THE DAILY EVENING TELEGRAPH-PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, AUG

THROUGH CANADA.

The Journey from Ningara Fails to Montreal. From an Occasional Correspondence

MONTREAL, Canada, July 29 .- With a full train of passengers we left the Falls Monday morning for Lewiston, thence took the steamer City of Toronto to Toronto, and were transferred to the steamer Passport. We found the greater part of it already taken possession of by "her Majesty's troops," a detachment of the Royal 29th, who were going to Quebes and the West Indies. This so crowded the boat that but little room was left us to move around in. We felt imposed upon, as the agents at the Falls and in New York had promised ample accommodations of berths and state-rooms, and we thought that soldiers might have been sent by an extra convevance, so as not to interfere with hundreds of visitors to their inconvenience. We enjoyed the sail down the lake through the day, but a number, including our party, not being able to obtain any sleeping accommodations, left the boat at Cobourg, having a night's rest there, and next day took the Grand Trunk to Kingston. We had a delightful drive for miles around the town, which is finely situated at the lower end of Lake Ontario,

There is a lack of thrift about all these Cana dian towns apparent at once to a traveller. I was told by a fifteen years' resident that Kingston had not progressed any during that time. There is no reason why it should not improve, Its situation and natural advantages being great. But the restrictions of the Government, high duties, heavy taxes, and imposition on strangers and Americans passing through, retard its growth materially. Lately they have been in fear o a Fenian rising here, and many families have kept watch night and day. There is no danger, as far as we could see, of anything of the kind, but the least rumor will excite and frighten some timid people. If it were not for the matter of pride, I believe the majority of the population in the Canadas would be willing, if not anxious, for aunexation to the United States. It would be the best thing that could happen to them, and would make Canada a very different country from what it is at present.

Leaving Kingston early yesterday morning in the fine steamer Corinthian, we had a splendid sail through the St. Lawrence. The "Thousand Islands" were everything we anticipated in beauty and constant chapge of scene; they extend for about fifty mlles, in some places were very close together, covering the surface of the wide river in all directions, and appearing as if they floated upon the water. We were sorry not to be able to stop at Alexandria Bay, and spend a day or two in fishing and rowing about among the charming islets. Gannanoque, Brockville, Prescott, Cornwall, and other places touched at on the Canada side, all appeared as dilapidated and antique as if the improving hand of man had not touched them in the last century. Ogdensburg is a thriving New York town, and showed a great contrast to Prescott, its "vis-a-vis."

The passages through the different rapids there being eight of them, were very exciting to us all. The principal ones are Long Sault, Coteau, Cedar, Cascade, and La Chine. At the first the noisy billows and breakers made me feel as if I was on the broad ocean in a heavy gale, the spray of the big waves dashing to our upper deck. These rapids continue for about nine miles, though it requires but a few minutes for us to rush through. The Cedar and Cascade rapids were almost as good, though they were shorter. But the grand excitement was in going through the La Chine rapids, just before ending our voyage. The captain agreeably disappointed us all, as he had told many he would have to go through the canal on account of having troops on board. We passed the steamer Grecian, sunk in Cascade rapids not long ago. She had a regiment of soldiers on board, some of whom were drowned, and as the Queen does not care to lose her property in this reckless manner, all troops were ordered to be sent through the canal instead of these last rapids, the most dangerous of all. But we were all overloyed to see the Indian pilot awaiting us in his canoe in mid stream to guide us safely through Scylla and Charybdis. We went down the Lachine handsomely at the rate of thirty miles an hour, approaching within a few feet on either side of huge rocks, to have struck one of [which would have been our deathblow. But our boat was handled skilfully, and it is very seldom an accident occurs. We now came in sight of the mammoth "Victoria Bridge," an iron tubular structure for the Grand Trunk Railroad. We had a good view of the entire bridge, which is a mile and a half long, supported by twenty-six piers and abutments solidly built of granite, and will last for ages. We gracefully glide under the centre span, and admire the mighty work the more the nearer we approach it. On the steamer with us were the 13th Royal Hussars, the same regiment that was in the charge at Balaklava immortalized by Tennyson. Severa of the men had medals, showing they were the survivors of that dreadful day, and a blooded mare, a noble animal, the only horse that came out of the charge alive, was on our forward deck below. She is eighteen years old, and is a pet of the men, who take care of her for her past services. These troops are ordered home to England, though few wish to go, as they have made many friends here, and fear being sent to India or China. Montreal, as you know, is a good-sized city for Canada, of about 160,000 population. We had a few hours' ride through the town and suburbs, visiting the cathedral, bridge, cemetery, and water works. The Jesuit and English Cathedrals are magnificent specimens of architecture, especially the former, which is very expensively built. The old Notre Dame Cathedral is an immense building, capable of holding 15,000 persons. We shall hasten home by way of Lakes Champlain and George. S10.

