THE SEPTEMBER MAGAZINES.

"The Galaxy,"

Turner Brothers & Co. send us the September number of the Galaxy, which has the fol-

"Susan Fielding," by Mrs. Edwards. Chap-ters XXVII and XXVIII. (With an illustration.) "The Two Ways," by E. R. Sill, "The Jersey Cows," by Charles Wyllys El-liott. "Our Mineral Springs," by John C. Draper, M. D. "The Story of a Life," by Anna L. Johnson, "The White Flag," by William Winter, "Our Criminal Population, by Edward Crapsey, "New York Journalists —Theodore Tilton," by Eugene Benson, "Put Yourself in His Place," by Charles Reade. Chapter XII. (With an illustration.) "Without ti, Stars," by George H. Calvert, "Little Bopcep," in two parts. Part I. "Death and Life," by C. F. B. "The Irish Church Dethroned," by Ju tin McCarthy. "The Unsociableness of Society," by Richard Grant White. "The Galaxy Miscellany, containing "Paradoxical Words," by George Wakeman: "The Dickens Natues," by W. W. Fowler. "Drift-Wood," by Philip Quilibet, containing "Neval Names," "A Word and its Uses," "Literature and Art." "Nebula," by he Editor.

We quote the following on "The Dickens Names," by W. W. Fowler :--

What's in a name? Very much, in a successful novel. The tragic, romantic, and chivalrous in fiction, of course, have their distinct class of high-sounding and musical appellatives, just as the simply respectable and common-place have their appropriate names; but the comic and grotesque call for a nomenclature both odd and ridiculous, and the more marked in this respect the better. We could hardly imagine the character known to us as Mr. Briggs, the highly respectable man of business in the "bottle-green" jacket, as figuring under the name and style of Lorenzo or Romeo, any more than we could suppose the practically maudlin Swiveller to have changed names with the melancholy Alonzo or the conventional Major Pendennis.

The modern system of fiction-names, it should be here noted, is quite different from the antique. The latter consisted rather in the use of significant words which describe in set and unmistakable terms the personage that bears them. The names of the dramatis persona of Aristophanes, prince of Greek comedy, are a case in point. Thus, for instance, the principal personage in his play of the Clouds, a cunning lout, is called Strepsindes, that is, the "son of a twister." The modern system, on the other hand, consists more generally in the fabrication or the selection of names which by means of the curious juxtaposition of vowels and consonants without any distinct meaning as words, by their sound alone convey to the mind an idea more or less clear of the characters to which they belong. We get, in this way, at the start, a kind of cabinet picture, in shadow, light or dark, of the persons whose traits are filled in by sundry broad strokes as the play develops. It is of the Dickens names that we are now

to speak in this connection. For variety, singularity, and fitness they may challenge comparison, not with that of one merely, but with that of any ten authors, living or dead. Indeed, his selection of fiction names would of itself prove him the judicious artist and the consummate man of genius in all that relates to the subtly humorous and the broadly grotesque. Every one who has read him will unite in the exclamation of the young Frenchman on reading "Martin Chuzzlewit," "where did the man get all his names?" Did he select them from the very full and rich vocabulary of English onomatology, comprising, as it does, twenty thousand or more surnames, or did he evolve them, as some metaphysical philosophers would say, "from his inner conciousness." Largely, no doubt, from the latter. Some are clearly such as we may see any day, and are common enough. Not a few may be attributed to his wonderful power of perception and association. The mind of the great humorist is like a vast kaleidoscope, crowded with mental daguerrootype negatives of impressions gathered from a thousand sights and objects through life, from early childhood. This kaleidoscope the master hand has only to shift a trifle from one side to the other, and straightway groups of strange faces and forms are thrown upon the pages, and then come trooping forth names equally strange, and arrange themselves in their proper places. Such names as Sliderskew, Pumblechook, Sweedlepipe, Podsnap, Pogram, and a host of others, are purely fanciful, and yet full of the most ludicrons suggestion; others sound like real names curiously twisted and distorted, sometimes with queer diminutive tails tacked on, such as Tap pertit, Creakle, Wititterly, etc.; others, again, are word-caricatures, like Mantilini, Snevellicci, Pecksniff, Veneering, etc. But, strange as it may appear, the larger number of these fantastic names are now, or have been heretofore, borne by living flesh and blood. Not only in Kent, the native county of the great magician, and in London, but all up and down "Merrie England," from Devonshire to the "land of cakes and brither Scots," they meet us like old, familiar faces Not long since, a traveller, stopping at Folkestone, a pleasant village near Dover, in Kent, had his attention attracted by a "great, broad-shouldered, genial Englishman," in every line of whose rubicund face the word jolly was patent. Hearing him addressed as "Tapley," a mischievous impulse, too strong to be resisted, urged our traveller to address him, and inquire if this was Mr. Mark Tapley. The surprise may be imagined when, in the richest of South English tones, the answer came forth, "The same, at your service, What made the coincidence still more striking was the fact that he had actually been in America and was overheard by our informant "damning the blarsted country" with true British unction. Other Kentish names are Chuslet, a contraction of Chuzzlewit, Bubble and Hubble, Roker, Sloper and Soper, Tigg and Bigg, Noggs and Boggs, Wardle and Varden, Jagger and Bufkin, Weevil and Barkis: a Jemmy Groves and a Tom Codlin, not to mention a Ben Allen and a Bob Sawyer, may also be found in the old name registers of that county. The name of Pickwick will, we trust, be not the less illustrious and venerable when we assert that the De Pikewikes were a "family of repute," as Barke would phrase it, in the county of Wilts, as long ago as the reign of Edward I. One of this family, a William de Pikewike, was, like his namesake of glorious memory, actually imprisoned, we are sorry to say, for felony, but as the offense was compounded by the payment of eight shillings, it cannot be thought very heinous. How many a charmed hour spent over those magical pages is brought to mind, when in Yorkshire we meet such names as John Browdie and a W. Squeers (not Wackford, however) in Cheshire, the Gummidges, Rudges and Twemlows; in Essex the Chicks, one of whom, at least, is Miss Chick. Dumby is a Lincolnshire name, and Bunsby reminds us of the naval hero who dispensed his wisdom in

