THE DAMLY RVENIET TELEGRAPH PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, JULY & 1840.

MEWS SUNTITARY. City Affairs.

Dennis Dolan, aged ten years, residing at No. 1642 Helmuth street, was shot on the 5th of July by a man whose name is supposed to be Collins. The lad was removed to the Children's Hospital, where he suffered until about 10 o'clock on Tuesday night, when he died. It appears that the perpetrator of the act was walking with two females, on the night in question, in the neighborhood of Seventeenth and Pine streets, when something was said by a person on the sidewalk which exasperated him, when he pulled a revolver from his pocket and fired, the ball taking effect in the side of young Dolan. Up to a late hour last night no clue had been obtained to the whereabouts of Collins, but the detectives are at work, and it is thought would secure him before many hours.

-A meeting of the Philadelphia Society for Promoting Agriculture was held yesterday morning, in their rooms at the southwest corner of Eighth and Walnut streets. A large number of their members being en gaged actively in their agricultural pursuits the attendance was comparatively small, and no business of importance was transacted, except the election of Mr. Page as a member and the adoption of a resolution calling upon the Agricultural Department at Washington to inquire int , the causes of the loss of milch cows from a certain disease paculiar to themselves, of late so frequent, and alleged to be increasing.

-It is estimated that from 9 o'clock A. M. to 7 P. M., on the 5th, 16,750 persons passed over the temporary bridge over the canal, in the Park, and 2485 persons and 581 carriages passed the entrance to the new Park. A railing will soon be erected around the fish pond to prevent accidents. In the crowd at the Park, on Monday, thirteen lost children, picked up by the Park Guard, were restored to their parents, after being detained at the Mansion House and Sedgeley House, to either of which lost children should be taken.

Domestic Affairs. -Gold closed yesterday at 135.

-A Free Trade League was formed at Buffalo, N. Y., yesterday. -Jeff. Davis will summer in Canada and winter in Mississippi.

—The Rev. P. B. Day died at Lee, New

Hampshire, on Tuesday, of paralysis of the brain. -The Ways and Means Committee are still in San Francisco, but are about to leave for

Oregon. The Eckford Base Ball Club beat the Harvard yesterday at Williamsburg, N. Y., by a score of 17 to 5

-William F. Fair, of Newark, has been fined \$1000 for using a cancelled United States revenue stamp. -Horace Capron, Commissioner of Agriculture, has been seriously ill for a few days,

but is now recovering. -Senator Conkling confirms the report of the good condition of the Pacific road made

by Messrs. Wade and Brooks. The War Department for the next fiscal year is to be supplied with stationery by Messrs. Blanchard & Mohun, of Washington. -Mr. and Miss Smith, of New York, were killed at New Providence on Tuesday evening

by being crushed under a passing train. -Richard Fletcher, of Boston, has left Dartmouth College \$100,000, and the Baptist Publication Society of Philadelphia \$50,000. -The United States steamer Penobscot arrived at the Portsmouth (N. H.) Navy Yard yesterday from quarantine, free of disease. -The Union Base-Ball Club of Lansingburg yesterday, at Troy, N. Y., vanquished the Mutuals of New York by a score of 32

to 20. -The body of Captain Temple, of the ship Intrusive, was found lying in the woods near Quebec on Monday night. There was a bullet-hole in the head

-The despatch sent from Richmond to the President, congratulating him on the success of Walker in Virginia, is supposed to be a piece of fine-drawn chivalric sarcasm. -A young colored man, James C. Matthews,

took the prize medal for his essay in the competition of the Young Men's Christian Association, at Albany, New York,

—A reunion of the Ninth Army Corps and

Burnside's expedition was held yesterday at Rocky Point, R. I. General Burnside was elected President of the society.

—The New York Board of Health have declared the ports of Havana and Matanzas infested. Vessels hailing from either place are,

therefore, subjected to a rigid quarantine. -The national banks of the country are making strong demands on the Treasury for fractional currency. The new notes, however,

will not be ready until the 15th or 20th inst.

—The Hon. F. E. Spinner has been appointed Custodian of the Sinking Fund and of bonds bought by the Treasurer hereafter until they shall be disposed of by Congressional action. sional action.

