A SUMMER JAUNT.

Philadelphia to New York-Beauty of the Country-Condition of the Oropa-"Susceptible" Sixteen-Up the Hudson Growth of New York-Moonlight on the River-How Steamboat Accidents Occur, and "Nobody to Slame,"

[SVENING TELEGRAPH SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.]

ALBANY, July 25. How delightful the sight of the country to one long wearied with the city! The fresh, balmy, invigorating air, the green fields, the shady woods, the cool waters how gratefully all these strike the tired senses, and restore rest once

more to the physical play of life! Not much that is new can be said about the ride from Philadelphia to New York; nevertheless, it struck me that you will hardly anywhere find a more beautiful, fertile or highly cultivated country than that which lies between Philadelphia and Trenton. The level or, at most, gently undulating surface reminds one of the prairies of the West, or as they will be when equally cultivated. The fine substantial residences, with their ornamental grounds, give evidence of wealth expended under the eye of taste. I was gladly surprised to see the crops looking so well, and apparently so little affected by the late excessive hot weather. Corn has a dark, rich color, and stands thick and heavy in the ground; potatoes have made a luxuriant growth, and are now just in bloom. I was reminded by these latter of what is said in one of William Cullen Bryant's letters from England, twenty years ago, that, strange as the remark would probably sound, he thought a field of English potatoes, as they appeared in full bloom, far more beautiful to the sight than any Italian vineyard he had ever seen. With this remark of one of America's best writers to fall back upon, I might be justified in expatiating still more largely upon the beauties of the potato, but I think I will not do so. Suffice it to say, the prospect is fair for a good crop in Jersey. The wheat is apparently all harvested. Oats are just in season, and we passed many fields where the rakers and binders were busy binding up the straight, even swaths in bundles. The crop seems to be of a medium character, judging from the straw. Fruit does not appear to be plentitul. The apple-trees are only partially loaded, and peaches seem to be scarcer still.

One of the beauties of travel is the curious compounds of human nature with which you are thrown in contact. Directly behind us sat a very entertaining couple, a young man just out of his teens, and a lady considerably more advanced in life, but evidently single. As they talked in a very audible tone of voice it was impossible not to hear what they said. The young man was telling "his experience," apparently in love affairs. He had been sadly jilted at the early age of sixteen, an age at which, as he frequently informed his companion, young men are in their most susceptible condition. Youthful, inexperienced, and "susceptible." he had been cruelly deceived. It had, however, been of some use to him, for to relieve his mind, he had since travelled in every State in the Union. and had visited every town and city of over twelve thousand inhabitants. But, on the other hand, he charged many of his youthful delin-quencies to the account of this early and unre-quited passion. He had never drank any chisky before that unfortunate event occurred, but had done so since; and there were other things, not specially named, which he had done, and which he ascribed to the same cause. Ever and anon, by way of half apology, that "sus-ceptible" age of sixteen was alluded to. The best part of the whole thing was that this romantic individual, whom one might have expected to wear a decidedly Byronic air and appearance, was in reality a fat, light-haired, white eyed, lymphatic specimen of humanity, who would evidently have enjoyed a pig's snout and a dish of boiled cabbage far more than those unsubstantial realities that romance is supposed to feed upon. Arrived in New York, we spent a few hours

We had a delightful day for riding, the

dust completely laid by the late rains.

being cool and resh from the fields, and the

with an old newspaper friend, and then took passage up the Hudson on the steamer Connecticut for Albany. It was just 6 o'clock in the afternoon as we swung loose from the dock at the root of Harrison street, and curned our prow northward to stem the current of the most beautiful river in America. The boat was crowded with passengers. Business men from the interior, emigrants with their families for the West, city people with their wives and little ones fieeing to the country to escape the fierce July and August heats-these made up the motley crowd. For miles you pass along the wharves and shipping of the great city. I had not been in New York before in five years, and it was plainly to be seen how rapidly the city is growing northward. It is thickly and continuously built up along the Hudson to above Eigntieth street; and streets are laid out and can be seen running back from he river, though not vet fully opened up, to somewhere in the neighof One hundred-and twentieth or One Hundred and thirtieth street. Beyond tais, for miles and miles, the east bank of the Hudson is studded with beautiful and costly residences, embowered in beautiful trees, and sur-rounded with all the appliances of art and wealth. As the sun slowly declined towards the western horizon, its rays fell upon the windows of these borses, causing them to flash and sparkle with the splendor of a thousand dis-The western bank of the Hudson is here wild and precipitous. The want of easy communication with the city from that side, as well as the rurged character of the locality, has prevented its being settled up like the eastern, We had not got many miles from the city when a train on the Hudson River Radroad overtook as. About the same time a down train came thundering along bound for the city. The up train halted at every fittle stopping place, and as they are very numerous, the average speed of our boat equalled that of the train, and we kept nearly abreast for about an hour. It then began to gain upon us, and was soon out of

