THE DAILY SYEMING TELEGRAPH - PHILADELPHIA SATURDAY, JUNE 25, 1870

MEWNORHISMS.

CHY DISSBOOM

From Our then Correspondent.

NEW YORK, June 25, 1870. Human Flotsam and Jetsam-A Specimen. Any Philadelphian who reads the New York newspapers, or extracts therefrom, understands by this time who is meant by the Princess Editha, the lovely lunatic who is variously known as Edith Gilbert, Miss Montez, Blanche Solomon, Claudia d'Argyle, and so forth. Every such reader will also remember that the last theme upon which she has been creating a sensation is a charge against the feminine brokers, Woodbull & Ciaffin. She says that some time in May she called upon this firm, at its office, with the design of becoming a partner and lending it her brains in default of money. During the course of the interview she claims that Mrs. Woodhull (who is melodiously known as "Vic." to her intimate friends) offered to take care of for her a diamond ring she wore, worth \$2000; that she gave the ring up to "Vic." but that "Vic." never gave her a receipt therefor. Hence the scene in court which has occupied some hours each of the last one or two Dowling, of the Tombs, and quite a number of of whom were notorious, were among the witnesses. From what came to light, it was sufficiently evident that Edith is insane, and ought to be placed under mild restraint. All the ladies who handed in testimony gave it as their belief that her word was not worth accepting upon oath-that either by natural constitution, or the "second nature" of habit, she had become incapable of telling the truth. The head and front of her romancing was that she was the daughter of Lola Montez and the King of Bavaria-the King of the Belgians she at first said, although that monarch is remarkable for the purity of his morals. Upon this romantic groundwork she embroidered all sorts of contradictory fictions, unravelling one minute the skein she had so skilfully tangled the moment before.

days. The hearing took place before Justice people, some of whom were celebrated and some She swore that she was turned out of a Bavarian convent for misconduct, and perhaps this is the only part of her story which it is possible to altogether believe. She says she discovered four nuns there in a condition that is only commendable in married women, and that the moral disorders of the various nunneries in which she had had experience were almost as bad as those binted at by Jean Jacques Rousseau and Giustiniani. She avows having been turned out of her mother's house in New Orleans, though, of course, this mother could not have been identical with Lola Montez, her "real" ma. She affirms that she walked almost the entire distance from New Orleans to New York, and that she pawned her watch for \$40, in order to support berself on the journey. She represented perself to be a skilful chemist and an accomplished linguist, but a closer acquaintance with her of those to whom she made this statement revealed the fact that she was equally ignorant of the affinities of gases and the relations of grammar, and that the principles of molecular attraction were as much a mystery to her as the ordinary rules of syntax. Since reding in this city, which she had done ever -ince last January, she has lived around among her new-made friends, no one appears exactly to know how. Ske appears to have had a great faculty for imposing upon people-women's right women, retired actresses, and brokeresses, adiscriminately. She foisted herself on Matilda Heron, who save she tended her for three days and three nights as carefully as though Edith had been her own child. She engaged rooms at the Astor House at the rate of \$19 per day, and ran up bills which she was totally unable to liquidate. She corrowed a dress from "Vic."to wear upon the occasion of her lecture, and she secured the prestige of being introduced by Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton. She went down to Washington in order to feel public sentiment there with respect to "Vic.'s" aspirations toward the White louse, and she appears to have imposed, to a most marvellous extent, upon quite a quantity of men and women who have the reputation of being exceptionably sharp. Only three things are known about her with any degree of certainty, namely: that she is insane, that she has no money, and that she is not the daughter of Theatricals and amusements generally have

