NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—Patrick McGuigan, residing in Milton street, near Eleventh, was stabbed yesterday afternoon in the left breast, above the nipple, by a man named Francis Malone, in Milton street. It appears that McGuigan was engaged in selling some produce, and entered the residence of Malone, where he committed an aggravated assault on Mrs. Malone, a woman about twenty-three years of age. Her husband was lying on the settee at the time, and noticing the conduct of McGuigan, sprang from his resting place, and after contending with McGuigan a few moments plunged a knife in him, inflicting the wound as stated. Both were taken before Alderman Collins, and, after a hearing, Malone was held to await the result of the injuries inflicted on McGuigan, and McGuigan was required to enter security in $500 for his appearance at court to answer for the assault on Mrs. Malone.

—The alarm of fire last night about half-past 9 o'clock was caused by the partial burning of a stable in Chant street, below Tenth, occupied by Mr. James S. Earle, picture-frame manufacturer. The property is insured. A horse and wagon belonging to Mr. Earle were rescued from the building.

—The alarm of fire about 11 o'clock last night was caused by the burning of the roof of a house No. 1416 South Eighth street. The fire is supposed to have been the work of design.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 136⅝.

—President Grant left for Long Branch last night.

—The taxes on bankers' and brokers' capital in New York have been nearly all collected.

—General B. F. Butler thinks that Congress only can do away with the test-oath in Virginia.

—No opposition will be made to the working of the French Atlantic cable until action of Congress.

—Judge Jamieson, of Chicago, will not give his decision in the Cheney vs. Whitehouse case until next week.

—Professor Davidson, of the United States Coast Survey, arrived at Sitka a few days ago, *en route* to Chilikakats.

—The Chicago excursion party have left San Francisco, and will visit the White Pine Mines on the way homeward.

—President Grant assured General Ames, commanding in Mississippi, that he should not be removed from command.

—John Gilroy, a resident of the village of Gilroy, near San Francisco, since 1814, died there yesterday at the age of 80 years.

—The Atlantic Base Ball Club, of Brooklyn, yesterday, in a match game, beat the Maryland Club by a score of 24 to 8.

—Three soldiers, escorting a mail, were killed by the Indians between La Paz and Prescott, Arizona, on July 17. The mail carrier escaped.

—Milton Alden, inventor and manufacturer of agricultural implements, was killed in the machinery of his establishment, at Auburn, New York.

—By an accident on the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad on Thursday, seven people were injured, four severely. Two cars were thrown down an embankment.

—The raftsmen arrested on the steamer Dubuque for the murder of the colored employes of the boat are still in jail at Rock Island, guarded by an extra force of police.

—Secretary Boutwell has authorized the sale of gold from the United States Depository of Chicago for the convenience of merchants who need the treasure for the payment of duties.

—The store of A. J. Bird & Co., of Rockland, Me., was entered on Thursday night. The safe was blown open, $100 in currency taken, and $2300 in United States bonds left behind.

—George Peabody, W. W. Corcoran and the Messrs. Cooke are among the signers of a call for a meeting to make preliminary arrangements for the International Exposition at Washington.

—A wagon load of provisions was captured by the Indians recently, between San Pedro and Sulphur Spring, Arizona. One man was killed and the other two of the escort died in the wilderness from fatigue and thirst.

Foreign Affairs.

—The Spanish garrison of Las Tunas, Cuba, is starving and in a state of siege.

—The Cuban rebels are doing the Spanish great harm in Puerto Principe, Santiago, and Trinidad jurisdictions.

—The subject of cheap interoceanic postage is to be brought to the notice of the English government.

—A bill concerning naturalization and allegiance will be introduced at the next session of the English House of Commons.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

Correspondence Between the Executive Committee and the Nominees.

Hon. Asa Packer, Mauch Chunk, Pa.:—The undersigned, a committee appointed by the Democratic State Convention, held at Harrisburg on the 14th instant, in pursuance of authority conferred upon them by the convention, hereby notify you that you were duly nominated by said convention as the Democratic candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania, at the ensuing October election. On behalf of the convention, we respectfully request your acceptance of the nomination.

C. R. Buckalew,
Lewis C. Cassidy,
R. Emmet Monaghan,
Committee.

Philadelphia, July 21, 1869.

Judge Packer's Reply.