merchants in that vicinity, when a party of six men passed him. He paid no attention to them until he was suddenly struck from be-hind with a blackjack. He attempted to defend himself with a cane that he had in his hand, but was set upon by the whole party and beaten about the head with blackjacks, knocked down, kicked, and stamped upon. His cries for assistance frightened his assail ants off, and he was picked up and carried to his home, when it was discovered that he had sustained severe injuries of the head, a fracture of the jaw, the loss of the sight of one eye, and probably of both, and was se-riously injured internally in the region of the heart.

The attack was entirely unprovoked on his part, and he can assign no reason for it other than the supposition that he may have gained the ill-will of some lawless characters while he was a member of the Reserve Police Corps, and that it was perpetrated through a feeling of revenge. A man named James Logue was arrested upon suspicion of being concerned in the attack.

-At a late hour Saturday night James Dillon, aged forty years, residing at the Falls of Schuylkill, was run over by a street car on Main street, and had both legs crushed. He was removed to his home, when it was found necessary to amputate his left leg. It is thought that he cannot recover.

-Theodore Geisern, aged twenty-two years, residing in Philadelphia, was drowned yesterday morning about half-past eleven o'clock, while bathing at Cape May. His body was washed ashore forty-five minntes after the accident, and sent to this city.

-The following are the arrivals of foreign and coastwise vessels during the past month at this port:—Foreign—Ships, 5: barques, 21 barges, 43; schooners, 24; steamers, 1. Total Coastwise-Barques, 1; brigs, 10 schooners, 894; sloops, 364; steamers, 508; barges, 1530; boats, 1199. Total, 4506.

-Sarah Neeson, of West Philadelphia, relict of the late John Neeson, died at her residence, on Friday, at the advanced age of 102 years.

Domestic Affairs.

-Gold closed on Saturday at 136[±]/_a. -The net debt of the city of Boston on April 31 ult., was \$10,434,446.69.

-President Grant and Admiral Porter ar-

 Freshend Orang and Admin and Admin and Freshend Admin and Admin soldier.

-The fire in the woods of Washington Territory is still raging, and much damage is being done.

-The White Pine miners' strike is at an end. The men have returned to work at reduced rates.

-A vessel leaving New York, ostensibly for the fishing banks, was seized on Saturday on suspicion of being a filibuster.

-The Canadians have had another Fenian scare. The military of Three Rivers District has been called out.

-Mr. Stewart, United States District Attorney for the Southern District of Mississippi, has been suspended by the President.

-Mr. Defoul and another gentleman (name unknown) were killed by a locomotive on the Hudson River Railroad, near Fort Washington, on Saturday.

-The codfisheries on Choumagui Island are reported as being of little value. The vessels formerly located there are in quest of more profitable employment.

-The book and stationery store of E. S. Eastman & Co., at Concord, was burned on Saturday night. Loss, \$40,000. A man named Patrick Hora was burned in the building.

-An accident occurred on the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad on Saturday. A train was thrown from the track, and several people injured. A brakesman had his back broken.

SOUTHERN SPIRIT. Shooting of a Colored Man Through the Head

The Nashville (Tenn.) Press tells the fol-

On the 20th inst., after the speaking in Jackon, a colored fellow named Henry Exom was shot on his way home. He wanted to find out for himself how things stood. When the contest was over between the gubernatorial candidates Exom got fortified with a drop of the strong, and, mounting his mule, he turned homeward, revolving in his altered soul whether he should not forsake Stokes and go along with the liberal party. When almost home, two young men, named respectively James Young and William Longmire, rode up to him as he was humming a time and jogging along at a very comfortable rate. They had also been in town and were returning homewards beyond Exom's place. As they passed, one of them knocked off the colored man's hat. The hatless man stopped, and dismounted for his new four-dollar tile.

