CITY INTELLIGENCE.

MURDE

A Stocking Tragedy at Fair-

mount wark.

Richard Carter, Foreman of the Stone Masons, Shot and Killed by Joseph Enyder This Morning-The Motive for the Deed as yet Unknown.

For the first time since the assumption by the authorities of Philadelphia of that portion of the city known as Fairmount Park, the crime of murder was committed this morning, At about half-pasts o clock the sharp ring of a pistol shot was heard reverberating among the trees on the pathway leading from the temporary bridge crossing the forebay, immediately connected with the northern reservoir to the upper Park, caused quite a commotion among the numerous workmen engaged in the construction of the engine house, and in dressing the large slabs of stone which lay strewn all over that portion of the enclosure. On looking in the direction of the shot, a large man, known to most of the men as Joseph Snyder, man, known to most of the men as Joseph Snyder, was seen walking rapidly towards Coates street, with a huge seven-barrel revolver in his right hand. Some of the employes ran to where Snyder had come from, and found their foreman, Richard Carter, lying on the ground. It was soon known that he had been shot, and that he was dying. An effort was made to arrest Snyder, but he kept them all away from him by pointing the revolver at them. At this time, Capt. John Lyon, of the Park Guard, and Lieutenant Jacoby of the Schwilkill Hartor Pales wheel had been been the schwilkill Hartor Pales wheel had been the schwill be schwill have the schwill be s coby, of the Schuylkill Harbor Police, who had heard the shot while sitting in their headquarters, came running in opposite directions. On being informed by the crowd that they were afraid to approach Snyder, Captain Lyon, followed by Lieutenant Jacoby and Park Guard Phy, went up to Lieutemant Jacoby and Park Guard Phy, went up to the murderer. Lyon remarked, "Joe, what does this mean?" to which Snyder replied, "I'll not be taken inside the Park," and at the same time raised his revolver, but Lyon, quick as lightning, struck him is the mouth with his right fist and grabbed his right hand, in which he heid the revolver, with his left. A tussle ensued, but by the time Snyder reached the ground in consequence of the blow given him by Capt. Lyon, Lieut. Jacoby and Guard Phy were on him. The murderer made desperate efforts to retain possession of the weapon, but Capt. Lyon succeeded in getting it away from him, not, however, before he had torn Capt. Lyon's left hand considerably with the hammer. He was then conquered easily and taken to the Park Guard station, from where he was brought to the Central Station, where he is at present confined. He was perfectly composed when captured, and on reaching the cell of the Central, where he threw himself on a bench and recused to be seen he threw himself on a bench and rejused to be seen by any body.
Captain Lyon and Lieutenant Jacoby waited on

Mayor Fox and informed him of the tragedy. The former had with him the revolver which he had taken from the marderer. It is what is known as a seven-barrel navy pistol, and, on examining it, it was found to still have two loads in the chamber. It will be delivered to the Coroner on the investigation to be compared by him.

The particulars of the tragedy, as we have been able to glean them, seem to make it an almost unparalleled one of wilfulness and premeditation. It seems that Mr. Carter, with a work man, was engaged in measuring some stone, preparatory to having it dressed; and that the deceased, immediately prior to the shot, had been down on his knees measuring a certain piece, and had just raised up, remarking to his comrade, "I guess that will do," when Snyder dis-charged the revolver, the bull entering Carter's body about one high below the heart, and, passing across the body diagonally, came out of the right side of

while the police were paying attention to Synder, the workmen ran to their foresien, and carried him the Park Guard station, where he died in a few minutes. He was a married man, and resided on Coates street, between Twenty-second and Twenty-

As to the motive for the cruei deed, very kittle is As to the motive for the cruei deed, very attle is known, except that the prisoner has said since his arrest that he the deceased and done him wrong in not giving him work, and that he the murderer) carried the revolver to kill him. It is also assertained that Snyder arrived in the Park pretty early this morning, and was very anxious to discover the whereabouts of Carter, but the suspicion of no one was aroused by this fact, as it was known that he was an applicant for work. He was also seen standing at the soot from which he fired, but no revolver ing at the spot from which he fired, but no revolver was seen in his hand until he had committed the murder. Snyder had subsequently been employed murder. Snyder had subsequently been employed by the Water Department as a mason, but during last winter, when the work was light, he, in com-

pany with others, were discharged. The friends of Mr. Carter seem to think that this discharged party had conceived an idea that they had been removed without good cause, and having repeatedly applied for a job and been refused, they determined to punish Mr. Carter. They are led to this belief, as about two weeks since the deceased had been waylaid and badly beaten by a crowd of men, who remarked to him on leaving him that he had not seen the last of it yet,