As the sun went down the scene was most delightful. Toere was the beautiful river, its waters looking so cool and blue, the rugged and precipitous heights on the west casting their wild and deepening shadows, the beautiful eastern shore with its cottages, and pabaces, and groves, the hundreds of water-craft of all kinds upon the bosom of the river itself; steamers crowded with people, and decked out with flags, returning from some picnic or other excursion; the great poats of the Albany and Troy lines draving through the water at the rate of afteen miles an hour; schooners, sloops, and sailboats of every variety, their sails all swelling to a tresh breeze; angry little steamtugs putting and blowing with ficets of canal boats and barges behind them, and over all the soft light of a summer's eve.

The areat river explains the commercial supre macy of New York. Connecting by the Erre Canal with the great lakes of the West, it is the natural theroughtere and outlet of a vast empire whose development and resources are yet in

their infancy.
As night settled down upon us, the broad, nearly full moon arose, and poured her soft radiance over the scene. The mountains on either side towered more lottly, and the shadows they cast were wierd and dark. We were in the region made classic by the genius of Irving. It was easy to see that some such mind as his must have been a necessary product of the locality. At times, when the river was wide, the mountains gave no perspective, and stood like a blank wall, with its upper ledge serrated and torn, or sweeping away in graceful curves against the sky. Again, as the current flowed clove inland we would catch closer views of their dim recesses and half hidden outlets. The water in our wake glowed like molten suver. Sometimes members, most of whom are most would be temporarily hidden behind the figures of Parliament.

the fleecy clouds which were piled up in the sky, leaving us momentarily in the shade. while some remoter spot in the river lay shining and backing in the light.

During the evening I went down upon the lower deck, and while there saw how it is that so many of our terrible accidents occur when there is "nobody to blame." Passing the door of the furnace-room, I saw that tremendous fires were burning beneath the boilers. The turnaces nad been stuffed so full of coal and wood, that the flames were bursting in great lets through the half-consumed and worn-out doors, while a constant shower of sparks was flying about the room—and all this within a wooden room—the sparks flying against the ceffing and woodwork, and ever the very flames sparting out within and even the very flames spurting out within

few feet of the wood.

I remonstrated with the fireman upon the carclessness exhibited, but got no response, except that he guessed there wasn't much danger from the sparks. A powerful wind was blowing. and had the boat caught fire it would have swept it from stem to stern in less than five minutes. I looked about to see if there were any prepara-tions for an accident of that kind, but I saw none. There were no buckets of water at hand, and no life-preservers except in the state rooms. And yet had our boat burned that night, catching fire from the defiant recklessness of the fireman and engineers, and half of our five hundred passengers lost their lives, the usual verdict would doubtless have been rendered of "nobody to blame." The truth is, that nine-tenths of all our accidents on steamboats and cars occur from just such gross and toolhardy recklessness as saw upon this boat. After returning to the upper cabin I soon saw why it was that we nad been crowding the fires so. The steamboat St. John, of the rival line, nad started out at the same hour with us, but from a dock some half a mile or more further up the river. Consequently she had maintained about this distance ahead of us so far during the trip. Our captain had now evidently determined to overhaul and pass her. We could soon feel the boat tremble in every fibre with the pressure of steam we were carry ing. The St. John saw our purpose as we drew up towards her, but her captain had sense enough not to engage in so foolish a contest, and quietly went on his course, allowing us to take the lead. By four o'clock in the morning we reached Albany.

The Virtuous Poor-How to Aid Them.

