LETTER FROM WASHINGTON.

A Visit to the Ram Stonewall-Chapters of her History-Preparations for the Voyage to Japan-Her Officers and Crew-The Two Japanese Lieutenants, Etc., Etc.

[EVENING TELEGRAPH SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.] WASHINGTON, Aug. 9, 1867.

Between "waiting for the verdict" and speculation as to the next phase of the Johnson-Stanton imbroglio, Washington is in quite "a

The return of "the Nationals" and the threatened removal of General Sheridan are passed excitements, and the departure of the Stonewall has for a time allayed the fifth, bu as much interest will attach to the voyage out, and general congratulation succeed her safe arrival in Japan, we propose to give a brief sketch of the ship and her belongings, embracing points and details that the telegrapa cas omitted to mention.

Upon reaching Washington a few days ago We found that the poetical romance, so fascinating and peculiar to ships of war, and which the Stonewall possesses in a great degree, had clothed her with an interest that every one seemed to share. Hundreds of citizens and strangers had flocked to see her, numerous telegrams had announced to the country her progress towards departure, and the local reporters almost daily discovered new material for an item, Seized with the epidemic, we jumped into a street car, and a six-cent ride, including an exchange ticket (Philadelphia companies, note this), carried us to the Navy Yard gate. A stern-looking sergeant of Marines passed us into the marvellously neat precincts

passed us into the marvellously neat precincts of the public domain, and one of the officers very politely offered to escort us to the wharf. A short walk down a beautiful avenue, shaded by tail trees, brought us to the Ana costia river, or the eastern branch of the Potomac, as it is frequently called, where a beautiful view of the United States Lunatic Asylum, situated on an immense bill, on the opposite side of the river, is presented. Turning snarply to the left, we found an ornamental park of captured naval guns, and some enormous coal piles, behind which, moored to the dock, was the famous Franco-Danish-Rebel-Federal-Japanese steam fron-clad ram Stonewall. In the winter of 1864-65, it will be remembered that great threats were made by the Rebels, of the devastation in store for our seaboard cities. A certain invulnerable fron monster was in process of construction, that would steam with

process of construction, that would steam with vast speed—enter any of our principal ports, bombard and place under contribution at pleabombard and place under contribution at pleasure any given municipality, and safely escape before organized pursuit could be attempted. So frequently were these boasts made, that they excited no little apprehension in those places most liable to attack, and the improvement of harbor defenses became a matter of great solicitude. This terrible agent of impending destructian proved to be the Stonewall, and, when she was finally brought from Havana to Washington, in November, 1865, she soon convinced the most confident believers in our naval power, that the hopes of the Rebels were not without foundation.

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The Stonewall is essentially a French production, and, as she appeared in the Anacostia, is the trimmest, and sauciest iron-clad we have ever seen. Combined with heavy armor and casemate and turret batteries, are rifled guns of immense size and approved manufacture, great speed, most admirable manageability, a complete sailing rig, and a fighting draft of less than seventeen feet. With a commander and crew fearless and determined, she could inflict injury incomparably greater than the combined work of the Alabama, Florida, and Shenandoah. The close of the war, however, caused her surrender without having fired a hostile gun or done anything more inimical than flaunting her "symbol of treason" in the teeth of the Niagara and Sacramento, two of our men-of-war that were watchmento, two of our men-of-war that were watch-ing her in the harbor of Corunna, near Ferrol, on the coast of Spain. The sea was rough at the time, and the two vessels declined to fight her, for which action Commodore Craven, the senior officer and commander of the Niagara, was tried by court martial on his return to the

ras tried by court martial on his return to the Inited States, and partially acquitted. The court was composed of some of the most distinguished officers in the serios, including three Rear-Admirals, three commodores, and two Captains, with Acc-Admiral Farragut as President. The harge was:—"Failing to do his utmost to take and capture, or destroy a vessel which it was his duty to encounter," and the specification fixed the 25th of March, 1865, as the date. The trial, which involved several principles. The trial, which involved several principles, and attracted unusual attention throughout the country, was so carefully conducted that the court, to obtain a correct idea of the Stone-wall's power, made a trip on the Potomac in her, and this seemed to impress them so much that he was not found guilty of the part pre-scribing it to be "his duty to encounter;" in other words, the court was not satisfied that it was imperative for two wooden vessels to attack an iron-clad under all circumstances partment did not approve of the finding, and Commodore Craven was released from arrest by a general order, and a few months later was promoted to the rank of Rear-Admiral. There is scarcely a doubt among the bravest naval men that had the Niagara and Sacramento attacked her they would have joined the Hatteras and Housatonic (annumber to be provided in the pr Ningara and Sacramento attacked her they would have joined the Hatteras and Housatonic (sunk by the Rebels) in a very few minutes. When the Court adjourned she was dismantled, and remained "in ordinary," unmomental court and the court adjourned she was dismantled, and remained "in ordinary," unmomental court and the court lested except by curiosity-seekers, who carried away everything portable that they could se-crete from the vigilant eyes of the Marines and watchmen, as relics and souvenirs, until she was purchased by the Japanese Embassy at the nominal price of \$450,000, which low price, we nominal price of \$450,000, which low price, we are informed, was partially to atone to the Government of Japan for the swindling done by some of our citizens in the matter of contracts for war vessels. Orders were issued from the Navy Department to put her in sea-going condition, and a naval officer of experience, Com. George Brown, was granted one year's leave of absence to take the ship to Yokohama, and deliver her to the Tycoon, when the final payment of \$150,000 will be made. The work of repair has been thoroughly done, and the hull, machipery, spars, rigging, and officers' quarrepair has been thoroughly done, and the hull, machinery, spars, rigging, and officers' quarters, which are unusually large and comfortable for an iron-clad, look very well. She is full brig-rigged, with top-gallant yards and bowsprit, measures about 1200 tons, and draws about seventeen feet aft. She is well provided with stores and boats, and among the latter has one of Frazer's life-preserving rafts—a very complete affair, with everything ready for impediate launching in case of disaster at sea.

