Whe "Season" in Full Blast-Crowded Houses, and much Merriment all Around-General Grant and Chief Justice Chase Expected - The Diamond Beach Park-The Grand Opening Inter. fered with by the Rain.

CONGRESS HALL, CAPE ISLAND, N. J., ]

The season at this charming summer resort may now be considered as at its height. The arrivals at the hotels alone, on Saturday and Sunday morning, foot up, in round numbers, seven hundred, to which should be added a large number who have friends inhabiting eottages on the Island, with whom they find a resting place for a day or two. The Island, indeed, has seldom if ever been more populous than at present, when it is estimated that there are at least eight thousand people on hand in search of that intangible thing termed pleasure. Of these Congress Hall is the abiding place of the greatest number, there being about eight hundred and fifty stowed away in its endless nooks and corners. The one hundred and forty arrivals of Saturday and Sunday were all that was needed to crowd the establishment to its utmost capacity. A large number of its present occupants are here for the season, but many are mere sojourners for a few days, when they will vacate for the benefit of those who are to come after them. Congress Hall, besides being the favorite resort of Philadelphians, has the most miscellaneous population on the Island, and is held in high estimation by the Baltimoreans in particular, who are present this summer in as great numbers as they were before the war. The Columbia House is also packed, and has over seven hundred names upon its roll.

Among the notabilities now staying at Congress Hall is Senator Fowler, of Tennessee, who is seeking a few days' repose from the rather animated political contest which his constituents are carrying on at home. The leaven of the Senator's stern loyalty is somewhat counteracted by the presence of E. A. Pollard, the historian of the civil war from the Confederate standpoint-a man who was heartly devoted to "the lost cause," but who, fortunately for himself and the people about him, is not of such an nproarious disposition as his chivalrous relative, H. Rives Pollard.

Saturday's train also brought down to the Island Captain H. A. Wise, Chief of the Ord nance Bureau of the Navy Department, and a large number of prominent railroad men, among whom were William H. Gatzmer, President of the Camden and Amboy Ratiroad Com-pany, with a large party of friends; F. A. Comiy, President of the North Pennsylvania Railroad Company; and Isaac Hinckley, of the Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad Company; all of whom are now so-journing at Congress Hall. Chief Justice Chase was likewise expected to arrive, but the Chief Justice failed to put in an appearance, to the interse disappointment of a great number of his admirers, who had made up their minds that he would serve tuem all the purposes of a regular lion. General Grant, accompanied by several distinguished soldiers and civilians, under the general superintendence of Senator Cattell, of New Jersey, is being daily looked for. But this evening information was secrived to the effect that the General of the received to the effect that the General of the had been suddenly summoned to Wash-Arm. The presence for a few days ington, where the presence for a few days ington, where the presence for a few days ington, where the present the should honor the Island with a visit, the people here assembled are fully prepared to make as much of him as was done by the enthusias to solutioners at long Branch during his recent visit to that resert. Mr. Thomas Whitney, of Glassboro, who is the fortunate owner of the most beautiful cottags on the Liand, if, indeed, it is not the finest on the whole Atlantic coast, has

the finest on the whole Atlantic coast, has placed his establishment at the service of Senator Cattell, who will take possession of it when he arrives as the convoy of General Grant. Mr. Whitney's cottage is delightfully situated on the edge of the high bluff, just to the right of Cong ess Hali, the most desirable location on the whole Island.

In view of the large number of people at present on the Island, it is to be expected that those frivolities which consume so much time and attention at the sea-side should be well under way. The first full dress party of the season, it is true, is yet an event of the future, the time appointed being Thursday evening, August 1, and the place the Columbia House. Ir General Grant and Chief Justice Chase should both appear in time for this, it will, of course, be the great event, not only of the season, but of the century, as far as Cape Island is concerned. But balls and hops are of almost nightly occurrence as it is. Wednesday evening is the only one during the present week for which no programme has been made out, either at Congress Hall or the Columbia House. On Saturday evening last the magnificent dining-room of the former establishment presented a scene which will scarcely be surpassed by the full dress affair of next Thursday evening. The company was quite as large as considerations of comfort would admit of, and as to the matter of dress, if there is to be any more "fullness" therein on there is to be any more "fullness" therein on Thursday evening, the serious question of loco-motion will be presented to the male portion of the assemblage. Foolish people will resort to the seaside, and we know of no law which will warrant the issue of a writ of ne exeal in their cases as they are about to leave their city habitations. Perhaps their creditors might show good cause why they should be detained within the jurisdiction of the Court, but with such delicate matters the sea-side world has naught to do; or, if it has, does not heed the old-fashioned maxim of "business first and pleasure afterwards." So the foolish portion of the human race are permitted to gratify their passion for the sea-side, and on Saturday even-ing their wives and daughters, and pernaps a few of their sisters and maiden aunts, were present in goodly numbers and fail feather. Trails were the characteristic features of their outfits, and length was the characteristic feature of their trails. But notwithstanding feature of their trails. But notwithstanding these voluminous excrescences of vanity and slik, there were hundreds present who had displayed sufficient taste in their dress to render themselves quite as bewitching as when they come dripping and panting from their ocean bath. As Cape Island is very discreet in the selection of its hours, the promenade music was continued untit half-past 9, to the intense delight of the ladies with long trails. A grand march was then performed, by way of introduction to the following programme:—