THE JEWISH NEW YEAR,-The Israelites will cele brate their "Rosh Ha Shona," or commencement of the Jewish Civil Year, A. M. 5630, in a two days feast, beginning at sunset to-morrow, Sunday, Sep. tember 5. The Sacred Year begins in the spring, its first month corresponds with the seventh month of the Civil Year, and answers generally to the moon of March and April. The origin of the present New Year observance is to be found in the 23d chapter of Leviticus:—"And the Lord spake unto Moses saying, In the seventh month, in the first day of the month shall ye have a Sabbath, a memorial of blowing o trumpets, a holy convocation." The term secentimonth is used, because from the time of the depar-ture from Egypt the ecclesiastical year was made to begin at Nissan, to commemorate the month wherein their deliverance had been wrought. Tishri, although thus counted as the seventh month in religious observances, is nevertheless the first month of the year, and the anniversary of the creation of the world. The cornets or trumpets which were sounded on the New Year were not those of silver which had been made for use in the Tabernacle, but were made of rams' horns, a memorial of the animal which was offered instead of Isaac, when Jehovah Levied Abraham's forth and the animary of which tested Abraham's faith, and the anniversary of which event is on the second day of the New Year. The day is also called a day of pnemorial, because at the close of one year and the commencement of the next all mankind should bring to mind their actions of the past, and after a solemn review of faults and frailties, enter, as it were, anew into a covenant with their Maker, the great King of Kings, Creator, and Governor of the whole universe. The New Year also commences the ten days of penitence, the last of which is called "Yom Kipur," or Day of Atone-ment. The services are of the most solemn and impressive character, and even the lukewarm Israelite always unites with his brethren in the faithful ob-servance of the "Day of Memorial."

The Public Schools.—The army of children that attend the public schools of Philadelphia, some eighty thousand strong, will bivouac in their fall and winter quarters on Monday morning next. Squads of sun-browned boys and rosy-cheeked girls are to be met in every square, brim full of vitality, and with spirits keen enough to get enjoyableness out of everything. They come back from their summer trips by the sides of overshadowing mountains, the unceasing beating of the ocean surges, and the quiet enjoyments of farm-life, well equipped for the ten months' campaign before them, and with energy alive to the moulding touch of any teachers who are skilful enough to interest them in their studies. The young idea will shoot, but whether it shall be with blow-pipe and spit-balls, or with the weapons prescribed by school-teachers, depends pretty much with the teacher. He or she must bear a good deal of the odium of having "skulkers:" for if children are taught as they may be, they will make the most ardent listeners and workers in the world. Give them as much object-teaching as possible, and as little home-cramming as can be, and depend upon it the delight that an unsophisticated six-year-older takes in the second. An attractive addition to the general course of studies will be the system of year. THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—The army of children that takes in the first school term will not wholly ooze out in the second. An attractive addition to the general course of studies will be the system of musical instruction to be inaugurated this fall by the Board of Controllers. The entire supervision of this has been confided to Mr. Jean Louis, and a gentieman more fitted by intuition and culture for the position could scarcely be obtained. Under his careful supervision, it is trusted our little ones will be able in time to contrast favorably with the children of the "Hub;" and perhaps they may be ready to unite in the centennial celebration of the Quaker City on July 4, 1876. Anyhow, there is plenty of time for preparation and deliberation; so, boys and 2 is, mind your Ps and Q's.

s, mind your P's and Q's. Miss Ida Lewis.—For some time a series of enter-tainments have been given in the various Eastern States for the benefit of the widows and orphans of soldiers and sallors, which Miss Ida Lewis, the Newsoldiers and sailors, which Miss Ida Lewis, the New-port heroine, has attended and been instrumental in ratising considerable sums of money. Such an enter-tainment will be given in this city during the latter part of the month, at which Miss Lewis has con-sented to be present. What part she will take has not yet transpired, but certain it is that she will re-ceive a hearty welcome at the hands of the citizens of the City of Brotherly Love.

CONFLAGRATION.

The Fire this Morning at Broad and Contes Streets—A Mill Totally Destroyed—Many Sur-rounding Bulldings Damaged—The Particu-

Again has the quiet of the night been disturbed, and the heavens over Philadelphia reddened by the blaze of conflagration. At 3 o clock A. M. today the fire bells struck their fearful alarm, and in response to its summons the engines rushed along the streets. The burning scene was at Broad and Coates streets. Such a light it made in the clear sky, and such myriads of sparks it sent up to rival the stars, that the whole of that quarter of the town was rendered brilliant as day. The window panes, house-tops, and steeples for many squares around shimmered in the radiance, and reflected back, as if in sport, the destroying blazes. Hundreds rudely awakened from their slumbers by the clatter and the light hurried to the place, and soon the streets or aring the scene were thronged.

On Coates street, west of isroad, occupying three

On Coates street, west of isroad, occupying three numbers, 1406, 1408, and 1410, stood the "Excelsior" Wood-Working Mill of Doerr, Son & Co. Their office, a three-storied brick building, fronted on the street. The main structure, the mil, stood further back, between it and the office intervening a oroad space. This was covered with the shavings pushed away from the planning machines and hear the disc. space. This was covered with the shavings posited away from the planing machines, and here the fire was first observed. The whole establishment was enclosed by a tall and strong board fence. The business of the firm is that of sawing and planing

lumber.

