The Royal Insurance Company Is deservedly among the foremost of those remarkably successful joint-stock enterprises of which Liverpool is proverbially proud. All great, cautious, well-conducted insurance establishments in particular, may be regarded as fulfilling most useful and invaluable functions, not only in this country, but more or less throughout our magnificent colonies and depencies, if not throughout the world. But it is the rare fortune of few of them steadily to achieve

such a height of prosperity and stability as the "Royal" has attained to within the comparatively short period of twenty-two years from its forma tion, notwithstanding the unparalleled monetary pressure of last year, and the consequent commercial depression under which the entire commercial world still suffers-above all, notwithstanding the long and trying period of over three years, during which fires have been much more numerous than in any former like period, and consequently have involved a larger amount of losses to the entire body of insurance companies-notwithstanding all these exceptional drawbacks, we say, the prudently managed "Royal" remains proudly pre-emi-ent-a great and durable monument of commercial stability and financial security. # On looking at the "Report" which was pre-

sented at its annual meeting yesterday, we find that, with one exception, no other insurance establishment in the three kingdoms has paid the same increase of fire duty to Government as the "Royal" has paid for the past year. In other aspects, also, which are perhaps best glanced at under their several heads, we find most gratifying features which are not merely negatively, but positively encouraging. It is a proud spectacle to behold a large insurance establishment not only passing substantially unscathed through a period of unusual losses to all insurance companies and of peculiar disaster to not a few, and not only retaining public confidence unshaken and undiminished, but positively increasing its business year after year until its ratio of progressiveness seems to surmount all momentary obstacles, and to flow naturally onwards like a majestic flood-tide.

The gradual increase in Premiums on its Fire Business, even during an interregnum of extraordinary commercial stagnation, is especially noteworthy. Within the last five years that annual increase has gone on from £300,690 in the year 1862 to as much as £447,271 in the year

Equally, if not still more satisfactory is the life branch of its business-in spite of the habitual and extreme caution which is experienced in accepting none but healthy lives. It will be seen that, notwithstanding a temporary lull in life assurances during the depression of the last few months, in the years 1865 and 1866 additional life assurances have been effected with the Royal to the extent of £1,748,571, being positively more within that couple of years than during the whole quinquennial period ending with 1850. The "Report" refers with peculiar satisfaction to the encouraging circumstance that in the last "Actuarial Report" of probable increase to the life and annuity funds of one million sterling in ten years, or £100,000 annually, has been largely exceeded. That actual increase in the past year has been £124,165, making the total sums now invested on life ac. count £898,746. -

On the one hand, then, it needs but intelligently to examine the present "Report" to ascertain that the increase in its life business is self-evident and highly satisfactory-quite as self-evident as is the large increase in its fire pusiness. On the other hand, when we remember that within some half-dozen years or less upwards of 300 new insurance concerns have been speculatively started, and that most of them soon came to grief, while some few of them only saved themselves from total ruin by timely amalgamations with old-established companies-we may say, that we may now take for granted that, whatever form joint-stock "manias" may [next assume, speculation most assuredly won't run in the line of new Insurance Companies. Like the man in the parable, who had tasted both old wine and new, and had no desire for the latter, all the intelligent and prudent portion of the public practically and overwhelmingly proclaim "the old better."-From Liverpool Mail, August 10, 1867.

CITY INTELLIGENCE

FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE INSIDE PAGES,

POLITICS IN MCMULLIN'S DOMAIN — THE "ALDERMAN" IS REPUDIATED BY RESPECTABLE DEMOCRATS.—The pranks of "Alderman" William NoMullin have of late become unbearable, even to adherents of the Democratic party Fourth Ward. Therefore, when it cam to pass that the dutiful adherents of the "Al-derman" assembled in convention on Tuesday morning, for the purpose of going through the little ceremony of again placing their leader in nomination for official honors, the more re-spectable Democrats of the Ward washed their spectable Democrats of the Ward washed their hands of the business by holding a convention of their own. This body assembled at the house of Adam Basher, on Passyunk road, below Shippen street, and, by a manimous vote, nominated Mr. Thomas Moran, of the Seventh Precinct, as a candidate for the position of Alderman. It is a matter of surprise that the proceedings of the opposition convention were not interrupted by the apparition of sundry not interrupted by the apparition of sundry "Democrats," arrayed in bowie-knives and pistols; but they were fortunately to meet and depart in peace, after giving the respectable residents of the Ward an opportunity to redeem their character, by repudiating McMullin at the next election.

THE NEW STEAMER,-This morning the parade of the Fame Hose Company, No. 1, of Wilmington, made an exceedingly fine appearance. The members of the company were many in number, and were preceded by an excellent band, and followed by a beautiful steamer, large, powerful, gracefully proportioned, highly burnished, and bearing the name "Fame, No." 1." This company, ranking in the highest class in Wilmington, was formerly but a hose company in fact, but having raised the wherecompany in fact, but naving raised the where-withal by public aid and subscriptions, they determined to possess a steamer. A contract was at once made with Mr. Hount, of this city, for a steamer of the highest order, which re-sulted in the production of the fine fire appa-tus displayed this morning.