When he had done this, Longmire wheeled his horse round, and rode back and dismounted. He laid violent hands on Exom, and called upon his comrade to shoot the colored man. Young recordingly rode up and fired a few shots with out effect. Longmire became incensed at the awkwardness of Young, and, cursing him pretty heartily, teld him to hit the d-d nigger. Young then laughingly remarked that he had wasted ammunition enough already, and suggested the propriety of leaving the poor devil alone. "G-d d-n it, man," said Longmire. "put your pistol to bis head and send him up." "Th give him a few kloks for us," replied Young, "but Th be d-d if I used any more oowder.' Longmire then proceeded to pull out his pistol, but before he got it ready Young stepped up close to the nigger, who was piteously begging for mercy, and, putting his pistol to the victim's car, blew his brains out. Death was instant. The two gallant men then mounted their steeds and rode off joking.

An Alaban a Row-Dastardly Assault Upon Republicans.

The Montgomery, Ala , Journal, on the authority of an eye-witness, gives the following particulars of a recent disturbance at Silver Run. a that State:

Messrs. Heffin and Bingham had been an-nounced to address the Republicans at this place. Quite a crowd of white men were present, when Messrs, Heflin and Bingham rode into town. Upon crossing the bridge at the entrance to the town the remark was heard, "Here comes the d-d radicals. They shan't speak here to-day. It was very evident that bad whisky had been fully dispensed. Hon, Mr. He@in commenced. During his speech of fifty minutes he was looking into the muzzles of twelve or fifteen pistols all within twenty or thirty feet of the stand. The freedmen were pushed back by these desperadoes, who crowded about the table. No shot was fired during Heflin's speech. At its con-clusion Major McCoy, a Democrat of Ope-lika, by consent of Judge Heflin, took the stand. At this point a rusk was made for the stand. perhaps for the purpose of getting at Judge Heffin. In the rush the table was broken and Major McCoy thrown down. Judge Heffin in vain appealed to the rabble, entreating them to listen to their own man, McCoy, as he (Heffin) had intended him to speak.

Judge Heflin, Mr. Bingham, and McCoy then went into the Court House. At this time a shot was heard. Our informant does not know by whom this shot was fired. In a few minutes several shots were heard. A freedman then came into the office and informed Messrs, Heflin and Bingham that those drunken white men outside were swearing that they should be killed. McCoy, Heflin, and Bingham then went to the hotel, but the two latter were there informed that they must lose no time in getting out of town. They walked about a hundred yards from the hotel, leaving word for their horses to be sent to them.

While sitting near the road talking with some freedmen, Parkinson and McCoy came down. Parkinson had just arrived in town. Messrs. Heffin and Bingham went back to the hotel, and, their team being ready, they left. Torrents of abuse and insult were heaped upon Messrs. Heflin and Bingham, and the whole affair seems to an impartial observer rather a severe com-mentary upen the great Bill of Rights, which guarantees to every American citizen the "right of speech." Some six or seven freedmen were wounded, one severely. It is said that two white

pital, nursery, and idiot asylum, \$120.51. The average per capita for all the institutions is \$113.74. From the twenty-fourth annual report of the Prison Association it appears that the average annual per capita cost of the State prisons of the whole country is \$177, and the invenile reformatories \$153, showing an excess of expenditure for each inmate in the former over those of New York of #64-26, and the latter of #40-26. The State Prisons of Connecticut and Ohio, which are said to be the most economically administered in the country, show an annual per capita expenditure, the former of \$118 and the latter of The Bureau of Medical and Surgical Relief for Ont-door Poor, which was organized by the board two years ago, has already shown itself very successful. It extended its benefits hast year to 25,000 persons. The city is divided into peor districts, 10 or 11 in number, and the applicants are visited by a district visitor, who eports on the case to the Superintendent of the Poor. The Commissioners have lately appointed, or propose to appoint, a physician to ach district at a salary of \$500 a year. The ambalances for removing persons who may be injured by accidents, or become sick in the treets, are kept harnessed and ready, day and night, at Bellevne Hospital. A ship of 1200 tous burden has been purchased by the Commis-sioners, and is being fitted up for the purpose of educating poor boys for seamen. At least 200 can be accommodated on board. It will be sufficlent to say that during the past month 555 males and 843 females have been supplied with simutions through its instrumentality. The Commissioners complain of want of space in the prison buildings, of the impossibility of a due classification of the prisoners, and of the shortness of the sentences awarded to habitual offenders. The Commissioners would gladly remedy these evils, and it is to be hoped the means of reform in this direction will be speedily

The House of Lords,

provided.