Foreign Affairs. -The press of Havana praise the proclamation of De Rodas. -Cuban newspapers are to be allowed to

-General Lesca has taken command of the Central Department Cuba. -It is denied in Paris that Napoleon contemplates the evacuation of Rome.

publish official reports.

-On Tuesday, at noon, the Great Eastern had paid out 1700 knots of cable and had run 1524 knots.

-The House of Lords, having deformed the Irish Church bill, the London Daily News advises that the Commons restore it to its original form.

-Prime Minister Hohenhole, of Bayaria, publishes a long circular warning European Conneils of the importance of questions expected to come up at the Ecumenical Council. HAYANA, July 7.—The Captain-General has issued an important proclamation. He states

that the insurrection has been reduced in extent, and is now carried on by parties of guerillas. He declares that parties arrested for robbery, arson, or murder shall be tried by court-martial, while in other cases civil tribunals shall continue to exercise their functions, and he declares that accused parties may rely upon impartial justice.

The Follies of Fashion.

Another hurtful and ridiculous fashion is in the high-heeled boots, which have again worked round from our great grandmothers. A slight heel is an advantage in walking, but these high heels, with the excessively small surface and the sharply bevelled sides, make walking a service of pain and difficulty. Be-sides, they destroy the shape of the leg, which is something to be considered. They throw the weight forward and the strain on the shin; and, consequently, they diminish the back muscle, the calf of the leg, and bring out the bone and muscle of the forepart into an ugly bow. The shape of our shoes and boots is in itself an outrage against common sonse; but we women are not alone in this absurdity, nor are we to blame; so that, as the papers deal with our own follies specially, we may be let off any personal and peculiar reproof therefor. But what can we say of the fashion which dyes the hair, paints the cheeks, blackens

the eyelids with axtimony to make the orbit looked larger and the lashes longer, or that expands the pupils with belladonna, no matter at what cost of complexion or future eyesight? What, too, can we say of the fashion which uncovers the arms and neck in the evening, after having clothed them through the day in flannel, or velvet, or in wadded stuffs? Women threatened with bronchitis or rheumatism sit all day long in a warm room muffled up to the throat in thick material; at night they uncover below their shoulders, and go out in the cold winter air with just an opera cloak thrown over their shivering skins. But this is fashion, and none of us dare disobey it; none of us dare go out in the evening with dresses made after the pattern of our morning ones, or wear in the evening low bodices and short sleeves to at least equalize the risk, and inure us to the evening attire without damage. There is no intrinsic reason why we should not all be sitting in low bodices and short sleeves at this very moment, though we will make it 10 o'clock; but if we were, we should be thought mad or bad, or both, and not even our staunchest friends would stand by us. But wholly one thing or the other would be a wiser system than the present, and would be productive of fewer catarrhs, bronchial affections, and consumptions. Ah it is a sad thought which springs up from that last word! If we could only see, as those removed from our own sphere would see, the criminal folly of sacrificing beautiful and valuable lives to the fashion which imposes naked necks as a rule for evening costume Many a sweet young creature, who would have lived into happy old age as a beloved wife and honored mother, has gone to an early grave because of that ball or that party at which she caught cold from exposure. But fashion so willed it; and neither mother nor daughter has strength to resist her impalpable but absolute decrees. We all obey her, young and old alike; those who should keep their beauties sacred, and those who have none to show-the delicate who have to be kept alive by art and care—the lean who are too ugly for any one to find pleasure in the contemplation of their angles-the wrinkled, and the gross; we all parade ourselves in evening society without more disguise than a bit of gauze or lace can give, and only very few of us use that, which, even when well on into the fifties, we consider quite superfluous for anything to be gained by concealment. As to the extent to which we cut down our bodices, that is a matter too patent and too painful to be discussed. It is a race among us who shall wear the dress the lowest and show the largest expanse of shoulder. And yet we mean no harm; we mean only to be fashionable. That is the worst of it. The nicest women among us, pure, high-minded women, who would die rather than be guilty of impropriety if it appeared like an impropriety to them, and whose very innocence makes them unsuspicious of evil, get accustomed, as every one must, more or less, to an objectionable fashion, and follow it in pure simplicity of nature as a thing without meaning or effect. Also, the nicest wonien among us are just those who always follow--who have not sufficient boldness of mind or manner to make a public protest against anything indorsed by the majority-

against evil, is set down as "strong-minded" and unfeminine?"—The Broadway. The Dusseldorf Academy

women who are not touched by the evil of a

baleful custom, and by whose own purity is

eliminated the poison of a mischievous fashion.

