AND THE PARTY OF T

delayed. From Our Own Correspondent.

Baltimore, July 11.-The oratorio of the Messiah, as given by the Baltimoreans, cannot be termed anything else than a success. It was so, not alone in respect to its musicalrendition, but also in the harmony of disposition and temperament of its vocal performers, Selected, as they were, from the different organizations of Baltimore and from the several ranks and grades of the musical profession thereof, they joined in the good work of giving, with proper expression and emphasis, the chorals of Handel's great masterwork, irrespective of local jealousies and professional bickerings, thus promoting the credit of their city and advancing the dignity and prestige of its vocal force. Nearly 400 singers of more or less ability stepped out on the platform this evening, and well and faithfully did they interpret their parts. It is doubtful if this could be said for other cities possessing a greater number of singers than Baltimore, because of their petty malignity and professional quarrellings.

The hall of the Maryland Institute is 360 feet long, and will comfortably seat 2500 people. It is not especially well adapted acoustically, but in the present instance any defect in that respect was not noticeable excepting to a musical connoisseur. With the fine chorus and grand orchestra of especially selected musicians, the effect was truly grand. and, as oratorio music is something new in Baltimore, the audience, which was composed in great part of the clite of the city, were in ecstacies at the success attending the enter-

The orchestra first distinguished itself by the performance of the overture to the oratorio, the introductory grave movement showing off to advantage the wind instruments, followed by the fascinating lead for the violins, allegro moderato, with bassoons, flutes, and hantboys gently intermingling, the whole ending with an expressive adagio, giving much effect and solemnity.

Himmer, the popular tenor who was wont to gladden the hearts of ye Philadelphians in German opera, then opened the sacred concert, by giving in fine voice and style the recitative in E major, "Troestet Zion, spricht ener Gott" ("Comfort my people, saith your God"), which followed with the aria, "Alle Thale macht hoch und er haben" ("Every valley shall be exalted"). It was evidently a tax, not on his musical knowledge, but on his vocal power, owing to the great extent of space to be filled. Madame Rotter, the soprano primo, was not so essentially successful in this respect; and, although she sang with great expression and artistic ability, it was noticeable that she was not so much at home in this spacious hall as in the Academy of Music in your city, which is not at all remarkable for its acoustic properties either, by-the-by. The lady is, however, justly entitled to the deserved popularity and prestige attending her name, and is properly esteemed wherever she appears.

The composer has not given a great variety of leading arias to the soprano in this work, but Madame Rotter made a good impression in those intrusted to her, and has a fine, methodical style of vocalization, and a sweet voice of medium range. It cannot be in justice claimed, however, that her power is more than medium.

Frederici, the contralto, is as lovely as ever, and to-night she was most enthusiastically applanded in one of the first gems of the work, "Er ward verschmahet und verachtet" ("He was despised and rejected") as well as the other leading parts written for the con-

The noble basso profundo of Hermanns was most acceptable in all the many fine selections Handel has especially favored that voice with, amongst which may be mentioned the aria (we give the English names, that they may be the more easily identified), "But who may abide the day of His coming?" "The people that walked in darkness," and "Why do the nations so furiously rage?" In each of these he especially distinguished himself,

The choruses were given with unusual precision and promptitude, the different tempos being taken up at once, and without evidence of nervousness or embarrassment so frequently manifested on such occasions. The lights and shades were nicely observed as to the piano and forte passages, and, in a word, the results of good practicing and private study were perceptible. Of course, very much of the oratorio was omitted, but what was given reflected credit on the executants in general, both vocal and instrumental, and especially on Mr. Charles Lenschow, the director of the Sængerfest, who has labored with an energy and zeal worthy of all praise, The reputation and credit, however, necessarily attaching to his name from such an event will amply repay him for the trouble he has taken, and it is certain that the oratorio of the Messiah will not prove the least successful of his labors.

-A Jackson, Mississippi, desputch of the 9th says The new organ of the National Republican party made its appearance to-day. It hoists the name of Judge Dent for Governor. The salutatory says it Judge Dent for Governor. The salutatory says it will be truly national in all its aims, yielding a hearty and unqualified support to the administration of President Grant, and urging a swict adherence to the reconstruction acts. It will endeavor to bring about such wise and reasonable action on the part of the people of Mississippi as will place them in full according to the property of the people of Mississippi as will place them in full according to the page of the people of Mississippi as will place them. accord with Congress and the nation, and it will advocate universal suffrage and universal armest upon a basis of civil and political equality to a upon a basis of civil and political equality to all. Judge Dent's nomination on the Grant platform meets with warm approbation and general application.—A Washington correspondent of a Baltimore paper says:—Major Wofford, of Mississippi, how here, has received a telegram from Jackson, in that state, saying:—The National Chion Republicationary, backed by the popular sentiment of the State, will support Judge Lewis Dent for Governor. His election is a certainty. Will be accept "This despatch is signed by the Judges of the Court of Errors and Appeals, the Secretary of War, he Judge of the Criminal Court at Vicksbarg, the United States District Attorney, T. C. Murphy, and other prominent citizens. Major Wofford was to-day authorized by Judge Dent to say he would accept the nomination. The convention meets the 15th of July.