The reception of the Wilmington company, and in fact the supervision of the construction of the new steamer, was by the Western Hose Company of this city. We hope that the steamer may practically uphold the wide-spread and well-earned reputation of Philadelphia manufacturers.

Music Hath Charms .- Last evening, in the Music Hath Charms.—Last evening, in the lower portion of the city, our attention was attracted by some really excellent vocal music. Proceeding in the direction of Ninth and Lombard streets, we observed a trio of young men who were rendering with a great deal of pathos some excellent selections. Usually the glee clubs which we have had the misfortune to hear in the "wee sma' hours" are guilty of making the night most hideous. The above trio, however, were quite an exception, and we listened to their excellent rendition of "Larboard Watch" and "Feast of Roses" with the utmost pleasure. One of the young men with a fine pleasure. One of the young men with a fine (en Dearing) baritone voice, gave that oft-attempted, but generally very much abused air, "Heartful Dreamer," in a creditable manner,

THE "UNTERRIPIED" - AN OLD-FASHIONED THE "UNTERRIPIED" — AE OLD-FARMONED DEMOGRATIC JUBILEE — HOW SEATS WERE "CONTESTED" IN THE THIRD DISTRICT SENATORIAL CONVENTION. — The Convention which was held on Tuesday, at Ladner's Military Hall, No. 532 North Third street, for the purpose of nominating a Democratic candidate for State Senator from be Third District, was almost, if not quite, a disgrace to the city. The Convention itself was well enough in its way; but its assembling was the occasion of a gathering in and about the building that was anything but creditable to the party to which the crowd belonged. These hangers on busied themselves in two ways—they imbibed an imthemselves in two ways—they imbibed an immense amount of bed liquor, and did an immense amount of electioneering. As a specimen of the manner in which the latter pusiness was conducted, it may be mentioned that, about 1 o'clock in the afternoon, some fifty enthusiastic admirers of Captain Donovan arrived. thusisstic admirers of Captain Donovan arrived on the ground, and proceeded without delay to force upon the attention of the Convention the merits of their favorite candidate for the nomination. Their way of going about this was exceedingly simple and Democratic. The nomination. Convention was sitting with closed doors, in a room on the third floor of the building, access to which was gained by a narrow winding starto which was gained by a narrow winding stairway. Up this crooked passage the "unterrified" Democracy made their way, with jamming, pushing, and squeezing, shouting at tue top of their husky voices, "Hooray for Capti'n Donovan!" When they gained the top of the stairway they found the space rather restricted for their operations, but, nothing daunted by mere physical impossibilities, they rushed headlong forward, clambering over baunisters and railings, and packing themselves together as figs are packed in a box. The shouting still continued, and was at this point diversified by sundry imprecations not fit for print. By-and-by the door was burst open, and there was an excellent prospect of breaking up the Convention within. But, fortunately, this building has been used by a military organization for drilling purposes, and a quantity of arms were stored therein. The delegates seized upon these, and at the point of the bayonet the interlopers were gallantly repelled. A squad of policemen then took possession of the stairway, and the Convention was enabled to complete its labors in peace.

As has already been stated, a great portion of the day was taken up by the Convention in settling the question of contested seats. Timothy Heenan, attended the Convention as a delegate from the Eighth Division of the Fifth delegate from the Eighth Division of the Fifth Ward. To his presence a decided objection was raised by William P. Belton, who at present lodges in the Fourth Division of the same ward. On the 3d of September Belton made an affidavit before Alderman Morrow, in which he alleged that the Executive Committee and Judges of Election of the Eighth Precinct made out a fraudulent; enrolment, for the purpose of securing the election as a delegate of a notorious character, who is described by several epithets which we do not ever bed by several epithets which we do not care to print. Armed with this, Belton attended the Convention, with the result as given below in his own language. On his complaint, last even-ing, warrants were issued for the arrest of Joseph Tatem, Timothy Heenan, and James Stewart, who were consigned to quarters in the Union Street Station House during the night. This morning they were brought before Alderman Morrow for a hearing, Belton appearing as a witness against them. Mr. Belton presented a very dilapidated appearance, one of his eyes being almost closed, and both of them and their surroundines were more inference. their surroundings very much inflamed. His head and arms also showed the marks of several hard knocks which he had received in the course of his political canvass.

The testimony of William P Belton, before Alderman Morrow, was substantially as fol-

"When I went up there to contest the seat of Tim Heenan, from the Eighth Precinct of the Fifth Ward, I went into the hall; it was packed with notorious bounty jumpers, whom I knew by being a commercial traveller, and making their acquaintance at White River Junction, Boston, New Haven, and Worcester; the mo-ment I entered the room one of them came over to me, with a knife up his sleeve, and told me he would cut my — out if I didn't leave immediately; the Convention was called to order by a notorious Bowery rough, well known as 'Puffer Moore's Sub.'

A notorious Bowery longs, "Puffer Moore's Sub."