Lola Montez. reached their lowest point of dullness. One after another the theatres are closing. Wallack's still hangs out The Red Light; the Olympic closes next Saturday; Booth's, which it was originally intended to keep open all summer, the Saturday after; the wretched affair called the Tammany departed this life a fortnight ago, and Mr. Fox of your city has purchased the chairs and "fixings" for his new Chesnut Street Theatre. Mr. Daly intends "feeding his little flock," as he terms it, until the middle or end of July. The only amusement people will receive during the summer solstice must come through a straw if it comes at all. Consequently the new enterprise of German opera bouffe at Terrace Garden promises to be the only summer success in the way of public entertainment. Terrace Garden is the name given to an enclosure whose entrance is on Fifty-eighth street, a little west of Third avenue. It takes its name from the series of light and attractive terraces that gently rise one above another upon three sides. These terraces, some of which are under cover, are flanked by a profusion of trees and a number of lamps, which disperse just sufficient light to make the scene romantic. Stalls where white beer and lager beer are purchasable, and creams and ices are to be had, are encountered at intervals, and a long bar is besieged by thirsty drinkers to the tune of seven deep. The chief attraction, however, is to be found in a little summer theatre, capable of accommodating about five hundred sitters. The stage is so very small and the height of the proscenium so very much below the ordinary standard, that the whole arrangement something resembles the booths at fairs which one reads about and sometimes sees imitated in fair-scenes upon the stage. Here Barbe Bleue and other specimens of opera bouffe which require little spectacular display are to be produced, with. Pauline Canissa and Theodore Habelmann as the chief performers. The audience is mostly composed of Germans, who seem very much pleased. The attendance was very full last night. ALI BABA.

FOUNTAINS.

A Cry for More Water. To the Editor of the Evening Telegraph.

PHILADELPHIA FOUNTAIN SOCIATY, e, No. 1512 WALNUT ST., June 25, 1870. hir DEAN SIR:—It is reported that the re-lapsing fever in Bedford street is on the in-crease, and the suffering in that neighborhood beyond description, and I have within a day or two past been urgently solicited by the medical attendants and others to creet a few fountains as a sanitary measure, and as a probable means of preventing the further increase of the disease.

This may be readily believed when we are assured that in the streets and houses of the poor there is not a drop of water either to sa lefy the cravings of nature or the no less important necessity of cleanliness. Men, women, and children never know the luxury of water in the form of a bath, and go for weeks and months without washing either their faces or hands, saying nothing of the filthy clothing

about their persons. Disease is carried from one to the other, and, if not soon arrested, will spread to the other parts of the city and involve us in a general and deadly epidemic. Under these circumstances I have not stopped to inquire into the causes nor to censure the neglect of duty on the part of the city authorities in not providing against such wholesale destruction of human life. It is sufficient to know that the evil is upon us, and must be checked by every means in our power, or we must submit to the frightful consequences of its

onward march. I have therefore ordered six troughs and six fountains to be erected immediately in the infeeted district, and as the funds of the society are at present inadequate to meet the expense, I make an appeal to you, as I shall do to the clergymen of our city, to lay the subject before their congregations on Sunday next, and take up a collection for this special object. Hoping, my dear sir, that you will excuse me in present ing this appeal, and that your kind heart will respond promptly and generously to my request, with much respect, your obedient servant,
Wilson C. Swann,
President P. F. Society.

NEWS SUMMARY.

Domestic Affatra - Gold closed yesterday at 1111 -Thirty-one Senators are said to be opposed

to the San Domingo treaty. -The July interest will be paid on and after Tuesday next without rebate. -Secretary Fish will leave the Cabinet before

the end of summer. The Secretary of the Interior will also retire within a few months. -Yesterday was an exceedingly hot day. In one of the coolest spots in the city the thermometer, at 3 P. M., registered 92 degrees. In Washington the mercury stood at 93, and at

long Branch at 95. —Hon. A. Campbell, Canada's delegate to England, is to demand of the Imperial Govern-ment indemnity for the late Fenian raid, and ample protection against future ones. Also, to urge the importance of a railroad to the

-In the United States Senate yesterday, after the close of our report, the Tax-Tariff bill was considered and the income tax sections were stricken out-yeas 34, nays 23. Mr. Harlau introduced a bill to provide additional representa-tion in the Forty-second Congress. The bill to revise the Patent law passed, with amendments.