"solid chunks;" but among the numerous bynames in that county, we look in vain for a

Snagsby, a Fledgeby, a Nickleby, and a Jellaby; there is in one of its wolds a Dedlock, who might have been, we will suppose, a far-away cousin of Sir Leicester Dedlock, of Chesneywold, Bart. A Solomon Gillis lived in Devonshire, a hundred years ago, and the Cuttles have numerous representatives in Scotland, for which overhaul your guidebook, "and when found make a note, Some of the characters look as if they had borrowed their names from the Anglo-Saxons and Danes of a thousand years ago, and of such are Wegg and Wackles, Peggotty, Nattingall, and Wopsle. Skiffin, Scnby, Sloppy, Knagg, and Kettle were old Scandinavians in Yorkshire and Nottinghamshire. Boffin, the Golden Dustman, finds his prototype in Bofting of King Alfred's days. Among these ancient names we meet a Tullocking, which readily suggests Tulkinghorn, and a Spottle and Turvey; from which the descent is easy to Spottletoes and Turveydrop. A Kenge is, modern Londoner, but Carboy and Quinion are old Irish names.

Bardell, Potterson, and Micawber are found in Scotland, Walking through London streets a crowd of familiar surnames look down at us from the sign-boards, and seem to grimace welcome as we repeat them. Toodles is a clerk in the Common Pleas; Nipper keeps coffee rooms No. 8 Castle street, but whether he has a daughter Susan deponent saith not; Carker is a printer; a not very 'young man of the name of Guppy," keeps chandler's shop at No. 1 Gee street; a Bucket, weary, perhaps, of his arduous labors in the detective force, was lately a dairyman t No. 8 Chandler place. Flite, a fishmonger, No. 8 Union street, has a daughter known as Miss Flite, Brass, Vholes (or Vowles), and Quillop (Quilp) are earning an honest livelihood. A Gargery has gone into the leather business. Mrs. Crupp is a milliner; Heap, whose Christian name may, for aught we know, be Uriah, is keeping the "Bunch of Grapes," a public house on Dowgate Hill. Pocket is fishmonger; Traddles a greengrocer. The Cheerybles lately held a family meeting in London. Winkle, Dowler, Nubbles, Muzzle, Grummer, Stiggins, and Tupman, are Londoners. Dodson and Fogg do not appear on the roll of attorneys, but a Dodson is now an advocate, and every one knows how Foggs abound in London, even outside of the courts of law, Pinch, Slyme, Venus, Tippens, and Feecher are entities among English names, but we look in vain for our old friends Bagstock, Todgers, Bliniber, Lammle, Linkinwater, and a host of others, all figments of the

novelist's brain. Under the name of Pogram he hits off the ponderous oracular utterances of Daniel Webster. Cyrus Choke, U. S. M., is the nom de merre of Rufus Choate, and Genery Dunkle, 'the shrill boy," is Oliver Wendell Holmesindeed a perusal of Martin Chuzzlewit will call up not a few pen caricatures of distinguished Americans, masquerading there under he oddest of names. To the careful student the Dickens nomenclature is a striking illustration how genius by a process intuitive and peculiar to itself, mastering the laws of lanmage and the human mind, calls in as ministers to its work all that is dramatic in philosophy, history, and society.