-Printer Douglass is "the negro la de-fenca." ... Bismark's two sone are coming to the States,

## THE SICKLES TESTIMONIAL.

An Independent Radical Journal on the Re-From the N. Y. Nation.

We suppose few intelligent persons read the extraordinary "testimonial" sent to Gene-'ral Sickles, and signed by a number of 'prominent citizens," previous to his departure for his post in Spain, without feeling, if not saying, that it is high time that there should be a plain, general understanding as to the 'nature and extent of the relations existing in the United States between morals and poli-We cherish no delusions on this subject. No politician need fancy that in opening the subject we are going to furnish him with a laugh at our expense, by arguing from the assumption that none but the, pure and good should fill places of honor or profit. What we seek, and what the community seeks, from the class of people who signed this Sickles testimonial, is a plain answer to these two questious:-

Would it be possible for a man to commit any crime so beinous, or lead any life so debased, as to disqualify him for a political office in the United States ?

2. Suppose that there exists no such disqualification, what is your real opinion as to the effect on social order and morality-putting politics aside altogether-of a public announcement, such as has been made in this Sickles case, by lawyers, editors, merchants, and philanthropists, that a man of infamous character is not only not unfit for a high public position, but is deserving of "the personal respect and esteem and friendship" of his fellow-citizens?

Lest it should be supposed that we are indulging in mere declamation, with nothing but a hypothesis for our text, let us briefly state the facts of the case. General Sickles was-in so far as his life was concerned-up to the outbreak of the war, a New Yorkholitician of the lowest order, which is saying a great deal. But in addition to this, his pri vate life was from early manhood down to the same period-that is, to the age of forty-five or thereabouts-infamous in the literal, generally accepted sense of that term. We are not going to sully our pages by reiterating the eading incidents in his career. It is sufficient to say that they are such that, to match them in the case of a public man, one has to earch not the historical literature of modern Christendom, but the pages of Tacitus or Suctonius. This, we admit, is strong language; but we mean it to be strong. Con-sidered in relation to the facts, of which it is intended to give the reader an idea, it is mild language. Moreover, we are not in saying this giving the results of mere rumor. We give a version of his career which we have had from men who knew him well in his youth and manhood. which hundreds in this city could confirm on oath, which is, in part, of judicial record, and which nobody-neither he nor those who last week attempted to fete him-has had the courage to deny. In short, the year 1861 found him a man with whom men of honor in civilized countries do not associate, and whom no respectable woman could meet under any circumstances in social life. The war opened to him a chance of partial redemption. The advice which honest men who attach any importance to character would have given him when he was entering the army was to expose himself freely, and earn the silence and forgetfulness of the community he had lived in by an honorable death. He served bravely, was badly wounded, and survived the war. We have no desire and no occasion to underrate his military exploits. His mistakes or misconduct at Gettysburg cannot affect his moral character, and there are few purely military errors which are not atoned for by a desperate wound. But all that he carned by his military career-all he could have earned by it, had it been twice as brilliant-would have been, as we have said, the silence of the public about his past. In serving in the army, and serving well, he did no more than hundreds of thousands of men of pure life and unblemished character. To mention him in the same breath with thousands who entered the service, not as a refuge from disgrace, but as the seal and confirmation of long-cherished convictions, as the last and noblest sacrifice to duty, would be to insult them if living and dishonor their memory if dead. In short, all that his figuting entitled him to was silence and oblivion. If it gave him a claim to anything more than this, that claim was amply satisfied by his receiving rapid promotion to all but the highest military rank. This attained, a proper regard for decency and morality required that he should, during the remainder of his days, obtrude himself as little on the public notice as possible, and that his friends should call as little attention to his existence as was consistent with the proper discharge of his duties.

A portion of the public, therefore-and we are glad to believe it is still by far the larger portion of the public-were both astonished and shocked by his selection for the Spanish mission, particularly when the relations of the two countries were in a most delicate state. They were astonished and shocked, first, because his mili-tary career had not been such as to entitle him to extraordinary distinctions or to any of the more valuable prizes of civillife; secondly, because the selection of such a man for any high office was nothing short of an insult to the multitudes of men all over the country who had served as well as he, and from far purer motives, whose character was unsullied, and whose qualifications for diplomatic functions were at least as good. The appointment of Sickles, in short, would have only become legitimate when the position had been offered in vain to all other Americans of good character and education. As it was, his appointment was an outrage on every gentleman-we do not use the word in the narrow, conventional sense-who wore a sword or carried a musket in the war.