They follow, and their moral support bolsters

up the bad habit, and gives countenance to

the bad followers thereof. But what can we

say when originality is still censured as un-

womanly, and a public protest, be it even

The celebrated Academy of Fine Arts in Dusseldorf has just celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of its foundation. It dates from 1767, when the Electoral Prince Charles Theodore of Pfalz-Sulzbach collected in a gallery the treasures of art he had inherited from his predecessor and those he had acquired himself, supplementing the gallery at the same time by a school of art. The establishment almost ceased to exist when the county of Berg fell in 1789 to Bavaria, and the Electoral Prince Maximilian Joseph had the pictures removed to Munich, where they still remain, under the pretense of putting them in a place o safety, on account of the threatened war be tween Prussia and France. The Bavarian Prince also invited Langer, the talented director, to Munich in order to found a new academy in that city. While Dusseldorf was in the hands of the French, the former Academy only vegetated as a needy drawingschool. Prussia acquired Berg, and immediately the restoration of the Academy was decided on, but a few years passed over be-fore much was done, as the Government had in view the establishment of a polytechnic school in connection with it. At length, in 1819, a satisfactory plan was wrought out with the aid of Peter von Cornelius, and approved of by the Government. It was resolved to separate the polytechnic school (which is now in Aix-la-Chapelle) from the Academy, and to reopen the latter for its original purpose, under the directorship of Cornelius. That eminent master retained his post till 1824, when he returned to Munich, the Academy of which could already boast of a European reputation, but he had a successor in Schadow who did much to increase that of the Academy of Dusseldorf. A monument to Schadow was unveiled in Dusseldorf on the 24th June.

How to Reduce Obesity.

Mr. Banting has issued a fourth edition of his celebrated pamphlet on the dietetic means of reducing the superfluous fat. In this edition, says a London paper, Mr. Banting tells the story of his fame in just the same simple and unaffected way in which he told the story which made him famous. He has received since the first publication of his pamphlet letters of thanks from some two thousand persons whom he had led to emancipation from obesity. In all these cases the cure was complete.

Mr. Banting brings the history of his experience down to the May of this year. During five years he has never varied in weight more than a few pounds, and he has even ventured to experiment with the forbidden elements of diet in order to discover which was most productive of fat. These experiments have had a curious result. "I have ascertained, by repeated experiments," he says, "that five ounces of sugar distributed equally over seven days, which is not an ounce a day, will augment my weight nearly one pound by the end of that short period. The other forbidden elements have not produced so extraordinary

Mr. Banting's pamphlet was first printed at his own expense for gratuitons distribution. Before two editions had thus been given away a trade demand for the book sprang up, and he was advised to publish it at 1s., that it might pay expenses. He resolved to pub-lish it at 6d., and the demand became so great that sixty-three thousand copies were sold, and a profit of £225 10s, was made. This money had been distributed to various charitable institutions. Mr. Banting now asks for subscriptions to a new County Con-valescent Hospital for the metropolis of Lon-

don, which he only proposes to call in when £100,000 have been subscribed. He publishes a preliminary list, heading it himself with £500. Half the things said of him are exaggerated, and the other half are false, and Mr. Banting takes some quiet opportunities of correcting them. Though rumor has killed him, and has declared his system to have failed, he is not only alive and well, but his system is still conferring the benefit of wholesome muscular development upon himself and others.

Civilization in Australia.