Under the head of "Nebulae," the editor contributes the following paragraphs:-

-Here is a contribution to the great woman's rights discussion, which though indirect in its application, may be worth considering. Insurance companies which are willing to grant policies of insurance on the lives of women, refuse to insure women against accidents. Why? For the following reasons, as we heard them lately explained by the agent of a company in large business: Women seldom have any regular occupation, and it is, therefore, often impossible to be certain whether a woman is really disabled by an accident to such a degree as would entitle a man to compensation. Women's clothes render them specially liable to accident—a woman is held fast by her petticoats amid the debris of a shattered railway car, for instance," when a man is easily extricated. Women seldom have as much coolness and presence of mind in danger as men have, and therefore are more liable to be injured. Women, owing to obvious physical causes, are liable to severe injury from mere fright-a false alarm of fire. for instance, or the supposed imminence of a railway collision, from the shock of which the most cowardly man recovers in half an hour may bring an almost fatal miscarriage on his wife. The vast majority of women are affected by or liable to ailments which render any shock likely to injure and disable, and from which men are wholly exempt. Women commonly decline to submit to the examination of the medical officers of a company, and the company, therefore, have frequently no means of knowing whether the disabling for which compensation is claimed may not be the result of other causes than those to which it is acribed. Finally-and for these two concluding reasons we beg to say our gallantry utterly refuses to hold itself responsiblewomen make a tremendous work about small hurts which men would hardly heed; and are less honest in their dealings than men! Non moster hic sermo ! We only present it for the consideration of the philosophic mind. -Is "a sorrow's crown of sorrow the remembering happier things ?" Tennyson says so, acknowledging that he takes the belief from Dante, who put it into the mouth of poor Francesca de Rimini; and Dante through Francesca acknowledges that he took it from Virgil. Thackeray speaks in "Vanity Fair" "that bitterest of all helpless woe with of which miserable men think of happy past times," Yet, despite all these great authorities, the general truth of the sentiment may surely be questioned. Does not the memory of a happy time frequently-commonly one might say—operate in alleviation of a present sorrow ? Do not garrulous people, reduced to sudden poverty, find evident consolation in thinking and talking of their better days? To speak of sorrows of a tenderer kind, does not Tennyson himself say "'tis better to have loved and lost than never to have loved at all?" Does not Goethe's Egmont, on the verge of the scaffold, console himself with the proud saying, "I cease to live, but I have lived! And Shakespeare's Antony, in his utter ruin and despair, finds a joy in feeding his thoughts "on those my former fortunes, wherein I lived the greatest prince of the earth." Poor Francesca of Rimini herself did, we cannot help thinking, derive some comfort, in all her shame and misery, from the remembrance of the brief hour of mad and sudden happiness. Disraeli makes his Ixion, as he is about to be launched into eternal space, bound to the wheel, tell Jupiter defiantly that he can bear the unending punishment, because "my memory shall be everlasting as my torment. An eminent Englishman, who has for some years been wholly blind from the effects of an accident, once assured us that it is always a joy to him to remember the scenes he loved to look on when he had sight. We think there is a good case to be made out against Dante's famous declaration.

MEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs. -About half-past six o'clock last evening an alarm of fire was caused by the rekindling of the fire at the Dessicated Codfish Com pany's building, on Columbia avenue, near Fifth street. While the firemen were en-Fifth street. gaged in extinguishing the flames, an adjoining shed, upon which were a large number of boys, gave way, precipitating all to the ground. Among the, injured was Thomas O'Brien, who was badly cut about the head, and had one of his arms fractured in several places. He was removed to the residence of his parents, No. 1747 Cadwalader street, where surgical aid was rendered. Jacob Wentzell, aged 8 years, residing in Oxford street, below Cadwalader, was badly injured in one of his legs. A lad reaiding near the Episcopal Hospital had several ribs broken. He was removed to his home, Several others were injured, but owing to the distance at which they resided, it was impossible to ascertain their names or the character of their injuries.

-Captain Shaw, Chief Engineer of the London Fire Department, is expected in New York city in a few days. The Philadelphia Fire Department propose inviting him to this city, and, with this object in view, a number of gentlemen connected with the department met in the Chief's office last evening and appointed a committee to make arrangements for his reception, providing the invitation is accepted.