The appointment, however, is not the worst of it. After seeing some of the men whom certain constituencies send to Congress and place in other high offices, and whom professed radical "moralists" pat on the back, and even cover with laudation, we cannot be too hard on the administration if it now and then puts a pimp, or bally, or murderer, or peculator in high office. There are lower depths of shame, for the country than this and we have in the Sickles case reached them. There are, we take it, two great restraints on vice in our day-the fear of God and the fear of man. Doubtless some men are kept in the strait and narrow way by a philosophic love of virtue in itself: but this motive must influence at best only a very small number has never in any age influenced many, and is never in any age likely to influence many. The great defenses of society in our time, and for all time to which it is worth our while to look forward - the sauctions which maintain faith between man and man, respect for family and for property, for truth, and chastity, and justice-are the religious sentiment and the dread of public opinion. Of the importance of both of these. nobody who remembers how small a class of

offenses against society can, after all, be

the law is always dependent for its efficiency not simply on the support it receives from public opinion, but on the personal character of the men who administer it, needs any argument to convince him. Courts and laws and constitutions, however correct theoretically are, as has been a hundred times shown in the history of the world, worthless, unless the people who stand behind them are, the whole, virtuous, and use their influence, their power, their public their praise and honors, for the support of virtue. There is a great deal of talk amongst stump orators of late about the resemblance between the life of a man and the life of a nation. They evidently believe, though the fallacy has been repeatedly exposed, that the life of a nation is physical life, and that, barring the occurrence of accidents or acute disease, a nation may count on youth, maturity, and old age as foreordained right. The life of a nation is however, wholly moral, and if its moral tons sinks below a certain point—that is, if the moral standard of the individual men who compose it be obscured and debased-it may die at any age, and may die though its treasury be full, its armies and fleets gigantic, and its territory immeasurable.

Now when leading merchants, leading law-

vers, and leading editors come forward and deliberately sign a paper, as was done in New York last week, not only approving of the selection of a man like General Sickles as the representative of the nation at a foreign court, aut expressing-we quote their own language -their "personal respect, esteem, and friend ship" for a man whose career up to the de cline of life had been what is usually called infamous; and when leading newspapers load him with eulogy on account of services to a political party which were not half so valuable as those of thousands of respectable mon. they do what they can, we have no hesitation in saying, to break down one of the strongest protections against political and social degradation. No merchant who "esteems" or "respects" Sickles has a right to ask his son or clerk to be honest, or pure, or faithful, or industrious. No public writer who lands him can expect his expression of zeal for reform to be treated as anything better than an outburst of snivelling hypocrisy. Some of the papers report "clergymen" as having been present at the "reception" by which the written testimonial was followed up. If this is true, we ought to have been favored with their names, and they owe it to themselves to make them public. They must be, in more senses than one, remarkable men, who have been led by their study of the Evangelists not only into "esteem and respect" for Daniel E. Sickles. but into deeming it their duty to hold him up publicly as a model for youth. The affair will, we believe, serve one useful purpose. It will open the minds of the people at large more clearly than ever to the moral and political abyss which the "men inside politics" are preparing for them, and into which they will ead them if left alone, and the blinding effect of party discipline and party fidelity on

the moral sense of even good men. We have no doubt many of those who signed this shameful testimonial did so out of sheer cowardice. The number of persons who have the courage or honesty to refuse their names when asked to help a political adventurer into office is daily declining. Lurge numbers now endeavor to reconcile their weakness with their sense of duty to the publie, by writing privately to the dispensers of patronage, asking them to disregard their signatures to testimonials. But this device, though it may in some cases prevent the direct mischief of the "testimonial" system, does nothing to neutralize the effect on the public mind of the daily endorsement of worthless persons by men of character and influence. A weak and timid man who finds himself tempted to sign a glowing testimonial for a good-for-nothing might better steel himself for a refusal by a moderate potation than to give way. Better go home with a foul breath than with foul hands; for hands which have helped, in never so slight a degree, to diminish the contempt and hatred of one's fellow-citizens for knaves and profligates, and to lower their appreciation of honesty and surity, are always foul. The salvation of this nation and of all other nations must come not from either labor or climate, capital, soil, or products, but from individual character. It is the confidence in this-which history, reason, and revelation all justify-which sustains and consoles those who are disposed to be appalled by the growing magnitude and importance of material interests. Lasting national prosterity is the reward and result of the general devotion to high ideas, of the general love of truth and justice, and the general faithfulness to duty. All reforms which do not rest on this as a basis are superficial and evanescent, and it is this tremendous fact which explains the rise and fall of a hundred states; which makes the importance attached by some of our reformers to the help of any rascal or hypocrite they can rope into their ranks so supremely childish and ridiculous. Our constitutional amendments and acts of Congress are but as the flowers of the field, unless they are rooted in the general integrity. He who does anything to efface the distinction in the popular mind between the honest man and the rogue, between the honest patriot and the self-seeking rowdy or demagogue-he, and not the armed rebel, or malignant Copperhead, or foreign tyrant, is the real enemy of the republic. No party triumph is worth anything if, in winning it, you have in never so slight a degree depraved the popular taste or perverted the popular judgment.

## NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs. -Yesterday afternoon, at half-past o'clock, an attempt was made to kill and rob Mr. Thomas Cromley, at No. 41 N. Seventh street. Mr. Cromley is an old gentleman, eighty-five years of age, the owner of a number of dwellings. The fact that he was a landlord, frequently brought parties to his house, and therefore no particular attention was paid yesterday by the neighbors to two men who about 7 o'clock in the morning passed into the garden, and thence to the house, where they met Mr. Cromley. Mr. Cromley says that these two men, one of whom was a large and stout man, and the other tall and spare, inquired if he had houses to rent. He informed them that he had none vacant. Last evening the two men, accompanied by a third, returned to the house. One of the party entered, while the other two remained in the garden. The stranger again made a demand for a house. While the conversation was taking place, the two men who had been left in the front garden passed along the side alley to the rear, where an open door gave them easy access to the kitchen where Mr. Cromley had his interview with the strangers. He paid no attention to them, supposing that they were going to the hy-drant. Without warning they suddenly en-tered the room, and one struck him over the forehead twice with some heavy substance, and when he attempted to defend himself by

reached by judicial pursuit; and how much | about the wrist and hand. The attack failed to stun him, and he at once cried murder, when the would-be assassins ran from the house, taking with them a gold watch, which was lying on the table by the side of which Mr. Cromley was sitting. The cries of Mc. Cromley soon brought the neighbors to his assistance, and a physician was sent for. The police authorities were notified of the occurrence, and the detectives now have the matter

> -Yesterday afternoon a special meeting of Select Council was held.

The ordinance from Common Council making an appropriation of \$27,000 to carry into effect the provisions of the Registry law was taken up on second reading. The vote stood:—Yeas, 14: nays, none. (The Democrats not voting.) This not being a quoram, a call of the House was ordered. No quoram answered. A second and third call was made with the same result, whereupon the Chair announced the Chamber adjourned.

-During yesterday the Northern Home for Friendless Children and Soldiers' Orphans was visited by a large number of persons, with a view of witnessing the public examination of the inmates, about four hundred in number. The exercises were conducted by Colonel McFarland, the State Superintendent, who was assisted by Rev. Mrs. E. W. Hatter, The examination to-day will be extended to

the Lincoln Institute.

—Last evening, Lieutenant Michael Haggerty, of the Second Police District, was preented with a handsome gold watch and chain, valued at \$300.

-Ann Mann, aged thirty-eight years, residing in the rear of No. 1 Asbury street, was admitted to the Hospital last evening; leg broken by a fall.

Mary Dawn, aged forty-five years, resiling at Seventh street and Washington avenue, was also admitted; cut in the head by blows inflicted by her husband. -An excursion for target practice was made

yesterday by Baxter's Fire Zonaves. They went to Wilmington, Del. -Yesterday afternoon a game of base-ball

ties. It resulted				*****	19.80
ATHLETIC, O.	R.	B.	ATLANTIC. O.	R.	B
Reach, 2d b	- 5	- 3	Penrce, 8, 8, 3	2	- 6
Radeliffe, c	- 25	- 55	Kenney, 2d b 4	13.	- 4
Cuthbert, L. f1	6	6	Forman, r. f4	2	1
Fisler, 1st b 4	- 3	3	Chapman, 1st b 3	3	- 1
Sensenderfer, c. f., 3	4	- 5	Ferguson, c4	1	1
			Crane, c. f		
Foran, r. f 2	4	- 4	Zettlein, p	3	9 W
Fulmer, p	4	- 33	Pike, Bd b4	2	- 1
Moreover Stall In	13	10	MaDonald t f 1	0	- 2

Total...... 27 36 31 Total...... 27 21 26 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 

Double Plays-Pearce, Chapman and Ferguson, Foul Bound Catches—Ferguson, 5; Pearce, 1; Rad-life, 1; Fisler, 1. Fly Catches—Atlantic—Crane, 3; Pearce, 1; Kenney, 1; Forman, 1; Chapman, 1; Ferguson, 1 McDonald, 1—total, 9. Athletic—Fisier, 2; Sensen lerfer, 2; Reach, 1; McMullen, 1; Foran, 1; Berry, 1