"A recess was ordered for the purpose of making out an alphabetical list. During the recess, these bounty-jumpers followed me around the hall, threatening that they would kill me, if I went up stairs, Jim Stewart called Heenan, who was there with several others, away, and they dodged me around the hall. When I reached the head of the stairs, Stewart put his hands on my hips, and asked me, 'Ain't you fixed?' I said, 'No, Jim, I am not, we will be all friends to-morrow.' Stewart he attacked not; we will be all friends to-morrow.' Stewart then said. 'Go at him, Heenan.' He attacked me, and we had a fight. Joe Tatem, a Custom House officer, out with a black-jack or revolver. and struck me in the face. After Tatem struck me, Heenan got his finger in my eye, and tried to gouge it out. I was then knocked down and stamped upon in the face. My reasons for going into the Convention are set forth in the affidavit (referred to above).' Alderman Morrow then required Joseph

Tatem, Timothy Heenan, and James Stewart to give bail in \$1500 to appear at Court. It is proper to state that another version of the affair, as picked upon the street, shows a state of things materially different from the above. It is alleged that Belton, the "commercial traveller," mounted a table and commenced to harangue the crowd, applying to them the most odious his command; whereupon his hearers took umbrage, and proceeded to pound and pummel him until his face was sadly disfigured, and his body covered with bruises. We give both versions of this disreputable affair, and our readers can believe as much of either as they choose.

MADE OFF WITH A SNUFF-BOX .- Mr. Burk hardt had taken out his snuff-box, sneezed three times consecutively, and then dozed off into somnolency in his saloon, No. 406 New Market street, last evening, when he was awakened by a shuffling sound, and saw disap-pearing through the door two individuals and a our gallon demijohn of gin. He started, hal loed, and called lustily, when the thieves dropped their plunder and turned their undivided atten tion to getting away as fast as possible. Mr. Burkhardt found the demijohn, but in an en-tirely demolished condition, while its contents, which would have given renewed strength and ecstacy to its votaries, was running into the gutter. The silver snuff-box, too, was gone, but vas recovered this morning at a pawnbroker's shop. The thieves were arrested, and gave their names as Henry Stickney and Henry Ogle. Alderman Toland committed them in default

Hap No LICENSE .- Arthur-Mullin to-day had a hearing before Commissioner Phillips on a charge of distilling without a license. When the officer was seen nearing the place, on American street, it is said that the defendant extinguished the fires under the boiling apparatus. This action was considered cause for an arrest. He was held in ball to answer.

THREATENING TO DEMOLISE .- Bryan Truly was arrested on charge of threatening to destroy the contents and eclipse the owner of a saloon at Second and Dock streets, named Myers Recorder Enewheld him to keep the peace.

CRUELLY BEATING A HORSE caused the arrest of John Sharp, at Poplar street wharf. Alderman Eggleton committed him in default of

An owner is wanted for a mule and huckster cart now at the Second District Station, Lieutenant Hampton.

LINEN DUSTERS—Large assortment, different slyles, impervious to dust, fitting neatly at the neck. Selling at reduced prices, to close out stock.

Half way between BENNETT & CO., ENGLY BOYLES BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL.

Sixth streets, No. 518 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA, And No. 500 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

And No. 500 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

All kinds of Summer Clothing selling of to clour stock at very low prices. Good News!!—A Card. Charles Stokes & Co., the eminent Clothing House under the Conti-nental, bave just received a handsome lot of VERY FINE FRENCH AND ENGLISH CASSIMERES

VERY FIRE FRENCH AND ENGLISH CASSIMERES AND COATINGS OF THEIR OWN IMPORTATION, to which they wish to call the attention of their customers and the public generally. All in want of new Fall Clothing are invited to look at these goods and the prices of Ready-made Suits before purchasing elsewhere.

Particular attention given to customer work. CHARLES STOKES & Co.,

CHARLES STOKES & Co., First Class Clothiers, No. 824 Chesnut street, Under the Continental Hotel.

Holloway's Pills.—Disziness—Headache.
Who would with patience suffer the pangs of
excruciating headache—the gnawing stings of
indigestion, the sickening nausea of bile—the
tremor of shattere! nerves, the broken and
troubled sleep—with the gradual constitutional
decay from excess—when these evils may be
avoided or permanently cured by the agency of
these invaluable medicines? Sold by all Druggists.

READ THEM OVER .- As the time is drawing near, we publish again a list of some of the most valuable of the \$300,000 worth of presents to be distributed on the 25th instant, among those who purchase stock in aid of the Riverside Institute. The first present is worth forty thousand dollars; the second, twenty thousand dollars; the third, eighteen thousand dollars; the fourth, ten thousand dollars: the fifth, five thousand dollars; the sixth consists of two worth twenty-five hundred dollars each. The remainder are valued as follows:-Two at fifteen thousand dollars each: one at ten thousand dollars; four at five thousand dollars each; two at three thousand dollars each; three at one thousand dollars each; twenty at five hundred doilars each; ten at three hundred dollars each; three at two hundred and fifty dollars each; twenty at two hundred and twenty-five dollars each; fifty at two hundred dollars each; fifty at one hundred and seventy-five dollars each; one hundred and ten at one hundred dollars each; twenty at seventy-five dollars each; ten at fifty dollars each, and numerous other articles of use and value amounting to eighty-two thousand dollars. One of the above presents is guaranteed with each share of stock, which is sold at \$1 per share. Each share at the time of purchase is accompanied with a handsome steel-plate engraving. There are eight different engravings from which to select. They are on exhibition day and evening, at the principal office, No. 1225 Chesnut street.

