### CITY INTELLIGENCE. LES OUVRIERS.

Continuation of the Congress of the National Labor Usion of the United States.

This morning at 9 o'clock, pursuant to adjournment, the Congress of the National Labor Union again met in the Assembly Buildings, Tenth and Chesnot streets.
Punctually to time it was called to order by the

Prior to the transaction of any business the roll of Prior to the transaction of the purpose of correctly distributing tickets—just printed under a resolution of the House—entitling the holders to seats on the floor. Representatives of the press were also furnished with tickets.

The minutes of yesterday's session were then the proceeding and approved.

The minutes of yesterday's session were then read, corrected, and approved.

Mr. Phelps, of Michigan, offered a paper, which was referred to the Committee on Platform.

The most material part of it reads as follows:—
We are not sure but our greatest calamities may yet prove our greatest safety, for what greater calamities than bondholders and Indians? The first would not oppose us, yet assist us in inaugurating our principles, by which we should doubte the productions of the country within the next five years; while the Indians may yet hold possession of sufficient territory to test our system of compact settlement. He could not, or would not, resist our system, as he was never known to refuse his white brother land to cultivate, and there would always be margin enough to settle on of no value to his mode of life.

mode of life.

The Senate after all may have as much right to make these special grants as did the "Satan" upon another occasion of bribery. These government "bummers" that precede the pioneer agriculturists are but the Goths and Vandals of our times, and he that shall assist them in the future should be considered the curse of humanity, the enemy of the Republic, and the destroyer of our civilization.

A sorry spectacle for the model Republic when we reflect that during, all time no monarchical or centralized government has existed for a day without the sympathy and support of a landed aristocracy.

the sympathy and support of a landed aristocracy.

In all other cases it has invariably been a government of the people, combining material strength and power for the nation with individual comfort and prosperity of the citizen.

The following committees were announced by the

The following committees were announced by the Committee on Obnoxious Laws—Messrs, W. J. McCarty, Pa.; Hal, Y. Walker, Ala.; Thomas Cullington, Md.; Wm. J. Jessup, N. Y., and Wm. Ray, N. J.

N. J.

Committee on Co-operation—Messrs. F. J. Myers,
Pa.; M. R. Walsh, N. Y.; W. J. McLaughlin, Mass.;
H. J. Walls, Pa., and John H. Jones, N. J.

Committee on Prison Labor—Messrs. L. C. Legro,
Mass.; Thomas D. Beckman, N. Y.; F. J. Myers, Pa.;
A. W. Stockton, Md.; William Wilkins, N. Y.; Timothy Lynch, Ill.; Henry N. Cramer, Tenn.; and John
F. Walsh, N. Y.

Committee on Coolie Labor—Messrs. A. C. Cameron,
M. A. West, Miss.; David Powers, Mass.; A.

Committee on Coolie Labor—Messrs, A. C. Cameron, Ill.; A. M. West, Miss.; David Powers, Mass.; A. Dual, N. Y.; and John Maguire, Me. Committee on Female Labor—Miss Martha Walbridge, Mass.; Messrs, Albert R. Harrison, Conn.; Edw. D. Gazzan, Pa.; H. C. Goode, Miss.; and John M. Bossong, N. Y. Committee on Labor Organ—Messrs, A. W. Phelps, Coon.; E. D. Linton, Mass.; Richard Trevellick, Mich.; Frederick Hourighausen, N. Y.; and C. Ben. Johnson, Ga.

Johnson, Ga.

Auditing Committee—Messrs. E. L. Roseman, N. Y.;
Frederick Retz, Ill.; Michael M. McMakin, Ind.;
Thomas Moniu, Tenn.; Albert R. Harrison, Conn.
Committee on Printing—Messrs. William H. Shields,
Pa.; — Meany, N. Y.; and Samuel Buck, Pa.
Me West of New York, offered to read the follow-Pa.; — Meany, N. Y.; and Samuel Back, to Mr. West, of New York, offered to read the follow-

Whereas, By the terms of the Declaration of Independence all governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed; and Wher me, Under the Constitution of the United States, and its several States, absolute power is conferred upon the several legislative bodies to grant privileges, appropriate property, enact laws, without submitting their acts to the people for satisfaction;

Whereas, The corruption of this power to-day threatens the extinguishment of the rights of all men and women, including the right to the free use of unoccupied and unimproved lands, the right to the products of labor, and the right to control and direct the exchange and transportation thereof;

Whereas, This power results in the open prostitution of the office by legislators to base ends, at the expense of labor, and the sacrifice of the public

od; therefore good; therefore

Resolved, That this convention recommend to the
members of the Labor party that they adopt such
measures, amendments to the Constitution of the United States, and of the several States, as will pre-vent any act of any legislative body from becoming a law until it has been submitted to the people for tification and duly approved by a majority voting Amidst considerable confusion, and numerous ob-

jections to the reading of the foregoing, it was finally referred to the Committee on Platform. Mr. Trevellick moved that all communications be referred to appropriate committees without being

it would tend to bary all communications without being read.

Mr. Trevellick said that by his motion he merely

desired to save time by dispensing with the reading of communications and not resolutions.

Mr. West stated that there was a ring in the Congress that must be broken up,
This remark created a great deal of confusion.
The Chair directed the Sergeant-ai-Arms to keep

Mr. West in order.

Mr. Walsh moved that a committee of three be appointed, to which should be referred all resolu-tions, and by it handed over to the standing com-

It was amended to include all communications, and then passed. The following were constituted the committee:-Messrs, J. F. Walsh, N. Y.; Guzzan, of Pa.; and Puett, of Indiana. Mr. Day, of New York, moved that all documents

which the special committees could not or would not act upon should be at once laid before the Conress. Agreed to. Mr. Walls, of Philadelphia, offered the following:

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed whose duty it shall be to investigate to the best of their ability charges preferred against the miners and miners laborers in Pennsylvania by the press generally, and report to this congress whether such charges have any foundation. Read and passed. Rev. H. O. Sheldon, of Mo., ogered the following communication from Francis P. Biair, Sr. It was referred to the Committee on Communications. The correspondence requesting a letter from Mr.