Philadelphia, July 30, 1869.—Gentlemen:—At the first convenient moment I reply to your communication, informing me of my nomination by the Democratic State Convention, of the 14th instant, for the office of Governor of Pennsylvania. I desire to make due acknowledgments for this high evidence of the esteem and friendship my fellow-citizens, and to say that I accept the nomination tendered me.

Having, at the solicitation of my friends (though with unfeigned reluctance), been induced to permit the use of my name for the nomination, my acceptance becomes a matter of course, if not a duty; but I announce it with a deep sense of the responsibility assumed. My reliance in accepting the position of a candidate, and in agreeing to perform Executive service for the people, is not alone upon my own strength or good intentions, but mainly upon popular indulgence and generous support, and upon that superintending Providence which can bless the labors of public men.

If I shall be placed, by the votes of the people, in the Gubernatorial chair, I shall endeavor to meet the expectations of friends, and of all who have at heart the true interests of our great Commonwealth. To this end I shall labor to secure those objects in which we feel a common interest and concern, among which are—the preservation of the State credit; the reduction of the expenses of the State government to their lowest practical point, thereby lessening the burdens and taxation of the people; the encouragement of a liberal system of improvements for intercourse and trade, in order that production may be increased, labor more amply rewarded, and general prosperity secured; the just execution of the laws (involving a cautious and sparing use of the power to pardon offenders,) so that good faith shall be kept among the people, and crime be repressed; the promotion of the education of our youth by a general system of organized schools, and by special institutions of learning, so that knowledge and virtue shall become more and more the solid foundations of our free political system; and, lastly, the restoration of purity and character to our Government by the putting down or preventing of special and corrupt legislation, and of all improper uses or management of the public funds. To these general objects, however, should be added a careful attention by Government to the interests of labor. Having earned my bread by the labor of my hands during many and, I may add, the happiest years of my life, and owing whatever I possess (under the providence of God) to patient and honest toil, I can never be unmindful of the interests of those with whom my entire life has been associated.

Inasmuch as my pursuits and training have not qualified me for speech-making, or for solicitation of votes, it will not be expected that I shall undertake the performance of active duties in the canvass about to begin. But my life, conduct, and character are before my fellow-citizens for their examination, and they will afford them better means of judging of my fitness as a candidate for popular support than anything that I could now say.

I am, gentlemen, very respectfully, yours,
Asa Packer.

To Hon. C. R. Buckalew, Lewis C. Cassidy and R. E. Monaghan, Esqs., Committee.

Answer of Mr. Pershing.

Merchants' Hotel, Philadelphia, July 22, 1869.—Gentlemen:—Your note of the 21st inst. has been received, informing me of my nomination as the Democratic candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court by the State Convention, which met at Harrisburg on the 14th inst.

This distinguished honor is the more valued as it has been conferred without solicitation. I accept the nomination, and, should the action of the convention be ratified by the people, I shall endeavor to discharge the responsible duties of the position with impartiality and fidelity.

Cyrus L. Pershing.

To Hon. Charles R. Buckalew, Lewis C. Cassidy, and R. Emmet Monaghan, Esqs., Committee.

ENGLAND'S FUTURE KING.

The Prince of Wales—His Tastes, His Talents, and the Scandal About Him.

Justin McCarthy writes as follows in the N. Y. *Leader*:—

Enter, if you please, with me, just for once, the stalls of the Royal Italian Opera, Covent Garden, London. Let us suppose—it may be essential to our present purpose—that Mad'lle Pauline Lucca is the principal songstress of the occasion. Look at that large box on your right—and, of course, on the left of the stage. It is full of people. In the front are two or three young women, in very, very low-necked dresses. In front also is one young man. He has a large, fair, fat face, with heavy features. His fair hair is already thinning; there is even a suggestion of baldness about it. He is a very dull-looking young man. If he were of your class or mine, people would say he was a stupid, vulgar-looking personage. He displays an immense shirt front, on which presently (and when Mlle. Lucca is not singing) his heavy chin descends. Is he lost in reverie? Has the music borne away on its wings his enraptured soul? No! The heavy young man is asleep. One of the young women by his side gives him a gentle, pleasant push, and laughs; and he opens his eyes, raises his head off the vast shirt-front, and being like most fat persons rather good-humored, he laughs also. But if the principal singer does not come on soon again, he presently falls into another doze. He is a great admirer of some singing, however—*c'est le ton qui fera la musique*. He is enthusiastic about Lucca, claps for her, waits to the very last to see her as she is called before the curtain, and has evidently a very high appreciation of her gifts and genius. The lady with the bright eyes who sits next him was very pretty once; but a long attack of illness has, truth to say, made sad work of her beauty. The other girls have nothing to boast of. I think the lowness of their dress is the thing one most remarks about them. But the young man—did you ever seeing anything heavier and stupider than that fat, rather handsome face? Well, he is England's future King; he will one day, if unkind fate does not interfere, be Albert Edward the First. He is the Prince of Wales, and has come with his wife and sisters to hear the singing of the saucy, spoiled, gifted little lady from Berlin, who once had the honor of being photographed in one *carte* with the great Count von Bismark himself, to the immense and utterly groundless alarm and indignation of some of the Count's most pious admirers.