CHOCOLATE CONFECTIONS.—The French confiseurs have reached such perfection in the manufacture of chocolate confections as to render them as generally acceptable at the fete de famille as in the salon de manger. Mr. Stephen F. Whitman, whose Confectionery Establishment is at No. 1210 Market street, is now preparing the most varied and perfect list of chocolate confections in this country—all from the most approved recipes of the Paris confiseurs. His cream chocolates, chocolate drops, and bou-bons are already famous, and his dessert chocolate confections are destined to attain as great a popularity. Mr. Whitman is now prepared to supply all of the preparations of chocolate, in large or small quantities, at the shortest notice. A visit to his establishment, at No. 1210 Market street, should be made by every dealer and con-

CHEAP SOAP! GOOD SOAP! - Natrona Refined Saponifier or Concentrated Lye, Two cents a pound for superior Hard Soap. Twelve pounds of Sott Soap for one cent. Every family can make their own Soan. All varieties of Soap as easily made as a cup of coffee, Is a new concentrated lye for making Soap, just dis covered in Greenland, in the Arctic Seas, and is composed mainly of aluminate of soda, which, when mixed with refuse fat, produces the best detersive Soap in the world. One box will make 17s pounds of good Soft Soap, or its equivalent in superior Hard Soap. Retailed by all druggists and grocers in the United States. Full recipes with each box. Dealers can obtain it wholesale in cases, each containing 48 boxes, at a liberal discount, of all the wholesaie grocers and druggists in all the towns and cities of the United States, or of CLIFFORD PEMBERTON, General Agent, Pittsburg, Pa.

CAPE MAY.-The COLUMBIA HOUSE at Cape Island will receive guests until Monday, Sept. 9. With fine weather and excellent bathing, persons wishing to spend a few days at the sea-shore could not select a more pleasant season than the first two weeks in September.

FINE CONFECTIONS,-At George W. Jenkins', No. 1087 Spring Garden street, can be obtained foreign fruits, nuts, almonds, etc., as well as a fine assortment of confections. Jenkins is worthy of a call.

LYONS' MAGNETIC INSECT POWDER, for killing Fleas, Moths, Roaches, and Bugs. The original and only sure article. Sold by all respectable dealers.

Photo-Miniatures made by B. F. Reimer, No. 624 Arch street, have won golden opinions from all people for their excellence. Price only \$1.00.

A CUP of Coffee on Tea, such as you can get at Morse's Saloons, No. 902 and 904 Arch street— is very refreshing, especially for ladies out shopping.

GROVER & BAKER'S Highest Premium Sewing Machines, No. 730 Chesnut street.

USE DEXTER'S HATE RESTORATIVE.

***Prevents the Hair from Falling Off.

***Prevents the Hair from Falling Off.

***Prevents the Hair from Falling Off.

MCINTIRE & BROTHER. No. 1035 Chesnut street.

JONES & THACHER, Printers, 510 Minor St. RE BEST R. M. CLOTHING-RE Best R. M. Clothing. RE Best R. M. Clothing.

Reasonable Prices, 44 Reasonable Prices, 44 Reasonable Prices, 42 By We have the Largest Assortment of Mens' and Bi Clothing, and the prices of Summer and Fall Go greatly reduced.

WANAMAKER & BROWN. THE LABGEST CLOTHING HOUSE, OAK HALK, THE CORNER OF SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

MARRIED.

McLACHLIN-EVANS.-July 25, 1867, by the Rev. William B. Wood, at the Parsonage, No. 1215 Haucock street, Mr. LEWIS T. McLACHLIN and Miss ELLA JANE EVANS, both of this city. MOORE-BEAR.—On the 3d instant, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. John Ruth, Mr. JOHN MOORE to Miss CLARA BEAR, all of this

DIED. CAMPBELL.—On the morning of the 5th instant, WILLIE F., infant son of John and Kate V. Campbell.

DE YOUNG.—On the morning of the 3d instant, at the residence of his son-in-law. William W. Caldwell, ISAAC R. DE YOUNG, aged 71 years.
The relatives and male friends are invited to attend his funeral, from No. 530 N. Thirty-fourth street. West Philadelphia, on Friday morning next at 10 o'clock.

NCLAUGHLIN—On the 5th history. McLaUGHLIN-On the 5th instant, CONSTAN-TINE McLaUGHLIN, aged 34 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectively invited to attend the inneral, from his late residence, No. 233 Green street, below Third, on Saturday morning at 85 o'clock.

MATTSON.—On Fifth-day morning, the 5th instant. CATHERINE H., widow of the late Charles H. Mattson, in the 42d year of her age.
Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Seventh-day, the 7th instant, at 11 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 2013 Wallace street.

SCHLATER,—On the 3d instant, after a short illness, CASPER U. SCHLATER, in the 39th year of his The relatives and friends of the family, also Shekinah Lodge, No. 246, A. Y. M.; Girard Mark Lodge, No. 246, A. Y. M.; Girard Mark Lodge, No. 214, A. Y. M., and brothers of the Order, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 722 N. Tenth street, on Saturday afternoon at 1 o'clock.

noon at 1 o'clock.