The Saturday Review, in an article on "Life Pecrages," discusses the origin and constitution of the House of Lords as follows:---What is the House of Lords? It is simply the old Assembly of the people of England, the ancient Meeting of the Wise. There is no better instance of the way in which, in England above all countries, institutions change their forms, and spring to new life again in new shapes but with the old spirit. For all practical purposes the House of Commons is the true modern representative of the ancient Witenagemot; but the House of Lords is the Witenagemot itself by actual personal succession. There is absolutely no break; the thing always went on, feebly no doubt in the days of foreign rule, but even under Normans and Angevins some sort of national council never failed us. King William assem-bled his Witan no less than King Edward, and both Heurys did the same. No line can b drawn between the Gemot of the eleventh cer tury and the Parliament of the thirteenth. of course it is the House of Lords which bridge

over the dark days between the two. But the House of Lords is, and has been for dx hundred years, an aristocratic body. The old Assembly, in theory at least, was essentially democratic. In this apparent contradiction lies the key to the whole matter. Our great Councils became aristocratic in practice because they were so highly democratic in theory. What is a peer? He is in truth simply an Englishman who has not lost, or who has regained, the an-cient right of every free Englishman to attend the Council of the nation in person. It has been often shown how such a right as this, except in a State of the very smallest size, a single town, or a very small district, gradually destroys itself. The mass of those who have the right to. cannot and do not attend; their right dies out by non-user, and the constitution gradually be-comes an oligarchy, simply because it is in theory so pure a democracy. But in such a case as this the greatest irregularity in the numbers and qualifications of those who do attend follows as a matter of course. Every attempt to define the constitution of our pational commits define the constitution of our national councils. either before or for a good while after the Norman Conquest, has always broken down. Inge-nions men have puzzled themselves to find out what the qualification was, the real ground of their difficulty being that there was no qualificacation at all. The natural results followed; a few marked and powerful classes of men, the carls for instance, and the bishops, always came a matter of course. They were not likely to et their right drop, and the King could not well ave got on without them. But beyond these few distinctly marked orders all is confusion; i there is any sort of principle it is that the right of attendance depends upon the King's summons. No principle was more natural to grow up. Where the mass of those who had a theoretical right to attend never came, nothing was more obvious than to summon those whose presence was wished for, nothing was more natural than that the right should gradually be held to be attached to the summons; that it should be held that no one had a right to come who was not summoned, that the king could summon whom he would, but that some particular classes of men had a right to be summoned. Such a theory as this seems to explain the utter irregularity of the constitution of the House of Lords even for some time after the House of Commons had grown up by its side. About the earls and the bishops there seems to be no doubt at any time; besides them the king summons abbots, out he does not always summon the same abbots: he summons temporal men, but he does not always summon the same temporal men. The son may be summoned though the father was not, or the son may not be summoned though the father was. Nay, the man who is summoned to one Parliament is not always summoned to another. All this of course shows great irregularity—an irregularity which could only have existed in a transitional period. One theory in short has been given up, and no other theory was as yet fully established. The purely hereditary doctrine grew up in this matter step by step, just as it grew up step by step with regard to kingship. But it would be hard to show that there was any moment when the Crown lost the light of creating a peerage which need not be nereditary-that is, the right of summoning nan to Parliament without of necessity binding tself to summon his heirs for ever. Looked at in a purely historical way, it is hard o understand any doubt as to the right of the Crown to create life peerages. It is plain that the Crown once had the right; it is by no means dain that the Crown ever gave up that right. The only doctrine on which the right can be attacked is the extreme democratic one. It might be said that the whole system of personal summons was a usurpation, and that every freeman had a right to come, summoned or not summoned. The only ground on which it can be held that the Crown is bound to summon the son because it has once summoned the father, is the ground that the Crown is bound to summon everybody, or rather that everybody has a right to come without being summoned at all. Of course the answer will be that such doccourse the answer will be that such doc-trines are inconsistent with the he-reditary character of the House. Bat the rejoinder is obvious: the hereditary character of the House is something which has grown up by degrees and which is not estab-babed even now. It is something more modern ished even now. It is something more modern than life-peerages, and it never has wholly ex-tinguished life-peerages. An English bishop is a life-peer; an Irlsh representative peer is, as far as the House of Lords is concerned, a life-peer. An Irlsh bishop or a Scotch representative peer, sitting by rotation or by election in each Parlia-ment, is something less than a life-peer. Any purely honorary privileges enjoyed by Scotch or Irish peers who do not sit in the House of Lords are off the question. The Scotch and Irish peers who do sit are, just as much as the bishops, cases of men who have seats in the House of but whose scats do not necessarily pass Lords, to their sons,

