STATE POLITICS.

Address of the Union Republican State Central Committee.

SMITTER ROOMS, HARRISBURG, August 27th, —*To the People of Pennsylvania—Fellow Citizens:* In a recent address from this Committee your attention was invited to sundry issues and principles involved in the pending canvass; and, also, to the political opinions and judicial decisions of George Sharswood. A short review of the principal occurrences since the last State campaign is now considered proper. The contest of 1866 was fought, in the main, upon the amendments proposed by Congress to the Constitution of the United States. These were national issues; and on the one side were arrayed the Union Republican party and the "Boys in Blue," and on the other President Johnson, the Democratic party, and all the rebels and their sympathizers from one end of the Union to the other.

On these momentous issues Pennsylvania rallied in her strength, and polled over *one hundred and forty thousand* more votes than at her preceding annual election. Among the results were the triumphant election of Major General John W. Geary for Governor, and the indorsement of Congress, by the return of a delegation more unanimous for the right than ever known before in the history of the commonwealth. Other loyal States united with us, and the insane and wicked "policy" of President Johnson, and of his new friends and allies, was overwhelmed by the unprecedented and magnificent popular majority of *four hundred thousand votes!* Every State which had been faithful to the national government and the cause of the Union during the war approved the proposed amendments. Every rebel State, except Tennessee, rejected them; and under the reset provisional governments created by President Johnson, rebel power resumed its authority, and became dominant in their executive, legislative, and judicial departments. Vagrant and labor laws virtually reenslaved the freedmen. Loyal men were outlawed and trampled under foot; and the revived spirit of the rebellion was every where triumphant. Riots, murders, outrages and assassinations were the order of the day, and security for either the lives or the property of loyal men was nowhere found. Treason had front seats, loyalty had been made odious, and traitorous conspirators against the life of the nation were vindictive and rampant.

Such was the condition of public affairs in the south when Congress convened in December, 1866. This nation had solemnly resolved and voted that the Union should be restored on the basis of loyalty and justice; and to this end was the Fortieth Congress elected. Hence were passed the Reconstruction laws, in execution of the recent popular verdict. The President vetoed them, refusing to accept or abide by the decision of the people, to whom he had so often and so vauntingly appealed. Congress re-enacted them over the vetoes by more than the required two-thirds, and they are now the laws of the land. Under them, including the amendments of last session, reconstruction is rapidly progressing, and would doubtless ere long be successfully accomplished but for the persistent obstructions by the President, in defiance of Congress and the popular will. Justice is being done; loyal men, white and black, have been protected from the malice of defeated rebels; treason, in a measure at least, has "been made odious," and traitors have been compelled "to take back seats"—as Andrew Johnson, in a lucid interval, declared they should. Even the better portion of the rebels admit the justice of these Reconstruction laws, and cheerfully acquiesce in their provisions. General James Longstreet, a distinguished rebel officer, in a recent published letter from New Orleans, expresses himself as follows:

"I shall set out by assuming a proposition that I hold to be self-evident, viz: The highest of human laws is the law that is established by appeal to arms. The great principles that divided political parties prior to the war were thoroughly discussed by our wisest statesmen. When argument was exhausted resort was had to compromise. When compromise was unavailing, discussion was renewed and expedients were sought, but none could be found to suit the emergency. Appeal was finally made to the sword, to determine which of the claims was the true construction of constitutional law. The sword has decided in favor of the north, and what *they* claimed as *principles* cease to be principles, and are become *law*. The views that *we* hold cease to be principles because they are opposed to law. *It is, therefore, our duty to abandon ideas that are obsolete, and conform to the requirements of law. The military bill and amendments are peace offerings. We should accept them as such and place ourselves upon them as the starting point from which to meet future political issues as they arise.*"

Jeff Thompson, another rebel general, in a late letter to George W. Prentice, Esq., indorses the construction laws of Congress in the following words:

"The confederate government wiped out State rights the first year of its existence, a bloody war wiped out slavery and wiped out the confederacy, so they are obsolete ideas; and the plain question now presented is, 'Will you accept citizenship under our terms, as contained in this law?' *and I emphatically answer, yes.*"

It is greatly to be regretted that terms which are so acceptable to the fighting rebels of the south should be so distasteful and cause so much clamor from their non-combatant sympathizers in the north.