The correspondence requesting a letter from Mr.
Blair was as follows:—
St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 7, 1869.—Hon. F. P. Blair,
Washington, D. C.—Dear Sir:—The National Labor
Union organization hold their third annual convention in Philadelphia, Pa., commencing August 16,
inst., and, as one of the Executive Committee, I am authorized to invite any person whom I may know to be favorable to the principles which have been adopted by the National Labor Union, to attend the convention, or to give their views and opinions upon any or all of the questions embraced in the platform which the party has heretofore adopted.

One of the principal questions that will again be discussed at Philadelphia is the present financial condition of the country.

We well remember that when the Bank of the

United States controlled the legislation of the country—State and National—that you acted a prominent part in protecting the people and the State of Kentucky against the power which the bank exercised in other locations, and that the country was much indebted to you for the aid you rendered in abolish-

ing that bank.

The Congress of the United States, by transferring power to corporations which control the money of the country, have created thereby a worse monopoly than the old United States Bank. To get rid of this monopoly, and place our American monetary system upon a sound basis, is a question which the convention will again consider, and would be that the convention will again consider, and would be that the convention will again consider. ing that bank. tion will again consider, and would be thankful if your views may be had in a form that can be presented to the convention.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

Shiver Spring, Maryland, Aug. 14, 1862.—John Maguire, Esq.—My Dear Sir:—I have received your letter of the 5th instant, in which, as a member of the Executive Committee of the National Labor Orthe Executive Committee of the National Labor Orthe ganization, you invite me to attend the convention about to assemble in Philadelphia, or to express my views, in writing, touching the objects of the organization. Your organization is right in addressing itself at once to the financial question, and you say with truth that "the Congress of the United States by transferring power to corporations with by transferring power to corporations, which control the money of the country, have created thereby a worse monopoly than the old United States Bank," and you justly compare the fatal policy adopted by the usurers to subject our Government, after the War of 1812, to their sway, to that adopted during

the late war.

Moneyed men always have a simple process with necessitous States or individuals to get possession of all their resources. It is bond and mortgage when the estate of an individual is to be transferred to an individual creditor. When a great body of creditors combine and grasp the credit and resources of a nation, in addition to the obligation of bond and mortgage of all the assets of the national Treasury, banking powers are incorporated giving them sway over the whole financial system and credit of the Government.

By this process they get not only interest on the whole amount of bonds, far greater in amount than they loaned the Government, but they get the power to tax the people by an indefinite amount of

loans and paper issues, and so increase the usury at libitum. The late Senator Guthrie, of Kentucky, distinguished as the ablest Secretary of the Treasury of our times, assured me that the national banks, receiving their regular dividends in specie or the Government bonds, then lending the 90 per cent in notes, returned to them by the Treasury when they file their bonds, with loans on the Government they file their bonds, with loans on the Government and individual deposits, and profits on bills of exchange, compounding the interest through sixtyday discounts, paid in advance, cleared at least forty per cent. on the amount of their capital! And I know instances in which the capital was doubled the first year. This is the crushing taxation that is

runing the country.

This modern system of national banking on the bonds of the Treasury, paying interest, and then converted into capital, and next almost duplicated by nine-tenths of their amount being given to the creditors of the Government in bank notes, turned over to them for bank clondarion, with the whole over to them for bank eleculation, with the whole credit of the nation and all its deposits to back them, you may well say is a more absolute, and therefore, worse monopoly of its whole monetary concerns than was ever conceded to the Bank of th United States.

The older national banks had to hold a competi-

tion with State institutions, and a contest with the State Government in its attempts to subordinate them to its purposes. Now, in effect, the national banks have absorbed all the State establishments. banks have absorbed all the State establishments. It was the attempt of the Bank of the United States to subject the State banks and the States to its power that began the war against the mammoth institution which grew out of the war debt of 1512. The first efforts to restrain its power were made by the States of Kentucky and Ohio. The United States Bank, under its President, Mr. Cheves had gutted the State institutions, and it may be said the states themselves, and rid them of all their coin and transferred it, in wagons, over the Alleghenies, to the parent bank in Philadelphia. The States, to resist this high-handed measure, imposed a tax on the branch bank within their limits.

the branch bank within their limits.

the branch bank within their limits.

The Federal courts took the part of the great corporation, and under the influence of its commanding attorney, Mr. Clay, the State laws were annulled and the State Treasury, that of Ohio) entered and the tax imposed amounting to \$100,000, taken from it. This decided the fate of the tax-law of Kentneky. The State courts and the State Banking institutions became subject to the national Institution, and to subject the people it brompth improversible and to subject the people it brought innumerable suits against its citizens, debtors to the branch banks es-tablished within the State.

The people and their representatives resolved on resistance, and, to supply a cirulating medium for the business of the country (coin and the national bank circulation being alike withdrawn by the policy of Mr. Cheves, a Bank of the Commonwealth of Ken-tucky was incorporated by the Legislature, and replevin laws interposed to prevent immediates sales

under executions.

The latter were assailed in the State courts; but The latter were assailed in the State courie, but before final decisions could be had the Bank of the Commonwealth was organized, and the people had a breathing spell and were enabled to raise crops from their rich soil and throw them on the markets contemporaneously with the issue of the Commonwealth's paper.

I had been deputed during the winter to have the bank notes engraved at Philadelphia, and with the opening of the spring I laid them before Mr. Crittenden, who, although opposed to the relief measures of the State, and the bank itself as the nucleus of those measures, was elected by the Legislature president of the bank, both to divest their plan of a party aspect and to make his popularity subservient to the public interest. Although it was a great sacrifice of Mr. Crittenden's personal interest he but the to the public interest. Although it was a great sacrifice of Mr. Crittenden's personal interest, he had the magnanimity to accept the situation and give the projected system of finance a fair trial.