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The crew, numbering about sixty persons, were all shipped in the regular navy style, being obliged to "pass the doctor," and sign articles for the voyage. They are to receive their wages in gold, with transportation and time paid back to the United States at the rate of \$35 per month for seaman and waiters; \$40 for of \$35 per month for seaman and waters; \$40 for coal-passers; and \$50 for firemen. Large numbers of applications were received, and had to be rejected because the list was complete. The day we were aboard two men were imploring the content and the content and the content and the content are content.

captain and chief engineer to make room for them, but it was impossible.

The officers were appointed by Commander Brown, and though they are generally a brusque set of men, are well qualified for the practical part of the duty. The first officer is Theodore B. Im Bois into action, walnutser commander. B. Du Bois, late acting votunteer commander in the Navy; the second, A. R. Langthorne, late acting volunteer lieutenant in the Navy; and the third is Richard Canfield, late acting master. Dr. James Hains, the surgeon, is a gentleman of extensive travel and experience, and served in the army during the war. Mr. Clelland Lindsly is, or was, a first assistant engineer in the Regular Navy, and is the gentleman, we believe, who managed the engines when she was brought from Havana to Washington.

Commander Brown is the Paymaster, and has had \$80,000 placed to his credit by the Embassy, had \$50,000 placed to his credit by the Embassy, for the purchase of supplies, etc. She is to go first to the Norfolk Navy Yard to be placed in the dry dock for an examination of her huil and copper, there being no dock at this yard. If extensive repairs are not needed, she will go to the lower bay to adjust her compasses, and thence leave for Japan, about the first of September, via the Straits of Magelian. She expects to stop for coal and other supplies at Barbadoes, Rio de Janerio, Falkland Islands, and Valparaiso, and then make a straight course for Yokohama, in the Island of Niphon. Two of her guns are stored in the hold and will not be removed until she arrives at her destination, a statement as to a change in her name, from Stonewall to Japan, has been extensively promulgated, but is incorrect, as she was put in commission under her old name, and has now successively carried at her peak the Rebel, Union, and Japanese enigns. Union, and Japanese ensigns. Two Japanese naval officers, First Lieutenant

Ojassewars Cenzo and Second Lieutenant Ewsta Halsaku, were detailed from the embassy togoin ber, and resided at the Caspain House, on Capitol Hill, until her departure. They are very observing and industrious, and are rapidly learning to speak English, which they can read and write very creditably. They also can be settlers at Deznina, near Nagasaki. Both have made extensive collections of books, globes, photographs, etc., and in dress and equipment have become almost entirely Americanized, They have made the acquaintance of a number of our officers, whom they expect to meet in their native country.

The officers of the ship will be handsomely paid—the first mate \$150, and the other wardroom officers \$100 per month in gold and no mess bill. The Captain has received \$5000 in told in advance, and, it is said, will receive \$5000 more, and presents, if he delivers her safely at Yokohama.

CITY INTELLIGENCE

FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE INSIDE PAGES

THE FLOOD.

Further Particulars of the Damage at Manayunk and the Falls of the Schuylkill.

Although the storm of Thursday afternoon did but little damage within the built-up portions of the city, it was one of the heaviest that has recently visited the suburbs, and the total loss of property sustained will reach several thousand dollars. The damage inflicted by the water in and around Manayunk was considerable. The whole of it was owing to the insufficient capacity of the culverts to carry off the great amount of water which fell within a few minutes.

The Schuylkill did not overflow its banks, The Schuyikili did not overflow its banks, and last evening was fully as high as at any time during the storm. It was turbid with mud of a deep brown color. Considerable debris was floating down the stream during the day; and, among other curiosities in this line, we noticed the stiffened carcass of a full-grown hog, which had lost his balance, and been car-

Many of the cellars of private dwellings were filled with water to the depth of several feet, this occurring most frequently where the houses stood on the slopes or at the foot of the hills. The streets and roads were in a wretched condition, the cars between Girard College and hills. The streets and roads were in a wretched condition, the cars between Girard College and Manayunk being unable to run a portion of the time. Travel, indeed, was thus interfered with up to the very edge of the city, and the portion of Girard avenue near Fairmount Park was quite as badly off as the road to Manayunk.

The greatest damage inflicted was upon the large woollen and cotton mills on the banks of the Schuylkill and its small tributaries. Matthew Gorgas' cotton wadding mills, between Manayunk and Roxborough, suffered to the extent of about \$5000. The water broke through a dam in the vicinity, and rushing down upon the mill, overflowed the picking house.

Fitzpatrick & Brother's woollen mill, at the upper end of Manayunk, was damaged to the amount of about \$1500, the machinery sustaining the principal portion of it, while some of the stock was carried away down the canal. The culvert is large enough to afford an escape for all the water which falls during an ordinary rain, but it would have required one of almost double its capacity to carry off safely all that fell on Thursday afternoon.

fell on Thursday afternoon.