The enemies of the United States having been finally defeated in battle, united their efforts to elect sympathizers from the north, and to procure the admission of enough rebels from the south to enable them, *through Congress*, to attain what they had lost in the field. This programme was frustrated by the loyal people at the ballot-box, in the election of the Fortieth Congress. Defeated in open war, and again in Congress, these baffled conspirators, as a last resort, are endeavoring to save "the lost cause" *through the Courts.* They deny that anything has been settled by the war; and boldly proclaim that "all these grave pending questions" must be decided *"just in fact as they should have been decided had they arisen eight years ago, or had no war taken place."* (Philadelphia Age, July 8.) They not only deny the constitutional power of Congress to impose terms upon the rebel States or people, but deny that Congress itself is a lawful body, because the rebel States are unrepresented. Hence the recent application to the Supreme Court of the United States for injunctions to nullify the Reconstruction laws of Congress in Mississippi, Georgia, and other rebel States. In the same interest, and of the same character, is the nomination of George Sharswood, a well-known and life-long State-rights man, for the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. He judicially denies the power of Congress to issue paper money, or to give it value by making it a legal-tender. *Borie vs. Trott, Legal Intelligencer, of March 18, 1864, page 92.*) Judges Thompson and Woodward, of the same court, not only announce these same doctrines in the case of *Mervine vs. Sailor et al* (*Legal Intelligencer of June 16 and 30, pages 188 and 205*), but in the cases of *Kneedler et al. vs. Lane et al.* (*9 Wright's reports, page 238*), denied the power of Congress in time of war to draft men into the military service. The principles declared in these decisions were as hostile to the national existence and perpetuity as any assault ever made by General Lee and his armed legions at Gettysburg or elsewhere. It requires no argument to demonstrate that, if these decisions on currency and the draft had prevailed, and become the established law of the land, success in the war would have been more impossible than if the rebel army at Richmond had been reinforced with half a million of men! Is it *safe*, therefore, to place another man entertaining these opinions on the Supreme Bench of the State?

Forewarned should be forearmed. These *Superior Courts* are now the "last ditch" of the rebellion, and the country calls upon the "Boys in Blue," and every loyal voter, to rally once more to the rescue!

Complete your county and township organizations without delay. With this thoroughly done, victory is sure; without it, there is danger. Revive at once everywhere the Loyal Leagues and associations, which proved of such vast service during the war. Let every patriotic man feel that he has something to do in the good work, and proceed forthwith to do it with all his might. Exclude all side issues, local quarrels and personal aspirations, and labor only for the public good. Be not deceived by the stale clamor about negro equality and negro suffrage. These worn out hobbies were supposed to have been ridden to death at our last two annual elections, when, as now, they were declared by our enemies to be the great issues of the contest. They are now raised up and brought upon the track again, mounted by the same riders, and destined to the same ignoble end.

Be not discouraged by the vain boasting of our adversaries. They have been ingloriously defeated in every contest for years, and cannot now prevail against us. The loyal and patriotic people of the State have heretofore nobly sustained us, and the cause of the country, under the heavy pressure and discouragement of drafts, taxation, bereavement and carnage, and when nothing but an abiding faith in an overruling Providence, and in the justice of our cause, enabled us to see the end. Surely there can be no faltering now, when the goal is almost reached! and when one more united rally for our principles and our flag will enable us to secure the ripe fruits of the late dreadful civil war, and to garner them safely for ourselves and our children.

We stand over the ruins of a gigantic rebellion, the most formidable enemy ever encountered by republican institutions. We stand close by the graves of three hundred thousand of our noblest men, who counted their lives well spent when offered freely for Liberty and Union. In the presence of their speechless but eloquent dust; in the presence of the doubting and sneering enemies of free government at home and abroad; in full view of the oppressed millions who, from beneath crushing despotisms, watched our flag with tears, and hopes and prayers throughout the four long years of bloody conflict; before the rapidly coming millions of the future; before a God of justice, and in the name of all that makes faithfulness to Him, and honor among men, we stand pledged to secure and maintain forever the principles for which our brothers died.

By order of the committee.

F. JORDAN, Chairman

GEO. W. HAMBRIGHT, J. ROBLEY DUNGLISON, } Secretaries.

NATIONAL POLITICS.

Letter from Thaddeus Stevens.

LANCASTER, PA., August 27, 1867.—The following correspondence will be published in the Lancaster Examiner and Herald to-morrow.