To the Editors of The Evening Telegraph:-Gentlemen:-At the close of the fearfully cold winter of 1854-5, the benevolent citizens of this great city began to inquire for a better mode of aiding the poor than anything that was then in practice. Amongst others proposed, I submitted the following, which was kindly published in the Pennsylvania Inquirer, as a

PLAN OF RELIEF. " I propose first of all (which is the main feature) that each ward (with the exception of those forming the more distant or rural wards) be formed into Ward Missionary Societies, and called by the names of the wards in which they are organized. This plan would make say twenty Ward Auxiliary Societies, each society to be composed of as many members as will jurnish two to each square or block. Take jor instance the Sixth Ward, call it the sixth Ward Missionary Society Auxiliary, etc.; this Ward has twenty-seven blocks; two persons to each block, with a President, will give fitty five members. The duties of the members may be defined, partially, as follows:—At the approach of every winter the Block Committee will can upon every family in their block who may be able to contribute of their means for the support of the poor. The same Committee can, in a very short time, become acquainted with every needy ramily in their respective blocks; they shall take cognizance of, and provide for all cases of want, wastaer of food, clothing, work, medicine, etc. etc., as bereinaiter menuoned

etc., as hereinalter mensioned.

"The twenty Presidents of the Auxiliary Societies shall form 'The Consolidation Missionary Society of Philadelphia,' to minister to the temporal and spiritual wants of the poor. This society shall procure a bouse, and have it so arranged as shall best suit their purposes. There shall be kept on hand, at all times, food and clothing of such kinds, and in such quantities, as may be needed. Under the same root there shall be an office, containing books for registering the names of men and women, of all traces, desiring vork; of persons wishing to adopt traces, desiring v ork; of persons wishing to adopt children, and children whose parents wish them adopted; also of persons needing heap, or every kind and sort. There shall be a correspondence opened with all sections of our wide-spread country, and, as far as possible, places obtained in various parts for individuals and families. In a word, every plan that will give work to the industrious shall be adopted,

so that no one shall eat who will not work.
"The Block Committee men shall be ful "The Block Committee men shall be fully up on all points, and recommend the poor a blocks to make deposits in the Six Penny and Dime savings Institution during the spring, summer, and

ial months.
"They shall draw orders upon the Parent Society for tood, fuel, etc etc., as cases of need present them-selves. They shall register all cases of person- out of employment—shall report to the Ward Aldermen all cases of druskenness, wife-beaters, riders, etc.—at an interest for the jail, the Almshouse, the House of correction, the Houses of Reture, the House temporary and permanent for Orphans, white

and colored, e.c etc.

'There shall be a Soup House in each Ward, and a Coar and Wood Yard, for the Parent Society.

'All the moneys collected shall go into the treasury of the Parent Society, and all temporary and shall be rendered from their headquarters.

"It may be argued that it will be inconvenient to be poor to travel so far after assistance. This may be the case in some instances, but we look forward to the day when all pauterism shall cease from amongs us; and only during severe winters like the past will there be any need to relieve distress. except the such as is made by casualty or decidedly providential circumstances, which come strictly under the head of 'The poor ye have always with you'

"The most important matter to arrange is, perhaps, the missionary department. The tract visito's and a given number of preachers, as well as laymen of various denominations, should be employed to distribute Bibles and Te-taments—to vi-it the sick and bury the dead. Their work shall be purely spiritual, except in so far as that, if the block committees may occasionally overlook a case, they may point it out

"Some may say—The plans suggested will never answer; you have entirely neglected the ladies, and left them out of your splendid scheme. Not so, for without them, it would (like the creation) be incomplete. Their sphere will be to aid in visiting the sick and dying; in gathering the children into Sabbath Schools; in making garments (as Dorcas); in providing nurses; inculcating religious principles,

cleanliness, industry, etc.

"The pian proposed above, you may notice, does not aim to take the place of any other organization for doing good. It adopted, it will destroy the Home Mission Society, the Union Benevoleut Society, all the Bedford, Baker, and Spafford street missions, and all other kindred associations, pressures and spafford street. missions, and all other kindred associations, necessarily, or incorporate them in one. There will be work for all that work now, and as many more, it will not meddle with the Temperance Societies, the Christian Associations, the Soup Societies, the Foster Homes, and many other institutions calculated to elevate and refine the poor, or to educate and make industrious and virtuous the outerat said the acceptance. ndustrious and virtuous, the outcast and the ne-

"Rosine and Magdalen Asylums, we trust, will "Rosine and Magdalen Asylums, we trust, will soon be unaccessary; fire noters, street loungers, and brawlers unknown; and for every policeman, a missionary raised up in his place. These plans and suggestions folly carried out, in connection with the House of Correction, bused upon proper principles will, I have no doubt (in connection with a law by Congress, requiring a certificate with every emigrant arriving in this coun ry, showing that across he is neither a pauper nor a 'jail bird'), ic the means in a few years of putting a bit upon our Almshouse of For Sale or to Let, or of changing the character and name of the house to 'a house for the virtuous poor who are too old or ack to work, and too good to bey or seal."