The bank was, as its name imports, a naked State institution for the common weal. All its capital was a state of the common weal.

state credit and all its product went into the State Treasury, all its managers were elected by the State Legislature, and they were authorized to make loans on the real estate of the applicants, backed by endorsement of sureties, adjudged by the Directors responsible persons. At first the hostility of the classes opposed to the Commonwealth's bank depre, clated its paper 50 per cent, below par of coin.

But as it was received in payment of taxes to the state, and for all payments from the Treasury, and in liquidation of all obligations between citizens of the State, it presently became current in payment for all commodities within the State, and soon the merchant princes of New York and Philadelphia to whom the Kentucky merchants were included. merchant princes of New York and Philadelphia to whom the Kentucky merchants were indebted, were found busied, some in person, others by their agents, riding through the country buying the tobacco, the hemp, the bagging, the cordage, the whisky, etc., with the Commonwealth's currency received in discharge of Kentucky's debts.

The bank's issues gradually rose to par; even the factors and customers of the Bank of the United States became the instruments of converting its paper into gold by transferring the rich products of the soil of Kentucky, bought with it, to foreign markets, where they commanded specie.

The result of the honest management of the Bank of the Commonwealth was that its profits relieved the people from taxation, to a great extent, the officers of the State and creditors generally being paid

cers of the State and creditors generally being paid in its currency; and as its redeemed paper, towards the close of its charter, was burst, instead of being reloaned, the exigencies of the country no longer requiring it, the bank was found to have realized all the hopes of its founders.

The State was redeemed from debt, th were redeemed from debt, the business of the State was prosperous, and the corporation wound up leavg a large surplus of earnings, which, if I r ightly, was appropriated as a school fund by the slature.

You have alluded to my connection with this instirou have anuscent of my connection with this insti-nation and too generally ascribe to me "a prominent part in pretecting the people and State of Kentucky against the power which the Bank of the United States exercised in other localities," and latteringly add, "that the country was much indebted to me for

he aid rendered in abolishing that Bank."

I might avail myself of this kind feeling, as a abaltern attached to the great man who led, and to the exalted men through whose assistance he achieved the deliverance of the country to which you advert, to write an autobiography of myself and assome, as by the right of survivorship, the credit of destroying the monoplies christened by Mr. Clay "the American system," through which the adminis-tration he headed, under Mr. Adams, sought to establish the British system, wielded by a corrupt

ligarchy among us.
But this I am sensible would recall the fable of the
y on the axle of the charlot, that gloried in the
loud of dust that was hurled from the wheels as exhibiting its own power. The simple truth is that the Irish stripling soldier, who was knighted by a Bri-tish officer at Camden by the cut of his sword on the head for refusing to clean his boots, was the instru-ment of Providence in breaking down the coalition of great men to convert our republican form of gov-

ernment into the British system.

Adams and Webster of New England, Clay of the West, Calhoun of the South, combining with Biddle and the bank intrenched within the bulwarks of the Federal Government, all fell under the superior zenius, probity, and patriotism of Jackson. Ken-ucky, indeed, was the first battle-ground where resistance to the oppressions of the bank, enforced by her own illustrious son (Mr. Clay), began. We then called in the aid of Jackson's name and fame to effect our measures of relief, of which the Bank of

the Commonwealth became the nucleus.

The victory gained there in carrying the electors The victory games there is an arrival and the first packs on over Adams, with Clay commanding in the field, gave an importance to Kentucky in the councils of the Jackson administration which identified the policy of that administration somewhat with hat which characterized the canvass in that State, hat canvass was based on the known Jeffersonian principles of General Jackson. My father, as At-torney-General of the State of Kentucky, was the first public man to enter the arena against the bank, in the maintenance of the State law taxing the moeyed corporations.

in the press I had taken some part in sustaining him, and in advocating all the measures of the Legislature to support the State authority against the domination of the great corporation. It was a subject of jeering that the Bank of the Commonwealth was brought across the Alleghenies in a trunk behind the stage, to supplant the branches of the United States Bank, but the result for its envoy was that when elected president of the legislature of the legislature. was that when elected President of the institution t the Legislature on the resignation of Mr. Crittenden, that accident pointed him out to General Jackson as one suited to carry on his war against the Bank.
This and his exposure in the Kentucky press of
the then embryo scheme of dissolving the Union,
manifested by Mr. McDuffie, in a publication before Mr. Calloun, had fully developed his nullification doctrine, gave birth to the Globe at Washington, as the organ of the administration of Jackson. It derived its power from the sagacity, patriotism, popularity, and vast influence of the President with the masses of his countrymen.

The great fact which made his power was, that he rection for the working men of the nation and they

The great fact which made his power was, that he worked for the working-men of the nation and they worked with him. The result stands out in bold relief in history. The grand triumvirate of orators and statesmen, and of sections North, West, and South, shrank before him — their stronghold the bank, and all its battlements, fell down and disappeared—the prohibitory tariff and all the grind-made and the grind-m peared—the prometory tarm and all the grind-ing taxes given as a bonus to incorporated establishments, under the pretense of aid to "Ame-rican industry," were abolished: the public debt, in-curred in the two great wars with England, was paid to the last farthing, and a great surplus was left, which the President insisted should remain in the Treasury to reduce still further the taxes; but it was seized on by the tariff party for distribution among the States.

This the President resolved to veto, and Congress converted their bulling one for a deposit with the

converted their bill into one for a deposit with the States, and under this feint and on the expiration of the Jackson administration effected their object. At its close, however, all was accomplished that he had proposed for his country. The golden era had arrived. The bank was destroyed, nullification crushed,

and the Constitution vindicated before he returned to the Hermitage, to the Hermitage.

This golden age can never return while a stupendous national debt weighs on the labor of the country, preying on it hourly in the shape of taxation, and converting all the machinery of the Treasury into a paper mint, to create issues for the so-called national banks, based by holders of the national debt on the Government credit and deposits to lay a new and still greater taxation on the people in the shape of leans.

of leans.