The hotel situated at the northwest corner of Swanson and Queen streets, occupied by William Donnelly, was damaged by fire yes-terday to the extent of \$1000. The proprietor of the house leased a portion of the building to a gentleman and his wife, and while the latter was preparing dinner the place took fire. The house was insured.

Domestic Affairs.

-Gold closed yesterday at 1331 -Admiral Hoff arrived in New York yester-

day, -The rains of the past few days have improved the corn crops in the Western and Southwestern States

-The barque Odd Fellow, which ran ashore on Little Placentia, on Friday last, was plundered by wreckers.

-The Collector of Customs at New York has been notified that he has no right to collect municipal taxes.

-President Grant was at Harrisburg last evening. To-day he visits the mines in Lebanon and Schuylkill counties.

-Kriel, the wife murderer of Louisville, will not be hung yet, owing to a blunder in the recording of the death sentence.

-The wreck of the steamship Germania has yielded up but one box of specia-silver. The rest of the cargo is worthless.

-The Cleopatra has sunk in shoal water at Trepassy, where she ran aground, and efforts are being made to save her cargo.

-The morocco factory of Freeman Sewal. of Charlestown, Mass., was burned last night. The loss is estimated at \$15,000, partially insured

-The Indians in the Barr Mountains, Arizona, have been dispersed by United States troops. They lately attacked a farm between Wickenberg and Vulture, and captured nine mules

-A lad, named David McCarthy, was shot in Pittsburg, yesterday, by a police officer, who, being attacked by a mob, fired into the middle of it from his revolver. The lad is not dangerously hurt.

-Judge Dent, the candidate for the Governorship of Mississippi, last night prepared an article for the Washington press denouncing Secretary Boutwell as an intriguer for the Presidency, and the cause of President Grant's hostility to the Conservatives of

The Cuban residents of Merida have offered their services to the government to assist in the defense of the city.

Two Indian chiefs have been captured in Chiapas and shot. The Indians in Michoacan are becoming turbulent.

The revolution in Tamaulipas is ended. The insurgents have been dispersed, and are asking for amnesty. The question of States rights, which caused the difficulty in Queretaro, has not yet been settled. Inundations in Jalisco have caused great damage.

THE LABOR UNION.

Proceedings of the Congress-An Interesting Debate. Subsequent to the closing of our report

yesterday afternoon, the following proceed-ings took place in the Congress of the National Labor Union, in session at the Assembly Buildings. The matter of the admission of Miss Susan

B. Anthony still continued.

Mr. Hagan, of N. J., thought that the only mestion should be whether Miss Anthony was properly accredited to this Congress. If she one, she was entitled to a seat; if not, she should not be admitted.

The previous question was put, and being properly seconded, the motion to allow the vithdrawal of the credentials was not preed to.

Mr. Cummins, of Mass., moved a reconideration of the vote, and as the representative of the most powerful trade union in the country, against the narrow-minded, sectional spirit displayed by the majority of the convention in its two days' session, with reference to the admission of Miss Anthony

Miss Walbridge, as a representative of the working women of Massachusetts, desired that Miss Anthony might be admitted. They regarded her as a working woman, and would regard her rejection as a death-blow to the cause.

Peter P. Brown, a colored delegate from Philadelphia, thought that this matter should be fought out fairly, and hoped that the motion to reconsider would be carried.

He was much applauded, and at the conclusion of his remarks Mr. Cummins arose, amid cries of "question," and considerable confusion, but finally obtained the floor, and reiterated his former arguments in favor of his motion.

The motion to reconsider was lost. Mr. Cameron then offered a resolution confining speeches to ten minutes' duration, and not more than twice on the same subject.

Agreed to. On motion the Chair was directed to ap-

point a Sergeant-at-Arms, Mr. Peter P. Brown, colored, was appointed. Mr. Edward Davis, of Philadelphia, took

the floor, and proceeded to address the convention.

Mr. M. R. Walsh, of New York, raised the point of order that the gentleman was out of order, there being nothing before the congress

The Chair overruled the point, and Mr. Walsh appealed from his decision.

The Chair was sustained by a vote of 58 to 35.

Mr. Davis then proceeded, and argued that under the constitution Miss Anthony was entitled to admission, and moved that she be admitted.

Mr. Sylvis, of Pennsylvania, called for the yeas and nays.