I then stated that I had an experience of

I then stated that I had an experience of sixteen years as a Manager and Treasurer of the "Home Missionary Society;" and now, with the additional experience of eleven years, I would urge the adoption of this plan as the most feasible to supply the wants of the worthy poor, to save money, to detect fraud, and to make men support their families that are now compelled to depend upon charity.

Trusting that you will favor me and the cause of benevolence through your valuable paper, by a publication of the above, I am yours THOMAS T. MASON.

THE CORDEN CLUB,-The first dinner of the Cobden (lub was to take place in London on the 21st of July, Mr. Giadstone presiding. The club air eady it mores one hundred and thirty members, most of whom are in one or other of Bibbens, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, etc.

THE NORTH RIVER BANK AGAIN.

A Five Thousand Dollar Check Given for a Restaurant-Arrest of the Alleged Swindling Parties-Tuey Claim that the Paper was Negotiated but Not Indorsed-Three of the Defendants Held for Trial, Etc.

Christopher V. Hogan, No. 133 Bleecker street William W. Smith, corner of Eighty-third street and Third avenue, and Mrs. Anne Mahen, No. 46 W. Sixteenth street, were arrested yesterday morning by Sergeant Lefferts and Officers Flamming and Crosly, of the Fourth Precinct Police Court, upon a warrant issued by Justice Con-nolly, on the complaint of Charles L. Denman and Jean Denman, his wife, charging the ide-tendants with having conspired together to cheat and defraud complainants. The circumstances of the case, as set forth in the affidavits, are as

The Depmans hold a lease of premises No. 2781 West street, in which they carry on the busines of a restaurant. For some time prior to the 10th of July Hogan was in negotiation with them for the purchase of such lease and business, with fixtures, etc., and had finally arranged to give them \$6000 for the property. Accordingly, on the 10th day of July, all the parties, Hogan, Smith. Mrs. Mahen, and the Denmans, attended together at the office of John H. Harnett, legal adviser of the Denmans, where they (the Den-mans) executed an assignment of the lease and a bill of sale of the fixtures to Ann Mahen, a sister of Hogan's, whereupon Hogan and Smith handed to Harnett as part payment of the six thousand dollars agreed upon three certificates of deposit of the North River Bank, Hoboken, for the sum total of five thousand five hundred dollars, said certificates being signed by W. A. Perkins, cashier, and indorsed by Charles Newman. This paper Harnett refused to accept, on the ground that he had no knowledge of the bank. To this it is alleged that Hogan and Smith replied that the certificates were perfectly good, and that the bank was solvent, and that the Newmen the that Charles Newman, the payee, was the father in-law of Smith, a man of immense wealth and a large stockholder in the bank. Upon this explanation Denman caused the papers to be placed in the hands of Hogan, to be by him held until ten o'clock the following morning, when they were to be delivered to Mrs. Mahen if Denman found upon inquiry that the certificates were valid, and the representa-tions of Smith and Hogan true. Taking the certificates for the purpose of his inquiry, Den man went to Hoboken that afternoon and ascertained that the bank was, as he expressed it, "a worthless and fraudulent institution;" that at the time these certificates were dated, W. A. Perkins was not cashier of the bank; that Charles Newman was a man of no means, had never de-posited a dollar in the bank, and was not the jather-in-law of Smith. Returning on the next morning to demand the assignments and bill of sale they were refused him, and, as he subsequently ascertained, had been in the meantime recorded and delivered. Applying to Mrs. Mahen for their return, he was referred to Hogan

as her agent. THE DEFENSE. Newman avers that the certificates came to him in the way of trade in exchange for some oil stock, and that he sold them to Hogan for fifty cents on the dollar, without guaranteeing their redemption, Hogan having first made inquiry in regard to the bank and ascertained to at it was "snaky." Newman further alleges that Hogan well knew when he purchased the certificates from him and obtained his endorsement that they were not founded on a cash value. No transfer of property has yet taken place under these assignments, the Denmans being still in possession, protected by the in-junction issued by the Supreme Court, re-straining the other parties from interfering with them pending the decision of a suit brought to compel them to redeliver the papers.