Joseph Trout, a butcher, occupying a stall in the market north of Coates, on the cast side of Broad street, was the first person to notice the fames. In company with a fellow-craftsman he hurried to the gate of the mill, saw the fire kindling among the shavings and chips in the pen space mentioned, and perceiving that it as yet had gained no headway, but could be extinguished with ease, essayed to break down the fence and secure an entrance. The strong palings resisted their utmost attempts. An axe in their hands would have prevented the conflagration that quickly followed. This they had not, and they were compelled to stand unaiding there and witness the whole structure wrap itself in flames. Within the whole structure wrap uself in flames. Within the time of ten minutes the tre had lapped its way from the ground to the roof. Of course everything it checombred at once yielded; all was combustible and dry. torch of the incendary had undoubtedly

started it.

When at length the enclosure was demolished, and the mill reached by the firemen, it was too late to save anything from the flames. The whole establishment now lies in ruins, a total loss.

The lot of ground occupied by the firm had a frontage of 50 feet, and a depth of 110 feet.

No. 1806 was the office, a three-story brick building, with a front of is feet.

with a front of 18 f. et.

Nos. 1408 and 1410 were the yard, on which, though

removed from the street front, the mill was erected. This latter was 44 by 60 feet, three stories in height, constructed of brick. It was filled with the various machinery of the busin-ss carried on within it. But little stock was on hand, traugh the yard and the mill itself were crowded with piles of lumber.

The firm estimate the value of their property, the buildings, the machinery and the stock to have been They are insured for \$8500. In the Royal they

have \$4000, the remainder being divided among Con-necticut, New York, and Maryland companies. They were not represented in any Philadelphia company.

were not represented in any Philadelphia company.

No. 1412 Coates street was occupied by F. Stoltz
as a lager beer saloon. The back part of the building and the roof were burned.

No. 1414 Contes street was a private dwelling
house, occupied by Mr. Watson. The back portion
of this building also was damaged.

No. 1416 was occupied on the first floor by ex-Alderman Hutchinson. His forniture was damaged
by water. The dwelling portion of the house likewise received a wetting. John Martel lived there,
N. 1418 was occupied by Mr. Thomas. No. 1420
by Mr. Hansbury. Both of their buildings was somewhat injured, in ore by water than by fire.

A street called Barclay runs parallel with Coates

A street called Barclay rulas parallel with Coates to the rear of the mill where the fire originated. The fences and back buildings of the dweilings on this street were either destroyed by the flames or badly

In a small street, or rather alley, without any name, running westward from the nill, stood two frame houses. The nearer one was occupied by Thomas McMakin. He was sleeping, as was his family, when the fire broke out. The flames aroused him. He escaped, however, as did the others in the house. The whole side of his dwelling was con-

sumed.

His next door neighbor was a colored man named Thomas. His place was also badly burned.

Across the alley was a frame stable, attached to the mill of James Watt, which fronts on Broad street. This stable was damaged, and the rear of the mill blistered by the stances.

Next above Mr. Watt's mill, Mr. William P. Hood had an iron railing manufactory. The back portion of his establishment, which was of frame, was

The Ridge Avenue Market building, just on the orner, had its rounded top burned off, and was also lamaged in the rear by the are.

Nos, 1400 and 1402 Coates street were occupied by George W. Tauster. He kept a beer saloon. His lace was damaged. No. 1404 Coates street was occupied by a man named Custer. The back part of his building was da-

maged both by fire and water.

The fine buildings west of the burned mill on Coates street, were fully insured in the Fire Associaion of this city. Two men, Charles Shoemaker and James Holland.

were arrested during the 6re for stealing. They will have a hearing this afternoon at the Central Police

COUNCIL CHAMBERS RENOVATED .- After a fitting recess from their arduous labors, Select and Common Councils will reassemble for business on Thursday. the 16th inst. Their rooms have been altered and repaired during the vacation, and they will wear a jaunty air of freshness at that time. Select Council Chamber has been enlarged and improved. The eastern wall of the ante or committee room that divides the Select from Common Chamber has been taken down, and while the width of that room has been considerably lessened, Select Council Chamber gains thereby additional doorage for the members of gains thereby additional floorage for the members of about seven feet, and standing room for spectators of about six feet. Altogether the ground floor of the Chamber has been increased about fourteen feet at the western extremity of the room. The gallery has been reduced in width about two feet, but is being extended in length at either end, and will accommodate about the same number of spectators as formerly. There will be two instead of three rows of benches in the gallery. A new walnut railing has then erected in front of the gallery, and the spectators' space on the floor, which is directly under the gallery, has been separated from the main floor by a handsome and substantial railing. A new stairway has been erected to the gallery, and the two by a handsome and substantial railing. A new stair-way has been erected to the gallery, and the two galleries of Select and Common Chambers are reached by the same stairway, and are connected one with the other by a doorway, so that a spectator, standing in this doorway, can hear and see all that transpires in either Chamber. This is a valuable feature when some important topic, like the location or suspension of a new fire company, or the putting through of some highway job, swells the bosoms of members, so that the pent-up feelings are too big for free utterance, and the declamatory powers of the orators have full swing.