1. Galop. 7. Deur Tames (W. 18)

7. Deux Temps (Waltz)
6. Lancers.
9. Polka
16. Galve
11. Q sadrille-Jig.
12. Round Dances. 1. Galop. Quadrille-Tempete,

Your correspondent is quite unable to verify the fact that this programme was fulfilled to the letter, for he thought it discreet to retire before the trails and waterfalls and other femi-

the letter, for he thought it discreet to retire before the trails and waterfalls and other feminine eccentricities had been whirled through two-thirds of the dozen.

This evening another very pleasant affair, denominated, by way of distinction from the performance of Saturday evening, a "complimentary' hop, transpired at the Columbia House, the programme being much the same as the one given above. To morrow evening the "hopping" will be transferred to Congress Hall, and then the "hoppers" will repose for two full days, to make ready for the grand hop in full dress, on Thursday evening. How exquisite will be their toilets, and how keen their relish of the hardest kind of work that humanity was ever cursed with, if they can only secure the General-in-Chief of the Armies and the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court as grand centres for their dizzy, dazzling mazes! Perchance the distinguished soldier, or the learned wearer of the robes, might condescend to trip through a Galop or walk through the Lancers with some marriag-able malden, who would thereafter be endowed with something more than our ordinary and frail humanity, and might even deem herself a fitting spouse for a prince!

This afternoon, at 4 o'clock, an event was to have transpired which, under propitions circumstances, would have created the most profound sensation in the seaside world. This was nothing more nor less than the "grand and formal opening" of the Diamond Beach Park. The sojourners at the Island have heretofore been sorely perplexed concerning the disposition of a great portion of their time. It is easy enough to take a morning stroll after breakfast.

and before the bath. And as you come up out of the water, you of course take your lunch, and then go through a very ridiculous performance termed dressing for dinner. But you cannot amuse yourself all the afternoon with eating, although cases are known to have occurred in which ladies of a leisurely disposition have attempted it, and been rewarded with a flattering measure of success. Pernaps you might take another stroll, and fill up the hours between dinner and test but strolling is tiresome at any time, and a little vulgar in the heat of the day. Driving is the proper thing, and driving benceforth will be the order of the afternoon. It has been quite popular heretofore; but there has been an almost insurmountable difficulty in the way, by reason of the absence of a destination and general rendezvous. The Diamond Beach Park Association has provided the difficulty. The Association within The Diamond Beach Park Association has provided the general trysting-place, and thereby solved the difficulty. The Association, which was chartered by the last Legislature of the State, consists almost exclusively of wealthy Philadelphians, and is officered as follows:—President—Prancis Mclivaine.

Treasurer—John F. Smith.

Becretary—John West.

Directors—John Davis, Charles A. Rubleam, George Howell, Charles Knecht, George J. Botton, Lewis Cooper, J. F. Cake W. W. Ware, Robert Rice Aaron Miller, Thomas T. Tasker, Michael Beirne, and Samuei T. Arnold.

The location selected for the Park to Samuei

The location selected for the Park is the most eligible in the neighborhood of Cape May. It is on a high bluff, facing the famous Diamond Beach, and is about five miles distant from the Island, and about two miles north of the steamboat landing. Just across the mouth of the Bay the Breakwater at Cape Henlopen is in view, and the adjacent scenery is extremely charming. The grounds owned by the associa-tion comprise about one hundred and twentyfive acres, the greater portion of which is en-closed by a substantial fence surrounding the race-course. This last is one mile in length, and has been laid out with due regard to its destined purpose. Near the entrance stood a neat three story farm house, to which large additions have been made, and the exterior and laterior brought into excellent condition. Surrounding it on all sides are two varandahs, one on the level of all sides are two verandahs, one on the level of the first floor, and the other on that of the second, while a handsome cupola surmounts the whole. Long rows of sheds have likewise

been constructed, and the managers contemplate the erection of a large ampnitheatre for spectators. The work was commenced two weeks ago only, but by Saturday last everything was in leadiness for use. The entire expense attending the undertaking is nearly pense attending the undertaking is hearly \$50,000, of which amount \$12,000 was devoted to the track and the improvements on the For the inauguration of this new Park every preparation had been made, and at four o'clock this afternoon three horses of considerable reputation for speed were to have been put upon the track. But about one o'clock it commenced to rain, and for some time the storm continued with such force that it was found necessary to

abandon the race.
The land-sharks who drive wagons about The land-sharks who drive wagons about the Island had advanced on their regular rates from 100 to 200 per cent, some of them demanding fifteen dollars for a drive to the Park and return. This was in view of the great rush which was contemplated on the occasion of the opening day. The rain completely soaked the autority of the formular of the them. dacity out of the monsters, so that by the time it was clear again it was possible to be driven over for a sum that was not more than twice the full worth of the ride. Quite a number of indies and gentlemen availed themselves of the moderation in the weather, and the carriage hire, and resorted to the Park, arriving at about half-past four. A full orchestra had volun-teered, and were on the ground to re-lieve the tedium of the exercises, what-ever they might be. That the persons attracted to the spot by the announcement might not be entirely disappointed, two horses were placed upon the track, and afforded considerable satis the track, and allorded considerable satisfaction by making excellent time, considering the condition of the ground. The race which was to have taken place this afternoon will come off on Wednesday, unless the weather should again get into a pet, and renew its childish freaks.