The debate was continued at considerable length for and against the proposition, with a great deal of feeling, and it was finally determined by the admission of Miss Anthony by a vote of 55 yeas to 52 nays.

Mr. Cameron, of Kansas, offered a resolution providing for the appointment of a committee to inquire into the condition of those dwelling on the Cherokee Neutral reservation in Kansas. Agreed to. Mr. John F. Walsh, of New York, offered a resolution setting forth that no member of the National Labor Union will support any candidate for any Legislature who will not pledge himself to oppose the present system of convict labor contracts. Referred to an appropriate committee, Mr. Thomas Cullington, of Maryland, offered a resolution providing that Congress should be memorialized against the importation of coolies for the purposes of labor. Referred to Committee on Labor. The following is the Committee on the Cherokee Neutral Reservation: Hugh Cameron, of Kansas; A. W. Phelps, of Conn.; J. F. West, of Miss.; D. Towers, of Mass.; H. H. Cramer, of Tenn.; H. S. Walker, of Alabama; John Maguire, of Mo.; W. H. Stewart, of Mich.; L. De Woolf, of Wis.; Frederick Plyer, of N. Y.

Fourth Round-More terrific blows were given on both sides, the round ternainating in Allen's favor.

Fifth Round-This was favorable to Allen, although he was knocked over the ropes. Sixth Round-Gallacher was a little slow in coming up, and received two very heavy blows full on the nose, and another on the stomach, and although Allen went down at the close, Gallagher got the worst of the round.

Seventh, Eighth, and Ninth Rounds,-These were all favorable to Allen, and on the termination of the latter the sponge was thrown up for Gallagher, and Allen declared the victor.

St. Louis, Aug. 17.-The account tile-graphed from the battle-field this afternoon does not agree with the description brought by the reporters who returned on the Louisville this evening. Instead of nine rounds being fought, as previously reported, there were eleven, more than half of which were decidedly in favor of Allen.

At the end of the eleventh round, Tom Kelly, one of Gallagher's seconds, threw up the sponge, and Allen and his friends left the ring. Subsequently, the referee said he did not know who threw up the sponge, and declared the battle a draw.

It is stated that Tom Kelly acknowledged on the ground that Gallagher whipped, and he threw the sponge up, but after getting on board the boat he denied having done so. The result is considered a greater outrage to Allen than the decision in the McCoole fight.



The Prospective Conservative Candidate for Governor of Musissippi Writes a "sweetly Indignant" Letter to Boutwell.

WASHINGTON, August 17, 1869 .- To Hon. George S. Boutwell, Secretary of the Treasury -Sir:-I shall make little apology for asking your attention to my letter, and less for the nature of its contents. You were the first to deny the political orthodoxy of my friends and myself, and by all the rules of the forum I am entitled to a defense. Again, you hold an office of the Republic, and your acts, therefore, are legitimate subjects of criticism by the humblest citizen thereof. But in some respects we are alike. For instance, we are both aspirants for place, with this difference: You aim to be the next President, with every assurance of success except in the opinion of the people, while I seek an humbler place, with my hopes in disastrous eclipse except in the judgment of Mississippi.

In the probable results of the future we both stand amenable to the judgment of the country. In the pursuit of your ambition, you are ungrateful and unscrupulous as to the means of success. Your organ, the New York Sun, in the same breath ridicules the capacity of your master and dwells with emphasis upon your peculiar fitness for his office. Your excellent tool, Mr. Tullock, became so reckless in the manipulation of your department in the interest of your ambition, and so defiant of the wishes of the President of the country, that to save yourself from an explosion of popular indignation you found it convenient to transfer him to another sphere of scandalous activity, where his talents might be exerted with equal effect and less effrontery. Virginia, Tennessee, Mississippi, and Texas, not to mention anything so humble as myself, were obstructions in the way of your suc-cess, because, through President Grant's intervention in excluding the proscriptive clauses from their organic law, these States are brought into the Union and firmly welded to his support. Now, this is in direct conflict with your systemized plans; for what General Grant gets in the next Presidential election. clearly Mr. Boutwell will not get, and therefore have you denounced the conservative Republicans, who are for Grant, that you may obtain the proscriptive Republicans, who are for Boutwell: and by some strange dexterous management and occult political strategy you have so worked upon the confidence of the President as to cause him to flourish the club with which you intend to break his head, by inducing him to join you in denunciation of the conservative Republicans-a party created by his magnanimity and triumphant through his encouragement. But, sir, your purpose is easily discernible, and has a two-fold object, viz., to destroy the National Republican party in the South, and then to reconstruct from its shattered fragments a Boutwell party, with no Richmond in the field to strike for your crown. But if you cannot succeed in this scheme of desperate enterprise you mean to ruin-a result, from present appearances, much more likely to be reached. Your official intervention for Wells, for instance, gave twenty thousand majority to Walker. Your letter to Stokes gave Tennessee to Senter by an overwhelming vote of seventy thousand. Your marvellous political sagacity, now active in Mississippi and Texas, will repeat your calamity, and again overwhelm you with discomfiture and defeat. Superadd to these results of your unapproachable folly the imposition on these States of your iron-clad oath, and the alienation is complete, landing them all into the outstretched arms of Democracy. But the consequences of your folly do not stop here. Ohio and Pennsylvania and others will follow, deciding their political status in October, and the North will echo back the