A DESCRIPTION OF THE OWNER OWNER OF THE OWNER OWNER OF THE OWNER OWNE OWNER OWNER OWNER	TELEGRAPH.
For additional M	arine News see Pirst Page.
ALMANAC FOR PI SUN RISES	HLADELPHIA-THIS DAY. 457 Moos Rises
PHILADBLPH JOBN O. JAMES, C. B. DUINOROW, THOMAS L. GILLESPIE,	IA BOARD OF TRADE.
C. of Cork. Liverpos Bellona. London. Ohio. Southampt Palmyra. Liverpos Rerna. Liverpos Newada. Liverpos Austrian. Liverpos Austrian. Liverpos Caledonia. Glasgow Russia. Liverpos Caledonia. Glasgow Bremen. Havre. Bremen. Havre. Gormania. New Yo Ofnina. New Yo Ofnina. New Yo Ofnina. New Yo Siberla. New Yo Siberla. New Yo Cof Washington New Yo Denmark. New Yo	AMERICA. ol

City of Antwerp, New York, Liverpool, Aug. 19 Olty of Boston, New York, Liverpool, Aug. 21 OOAST WISE, DOMESTIO, ETO, Eagle, New York, Havana, Aug. 5 Prometheus, Philada, Oharleston, Aug. 19 South Amorica, New York, Bio Jacoiro, Aug. 21 Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Quoenstown, ex-cept the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED SATURDAY. Steamship Roman, Baker, Boston, H. Winser & Co. Steamser J. S. Shriver, Dennis, Baltimorn, A. Groves, Jr. Steamser Com. Adars & Fenton, Choster river, J. W. Bacor-Barque Linda, Fleming, Kingston, Ja., D. S. Stetson & Co Brig Preirie Ross, Lowe, Boston, John Rommel, Jr.& Bro-Schr John Roberts, Bradley, Washington, J. W. Bacon, Schr John Roberts, Bradley, Washington, J. W. Bacon, Schr Access, Collier, Washington, J. W. Bacon, Schr Access, Collier, Washington, do, Schr Augusta, Burton, Washington, do, Schr Mary E. Jones, Jones, Norfolk, Va., do,

ARRIVED YESTERDAY. Steamship Fanita, Brooks, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to John F. Ohl. Br. brig Annie, Larson, 10 days from Matanans, with molasses to A. H. Dallett & Son.

ARRIVED SATURDAY. Schr Sarah, from New Bedford, with mdse, to Mershon

& Cloud, Sohr James H. Moore, Nickerson, from Boston, with mdse, to Mershon & Cloud,

Brig M. A. Berry, from Matanzas, before reported at Quarantine, will discharge there.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA. Foreign and coastwise arrivals for the month of July, 1669, as compared with the same period in 1868

Ships Steamships Barques Brigs Schooners Steamers Bargos Boats	24	1869, Coast, 1 10 894 1894 1630 11.9	Total. 1 1 22 53 918 364 508 1530 1199	For 2022 : : : :	1898. Coast. 9 848 838 390 679 1184	Tot. 621 218 8728 3609 1184
Total.	90	45045	4596	81	124.414	9744

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. HAVRE-DE-GRACE, August 2.—The following boats left here for Philadelphia this morning:--U. S. Grant. with lark to order Wyoming, with coal, for Wilmington. Hall & Frank, with lumber, for New York. Gen. U. S. Grant, with lumber to Norcross & Sheets,

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph. EASTON & MCMAHON'S BULLETIN. NEW YORK OFFICE, July 31. -Fourteen barges leave in tow to night for Baltimore, light. BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, July 31. -The following

York. PHILADELPHIA BRANCH OFFICE, August 2, -The barge B. C. Leake, with coal for New York, left Saturday night, L. S. C.