WALKER.—On the 4th instant, after a lingering illness, FRANK WALKER, in the 37th year of nis age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the inneral services, at his late residence, No. 919 Market street, on Friday morning, the 4th instant, at 10 o'clock. Remains to be taken by 2 o'clock train of Massachusetts for interment.

FINE IVORY, TEA AND DINNER KNIVES, with plain or plated clades, and those with the almost indestructible Hard Rubber Handle, or of Horn, Bone, Ebony, and Cocoa. Also, Beet and Game Carvers, and Table Steels.

TRUMAN & SHAW.

No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

DRINTED RECEIPTS FOR MAKING THE Wisconsin Cakes or Bran Muffins, and the Corn Wisconsin Cakes, which agree with most dyspep-tics, are furnished to purchasers of the pans. TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

WHEN USING AN ORDINARY GRATER V for making Corn Fritters, etc., the hulls are grated up and mixed with the pulp of the green corn: but the Patent Grater scrapes out the pulp from the hulls, and leaves them attached to the cob. For sale by

No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

INSURE YOUR LIFE IN THE

AMERICAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE: [4185p S. E. CORNER FOURTH AND WALNUT.

THIRD EDITION

NORTH CAROLINA DISPUTE.

Gen. Sickles' Letter to Gen. Grant

Mte., Etc., Etc., Mte., Mte., Mte.

WARRINGTON, Sept. 5.—Fermission has been given for the publication of General Sickles' letter to General Grant on the subject of the controversy in North Carolina. It is dated the 30th of August, and was written before the Acting Attorney-General's opinion ton which the President removed General sickles) appeared, which was on the 2d instant, yet it may be considered as an answer to Mr. Binckley's communication.

cotion.

General Sickles, in compliance with General Grant's instructions of August 24, reported the facts and considerations bearing upon the questions which had arisen in North Carolina between the civil and military authorities. He says:—

Early in the present month a communication was received from the Marshal for the District of North Carolina, dated July 30, 1867, informing me that Col. Frank. commanding the military post of Wilmington, had forbidden the enforcement of an execution issued at the June term in the United States Circuit Court. The communication, although exceptional in tone and matter, was referred to the Post Commander for report. Colonel Frank himself, about the same time, reported that he had temporarily suspended the proceedings of the Deputy Marshal, assigning as a reason for his action that the enforcement of the execution was believed to be in violation of paragraph 2, General Order No, 10. This action of Colonel Frank was approved, and he was directed to report all the facts of the case, when further instructions would be sent to him.

On the 17th inst., Colonel Frank having reported

sent to him.

On the 17th inst., Colonel Frank having reported that the Marshal was proceeding to enforce his process, the following communication on the subject was on the same day addressed to the headquarters of the

HEADQUARTERS SECOND MILITARY DISTRICT. CHARLESTON, AUG. 17.—Adjutant General United States Army, Washington, L. C.—The commanding officer as wilmington reports to me this morning that the United States Marshal for North Carolina is instructed by the Attorney-General to enforce immediately sill executions of the United States Courts, and to report the names of persons offering obstructions, with a view to proceed against them under the criminal laws of the United States, and asks for instructions.

tions, with a view to proceed against them under the criminal laws of the United States, and asks for instructions.

I caused the commanding officer to be informed that, on receipt of the report he has been ordered to make in relation to the pending cases, he will receive further instructions, and that, meanwhile, he will not permit the orders or decrees or any court to be enforced in violation of existing military orders. These threats of the Attorney-General, repeated by the Marshal, are foreshadowed in a false and scandalous article on this subject, published, it seems, not without authority in the National Intelligencer of Monday last, and to which I respectfully is vite attention. I will remark that the question now raised in the matter is not new. Last July the United States Court in South Carolina ordered me to surrender four citizens under sentence of death for the murder of three soldiers of the garrison at Anderson Court House. I refused, and the Court ordered the Marshal to arrest me. The case having been reported to the Adjutant General of the Army, the Secretary of War instructed me not to give up the prisoners, not to submit to arrest, but to take into custody any and all persons attempting either.

The President afterwards commuted the sentence of these men to imprisonment for life, when they were sent to Fort Delaware, and there discharged by a Judge of the United States District Court.

If the United States District Court.

Order of the Reconstruction acts will, for obvious reasons, soon become impracticable. Some of these courts will begin by declaring these acts of Congress void.

courts will begin by declaring these acts of Congress void.

(Signed)

Major-General Commanding.

On the same day the following reply was received from the General in-Chien—

War Department. Washington, Aug. 17, 1857.—

Major-General Sickies, Commanding, etc.—Your despatch of this date received. Follow the course of action indicated by you as right, and regard my despatch of the 13th as entirely withdrawn.

(Signed)

U. S. GRANT, General.

The instructions contained in the foregoing telegram have been observed. No communication from the President on this subject has been received by me. Major-General Sickies transmits copies of the several reports and communications on this subject from the Post Commander at Wilmington, the last of which, dated August 28th, was received on the 29th, also a copy of a letter addressed to General Sickies by Mr. Goodice, Marshai of North Carolina. Those papers having been referred to Coionel Dennis, the Judge Advocate of the district for his examination and remarks, General Sickies invites attention to his carefully considered and, as he says, able discussion of the law and judicial precedents bearing on the case, which is also inclosed.