condemnation of the South, and peal in your

cars this fact, that there is still left enough of

the incorruptible virtue of the Republic to

rebuke you for a wanton repression of that

But, sir, this will not deter you from your

mad course; you will still persist until every

prop that supports our party is stricken away,

and the whole grand superstructure tumbles

about our ears in hopeless ruin. When you

were appointed Secretary of the Treasury,

and unanimously confirmed by a Senate of

every shade of political opinion, did you not

take an oath to administer your office impar-

tially, and for the exclusive objects of its

creation-to collect the revenue and control

the finances of the country? Is not that

office the property of the nation, and your-

self only clothed for a time with a little brief

authority? Then, sir, how do you explain

this perversion of its legitimate uses and

functions into a means and instrument of op-

pression to force and compel an election of

obnoxious rulers upon the people of the

Is such a course consistent with your oath

of office ? or do you call this a great moral

idea ? But, Mr. Boutwell, though you have

thus prostituted the power of your office for

purposes of oppression, without the warrant

of conscience or law, it may be that you can

tell me by what authority you assume to pro-nounce upon my political orthodoxy? Who

constituted you the infallible pope of Repub-

licanism ? Who gave you the authority to

hurl the political anathemas of the party?

Again, what right had you to commit the ad-

ministration to your policy? Have you to

learn yet that you are only part of the ad-

ministration, and not the whole of it, though

your friends believe that a monomania has

seized your mind on that subject, and that you

LEWIS DENT.

verily believe yourself the State ? Very respectfully, LEV

South?

most sacred right-the elective franchise.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page. ALMANAO FOR PHILADELPHIA-THIS DAY. SUN RIBES...

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE,

JOFN O. JAMES, D. B. DURBOROW, THOMAS L. GILLESPIE, COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

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CLEARED YESTERDAY. Ship Othello, Greenleaf, San Francisco, Peter Wright &

Sons. Steamer H. L. Gaw, fler, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr. Barque Andes, Shoppard, Portland, Warren & Gregg, Brig John Welsh, Jr., Munday, Sagua, S. & W. Welsh, Schr A. Hammend, Paine, Salem, Weld, Nagle & Co. Schr Fhilauthropist, Warren, Hinpham, do. Schr Ledy Emma, Snedecer, Middletown, do. Schr S. H. Woodbury, Woodbury, Salem, do.

Brig Adelaide, from Providence, and schr Sabino, from do, arrived on Monday, are consigned to Messrs. S. L. Merchant & Co.

AT QUARANTINE. Steamship Juniata, Hušie, from New Orleans via Ha-vana, 4 days and 12 hours, with cotton, sugar, etc., to Phi-ladelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co. Passengers from New Orleans Mrs. P. F. Hoxie, Mr. Lucian Le Elanc, Mr. H. C. Fuhri, Mr. J. A. Sander, Mrs. E. A. Hughes and daughter, Mrs. Heinicke and daughter, From Havsra-Miss Toresa Aldecon, Miss Rosa Aldecon, Miss Fuguite de Raizel, Mrs. Marzaret Moore, Mr. Antonio Christ, Mr. Ramon de Patael, Mr. Gabriel Diaz, Mr. Wm. Herbert, Mr. Lucian Mesa.

Special Desputch to The Econing Telegraph, HAVER DE GRACE, August 18. The following boats left

HAVE DE ORGER, August 18. - The following b ere in tow this morning --Sarah Dunbar, with coal to W. L. Lance. Harry Craig, with lumber to Craig & Blanchard, Charle and Rolla, with lumber, for Woodbury, Harry and John, with coal, for Wilmington.