OMIKRON.

Valuable Meteorological Observations.

Between the years 1807 and 1859, says the Boston Advertiser, meteorological records were made with great regularity by the late Professor Parker Cleveland, of Bowdoin College, and after his death were given in charge Smithsonian Institute for reduction and publication. They were placed in the hands of Charles A. Schott, who has deduced from them certain results and conclusions, which have just been published, and are of an interesting Brunswick is on the Androscoggin river, about twenty-five miles northeast of Port-land. The ground around Professor Clevelan Ps residence is nearly seventy-four feet above bree times a day, at the hours of 7 A. M., 1 P. M., and 6 P. M.

On the average of 52 years of observation the hottest day falls on July 22, or 31 days after the summer solstice, tempera ure 67 degrees 7. The coldest day falls on January 18, or 28 days after the winter solstice, temperature 19 degrees 9 Fahr. The days when the average annual temperature is reached are April 20 and October 24. From the observations of ten years ending in 1818, the total range of temperature is very con siderable—not less than 132 degrees Fahr. The lowest temperature recorded is 30 degrees, and the highest 102 degrees.

The number of storms with thunder and lightning recorded during 51 years is 472, or nearly 9 a year. The maximum number occurs in the warmest month; in February none occurred. The total number of fogs in 51 years is 1135. July is the only month in which no frost is recorded. Seven earthquakes are recorded be-tween 1807 and 1859, namely, June 26, 1808; November 28, 1814; May 22, 1817; March 7, 1823; July 25, 1828; August 14, 1828; August 26, 1829.

The Norfolk Murder.

On Saturday morning George Smith was brought before the Mayor of Norfolk, on the charge of killing Martin Madison. The wit-nesses as to the killing were Mrs. Meyer and Mrs. Smith, wife of the accused. The latter confessed her own guit, and testified to the killing of Madison very clearly and collectedly; but when asked by Colonel Hinton, counsel for the accused, whether her husband had not been always affectionate and kind to her, she ex-claimed in the very agony of despair, "Yes, oh, yes!" The policeman testified as to Smith giving himself up, and confessing that he had killed Madison by stabbing him.

Colonel Hinton asked the discharge of Smith. and made a strong appeal tor him. Mayor Ludlow declined to discharge him, and remanded him for examination, declaring that his duty required him to do so, Colonel Hinton proposes to bring the prisoner before Judge Baker by habeas corpus, with a view to bail-

The sympathies of the people were strongly with the prisoner — Richmond Dispatch, 29th.

Arrest of a Robber-Bravery of a Woman, Last night a daring burglary was perpetrated in the house of Mr. John Foley, on Seventeenth street, between D and E streets, and owing to the heroism of Mrs. Foley, the robber was

It appears he had effected an entrance into the house by the door in the rear building, went into several of the lower rooms, which he completely ransacked. He then visited the upper rooms, among them the bedchamber of Mr. and rooms, among them the bedchamber of Mr. and Mrs. Foley. He was harefooted, and carried a burglar's lamp. Notwithstanding his precaution, he awoke Mrs. Foley by his noise, who sprang out of bed and caught him by the shoulders, just as he was attempting to jump out of the window. She held him until her husband came to her assistance, and then the thief was fairly secured. Policeman O'Brien was called, and the unwelcome intruder was taken to the Fourth Police Precinct, where he gave his name as Charles Gasey, and stated that he lived in Alexandria. He had an examination before Justice Harper this morning, and that official committed him to jail to await the action of the grand jury.—Washington Express, 29th.

The Method of Madness.

A challenge was recently sent by a Spaniard to a Prossian in New Orleans, which was re-markable for business-like precision and cool-

markable for fusiness-like precision and cool-ness. Here it is:—
"New Oblishes, July 9, 1867.—Mr. Unver-zagt—Dear Sir:—As I have learned that you have already fought two gentlemen of different nationalities, and come out victorious, I hereby step forth as the representative of the third (the Spanish), and beg of you to try me also, as

revenge for my friend De Bois, your late antagonist. Accompanying please find a blank headed conditions. Fill it up and return by bearer, Mr. Bruno, my second. In the hope that you will grant my request, I sign myself, "Respectfully, Big. Et Bonto, "Formerly Fencing Master in the Spanish Army."