Number of Bases on Hits—Athletic, 42; Atlantic, 36, Left on Bases After Clean Hits—Cuthbert, Fisier, and Scusenderfer; Forman, Ferguson, Zettlein, and McDonald.
Put Out on Bases—By Chapman, 7; Pike, 2; Pearce, 1; Kenney, 1; Perguson, 1—total 12. Assisted by Ferguson, 4; Pearce, 2; Pike, 2; Chapman, t. By Fisler, 9; Reach, 4; Berry, 2—15. Assisted by McMullen, 5; Reach, 4; Berry, 3; Radellife, 2; Ful-

mer, 1.
Catches on Strikes—Radeliffe, 1.
Umpire—Elias Cope, Maryland Club, Baltimore,
Scorers—Messrs, R. W. Benson and J. V. Nichols,
Time of Game—Three hours and twenty minutes.

Domestic Affairs.

- Gold closed yesterday at 1367. -The Chinese Labor Convention opens at Memphis to-day.

The wheat crops in Santa Barbara county, Cal., it is said, have altogether failed. -Delegates to the Democratic State Convention are commencing to arrive at Harris-

Williams and Weeks, the two counterfeiters arrested in New York on Saturday, are from Missouri. -To-morrow the President goes to Long

Branch to spend ten days, after which he will return to Washington. -James Wheeler was shot and killed by

Washington Ferguson at Louisville yesterday. Ferguson is in jail. -A flash of lightning in East Boston yesterday killed a lad twelve years old and demolished a Mr. Sullivan's house.

-On application to the Department of State, the rules governing the prosecution of claims against Mexico may be obtained. -A deputation of New Jerseymen visited Secretary Robeson yesterday, and congratu-

lated him on his accession to a place in the Cabinet. -On June 8, two men, named Anderson and Henderson, were killed by the Sioux Indians, at Dry Point, on the east bank of

the Missouri river. -A fire-damp explosion at the Empire Colliery, near Wilkesbarre, Pa., occurred yester-Eight men were injured, but none were day. killed.

-In honor of the quick passage of the yacht Dauntless from New York to Queensown, one hundred guns were fired in the

City Park, New York, yesterday.

—The foundries of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, at Scranton, Pa., were burned yesterday.

-Several New York bank presidents gave evidence before the Grand Jury in that city yesterday concerning monetary transactions. Several leading financial men will, it is expected, be indicted for violation of the usury laws.

-A despatch from Harrisburg, under date of last evening, says: -A few delegates to the Democratic State Convention have already arrived, among them Messrs. Randall, Degan, and McKibben, from Philadelphia; James Burns, from Mifflin, and General McCamant. Everything is yet all at sea with reference to the candidates. The Cass and Packer men are both confident of victory, and the former are disposed to pitch into the Hancock men hot and heavy, as attempting to break up the time-honored Democratic party by throwing this military fire-brand the convention. It is confidently believed, however, that Hancock will develop considerable strength to-morrow night, when his friends will attempt to count noses. Wallace, the Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, has not yet arrived. A large delegation of Cass men are expected in the train from the West at 3 o'clock to-night. There will also be large delegations from Philadelphia. The attendance of outsiders will be rather large. There will evidently be some close fighting for the nomination. The most prominent names in connection with the Supreme Judgeship are ex-Senator Cowan, of Westmoreland; Judge Ryan, of Schuylkill; Judge Chapman, of Bucks, and Judge Ellwell, of Columbia.

Foreign Affairs.

-Spanish reinforcements have been thrown into Fuerto Principe. The vomito is raging with fatal effect in the Remedios district.

-A pattle is reported in the Sagua district, raising his arm, he received several bruises I in which the p. triots were defeated.

-The estates of thirty-three Cuban rebels have been embargoed within the past week. -The following is the last letter of Albert Wyeth, telegraph operator, formerly of this city, who was captured, among others, from on board the Grapeshot, in Cuba:-

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, June 21.—Eugene Castner, New York—Dear General:—Good-by! I shall be shot at 7 o'clock this morning; It is now 3 A. M. I was sentenced about 12 o'clock last night. I have just been baptized in the Catholic Chapel here, and will pass the few hours of my life that yet remain the control of the control of

will pass the few hours of my life that yet remain to me here, with the good priests.

Tell George Diven and Newell, and all my other friends, of my fate. All who came on the vessel have been shot. There are three others who were with me on the vessel who die with me. There is no hope whatever, and be assured you will never see me again on earth. My love to Newell and George, and all the rest. Please send my trunk and contents to my mother, Mrs. E. J. Wyeth, Chambersburg, Pa. Good-by. Be prepared to meet me in Heaven, whither I trust I am going. Your friend till the last.