The parties charged with conspiracy were brought before Justice Connolly yesterday afternoon. Counsel for the defense moved, first, to dismiss on the ground of insufficiency in the affidavits, and again for a stay of proceedings until the conclusion of the suit now pending in the Supreme Court shall have decided before a ury the question of crimmality. They deny all the allegations made. The first motion was not urged; the second was denied by Justice Connolly, on the ground that he had no authority to make such an order. Hogan and Smith were held each in three thousand dollars, and Mrs. Mahen in five hundred .- N. Y. Herald. 26th.

There are about thirty millions of people in this country; how many of these are men who expect to be addressed as Honorable? Perhaps only two, that is, about one-third of the male population. Before you pronounce this esti-mate extravagant, think a moment who do expect this very questionable compliment. All members of Congress and of State Legislatures; all judges, justices of the peace, police justices, and sheriffs; all mayors, aldermen, and councilmen; all heads of departments, and their chief assistants in National and State Governments; and not only these, but also all those who have at any time held these positions. The aggregate of these persons is enormous, and includes no small proportion of the mature men of the country, even if it does not take in a full third of them. The variety of the men to whom this title is applied is no less remarkable than the number. It extends from Chief Justice Chase to Councilman Terence O'Toole, who got into the New York Councils by keeping a porter-house in the Sixth Ward. As of course the number of those who are of the Hon. Mr. O'Toole's grade or near it, is very much greater than that who approach Mr. Chase's, the question arises, Ia compliment, or the reverse, to be address as Hon. Mr. Blank? The answer, it would seem, is not far to seek. If the prefix in question were confined to members of Congress and judges of courts of record, it would be an honorable distinction, and to a certain extent a useful one; but now it tells nothing about the person to whom it is applied, except that the chances are about seven to ten that he is in company into which men of character and culture would much prefer not to go. But what shall we say about Esquire? An esquire may be defined as every man who is not Hon. or D. D. The question thereupon presents itself to the practical mind, since [the title Esq., makes no distinction whatever (for hodmen and bootblacks use it when addressing each other), is not the time, ink, and paper devoted to it absolutely lost? Is not the man who addresses John Smith, who happens to be neither an Honorable nor a Doctor of Divinity (for there are such men), doing a foolish thing when he writes John Smith, Esq.? There is elegance as well as good sense in the simple style of address used b Friends; and it we add Mr.-or, better, Master, as it was originally-to distinguish the mature man from the lad, we have done about as much as we can do consistently with good taste or reason.

CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

HINT TO TOBACCO CHEWERS

WEDDING-CAKE FINE CUT TOBACCO.

The only FINE CUT TOBACCO ever manufactured

The Best in the Market. EVERYBODY USES IT.

Manufactured from the Best Leaf. SOLD EVERYWHERE. Factory, S. E. corner BROAD and WALLACE Streets

MRS. R. DILLON, Nos. 323 and 331 SOUTH Street, Has a handsome assortment of MILLINERY ; Misses'

and Infants' Hais and Caps, Silks, Velvets Crapes

FINANCIAL.

\$6,000,000

SEVEN PER CENT. FIRST-CLASS

First Morgage Bonds.

THE NORTH MISSOURI RAILHOAD COMPANY has authorized us to sell their First Morigage Seven Per Cent. Thirty year Bonds. The whole amount is \$5,000,000, Coupons, payable on the first days of JANUARY and JULY of each year, in New York.

Before consenting to this Agency, we have made a careful examination of the merits of these Bonds, by sending William Milnor Roberts, and others, to report upon the condition and prospects of the Railroad. Their report is on file at our office, and is highly satisfactory, We do not hesitate to recommend these Bonds as being a first class security, and a most safe and judicious investment.

The proceeds of these bonds will be used in extending a Road (already complete 170 miles into North Missouri) to the Iowa State line, where it is to connect with the railroads or Iowa; and to also extend it westward to the unction with the Pacific Railroad (at Leavenworth), and other roads leading up the Missouri River, so that this mortgage of \$6 000 000 will cover a completed and well-stocked Road of 389 miles in length, costing at least \$16,000,400, with a net annual revenue, after the first year, of over \$1,500 0:0, or a sum nearly four times beyond the amount needed to pay the interest on these Bonds. The income of the Road will, of course, increase

The Ballroad connects the great city of St. Louis with its two hundred thousand inhabitants, not only with the richest portions of Missouri, but with the States of Kansas and Iowa, and the great Pacific Railroads,

To the first applicants we are prepared to sell FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, at the low rate of EIGHTY CENTS, desiring to obtain a better price for the remainner. This will yield about 9 per cent. income, and add 20 per cent. to principal at maturity.