In the House the Georgia bill was taken up, and Mr. Dawes' substitute was agreed to. declared Georgia entitled to representation, and that nothing in the act shall be construed to deprive the people of that State of the right to elect members of the Legislature as provided by its Constitution. It also repeals the prohibition against the organization of the militia in Georgia, Mississippi, Texas, and Virginia. A conference committee was appointed on the Cur-

Foreign Affairs.

-The Cork riot has been suppressed, -Permission to resenter France is denied the Orleans princes.

-Collector Moore was recently in St. Petersburg, and was presented to the Czar. -Spain has joined England and Holland in the expedition to exterminate the pirates in

-With indignation the Carlist Junta repudiates any intention of restoring the Inquisition -Before adjourning the Spanish Cortes au-

thorized the Government to proclaim general amnesty when they deemed it expedient. -Governor Cortin has been invited by the Emperor of Russia to accompany him and Gortschakoff to the Warm Springs of Germany.

-Russia's ambassador to China, General Vlangully, is on his way to his mission by way of the United States, in which he will tarry for about a

POLITICAL.

SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

To the Editor of The Evening Telegraph, Having taken great interest in the vital questions which have for years past been under conideration, yet unsettled, in our National Congress, I take the liberty of making a suggestion for the settlement of the difficulty which has arisen in the selection of a nominee from the Second Congressional district.

Neither of the gentlemen claiming to be the comince has satisfactorily established his power to secure a majority of the votes of the convention, consequently it would be exceedingly unwise to present either as the chosen candididate, and worse than folly to present both upon a divided ticket. I am of opinion the people desire a change in the representation from this city, for it is evident the present Congress does not understand the wants of the country, and is hence unable to relieve us from the evils threatening our commercial interests.

have far too many lawyers in our National Councils. Wha, we want is practical business men, who from business experience in the warehouse, manufactory or workshop are far better prepared to judge of the requirements of the nation than are merely professional men. Both the gentlemen claiming the nomination are lawyers. Let the convention again assemble, drop Mesers O'Neill and Creeley and nominate an experienced business man, say John Price Wetherill, who is so well known in Philadelphia as an upright, honest, and intelligent business man, fully competent for the position.

Yours, June 17th, 1870.

FOURTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

GENERAL WILLIAM B. THOMAS NOMINATED. A meeting irrespective of party was held last night in Green Hill Hall by those in favor of the nomination of General William B. Thomas to represent the Fourth district in Cougress. The following officers were selected:— President, Charles F. Abbott; Vice-Presidents, S. E. Malone, George F. Hoffman, Robert S. Reed, Godfrey Keebler, Wm. Scott, Wm. Brice, John C. Snowden, Thomas Kemble, Dr. S. J. W. Mintzer, W. J. Hanna, L. J. Graeff, Edward D. Stokes, Edwin J. Howlett. Samuel L. Clements, John Dubarry, Captain T. Clegg, Colonel Max Einstein, S. Jones Garber, John W. Garber; Secretaries, Edward E. Jones, E. H. Graham.

Stephen N. Winslow, Colonel A. E. Griffith.

sent mode of nominating candidates a failure, and advocating the system of nominating by a direct vote of the people for the candidates, setting forth that in the present depressed condition of business, the community, suffering from oppressive taxation, urgently demand re-llef: that the public debt is being paid off too rapidly, and should be reduced at the rate of one hundred millions of dollars per annum; that the revenue should be collected from tobacco, cigars, and other luxuries; that the income tax expired by limitation, and should not be re-enacted; that a tariff which will adequately protect American manufactures is a prime necessity; that Philadelphia mainly owes her wealth, growth, and greatness to the fostering principles of protection; that they know of no better custodian of the city's interests the the city's interests the one who had been a merchant and a manufacturer all his business life, and whose practical knowledge is equal in value to any theoretical information acquired in an attorney's office; that protection, as a part of the policy of the Government, is dependent upon the practical business men who are returned to Congress, and concluding as follows:—

Congress, and concluding as follows:—

Resolved, That we hereby nominate General
William B. Thomas as the people's candidate
for Congress in the Fourth Congressional district, recommending him as a man whose
ability is unquestionable, whose integrity is
indisputable and whose record is unimpeachable.