Maxon's cotton and woollen mills, in the lower edge of Manayunk, sustained considerable damings. The culvert soon became choked up, and then the water rushed down the hill in the rear, and forced a passage through the lower stories of the establishment, in which it reached a height of three or four teet. The employes of the mill had about five minutes' warning of the coming flood, and this enabled them, by dint of great exertion, to remove all the stock on the first floor. Sutton's woollen mills were somewhat dam-

Sutton's woolen mills were somewhat damaged, as was the case with Joseph Glegg's cotton and woolen mills, on the Montgomery county side of the Schuylkill, opposite Manayunk.

The Wissabickon did not rise very high, but its waters yesterday were much muddled and in something of a fury. A deep gutter on the embankment of the Germantown and Norristown Railroad, near the bridge by which it crosses the Wissabickon, gave way, and some damage was sustained in consequence, although the track was not interfered with. Just opposite the Wissabickon Mills, at this point, a lady lost her footing, and was carried bodily into a deep gully made by the water. Fortunately there were some men near at hand, and she was immediately rescued from her perilous was immediately rescued from her perilous position without suffering any bodily injuries. On the western side of the Schuylkill, opposite the mouth of the Wissahickon, a small wagon-bridge was carried away, and more or less damage was inflicted all around in this locality.

At the Falls of Schuylkill several milk were At the Falls of Schuylkill several mills were damaged by the water. John Dobson's wo lien mills were obliged to suspend operations for nearly a day. The finishing room was flooded, and a heavy deposit of mud left behind when the water subsided. The emploeys, however, was able to remove the stock of goods before much injury was inflicted. Lieson & Somers' dye works, near by, received a thorough drenching and work was not resumed yesterday. The At the Fails of Schuylkill several mills were ing, and work was not resumed yesterday. The dam supplying this establishment with water was broken through, but this served to relieve Dobson's mills from further damage.

Through William Simpson's print works, op-posite the Falls, the water also rushed, and several hundred tons of coal were carried In the neighborhood of Thirty-first and

Thompson streets are located several extensive

breweries, all of which were damaged by the Louis Tallman's brewery, at Thirty-first and Master streets, suffered to the amount of \$2000, the cellar being flooded, and beer of that value rendered absolutely worthless by coming in centact with mud and water. The water rose to the height of eight or ten feet around the rear portion of Mr. Tallman's stable, carrying away the earth by cart-loads, and inflicting a damage of about \$500. A quantity of beer belonging to Mr. Tallman was stored in the cellar of Edward Getz's brewery, which, together with the beer therein deposited belonging to Mr.

Getz, was damaged by the overflow.

The cellars of J. & P. Baltz's lager beer breweries, at Thirty-first and Thompson streets, were entirely flooded. The loss sustained by them will probably amount to some thousands of dollars, as they had a large stock of beer on band. The full damage cannot be acceptained. hand. The full damage cannot be ascertained, however, until all the water is removed. Volmer & Born's cellars, at the corner of Thirty-first and Thompson streets, were flooded to the very ceiling, and their huge beer hogsheads set affoat. Their loss will reach about \$800.

FIRE. - A fire occurred last night at the house of Herman Hendricks, No. 1620 Amity street. Twentieth Ward, about 10 o'clock. The family had retired for the night. The smell of smoke awakened them, and search being made, Mr. Hendricks discovered that the contents of a closet in the third story back room were on fire. He succeeded in extinguishing the fire by the application of a few buckets of water. The closet contained old clothes, books, and some odds and ends, which were destroyed. An investigation developed the fact that the fire was caused by the spontaneous combustion of what is called "red fire," which Mr. Hen-dricks, who is a druggist, had brought home on the 4th of July to amuse his little ones. Some of the preparation was left, and had been placed in the closet, wrapped up in a piece of paper, where it remained until last evening, when it

ignited spontaneously.

The article is composed of sulphur, saltpetre and nitrate and stointia, and is very liable to spontaneous combusion. The Fire Marsdal has known of quite a number of cases of fires resulting from this preparation, one of which occurred next to his dwelling, and the family made a narrow secape from being burned to death. The public should be careful as to how they place this highly inflammable article in their houses, as it is liable at any moment to take fire, and perhaps be the instrumentality of involving loss of property and life.

BURGLARY .- Between 2 and 3 o'clock this morning, a burglar entered the building No. 113 N. Seventh street. He scaled a rear fence, from that reached the most of an outhouse, and from that reached the most of an outhouse, and walking along the porch-way, broke into the second story. Once in, he marched to the sewing machine-room, occupied by Mr. Newell. This gentleman, hearing the suspicious sounds, leaned out of the window, and seeing a man on the walk—who, by-the-way, was an accomplice of the burglar in the house, and was keeping an sharp eye about him—called out to find a policeman. The man nodded and left, being seen no more thereafter. The one in the house, hearing the voice, decamped also. It was undoubtedly their intention of breaking into an upper story—Vinduzen, Rose & George's Dental upper story—Vinduzen, Rose & George's Dental Rooms—to rob it of its valuable material.

A VIOLATION.—Recorder Ensu held Andrew Campbell, who keeps a saloon at New Market and Vine streets, in \$500 ball for selling liquor ANOTHER EXPLOSION.