The occasion for the promulgation of General Orders No. 10, of April 11th, is briefly set forth in the order itself, which General Sickies jives, and which has already been published.

He adds:—It is proper to remark, in passing, that this order, which was one of the earliest issued by me.

The occasion for the promulgation of General Orders No. 10, of April 11th, is briefly set forth in the order itself, which General sickies gives, and which has already been published.

He adds—It is proper to remark, in passing, that this order, which was one of the earliest issued by me, after assuming this command, was at the time of its proper to the information over deed to the Adjutant-General to the information over deed to the information over deed to the Adjutant-General deed to the information over deed to the information of the information of the information over these states is the deed by binn, and thus held up to contempt, the issue is made up ostensibly with a military commander, but in fact with the Congress of the United States. The military authority in these States is the creation of Congress. The military force in these States is there to execute the jurposes of the United States is there to execute the purposes of Congress has passed. The modes and the agencies now provided and employed to execute the purposes of Congress has been epilored, if would be in vain to charge me with seven epilored, if would be in vain to charge me with seven epilored, if would be in vain to charge me with seven epilored, if would be in vain to charge me with seven epilored, if would be invain to charge me with a want of proper respect to the judicial department of the Government, when to the judicial department of the Government, when to the judicial department of the owner, and committed tha

ing apprehensions as my conduct an modes would be corrected.

After further remarks. General Sickies says:

"While proceedings in the courts of these states, for causes of action arising during the Rebellion, are stayed, once open wide the doors of the United Status. Courts in this military district for such litigation, and who will mark the limit to fraud and perjury, provoked by cupidity, which will be invoked to secure the jurisdiction of the Federal tribinals. The citizen of North Carolina, whose behoof is in North Carolina, has no remedy but it the Courts of that State. The citizens of South Carolina, having with each other the same relation, are restricted also as to their power. their power.
In the recovery of whatever these citizens of the

their power.

In the recovery of whatever these citizens of the same States respectively claim against citizens of the same States respectively claim against citizens of the same States, they must wait for a certain specified time in some cases, and in others until a loval and legal State Government is established. But one citizen of Virginia crosses that line and sues the citizen of North Carolina in the Courts of the United States for North Carolina in the Courts of the United States for that State, and the citizen of Georgia comes into the coarts of the United States for South Carolina and does the same. It is conceded that the military authority is made by Congress supreme, if not exclusive, in recard to the people of these two States within their respective territorial limits, if persons, under the same military government in their respective States within their respective territorial limits, if persons, under the same military government in their respective States within their respective territorial limits, if persons, once the limits of the other. I may ask what opinion can be had of the consistency with which the power of the Government is thus exercised? What effect it must produce upon the people of these States is too plain to be discussed.

General Sickles in a authorium part of his letter, says:—The circumstances which led to the promulgating of General Order, No. 12 have been already briefly mentioned. There was presented a population everywhere impowerished, and in many countles thresteried with atarvation. With the reopening of the civil tribunals, sulfix were commenced in numbers for exceeding any that had ever been known. When

forced to execution, final process was carried to its last and harshest extent, without mercy.

The cultivation of the soil, from which aloue present support or futuresnecess could be derived, was about to be abandoned because he who would unseed were made, and that if he did make his cross, he yielded his labor to another, who would take the proceeds from his family without remorase. In all the departments of labor the same feeling of denoate was related to the civil courts and civil effects. The public peace was exposed to imminent peril, and a state of snarchy was impending that would larve required for the simpension the stemest condition, the evidence of which multiplied around with effice and command, and is accordance with whose agent and officer. The evidence will be allowed the process of the government. The public peace was exposed to imminent peril, and a state of snarchy was impending that would larve required for the simplesson the stemest condition, the evidence of which institute the attainment of the objects for which I had been invested with effice and command, and is accordance with whose agent and officer? The evidence of which institute the attainment of the objects for which I had been invested with effice and command, and is accordance with which I had been clothed. If beyond my own convictions of duty, other considerations were received to the careful reviews of which which is approached for the given and officer. The contract of the Government. I had the consure of the Government

Fourth—To those who had demands upon contracts made after the cessation of hostilities, no interference was threatened or allowed, if any interference, therefore, is to be justified, what other, what less than what was done, could have been done? If these orders are questioned because of expediency, it is only necessary to reter, in addition to what has been said, to the testimony of legislators of the two Carolinas, which expressed, as plainly as they could, their conviction of the necessity for such regulations, and, so far as they could do it, had endeavored to provide them. It, however, these orders are questioned because of an abuse of power, or because of a usurpation of authority which I did not possess, or because they are deemed unnecessary, there has been, as there is now, ample power to cause them to be revoked.

General Sickles enters upon the recapitulation of e revoked. General Sickles enters upon the recapitulation of oints embraced in the subject, among them the loi-

points embraced in the subject, among them the lowing:

No question or issue has yet arisen between the courts of the United States in this military district and the District commander. It appears, however, that an issue is invited by a subordinate ministerial officer. The regulations prescribed in General Orders No. 10 have not been considered or passed upon by any Courts of the United States except in South Carolina Circuit, where, as has been seen, the provisions of the order were enforced. The only judicial precedent, therefore, is against the action of the Marshal of North Carolina, who is not even a judicial officer. The process in the hands of his deputy was not issued upon any judgment, decree, or order on on the process in the mains of his deputy was not issued upon any judgment, decree, or order on which the court had passed upon the powers, duties, or orders of any military officer. It is to be presumed that perfect harmony of action does exist, and will continue to exist, between the Federal Judiciary and the military authorities of the United States in the Second Mintary District.