John Welsh, E. J. Howlett, Colonel A. E.
Griffith, J. C. Snowden, and General Max Einstein were appointed a committee to inform
General Thomas of his nomination. In a short

My competitor in this canvass is a distinguished gentleman, tormally declared by his friends to be the only man in all the district qualified to represent it in the Congress of the nation. If this be indeed the case, it becomes their duty to place some bright and precocious youth from the High School in training with the Judge, upon whose shoulders his mantle may descend, lest by indisposition or other unavoid-

able providential interposition he might become incapacitated for the performance of his daties, and utter distraction therefore come upon us.

My first recollection of Judge Kelley was at a

country village, near by where I then resided, about the year 1840. We were then both members of the Democratic party, though I had avowed myself in favor of free soil, free speech and free men, the principles, as I understood them, of that great statesman and champion of liberty. Thomas Jefferson, whom I always wor-shipped as my political idol. (Applause.) The Judge at that meeting delivered a speech which abounded in the most extravagant faudations of the institution of slavery and denunciation of those who had the temerity to oppose its extension to new territory. He continued a consistent member of the Democratic party, sustaining the institution of slavery and denouncing those who opposed it, until the year 1849, when, having submitted his name to the Judicial Convention of that party as a candidate for a seat on the Common Pleas bench, and having, by a written document, pledged himself to abide by its decision and support its nomines, he was thrown overboard, and in violation of his pledge accepted another nomination, and was elected How long the Judge would have continued to make pro-slavery speeches, had he succeeded in obtaining the Democratic nomination for the

judgeship, it is not necessary now to inquire. The speaker also declared himself to be in favor of a repeal in the income tax, and spoke as follows in regard to Judge Kelley's position on

this subject:In the discussion in the Committee of the Whole upon the re-enactment of the income tax, General Logan asked the Judge why, if he was opposed to the tax, he did not so vote in the Committee of Ways and Means, when it was under consideration in that committee. The Judge replied (I quote his own language): "I did not at the first vote in favor of the entire abolition of the income tax." He was in favor, dur.ug the early consideration of the subject, of continuing the tax in the modified and more objectionable form in which it untimately passed the House. Or in other words, he was in favor of letting off a portion of the tay to satisfy the then partially developed sentiment against it, while keeping its inquisitorial features, and above all, retaining the entire army of officeholders, which were essential to his nomination, and who would have been dischaged, had the law not been re-enacted. Applause.

In regard to the tax on coal General Thomas spoke as follows:—A combination existed in the coal regions to enhance the price of coal by diminishing the supply. The conspirators suc-ceeded thereby in bolstering up the price of coal from fifty to one hundred per cent, above what it should be furnished to the consumer. This is a matter of small consideration with the rich, but to the poor man, with his limited income, cheap coal is an article of prime necessity. Our only remedy is in the repeal of the duty on im-ported coal, until the "dog in the manger" policy of the operatives in the coal region is abandoned. Judge Kelley voted against the repeal of this duty, and in favor of compelling all our citizens, rich and poor, to pay double price for their fuel.