COLUMBIA, PA., August 24, 1867.—Hon Thaddeus Stevens, Lancaster, Pa.—Dear Sir: Several of your intelligent constituents in this region, no doubt from want of proper information, are complaining of mistakes made by Congress in not passing laws at the last session restraining the removal of certain officers engaged in reconstruction.

I contended that you had passed an act at the very close, providing for that very contingency, but which is not executed.

Will you be so good as to inform me how far our representative is responsible for this omission, if omission it be. You know we are in the habit of dealing familiarly with the member from the Ninth.

A brief answer will much oblige your friend,

SAMUEL SCHOCH.

LANCASTER, Pa., August 26, 1867.—Colonel Samuel Schoch, Columbia, Pa.:—Dear Sir—You are right in supposing that Congress made mistakes, as is the inevitable lot of man; but you mistake in supposing that there is any law to prohibit the removal of the district commanders without the consent of the Senate.

Soon after the commencement of the last session of Congress I reported a bill from the committee of the House of Representatives which contained a provision prohibiting the removal without the consent of the Senate. It passed the House, and was sent to the Senate. The Senate struck it out, and returned it to the House, who refused to concur in the amendment. The result was a committee of conference, where an animated contest ensued.

There were several other questions in controversy between the Houses, which the House offered to yield if this could be granted. The Senate perseveringly refused, declaring that they would sooner lose the bill. As that would frustrate all our legislation, it could not be allowed. The House yielded, with a warning of the evils it would inflict upon the country. Some of the members of the Senate seemed to doubt their power under the Constitution, which they had just repudiated, and wholly outside of which all agreed that we were acting; else our whole work of reconstruction was usurpation, or perhaps they had a desire to be thought to be gravely conservative and magnanimous.

These ideas seemed to control the action of some half a dozen Senators who preferred trusting the President. My dear Colonel, a few Senators of great ability, undoubted patriotism and purity have become so saturated with what they are pleased to call *conservatism (whose meaning I confess I am unable to understand)*, that I fear they will forget the monster that was slain in 1776 and again in 1861, and will thus do great damage to the creation of a government now so capable of being converted into a political paradise. This is liable to happen, not so much by a direct and palpable attack upon its frame-work as by gradually forgetting the vital principles of the Declaration of Independence.

Strike out one of the living sparks which give life to our Goddess of Liberty, and the mysterious and intense heat whose welding fires, near a century ago, and at present, are fusing the principles of freedom and reducing despotism to a cinder, will gradually cool, until the most conservative despot could thrust his sword into it without affecting its temper.

I have said above that I did not know the meaning of conservatism. I have since seen the report of a speech said to have been made by an Ohio Senator, at Canton, Ohio, which, if it be truly reported and is to be considered as a definition of that doctrine, then it, to me, is very alarming—worse than copperheadism. It is legislation without authority, and reconstruction by usurpation.

I am very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THADDEUS STEVENS.

THE ASSOCIATE JUDGESHIP.

To the Editor of The Evening Telegraph:—

PHILADELPHIA, August 27, 1867.

I desire to call the attention of your readers to the effort which the legal profession are making to induce the Republican party to endorse Judge Ludlow as the fittest person to occupy a seat on the Bench of the Court of Common Pleas, etc. Whatever fitness a man may possess for public positions, it is generally presumed that he feels his competency when he accepts such trust; and it is unnecessary to enlarge upon his honesty or intelligence after its fulfilment, because these are qualities expected from him, and in maintaining them he has but done his duty. Praise for faithful discharge of his duties waits a negative action, and is only proper when a false or malignant assertion is made to the contrary; whereas the loss of reputation and standing in the community, independent of legal remedies, are sufficient scourges to punish those who fail to "bear themselves well in their high calling." But does it argue because one man has done his duty, he is to have a fee-simple upon a Judgeship created for a term of years, when hundreds of equally capable and honest men are eligible for the same position? Certainly not; and therefore it is descending to base uses for the Republican party of say to its adherents, "You have no man fit to take Judge Ludlow's place." We have menfit, we have men equally honest and incorruptible, we have men of equal learning and intelligence, and what is more, we have men whose sympathies were with the brave defenders of our country in the trying ordeal through which we have passed, and who were not adherents of a party which did its best to achieve a triumph of treason. No man can be entirely separated from his feelings and prejudices. It may be his intention to do right, but wrong often follows from leaning to a prejudicial mode of reasoning. Judge Ludlow has shown he was not above such feelings in his Bolleau decision, and Judge Sharswood truckled to the *constitutional blindness* of the Democratic party by denying the legality of our blood-bought currency. It behooves every judge on legal points to decide according to law, precedent, or equity, and lawyers are always anxious to stand well with the bench, for it saves trouble, inconvenience, and expense in sealing bills of exceptions in writs of error and on appeals, but lawyers, though a highly respectable, honorable, and intelligent body of citizens, are only the medium through which the wants of a people are made known, or their rights respected, and whilst they are bandying complimentary terms with a judge, he may be forming a decision which will throw a Commonwealth into revolution.