Paris, July 12 .- In the Corps Legislatif today a message from the Emperor Napoleon was presented and read by Minister Rouher. The message states that the Emperor has resolved to convoke the Senate to consider the following questions:-The right of the Corps Legislatif to elect its own officers; the simpli fication of methods of presenting and examining the submission to the corps of commercial treaties; for the approval and con-trol of the budget; the abolition of any incompatibility which exists between holding at the same time a seat in the Corps and office in the Ministry, and the extension of the right of interpellation.

Similar questions with respect to the Senate are hereafter to be considered. The Emperor believes these measures will meet all demands, In conclusion, he asks the deputies to consider how often he has abandoned certain of his own perogatives, in the public interest, for those already granted, which form an integral part of the institutions of the empire.

They ought to leave intact those rights which have been explicitly confided to him by the people, and which are essential conditions of power as a safeguard of order and society. The message announces no changes in the Ministry. The reforms which it pro-poses are generally considered to amount to the concession of a bona fide ministerial responsibility as an element of executive government.

-An Orange riot occurred in Belfast on Sunday. The rioters dispersed when exhausted by fighting.

-A Captain Lambert was shot near Galway on Sunday night. His wounds are considered fatal. The assassin was arrested.

The German Hospital.

The eighth and ninth reports of the managers of the German Hospital for 1867 and 1869 present some interesting facts. By the charter the managers are obliged to admit and treat one-tenth of the sick without charge, but in reality more than one-fifth have been gratuitously treated, and it has been necessary to refuse numbers of applications on account of limited accommodations and means. It is in contemplation to erect at as early a date as possible a more commodious hospital, to be established on the most liberal basis of humanity generally, irrespective of religion, nationality, or color.

The project for the establishment of this institution was originated in 1850; the charter was granted in 1860. It is provided that the patients who shall be admitted (except in cases of accident), shall either be residents of this city, or immigrants who have not acquired a permanent residence. Onetenth of the beds are reserved for poor patients, who are treated gratuitously.

The number of annual contributors is 377, with 91 life-members and four associates. During 1868, 260 patients were admitted into the hospital, of which number 174 were entirely cured, 8 much improved, 24 left the institution of their own accord, and 38 died. The "Ledies' Aid" has been diligently at work during the past year in furnishing linen goods, sewing, kitchen utensils, table furniture, etc., amounting in the aggregate to £471 65, besides giving the institution the benefit of weekly visits for the inspection of the cooking and female departments.

During 1867 the receipts were \$12,875:34 and disbursements \$18,180 64, and during 1868 the receipts were \$11,014.75 and the expenditures \$11,855 03.

The assets of the institution consist of the hospital property at Twentieth and Norris streets, valued at \$60,000; hospital furniture, utensils, cattle, etc., valued at \$5339; and arrearage due amounts to \$250, making a total of \$65,598. The liabilities column foots up \$4498 90.

The officers of the institution are:-President, John D. Lankenau; Vice President, M. Richards Muckle: Treasurer, William Grossholz: Secretary, Louis J. Ladner; Solicitor, Frederick Heyer.

# MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page. ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA-THIS DAY. PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE. JAMES,

COMMITTEE OF THE MONTIL MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS. FOR AMERICA.

BorussiaHamburgNew York	119
HibernianLiverpoolQuebecdun	34
Tarifa Liverpool New York via Bos Jugo	23
Britannia Glasgow New York July	- 3
LeipzigSouthamptonBaltimoreJuly	- 33
St. LaurentBrestNew YorkJuly	- (8
Section Liverpool New York	- 3
Paraguay LondonNew YorkJu'y	3333
Allemannia Havro New York July	- 33
C. of Baitimore, Liverpool New York via Hal July	
TripoliJuly	6
RheinSouthamptonNew YorkJuly	6
C. of Baltimore, Liverpool. New York via Hal. July Tripoll. Liverpool. New York. July Rhein. Southampton. New York. July FOR EUROPE.	
O. of New York, New York, Liverpool	.13
EtnaNew YorkLiverpoolJuly	13
SileniaNew YorkHamburgJuly	13
JavaJuly	3.4
Nebraska New York LiverpoolJuly	24
Dacian New York. Glasgow July Malta. New York. Liverpool July	14
MaltaJuly	35
HansaJuly	15
EnglandNew YorkLiverpoolJuly	17
Lowin Now Vorte Olinsmow	17
City of Boston. New YorkLaverpoolJuly Manhattan New YorkLaverpoolJuly	12
Manhattan New York Liverpool July	21
C. of London New York LiverpoolJuly	21
C. of Baltimore. New York Liverpool July	327
IdahoNew YorkLiverpool,July	233
COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.	
Empire Philada Charleston July Pioneer Philada Wilmington July Eagle New York Havana July	15
Pioneer	15
Eagle New York Havana	15
Tonawanda Philada Sayannah July	17
Geo. Washington New York New Orleans July	17
Juniata Philada N. Orleans and Hay July	-30
Merrimac New York Rio Janeiro July	23
Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lin	-
The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown,	the.
The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, cept the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. T	ha
steamers for or from the Continent call at Southempton	