One Man Killed and Four Injured. The city of Philadelphia seems fated to be the scene of a disastrous boller explosion every few weeks, and we are now called upon to record another occurrence of this kind, which has reanother occurrence of this kind, which has resulted in the instant death of one man and the injury of four others. The locality of this affair was the Active Iron Foundry, situated at Nos. 1322, 1324, and 1326 South Ninth street, below Wharton. The proprietors of this establishment were Messis. Joseph Martin, John A. Pollock, Matthew McKnight, Charles Klein, and Jacob Gibson, who transacted business under the name of Martin, Pollock & Co. The four first named were moulders by trade, and the last a pattern-maker.

The foundry on South Ninth street was built by the firm about four months ago. It was a

by the firm about four months ago. It was a one-story building of brick, thirty-two by sixty-two feet in dimensions, with a gravel roof. The two feet in dimensions, with a gravel roof. The structure ran back to a small street in the rear, at which point the boiler was located. This was covered with a mere shed. It was a second-hand one, of the upright tubular pattern, fifteen feet in length, and is said to have been somewhat the worse for wear at the time it was purchased by the firm. The engine connected with it was one of four-horse power. The partners had formed a co-operative association for the manufacture of all kinds of pressure, steam, heating and drain pipes, branches, and bends, and during a few weeks past were meeting with much success in their undertaking. No persons were employed in the establishment except the five above-named, none of whom were practical engineers; but Mr. Pollock had some knowledge of steam machinery, and attended the engine the greater portion of and attended the engine the greater portion of the time, although he was occasionally re-lieved by the other members of the firm.

The explosion took place about 4 o'clock yes-terday afternoon, and created an intense ex-citement throughout the southern section of the city. Some castings were about being made, and a fire was accordingly started under the boiler, Mr. Gibson superlutending the opera-tion. He remarked to Mr. Martin that, although tion. He remarked to Mr. Martin that, although the fire did not appear to burn as well as usual, there would soon be plenty of steam. Mr. Gib-son then ascended to the cupola, which pro-jected through the roof, close to the boller, for the purpore of adjusting some of the arrange-ments. Mr. Martin stepped into the back yard, Mr. Klein was standing within a few feet of the boiler, and Mr. Pollock was near by, en-gaged in cleaning a pulley.

the boiler, and Mr. Pollock was near by, engaged in cleaning a pulley.

In this state of affairs the boiler exploded with great force, the top of it taking a southerly direction from the building, and forcing its impetuous way through the frame building No. 1828 South Ninth street, which was occupied by Mr. H. Lewis, The safety-valve followed in the same direction, tearing through a fence and a flight of stairs, and lodging in a starch-box. The cupola and the engine, together with all their immediate surroundings, were completely shattered, and levelled with the earth. A portion of the smoke-stack, twenty feet in length, was carried to the southwest corner of ength, was carried to the southwest corner of the yard, while another portion, ten feet in length, was carried about twenty feet to the north and buried in the sand. The demolished engine was covered with fragments of bricks and timber. A large fau-wheel, used to blow the fire in the farnace, was also demolished. The side walls of the building, for a distance of twenty feet from the rear, were completely overthrown.

overthrown.

Mr. Gibson, who was in the cupola, as already stated, was thrown upward into the air, and terribly mangled, and his lifeless form fell among some shrubbery in the yard of an adjoining dwelling. His skull was badly fractured, and his legs, arms, and ribs broken, so that, when his remains were taken to his residence, his wife could not recognize them at first. The fly-wheel struck Mr. Pollock, knocking him down, and then the flying bricks, iron. ing him down, and then the flying bricks, iron, and timbers almost covered him, while the heavy wheel lay upon his person.

Mr. McKnight was struck violently on the left leg by a fragment of iron, which inflicted serious injury, and almost severed the limb from his body. His injuries are so serious that his life is despaired of.

from his body. His injuries are so serious that his life is despaired of.

Messrs. Poliock and McKnight were removed to the Pennsylvania Hospital, where their wounds were properly attended to. They both rested quite well during last night.

Mr. Martin, who had just turned to re-enter the building, was only slightly bruised in the face, while Mr. Kline, who was within a short distance of the engine, was fortunate enough to escape all bodily injury. Mr. Robert Anderson, a collector, was also in the foundry at the time of the explosion, having entered the place for the purpose of collecting a bill. He was in the act of accosting Mr. Klein, when a whole brick struck him in the back with such force as to send him reeling over the moulds. All of Mr. Lewis' family, who were in the rear portion of their dwelling when the fragments of the boiler entered it, fortunately escaped without a scratch. The stable in the rear of Mr. Lewis' house was entirely demolished, and Mr. Lewis' house was entirely demolished, and the bricks and other portions of the ruined foundry fell thick and fast upon the housetops in the neighborhood, but without inflict-ing material damage. The timely arrival of the Reliance Steam Fire

Engine on the spot caused the instant extinguishment of the flames, before the fire among the debris had made any headway.

Mr. Gibson, who suffered instant death, resided at No. 432 Wilder street, in the First Ward, where he leaves a wife and three children. He was a hard-working, industrious, and genial

Mr. McKnight, was a young unmarried man, and resides in Evergreen street, above Twentieth.

Mr. Pollock is married, and has a family of five children. He resides at No. 27 N. Twenty-second street. Mr. Anderson resides on South street, above Ninth.

After the explosion occurred, \$109 in money was picked up by Officer Charles F. Gillis, of the First District. He also found a gold ring, which is believed to have been the property of Mr. Gibson. The loss resulting from the explosion is estimated at \$2500.

The explosion is supposed to have resulted from a deficiency of water in the boiler. If there had been much in it, some one would probably have been scalded. The remains of Mr. Gibson, when found, were covered with a star or the scale of t ashes only, which strengthens this supposition.