Judge Black, as the legal adviser of President Buchanan, decided that the United States could not coerce a State, "leaving a State free to secede or not." That decision cost us four years of bloody war and millions of debt, and yet no one doubts Judge Black's honesty, respectability, or intelligence. Republicans, we have had enough of upright, patriotic Democrats; we have one such in the Presidential chair who frowns and curses where he once smiled and praised. Let us be true to our own men, and reward only those who have stood with us in the past. Let us pursue but one straight path till the Democratic party (so called) is laid in its long resting place. Individually there are a host of men in the Democratic party, and Judges Ludlow and Sharswood are among the number, who, even as Democrats, are reputable, honorable, and learned men, and honor the party to which they belong; but never let us endorse the whole organization as such by borrowing a candidate to fill a public trust. A man must be judged by the company he keeps—the Democratic party is covered all over with sympathy for slavery, traitors, and treason. Judges Ludlow and Sharswood accept their nominations, and by so doing they endorse their actions both past and present. Let, therefore, none be judged by their acts, and let the Judiciary Convention nominate a good, sound Republican to fill Judge Ludlow's place. Was not Allison as wise and as upright a Judge as Ludlow, but did the Democratic party endorse and renominate him? No. He was too patriotic. He hated slavery and treason. He loved the old flag and its glorious defenders, and therefore they *polled a strict party vote against him.* They are now assailing our honorable and distinguished candidate for the Supreme Court with the most villainous lies and forceries. Let us resent this treatment by hurling in their teeth their treasonable record, by spurning their upright candidates, and by standing firm to the principles and feelings of our party.

A. P. C.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE OUTSIDE PAGES.]

THE SHOOTING FESTIVAL YESTERDAY.—The Philadelphia Rifle Club, composed of a number of our leading German citizens, proceeded to Washington Retreat yesterday morning, where they celebrated their first annual summer festival. Quite a large number of the friends of the organization accompanied them to the grounds and took part in the enjoyments of the day. The morning and a portion of the afternoon hours were occupied in singing, dancing, merry-making, and feasting. The prize firing commenced about 4 o'clock in the afternoon. The targets were placed at a distance of five hundred feet from where the riflemen stood.

Eighteen prizes were contented for by the Riflemen. They consisted of fancy and useful articles. The first prize was won by Mr. John Wurffle n. There were forty contestants. Some first-class shots were made.

A novel and interesting feature of the occasion was the firing by the lady "riflemen," some six in number. The prizes they contended for were similar to those awarded to the males. They used the parlor rifle. The target was placed at a distance of sixty feet from the place of firing.

The best shot was made by Mrs. Martin Fisher, to whom was awarded the first prize. Miss Roy received the second prize, and the third was won by Miss Jones. The ladies all showed remarkable skill in the use of the rifle. The distribution of prizes took place about five o'clock. A large photograph of the scene was taken during the afternoon. At six o'clock the pleasures of the day were brought to a close, and the participants returned to their homes.

ATTEMPTED ABDUCTION.—John Robertson was before Recorder Eneu yesterday afternoon, upon the charge of attempting to abduct Wilhelmina Lochardt, aged thirteen, from the Germantown Orphans' Home. It appears that Robertson and his wife visited the institution on Monday for the purpose of seeing Wilhelmina, but she, perceiving them entering the gateway, ran to one of the matrons and told her "that there (pointing to Robertson) comes the man who took me away last year," and then hid away.

The would-be abductor, being unable to find the little girl, gave a boy three cents to take a note to her, which was an invitation for her to call at No. 203 Quarry street. Very coaxing language was used, the heading, for instance, reading thus:—"My dear, sweet little girl." Robertson abducted the girl from the house last year, and it was a week before the officers of the institution could get her again. Louis L. Houpt, Secretary of the Board of Trustees of the Institution, as soon as he learned of Robertson's intentions, had a warrant issued for his arrest, and Sergeant Crout arrested him.