Any jurther inquiries will be answered at our office.

JAY COOKE & CO., BANKERS,

No. 114 South THIRD Street.

JAY COOKE & CO.

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BANKERS

AND

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

U. S. 6s OF 1881.

5-20s, OLD AND NEW.

10-40s; CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS, 7.80 NOIES, 1st, 2d, and 3d Series.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES WANTED. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Collections made, Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission. Special business accommodations reserved for

LADIES GEORGE STEVENSON. JOHN SAILER. SAILER & STEVENSON.

BANKERS AND BROKERS. No. 121 S. THIRD Street.

OPPOSITE GIRARD BANK. GOLD AND SILVER, BANK NOTES, GOVERN-MENT BONDS, and COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,

bought and sold. COLLECTIONS premptly made on all accessible

CITY WARRANTS WANTED, [7 l4 stuthlm STOCKS and LOANS bought and sold on commission.

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STOCKS AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION HERE AND IN NEW YORK. 21

DAVIES BROTHERS. No. 225 DOCK STREET, BANKERS AND BROKERS.

SUT AND SELL UNITED STATES BONDS, 1881s, 5-20s, 16 40s. UNITED STATES 73-10s, ALL ISSUES. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.

Aercantile Paper and Loans on Co. laterals negotiated Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission. 1815

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK

HAS REMOVED During the erection of the new Bank building,

TO No. 305 CHESNUT STREET 5208 -- FIVE - TWENTIES

7'30s -SEVEN-THI TIES WANTED. DE HAVEN & BROTHER,

No. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

ICE COMPANIES.

HASTERN ICE COMPANY,—SEASON OF 1866.—8 lbs. deily. 60 cents per week; 12 lbs daily. 75 cents per week; 16 lbs. deily, 90 cents per week; 20 lbs daily. 81 65 per week. Depot. No. 241 QUEEN Street below Third.

THOMAS J. BYONS, 61

ANDSCAPE DRAWING CARDS, A BEAUtor the instruction of juvenile artists. Price, 16 cents a
parkage with the EVENING TELEGR CPH. NEW
YORK OF PER etc., will be found on saie at the
NEWS STAND.
C ESNUT Streets.

PROPOSALS.

A SSI 1ANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 1185 tilk. RD Street.

PELLADRIPHIA, Pa., July 27, 1868.

WHILE ASH ANTHRACITE COAL.

Stated Proposals will be received at this office until I's e clock M. TUESDAY Angust 7, 1853, for furnishing the Quartermaster's Department 600 tons best quarity White Ash Anthracite Coal, of such sizes as may be required, and in such quantities as may be ordered, from Angust 10, 1856 to April 20, 1867, with the privile ge of increasing the quantity to 5000 tons, to weigh 2240 pounds to the ton, to be inspected by an inspector appointed on the part of the Government, to be delivered free of charge at all places ordered in this city; also, on board of vessels at the Port of Phinderphia, in good order and condition, free of state, bone, dust, and all other impulities.

In case of failure to deliver the Coal in audience.

In case of failure to deliver the Coal in sufficient quartities, and at the proper time and place, the Department reserves the right to make good any denciency by open purchase at the contractor's risk

Each offer must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by two or more responsible par-ties, their responsibility to be certified to by a United States judge, attorney, or collector of the port that the bidder or bidders will, it is or their bid be accepted, enter into written obligations, with good and sufficient sureties, in the sum of ten thousand (\$10,000) dollars, to furnish the proposed supplies

(\$10,000) dollars, to turnish the proposed supplies agreeably to contract.

No proposition will be considered unless the terms of this advertisement (a copy of which should accompany each proposal) are complied with.

Proposals to be made out in duplicate on the regular printed forms, which may be had on application at this office.

The right to reject any bid deemed too high or un-

reasonable is rese ved, and no bid from a defaulting contractor will be received. The envelopes to be endorsed. "Proposals for Coal," and addressed to the undersigned.