The London Times has an attractive picture of the condition of affairs in Australia. In all the chief centres of settlement, it says, Australia is as civilized a country as England itself. At Melbourne, for instance, the streets are as well paved, pitched, and lighted as at Liverpool or Bristol; the only difference being that they are about three times as broad. The shops are genuine English shops all over. The roadway is full of drays, wagons, carriages, and hansoms, just as in London, though there is less danger of your being knocked down. It is a little surprising to find the rarest pineapples ticketed at four a shilling, and an excellent hot-meat dinner offered for sixpence; but those novelties, at any rate, are not changes for the worse. We hardly know, adds the Times, whether to mention street music as a recommendation; but if any London emigrant should have a fancy for a brass band in front of his window, that feature also of his home-life is reproduced faithfully at the antipodes. But what is to be done for the first few days of suspense before employment comes in and a chance of settling is offered? What becomes of the new arrival withou; a shilling in his pocket, and with no knowledge of the country or its ways? The reply is promptly made He is taken under the care of the State, which provides for him until he can provide for himself. In a cheerful and healthy suburb of the town stands the Emigrants' Home, and in that establishment any emigrant destitute of means is entertained until the option of work is found for him. To this place the employers of labor constantly resort, and bargains are struck without delay or difficulty. Our correspondent has known "several hundreds" of new-comers engaged and disposed of in a few hours.

Generally, however, the chief town is not the place for an emigrant to stay in. His aim should be the country; and from Melbourne the country can be reached in all directions with the greatest ease. The centres of mining and agricultural industry are connected with the capital by railways; beyond the railways are good macadamized roads, with good coaches running on them. These roads lead towards the interior of a continent almost as large as Europe, with every variety of soil and climate. In some parts there are enormous tracts of rich land, with hardly a tree upon it, so that no clearing is required to fit it for the plough. The interior communications are remarkably good, insomuch that, in case of an overstocked labor market at one point, the emigrant can move himself with perfect facility and little cost to another; while in no place does he appear to leave civilization behind him. The smallest towns and most remote villages are English towns and villages still, fairly supplied with all the necessaries and not a few of the luxuries of existence. Well may our correspondent add, after such a description, that no country in the world could offer better prospects to the capitalist or greater advantages to the working

man than the British colony of Victoria. A man who can do nothing whatever would find even Australia a bad place to live in; but there is employment, and sometimes etter than employment, ready for all who can work and save. Just now wages are "maintained"-that is, are not falling, and the rates of payment are certainly pleasant to look at. Masons and bricklayers get 10s. a day; carpenters, 9s.; builders' laborers, 7s,; blacksmiths, 30s. a week; wheelwrights, 35s. to 40s. On the farm a shepherd may get his £40 a year; a hut keeper, £22; a lad who can milk, 12s. a week; and a general farm laborer, 15s. "Common labor," it is added by way of summary, "may be quoted at 6s. to 7s. a day. Nor are these wages reduced in actual value by high charges of living. Perhaps lodgings are rather dear, but where a dinner of the best meat, bread, and vegetables without stint can be had for sixpence, living must needs be cheap.

Scientific Notes.

A Test for Glycerin.—The increased use of glycerin in the arts of late has, of course, brought into the market an adulterated article. When sugar and dextrine were mixed in small proportions with glycerin it has hitherto been difficult to detect the adulteration; but is now easily done by the following method:-To five drops of the glycerin, to be tested add 100 to 120 drops of water, one drop of pure nitric acid, and three to four centigrammes of ammonium molybdate, and boil the mixture, and in less than two minutes it will assume a deep blue color if any sugar or dextrine is present.

PORTABLE ILLUMINATORS.-M. Alvergniat, a French electrician, has made an improvement first suggested to him when using the tubes invented by Giessler, which are cylinders or bulbs of glass filled with rarified gas that becomes luminous in the dark when a current of electricity is passed through it. The improvement consists in filling a glass cylinder or phial, hermetically sealed, with a substance which becomes phosphorescent by the action of frictional or static electricity. A tube of this kind may be of some service to those on night duty, for all that is requisite to produce a feeble and ephemeral light is to rub the tube briskly with a silk handkerchief.