"God bless the Prince of Wales!" is a popular song in England. Well, God bless him, surely. Indeed, he has, one would think, as many worldly blessings already as mortal man could well desire. Meanwhile, he wants more money from the English people; and it seems that the English Government do not much like to ask the people for it, and so the Prince's royal mother has agreed to make him an extra allowance out of her own rather liberal means. I confess that I do not think the country has much reason to be proud of the Prince of Wales. He is a remarkably dull young man. When he has to make anything of a public speech, it is generally understood that Arthur Helps, author of "Friends in Council" (and who has a well-paid office as clerk of the Council), does up the little orations for him, and that the duteous Prince gets them off by heart.

No, the Prince of Wales is certainly not a man of genius. Nor is he a man of very refined tastes. He is fond of the comic singing common to places which are in London called "Music Halls," and that, I take it, is conclusive with regard to his artistic tastes. Not finding it convenient to visit music halls frequently in person, where a loyal and grateful people would probably recognize and applaud their future king, he once took to having the principal comic singers (dreary and vulgar buffoons as ever afflicted earth with their presence) brought to Marlborough House, his own residence, to delight him with their melody. There is nothing particularly objectionable in a moral sense about the singing of these people, but it is low, silly, stupid, vulgar to the last degree—and the Prince of Wales likes it. Of course he is no worse than other great personages in this way. It is not long since a coarse woman named Theresa, with the voice of a fish-fag and the grace of a gorilla, was delighting imperial ears with suggestive strains. When the Duc de Morny (who, if not a prince, was at least the son of a queen and half-brother of an emperor), was on his dying bed, Mlle. Theresa was summoned to sing for him, and did thus appropriately and tenderly prepare him for eternity. So that the Prince of Wales, after all, is no worse in matters of taste than some of his neighbors. The Prince is very fond of the theatre—not the dull, solemn stage where high classic tragedy, Shakespeare and that sort of thing, may be seen, but the bright, small theatres, whose audiences consist much more of men than women, while the performers, on the other hand, number far more women than men. These are the places which the Prince of Wales most frequents—and where, of course, the Princess never goes. There he does not drop asleep. His mind is not overtaxed. His eyes are pleased. The actresses are generally dressed as pages, or else wear clothing so scant that it hardly amounts to anything; and an edified public reads every other day that the Prince of Wales last night visited this or that little theatre, and saw Miss Godiva or Mad'lle Toutenue in some of her favorite parts. While the Princess of Wales was suffering in her long, long illness, the Prince went very often to these pleasant places of entertainment. That constant watching and nursing wearies a man very much; and, of course, he needs a little relaxation. *Monsigneur s'amuse* while Madame is too ill to amuse him. Is not that just the thing a good wife would desire?

Scandal, of course, says many things about the Prince of Wales which it would be out of the question to mention here. I certainly do not believe half or quarter of what is said about him. Things are told which, if they were true, would make him out a far worse man than even George the Fourth. When the Prince is in Paris, this sort of scandal follows him there. His name is jeeringly mentioned in connection with that of some notorious actress or audacious woman of fashion. Both in London and Paris, the admiration—perhaps an entirely harmless and merely tasteless admiration—for the performances of the too famous Mad'lle Schneider gave rise to no end of hint and sneer and story. When the Duke of Edinburgh (Prince Alfred) returned to England, just after he had received the bullet of the assassin in Australia, he went with his brother, the Prince of Wales, the very first night of his arrival in London, to see one of the most audacious of Mad'lle Schneider's performances at the St. James Theatre. This was probably the best notion the royal brothers could form of a thanksgiving performance for the act of mercy which had preserved the life of the younger.