PEACH MARKET ON DELAWARE AVENUE .- Peaches are not prime this morning, and prices rule high for the quality, because Bostoa bought largely early in the morning, and the supply was exhausted at 9 A. M., New York buying lively and the interior showing unusual activity. Next week, with the best varieties and reduced quantity, will be one of in-terest to producer, consignor, and consumer. Prices range for ordinary (not cullings), 45 cents per basket up to 75 cents per basket, as to quality. No basket up to 75 cents per basket, as to quality. No extra quality in any appreciable quantity this

The arrivals on the avenue foot up 37,346 baskets

this morning, as follows:

Propellers—W. Whildin, Roanoke, Decatur, and Meinder, with 18,007 baskets.

Meinder, with 13,057 baskets.
Stanmers—Jersey Blue and Perry, from Smyrna,
Del., with 5000 baskets.
Schooners—General Taylor, R. L. Loper, and Village Belle, with 2600 baskets.
Sloops—Fanny and Lucy [sabella, with 989 baskets
Barges—Rufus Wiley, Hannah Sophia, D. R. Kennedy, David and Lucy, W. W. Suits, and Daylight,
with 15,700 baskets. with 15,700 baskets.

THE SECOND REFORMED CHURCH, On Seventh street, above Brown, will be reopened for Divine service to-morrow. Rev. F. B. Radensperger. D. D., of Chambersburg, Pa., will occupy the pulpit morning and evening. In the afternoon an interesting Sunday School gathering will take place, when addresses will be made by the above divine, Colonel D. W. C. Moore, E. B. Nichols, and others. The fine choir of the church will sing a number of anthems in the morning and evening. Since closing, this church has been thoroughly decaned and placed in good order. order.

THE SIXTRENTH STREET M. E. CHURCH, OR SIXthe Sixteenth Street M. E. Chelon, on Sixteenth street, below Coales, formerly known as the Hedding Church, having seen thoroughly repaired and beautified, will be opened for religious service benorrow. The Rev. James Neill will preach at half-past 10 in the morning, and the pastor, Rev. A. Al good, at a quarter before 8 in the evening. The prosects of the church for the future are exceedingly fair.

Assaulting a Policeman,—James Quinn yesterday, while behaving disorderly at Eighth and Shippen streets, was approached by Policeman Judge, who notified him to behave himself. Instead of this, James smacked the policeman in the mouth. He was then taken into custody and locked up. Alderman Bonsal held him for trial.

The Mortality of the City.—The number of deaths in the city for the week ending at noon to-day was 268, being a decrease of 41 from last week, and a decrease of 63 from the corresponding period of last year. Of these, 109 were adults; 109 minors; 210 were born in the United States; 50 were foreign; 8 were unknown; 10 were people of color; and 13 from the country. Of the number, 4 died of congestion of the brain; 4 of inflammation of the lungs; 17 of marasmus; 8 of typhoid fever; 7 of old age; and 36 of cholera unfantum.

of the lungs; 17 of mainsinus; 7 of old age; and 36 of cholera infantum.
The deaths were divided as follows:

different wards;-	442 4 144				
Wards.		Wa	rds.		-
First	9	Fifteer	th		1
Second	12	Sixtee	nth		16.2
Second	10	Sevent	eenth.		2 1
Fourth.	0	Eighte	enth		
Fourth	14	Ninete	enth		1
Sixth	. 3	Twent	ieth.	CANCEL EXCE	1
Seventh	13	Twent	v-first.		
Seventh	6	Twent	V-Secon	d	1
Ninth	5	Twent	y-third	******	664
Ninth	8	Twent	y-fourt	h	1
Eleventh	- 3	Twent	h-fifth.		1
Twelfth.	7	Twent	h-sixth		0
Thirteenth	8	Twent	V-ROVEL	th	
Fourteenth	6	Twent	y-eight	h	
OUR PREPARENT T	'DADE	- Amer	rding t	o a care	full

OUR PETECLEUM TRADE.—According to a carefully prepared table published in this morning's Commercial List and Price Current, one of the most reliable papers in the country, it appears that last evening there were twenty-one vessels on the berth loading with petroleum, and having a capacity for seventy-five thousand barrels. The exports of the week are 931,233 gallons. The total shipments from Philadelphia since January 1 have been 19,036,799 gallons. The following vessels have cleared during the past week:—

Refined. Am. brig L. C. Madeira, Genoa 27th uit. N. G. barque Express, Stettin 31st uit. Br. sbip Virginia, Liverpool 1st inst..... Am. ship John O. Baker, Antwerp 1st inst. Brig Home, Barbados 2d inst.

Brig Louise and Marie, Rotterdam 2d inst.

Br. barque William, Rotterdam 3d inst.... Barque James Campbell, Kingston, Ja., same

Barque Magdalene, Cienfuegos, same day.

ANOTHER BAY EXCURSION .- On Monday next there ANOTHER BAY EXCURSION.—On Monday next there will be another of the delightful excursions around New York Bay and up the Hudson which have been taking place during the recent season. From Cataden a special train of cars carries the excursionists to South Amboy, at which point the magnificent steamer William Cook receives them and starts on her way. Passing around Staten Island, through the Narrows—affording a fine view of Fort Lafayette, Governor's Island, and the city of New York—up the Hudson river she steams. The famous Pallsades are witnessed, many pretty towns passed, and Sing Sing reached. Here she turns, steams down the river and bay again, passing by Sailors' Snug Harbor, along Staten Island, to South Amboy.