TEMPERATURE OF THE BLOOD.-Dr. J. S. Lombard has applied his delicate thermoelectric apparatus to the study of the effects of respiration on the temperature of the blood, and has found that very cold and dry air taken into the lungs does not lower the temperature of the blood sufficient to affect his apparatus, which will indicate any change of temperature exceeding 1-2000 of a degree centigrade; and this may be accounted for by the fact that at low temperature the air is more condensed and a larger proportion of oxygen is inhaled, and by its conversion a larger amount of heat is generated.

WHEN TO SWEETEN TABLE.-Dr. Letheby, in his lectures on Food, states that common cane-sugar is adulterated in Europe by means of starch-sugar or even starch itself. Starchsugar, or, as it is sometimes called, grapesugar, or glucose, has a low sweetening power—not half so great as that of cane-sugar—in fact, it is produced from the latter sugar—in fact, it is produced from the latter by the action of vegetable acids and heat, when cane-sugar is added to fruit in making a tart or fruit pie, and in making jellies and jams. It is false economy, therefore, to sweeten to any extent before the tart is baked. Some American housewives have discovered, by practice in making rhubarb pies, which require a large amount of the sweetening principle, that a given quantity of sugar will be most effective when the largest portion is applied to the pie after it has been taken

AQUA REGIA AND METALLIC SULPHIDES .-Mr. Lefort finds that when aqua regia is placed in contact with sulphur, or with metallic ores containing sulphur, chloride of sulphur is first formed by the decomposition of the hydrochloric acid, but soon after the first compound is destroyed by the nitric acid, and chlorine gas is set free, while sulphuric acid is formed. The best proportions of the mixed acids for securing rapid decomposition of sulphides is one part of hydrochloric acid with three parts of nitric acid; the reverse of those in ordinary aqua regia, which consists of three of hydrochloric and one of nitric acid.

CEMENT TO RESIST A RED HEAT AND BOIL-ING WATER.-A German journal gives two processes for making these cements. 1st, To four or five parts of clay, thoroughly dried and pulverized, add two parts of iron filings free from oxide, one part of peroxide of manganese, one-half part of common salt, and one-half of borax. These are rubbed together and made as fine as possible, after which water enough is added to make thick paste. It must be applied immediately and then gradually heated almost to a white heat. 2d. To equal parts of sifted peroxide of manganese and well-pulverized oxide of zinc add a sufficient quantity of silicate of soda (water glass) to form a thin paste. This mixture should also be used immediately. It forms cement quite as hard and durable as that ob tained by the first method.

PURGUEIRA.—The oil known among the ortuguese by this name has recently been subjected to experiments by Bouis. It con tains about six per cent. of nitrogen, which on distillation, is evolved as ammonia. As i possesses some of the properties of castor oil. and is obtained, like the latter, from a plan belonging to the spurge family (euphorbiacoa) he was led to distil it with an alkali, and the result of saponification and distillation was an inflammable complex liquid having an aromatic odor. The portion passing off between 178 deg. and 180 deg. C. has the same composition as caprylic alchohol, which is found in castor oil. The plant yielding Purgueira was described by Adamson, more than a century ago, under the name of Curcas purgans. It bounds in some portions of Africa and in the Cape de Verde Islands.

ARAZGIA.-This new alkaloid was found by Dr. Frazer, of Edinburgh, in specimens of the akazga plant brought from the west coast of Africa, and which he supposed to be a new pecies of strychnos. Akazgia is a crystalline ilkaloid, closely resembling strychnia, but differing from it by being precipitated by alkaline bicarbonates. Travellers report that the natives of West Africa use akazga as an ordeal. A supposed sorcerer is compelled to drink an infusion of the bark of this plant, and walk over small akazga sticks. If guilty. he tries in vain to pass the sticks, and falls in convulsions, when he is beaten to death by the savages; but if innocent, the kidneys will act freely, and the poison is eliminated. Dr. Frazer found certain twigs of the so-called akazga of different structure, which did not yield the new alkaloid, and it is probable that those natives who have escaped from the ordeal drank a decoction made from this

NEW AND GIGANTIC PLANT.-The London Builder of March 6 states that within the last few days living specimens have been forwarded to England from Nicaragua of one of the most gigantic plants of the vegetable kingdom. It is closely allied to the Arums (or "Lords and Ladies") of the hedges, and until the present time has wholly escaped the notice of travelling botanists. It produces but one leaf, nearly fourteen feet in length. supported by a stalk ten feet long. The stem of the flower is a foot in circumference, the spathe or flower is two feet long, purplish blue in color, with a powerful carrion-like odor. As this remarkable species of Aroidea is quite new to science, it has not yet received a name. A correspondent of the Builder describes the Arum found on the Campagna of Rome, which bears deeply serleaves about the size of the human hand, but in other respects resembles the Nicaraguan plant. It has a purple spathe about eighteen inches in length, and the flower has the same repulsive odor.