THE EXPECTED METRORIC SHOWERS TO-NIGHT -According to the predictions of M. Leverier the Astronomer of the French Academy, a magnificent fall of meteors may be expected to-night, which will be visible not only on the American continent, but in Europe as well is to be hoped that the weather will be favorable for observing the display. M. Leverrier is very positive as to the date of this promised exhibition, but other astronomers this promised exhibition, but other astronomers calculate that the meteoric shower will not take place until November, and is, indeed, the complement of the one that was expected at the same time last year. Nature already seems to have made a spasmodic effort for carrying out the prediction of the French astronomer, for yesterday morning five passing meteors were seen. Although the sky was cloudy, five large meteors were counted between the hours of half-past twelve and four A. M., and these were fally as bright in appearance as the planet Jupifully as bright in appearance as the planet Jupi-ter. At three A. M. the heavens had a most pe-culiar aspect, looking as if there were an Aurora Borealis in the northern sky. It remains to be seen what these fugitive stars will portend tonight; perhaps they are only the avant courriers of the greater show.

SUPPOSED PIG-IRON THIEVES ARRESTED .--The Harbor Police arrested two men, named James Crozier and Frank Quinn, yesterday, under suspicious circumstances. These men, with another, were coming down the river in two boats called the Ironsides and Arthur Henry, each containing about one ton of pig-iron. The third man escaped, and the others prevaricating, the police thought it sufficient evidence to hold them for a hearing. The boats and iron await an ewner at the Harbor Station, at Front and Noble streets.

An Associate of James Jackson, who some time ago—during the Sængerfest—fired into Mr. Wolfe's place, at Front and Moore streets, was arrested in the person of William Beatly, at Second and Hazel streets. It is alleged that he aided and abetted Jackson in that assault. Alderman Mink held him for a further hearing.

THE SUNDAY MORNING TRAIN FOR ATLANTIC .-To those who are unable to reach Atlantic City by the Saturday afternoon train, we would ention that to-morrow (Sunday) morning at half-past 7 o'clock a train leaves on the Camde and Atlantic Railroad for that pleasant resort.

LARCENY OF BRASS SPIGOTS .- William Hall, colored man, was arrested for stealing tourteen brass spigots from a liquori store at Cul-len and Seventh streets, which was being fitted up. He was arrested at No. 124 Pleasant avenue, and was committed by Alderman Patchell. ATTEMPTED BURGLARY .- This morning,

tween 2 and 3 o'clock, attempts were made to enter Samuel Maris' playing-oard manufactory, at No. 216 S. Thirteenth street. The robbers were frightened off by some of the employes.

The Fire Last Night.—Shortly after 1 o'clock last night, a fire occurred in the baking establishment of Messrs. Hartman & Sons, No. 413 Penn street, with a rear front on Delaware avenue. It originated in the basement, and was probably caused by the woodwork surrounding the ovens igniting. The flames rushing upwards, burned a large hole in the floor, and shot upwards, destroying everything within their reach. At one time it was feared, from the headway that the fire had gained, that the whole structure would have been destroyed. The arrival of the firemen, and a number of streams of water upon the flames. been destroyed. The arrival of the firemen, and a number of streams of water upon the flames, soon stopped their advance. A large amount of biscuits, recently baked to fill a large order, and valued at over \$3000, was on hand at the time, and was damaged, with flour, etc., by water and smoke, to the extent of \$5000. Upon this loss there was no insurance. Messrs. Hartman & Sons have an insurance of \$15,000 in the Franklin Insurance Company upon the building and machinery, which they own.

THE "MERCANTILE REGISTER,"-This is a The "Mercantile Register."—This is a bandsome journal, published by G. B. Sieck, at No. 109 S. Third street, for gratuitous distribution on the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, in the interests of our merchants and manufacturers. Mr. John Hasson, formerly agent of the Associated Press in this city, is the editor and business manager of the paper. The Register is rapidly becoming an institution, and we are glad to record its success. Our merchants should give Mr. Hasson a call, and he can work to their advantage in many ways.

THE UNMUZZLED DOGS AND STRAYING COWS .-During the past week 145 unmuzzled dogs have been captured, of which 37 were redeemed, 5 returned, and 103 killed.
Fourteen cows were captured for straying about the public highways, but were redeemed by their owners.

WE HAVE REDUCED ALL PRICES WE HAVE REDUCED ALL PRIOFS

We have reduced all prices
Of Sammer Clothing to Close our Stock.

Half way between
| BENNETT & CO.,
Fifth and
| TOWER HALL,
Sixth streets. | No. 518 MARKET STEEET,
PHILADELPHIA.

And No. 800 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Est The Fall in Prices

BS: The Fall in Prices

Est Winter stock, We still have a good assortment of

Est Winter stock, We still have a good assortment of

Est Wen's and Boys' Garments.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,

THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE,

OAK HALL.

THE CORNER OF SIXTH AND MARKET STS.

DIED.

For additional Deaths see Third Page. ERETY.—This morning, at 20 minutes past 6 o'clock, GEORGE ERETY, in the 62d year of his age. His friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, of which due notice will be given.

INSTRUCTION.

THE MISSES DE CHARMS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 1816 FILBERT Street, will be reopened on the THIRD MONDAY IN SEPTEMBER, by
MISS CARRIE S. BURNHAM.
THE COURSE OF STUDY, in addition to the branches heretofore aught, will include Latin, German. Elecution, and Vocal Music.
A MINERALOGICAL CABINET has been secured, and frequent Lectures upon Miceralogy. Botany, Astronomy, and other Natural Sciences will be given free of charge. Astronomy, and other Astronomy, and other Astronomy, and other Astronomy.