VERY ELEGANT RESIDENCES AT PUBLIC SALE .-Included in Thomas & Sons' sale at the Exchange, September 28, are the very elegant residences, No. 1334 Arch street, 50 by 136 feet, has every improve-ment and convenience, also stable and coach house; and No. 3963 Spruce street, 100 by 175 feet, with every modern convenience; immediate possession.

ALLECED LABORNY .- Patrick Connolly was arrested on Franklin street, above Wood, yesterday, n possession of a pocket-book which he is alleged to have stolen. He was taken before Alderman Mas-sey, and in the absence of witnesses he was held for a juriter hearing.

EFRATUR.—In publishing the income tax of our wealthy chizens we omitted the name of our generous-hearted townsman, Dr. J. H. Schenck. He returned the princely income of \$52,242. This is in itself sufficient evidence of his well-known population.

MEETING OF NEWS DEALERS,—Attention is called to the meeting of news dealers at John Trenwith's, No. 107 South Third street, on Thursday evening STEAM COLLIER Centipede, Captain Beckett, is now loading at Pier No. 13, Port Richmond, and will sail early on Monday for Salem (Mass.), with 600 tons

of coal, this being her first cargo. MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

MADAME PAREPA-ROSA'S CARD. In advertisements a certain amount of buncombe is allowable, from custom if from nothing else. Modesty is not expected, and the public understands very well how to make all due allowances when an announcement is made of the "greatest tragedian of the age" or "the greatest living prima donna." An advertisement would not be attractive without a little of this sort of thing, and it is expected that managers will of course take the most rose-colored view of the attractions which they propose to offer to the public. Advertisement writing is a brance of literature by itself, and it is not amenable to general rules. When, however, a manager, actor, or singer comes before the public in a personal card, we have a right to expect a little more dignity, and the superlatives of the regular display advertisement seem sadly out of place. Both of the esteemed and popular ladies who propose to treat us to English opera this season have set forth what they esteem to be their claims to the notice and regards of the public in rival cards, which seem to compete for the palm of silliness. Mrs. Bernard a few days ago treated us to the story of her woes, her hopes, and her fears in a style that was anything but edifying; and now Madame Rosa, not to be behindhand, has expressed her views of the situation in a card that seems to us a trifle more absurd than that of her rival.

With a high appreciation of her own powers, Madame Rosa proposes "to inaugurate a epoch in the history of the American stage," in which we hope that she will succeed, as there is room for change and improvement. And then after recounting her tyric triumphs in Europe and America, including Boston, and informing us that "the entire American press have united in pronouncing her the greatest lyric artist of the age," she concludes with the following flourish of trumpets:-"Her devotion to the highest order of composition, and her grateful regard for the American public, will stimulate her to every possible exertion to establish English opera as

a permanent institution in this country." We fancy that a desire to accumulate as many 'stamps" as possible will be a greater stimulant to Madame Rosa than her regard for the American people or her devotion to the highest order of composition, and as for establishing English opera, it must be remembered that she has had some predecessors. If English opera ever becomes a permanent institution in this country, Mrs. Caroline Richings Bernard will be entitled to some little credit for it, even if she did let her feelings get the better of her judgment so far as to write a foolish card about matters that the public are not at all concerned in. Both of these ladies have eminent talents, and if they manage to collect companies equal to the work laid out for them, the probabilities are that they will both succeed, but ill-advised and bumptious letters to the newspapers, so far from being an aid in securing the favor of the public, will be considered as evidences of weakness, and will do more harm than good. As "singists," Mrs. Bernard and Madame Rosa are both entitled to our best regards and kindest wishes for success, but as "writists" we do not think much of them. As Artemas Ward would say, "literatoor is'nt thair fort."

WEDDING INVITATIONS ENGRAVED IN the newest and best manner.
LOUIS DREKA, Stationer and Engraver,
No. 1033 UHESNUT Street.

WEDDING AND VISITING CARDS ENGRAVED IN THE LATEST STYLE.

FOUR QUIRES OF FRENCH PAPER, and FOUR PACKS OF ENVELOPES TO MATCH, in a neat Dou-

ble Box, scamped, only \$1.00. JOHN LINERD. 3 17 wamt No. 921 SPRING GARDEN Street, NEW STYLE WEDDING INVITATIONS,

ROSE PINK.

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PHILADELPHIA

THIRD EDITION

V . R G I W I A.

The New Legislature and the Test Oath-Important Opinion by Attorney-General Hoar.

WASHINGTON.

Advices from the United States Steamer Kearsarge-Our Stations on the Society Islands-Honors to Prince Alfred.

FROM VIRGINIA.