CLEARED YESTERDAY. Ship Stadacona, Cassiday, St. John, N. B., Robert Taylor Ship Stadacona, Cassiday, St. John, N. B., Robert Taylor & Co.

Steamer Miliville, Renear, Miliville, Whitall, Tatum & Co.
Steamer W. Whilldin, Riggana, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Barque Trovatore, Blanchard, Boston, Warren & Gregg,
Garque Almoner, Gary, Boston,
Brig Scandia, Holkeli, Dantzie, L. Westergaard & Co.
Brig C. V. Williams, Beadling, Cionfuegos, S. & W. Walsh,
Schr Addie Fuller, Henderson, Boston, J. E. Baziey & Co.
Schr Addie Fuller, Henderson, Lowis Audenried & Co.
Schr M. A. Holt, Holt, Boston,
Schr Glaru Merrick, Harges, Boston,
Schr John Shay, Weber, Boston,
Schr Boy State, Long, Pertamouth, N. H.

do.
Schr M. C. Mosely, Uram, Boston,
Schr M. C. Mosely, Uram, Boston,
Schr Kluza English, Crowell, Boston,
Schr Kluza English, Crowell, Boston,
Schr Thos, Clyde, Morris, Boston,

do.
Schr Thos, Clyde, Morris, Boston,
ABRITED VESTERDOAR

ARRIVED YESTERDAY. Steamship Roman, Baker, 48 hours from B adse, and passengers to H. Winsor & Co. S upos of the Dolaware, one ship and one briz. of the Brandwise, at the Buoy on the Middle, one brig, all lended and bound up.

Steamer Tacony, Nichols, 24 hours from New York, with mose, to W. M. Haird & Co.
Steamer Miliville, Renear, I day from New York, with mose, to Whitall, Tatum & Co.
Schr M. C. Burnite, Durborough, I day from Camden, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr R. J. Conner, Pardee, I day from Magnolia, with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HAYRE-DE-GRACE, July 13.—The barge Adaline, with flint for Trenton, left here in tow this morning

Correspondence of The Evening Telegroph,
EASTON & MCMAHON'S HULLETIN,
NEW YORK OFFICE, July 12.—Five barges leave in tow
to-night for Baltimore, light.
John Van Buren, with ore, for Philadelphia,
BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, July 12.—The following
barges leave in tow to-night, eastward:
M. Bartlett; Melissa; Jos. Byrnes; C. H. Rows; A. G.
Myrick; and C. Conselly, all with coal for New York,
Also the following for Wilmington:—G. C. Gere; W. G.
Gillespie; L. Royer.
L. S. O.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Alaska, Small, from New York for San Francisco, was spoken 9th inst. lat. 29, long 69.
Ship Record, Colfer, from Liverpool for Philadelphia, was off Watertord 57th ult.

Steamship Norman, Crowell, hence, at Boston yesterday, Barque Bertha Temple, Mitchell, from London for Philadelphia, sailed from Gravesend 39th ult.

Barque J. Cumming, Hookway, hence, was at Cow Bay 6th inst., for New York.

Brig Samuel Welsh, Darrab, at Cow Bay 6th inst., for New York.

Schr Ann Shepard, Bowditch, hence, at Providence 10th Schr Ann Shepard, Bowditch, hence, at Providence 10th Schr Ann Shepard, Bowditch, hence, at Providence 10th instant.
Schr Anna Myrick, Stevens, from Provincetown for Philadelphia, at Nowport 5th inst.
Schr J. H Bartlett, Harris, from Providence for Philadelphia, sailed from Newport P. M. 9th inst.
Schrs Agnes, Repplier, and Reading Rit. No. 43, hence, at Norwich 5th inst.
Schr Mary Anna, Burns, hence, at Washington, D. C., 10th inst.
Schr Thomas Borden, Wrightington, for Philadelphia, sailed from Fail River 10th inst.
Schrs Reading RR. No. 25, Weeks, from New Haven; Robert Hood, Adams; G. R. Munn, Munn; and Morning Star, from New Londen, all for Philadelphia, passed Hell Gate 11th inst. Schrs Reading RR. No. Sc. Munn, Munn: and Morning Robert Hood, Adams; G. R. Munn, Munn: and Morning Star, from New London, all for Philadelphia, passed Hell Gate 11th inst.