In regard to a protective tariff he said: -Protection itself needs to be protected. But has that been done in Congress? Judge Kelley's array of figures looks well on paper, but so far as we know, they have convinced no member of Congress who is opposed to the interests of Pennsylvania. On the contrary, his course has resulted in bringing against our special industries the inveterate hatred and jealousy of all the rival interests of the West and New England, and instead of conciliating enemies he has really ienated friends. I charge against him that he has attempted the impossible, and has, therefore, endangered the possible. In proof of this I point to the tariff bill now before Congress, which does not give satisfaction to the people of this city and State, and which will inevitably fall to give the manufacturers of this important district the permanent protection they desire.

I would adopt as a tariff such a scale of duties as would produce the largest possible sum that could be obtained without doing injustice to any department of industry or any considerable division of the people. | Applause |. In the imposition of these duties I would discriminate so as to give protection to such interests as could be aided without injury to others, and so as to collect the greatest revenue from articles of luxury, which are mainly consumed by the rich. At the same time I would admit the abso-

lute necessaries of life free. [Applause.]. General Thomas closed his speech as follows: I have spoken very frankly upon this subject, for it is right that I should express your views in nominating me, and my own reasons for accepting the honor. Of my own position I may say a few words in conclusion. I have labored with others for forty-five years to build up what is now called the Republican party to promote, as I hoped it would, the true Jeffersonian Democratic doctrine of human liberty and human rights, and in this I have not been disappointed. With very few exceptions I have voted for all the candidates presented to me by the Republican conventions. I voted for General Grant at the last Presidential election, and labored to secure his election, and yet the friends of Judge Kelley have assumed to strike my name from the registry of the party, and have closed the doors of Spring Garden Hall, a hall belonging to the people, against my friends, because they contemplated my election to Congress. Applanse.

A mechanic here arose and announced that he had been desired by some of the mechanics and workingmen present to ask General Thomas to define his position on the contract system of coolie labor and the indiscriminate granting of lands to chartered monopolies. General Thomas answered that he was opposed to both. He also said that he thought that the time had come for a general amnesty towards

the late rebels. The meeting then adjourned amid great enthuslasm and loud cheers for General W. B. Thomas as candidate for Congress from the Fourth District.

THE DEMOCRATIC CAMPAIGN. ADDRESS OF THE SENATE AND REPRESENTATIVE CAUCUS-"ECONOMY, HONESTY, AND THE CON-

STITUTION. Washington, June 24.—The Democratic Senators and members in Congress at a caucus held last night agreed upon an address which was to-day signed and issued as follow:— To our Fellow-Citizens of the United States, Friends of Constitutional, Economical, and

Honest Government:—
The undersigned beg leave to call your attention to the peculiar importance of the elections which take place this year, and respectfully to submit some suggestions for your considera-tions. By the State Legislatures to be elected, nearly one-third of the United States Senate will be chosen; nearly all the members of the next House of Representatives are to be elected next fall. Upon coming elections, then, depends the question whether the Democratic and con-servative element in the Senate shall be in-creased, and whether that element shall have a majority in the House of Representatives, and, as a consequence, whether we shall have a con-stitutional, economical, and honest Government, or a continuance of revolutionary, extravagant, and wasteful partisan rule. Whether we shall have general, uniform, just, and constitutional legislation, with reasonable taxation and frugal expenditure, or unconstitutional, partial, unjust class legislation, with oppressive and unequal

taxation and wasteful expenditure.

That we have strong reasons to hope for a favorable result is plainly apparent. The election already held clearly shows that the tide of reform has set in with a power that cannot be resisted, if no blunders be committed by the frauds of reform. If they do their duty and act wisely, if they throw off all apathy and act with vigor and steadfastness, there is every reason to