The defendant made a rather verbose statement to the Recorder. He said his intentions were not criminal; he had merely called to see the girl, but was unable to do, and had given the boy the note to bring her to him; his former wife had raised the child from a mere infant, and they both felt very much attached to her. The Recorder held him in $1000 bail to answer at Court. A warrant has been issued for the arrest of his wife. It will be remembered that Wilhelmina is the same girl who testified in regard to the outrageous conduct of Rev. Mr. Wendt at the hearing before the Recorder a few days ago.

A PERSONAL MILL.—Another prize fight came off yesterday morning, at Gloucester Point, between James Flyfish and Robert Sweeny, for a purse of one hundred dollars. The combatants are both men of light weight, each about five feet three inches high, and ben long in the northern section of the city. About fifty people were present to witness the fight, having rowed from one of the upper wharves of the city to the scene of the encounter. There was no referee, as the fight was what is termed a catch weight, to be decided on its own "merits." Twenty rounds were fought in thirty minutes. Budd Riley and another, name unknown, acted as seconds for Flyfish; Connie Logan and one Tallman acting for Sweeny. Sweeny, although the worst punished man of the two, won the fight by Flyfish striking a foul blow. The parties returned to the city last night without molestation.

DEMISE OF A PHILADELPHIA COLONEL.—Information has been received in this city of the death at Bowling Green, Ky., of Colonel Charles F. Johnson, of the 18th Veteran Reserve Corps. The event occurred on the 28th of July, 1867. Colonel Johnson entered the army as Lieutenant-Colonel of the 81st Pennsylvania, and after being wounded at Malvern Hill, became Colonel of the regiment.

AN ALLEGED HORSE-THIEF.—William Tongue was arrested last evening, at the corner of Delaware avenue and Arch street, on the charge of having stolen a horse and wagon, the alleged owner having met him with the property at the place designated. Alderman Hurley held him in $800 bail to appear at Court.

RUNAWAY AND ACCIDENT.—A runaway and accident occurred yesterday morning in Seventh street, near Diamond. Mr. William Black, who was in the vehicle, was thrown out, but not seriously hurt. The horse became frightened, and by shying the wheel was forced against the railroad track and the axle was broken.

FIRE.—The alarm of fire yesterday afternoon, about 5 o'clock, was caused by the burning of a stable belonging to Emanuel Gilpin, Lydia street, above Hancock. The fire originated in the hay-loft. Loss, $100.

A QUEER ADVERTISEMENT.—The following advertisement appears almost daily in the *Anglo-French Messenger*, and a reply, postpaid, is requested to be sent to one Michael Monceau, Munich: "It is youth, education, and sentiment which, united with riches, constitute the charm of human life. I am young, well educated, and possessed of feeling; but, alas! I am not wealthy. Now, which of you who have a surplus of riches is willing to bestow on me a share? But do not offer me a smaller sum than ten thousand pounds, for to accept less than that would be to beg."

COBDEN'S BUST IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY.—A bust of Richard Cobden has been appropriately placed in Westminster Abbey, in testimony of his great public services. It is on that side of the transept which is adorned by monuments of Cornewall Lewis, Charles Buller, and Francis Horner. The inscription is as follows:—"Richard Cobden, born June 3, 1804; died April 2, 1865. Buried at West Lavington Church."

A CASE OF LETHARGY.—A man is now lying in the St. Jean Hospital in Turin, in a complete state of lethargy. He is quite insensible to the pricks from needles, and the soles of his feet are also without feeling. Some shocks of electricity have alone produced any effect on him. He is twenty-four years of age, and for the last few days has lived on milk passed through his nose into the œsophagus.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	5 28	MOON RISES	4 16
SUN SETS	6 28	HIGH WATER	9 53

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

WILLIAM C. KENT, THOMAS E. ASHMEAD, CHARLES WHELEN, } MONTHLY COMMITTEE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.

Achilles	Antwerp	New York	Aug. 10
Northern Light	Bremen	New York	Aug. 13
Pennsylvania	Liverpool	New York	Aug. 14
Cuba	Liverpool	Boston	Aug. 17
Alepo	Liverpool	New York	Aug. 17
Alsatia	London	New York	Aug. 17
Etna	Liverpool	New York	Aug. 17
Germania	Hamburg	New York	Aug. 17

FOR EUROPE.