Why may not the Government bank on its own credit, its deposits, and its issues of currency now given to the banks, and convert the gains into the means of paying the national debt, instead of surrendering all to stockholders?

If the Government would adopt and pursue the Kentucky plan of relief and bank for the common weal for twenty years, fortifying its own credit by leans to the farmers and builders and artisgns, on liens and on lands and tenements, besides personal security, the colossal debt might be gradually liquidated by the proceeds, and disappear like an leelated by the proceeds, and disappear like an ice-

But the other day a pregnant hint was given by the But the other day a pregnant first was given by the Chancellor of the Exchequer in England, Mr. Lowe, in his reply to a Parliamentary representative of the Bank of England, who complained that his report on the finances was not accommodated to the interests of that institution and the business men dependent

Mr. Lowe told him, in effect, that it was not the Mr. Lowe told him, in effect, that it was not the duty of the Government to take care of the bank and its dependants, but of the government and the peeple; and added, significantly, that the Government might bank for itself. If it had done so from the battle of Waterloo to this thus, and put the profits into England's real bank, its treasury, instead of into that of the Bank of England's shareholders, she would own no deer and England's shareholders, she would owe no dest, and that are hecatombs to the grandeur of the oligarchy and millionaires of that country might have had some share in the prosperity now monopolized by the latter.

Mr. Lowe and his co-workers for reform in Engand would find the disestablishment and disendownent of the Bank of England a far more effectual reform for that country than the late measure with regard to the Irish Church.

And it would be a still greater reform for us to disestablish our national banks and resume for the

people the control of the finances of the Government.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obelient servant,
F. P. BLAIR.

Mr. S. P. Cummings, of Massachusetts, offered the following resolutions, which were referred to the Committee on Platform:— Resolved, That in the judgment of this Congress all rades' unions in every branch of industry should endeavor to introduce the co-operative system—in trade and manufacture—as an efficient remedy for many evils of the present infquitous system that concedes the laborer only a pittance of that he pro-

ces, and makes a life of labor little better than a life of slavery.

Resolved, That we demand for all voluntary asso-Resolved, That we demand for all voluntary asso-clations of workingmen or women for legitimate purposes the same chartered rights and privileges as are granted to associations of capitalists, both from our State and National Legislatures; and we de-nounce any and all parties who deny this right as enemies of the masses and tools of the money

power.

Mr. Walsh, N. Y., delegate from Typographical Union, No. 6, of that city, read the following telegram, and asked the return of his credentials:—
Delegate to National Labor Congress, Assembly Building, Tenth and Chesnut streets, Philada. If Miss Anthony is admitted you are directed to withdraw from the convention and inform them that it is an insult to Union No. 6, and that we are opposed to humburgs.

o humbugs.

President Typographical Union, No. 6.

An animated discussion immediately arose upon allowing Mr. Walsh to withdraw, which was only stopped by the gavel of the chairman, at ten minutes to 12 o'clock, within ten minutes of the hour of adjournment. These last minutes had previously been granted to Mr. Isaac Myers, colored delegate from Maryland for the purpose of preprint of the purpose of preprint of the purpose of the purpose of the properties of the purpose of Maryland, for the purpose of presenting a paper on behalf of his colored brethren. He said:—"It would be an act of great injustice to your God-like charity should I allow the delibera-tions of this convention to close without returning you the thanks of four millions of my race for your

nanimous recognition of their right to representa ion in this convention."

Referring to his brechren he said: "When I tell you that all they ask for themselves i a fair chance, that you shall be no worse off for giving them that chance, that you and they shall dwel n peace and harmony together, and that you and hey may make one steady and strong pull until the aboring man of this country shall receive such pay

for time made as will secure them a comfortable living for their families, educate their children and leave a dollar for a rainy day and old age. Slavery, or slave labor, the main cause of the depreciation of white labor, is no more.
"The white laboring men of the country have

nothing to fear from the colored laboring men. We desire to see labor elevated and made respectable; we desire to have the highest rate of wages that our labor is worth; we desire to have the hours of labor regulated, as well to the interest of the laborer as to "Mr. President:-American citizenship for the

black man is a complete failure if he is proscribed from the workshops of the country." At another place in the document was contained the assertion that the colored people of the land desired the payment of every penny of the national

When the reading of the paper had concluded the Congress adjourned till 2 P. M., when the request of Mr. Waish to be permitted to withdraw his credentials will come up for action.

Afternoon Session. Immediately upon the calling of the Congress to order at 2 o'clock P. M., a motion was made by Mr. Cameron, Chairman of the Executive Committee, that an adjournment be had until 9 o'clock to-mor-row morning, for the purpose of affording time to the various committees to attend to the business before

The debate upon the pending business, the reques of Mr. Waish, was then resumed, and had not con oluded at the time we go to press.

The Opening of the Various Academies,—Be-tween the first and lifteenth of September, there will be quite a lively time among the various academies and schools, public and private, as during that time the fall and winter term commences. Philadelphia has always been noted for her colleges and academies, and none has retained the public confi-dence to a greater extent than the one at the Assembly Buildings, over which presides that gentleman and scholar, Prof. H. Y. Lauderbach, who for a number of years filled the position of Principal of the Northwest Public Grammar School in this city. While there, the school invariably occupied the num-ber one position at the semi-annual examinations of candidates for admissions to the Central High School. One year ago Prof. Lauderbach resigned that charge and inaugurated the present institution. In a circular printed at that time the Professor stated that his mode of teaching consisted of "rejecting useless matter, or that intended solely for reference, and thoroughly explaining the subject of instruction, by lecture, accompanied by illustration, or experiment; using the language adapted to the capacity of the student, and making the theme so attractive to him to set to experiment; will for attention; teaching him to us to secure his willing attention; teaching him to think, and causing his subsequent study or exercise to be rather the result of his own reflections and deto be rather the result of his own remetions and de-ductions, than the mere memorizing of words, with-out ideas." With reference to punishments, the Pro-fessor also stated, "By a careful study of the variety of dispositions in boys, and by cultivating a sentiment of honor and truthfulness in their minds, so that every departure from duty is sure to be made known by the voluntary act of the offender, almost all movoluntary act of the offender, almost all ive for malicious misconduct is removed; and I have been enabled to dispense entirely with every specie of punishment except that which arises from a con sciousness of violated honor, and the consequences of respect of teachers and friends."

loss of respect of teachers and friends."