When such things are done, it is obvious that scandal becomes inevitable. It is not necessary to attach any importance to the vast majority of the abominable stories which are eagerly told and greedily listened to in England about the Prince of Wales. Many of these stories must be false; most of them, probably, are mere conjecture and scandalous gossip. But it would be hardly possible to convince any one living in London that the future King of England is not a man of coarse, gross, sensuous, and stupid nature.

Foreign Items.

—An unexpected difficulty has arisen in the negotiations now pending between France and Switzerland for the conclusion of a new treaty of extradition. The French Government demands that political assassination shall be regarded in the same light as murder committed from any other cause, and justifying without further inquiry the extradition of the criminal; this principle the Swiss authorities refuse to admit, asserting that no such clause exists in the treaties concluded with any other State, and declining to make an exception in favor of French, which would be looked upon as an undue concession to the pressure of a powerful neighbor. As matters stand at present the negotiations are at a dead lock, but there is reason to believe that the French Government will withdraw the contested proposition.

—We have received from a trustworthy source copies of two despatches on German affairs, hitherto unpublished, which are to be laid before the Austro-Hungarian Delegations at Vienna. In the first, addressed to Count Wimpffen, at Berlin, Count Beust remarks upon the hostility towards Austria shown by not only "the whole of the Prussian newspapers, both those which are independent and those which are influenced by the Government," but that of "the persons who direct the policy of Prussia," and even "in the highest quarters at Berlin." This hostility, the Count says, appears to have been partly caused by the publication of the Red-book. But this publication is a necessity for the Austrian Government, as its foreign policy is not discussed in Parliament, but in the Delegations, whose business it is to inquire into the budgets of the War Office and Foreign Office, and who can only obtain an accurate notion of the relations of Austria with foreign States from the Red-book, which offers them a real and tangible source of information on the subject. As regards the policy of Austria towards Roumania, South Germany, and North Sleswick, the Count observes that much has been omitted from the despatches in the Red-book in order to avoid giving any cause of offense to Prussia, but that Austria cannot reject the sympathy which has been manifested towards her by the South Germans, and that Count Bismark himself acknowledged her right alone to interfere in the North Sleswick question. The second despatch relates to the plan of forming a South German Bund. It is addressed to the Austrian ambassadors at Munich and Stuttgard, and begins by recalling the opinion expressed by Count Beust on this proposal in November, 1867. He then considered that a Southern Bund would be desirable as a guarantee for the maintenance of peace, and communicated his views on the subject to the Prussian Government as well as to those of Bavaria and Wurtemberg. At the same time, though retaining this opinion, he neither then nor since took any steps to promote the formation of the Bund. "Austria has a legitimate interest in the independence of South Germany, and hence also in the maintenance of that independence in a definite and secure form. . . . But for the present we will confine ourselves to urging this important truth on all concerned. We do not wish to have even the appearance of taking an active part in the development of affairs in Germany. We ought to wish for a Southern Bund; perhaps we do wish for it; but we neither can nor will create it, or even help to create it. If it should come into existence, no one shall have the smallest right to describe it as the work of Austrian influences."—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

—The clerical party in Baden and Bavaria, who, notwithstanding Count Bismark's recent coquetting with Rome, still remain the most bitter enemies of Prussia, and use every means in their power to stay the progress of her influence in these States, are making great capital out of an accident which lately occurred at the castle of Hechingen, the cradle of the Hohenzollern family. During a recent thunderstorm the lightning struck the castle no less than seven times, and having almost melted one of the conductors, did serious damage to the building. So good a chance of improving the occasion could not be lost, and from a hundred pulpits the event has been related to the superstitious and priest-ridden peasantry as a manifestation of the Divine anger against the grasping and heretical ruler of Prussia.