Opinion of Attorney-General Hoar-His Decision Relative to the Test Oath and the Per-RICHMOND, Sept. 4.—The following is Attorney-General Hoar's opinion, received this morning by

General Canby: -ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE, Aug. 28, 1869. -To ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE, Aug. 28, 1869.—To the Hon. John A. Rawlins, Secretary of War:—Sir:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of July 27, 1869. In which you request my opinion upon so much of the questions submitted in the letter of the commanding general of the First Military district, dated the loth instant, and accompanying papers, copies of which are enclosed, as refers to the legal qualifications of officers to be e-ected under the proposed constitution of the State of Virginia, and especially upon the question whether persons elected to office in such State, under said constitution, are required by the supplemental reconstruction act of July 19, 1861, to take and subscribe to the oath prescribed or referred supplemental reconstruction act of only is, iso, is take and subscribe to the oath prescribed or referred to in section 9 of said act before entering upon the duties of their respective offices. The latter question is the only one indicated with such distinctness as to enable me to be fully satisfied that its purport is apprehended, and I therefore contine my answer to that. By the statute of April 10, 1869, the registered voters of Virginia were authorized to vote on the question of the adoption of a constitution for the State, and at the same time to elect officers under it. subject to the approval of Congress. The vote has been taken in pursuance of the provisious of the act and the election held, and some parts of the Consti-tution submitted have been adopted by the people and others rejected. The parts of the proposed Con-stitution thus adopted, if they shall be approved by Congress, will be the Constitution of Virginia, under which all its officers will be required to act, and the qualifications as well as the duties of those officers will be determined by it. When Virginia is restored to its proper relations to the country as a State of the Union, its officers and Legislature will be such as the Constitution of the State provides, deriving their powers from that instrument, and it will clearly not be in the provinc of Congress to impose any requirements of addi-tional qualifications upon them different from thos of Congress to impose any requirements of additional qualifications upon them different from those which other the Constitution of the United States which other the Constitution of the United States may be required in all the States. If, therefore, any tests were to be imposed upon members of the Legislature, not provided by the Constitution of Virginia, or any restriction imposed upon the people of the State in their choice of officers not recognized by it, and not made applicable under the legislituate powers of Congress to all the States, the Legislature and officers would not in my opinion, be the Legislature and officers of Virginia under the Unstitution. I do not see that Congress can undertake to furnish the State with a statable accelerators of state with or of exercised over subscape. It legislatures. I am, therefore, of the opinion that the cam prescribed by the statute of Ecclarover abscape. It legislatures. I am, therefore, of the opinion that the of July B. Bec, compter 30, section 9, required to be t ken by all persons elected or appointed to office in salo military districts, under any so-called State or municipal authority, is not to be required of the officers of the State of Virginia or members of the Legislature elected under the new Constitution. It does not seem to me that the provisions of this much section, which are applicable to the government of the State is to be restored to its proper relations to the Union, and by whom the government of the State is to be administered after its restoration. This opinion is strongly confirmed by a reference to the second section of the same set, which authorizes the commander of any district named in the act to suspend or remove from office or from the performance of official powers any officer or person holding or exercising or professing to hold or exercise any civil or military office or duty in anid district under any power. election, appointment, or authority derived from, or granted by, or claimed under any so-called State, or the flowing of th

army.

The only reasonable conclosion seems to me to be that it was not intended that any such Legislature should be allowed to exist and act until reconstructed and completed, except for the limited and qualified purposes requisite to reconstruction. But, on the other hand, I fully concur with the view of the General commanding in Virginia, that, under the reconstruction acts of Congress, no officer or Legislature is competent, or should be permitted, to exercise any of the functions or power of his office within that State, except so far as these acts themselves provide, without taking the oath which is referred to in the statute of 1857 above quoted. The act of April 10, 1838, requires the Legislature to meet at a time which it designates—that is, to meet implies that it is to come tegether for some purpose.

nates—that is, to meet implies that it is to come tegether for some purpose

It is required under the previous law to act upon the question of adopting the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States before the admission of the State to representation in Congress. I am of opinion, therefore, that it may come together organize, and act upon that amendment, but that until Congress shall have approved the Constitution and the action under it, and shall have restored the State to its proper place in the Union by recognizing its form of government as republican, and admitting it to representation, the Legislature is not entitled and would not, without violation of law, be allowed to transact any business, pass any act or resolve, or undertransact any business. pass any act or resolve, or undertake to assume any other function of a legislature, if the test oath has not been required of its membres under the new constitution, and that no officer elected under the new constitution can enter upon the duties of his office without taking the oath while military government continues. Very respectfully,

Attorner, General.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Movements of the Kenrsarge-A Visit to the Society Islands-The Defenses. Despatch to the Associated Press.

Washington, Sept. 4.—Commander James S. Thornton, of the steamer Kearsarge, reports to the Navy Department from Tahita, Society Islands, having sailed from the Chilian port of Tulcahuano in April last, and reaching Mika Hiva, one of the Marquesas group, on June 6, where he called upon the Governor, a French naval officer in the service of the protectorate Government. This is the only island of the graup occupied by the authorities of the French the group occupied by the authorities of the French protectorate. The Governor is assisted in his muni-cipal authority by a brigadier and two gens d'armes. No military force is now there.

No military force is now there.