Nebraska	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 28
City N. York	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 28
Java	Boston	Liverpool	Aug. 28
New York	New York	Bremen	Aug. 23
Saxonia	New York	Hamburg	Aug. 31
Wm. Penn	New York	London	Aug. 31
Erin	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 31
Hibernia	New York	Glasgow	Aug. 31
Fulton	New York	Havre	Aug. 31
Cel Antwerp	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 31
Scotia	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 4

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Juniata	Philada	New Orleans	Aug. —
Missouri	New York	Havana	Aug. 29
Santiago de Cuba	New York	San Juan	Aug. 30
Alliance	Philada	Charleston	Aug. 31
Tonawanda	Philada	Savannah	Aug. 31
G. Cromwell	New York	New Orleans	Aug. 31
Arizona	New York	Aspinwall	Sept. 1
H. Hudson	Philada	Havana	Sept. 3
Pioneer	Philada	Wilmington	Sept. 5
Tioga	Philada	New Orleans	Sept. 5

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Brig Nellie Rowe, Leeman, Marseilles, Warren, Greg & Morris.

Schr Thomas G. Smith, Lake, Boston, Wannemacher & Co.

Schr Northern Light, Moore, Boston, L. Audenried & Co.

Schr Gettysburg, Smith, Boston, J. C. Scott & Sons.

Str Ann Eliza, Richards, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.

Str Mayflower, Robinson, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.

Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, for Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

Tug Commodore, Mershon, Delaware Bay, W. P. Clyde & Co.

Tug Clyde, Duncan, Chester river, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Tonawanda, Jennings, 69 hours from Savannah, with cotton, etc., to Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.

Brig B. M. Hesien, Jones, from Boston, with mdse. to Mershon & Cloud.

Schr M. Standish, Rich, 5 days from Boston, with mdse. to G. B. Kerfoot & Co.

Schr A. M. Flanagan, Corson, from Boston, with mdse. to captain.

Schr Broadfield, Crowell, from Boston, with mdse. to Crowell & Collins.

Schr Hope, Jones, 1 day from Chesapeake City, with grain to J. L. Bewley & Co.

Schr Valiant, Wright, 1 day from Odessa, with grain to Christian & Co.

Schr Tycoon, Cooper, 1 day from Smyrna, with grain to J. L. Bewley & Co.

Schr S. Wilson, Nowell, from Boston.

Steamer D. Utley, Davis, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer H. L. Gaw, Iler, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.

Steamer Beverly, Pierce, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer Ann Eliza, Richards, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Tug Clyde, Duncan, from Chester river, with peaches to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Tug Commodore, Mershon, from Delaware Bay, with peaches to W. P. Clyde & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Wyoming, Burton, from Liverpool for Philadelphia, was spoken 24th inst., by a New York pilot boat.

Brig W. A. Dresser, Hatch, from Bangor for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole 25th inst.

Brig Ida M. Comery, McLellan, hence for London, sailed from Queenstown 14th inst.

Schrs M. Haley, Haley; R. J. Mercer, Stetson; Cole, Muggins; and Alexander, Ireland, hence, at Washington 26th inst.

Schr A. Lincoln, from Newport for Philadelphia, at New London 22d inst.

Schr Snowflake, Jewett, hence for Boston, sailed from Newport 24th inst.

Schr Northern Light, Harper, for Philadelphia, cleared at Calais 21st inst.

Schr Jos. P. Cake, Endicott, for Philadelphia, sailed from New Bedford 25th inst.

Schr D. Foss, Lord, hence, at Calais 21st inst.

Schrs M. D. Cranmer and H. E. Dodge, for Philadelphia, sailed from Newburyport 25th inst.

Schrs E. B. Shaw, Shaw; Hattie, Carter; and Mary Mines, Willett, for Philadelphia, sailed from Salem 24th inst.

Steamer Philadelphia, Fultz, hence, at Washington 26th inst.

Steamer E. C. Biddle, McCue, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Official information has been received that on and after the 15th day of July, 1867, a new light would be established on San Paolo Islet, at the entrance to Taranto harbor, instead of the present temporary light.

The light is a fixed white light, at an elevation of 66 feet above the mean level of the sea, and in clear weather should be seen at a distance of ten miles.

The illuminating apparatus is a lens of the fifth order.

The tower is in lat. 40 26 16 N., lon. 17 10 9 E. of Greenwich.

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the intention intimated in the advertisement from this house dated 4th June last, a Bell Buoy, with a staff and globe, and painted black, has been placed to mark the Manacles Rock, entrance to Falmouth, instead of the Spiral Buoy previously at that station.