—Some curious devices were resorted to at M. Oppenheim's ball (the splendor of which is still the talk of Paris) to amuse the Viceroy. New figures were invented for the after-supper cotillon. Large sealed envelopes were distributed among the ladies, who opening them found grotesque headdresses inside, with which they were expected to crown their partners. Crackers containing pieces of fancy costume were also pulled, between the figures of one of the dances, and the gentlemen had to wear the finery which fell to their share. In what was called the steeplechase dance the ladies received fans bearing the names of well-known race-horses, and the gentlemen cards similarly inscribed. At a signal the music struck up, and each gentleman hastened to discover the lady on whose fan was written the same name as on his card. Another fantastic novelty was the distribution of hoops among the gentlemen, one to each six. The six advanced to a lady, carrying their hoop between them, and on touching a spring it suddenly imprisoned the one destined to be the lady's partner. Both the Oriental visitors and the native visitors are said to have been much amused by these performances.

—The *Pall Mall Gazette* says:—In the name of all that is profane, who is it that is responsible for the exposition of "objects" connected with Jerusalem in the Dudley Gallery? The exhibition comprises a variety of articles of really great interest obtained from the excavations, and some models of Jerusalem as it is, and as it is supposed to have been, which well deserve inspection. But in a glass case in the room is a special collection provided by Mr. Macgregor, of the Rob Roy canoe, which presents that gentleman in a much more eccentric light than any of his voyages have done. Within the case, carefully displayed and legibly ticketed, is exhibited every article which Mr. Macgregor has used, or has not used, in the course of his career as an explorer. There is his cooking apparatus, and some crusts of bread saved from his repasts on certain named occasions; there is his pistol, described as that with which he shot "the pelican;" there is his medicine box, and separately labelled there is his emetic; there is his dressing case, consisting of specimens, very worn and dirty, of a hair brush, a hair comb, and a tooth brush! If Mr. Macgregor were a Roman Catholic, we might fancy he was saving up these relics in anticipation of the value they will have after his canonization. As it is, there is an impertinence, not to say indecency, in articles connected with his digestion and external cleanliness being thus obtruded on a civilized public, and in juxtaposition with memorials of scenes the most sacred and revered.

—The *Invalide Russe*, organ of the Russian War Office, has just completed a series of articles urging the necessity, for strategical purposes, of improving the railway communication between the various parts of the empire. It points out that there are as yet no railways connecting the interior of Russia with the Vistula, the Crimea, the Caucasus, or Central Asia; that there is no safe and rapid means of transferring troops from one point on the frontier to another; that the communication between the provinces where the irregular cavalry is recruited and the frontier is very defective; and that the important positions on the coasts of the Baltic and Black Sea are not connected, as they should be, by lines of railway. The only line which is really important from a strategical point of view is that from Charkoff to Rostoff, which enables the Cossacks of the Don to be moved rapidly and at short notice to the frontier. As against Prussia, Russia has only a line running parallel with her frontier, and too far distant from it to be of any military use, while Prussia has three lines parallel to the northern frontier of Poland and two at right angles to it. The *Invalide Russe* concludes from the above facts that it is absolutely necessary for Russia to complete her network of railways on the west and southwest, and that she should begin with the latter, as a conflict is to be expected with Austria and Turkey sooner than with Prussia.

—The intellectual activity of a certain class of lunatics is curiously illustrated in the report on the lunatic asylums in Ireland which has lately been printed and laid before Parliament. A man named Joseph Langfrey escaped from the Central Asylum with two other patients, none of the party being looked upon as lunatics by the medical officers, although confined there as criminal lunatics. Mr. Langfrey was the leader of the fugitives, and is described as being of an extraordinarily clever and ingenious mind. He could do things quite beyond what men in general can perform, and his cleverness was even exceeded by his versatility. He was a good shoemaker, a tailor, a weaver. He made from a scrap of iron a key by which he could open the door of his division. He put together a wooden sewing machine of his own contrivance, with which he made clothes for himself; and his mind just before his escape seemed so intent on improving his machine that there was little apprehension of his attempting to escape. His career, it is stated, before he came to the asylum, was most extraordinary. He had been in the British army, in the French army, and in the French navy; and had been in British, German, and Russian prisons. He had a fair grammatical knowledge of French, knew something of German, and was completely self-taught; his age, although he had passed the various phases of existence above described, was only twenty-seven. He spoke well and reasonably, the great defect in his character being a fickleness of purpose. He had that rambling disposition that is never sated with travel and adventure; and if his principles were good and upright, he would in all probability have had a distinguished career in life. Langfrey was, in fact, not unlike one of Ouida's heroes. No trace of him has yet been found.