The harbor of Massachusetts Bay is easy of access, well sheltered, and sufficiently commodious for practical commercial purposes. Rough fortifications were erected by Captain David Porter, in 1813, com-manding the entrance there, and still remain, with the addition of a water battery, constructed by the French, facing the entrance. They had ten heavy guns mounted on pivots in the battery, and twenty-two lighter guns in the works. All these were, however, sent to Tahiti several years ago.

Massachusetts Bay was formerly a favorite resort of the American whaling fleet, but latterly they

of the American whaling fleet, but latterly they seem to prefer the neighboring island of Magda-lena. The Kearsarge sailed from Mika Hica on June arriving at Tahiti on the 14th. Officers and crew

Honors to the Duke of Edinburgh. H. B. M. ship Galatea, commanded by the Duke of Edinburgh, reached Tahiti from New Zealand on June 18. Commander Thornton called on him and the visit was returned, when the Duke was received with the honors due his rank as a captain in the

New York Produce Market. NEW YORK, Sept. 4.—Cotton quiet; 200 bales sold t 35c. Flour dull at 5@10c. decline; 5500 barrels at 35c. Flour dull at 5@10c. decline; 5500 barrels sold; State, \$6@7.25; Western, \$5.70@7.50; Southern, \$6.70@11.50. Wheat declining; 78,000 bushels sold; No. 1 at \$1.22; No. 2 at \$1.44@1.54; winter red, \$1.62 @1.64; white Southern, \$1.70@1.75. Corn_firmer at 1@2c. advance; stock scarce; 38,000 bushels sold; Western mixed, \$1.18@1.20. Oats firmer and 1@2c. higher; 34,000 kushels sold at 66@70c. Beef quiet. Pork dull; new mess, \$31.75@31.87%. Lard dull; steam rendered, 191.@195. Whisky quiet and nominal. nominal

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[Received too late for Classification.]

POLYTECHNIC COLLEGE—S
TRENTH ANNUAL SESSION, 1860-70.
The SCIENTIFIO SCHOOL for the general student of Mathematics, Experimental Science and Natural History, begins Tuesday, September 14.
The TECHNICAL SCHOOLS for students of Civil, Mine and Mechanical Engineering, Analytical and Industrial Chemisty, Metallurgy, and Architecture, beein Tuesday, September 31. Apply at the College Building, MARKET Street, above Seventeenth,

ALFRED L KENNEDY, M. D.,
9491
President of Faculty.

THE NEW UNITARIAN SOCIETY which met during the spring months in the chur corner Eleventh and Wood streets, will resume its regu service Tomorrow (Sunday) at 10% A. M. and 7% P. M. in the HALL OF THE SPRING GARDEN INSTITUTE, N. E cerner BROAD and SPRING GARDEN Street, Entrance on Broad street. Public cordially invited. Seats

SECOND REFORMED CHURCH, SEVENTH above BROWN, Rev. E. B. RAFFEY. SPERGER will preach to-morrow at 10); A. M and 75; P. B.

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NO. 43 NORTH EIGHTH STREET, Opened this morning from New York, cheapest lots of

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200 dozen Ladies' Linen Hemmed Handkerchiefs, 25 cents, worth 45, 150 dozen Colored Bordered Hemmed, Franch, 81%

100 dozen Boys' Extra Fine Colored Border, 1235

200 dozen Men's Colored Border, ready hemmed, 37% cents up.

to dozen Men's White Linen, 22 to 37 cents. Ladies' Linen Hokfa., 123/2 and 16 cents. Extra Heavy Real Barnsley T-ble Damask, \$1-7. Heavy Loom and Damask Table Linen. 200 dozen Linen Towels, \$150 per dozen, cheap. 300 dozen large sized, 25, 28, and 37 cents. New French Applique Tidies, in colors, Elegant New Fans, latest styles, Demonstration in Linen Collars and Cuffs. Specialties in Linen Goods. Full Lines of Hosiery.

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Soft-finish Cambrics, Brilliants, Piques, etc. Plaid and Plain Organdles,

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Plaid and Stripe Nainscoks. Plaid and Stripe Swiss Muslins, etc. etc. Shirred Muslins, 50, 65, 75, 61, 85 cents, and \$1 per

Handsome Marseilles Quilts. Honeycomb and Jacquard Quilts. Colored Tarletans for covering. Mosquito Netting, by the piece or yard. Table Linens, Napkins, and Towels, Bleached and Unbleached Muslins. Bargains in Ladies' and Gents' Hosiery and Gloves.

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Ladies' and Gents' Hdkfs, plain and hemstitched.

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Fans very cheap. Linen Fans, Autograph Silk Fans, Japanese Fans, and Palm Leaf Fans.

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Black Cloths and Doeskins. Fine Coatings and Trowserings. Best Water-Proof Cloakings. Flannels, Fall and Winter Use. Linen Stock has some attractions,

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Loom and Damask Table Linens, from 50 cents to Towels and Towelling in every variety. 12-4, 11-4, 10-4, 9-4, 8-4, 6-4, and 5-4 Sheeting Mus 10-4, 8-4, 6-4, 5-4, and 4-4 Sheeting and Pillow Linens. All the popular makes of Bleached and Unbleached

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Cheap Goods, Bargains.
5 cases yard wide fine Shirting Musling at 12%c., by piece ryard; this Muslin is worth 16c., and is suited for all

b cases yard-wide fine Shirting Musling at 12%c., by piece or yard; this Muslin is worth 18c., and is suited for all kinds of underwear.