MARINE TELEGRAPH. For additional Marine News see First Page.

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE JOPN O. JAMES, C. B. DURBOROW, THOMAS L. GILLESPIE, COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH. MOVEMENTS OF OCRAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.

Cella London New York June 19
Borussia. Hamburg New York June 19
Tripoli. Liverpool New York via Ros June 29

Liverpool New York via Ros June 29

MaltaLiverpoolNew York via BosJune 22
Dacian Glasgow New Vork Jane 20
Hibernian Liverpool Quebec. June 24 Iowa Glasgow New York June 26
Iowa
Khein Southampton New York June 99
Tarifa Liverpool New York via Ros Irong 99
Manhattan Liverpool New York June 20
France
11 of Boston Livernool New York Tale
FOR EUROPE.
FOR EUROPE. Samaria New York Liverpool July 8
NAME VALUE OF BRIDE VALUE OF BRIDES AND CO.
C. of ParisNew YorkLiverpoolJuly 10
The Queen New York Liverpool July 10
Paratra Nam Vante Hausa
Cambria New York Glasgow July 10 Cella New York London July 10 C. of New York New York Liverpool July 13
Cella New York London July 10
C. of New York New York Liverpool July 13
Etna New York, Liverpool July 13
Nebraska New York Liverpool July 14
City of Hoston . New York Livernool Tester to
Manhattan New York Livernool Table of
C. of London New York Liverpool July 24
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Prometheus Philada Charleston July 8 Cleopatra New York Yera Gruz July 8
Cleopatra New York Vera Cruz
Columbia New York Havana Tele 6
Alaska New York Aspinwall July 10 Geo. Cromwell New York New Orleans July 10
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cept the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The
The steamers for or from Liverpeol call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.
CLEARED YESTERDAY
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CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Salon, Sears, Hoston, H. Winsor & Co.
Steamser J. S. Shriver, Dennis, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Brig J. B. Kirby, Hernard, Clonfuegos, S. & W. Welsh,
Brig Annandale, Warren, New Bedford, Captain.
Schr Mary E. Long, Hardy, Boston, L. Audenried & Co.
Schr Jas. Aliderdice, Willets, Boston, do.
Schr Jas. Aliderdice, Willets, Boston, do.
Schr Jas. Aliderdice, Williams, Boston, do.
Schr Herbert, Williams, Boston, do.
Schr Frank Herbert, Williams, Boston, do.
Schr Free Wind, Frisboe, Gloucester, do.
Schr H. F. Hedges, Brown, Sag Harbor, do.
Schr Free Wind, Frisboe, Gloucester, do.
Schr A. J. Fabens, Harris, Nowburyport, do.
Schr A. J. Fabens, Harris, Nowburyport, do.
Schr O. F. Hawley, Bayles, Providence, do.
Schr J. Vanzent, Pitts, Newport, J. Rommel, Jr. & Bro.
Schr Transit, Rackett, Gloucester, do.
Schr J. Vanzent, Pitte, Newport, J. Rommel, Jr. & Bro.
Schr J. Vann, Ingersoil, Frovidence, do.
Schr J. Vann, Ingersoil, Frovidence, do.
Schr J. Vann, Onten, Weymouth, do.
Schr Wind, Warwick, Norwich, do.

Schr Wm. Tice, Tice, Boston,

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamer Mars, Gramley, 24 hours from New York, with mdse, to W. M. Baird & Co.

N. G. barque Der Turner. Reetzke, 44 days from Newport, with railroad iron to Pennsylvania Central RR. Co.—vessel to Peter Wright & Sons.