Army."
This was not a challenge of the ordinary kind, nor was the duel which ensued a common contest. The weapons were sharp folis, and, after wounding the Prussian champion in the arm, the Spanish paladin was disarmed and vanquished, but mercifully permitted to live.

-Parisian ladies are very sweet on the Turkish suite.

FOR SALE AND TO RENT.

GERMANTOWN PROPERTY FOR SALE GERMANTOWN PROPERTY FOR SALE CHEAP,—Honse, il rooms, newly papered, and painted; gas, hot and cold water, location high and well shaded; lot 30 by 110 feet. Terms easy. Immediate possession, Apply at WILSON's Tea Warehouse, No. 236 CHESNUT Street.

TO LET-PART OF THE HOUSE NO side. Inquire on the premises. References required.

TO LET-FIRST FLOOR AND BASEMENT of Store No. 222 CHESNUT Street. Apply at the Store. 7 26 4t\*

WANTS.

BOOK AGENTS IN LUCK AT LAST.

The crisis is passed. The hour has come to lift the veil of secress which has hitherto enveloped the inner history of the great civil war, and this is done by offer-ing to the public General L. C. Baker's

"HISTORY OF THE SECRET SERVICE."

For thrilling interest this book transcends all the romances of a thousandlyears, and conclusively preven that "truth is stranger than fiction."

Agents are clearing from \$200 to \$300 per month, which we can prove to any doubting applicant. A few more can obtain agencies in territory yet unoccupled, Address P. GARRETT & CO.,

NO. 704 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

WANTED-A PARTNER WITH \$20,000 IN A VV well established nustness, to take the place of retiring partner. Address ENERGY, "Evening Telegraph" office. 7 27 31\*

A N ORGANIST OPEN FOR A SITUATION.

An Episcopal Church preferred. Address Oktors, Box 867 Philadelphia P. O. 7 29 21\*

SPEER'S PORT GRAPE WINE Excellent for Females and Weekly Persons. Used by Hundreds of Congregations for Church or



VINEYARDS-Les Angeles, California and Pas-SPEER'S PORT GRAPE WINE, Four Years Old. SAIC, New Jersoy.

SPERR'S PORT GRAPE WINE, Four Years Old.

—This justly celebrated native Wine is made from the juice of the Oporto Grape raised in this country. Its invaluable Totic and Strengthening Properties are unsurpassed by any other native Wine. Being the pure juice of the grape, produced under Mr. Speer's own persons's supervision, its pur'ty and genuineness are guaranteed. The youngest child may partake of its generous qualities, and the weakest invalid may use it to advantage. It is particularly beneficial to the agest and debilitated, and suited to the various allments that afflict the weaker Sex. It is in every respect A WINE TO BE RELIED ON.

Samples to be had free at the store of JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & CO., No. 22 North SECOND Street.

Invalids Use Speer's Port Grape Wine: Females Use Speer's Port Grape Wine: Weakly Persons Find a Benefit by its Use; Sheen's Wines in Hospitals are Preferred to other Wines.

Principal Office.

No 243 BBOADWAY enposite City Hall Park, N. V.

Preferred to other Wines.
Principal Office.
No. 242 BROADWAY, opposite City Hall Park, N. Sold by Druggists.
7 23 tuthsimsp

KEEP THEM AT HAND! NEEDLES,

CAMPHOR TROCHES, CHOLERA, Diarrhora, Dysentery, and Choiera Morbus, Bule Factor, C. H. Needles, Druggist, 19th & Baco Sts., Phila. Der Box, mailed on receipt

PATENTED 11th MONTH, 1886.

MPROVEMENT OF THE DES MOINES
RAPIDS OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.
U. S. ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
DAVENPORT, IOWA, July 24, 1867.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be re-ceived at this office until 12 M., WEDNESDAY September 4, 1867, for excavating the prism and constructing the embankment wall of the Canal for the improvement of the navigation of the Mississippi river at the Des Moines Ranids.

Rapids.

The Canal is to be about 7½ (seven and one-balf) miles long, extending from Nashville to Keokuk, lowa. The width at the water surface inside the canal to be 300 (three hundred) feet in embankment, and 250 (two hundred and fifty) feet in excavation, and in low water to be 5 (five) feet deep. All the material excavated from the prism of the canal to be used in building the embankment. The latter throughout the greater part of the distance will be about 300 (three hundred) feet from the Iowa shore. Where rock excavation occurs, the bottom of the canal will have a slope of 1½ (one and one-half) inches to the mile. The embankment is to be built of earth clay and rock; to be 10 (ten) Where rock excavation occurs, the bottom of the canal will have a slope of 1½ (one and one half) inches to the mile. The embankment is to be built of earth clay and rock; to be 10 (ten) feet wide on top, including the rip-rap covering; to be 2 (two) feet above high-water mark, with slopes of 1½ (one and one-half) base to 1 (one) vertical. The average thickness of the rip-rap protection to be 2½ (two and one-half) feet on the river side, 2 (two) feet on the canal side, and 1 (one) foot on top.