Williamsville Muslin 20c. by yard.

All other Muslins as cheap.

Nainsook Plaids at 25 and 31c.

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Nainsook, Cambric, and Swiss Muslins, all grades.

Linen Towellings at 7, 10, 12, and 16c. per yard.

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Great inducements offered to persons buying Black.

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ing fall.
64 Water-proof Cloakings only \$1 per yard.
Don't forget our fine yard-wide Shirting is only 121/20 CHAS. F. SIMPSON & BRO.,

OUR NATIONAL DISEASE.

What is it, and what will cure it? It is a fact that will not be controverted that Dyspepsia is a national disease, to be found from the Presideutial mansion to the humble cottage along the marshes of the Atlantic. Symptoms-There are scarcely two cases of Dyspepsia alike. The symptoms vary. In one case they may be cold hands and feet, oppressive soreness and pain in the pit of the stomach, drowsiness after meals. In another, costiveness, heartburn (so called), tormenting feelings, both mental and physical. In a third, nervousness, the spirits depressed, a foreboding of evil, the mind so depressed that in some cases there is extreme melancholy, and the sufferer is led to commit suicide. In another, harassing belchings, saliva or a watery substance profusely running from the mouth, throat irritated with a dry cough, skin dry, theu cold, the stools clay colored, restlessness at night, sleep easily disturbed, frightful dreams, at one time bowels constipated, then diarrhea or dysentery, caused by foul matter in the stomach, causing apoplexy and other diseases beyond the power of human skill to control. What will cure it? By indigestion the food lies in the stomach and is decomposed by heat, etc., into a mucus: this mucus adheres to the walls of the stomach until a false membrane is formed, which para-lyzes the functions of the digestive organs. To perform a cure this false membrane must be detached, and the stomach healed and brought back to natural tone; without effecting this, itie impossible to effect a cure, and in this mode of treatmentlies Dr. L. Q. C. WISHAR I'S wonderful cures of the Dyspepsia. The Dyspepsia Pille remove the false lining, and the Pine Tree Tar Cordial heals, making a perfect cure of this dreadful disease.

THE VIRTUES OF TAR. A very ingenious "sell" upon the Royal So-

lety of Great Britain was perpetrated by Sir harles Hanbury Williams, a wicked wag of the age, during the farore caused by the discovery of the wonderful healing powers of TAR WATER Sir Charles sent a communication to the President relating the circumstances of a ailor's breaking his leg on board of the guardship at Chatham, and its perfect union and care y an application of spun oakum soaked in tar. After the communication had been read and printed in the Royal Transactions, he sent a second letter, stating that he had forgotten to state in the former correspondence that the leg was a wooden one! Although this joke was a sore one for the society, it did not injure the reputation of Tar as a remedy, for its legitimate cures wer so wonderful that odes were written in its praise, and the celebrated Bishop Berkely published two voluminous works describing, endorsing, and registering its virtues. From the failure of scientific men, at that period, to extract and concentrate the curative principle from the erude tar, its nauscousness caused it to fall inte disuse, and its great healing powers were lost to mankind until Dr. L. Q. C. Wishart succeeded in depriving the specific of its unpleasant an cruder particles, and in his PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL offering to the afflicted all that was valuable, while the other parts were eliminated by its careful preparation. As soon as this was accomplished the remedy was again endorsed by the faculty, and the cures were such as to convert its enemies and firmly establish it as one o the greatest blessings to suffering humanity. It success was immediate and wide-spread, and I manufacture became of great importance and source of wealth to its reviver. A long life w. spent for the welfare of mankind by Dr. Wishar in perfecting his discovery and promulgating is usefulness, and at his decease (which took place but recently) the method of preparation as the extension of its usefulness devolved upon hi

It cures colds and coughs with marvellou celerity, and is the only preparation which as proaches to a specific. It does not cover an patch up, but eradicates disease by removin the cause, and for obstinate, long-continu catarrhs, and consequently of the incipie stages of consumption, is the only certain remein the pharmacopæia. It would be a waste the reader's time to enumerate cases, for t remedy is so well known, its virtues have bee so thoroughly tested, that enlogy is superfluo and reference not requisite. Not only as an iternal remedy is it valuable, but externally heals sores and irritations, and as a pleasa

fumigator in the sick room stands above Tar Cordial is an extremely potent and val diseases. It combines, to a degree unknown

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It purifies and enriches the blood, and exp from the system the corruption which scrop breeds on the lungs. It dissolves the mucus or phlegm which sto the air passages of the lungs. Its healing principle acts upon the irritat surface of the lungs and throat, penetrating each diseased part, relieving pain and subdul

inflammation. It is the result of years of study and experient, and it is offered to the afflicted with positive assurance of its power to cure the flowing diseases, if the patient has not too lo

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