Barque Sam Shophard, Evans, 18 days from Cienfueges, with sugar and molasses to Geo. C. Carson & Co.

N. G. brig Nicolaus, Berg, 80 days from Amsterdam, with gin, etc., to L. Westergaard & Co.

Brig C. V. Williams, Thompson, from Zaza 18th ult., with sugar to S. & W. Welsh, Left brigs L. C. Madeira, to sail 28th June for Philadelfbia: Lizzie Wyman, hence, discharged, to load for Delaware Breakwater for orders. Schr A. M. Flamagan, Collins, 9 days from Joggias, N.S., with cabinet wood to captain.

Schr Colassed, Gibbs, 5 days from New Bedford, with oil to G. A. & R. A. Landell.

Sebs W. F. Borden, Evans, 3 days from New York, with cement to Pennsylvania KR. Co.

Schr Mary A. Holt, Holt, 3 days from New York, in ballast to Knight & Sons.

Schr Rastorn Helle, Kilborn, 15 days from Bangor, with laths to J. W. Usskill & Sons.

Schr Hastorn Helle, Kilborn, 15 days from Marielk, with under to captain.

Schr Ul Herper, Helly, 5 days from Norcelk, with under to captain.

Echr Wikism and James. Onlean, 6 days from James unber to captain.

Schr William and James. Ou'en, 6 days from James giver, with lumber to Bickman & Cotting ham.

Echr A. Tirrell, Atwood, 4 days from Lanesville, with stons to capuse.

Schr A. Hammond, Paine, 4 days from Gardiner, Mo., with lee to Knickerbocker Ice Co.

Schr America. Robinson, 5 days from Ringgold, with wheat to J. W. Bacon.

The schr H. B. Fay is consigned to J. W. Gaskill & Sons

Barque Woodland, from Rotterdam.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph, HAVRE-DE-GRACE, July 8. - The following boats laft here Dan Epdegraff, with lumber to Doughten & Coles.
U. S. Grant, with lumber to Doughten & Coles.
U. S. Grant, with bark, for Chester.
S. M. Bicklord, with lumber to Norcross & Sheets.
Ella, with lumber to Norcross & Sheets.
Natoni, with lumber to Norcross & Sheets.
Priscilla, with umber to H. Grosker.
Frank & Wilson, with lumber, for Chesapeake City.

Correspondence of The Evening Triegraph.

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

New York Office, July 7.—Three barges leave in tow to-night for Baltimore, light.

Ellen, with iron ore, for Philadelphia.

BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, July 7.—The following barges leave in tow to-night, eastward:

S. Hummel: M. A. Loughney; C. Downer; Kate Furmain; J. E. Dunham; W. & J. Thompson; C. Terrence; Rocket, D. W. C. Stevens; G. C. Satterles; and R. H. Rockwood, all with coal for New York.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Record, Colleg, from Laverpool for Philadelphia, was off Point Lynas 5 A. M. 22d alt.

Ship John Bright, McMullen, for Philadelphia, entered for loading at Liverpool previous to 24th ult.

Steamer New York, Jones, hence, at Georgetown, D. C., 6th Inst.

Barque Abraham Skalle, Gregorsen, for Philadelphia, was loading at London 24th ult.

Barque Peter, Leinau, from Singapore for Philadelphia, passed Anjier Ilth May.

Barque Clara, Probst, from Bremen for Philadelphia, was off Dover 25d ult.

Brigs Clara P. Gibbs, Parker; Golden Lead, Dow; and MEMORANDA. was off Dover 22d uit.

Brig Frontier, Morgan, hence, at Portland 6th inst.

Brigs Clara P. Gibbs, Parker: Golden Lead, Dow; and
Tally Ho, Chisholm, hence, at Boston 6th inst.

Sohr Reading RR. No. 77, hence, at Norwich 3d inst.

Schr Orralloo, Lindes, for Philadelphia, cleared at Now

CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES! CARRIAGES!



WILLIAM D. ROGERS. CARRIAGE BUILDER.

1009 and 1011 CHESNUT STREET Superior Carriages of my own manufacture Toulit for the

DRIVING SEASON

1 8 6 9.

COMBINING STYLE.

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