All propositions must state the price at which each and every kind of work specified in the proposal is to be done, and no bid will be considered that is not definite in this respect.

The Government reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal.

Each bid must contain a written or printed guarantee signed by two responsible persons.

Blanks for proposals of the form required, with form of guarantee, will be furnished at this office on application.

The price or prices is the contract will be considered as including the expense of furnishing all the materials and performing all the work, according to the plans and specifications exhibited at the letting.

The entire cost of the canal is estimated at \$2,068,845 (two million sixty-eight thousand three hundred and forty-five). The amount appropriated by Congress is \$700,000 (seven hundred thousand dollars)—the contract can only be made to cover this amount.

Fifteen (15) per cent. of the amount of any work done or materials furnished, at the contract price thereof, will be reserved until the whole work which is the subject of contract shall be entirely completed.

Persons desiring further information can obtain the same by calling at this office, where maps, plans, specifications, and form of contract can be consulted.

Proposals must be addressed to the undersigned, and should be endorsed "Proposals for work on the improvement of the Des Moines I. H. WILSON.

FINANCIAL. THE UNION PACIFIC

RAILROAD COMPANY.

THEIR FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS AS AN INVESTMENT.

The rapid progress of the Union Pacific Raliroad, now building west from Omaha, Nebraska, and forming, with its western connections, an unbroken line across the continent, attracts attention to the value of the First Mortgage Bonds which the Company now offer to the public. The first question asked by prudent investors is, "Are these bonds secure?" Next, "Are

they a profitable investment?" To reply in brief;-First. The early completion of the whole great line to the Pacific is as certain as any future business event can be. The Government grant of over twenty million acres of land and fifty million dollars in its own bonds practically guarantees it. One-fourth of the work is already done, and the track continues to be laid at the rate of two miles a day.

Second, The Union Pacific Railroad bonds are issued upon what promises to be one of the most profitable lines of railroad in the country. For many years it must be the only line connecting the Atlantic and Pacific; and being without competition, it can maintain remunerative rates.

Third, 576 miles of this road are finished, and fully equipped with depots, locomotives, cars, etc., and two trains are daily running each way. The materials for the remaining 141 miles to the eastern base of the Rocky Mountains are on hand, and it is under contruct to be done in September.

Fourth. The net earnings of the sections already finished are several times greater than the gold in terest upon the First Morigage bonds upon such sections, and if not another mile of the road were built, the part already completed would not only pay interest and expenses, but be profitable to the Company. Fifth. The Union Pacific Railroad bonds can be issued only as the road progresses, and therefore can never be in the market unless they represent a bona

fide property. Sixth. Their amount is strictly limited by law to a sum equal to what is granted by the United States Government, and for which it takes a second lien as its security. This amount upon the first 517 miles west from Omaha is only \$16,000 per mile.

Seventh. The fact that the United States Government considers a second lien upon the road a good inrestment, and that some of the shrewdest railroad builders of the country have already paid in five million dollars upon the stock (which is to them a third lien), may well inspire confidence in a first lien.

Eighth. Although it is not claimed that there can be any better securities than Governments, there are parties who consider a first mortgage upon such a property as this the very best security in the world, and who sell their Governments to reinvest in these bonds, thus securing a greater interest.

Ninth, As the Union Pacific Ratiroad bonds are offered for the present at 9e cents on the dollar and accrued interest, they are the cheapest security to the market, being 15 per cent. less than United States stocks.

Tenth, At the current rate of premium on gold they pay

OVER NINE PER CENT, INTEREST.

The daily subscriptions are already large, and they will continue to be received in Philadelphia by THE TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK.

DE HAVEN & BROTHER. WILLIAM PAINTER & CO. TOWNSEND WHELEN & CO J. E. LEWARS & CO.

In Wilmington, Del., by R. R. ROBINSON & CO.

And in New York by CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK. CLARK, DODGE & CO., Bankers,

JOHN J. CISCO & SON, Bankers. And by BANKS AND BANKERS generally throughout the United States, of whom maps and descriptive pamphlets may be obtained. They will also be sent by mail from the Company's Office, No. 20 NASSAL Street, New York, on application. Subscribers will select their own Agents, in whom they have confidence, who alone will be responsible to them for the safe delivery of the Bonds,

JOHN J. CISCO, TREASURER,

NORTH MISSOURI RAILROAD

FIRST MORTGAGE

SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.

Having purchased \$600,000 of the FIRST MORT-GAGE COUPON BONDS OF THE NORTH MIS-SOURI RAILROAD COMPANY, BEARING SEVEN PER CENT INTEREST, having 30 years to run, we are now prepared to sell the same at the low rate of

And the accrued interest from this date, thus paying the investor over 8 per cent, interest, which is payable remi-annually.

This Loan is secured by a First Mortgage upon the Company's Ralirosd, 171 miles atready constructed and in running order, and 52 miles additional to be completed by the first of October next, extending from the city of 5t. Louis into Northern and Central Missour.