MEMORANDA. Ship Westmoreland, Latournau, from Antwerp 17th alt , or Philadelphia, was spoken 1st inst. Int. 45, long, 11. Steamer New York, Jones, hence, at Georgetown, D. C.,

leth inst. U.S. steamer Tallapossa, R. Chandler, commander, from Washington, Annapolis, and Philadelphia, at New York lith inst. Barque Lepanto, Bell, cleared at London 3d inst. for New Fedford.

Barque Lapanto, Bell, cleared at London 3d inst. for New Fieldond.
Barque Keleva, Petrell, hence, at Cronstadt 20th alt, Brig Marianna IV, Genealves, was loading at Lisbon 3d inst. for Philadelphia, to sail on the 7th.
Brig Louisa Maria, reported bound to Philadelphia, was spoken 1th inst. 30 miles SW. of Cape Hatteras.
Brig Open Ses, Babbare, hence, at Boston 16th inst.
Brig Jaston, Sawyor, bence, at Salem 15th inst.
Brig Alaton, Sawyor, bence, at Salem 15th inst.
Schr J. H. Holway, hence, at Fall River 12th inst.
Schr A. Young, Young, for Philadelphia, sailed from Salem 13th inst.
Schr A. Young, Young, for Philadelphia, sailed from Salem 13th inst.
Schr A. Young, Young, for Philadelphia, sailed from Salem 13th inst.
Schr B. Annah Little, Goufrey; Z. L. Adams, Nickerson; Koret, Crocker; and M. D. Cranmer, Cranmer, hence, at Beston 16th inst.
Schrs A. Mansen, from Beston; A. T. Sipple, Good-win, from do. Benjamin Strong, Brown, from Providence; and R. H. Wilson, Harris, from Newport, all for Philadel-phia.
Schrs Mida, Mansen, from Beston; A. T. Sipple, Good-win, trendo.
Schrs Mida, Mansen, from Beston; A. T. Sipple, Good-win, trendo.
Schrs Mida, Mansen, from Beston; A. T. Sipple, Good-win, trendo.
Schre Mence, D. Benjamin Strong, Brown, from Providence; and R. H. Wilson, Harris, from Newport, all for Philadel-phia. at New York 16th inst.
Schr Louisa W. Birdsall, Latham, hence, at Apponang 18th inst.

Schr Baltimore, Dix, hence, at Salem 14th inst. Schr Baltimore, Banks, Ryder, and Stephen Morris, Sca-

Schreitener is Sales, Kyder, and Stephen Merris, Sea-man, bence, at Salem öth inst. Schr Northern Light, Ireland, hence, at Beverly sth inst., and sailed lotb on her return. Schr B. F. Reese, Brannan, hence, at Beverly 9th inst., and sailed 12th on her return. Schr Ocean Traveler, Adams, hence, at Beverly 10th inst. Schr Desen Traveler, Adams, hence, at Beverly 10th inst. Schr D. Small, Tice, hence, at Danvers 10th inst. Schr M. Van Dusen, Compton, hence, at Danvers 13th instant

Sour at the Pitman, Lambord, for Philadelphia, sailed from Marblehead lith inst Sour M. H. Read, Bensan, for Philadelphia, sailed from New Hedford Mth inst. New Hedford Mth inst. Marietta Hand, Norton, for Philadelphia, sailed ew Hedford lifth inst. Benjamin English, Barker, hence, at Providence lith inst. Schrs Thomas Booz, Somers; Gettysburg, Corson; Ar-menia Barliett, Bartlett; Cora Etta, Sleoper; Mary E. Simmons, Taylor, E. J. Eaynor, Hutchinson, Sarah Mills, Wright, and S. T. Baker, Browster, sailed from Provi-dence 14th inst for Philadelphia.

3

Foreign Aflairs. DUBLIN, Aug. 17.-The Municipal Conneil have adopted an address to Earl Spencer, Mr. Gladstone, and Earl Gray, congratulating them and the country on the passage of the Irish Church bill. The conservative members absented themselves when the vote was taken Archbishop Cullen has summoned the Ro-

man Catholic Bishops to meet in council for the discussion of public questions. HAVANA, Aug. 17 .- At the opening of the

Casino Espanol, the Captain-General made a speech. He congratulated the gentlemen who had established the institution on having carried out an idea pregnant with good results. Hs believed it would serve to tighten the bonds of affection that should unite good Spaniards on both sides of the ocean. He warned the members of this as well as similar associations, that they should avoid politica! discussions, otherwise their reunions would degenerate into political or revolutionary clubs, presenting obstacles to good government. The President of the Casino and the editor of the Prensa made replies, fully acording with the sentiments of the Captain-General.