THOROUGH INSTRUCTION, in all departments, will be given so as to enable the pupil to think and acquire for herselt and, as mental power depends so much upon the physical condition, CALISTHENIC EXERCISES will be given daily, free of charge, either in the open air or in the well-ventilated school-room.

room. See circulars at T. B. PUGH'S Bookstore, Bulletin Building, S 10sw15;

DORDENTOWN FEMALE COLLEGE, BORful and thorough instruction of Young Ladies in all the
branches of a complete education. Board and tuition
in the Preparetory and Collegiate departments, \$208
per year. Washing. Ancient and Modern Languages,
and ornamental branches, extra. Winter Session
opens September 19. For Catalogues, address

REV, JOHN H. BRAKELEY, A. M.,
86 tuths6w President.

BOARDING WANTED AT ATLANTIC CITY. D -Wanted boarding for a lady, two small chitdren, and servant, in a cottage at Atlantic City. Address, stating terms (which must be moderate), location, etc., Set "Ocean," Evening Telegraph Office. SUMMER BOARDING.—VACANCIES FOR A few Boarders at MRS. HARVEY'S, Eagle Station, Pennsylvania Raiiroad. Refer to LEE & WALKER, No. 722 CHESNUT Street. 810 ft.

PROPOSALS FOR FORAGE AND STA-

PHILADELPHIA DEPOT. ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 1139 GIBARD STREET, August 10, 1867. FORAGE.

FORAGE.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this Office until 12 o'clock M., TUESDAY, August 20, 1867, for furnishing this Depot with Forage for a period of six (6) months, commencing Septemper 1, 1867, and ending the 29th day of February inclusive, viz :-CORN, OATS, HAY, AND STRAW

for the use of animals in the public service at this depot, or at any other locality within sixty (60) miles of the City of Philadelphia, when re-

quired.

All grain to be of the best quality. Oats, 32 pounds to the bushel; Corn, 56 pounds to the bushel; Hsy, of the best quality Pennsylvania Timothy; Straw, to be of Rye, of the best quality. All subject to inspection prior to delivery.

Proposals will state price per nundred pounds. Proposals will state price per nundred pounds for Hay and Straw, and per bushel for Corn and Oats, delivered at places of consumption in such quantities and at such times as may be (The price to be stated both in words and fleures.) STATIONERY.

STATIONERY.

Sealed Proposals will also be received at this Office until 12 o'clock M., TUESDAY, August 20, 1867, for furnishing this Depot with Stationery, for a period of one (1) year, commencing September 1, 1867, and ending the 31st day of August, 1868, inclusive, viz.—

Folio Post Paper, to weigh not less than 38 pounds to ream; Legal Cap Paper, to weigh not less than 16 pounds to ream; Cap Paper, Plain and Ruled, to weigh not less than 14 pounds to ream; Letter Paper, Plain and Ruled, to weigh not less than 14 pounds to ream; Letter Paper, Plain and Ruled, to weigh not less than 6 pounds to ream; Envelope Paper, to weigh not less than 6 pounds to ream; Envelope Paper, to weigh not less than 6 pounds to ream; Envelope Paper, to weigh not less than 6 pounds to ream; Envelopes, white size 19x21, to weigh not less than 100 pounds to ream.

White Envelopes: size, 3½x8½, 4x9, 4½x10½, 6½x9½. Letter Envelopes, white; size, 3½x5½. Letter Copying Books; size, 9x11; 750 pages. Cap Copying Books; size, 10x14; 750 pages. Blank Books, 8 to 12 quires, demi, half-bound, patent backs, Russian corners. Blank Books, 2 to 6 quires, 9x13½, half roan, 20 sheets to quire. Memorandum Books, demi, 8vo., flush, 58 leaves.

Arnold's Fluid, Writing and Copying; Black

Memoranum Pools, Methy, 1908, Erasers, "Wostenholm's;" French Violet Copying Ink. All of the above-named articles to be of the

All of the above-named articles to be of the best quality and to be subject to inspection.

Samples of the articles of Stationery bid for must be delivered at this office twenty-four (24) bours previous to the opening of the bids.

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the bid, and certified to as being good and sufficient security for the amount involved, by the United States District Judge, Attorney, Collector, or other public officer.

Biank forms for bids can be had on application at this office, and bidders are requested to be present at the opening of the same.

The right is reserved to reject any bid deemed too high, and no bid from a defaulting contractor will be received.

Endorse envelopes, "Proposals for Forage and Stationery," respectively.

Stationery," respectively.
By order of Brevet Maj.-Gen. G. H. CROSMAN. Asst. Quartermaster-Gen. U. S. A. HENRY W. JANES, Captain and Asst. Quartermaster, Brevet Major U. S. A. THE GREAT STRENGTHENING TONIC FOURTH EDITION (NOT A WHISKY PREPARATION)

HOOFLAND'S

CERMAN BITTERS

WILL CURE

DEBILITY! DEBILITY! Resulting from any Cause Whatever

PROSTRATION OF THE SYSTEM

INDUCED BY SEVERE HARDSBIPS,

EXPOSURE,

FEVERS, OR DISEASES OF CAMP LIFE. SOLDIERS, CITIZENS, MALE OR PE MALE ADULT OR YOUTH,

0

Will find this Bitters a pure Tonic, not dependent on bad ilquors for its almost miraculous effects,

DYSPEPSIA. And Diseases Resulting from Disorders of the Liver and Digestive Organs

ARE CURED BY HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS This Bitters has performed more Cures, gives better Satisfaction, has more Testimony, has more Respect-able People to youch for it, than any other article in the market.