Full particulars will be given on application to either of the undersigned.

E. W. CLARK & CO. JAY COOKE & CO.

DREXEL & CO. P. E.—Parties holding other securities, and wishing to change them for this Loan, can do so at the market rates. 7 to un THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE

PUBCHASED THE

NEW SIX PER CENT.

REGISTERED LOAN OF THE

LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGA. TION COMPANY, DUE IN 1807.

INTEREST PAYABLE QUARTERLY, FREE OF UNITED STATES AND STATE

AND OFFER IT FOR SALE AT THE LOW PRICE OF

NINETY-TWO,

AND ACCRUED INTEREST FROM MAY 1, This LOAN is secured by a first mortgage on the Company's Railroad, constructed and to be con-structed, extending from the southern boundary of the borough of Mauch Chunk to the Delaware River at Easton, including their bridge across the saidriver now in process of construction, together with all the

Company's rights, libertiess, and franchises apportaining to the said Railroad and Bridge. Copies of the mortgage may be had on application at the office of the Company, or o either of the under-

W. H. NEWBOLD, SON & AERTSEN

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DREXEL & CO. E. W. CLARE & CO. JAY COOME & CO.

Trial of John H. Surratt.

Continued from Second Edition.

Dre then goes to his camp, and on his way he meets policemen, and has a conversation with a lady, and informs his commanding officer. There is not a man in the jury box who will believe that Sergeant Dre perjured himself. Has he been contradicted? To do the first, the defense introduced a Mrs. Lambert. He (Mr. Carrington) would not say a word against that lady, but if the evidence is recollected, it will be shown that Mrs. Lambert does not give the proper time. Besides, the defense cannot reconcile are. Lambert's testimony with that of the smoking Dutcaman. How can the testimony be reconciled? The Dutchman says no conversation occurred. Mrs. Lambert says a conversation occurred. Mrs. Lambert says a conversation did occur. The one cuts the throat of the other witness. It does not in the least contradict sergeant Dye.

But it will be shown that he appear on the least contradict sergeant that he has a conversation to the times.

bert says a conversation occur. The one cuts the ibroat of the other witness. It does not in the least contradict bergeant Dys.

But it will be shown that he is corroborated. There are, then, eight witnesses who swear positively that they saw Surrat, and a number of others swear that Surratt was here to the best of their bettef and know ledge. The witness Grillo says he believes he saw the prisoner. John Lee says he bedeves he saw him; he did not swear positively, but all the thunder of the artiliery of the defense was hurled against his cevated head.

Who is John Lee? You have heard the testimony of men who knew him in Philadelphia and in Washington. He came here from Philadelphia and became first a detective and then a Justice of the Peace, a most responsible position, and one in which he could not fail to make enemies if he did his duty faithfully, because no public officer ever clearly did his duty without making enemies. Will the jury suppose that any human being who recognizes the existence of God would come all the way from Philadelphia and falsely swear away the life of an individual who never did him any harm? What motive would Lee have to swear this man's life away? Will an honest jury stamp him with the crime of perjury? If he deserves it, say is like men, but be sure how you do an act of injustice.

The next witness is Mr. Ramsdell. He does not testing positively, but it is a fact that no one has said aught against him.

Next is Mr. Heaton, a young officer in one of the Departments of the Government. He is just upon the stand, and Mr. Bradley does not even see proper to cross-examine him, although he does not swear positively.

The next and last witness is Mr. Coleman, who hinks he saw the prisoner, and this completes the

The next and last wilvers is Mr. Coleman, who thinks he saw the prisoner, and this completes the list.

Eight witnesses swear positively to seeing Surratt, and five others think they did. Each see him at a different place. Have all these witnesses lied? It is possible, but not probable. Are all these men mistaken? It too, is possible, but not probable. The men who saw him were honest men, but some of them who saw him were honest men, but some of them who saw him: Vanderpool, a young man, goes to a music saloon, and sees him timely there.

New having proved, first, the existence of the conspiracy; second, the object of the conspiracy; second, the object of the conspiracy; second, the object of the conspiracy, second, the object of the conspiracy resisted in. It was mureer at first, murder in the interim, and murder, and that was the original plan persisted in. It was mureer at first, murder in the interim, and murder in the last. It was argued out of abundant caution that even if it were not to murder, if the conspiracy resolted in murder, the priboner was guilty. John Surratt had a family and a bone in the capilal of the nation. He was timidend needed assistance. Hooth had nerve despendo as he was, Surratt furnished a rendezvous, and Booth appeared there to inductricate his ideas, Surratt furnished whisky and Booth and Harold drank it; Surratt furnished arope, but Booth did not need it. One of the Surratts furnished a lield-glass, and Booth used it in his flight, Booth did by the hand of justice, not regularly by an intercontinon of Providence. As he lay weltering in his blood, a weapon is taken, which was furnished him by Surratt. The n an who commits a crime and goes to heli, deserves his late, but how such more the man who urges on the crime!

Booth has been called the Satan and Surratt the

urges on the crime!