MEMORANDA. Ship Sanspareil, McAlpin, from Liverpool for Philadel-phia, was spoken 26th ult. lat. 41 25, long. 64 25. Steamship Prometheus, Gray, for Philadelphia, sailed from Charleston 31st ult. Steamship Utility, Nickerson, hence, at Providence 30th ultimo.

Steamship Othity, Nickerson, hence, at Providence 30th ultimo.
Steamship Aries, Wiley, hence, at Boston 30th ult.
Steamship Norfolk, Platt, for Philadelphia, sailed from Richmond 30th ult.
Barque Agostino, Thom, hence for Ivigtut, wasspoken 20th ult. Iat 41 29, long, 69 50.
Barque Ada, Murphy, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York Sist ult.
Barque White Cloud, Freeman, hence for Charlestown, at Holmes' Hole A. M. 29th ult.
Barque Acacia, Robinson, hence, remained at Matanzas 23d ult., nos.
Brig H. H., Seavey, Lee, sailed from Cardanas 23d ult., for a port sorth of Hatteras.

AMUSEMENTS.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Bogins at 8 o'cleck. Business Agent and Treasurer. .. JOSEPH D. MURPHY

LAST WEEK OF THE BEVANTS, MONDAY, TUESDAY, AND WEDNESDAY, Another charge of programme by the world renowned "BRVANTS" MINSTRELS," More New Songs, New Dances, New Acts, Banjo ? clos, and a new harlesque opera-"MRS, 1 UCRETIA BORGIA, M. D." Seats secured from 10 to 3. 8236

VALER'S (LATE MILLER'S) WINTER THE GRAND ORCHESTRION, formerly the property of the GRAND DUKK OF BADEN, purchased at group expense by JACOB VALER, of this city, in combination with FLAMER'S ORCHESTRA and Miss NELLIE AN DERSEN, will perform EVERY AFTERNOON and EVENING at the above-mentioned place. Administor free.

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THE PRINCIPAL DEPO

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

-Within a few days upwards of twentyfour thousand dollars have disappeared from the fire-proof safe at the United States Arsenal, on the Schuylkill, near Gray's Ferry. in a somewhat mysterious manner. The money was part of the proceeds of a sale of condemned goods. Nearly lifty thousand had been placed in the safe, and about half of it has disappeared. The depository was locked, and the Treasurer's office, in which it is kept, is watched night and day. How access was had to it by persons not connected with the Arsenal it is difficult to understand. There is no appearance of fraud having been used nor of the lock being tampered with. The matter has been placed in the hands of the Detectives, and they have placed several persons under arrest until an investigation can be made.

-About 1 o'clock yesterday morning an attack was made upon Mr. Daniel Kendig, residing at No. 230 Jacoby street, which may result in his death. At the hour named he was sitting on Tenth street, below Chesnut, being employed as a private watchman by the

-Messrs, Jefferds and Moorman, of Mississippi, state that Mr. Dent is the nominee of the regular Republican party of that State, and that he is supported by the friends of President Grant and his policy. — The Supreme Court of Louisiana decides

that Governor Warmouth has not the power to remove or appoint State or other officers. and the judge removed by the Governor is ordered by the Court to retain his office.

-Colonel Thomas P. August, a prominent lawyer, died at Richmond on Saturday. He was an officer in the Mexican war, Colonel of the Fifteenth Virginia Confederate Regiment during the Rebellion, and former State Senator from the Richmond District.

Foreign Affairs.

-A large portion of General Puello's command in Cuba, it is reported, has gone over to the enemy

-Reports from Havana say that a cargo o' slaves were landed a few days ago for the Havana planters.

-Two victories are reported as having been gained by the Cuban insurgents recently at Santiago de Cuba, between Puerto Principe and Nuevitas.

-Don Carlos has re-entered France.

