in- ma'es, neighbors and police. 5th 'the mind is releved from much painful anxiety.	LADIES' LINFN HANDKERCHIEFS.
in termale loneitness or old age expectally when atticies of steat value are kept in the house. 6th. It is a universal protection to travellers to fasten	GENTS' LINEN HANDKERCHLEFS.
on chamter doors. This is construction is simple and not liable to get out of order.	Linen Buyers will always find the best assortment
DIRECTIONS FOR USE ACCOMPANY EVERY IN- STRUMENT. We have put our article at the low price of ONE	in the city, at
che aper either from us or from our agents. For inrther	MILLIKEN'S LINEN STORE
STEIGLEDER. 'I ROUT, VOIGT & CO., Office, No. 524 WALSUT Street, Room No 18.	69 stuth2m No. 828 ARCH Street.
We will send the ALARMIST to any part of the country on receipt of price, and 25 cents extra for postage.	
Country Agents wanted, 6 29 3m	WHITE DRILLING AND
"GIVE WORK"	BASKET DUCKS. BROWN DRILLINGS AND BASKET
TO THE	DUCKS. FARMERS' PANTALOONERY.
Discharged Soldiers and Sallors,	BOYS' FANCY DRILLINGS.
WHO FOUGHT TO SUSTAIN THE UNION	LINEN CHECKS AND STRIPES.
AGAINST REBELLION.	EYRE & LANDELL,
Call at the office of the United States Sanitary Commission,	FOURTH AND ARCH.
No. 1307 CHESNUT STREET,	SALT WATER SHAWLS, Wholesale and Betail.
Where hundreds of able-bodied men can be found	PURE WHITE LLAMA SHAWLS.
who are anxious to obtain work as. Laborers, Me- chames, Urivers, and other occupations.	SHETLAND SHAWLS, ALL GRADES.
ALL INFORMATION GIVEN FREE OF CHARGE.	PURE WHITE BAREGE SHAWLS. BREAKFAST SHAWLS AND HALF
JOHN W. WILSON, 711 41 Secretary Bureau of Employment.	SHAWLS, (4 12 stuth rp
	EYRE & LANDELL.
HAVANA CIGARS.	HIESKELL'S MAGIC OIL
Great Reduction in Prices This Day, by	CURES TETTER, ERYSIPELAS, ITCH, SCALD READ, AND ALL
WARD. J. CAFFEE.	SKIN DISEASES. WARRANTED TO CURE OR MONEY REFUNDED
7 13 3trp IMPORTER,	For sale by all Druggists. PRINCIPAL DEPOT:
S. E. corner CPESNUT and FRONT Streets.	No. 53 South THIRD Street,
THE GOVERNMENT HAVING some stand and leiters-patent for my mode of administering Nirous Oxide Gas, by wilch I have extracted many thousands of Teeth without pain. I am	Above Chesnut, Price 25 cents per bottle, 424 3m4p
Justine of the construction of the DO'D selor sed seberior to	FOR CAPE MAY,
any other now in use. 5 21 6m DH. C. L. MUNNS No. 731 SPROCE Street.	ON SATUEDAY. The new and switt steamer
TATANTED-IN A FIRST-GLASS RETAIL	"SAMUEL M. FELTON,"
LADIES. Engagement to commence between July 1sth and September 1st. Address INDUSTRY, at this	Will leave CHESNUT Street Whari at 9 A. M. Excur- sion tickets, good to return on Monday, \$1.00, including
office. 7 12 21*	carriage hire. 7 iz 2t*