The departments of the academy are presided over by Professors whose reputations are well known in this and other cities. Among them are Prof. George Yenger, A. M., Prof. Augustus Simon, Prof. J. E. Soule, and Miss Emily P. Starr. This academy has secured the endorsement of hundreds of our best citizens and well merits the encouragement which has been already received. has been already received.

THE WATER QUESTION .- Still the great theme of conversation on the street is the threatened short supply of water, and from the language used it is not hard to understand that the citizens now all compreliend the situation in which they are likely to placed, unless a heavy and long rain sets in. T authorities are doing their best, with the means hand, to get the reservoirs at Fairmount filled, hand, to get the reservoirs at Fairmount filled, in which event we can rest content for several days at least. The Schuyikiil Navigation Company during yesterday were busily engaged in opening their dams along the upper Schuyikiil, and as a result a difference of four inches of water at the Fairmount dam has been observed since yesterday morning. In other words, yesterday the water was seven inches below and this morning it was only three inches below, so that by to-morrow morning, should the below, so that by to-morrow morning, should the river fill as rapidly as yesterday, the water will flow over the dam and thus set the wheels at work. The condition of the reservoirs in the city is about the same as yesterday, viz.—The Fairmount basins have a feet of water; the Corinthian avenue, about 15 feet; Spring Garden, 6 feet; and Kensington, 6 feet.

A Woman-Beater.—Theophius Galbylitz lives at No. 931 Noble street. He is charged with assaulting a German woman who lives in a court opposite his dwelling. He is alleged to have knocked her down, and so injured her that she was unable to appear before Alderman Massey this morning. Theophilus was therefore held for a further hearing.

Distinguished Arrival.—With General Grant in Harrisburg and Mrs. Dr. Mary E. Walker in this city, Pennsylvania should consider herself particularly honored at the present moment. Mrs. Dr. Mary E. Walker has probably achieved more widespread fame—we say nothing as to quality—on less capital than any other living or dead individual. She is not particularly great in any particular, except perhaps her pertinacity and atter diregard for the jeers and insults of the people who daily fall in her way. A winter among the lights of Washington has not degreased the doctor's ambition for notoricty, or put any more blushes on her fair cheek than is strictly necessary and in keeping with her modest and reany more blushes on her fair cheek than is strictly neressary and in keeping with her modest and retiring disposition, so to-day she walks Chesnut street with the air and grace of one who knows her place as well as her duties, and is fully determined to support both with the charming dignity peculiar to those who have trod the spacious halls of the Honse of Representatives and the Senate, as well as the expansive rooms of the White House. Boys who don't know any better, and other people whom the doctor would fain have educated in a more polite school, will persist in following and gazing at her, but she stands it all like a major of marines.

What has brought the distinguished borer, office-seeker, or doctress to our city we do not know, unless it be that she has read of the doings of the laborers, and their efforts to exclude the great champlon of Woman's Rights, Miss Susan B. Anthony, from their convention and deliberations. It

thony, from their convention and deliberations. It may be that, although we do not know. The doc-tor is a worker in her own way, and this morning, as she ventilated herself on Chesnut street, she was atmed with the inevitable lead pencil and paper, ready at a moment's notice to jot down a "mem." or get out a petition for any little office that migh nappen in her way in a strange place. As she walked alone, perfectly heedless of the broad smiles which greeted her on either side, she seemed to say, Henri soft qui mal y pen-e."
In person she is of medium height, without any very remarkable figure or noticeable feature except her aress. Her hair this morning (she wears it in dif-

erent ways, generally arranging it to suit time and dace) was drawn flat down over her head, and we place) was drawn flat down over her head, and well brushed and smoothed over the temples, thence over her ears, and gathered in a small waterfall behind. We can't say it was very beautiful or becoming. Her face is a complete oval, reminding one of the moon when at its full, and here and there is dotted with the most delicate freckles. Her eyes are grey—perhaps hazel—small and duil, except when angered, when they become bright and twinkling. Her nose is of Roman build, and her mouth is small and well cut. Her dress has been so frequently described that we forbear saving anything about it. She has a variety of plain colors, and during her promenade this morning was attired and during her promenade this morning was attire in black silk coat and trowsers, such as she usually wears when "doing" the departments at Washing-ton. When she attends the receptions of the different dignitaries in that city her most common dress is a dark green, trimmed with black lace. It is not known how long the distinguished lady will remain among us, but let her stay be long or short, she cau rest assured that the boys will give her a lively re-ception wherever and whenever she makes her appearance. Perhaps she's waiting for the President.

contained the following paragraph in its city news:—
"Yesterday, about four o'clock P. M., as a respectthe citizen was walking along the New York Junetion Railroad, he was assaulted by a gang of some five or six half-grown villains, who pelted him with stones and green wainuts, which they had just knocked from the trees skirting said road. One of the walnuts came in contact, with censi lerable orce, with his hip, occasioning a severe contusion impulsively he made at the rowdles, with the inte-tion of handling the one who threw the walnut. ne could not ascertain who it was, and, moreover, a the odds were much against him, he being unarn save with an umbrella, and his assailants being provided with stones and the aforesaid unripe fruit the latter by no means a trilling weapon in its green state), the gentleman concluded that discretion was the better part of valor, and forthwith retired from the field of combat under a part ng salute from those cowardly champions, and such a volley of valgar and disgusting slang as seldom issues from the taroat of

BOVISH PASTIMES,-The Inquirer this morning

The gentleman who was subjected to this out rageous treatment, a well-known physician of thi city, sends us the following communication in refer To the Editor of the Evening Telegraph

The outrage above referred to was perpetrated in the Twentieth ward, at a lonely spot on the Ne-York Junction Railroad, about half a mile south wardly of Ridge avenue, where no police force wa within reach, or any assistance whatever attainable young scoundrels had pushed matters a little

This spirit of rowdyism in our youth must be rushed, or our city will have to pass through a bitter experience when it shall have been fully developed That a quiet citizen, passing along one of our plea

sant highways, not over a mile from the densely populated part of the town, on the very borders of our beautiful Park, should have been assailed in the manner described in the foregoing notice, is a circumstance, it seems to me, that demands something more than a mere insertion among the stirring inci dents of a local column.