By order. P. H. BERTHON, Secretary.

Trinity House, London, August 10, 1867.

EXCURSIONS.

THE SPLENDID NEW IRON Steamer EDWIN FORREST, Captain F. Bradshaw, leaves for Tacony, Beverly, Burlington, Bristol, Florence, Robbins' Wharf, Fieldsboro', and Trenton.

Leaves 23d Pier ab. Arch.		Leaves South Trenton.	
Saturday, Au. 24, 7	A. M.	Saturday, Aug. 24, 11	A. M.
Monday, " 26, 9	"	Monday, " 26, 1	P. M.
Tuesday, " 27, 10	"	Tuesday, " 27, 2	"
Wedn'sd'y, " 28, 10	"	Wednesd'y, " 28, 2	"
Thursday, " 29, 11	"	Thursday, " 29, 3	"
Friday, " 30, 12	"	Friday, " 30, 4	"
Saturday, " 31, 12:30	P.M.	Saturday, " 31, 4	"

Fare to Trenton, 40 cents each way. Intermediate places, 25 cents each way. Excursion, 40 cents. [8 21 1m

THE LAST TRIP OF THE SEASON TO CAPE MAY.—The fine new steamer B. M. FELTON will make her last trip for the season on SATURDAY, August 31, leaving CHESNUT Street wharf at 10 o'clock; and returning, leave Cape May on MONDAY.

Fare to Cape May, $2'50, including carriage hire. Excursion tickets, $3, including carriage hire.

The FELTON will not make her usual trip on THURSDAY.

Should the weather prove favorable, the FELTON will cross over to the Breakwater, to give the passengers a fine view of that celebrated work. 8 27 4t

FARE TO WILMINGTON, 15 cents; Chester or Hook, 10 cents.

On and after MONDAY, July 8, the steamer ARIEL will leave CHESNUT Street wharf at 9'45 A. M. and 3'45 P. M. Returning, leaves Wilmington at 6'45 A. M. and 12'45 P. M.

Fare to Wilmington, 15 cents; excursion tickets, 25 cents. Fare to Chester or Hook, 10 cents. 8 27 6t

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO WILmington, Del.—The steamer ELIZA HANCOCK will leave DOCK street Wharf daily at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. Returning, leave MARKET Street Wharf, Wilmington, at 7 A. M. and 1 P. M.

Fare for the round trip.....50 cents
Single ticket.....30 cents
Chester and Marcus Hook.....20 cents

For further particulars, apply on board.

7 22tf L. W. BURNS, Captain.

PRESERVING CANS AND JARS.

FRUIT JARS.

PROTECTOR FRUIT JARS.

They are made Air-tight with Certainty and Ease.

Are Rapidly Opened Without Injury to the Cover.

Each Cover fits all the Jars.

Manufacturers and Patentees

F. & J. RODINE,

8 22 thstuim NO. 128 S. FRONT STREET.

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS,—Principal Depot, No. 304 CHESNUT Street. Central Depot, No. 103 South FIFTH Street, one door below Chesnut. Established 1862.

Revenue Stamps of every description constantly on hand in any amount.

Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

C. L. MAISER.

MANUFACTURER OF

FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES,

LOCKSMITH, BELL-HANGER, AND DEALER IN BUILDING HARDWARE,

6 5 NO. 434 RACE STREET.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FIRE and Burglar-proof SAFES on hand, with inside doors, Dwelling-house Safes, free from dampness. Prices low. C. MASSENFORDER,

6 5 No. 422 VINE Street.

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.

C. W. A. TRUMPLER

HAS REMOVED HIS MUSIC STORE

FROM SEVENTH AND CHESNUT STS.

TO

No. 926 CHESNUT STREET,

8 12 1frp PHILADELPHIA.

INTERNAL REVENUE

U. S. REVENUE STAMPS.

PRINCIPAL DEPOT,

No. 304 CHESNUT Street,

CENTRAL DEPOT,

No. 103 South FIFTH Street,

(One Door below Chesnut).

ESTABLISHED 1862.

Revenue Stamps of all descriptions constantly on hand, and in any amount.

Our stock comprises every denomination printed by the Government, and *all orders filled and forwarded on the day of receipt.* United States Notes, National Bank Notes, Drafts on Philadelphia, and Post Office Orders received in payment.

The decisions of the Commission can be consulted, and any information regarding the law cheerfully and gratuitously given.

The commission is payable in stamps.