He says:—By the foregoing recapitulation it will be apparent that no issue exists between the military.

apparent that no issue exists between the military authorities in this district, and any courts of the United States therein; that no court in this military district has refused to conform to the military regulations prescribed by the Government of the people thereof; that the Marshal of South Carolina, in so far as he claims exemption as a public officer from military control, does not appear to have the sauction of the judicial tribunal of which he is the servant; that the action of the Post Commander at Wilmington has been confined to the temporary suspension of an execution for the collection of a debt, and that the District Commander holds the case under consideration on the appeal of the Marshal from the action of the commanding officer of the post. That the Marshal having been requested to furnish the information essential to further action, recused to give it, and has proceeded in accordance with instructions received from the Attorney-General of the United States to emore the execution of the process of court. That, therefore, the District Commander naving repealed his order to the commanding officer at Wilmington to stay the Marshal's proceedings until further orders, reported the occurrence to the General-in-Chief of the Army, all proceedings in the case, together with the papers relating thereto, are transmitted, with suggestions of the Major-General commanding the district, for the review and final action of the General-in Chief. apparent that no issue exists between the military authorities in this district, and any courts of th

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT-Judge Cadwalader .- The petit Jurors were to-day discharged for the term. The Grand Jury is yet in session COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS-Judge Ludiow. -Prison cases are before the Court.

PEMALE PROPESSIONAL. Elizabeth Pollock alias Smith, was charged with larceny of \$47, from Rachel Geiger. Mrs. Geiger being called to the stand, stated that parties had been to see her to persuade her not to prosecute the case. She at her to persuade her not to prosecute the case. She at first seemed loth to give any answer whatever to the numerous questions put to her for the purpose of eliciting the facts of the case, and stubbornly avoided any voluntary statements, and she was only brought to her duty by a suggestion from the District Attorney that her conduct tended to impress people with the belief that she wished to protect pickpockets, and thereby harm the community, and by a peremptory command from the Judges that she would answer the questions.

questions.

She then said in the afternoon she got into a Wall-nut street car, at Front street. After she had gone several squares the defendant entered the car and sat neside her, and having gone six or seven squares the defendant got out. She left the car at Fifteenth street, and then discovered that her pocket had been cut, and her pocket-book, containing 447, had been taken. She went to the detective's office and left a describition of the defendant, whom she avenues the description of the defendant, whom she suspected of Mr. Henderson, of the Central Station, testified that

he arrested the defendant at No. 1139 South Seventh street, upon the description given of defendant at the Station House.

The defense produced a witness, whose veracity

The defense produced a witness, whose veracity and honesty were unimpeached, who testified that she was a seamstress, and lived in the same house that the defendant lived in; and that to her certain knowledge the defendant was very sick, and was confined to her room from July 29 mill August 12—as strong evidence to prove an aubi, if believed, as was ever produced in Court. Verdict guilty.

At the conclusion of this case, the District Attorney had Aiderman Beitler examined before the Judge, and he testified that Mrs. Geiger, on the afternoon of August I, testified before him that her pocket was picked in a Wainut street car, and gave the description by which the defendant was arrested and that she identified the defendant, who sat beside her in the car, when she was brought to the Station House under arrest. Mrs. Geiger then testified that a woman, calling herself the prisoner's aunt, had called upon her to endeaver to buy her from prosecuting the case. A description of this woman was taker, and a warrant issued for her arrest.

The defendant was sentenced to the County Prison for two years.

BLACK CRIME. Henry Wentz pleaded guilty to two flagrant charges. This is he who under the cloak of holy religion, perpetrated this most diabolical outrage upon innocent children, and whose case has been fully reported in eur local columns. He was a minister of the Lutheran Church, and Superintendent of the Orphans' Home as Germantown.

Church, and Superintendent of the Orphans' Home at Germantown.

The prisoner is a man of medium height and heavy stature: his forehead, not low, but flat: his eyes grey and protruding, and marked with deep fairrows beneath: his face tall and covered with short, thick beard, of sandy hue and slightly sprinkled with gray; and altogether his teatures show a sensual nature, and his appearance anything else than reverend.

The evidence given to the Court was the same as that taken before the Recorder, which we then gave to detail.

The evidence given to the Court was the same as that taken before the Recorder, which we then gave to detail.

The testimony of the witnesses, that two little girls had stated be had frequently outraged them in his private office at the Orphans' Home, at Germantown, and that they knew another whom he had similarly used: that the cofficers of the institution had stated, they had by examination discovered that he had outraged many more, and had traced this conduct up to about a year and a half before his arrest; and that he had admitted to them that he had outraged twenty children; that he was a married man and had a family; all this was repeated to him: and he answered, "I have nothing to say, only to recommend myself to to the mercy of God and of the Court."