In this case we have had a melancholy illustration

the natural tendency of lazy, worthless boys to indulge in lawlessness and crime. Riots, arson, burgiaries, and bloodshed are but the legitimate frait of this early depravity. A tight rein is required for these boisterous boys of seventeen, who, proud of their pluck and their brawny right arm, are ever seeking occasion to display them. Let appropriate unishment for infractions of law be meted out to hem with wholesome despatch.

Those engaged in the affair which has elicited

these hasty remarks probably reside in the vicinity of Ridge avenue and Twenty-ninth street. They may boast of their valorous deeds in the hearing of some good citizens, who will subserve the ends o justice by lodging information as to their names and residence at the Mayor's office.

Very respectfully, Philadelphia, Aug. 18, 1869.

RESUMED OPERATIONS .- For some time the boilers of the Mint have been in a rather dangerous condi-tion. Soon after Gov. Pollock took charge of the establishment (second term), he made a careful examination of the boilers, which he found to be in a leaky and corroded condition. Acting upon the ad-vice of expert engineers and his own experience, the Director determined to remove the old boilers and out in new ones. A month ago yesterday the work of removing the boilers commenced, and this morning steam was gotten up and the machinery put in motion. Some idea of the work may be derived from the fact that there were six boilers to be taken out, the masonry torn out and everything entirely rebuilt.
The work was executed by the enterprising firm of
Morgan & Orr, of this city. During the cessation
of operations, all the machinery of the establishment has been cleaned and burnished.

Low PRICES OF FREIGHT .- The present railroad war, which is at present being waged with so much vigor in New York, between the different railroad lines connecting the East and West, has resulted in putting the price of freights to a rate heretofore unprecedented in the history of railroads. From those who are connected with the remissivanta Railroad, we learn that that railroad has reduced the price of freight between this city and St. Louis to the low sum of thirty cents a hundred, and to Pittsburg twenty cents. The schedule price per hundred to St. Louis before the change was in the neighborhood of one dollar and eighty cents. Representatives of the distremt railroad companies are now in New the different railroad companies are now in New York endeavoring to adjust the difficulty,

ROBBERS CAUGHT IN THE ACT.—At Twenty-first and Extended a dry goods store, Between 1 and 2 o'clock this morning the guard in front of the bulk window was cut off by thieves. The ront of the bulk washes the neighbors, who gave the clark, which brought to the ground Policeman salarm, which brought to the ground Foliceman Sauermitch and Lieutenant Campbell, who captured two of the fellows. While on the run the thieves dropped a lot of chisels, which were picked up. The prisoners will be at the Central Station this after-

CRUELTY OF A PASSENGER CAR DRIVER.-Thomas CRUEIAY OF A PASSENGER CAR DRIVER.—Thomas Barclay, a driver of a passenger railway car, was arrested last evening at Fourth and South streets by Policeman Nugent for cruelly beating one of his horses. He was taken before Alderman Moore, who imposed the customary fine and held him to keep the

AN ALLEGED BROOM THIEF,—Thomas Wallace will AN ALLEGED BROOM THISP.—Thomas Walface will have a hearing this afternoon before Alderman Kerr, on the charge of stealing a bundle of brooms from the front of a grocery store at Nineteenth and Poplar streets. The allegation is that he subsequently discovered of them for the small some of the street. streets. The allegation is that he sub-posed of them for the small sum of \$1.

IN A CRITICAL CONDITION.—Thomas P. Hawkins IN A CRITICAL CONDITION.—Thomas P. Hawkins, Jr., aged thirteen, one of the boys injured by the falling of the sheds at Fifth street and Columbia avenue, is now lying in a critical condition at his home, No. 2036 Philips street. Several others had their limbs broken and were otherwise injured.

LARCENY OF A HORSE AND CART.-Morgan Cham bers was overhauled at the corner of Delaware avenue and Market street, on the charge of stealing a horse and cart which was found in his possession. Alderman Williams committed him for trial, MORE CARELESSNESS .- Lieutenant Kelley, of the

Righth district, reported to his Honor Mayor Fox, this morning, eight houses which, through the care-lessness of their occupants, had been left open during last night. BODY RECOVERED.—George Morrison was drowned at Red Bank, on Sunday, while bathing. The body was recovered last evening in the river opposite the

# FOURTH EDITION

## DOMESTIC AFFAIRS

The New York Railroad Complications -Arrival at Washington of the Seminole from Cuba.

## FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Precautions in Spain Against a Carlist Rising - The Harvard-Oxfor Contest-The Last Yacht Race.

### FROM NEW YORK.

The Rallroad War In Court.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Aug. 18.—In the case of Van Valkenburgh, agent of the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad Company, Judge Barnard has granted an order to show cause in Albany, on Tuesday week, why Judge Peckham's orders should not be set aside, and restraining Pruyn, as receiver, in the meantime. In the case of the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad Co. vs. Ramsey and others, he has granted a similar order as to Judge Peckham's injunction orders in the case, and said orders are in the meantime to remain and be inoperative and of no force.