0 We dely any one to contradict this assertion, and

WILL PAY BIOOD

To any one who will produce a certificate publishe by us that is not genuine. HOOFLAND'S

CERMAN BITTERS

WILL CURE EVERY CASE OF CHRONIC OR NERVOUS DEBILITY. AND

DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS.

Observe the following Symptoms resulting from Dis-orders of the Digestive Organs:

orders of the Digestive Organs;
Constipation, Inward Phies Fullness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn Disgust for Food, Fuliness or Weight in the Ftomach, Sour Eructations Sinking or Fluttering at the pit of the Stomach, Swignming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensatons when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dats or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, etc., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flosh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits

REMEMBER

That this Billers is not Alcoholic, contains no Rum Whisky, and cannot make Drunkards, but is the Best Tonic in the World.

BEAD WHO SAYS SO.

Hon. George W. Woodward, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, writes:—

I find "Hoofland's German Bitters" is not an intoxicating beverage, but is a good Tonic, useful in discusses of the digestive organs, and of great benefit in cases of debility and want of nervous action in the system. Yours truly. cases of the digestive digestive of nervons action in to cases of debility and want of nervons action in to cases of debility and want of nervons action in the case of debility and want of nervons action in the case of the digestive debility and want of nervons action in the case of the digestive debility and want of nervons action in the case of the digestive debility and want of nervons action in the case of the digestive debility and want of nervons action in the case of debility and want of nervons action in the case of debility and want of nervons action in the case of debility and want of nervons action in the case of debility and want of nervons action in the case of debility and want of nervons action in the case of debility and want of nervons action in the case of debility and want of nervons action in the case of debility and want of nervons action in the case of debility and want of nervons action in the case of debility and want of nervons action in the case of debility and want of nervons action in the case of the case o

[From the Rev. E. D. Fendell, Assistant Editor Chris-tian Chronicle, Philadelphia,] I have derived decided benefit from the use of Hootland's German Bitters, and feel it my privilege to recommend them as a most valuable tonic to all who are suffering from general debility, or from diseases arising from derangement of the liver.

Yourstruly,

E. D. FENDALL

[From Rev. D. Merrige, Paster of the Passyunk Bap-tist Church, Philadelphia.] From the many respectable recommendations given to Dr. Hoofiand's German Bitters, I was induced to give them a trial. After using several bottles I found them to be a good Jemedy for debility, and a most excellent tonic for the stomach.

D. MERRIGE.

From Rev. William Smith, formerly Paster of the Vincentown and Mi lville (N. J.) Baptist Churches, Havirg used in my family a number of solites of your Hoofland's German Bitters, I have to say that I regard them as an excellent medicine, especially adapted to remove the diseases they are recommended for. They strengthen and invigorate the system when debilitated, and are useful in disorders of the liver, loss of appetite, etc. I have also recommended them to several of my friends, who have tried them and found them greatly beneficial in the restoration of health.

Yours truly, WILLIAM SMITH. Yours truly, WILLIAM SMITH. 965 Hutchinson street, Philadelphi

[From A. M. Spangler, Editor of he Culturist, No. 2 North Sixth Street.]

PHILADELPHIA, July 15, 1865.

Some eighteen months since, I was a severe sufferer from dyspepsia. I was not only unable to take plain foud without suffering great distress, but had become so deblitated as to be almost unfitted for active business of any kind.

After trying a variety of so-called remedies, all of which proved worthless, I was induced, at the suggestion of a medical triend, to give Hoofland's German Bitters a trial. If accordingly purchased six bottles, which were taken in accordance with your directions.

bottles, which were taken in accordance with your directions.

The result was a complete removal of all distressing symptoms after eating or drinking, and a full restoration of strength, so that I now eat all ordinary kinds of food with impunity, and am able to attend to all the active duties of a large and arduous business as well as at any period of my life; the good effects of the Bitters were manifested before I had taken the first bottle.

I have also used it in my family with the happles results, and take great peasure in adding my tests mony to that of the many others who have been benefited by it. I find great benefit from the use of a vigorous appetite, but give a healthy tone to the stomach by strengthening its directive powers.

If the above testimony will be the means of inducing any who suffer from Dyspepsia to give your fitters a trial (when it. I fed confident, will give them relief) it is at your service.

it is at your service. Yours truly,

Rev. J. S. Herman, of the German Reformed Church, Kutstown, Berks county, Pa., was cured of Dyspepsia of twenty years' standing. Rev. J. Newton Brown, D. D., Editor of the Encyclo-psedia of Religious Knowledge and Christian Chroni-cie, Philadelphia;

Rev. Thomas Winter, D. D., Pastor of Roxborough Baptist Church; Rev. Levi G. Beck, Pastor of the Baptist Church Pemberton, N. J., formerly of the North Baptist Church, Philadelphia, at present Pastor of the Bap-tist Church, Chester, Pa.; These gentlemen express, in the strongest terms heir faverable opinion of this Bitters.