Bids will be opened on Tuesday, August 7, 1866, 12 o'clock M, and bidders are requested to be pre-

sent. By order of Byt Brig. Gen. GEORGE H. CROSMAN, Ass't Q M. General U. S. Army. GEORGE R. ORME. Captain and Ass't Q. M.

DEOFOSALS FOR SALE OF WOOD. HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON,

OFFICE OF CHEF QUARTERNASTER. Sealed Proposals are invited at this office until 12 o'clock noon, MONDAY, August 6, 1866, for the purchase of (18,600) THIRTEEN THOUSAND CORDS OF GOVERNMENT WOOD, located as follows: ocated as follows:-(1400) FOURTEEN HUNDRED CORDS at the (1400) FOURTEEN HUNDRED CORDS at the Kendail Green Wood Yard, on the line of the Baitmore and Ome Raircag, about one mile from the depot of said road in this city.

This wood consists or about ONE THIRD (†)
PINE and IWO-THIRDS (†) OAK) and is piled immediately along the track of the raircad.

(11.600) ELEVEN THOUSAND SIX HUNDRED CORDS at the Wood Yard, three-quarters of a mile north of Alexandria, on the line of the Washington, Alexandria, and Georgetown Rail-

the Washington, Alexandria, and Georgetown Rail road.

This wood consists of about TWO-THIRDS (‡)
PINE and ONE-THIRD (‡) OAK, is piled along
the track, and is distant about one-half of a mile
from a whari on the Potomac river, leading to
which there is a direct and level road.

All of the wood offered for sale is of good or fair

All of the wood effered for sale is of good or fair quaity, and thoroughly seasoned. Proposals will be received for quantities from (50) fifty cords and upwards, with privilege of taking all of either or both lots

Payment to be made in Government funds, imme

distely after the opening of the bias, and upon measurement of the wood

The right is reserved of rejecting any or all proposals deemed disadvantayeous to the United States.

M. I. LUDINGTON,

Colonel and Chief Quartermaster,
7 16 18t

Department of Washington.

PROPOSALS FOR FURNISHING IRON AT PAYMASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. NAVY, No. 260 F STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C.,

July 17, 1866. Separate Sealed Proposals, to be endorsed 'Proposals for Chain and Bar Iron'' will be received at this office until SATURDAY, July 28 1866, at 12 o'clock M. for the following articles, which are required for immediate use at the Washington Navy Yard viz:-200,000 (two hundred thousand) pounds Chain Links, 14 mch diameter and 15 inches long. 90,000 (nine y thousand) pounds Chain Links, 14

inch diameter and 134 inches long. 40 000 (forty thousand) pounds Chain Links, 1 1-16 inch giameter and 13 inches long, 5000 (five thousand) pounds 3/1 inch round Bar Iron,

2000 (two thousand) pounds 3% inch round Bar Iron. 1500 (fifteen hundred) pounds 1% inch round Bar 1ron. 2000 (two thousand) pounds 21 inch round Bar

The above articles to be delivered at Washington Navy Yard, free of cost to the Government for freight or transportation, subject to inspection, and at the risk and expense of the party furnishing. Sufficient guarantee for prompt delivery will be required or successful bidders CALVIN C. JACKSON, Paymaster U. S. Navy. 7 19 6t

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PROPOSALS.

PENNSYLVANIA AGRICULTURAL LAND SCRIP FOR SALE.

The United States Government having granted to the Commonwealth of Pennsy vania Land Scrip, representing 780,000 acres or Public Land, for the endowment of Agricultural Colleges in this State the Board of Commissioners now offer this I and Scrip to the public. Proposals for the purchase of this Land Scrip, addressed to "The Board of Commissioners of Agricul tural Land Scrip." will be received at the Surveyor General's office, at Harrisburg, until Wednesday, August

15, 1866. This land may be located in any State or Territory by the Lolders of the ecrip, upon any of the unapproprinted lands (except mineral lands) of the United States, which may be subject to sale at private entry. Each piece of scrip represents a quarter section of one hundred and sixty acres. Bids must be made as per acre, and no bids will be seceived for less than one

quarter section. The Scrip will be issued immediately on the payment of the money to the surveyor General, one third of which must paid within ten days, and the remaining two-thirds within thirty days after notification of the noceptance of the bid or bids by the Board of Com-

J. M. CAMPBELL, Surveyor-General, For the 1 card of Commissioners HARRISBURG, July 11, 1866. 7 17 lm

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