Booth has been called the Satan and Surratt the Beelzebub of this internal conspiracy. He (Mr. Carrington: would beg the prisoners pardon, for perhaps Surratt was the Satan and Booth the Belzebub. The difference between the two is that one died game, and the other was bunted down and pursued. Booth died game, like a crue famatic. Booth's last prayers was the mention of his mother's name. Sur-Booth died game, like a true fanaite. Booth's last prayers was the mention of his mother's name. Surratt deserted his mother in her hour of peril and darger. Suratt's sin was avariee; for he was a spy which, Booth was never. Broth died saying. 'He died for his country, and that he had done what he believed to be right.' Surratt fled, and be asted of his bloody exploit, and threatened to serve Andrew Johnson as Abraham Lincoln had been served, and it, then, the prisoner has been shown to be one of the chief couspirators, should not this jury wipe this blot from the country? But has not the prisoner confessed his guilt? He has done so bo hexpressly and by implication, and out of his own mouth he is condemned. A confession in some sort or other is almost the intvitable consequence of sin and guilt. The good man who has offended the laws of Deity, upon his knees confesses in secret, silent prayer. This alone relieves the burden of conscience. The bad man who has committed the same great crime, at some unguarded moment confesses latie by little. It comes out, and all the facts are brought to light, and the criminal, by his own declaration and conduct, stands confessed before the world.

First, then, has not the prisoner at the bar confessed his guilt? The first witness upon that point is young Tippett, who overhears Mrs. Surratt say she would give \$1000 to have Lincoln killed. On another occasion he hears the prisoner say, immediately after a great victory, that the leader of the Northern Army ought to be in heli! At such a time, to give expression to such a wicked sentiment shows a heart regardless of social duty and fatally bent on mischief. Was this uttered against the Fresident? Pechaps not: It might have been uttered against General Grant, but it nevertheless shows the same malice and gives color to the bloody murder that was eventually perpetrated. Will the

At such a time, to give expression to such a wicked sentiment shows a heart regardless of social duty and fatally bent on mischief. Was this uttered against the Freshent Perchaps not! It might have been uttered against General Grant, but it nevertheless shows the same malice and gives color to the bloody murder that was eventually perpetrated. Will the pury believe the winess Tippett? He proved a character of which any man might be ground. All his proved that was eventually perpetrated. Will the proved that the proved a character of which any man might be proud. All his Does the jury remember the testimony of old Mr. Reckett, who testified to Tippett's character? He is 70 years of age, and, with emotions of pride and pleasure, he saw Tippett leave his father's root in his jacket of blue to fight in his country's cause. Did not this old man testify that there was no better boy than Tippett in all the country round? He was brought here to prove a character, and heid proveit. Remember, then, what Tippett swore to—that Mrs. Surrant would alve \$1000 to ase the leader of the Union army mordered.

The proveit is surrant would alve \$1000 to ase the leader of the Union army mordered.

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The proveit is surrant would alve \$1000 to ase the leader of the Union army willing winess, for he had seen Mr. Merrick who told him he was after him with a sharp slick. But he took the stand and told the truth. He was testifying arainst his old friend and neighbor. Smoot testified to the winess that he was doing they would have stretched his neck, and if no, by his own confessions his meck, and if no, by his own confessions his meck, and if no, by his own confessions his meck.

The proveit is the

read—
Mr. Merrick—What authority do you quote from?
Mr. Carrilogton—it is only a school book—'Sargeant's Standard Speaker.' Probably everybody here has read and declaimed the piece I quote from.
Mr. Merrick said he only desired to know the relevance.

Mr. Merrick said he only desired to know the reference.

Mr. Carrington said it was Webster's famous speech in the case of The Commonwealth vs. Knapp.

Mr. Bradley—The case reported in 5th Pickering?

Mr. Carrington said—Yes; and probably the speech was reported there.

Mr. Carrington then read the speech, and afterwards paraphrased it to apply to the pending case. Burratt fied, for in flight was his only security, and to disquise bimself he stained his hair and wore glasses. Upon the vessel he trembles because conscience pursues him. Dr. McMillan notices his tremor and saks him about it, and he says he fears an American detective is aboard, and acknowledges he has cause for fear. A lew days ago he American people congratulated the Emperor of Bussia upon his excape from a violent death, and yet here he (Mr. Carrington) had been for three days endeavoring to convince an American jury that they should avenge

the death of Abraham Lincoln, whose blood cries alone for vengeance. With such a confession staring them in the face, it was an insult to the intelligence of the jury to pursue this matter further.

FROM THE PLAINS.

Beaths from Cholers.