The Mouey and Stock Markets. Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. NEW YORK, Aug. 18 .- The principal feature of the stock market to-day is the advance in Toledo and Wabash, which is about 2 per cent. higher than yesterday, in consequence of a reported consolidation with another line to Chleago. The present price, 78c. The Vander-bilt stocks are generally dull, and off about half per cent. There is much interest attached to the result of a meeting between directors of the competing trunk lines which takes place to-day, at which an increased rate of freight tolls are expected to be agreed upon. Gold has sold as low as 132%, which is the lowest point reached at any time during the past year; the present price, 13336. Government securities were steady at the 10 o'clock call at unchanged prices, but at the 12 o'clock board there was a general advance of about ¼ per cent., and the market is now steady. The steamer Java, sailing to-day for Europe, has no specie shipment engaged. The money market is fairly active and easy at from 5 to 7 per cent. Foreign exchange is decidedly weak as reflected by the low gold premium; 8

days paper quoted at 11015, and 60 days at 110. Falling of a State Arsenal. Buffalo, Ang. 18.—About forty feet of the State Arsenal fell this morning, carrying with it 30,000 rounds of ammunition. The keeper of the Arsenal had a narrow escape, being that part of the building a moment before the lisaster.

The 65th Regiment drilled there last night and had the accident occurred at that time, the loss of life would have been terrible.

#### FROM WASHINGTON. Assembling of Rovenue Supervisors.

Desputch to the Associated Press. Washington, Aug. 18.—The assembling in this city of the Revenue Supervisors from the East and West to consult with Commissioner

Delano is likely to result in augmented facilities for carrying out the provisions of the Revenue laws in districts where the officials have hitherto experienced a great many difficulties. It is likely that during the conference arrangement will be made to insure the most hearty cooperation of the Supervisors against the leading illicit whisky operators. The Practice Squadron at Brest.

Despatches to the Navy Department announce the arrival of the Practice squadron at Bres from Portsmouth, England, on the 2d inst., and the vessels were to sail on the 4th for Madeira. The Steamer Seminole. Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18 .- The United States steamer Seminole arrived at Key West on the 14th instant. The Telegrapho, the vessel reported as committing depredations on American commerce, was in the hands of the English at Tortola. The Seminole was then despatched to Aspinwall to relieve the Yantic.

## FROM VIRGINIA.

Discharged from Custody. RICHMOND, Aug. 18,-General Canby has or-

dered the discharge from custody of Police Captain Callahan, who shot and killed Joseph Kelley at a registration office. Callahan has had a preiminary examination by a military commission but has had no trial.

Suspension of Labor at the Mines. 1873

POTTSVILLE, August 18 .- A few large collieries have suspended on account of the want of orders for a few days. There is no strike in this region as vet. Stock Quotations by Telegraph-3 P. M. Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New

Market unsettled.

## FROM EUROPE.

Yacht Racing. By the Anglo-American Cable.

LONDON, Aug. 18 .- The yacht race on Monday for the Emperor's cup, valued at 3000 francs, over the course from Cherbourg, France, to Portsmouth, England, and back, was open to yachts of all nations. Six yachts left Cherbourg late on Monday afternoon, and arrived again on Tuesday. The yacht Guinevere won. The first yachts came in as follows:-Guinevere, time, 6:45; Egeria, do., 9:28; Dauntless, do., 9.39.

Harvard and Oxford. The Harvard and Oxford crews were out again last evening—the former in a boat built by per, and the latter in their new Salter boat. The darkness prevented any estimate of the work.

Spanish Affairs. LONDON, Aug. 18,-The Times of to-day has an article on the subject of affairs in Spain. suggested byithe recent shooting by the Govern ment forces of some Carlist prisoners

The Times says this news is hardly more cheerful than that to which Bravo accustomed us. Many people of Spain are confident that the continuance of the present Government must lead back to the throne. If such is the end of rampant Carlism to regain power, we have no doubt that blood would be shed as wan tonly and iniquitously to put Carlism down as it has contributed to build it up. Madrid, Aug. 18 .- The Government is taking

extraordinary precautions to prevent the assem-oling of the Carlists at La Mancha. Evening Report of Markets.

LONDON, Aug. 18—4:30 P. M.—Consol\*, for money, 93; for account, 93½. Bonds, 83½; 65s, 82½; '67s, 81½. Eries, 19½. Illinois, 94¾. FRANKFORT, Aug. 18—Bonds, 88¼. LiveRpool., Aug. 18—4:30 P. M.—Cotton market \*ctive; sales, 20,000\*\*bales; middling uplands, 13½. Corleans, 13½. 12,000 for trade, 8000 for export and speculation.

## HARVARD AND OXFORD.

Astonishing Time Made by the American Boys. The N. Y. Times makes this morning the following ditorial comments on the approaching interna-onal rowing contest:— We learn by telegraph that on Saturday the Har-

vard crew traversed the regular course, from Putney to Mortlake, in twenty-one minutes and ten seconds. The Oxford crew did the distance on the same day in twenty-two minutes ten seconds—being thus behind their competitors a full minute. The time made by the Harvard crew must, we

should judge, have taken the English public, and all rowing men, by surprise. It is very nearly the fastest on record. Much, of course, depends on the state of the wide and tide, but last Saturday Oxford rowed under the same conditions as the Harvard crew, and they were left far behind. The fastest time ever made was in 1846, when Cambridge won the race in twenty-one minutes five seconds.

the race in twenty-one minutes five seconds.

The Harvard crew, after only a few days' training on the Thames, have almost equalled this achievement. It is quite evident that the Harvard men will give their competitors very hard work, and that if they are beaten—which now seems improbable—it will be by a great improvement on the Oxford "form" of Saturdey last.

The "regular course" alluded to in the telegram extends from Putney Bridge to Barker's Ralls, Mortiake, the distance being four miles and a half. We subjoin a record of the matches between Oxford and Cambridge, between 1860-1867, showing the time occupied and other interesting particulars:

Four Winner.