The District Atterney said to the Court.—May it please your Honor, it is the practice in this Court, and has been since my sarliest recollection, to move for indeposent in capital cases. This case, though not capital, is of almost as great importance. The prisoner was father of this home for orphans; he had sole charge of the many little children there; he was the father of this large family, and was to protect them from all harm.

But he had betrayed all the best feelings of manhood. Be himself was so sattaited that his offense was defenseless, that he had seen fit only to beg the mercy of God, as he says, and of this Court. As his crime is one of the vilest known to the law, so let the fullest penalty of that law be inflicted upon this man. I therefore sormally move for judgment.

The Jodge said to the prisoner that he had plead guity upon two separate bills of indigement.

The Jodge said to the prisoner that he had plead guity upon two separate bills of indigement. He had seen in the position of the greatest trust of homerable men, and was placed in the position of protector to these many little children, but he himself rained the defenseless orphans of those who fell in the defense of the country.

As his offense was black, so should the punish went of

troduced to the Freedent. By his own appoint-ment, but he was too much engaged to receive them. They left for Philadelphia in the 1245 train. They will remain with you to-morrow, and giny the Quaker City Base Ball Club. Amnesty. Jerry Black spent a large portion of the mora-ing in close consultation with the President

discussing the forthcoming amnesty proclama-tion, or changes in the Cabinet. Something startling may be expected within the next two or three days, for evidently some important matter is being matured, but what it is cannot be divined until it is made public.

General Grant Unwell. General Grant complained of being slightly indisposed this morning, but was attending to business at the War Department as usual. The fact is, the labor imposed upon him now in discharging the duties of Secretary of War and General-in-Chief of the Army, at the same time, are exceedingly laborious, and more than one man ought to attend to

man ought to attend to. man ought to attend to.

The weather, too, for the last two days, has been exceedingly warm, and bears heavily upon those already overtasked with business. The National Union Johnson Encamp-

A considerable number of Democrats and Johnson men have arrived to-day, connected with the Grand Encampment of the United States of National Union Johnson men, which meets here to-morrow evening.

A large amount of caucassing has been going on to-day by the wire-pullers to get control of the organizatious. J. R. Fianagan, of your city, has arrived, and is the head centre of attraction amoug the Johnsonites. Thomas B. Florence, and other Democrats, are among the prime movers, and it looks as if the convocation will not have been sentenced. prime movers, and it looks as if the convoca-tion will not be as harmonious as a band of

Water Spout at New Castle.

New Castle, Del., Sept. 5.—A terrific and grand water-spout, over one hundred feet in dismeter, came across the Delaware, north of this place, at 1.20 P. M. to day. The inhabitants were much alarmed, but no damage was done to the town. Where it touched the land fences and trees were destroyed in an instant. From Cape Breton. New Sydney, Cape Breton, Sept. 4—The new cable has been successfully laid between Placentia, N. F., and this place, thus completing a new route from Nova Scotia to the Atlantic cable. The line has been tested, and proves to be one of the most perfect ever made.

From New York. NEW YORK, Sept. 5.—Mr. Addison Hardeastle, a well-known dry goods merchant of St. Louis, was found dead in his bed this morning, at the Southern Hotel. Death was caused by heart

Latest Markets by Telegraph. NEW YORK, Sept. 5.—Cotton dull at 27c. Flour lower; sales of 7500 barrels at a decline of 10@15c.; State, \$6.05@10.85; Ohlo, \$2.30@11.35; Western, \$5.63@12.05; Southern, \$6.013; California Flour, \$11@1125. Wheat firm; sales of \$000 bushels; amber Stave, \$2.34. Corn firm; sales of 40,000 bushels; mixed Western, \$1.16.4@ 1775. Oats steady; sales of 23,000 bushels; Western, 65.068c. Beef quiet, Pork firm; new Mess, \$23.021.90. Lard quiet at 125c. Lard quiet at 12%c.

CORONER'S INVESTIGATION .- At noon to-day Coroner Daniels held an inquest in the drown-ing of Mrs. Louisa Lyons, which occurred on Tuesday evening, in the Delaware. Several witnesses were examined, and all corroberated the following facts:—That the boat was lying about seven feet from the Chesnut street wharf, and was joined with the latter by a gang-plank, the river end resting about six inches on the boat. By the motion of the boat—whether by motive power or the swell of the river is not known—the plank upon which Mrs. Lyons was slipped, and, with a splash, plunged into the river, bearing down with it its living freight. Strenuous endeavors were made by those about to rescue the lady, but all proved futile. It was testified that parties connected with the boat said that the fastenings of the plank were out of said that the fastenings of the plank were out of order. Had the fastenings been made the plank could not have slipped.

Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, Sept. 5

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	BETWEEN	BOA	RDS.
\$5000 C & Am 68, '89.85 96			Ocean Oil 4
2 sh Phila Nat Bk166		100 ab Read R 85_ 51	
40 sh Penna R 58%		900	do80d_ 51
100 sh Phil & Erle 2814		100	do2d, 513
100	do beo. 2832	400	do
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	SECOND	BOAR	D.
\$200 City 6s, Old 98		\$3500 5-200 '65_cp85_1113	
\$1300 do.O.Gas.ls. 58		100 sh Maple Sh 3	
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\$1000 Pr	60. No. 10332	200 ah	Sunq Cl 860., 155

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