Bt. Louis, July 30,—Western despatches say that there were six cases and two deaths from cholers at Fort Harker on Baturday. Bixteen cases have occurred among the Kansas Volunteers at Fort Larned. The disease has also appeared among the troops guarding the railroad construction party bayond Fort Harker, and several deaths have occurred. Lieutenant-Colonel McGill's wire died of cholers, near Fort Lyon, on the 16th. Lieutenant Helm died at Fort Larned on the 24th. Captain Bisodgood, of the 38th Infantry, is reported having died beyond Fort Larned, while en route to New Mexico, Father Demortle, Catholic priest at St. Mary's Mission, died on Thursday night, near Elisworth, where he had been attending cholera patients, He had been smong the Pottawa tomic Indians twenty-seven years, and was much respected throughout Kansas.

The Indians have commenced depredations on the stage route between the respectations. Beaths from Cholera.

The Indians have commenced depredations the stage route between Denver and Salt Big Pond station was burned, and some stock stolen, and two or three coaches were chased and fired upon.

General Augur arrived at Omaha yesterday. Assault on Newspaper Correspondents. Columbia, S. C., July 30.—The assault upon W. Armstrong and J. Q. Thompson, correspondents of a Cleveland paper, was committed by two drunken men, who were arrested. The citizens, without exception, denounce the assault, which was the result of liquor, and un-

Fire at Cairo.

premeditated.

CAIRO, July 30 .- A fire burned nine buildings on the Ohio levee yesterday morning. Loss, \$120,000. The principal losers are C. C. Woodward, \$57,000, insured for \$37,000; J. E. Reordan, \$10,000, fully insured; L. L. Leach, \$15,000, insurance, \$4000; J. A. Stambold, \$12,000, no insurance; Thomas Faren, \$15,000, no insurance.

Arrival of the Steamer Concordia. New York, July 30.—Arrived, steamship Concordia, from Antwerp.

CHARGE OF EXTORTION.—Before Commissioner Smith this morning, John Lynch was charged

with extortion. Peter Klein sworn—Live at Twenty-third and Coates with my father, Philip Klein; my father is a distiller: it was No. 2310 Coates; it was there in May last: I never saw Mr. Lynch before the 18th of May, when he came there with John Fletcher and Alexander Lovett: they first came to the private door and ring the bell; I went to the side door and asked them what they wanted; they came in: they didn't saw and they wanted; they came in: they didn't saw and they wanted; they came in:

lest. I never saw Mr. Lynch before the 1sth of May, when he came there with Jubn Fletcher and Alexander Lovelt: they first came to the private door and ring the edit. I went to the side door and asked them what they wanted they came in; they didn't say anything the edit. I went to the side door and asked them what they wanted they came in; they didn't say anything the held they came in; they didn't say anything the held they came in; they didn't say anything the held they came in; they didn't say anything of the kind alter that Fletcher saked me where Mr. Klein was; I told him that he was greature in bed; he told me to go fit and call him down them to go fit and call him down the new of and called him down; Mr. Lynch then told men to go fit and in the sector; I told him Mr. Stanten to go fit and in spector; it told him Mr. Stanten to go fit and in spector; it told him Mr. Stanten to go fit and in spector; it told him the say present; I had him 'No;" he asked me it he was present; I had him 'No;" he asked me what right we had to run fig. he said some one would have to more the line; this was about 5 o'check in the morting; he said some one would have to more the line; this was about 5 o'check in the morting; he said some one would have to more the line; this was about 5 o'check in the morting; he said some one would have to more the line; this was about 5 o'check in the morting; he said to the line; the fit of the line; this was about 5 o'check in the morting; he said to the line; the fit of the line; the said the was in New York; after that he seed to man over all the detective officers in the level of the line; the sai

away together.

The hearing was being continued when our report closed. Fletcher and Lovett, mentioned in the evidence, have not been arrested.

SEIZURE OF A LARGE QUANTITY OF COTION.—
This morning John W. Frazier, Assessor of Internal Revenue for the First District, made a seizure of one handred and thirty bales of cotton, of the value of about \$11,000, for the alleged reason that it had not affixed to it the brass tags required by law, and did not bear any marks of the weight. The cotton was shipped from Memphis, Tennessee, and cousigned to a Philadelphia firm. It is stated that a certificate accompanied the cotton, in which the Collector of Customs at that port stated that he had no tags in his possession, and that the taxes had been paid. These tags are furnished the Collector by the Treasury Department at Washington, and we are informed that the Collector at Memphis has for a year past been upable to procure them, thus being obliged to evade the technicalities of the law, or to throw obstacles in the way of legitimate business. The case is now undergoing investigation. SEIZURE OF A LARGE QUANTITY OF COTTON .-

A HAUNTED HOUSE-GHOSTS .- LAST evening. some malicious youngster circulated the start-ling report that ghosts—verily, bona fide ghosts and visitors from the spirit land—were to be and visitors from the spirit land—were to be seen reveiling in glorious freedom in a vacant tenement house on the corner of Tenth and Popiar streets. A large crowd, anxiously awaiting the appearance of these weird and phantom-like individuals, gathered before the house and in the street, to the number of about two thousand. The street cars were stopped. Men swore that they had at last obtained visible knowledge that there were visitations from the other world to this mundane sphere. The excitement soon died out, and the enthusiastic admirers of nonentities travelled home.

Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, July 30

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