The following rates are allowed:—

On $25.....TWO PER CENT.
On $100.....THREE PER CENT.
On $300 and upwards.....FOUR PER CENT.

All orders, etc., should be sent to

STAMP AGENCY,

No. 304 CHESNUT Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

ORDERS RECEIVE FOR STAMPED CHECK

REVENUE STAMPS

FOR SALE AT THE

PRINCIPAL AGENCY,

NO. 57 SOUTH THIRD STREET, PHIL

A LIBERAL DISCOUNT ALLOWED.

Orders for Stamped Checks received, and delivered with despatch

Orders by mail or express promptly attended to.

7 29 1m JACOB E. RIDGWAY.

FERTILIZERS.

AMMONIATED PHOSPHATE,

AN UNSURPASSED FERTILIZER

For Wheat, Corn, Oats Potatoes, Grass, the Vegetable Garden, Fruit Trees, Grape Vines, Etc. Etc.

This Fertilizer contains Ground Bone and the best Fertilizing Salts.

Price $60 per ton of 2000 pounds. For sale by the manufacturers,

WILLIAM ELLIS & CO., Chemists,

1 28mwf No. 724 MARKET Street.

FRENCH STEAM SCOURING.

ALBEDYLL, MARX & CO.

NO. 132 SOUTH ELEVENTH STREET

AND

NO. 510 RACE STREET. 3 10mwf

GEORGE PLOWMAN,

CARPENTER AND BUILDER,

REMOVED

To No. 134 DOCK Street,

1 1f PHILADELPHIA.

JAMES E. EVANS, GUN-MAKER, SOUTH Street, above Second, would call the attention of sportsmen to the choice selection of BURGESS' TROUT AND BASS RODS (a new assortment), Flies, and all the usual selection of FISHING TACKLE in all its various branches.

HAND MUZZLE-LOADING GUNS altered to BREECH-LOADERS in the best manner, at the lowest rates. 7 16 1f

SLATE MANTELS.

SLATE MANTELS are unsurpassed for Durability Beauty, Strength, and Cheapness.

SLATE MANTELS, and Slate Work General made to order.

J. B. KIMES & CO.,

3 12 6m Nos. 2126 and 2128 CHESNUT Street

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION,

ORIGINATORS OF THE NITROUS OXIDE GAS,

Extract Teeth without pain or any ill effects.

OFFICE, NO. 737 WALNUT STREET,

6 7 w 3m Below Eighth, Philadelphia.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR A NEW JAIL

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 31, 1867.

Sealed proposals will be received at this Department until 12 o'clock M., on TUESDAY, the 17th of September, 1867, for the erection of the Jail in and for the District of Columbia, authorized and provided for by the act of Congress, approved July 25, 1866, and the joint resolution approved March 2, 1867.

The designs, detail, drawings, and specifications can be seen at the architect's office, in the eastern grounds of the Capitol, Washington city, every day, except Sundays, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 3 P. M.

Separate bids will be received for the masonry work, brick work, iron work, and carpentry work.

The contractor whose bid may be accepted will be required to enter into a sufficient bond, to be approved by the Secretary of the Interior, for the faithful completion of his contract. Payments will be made as the work progresses, on estimates certified to by the architect; but twenty per centum of the estimates will be retained until the contract is completed.

The contract will be awarded to the lowest responsible bidder, but the Department reserves the right to reject any or all of the bids should it be deemed for the interest of the Government to do so.

The bids will be opened at noon on the 18th day of September next, in presence of such of the bidders as may choose to attend.

Proposals should be endorsed on the envelope "Proposals for New Jail," and be directed to the "Secretary of the Interior, Washington, D. C."

O. H. BROWNING, Secretary of the Interior.

8 21 t 9 17

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low-pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc., etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Fine, Tubular, and Cylinder Boilers, of the best Pennsylvania charcoal iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds; Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions; Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc., etc., for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE, JOHN P. LEVY, 8 23 BEACH and PALMER Streets.

J. VAUGHAN MERRICK, JOHN E. COPE, WILLIAM H. MERRICK

SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets, PHILADELPHIA.

MERRICK & SONS, ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS, manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.

Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.

Castings of all kinds, either iron or brass.

Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.

Retorts and Gas Machinery, of the latest and most improved construction.

Every description of Plantation Machinery, and Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Open Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines, etc.

Sole Agents for N. Bilieux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machine. 6 26

BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS, OFFICE, No. 65 N. FRONT STREET, PHILADELP