D

EWARE OF COUNTERPEITS: See that the signature of "C. M. JACKSON" is on the wrapper of each bottle. Should your nearest Druggist not have the article, de not be put off by any of the intoxicating prepara-tions that may be offered in its place, but send to us, and we will forward, securely packed, by express,

Principal Office and Manufactory, No. 631 ARCH Street PHILADELPHIA PA.;

For sale by Druggists and Dealers in every town in the United States. 717 walks

The Navy Department. Washington, August 10.—Despatches have been received at the Navy Department from Rear Admiral Palmer, commanding the North Atlantic Blockading Equadron, dated on board his flag ship, the Susquehanna, at Vera Cruz, July 27. He was to leave that day for Aspinwall. Everything was quiet in Mexico. The health of the squadron was good.

Assistant Secretary of the Navy Fox returned to Washington to day from a short tour to the North.

turned to Washington to day from a short tour to the North.

Commander F. D. Roe is detached from the command of the Tacony, and ordered to Portsmouth, N. H., by September 29, for duty as Fieet Captain of the Asiatic squadron, to be commanded by Admiral Rowan.

Commander E. R. Colburn is detached from duty as Fleet Captain of the South Pacific squadron, and placed on waiting orders.

Lieurenant Commander John A. Howell is ordered to duty at the Naval Academy.

Arrest of Grain Camblers. CHICAGO, August 10.—Several members of the Board of Trade bave been arrested for gambling in grain, under a recent law of this State, mak-ing short sales gambling.

Case of Alderman William McMullin. The Grand Jury this morning ignored the remaining bill against Alderman William McMullin, charging him with leading in a riot in the recent attack upon the Hope Engine House. This relieves Mr. McMullin from all difficulty in the case, and he is again a free man unless the Court should inquire into the matter, or Councils hint at impeachment.

OBITUARY.—We regret to record the death of an estimable citizen, George Erety, Esq., which occurred this morning at twenty minutes past 6 e'clock, at his residence, No 478 N. Third street. For some time past Mr. Erety had been suffering from paralysis, which prostrated him about two weeks ago. Under the ravages of this terrible disease he gradually sank until this morning, when his spirit was freed, and took its departure from the earth. Mr. Erety was in his sixty-second year, and had become familiarly known through the various positions he had occupied. He became a member of the bar early in life, and was an able jurist. He occupied the office of Alderman for many terms in succession, and of late years had assumed other public positions of importance. OBITUARY .- We regret to record the death

portance.

For three years past he has been presiding officer of the Board of Guardians of the Poor, having been elected to fill the chair made vacant by the death of a former President, and re elected for the ensuing term. His sudden demise will be sincerely regretted by many friends and those who have had business contact with him. He was a worthy man; one universally respected and loved, and by his departure Philadelphia loses a valued citizen.

HEARINGS AT THE CENTRAL STATION .- Be fore Alderman Beitler, at 2 o'clock to-day, Ann Ryan, residing at No. 703 Chesnut street, was brought up on a charge of larceny of a large amount of clothing, jewelry, etc., from Mary C. Lister. Miss Lister lives at No. 931 Race street. Last April she left there, and returned on Thursday, when she discovered that a closet in which she had placed the trunks containing the clothing had been broken open, and the goods taken out. goods taken out.

Hester A. Plumpiy, the landlady of the house, testified that Mrs. Ryan and Miss Lister boarded at her house. The former left four week are

week ago.

Detective Tryon testified that he examined the room of Mrs. Ryan and found nothing, with the exception of several pawn tickets which were for articles belonging to her.

The defendant was held in \$1000 for a further hearing.

PUBLISHED THIS DAY.

LITTLE DORRIT,

ONLY \$1.00.

EIGHTH VOLUME OF THE "DIAMOND DICKENS," ONLY 81:00. CALLED TO ACCOUNT. By Annie Thomas GOOD STORIES FOR HOME AND TRAVEL

MARTE ANTOINETTE. Eighth volume of the series of Historical Novels.

BY MISS MUHLBACH. Choice reading in that favorite Weekly, EVERY SATURDAY, FOR AUGUST 17, FIVE CENTS. FIVE CENTS. Just opened, a new and fine assortment of

STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS Of English and French Groups, Landscapes, and THE BLACK CROOK BALLET, AT CLOSING OUT PRICES

G. W. PITCHER, SOS CHESNUT STREET, SOS

PHILADELPHIA.

Another large assortment of new perfect, and popular BCOKS, has been added to our list of \$2 BOOKS FOR 50 CENTS. [810 stuthst.

WATCHES.

CLARK & BIDDLE,

No. 712 CHESNUT Street. HAVE JUST OPENED

AN INVOICE OF

LADIES' FINE WATCHES.

Manufactured in Europe Expressly for their Sales. 713mwsImsp GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

THE FINE SHIRT EMPORIUM, Nos. 1 and 3 North SIXTH Street.

JOHN C. ARRISON,

Importer, Manufacturer, and Dealer in Every Description of

GENTLEBEN'S FURNISHING GOODS, Would invite inspection to his FINE STOCK OF GOODS, suitable for the season, selling off at moderate

Especial attention given to the manufacture O. FINE SHIRTS AND COLLARS.

Warranted to give satisfaction. ATLANTIC CITY.

THE SURF HOUSE is nearer the ocean the n any other first-class Hotel at this place. The terms are only \$20 per week; half price for Children and Servants. WM. T. CALEB. Ample accommodations for aix handre's people.

TATOUR OILE OIL to arrive per brig Roselyn, and for sale by LAVF.RGNE, Agent. 86 1346 . No. 102 Walnut street.