—In an account of some recent international pigeon-shooting, a reporter states that the Prince of Wales looked well, and "evidently enjoyed the skilful and harmless pastime." All that we question in this statement is the applicability of the epithet "harmless" to a pastime in which 242 birds out of 353 were killed. Even among the 111 who got away there must have been a good many who had reason to consider that, in regard at least to themselves, the proceedings had not been altogether "harmless."

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

Sun Rises	4'55	Moon Rises	11'35
Sun Sets	7'17	High Water	7'58

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

John O. James, C. B. Durborow, Thomas L. Gillespie, } Committee of the Month.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Tonawanda, Jennings, Savannah, Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.
Steamship J. W. Everman, Snyder, Charleston, E. A. Souder & Co.
Steamer W. Whilldin, Riggans, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Steamer Mayflower, Fultz, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Brig J. H. Dillingham, Mudgett, Boston, Hammett, Neill & Co.
Schr A. M. Edwards, Hinson, Richmond, David Cooper.
Schr Sarah R. Thomas, Arnold, Providence, do.
Schr Julia E. Pratt, Nickerson, Boston, do.
Schr J. J. Burrell, Perry, Washington, D. C., do.
Schr Neptune's Bride, Crowell, Boston, do.
Schr Ocean Bird, Marsh, Fortress Monroe, do.
Schr Amanda Flanagan, Collins, Charleston, Lathbury, Wickersham & Co.
Schr T. J. Tull, Cooper, Alexandria, Powelton Coal Co.
Schr J. B. Myers, Elwood, Providence, Hammett, Neill & Co.
Schr W. F. Burden, Adams, Providence, do.
Schr C. J. Errickson, Smith, Providence, do.
Barge M. G. Seaman, Seaman, New York, do.
Barge Muscona, Dix, New York, do.
Barge American Eagle, Kelley, New York, do.
Tugs Thos. Jefferson, Allen, Baltimore, and Fairy Queen, Perkins, Havre-de-Grace, with tows of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Brunette, Howe, 30 hours from New York, with mdse. to John F. Ohl.
Steamer Black Diamond, Meredith, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer E. N. Fairchild, Trout, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Beverly, Pierce, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Barque David McNutt, McLellan, 35 days from Liverpool, with salt to Wm. Bumm & Son.
Swed. brig Thos. Walter, Robinson, 12 days from Nevis, with sulphur ore to Moro Phillips.
Schr Onward, Bunker, from Hillsboro', N. S., with plaster to E. A. Souder & Co.
Schr Grace Clifton, Otis, from Charleston, with lumber to J. W. Gaskill & Sons.
Schr Frank Palmer, Latham, from Charleston, with lumber to order.
Schr Zouave, Short, 1 day from Magnolia, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.
Tug Hudson, Nicholson, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Havre-de-Grace, July 31.—The following boats left here for Philadelphia this morning:—
Effie May, with coal, for Wilmington.
Rufus Wiley, with flint, for Trenton.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

New York Office, July 30.—Four barges leave in tow to-night for Baltimore, light.
Rose Ann, with corn, for Philadelphia.
Wm. Porter, with iron, for Bordentown.

Baltimore Branch Office, July 30.—The following barges leave in tow to-night, eastward:—
Ticeno; Late and Early; James Hand; Sarah Malloy; Nightingale; American Boy; W. H. Talmage; M. Bartlett; and H. V. Houghton, all with coal, for New York.

Philadelphia Branch Office, July 31.—The barge Mary A. Brady left last night with coal for New York.