-General Prim is going to Vichy to recu-

perate. -Napoleon is blamed for his lenity to the

Carlists in France. -The Carlist rebellion in Spain is reported

as having been very effectually crushed. -Although urged by the Judge Advocate, the death penalty will probably not be visited upon the Carlists captured in the recent troubles in Spain.

FISK, THE ADMIRAL.

Bis Cotton Transactions Result in Another Lawsuit Against Him.

A summons was served on James Fisk, Jr., vesterday, elting him to appear before the Sep-tember term of the United States Circuit Court and answer in a suit brought against him by Gorham Gray, a merchant of this city. petitioner, in his petition to the Court asking for a writ, says:-That on or about the month of June, 1869, he entered into an agreement with James Fisk, Jr., to form a partnership with him in buying and selling cotton; and that by the agreement the defendant Flsk promised and agreed that the petitioner Gray should make purchases and sales of large amounts of cotton on the joint account of the petitioner and the lefendant; and that the defendant would, from time to time, as it should be necessary in the opinion of the petitioner, furnish all sums of money that should be necessary to pay for all cotton purchased by the petitioner on the joint account of both parties, and all moneys which should, in the petitioner's opinion, be necessary for defraying any expenses of such purchases and sales.

That it was further understood by the agreement that the profits and losses of any such pur-chases and sales should be shared and borne, two-thirds thereof by the defendant, and onethird by the petitioner; that, in accordance with the agreement, the petitioner purchased large amounts of cotton, which were duly reported to the defendant and approved by him; that the petitioner received from the defendant \$16,000, and no more, under the agreement. The petitioner bought large amounts of cotton, and the defendant subsequently refused to advance such sums of money as were necessary to pay for it, causing the petitioner to suffer damage to the amount of \$200,000, and compelling him to sell the cotton at prices much less than its full and true value. The petioner asks for a settlement of the copartnership accounts by the Court.-

men were hit.

That the intention was deliberate, and the ian previously concocted, to assassinate Judge Heffin and Mr. Bingham, is the belief of the Republicans who were present. We wish, in charity to human frailty, that we might attribute it to the influence of bad whisky.

The Municipal Officers of Murphysboro on a Grand Drunk.

The Chicago Times says:-"The shooting of Tom Logan, at Murphysboro, when divested of all its drapery, is at once a scandalous and Iudi-crons affair. It seems that Logan was drunk, and his brother-in-law, Mayor Blanchard, arrested him, being himself in the same condition as Logan. They went together to the jail where Blanchard intended leaving Logan until he became sober, trusting to luck as to how he would get sober himself. They went inside the lock-up together, when another fellow, drunker. f possible, than the others, shut the door and locked them in, where they had to remain over night. The shooting grew out of this affair, and in itself was of no very great consequence. The ball struck Logan in his forehead, but did not penetrate any depth, and he will soon be over it The whole corps of Murphysboro officials have been on a regular drunk for a week, and have ruled with a high hand. Murphysboro s the hardest place in the State, and makes an admirable showing of the beauties of Democratic rule.

Dickens vs. Bolton-A Tennessee Feud.

The Memphis, Tenn., Avalanche gives the folowing particulars of a recent shooting affair in that quiet city:-

Mr. Wade Bolton, who was shot by Colonel Thomas Dickens on Main street, opposite Court Square, a few days ago, died at the residence of Mr. Frank Cash, on Court street, about 7 o'clock vesterday morning, after suffering the greatest agony. It was at first supposed that the wound would not terminate fatally, but Mr. Bolton refused to allow it to be probed; and although he continued sensible to near the time of his death his attendant physicians stated that they had no topes of his recovery. The enmity which has so long existed between the Dickens and Bolton families has been referred to so often that it need tot be recapitulated at the present time. Suffice it to say that the deceased was one of the chief n the feud, in which over a dozen persons have een sent to untimely graves within the past lozen years. The feud was of the most character, and when Colonel Dickens fired the sho which had so fatal a termination, he alleges that he feared Mr. Bolton was about to kill him, as he inderstood that he had made threats to that ffect.