Course.

Time. Wen by

1860. Cam'ge, Putney to Mortlake, 26m. A length, 1861. Oxford. Putney to Mortlake, 23m, 27s, 48s, Putney to Mortlake, 23m, 27s. 48s. Putney to Mortlake, 24m, 40s, 30s, Mortlake to Putney, 23m, 5s. 42s. Putney to Mortlake, 21m, 48s. 23s. Putney to Mortlake, 21m, 23s. 13s. Putney to Mortlake, 25m, 48s, 15s. 1862. Oxford. Putney to Mortlake. 24m. 40s. 30s. 1863. Oxford. Putney to Mortlake. 24m. 40s. 30s. 1863. Oxford. Mortlake to Putney. 23m. 5s. 42s. 1864. Oxford. Putney to Mortlake. 21m. 48s. 23s. 1866. Oxford. Putney to Mortlake. 21m. 23s. 18s. 1867. Oxford. Putney to Mortlake. 22m. 39s. Hf l'gth

CHANGE SA

O., No. 40 8, Third 8

BOARDS.

101½ 200 8h Read R . . . . 48

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112 do ... . 565% 100 do ... 830, 481

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15 do ... . 565% 100 do ... 830, 481

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### LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

will be heard at the Central Station this afternoon.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages. NORFOLK, August 18.—The steamship San Jacinto, from New York for Savannab, Ga., which was beached on Body's Island on the 9th inst., was got off yesterday, and has passed here in tow, bound to Norfolk.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA .....AUGUST 18. STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH 7 A. M. W., 70 | 11 A. M., 77 | 2 P. M., 51

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steam or Ann Eliza, Richards, New York, W. P. Clyde&Co. Schr Wnite Swan, Uollins, Calais, Audenried, Norton&Co. Schr Mary R. Hickman, White, Norfolk, do. Schr P. Boice, Adams, Dighton, do. Schr Hila Matthews, McElwee, Boston, do. Schr Ella Matthews, McElwee, Boston, do. Schr K. A. Edwards, Edwards, Norfolk, do. Schr Two Marys, Willetts, Fortress Monroe, do. Schr Two Marys, Willetts, Fortress Monroe, do. Schr Wm. G. Dearborn, Scull, Boston, do. Tug I udson, Nicholson, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. J. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING

ARRIVED THIS MORNING. ARRIVED THIS MURNING.

Steamship Juniata, Hoxie, from New Orleans via Havana läth inst., with cotton, sugar, etc., to Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.—before reported at

vana 13th inst., with cotton, sugar, etc., to Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.—before reported at Quarantine.

Steamer A. C. Stimers. Knox, 24 hours from New York, with make. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer F. Franklin, Pierson, 13 hours from Baltimore, with make. to M. Groves, Jr.

Ste mer Decatur, Webb, 13 hours from Baltimore, with make to A. Groves, Jr.

Big Nathaniel Stevens, White, from Boston, in ballast to Enght & Sons.

Schr Mercer T. Trundy, Aimes, from Boston, with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.

Schr Mercer T. Trundy, Aimes, from Boston, with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co. vessel to Knight & Sons.

Schr Helen Augusta, Williams, 3 days from Richmond, Va. with spokes and mill feed to Collins & Co.

Schr A. Harwood, Harwood, 12 days from Richmond, Va. with spokes and mill feed to Collins & Co.

Schr W. S. Thompson, Yates, 5 days from Norfolk, with shingles to J. W. Gaskill & Sons.

Schr Annie May, May, trom Boston.

Schr W. G. Dearborn, Scull, from Boston.

Schr W. G. Dearborn, Scull, from Providence.

Schr J. B. Myers, Ellwood, from Providence.

Schr J. G. Babcock, Smith, from Providence.

Schr J. G. Babcock, Smith, from Providence.

Schr J. B. Myers, Ellwood, from Providence.

Schr Hazleton, Gardner, from Salem.

Schr E. A. Kose, Rose, from Salem.

Schr E. A. Fox, Case, from Yarmouth.

Schr E. A. Fiblott, Nickerson, from New York.

Schr E. A. May, Saker, from Rockport.

Schr M. J. Fisher, Lorrary, from Lynn.

Tug Thomas Jefferson. Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Correspondence of The Ecening Telegraph.

VASCOW A. MOMAHON'S BULLLETIN.

Correspondence of The Econing Telegraph.

EASTON & MOMAHON'S BULLLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, August II.—Twelve barges leave in tow to night for Baltimore, light.

BALTIMORE BRANN'H OFFICE, August I7.—The following barges leave in tow to night, eastward:

Potomac; D. W. C. Stephens; O. R. Brown: San Jacinto; S. C. Clark; and Iowa, all with coal, for New York.

Mary A. Brady, with oats, for New York.

H. S. Armstrong, with wheat, for New York.

Charles Holgate, with coal, for Philadelphia.

PFILADI LPHIA BRANCH OFFICE, August IS.—The barge M. H. Clark, with guano for Baltimore, left last night.

L. S. O.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Erchange.

Lewes, Del., August 16.—Mr. Henry Long, pilot, reports the following vessels from Philadelphia having gone to sea—lith inst., brig Thomas Walter, for Antigua: 16th inst., barques Der Turner, for London: Volant, for New Orleans: brigs Nellie Mowe, for Barbados; and Ottowa, for New Bendon, N. B. Also, one barque, unknown (probably Pauline, for Stettin).

Several vessels remain at the Breakwater, wind bound.

LABAN L. LYONS. MEMORANDA. Schr Webster Barnard, Smith, hence, at Gloucester 16th Schr R. & S. Corson, Corson, hence, at Providence 16th Schr Lizzie Maul, Buehler, hence, at Fall River 15th

instant.

Schrs Jonathan May, Neal; D. V. Streaker, Vangilder; and M. Weaver, Weaver, hence, at Boston 16th inst. WEDDING INVITATIONS ENGRAVED IN the newest and best manner.

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