BERLIN, Aug. 17.-It is reported that the North and South German States have agreed to commence action with respect to the Œcumenical Council, if the resolutions adopted by that body on the question of the temporal power of the Pope should threaten the peace of Europe.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 17 .- An early arrival

of Ismael Pacha is expected. TRIESTE, Aug. 17.—The United States friate Franklin has arrived.

PARIS, Aug. 17 .- The Emperor is better today, and took a walk in the park at St. Cloud. It is now asserted that General Lebouf will be Minister of War.

Conru, Aug. 17.-Mr. Tuckerman, American Minister, has received a special invitation to attend the festivities on the occasion of the baptism of Prince Constantine, at Athens.

MADRID, Aug. 17 .- A body of Carlists, led y Vicar Alcubias, were defeated at Abejuela y the national troops. The Vicar and nineteen others were taken prisoners.

CITY OF MEXICO, Aug. 13, via Havana.-The conspiracy against the life of President Juarez, the discovery of which has been already reported, was completely frustrated. All the principal conspirators, including five Generals, were captured. One of the latter has since escaped from prison, and is in Michoacan. A number of persons arrested in connection with this plot have been set at

iberty. The Mexican army is to be filled up by enlistment instead of conscription. Recruiting parties will be sent through the country, and extra inducements will be offered. Solahar, formerly chairman of the Mexican Boundary Commission, has become insane.

John Black, for many years Consul in Mexico, has gone to New York.

A copy of the treaty between Mexico and the North German Confederation has been forwarded to Berlin for ratification.

The National Academy, at Tacubaya, is full of students, and is in a prosperous condition. The Indian revolt in Yucatan is growing more serious. The Indians, one thousand strong, are increasing. They have burned seven haciendas near Ismael.

A large number of resolutions were presented by various delegates on different subjects, and were referred to appropriate comnittees.

Mr. Davis, of Philadelphia, read and submitted to the convention a document recommending a radical change in the financial policy of the country, the adoption of a universal paper currency, and free trade. It was referred to the Committee on Platform.

A delegate suggested that the attention of the committee be called to that portion referring to free trade, as he for one was in favor of a still higher tariff than the present

Adjourned until this morning.

MISSOURI.

Prize Fight between Tom Allen and Charles Galingher-Allen the Victor at the End of the Ninth Round.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 17 .- The prize fight party left on the steamer Louisville for Foster' Island, the scene of the conflict between Allen and McCoole, at 9 o'clock this morning, twelve hundred strong. The combatants were taken on board at Carondelet, six miles below the city, between 10 and 11 o'clock, since when nothing has been heard from the party.

ST. Louis, Aug. 17.-Brief despatches say the prize-fighting party arrived at the chosen ground at 12 25 P. M. Dad Ryan was seected as umpire for Allen, and Jack Lowrey for Gallagher. At 1.44 Gailagher entered the ring, Allen having previously taken his place. Allen won the choice of corners, and the fight is now progressing.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 17 .- Tom Kelley and Ned O'Baldwin were the seconds for Gallagher, and Jim Coyne and Butt Riley for Allen, Larry Hessel acting as referee. The ring was formed in a grove, but the sun poured in fiercely. Will Karney was ringmaster, and twenty ring-keepers were appointed to preserve order.

First Round-After considerable sparring. Allen received a heavy blow on the mouth, which knocked him down and caused him to bleed freely.

Second Round-Allen went down from harp stinging hit under the ear. Third Round-Both received and gave

heavy blows, terminating in a clinch, in which Allen went down. Allen, one of which hit him on the cheek,

causing blood to flow.

MISCELLANY.

MISCELLANY. Letters received in Salem from Captain Williams, of barque Jersey, of Salem thetore reported by telegraph loss at Tamatave, Madamascar, June P., and Wilch was heaving matreed in Philadelphila, state that when near mid-chan-nel, bound in, saw a breaker on port bow; kept off, when the wind suddenly died out; put the barque in stays, but gathering sternway, let go both anchors and clewed up all sails, at this time being in five fathoms water. At 3 P. M. tailed on to the reef and struck very heavily aft, anship-ping rudder, and springing a loak; alter which parted port chain and dragged broadside on to the reef, where she pounded heavily. Cut away masts, which eased her; some seas breaking over the vessel and tearing off copper on starboard side. Weather squally and see making; the vessel was cracking and grinding heavily when left. All the specie and about 100 bales cotton goods had been saved up to June 22. Under date of Reemion, 24 July, it is stated that "the general cargo has been saved, but the manufactured goods are wet."

AMUSEMENTS.

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