L. S. C.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Claymont, Robinson, for Philadelphia, sailed from Norfolk 28th inst.
Brig Samuel Welsh, Darrah, was loading at Cow Bay 23d inst., for New York.
Brig Merriwa, Waterhouse, hence, was at Grand Turk, T. I., 10th inst., loading for Cuba.
Brig Ben Carver, Meyers, hence, at Georgetown, S. C., 25th inst.
Schrs S. T. Baker, Wooster, from Providence, and Reading RR. No. 77, White, from Norwich, both for Philadelphia, at New York 29th inst.
Schr Foam, Willard, from Norwich for Trenton, at New York 29th inst.
Schr Agnes Repplier, McFadden, hence for Norwich, passed Hell Gate 28th inst.
Schrs J. H. Young, Bryant; Reading RR. No. 42, Smith; and S. L. Thompson, Buckley, from New Haven; and H. S. Barnes, Baker, from Port Jefferson, all for Philadelphia, at New York 29th inst.
Schr M. A. Lougbery, Taylor, from New Haven for Philadelphia, passed Hell Gate 29th inst.
Schr Reading RR. No. 46, Davis, for Philadelphia, sailed from New London 27th inst.
Schr Reading RR. No. 44, Trainer, from Fall River for Philadelphia, at Newport 27th inst.
Schrs C. & C. Brooks, Brooks, and American Eagle, Shaw, for Philadelphia, sailed from Pawtucket 28th inst.
Schrs M. A. Tyler, Tyler, and M. R. Carlisle, Potter, hence, at Providence 28th inst.
Schr R. H. Wilson, Harris; E. J. Raynor, Hutchinson; Ira Bliss, Hudson; and Marietta Hand, Norton, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 28th inst.
Schr Wave Crest, Rawley, sailed from Providence 28th inst. for Philadelphia or Georgetown, D. C.
Schr P. A. Grau, Lake, from Georgetown, D. C., for Portsmouth, at Salem 27th inst.
Schr Lizzie Maul, Buehler, for Philadelphia, sailed from Salem 27th inst.
Schr J. Cadwallader, Steelman, hence, at Salem 28th instant.
Schr J. M. Fitzpatrick, Smith, hence, at Beverly 24th instant.
Schr M. Van Dusen, Compton, hence, at Danvers 22d instant.
Schr Caroline Hall, Vickers, hence, at Richmond 28th instant.
Schr Wm. B. Glenn, Small, hence, at Newburyport 28th instant.
Schrs Emily and Jennie, Grace, and L. & M. Reed, Steelman, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 29th inst.
Schrs Jas. Duell, Burross, and W. W. Smith, McDevitt, for Philadelphia, cleared at Baltimore 29th inst.
Schr Nellie Brown, Higgins, hence, at Boston 29th inst.
Schr Ella Fish, Wiley, hence, at Portland 28th inst.

TO THE PUBLIC.—THE FINEST AND largest assortment of the latest styles of Boots Gaiters, and Shoes for Men and Boys can be had at
ERNEST SOPP'S
Large Establishment,
6m No. 230 N. NINTH Street.

CORN EXCHANGE
BAG MANUFACTORY,
JOHN T. BAILEY,
N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets, Philadelphia,
DEALER IN BAGS AND BAGGING
Of every description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand.
Also, WOOL SACKS.
1 25

AGRICULTURAL.

PHILADELPHIA RASPBERRY, JUCUNDA, Agriculturist, and other Strawberry; Lawton Blackberry Plants; Hartford, Concord, and other Grape Vines. For sale by T. S. & C. R. FLETCHER,
7 31 Delanco, N. J.

HOSIERY GOODS.

J. WILLIAM HOFMAN
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Of Cartwright & Warner's manufacture, acknowledged to be the best imported.
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A GOOD THING.
IMPORTANT TO HOUSEKEEPERS, HOTELS, BANKS, OFFICES, ETC.
The Patent Adjustable Window Screen
WILL FIT ANY WINDOW,
Give ventilation and light, screen from view, and exclude
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U. S. PATENT OFFICE.—
Washington, D. C., July 19, 1869.
On the petition of JOSEPH McCORD, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, praying for the extension of a patent granted to him on the 20th day of November, 1855, for an improvement in Policemen's Rattles.
It is ordered that said petition be heard at this office on the 25th day of October next. Any person may oppose this extension. Objections, depositions, and other papers should be filed in this office twenty days before the day of hearing.
SAMUEL P. FISHER,
7 22 thst Commissioner of Patents.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., May 26, 1869.
On the petition of M. RIEHL, of Philadelphia, Pa., praying for the extension of a patent granted to him on the 28th day of August, 1855, and reissued on the 4th day of May, 1869, for an improvement in Machine for Trimming Books.
It is ordered that said petition be heard at this office on the 9th day of August next. Any person may oppose this extension. Objections, depositions, and other papers should be filed in this office twenty days before the day of hearing.
SAMUEL S. FISHER,
5 29 s9t Commissioner of Patents.

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FOR FAMILY USE
TERRAPINS $16 PER DOZEN. 2 15

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE undersigned has made application for the renewal of certificate No. 45,237 for one share of stock of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, issued to me, and dated May 1, 1868, the same having been lost or destroyed.
7 16 1y 4w W. M. THACKARA,

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