The Charities of New York,

There are no less than twenty-two distinct intitutions in New York under the care of the commissioners of Public Charities and Correcion-four city hospitals, a penitentiary, a work house, nine hospitals, an asylum for lunatics, an asylum for the blind, an asylum for idiots, an other for inebriates, an almshouse, a nursery fer the children of panpers, and a reformatory school. In the year 1868, 92,272 persons were accommodated in these institutions, \$1,500,000 over were expended in their maintenance, and in new buildings and repairs. The inmates were distributed as s:-Penal institutions, 48,936; workhouse, ollow 16,946; almshouse, 4135; hospitals, 19,852; nurse-ries for pauper children, 2429; lunatic asylum 1580; incorlate asylum, 663; blind asylum, 152; idiot asylum, 109; reformatory school, 60, among the institutions for the sick and diseased are a general hospital at Bellevue, a charity hospital, an infant hospital, a hospital for in-curables, a small-pox hospital, a fever hospital, an epileptic hospital, and a paralytic hospital. The average cost of each in the start of the spital. The average cost of each inmate, per annum, is: - In the penitentiary, \$160-52; workhouse, \$110-28; city prisons, \$156-49; almshouse, \$64-78; \$110°28; etty prisons, \$150°49; annishouse, \$10°48; bilnd asylum, \$79°49; the various hospitals, \$118°69; lunatic asylum, \$109°70; Randall's Island nurseries, \$119°84; Randall's Island hos-

-An enthusiastic Democratic paper in Indiana has nominated Mr. Hendricks for the Presidency, "in the name of a million and a half of the freemen of Indiana." He received for Governor last fall about 170,000 votes.

-Congressman Smith, of Iowa, writes to President Grant, suggesting that the appointment of a colored man to some official position in that State would be highly satisfactory to the Iowa people.

for a port sorth of Hattoras. Brig Neva, Jenkins, hence, at St. Johns, N. F., 13th uit, Brig Merriwa, Waterhouse, at Matanzas 18th ult., from Turk's leind. Brig S. E. Kennedy, Duncan, was at St. Johns, P. R., 13th uit, for Areceibo same day, to load for a part north of Hatteras. Hatteras. Brig Levi Stevens, Stevens, for Philadelphia, cleared at

Soston 30th ult. Brig Maria Wheeler, Wheeler, for Philadelphia, cleared t New York Elst ult. Brig Bachelor, Carlton, hence, at Kingston, Ja., 15th

timo. Schr W. B. McShain, Johnson, for Philadelphia, sailed

Schr W. B. McShain, Johnson, for Philadelphia, sailed rom Richmond 20th ult. Schrs John Walker, Davis; Elizabeth Edwards, Somors; icorge Fales, Little, and J. T. Welden, Crowell, hence at Provid-nee 20th ult. Schrs Lar artine, Butler: Anna Shepard, Bowditch; Joseph Porter, Burroughs; Transit, Rackett, Naiad Joseph Porter, Burroughs; Transit, Rackett, Naiad Joseph Porter, Burroughs; Transit, Bartlett; Marga-et and Lace, Crosley, for Philadelphia or Georgetowa, and Vapor, Johnson, for Trenton, N. J., salled from Pro-dowson Wabab

ind Vaper, Johnson, for Trenton, N. J., salied from Pro-idence 30th ult.
Schr Ceres, Trefothen, hence for Dover, N. H., was at Newport P. M. 20th ult.
Schr Beading Railroad No. 41, Allen, from Norwich for Trenton; Robin Hood, Adams, from de. for Philadelphia, and Reading Railroad No. 47. Reeder, from Bridgeport for do, passed Hell Gate 30th ult.
Schrs Reading Railroad No. 50, Corson, for New Haven; C. Hadden, Wainwright, for do., and Pennsylvania, Smith, for Mystic, all from Philadelphia, passed Hell Gate 30th ultimo.

Schrs John H. Perry, Kelley; M. H. Read, Bemson; Co-hassett, Gibbs, and William H. Rowe, Whittemore, for Philadelphia, sailed from New Bedford 36th ult.

MISCELLANY. Schr Transit, Endicot, from Philadelphis, of and for Dighton, with cosl, which struck on Kettle Bottom Rocks while entering Newport harbor on Wednesday evening, went to pieces Thursday atternoon. She had been stripped of all her materials, which were saved. Vessel and curgo a total loss. The Transit was an A2 vessel of 239 tons, built at Port Jefferson in 1855, and owned by W. Cobb & Co., and others, of Dighton, Mass., and was insured.

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	and a state of the	lanheim, su				
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	ssion at or					1811

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