Schr J. C. Henry, Dilks, for Lynn; H. W. Benedict, Passe, for Greenport; Surge, Warwick, for Northport; and Wind. Warsick, for Norwich, all from Philadelphia, passed Hell Gate 11th inst.

Schr Wm. S. Doughton, Tatem, for Philadelphia, sailed from Fortsmonth 7th inst.

Schr Ella F. Crowell, Howe, from Boston for Philadelphia, at New York 11th inst., Schr Reading RR. No. 4t, Davis, at New York 11th inst., from Norwich. from Norwich, Schr Hannah Wheeler, Webb, hence, at New York 10th Schr A. A. Andrews, Kelley, for Philadelphia, cleared at

antucket 3d inst.
Schr S. L. Stevens, Small, hence, at Gloucester 10th inst/
Schr Zerla, Crowell, hence, at Bangor 9th inst.
Schr C. Hadden, Wainwright, hence, at Providence 9th Schr C. Hadden, Wainwright, tenee, at Norfolk 8th inst.
Schr J. H. Marvel, Quillen, hence, at Norfolk 8th inst.
Schra S. & M. D. Scull, Steelman; Annie May, May,
R. W. Godfrey, Garwood; F. Nickerson, Kelley; and
Trade Wind, Corson, hence, at Boston 9th inst.

eston 10th inst. Schr C. S. Watson, Adams, for Philadelphia, sailed from

NOTICE TO MARINERS. NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Notice is given that a new fog signal has been established at Cape Ann (Fletcher's Island) Light Station, coast of Maine.

It consists of a trumpet, 15 feet in length, operated by an Ericsson hot air engine, giving a blast of seven seconds duration, at intervals of 43 seconds.

The trumpet rotates through an arc of 180 degrees, from the vicinity of the Salvages on the northeast, around by east to the vicinity of Eastern Point, and will be heard more distinctly between those points than elsewhere.

The signal is located in a frame building near the base of the southerly tower.

# AMUSEMENTS.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET

THEATRE.
GREAT SUCCESS.
of the Comic Pantomime of HUMPTY DUMPTY.
TONY DENIER in a Comical Stift Dance.
GRAND SKATING MATCH between Alfred Moe and
Professor Goodrich, the Champion Skater.
and NEW TRICKS and DANCES EVERY EVENING,
ADMISSION—8100, 50 cents, and 25 cents.
712 ct.
ALEXE. FISHER, Business Manager.

VALER'S (LATE MILLER'S) WINTER

VALER'S (LATE MILLER'S) WINTER

THE GRAND ORGHESTRION, formerly the property
of the GRAND DUKE OF BADEN, purchased at great
expense by JACOB VALER, of this city, in combination
with FLAMER'S ORCHESTRA and Miss NELLIE ANDERSON, will perform EVERY AFTERNOON and
EVENING at the above-mentioned place. Admission
free.

POINT BREEZE PARK

JULY 15.

7 13 2t

THURSDAY,

STAKE, \$250. 3 in 5.

D. Bedine to Wagon, VICTOR PATCHEN, R. Owens to Harness, b. h. MIKE.

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ICE CREAM AND WATER ICES.

THE PUREST AND BEST IN THE WORLD.

This celebrated Brick Ice Cream and Water Ice can be carried in a paper to any part of the city, as you ould candy. Fifteen or twenty different kinds of them are keptonstantly on hand, and ONE HUNDRED DIFFERENT FLAVORS can be made to order for those who desire to have something never before seen in the United States, and superior to any Ice Cream made in Europe.

Principal Depot—No. 1824 WALNUT Street.
Branch Store—No. 1923 SPRING GARDEN Street.
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LOOK! LOOK!! LOOK!!!-WALL PAPERS and Linen Window Shades Manufactured, the cheapest in the city, at JOHNSTON'S Depot. No. 1633 SPRING GARDEN Street, below Rieventh, Branch, No. 307 FEDERAL Street, Camdon, New Jersey.

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No. 484 RACE Street. ACRICULTURAL.

PHILADELPHIA RASPBERRY, JUGUN DA, Apriculturist, and other Strawberry, Lawtor Blackberry Plants; Hartford, Concord, and other Grap-Vises. For sale by T. S. & C. E. FLETCHER, Delance, N. J.

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT Bearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators, also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 South TENTH Street, below TRUNKS! TRUNKS

TO THE PUBLIC.—THE FINEST AND

inrgest assortment of the latest styles of Boots, Gniters, and Shoes for Men and Hors can be had at ERNEST SOFF'S
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