time they returned, bringing that gentleman | hope that their efforts will be rewarded by suctions. He said: cess. Let there be no dissension about minor matters; no time lost in the discussion of dead lesues; no manifestation of sorrow or protive feeling; no sacrifice of the cause to personal ambition or resentment, and let the best men be chosen for eandldates and we may hope to see our country redeemed from misrule. And in this connection we beg leave to say a word to our fellow-citizens of the Southern States:—Do not risk the loss of Senators or Representatives, by electing men who cannot take the test oath, or who are under the disability imposed by the fifteenth amendment. Whatever may be said as the validity of that amendment, or of the Test-Oath act, you may rest assured that Senators elected by the votes of members of legislatures who are held by the radicals to be thus disqualified, will not be permitted to take their seats, and that members of the House of Representatives thus disqualified will also be excluded. It is the plainest dictate of practical wisdom not to incur any such risks. We hope soon to see the day when all disabilities will be removed, but, in the meantime, do not, we entreat you, lose the opportunity to strengthen the Democratic and Conservative force in Congress, and the possibility, nay, probability, of obtaining a majority in the next House of Representatives, by putting it in the power of our adversaries to overthrow or disregard your elec-

R. Casserly, California, Thos. C. McCreery, Ky., Willard Saulsbury, Del., Daniel S. Norton, Minn., A. G. Thurman, Ohio, Wm. T. Hamilton, Md., John W. Johnston, Va., Garrett Davis, Ky., George Vickers, Md., John P. Stockton, N. J. T. F. bayard, Delaware, Of United States Senate.

CONGRESSIONAL CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE. At an adjourned caucus of the Democratic and Conservative Senators and Representatives, the following Democratic and Conservative Congressional Campaign Committee was elected, to consist of two Senators at large and one Representative from each State represented in the Senate and House by Democratic or Conservative members. This committee had power given them to appoint a Democratic and Conservative resident committee to consist in part of their own members, together with citizens of this city to the number that may be hereafter agreed upon. The following is the Democratic Congressional Committee:-

Engene Casserly, Cal. John P. Stockton, N. J. Wm. H. Barnum, Conn Henry E. Slocom, N. Y. John T. Bird, N. J. amuel J. Randali, Pa. Benj. T. Biggs, Del. Fred. Stone, Md. John W. Johnston, Va. Francis E. Shober, N. C. P. Van Trump, Ohio. Wm. E. Niblack, Ind.

A. G. Burr, Ill. Boyd Winchester, Ky. C. A. Sharp, Tenn. Erastus Wells, Md. Charles A. Eldridge, Wis Jas. S. Smith, Oregon. Jas. A. Johnson, Cal. A. A. C. Rogers, Ark.

SEWING MACHINES.

THE AMERICAN

Combination Button-Hole

SEWING MACHINE

Is now admitted to be far superior to all others as a Family Machine. The SIMPLICITY, RASE and CERTAINTY with which it operates, as well as the uniform excellence of its work, throughout the entire range of sewing, in

Stitching, Hemming, Felling, Tucking, Cording, Braiding, Quilting, Gathering and Sewing on, Overseaming, Embroidering on the Edge, and its Beautiful Button-Hole and Eyelet Hole Work,

Place it unquestionably far in advance of any other similar invention. This is the only new family machine that embodies any Substantial Improvement upon the many old

It Certainly has no Equal.

It is also admirably adapted to manufacturing purposes on all kinds of fabrics. Call and see it operate-and get samples of the

We have also for sale our "PLAIN AMERICAN a beautiful family machine, at a Reduced Price. This machine does all that is done on the Combina tion except the Overseaming and Button-hole work

Office and Salesrooms,

No. 1318 CHESNUT ST.,

machines in the market.

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FURNITURE, ETO.

FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE WAREROOMS

RICHMOND & CO ...

No. 45 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

MAST SIDE. ABOVE CHESNUT,

PHILADELPHIA

URNITURE Selling at Cost,

No. 1019 MARKET Street. G. R. NORTH.

HAIR CURLERS.

THE HYPERION HAIR CURLERS,

AN INDISPENSABLE ARTICLE FOR THE LADIES

(Patented July 9, 1887.)

This Ourier is the most perfect invention ever offered to the public. It is easily operated, neat in appearance and will not injure the bair, as there is no heat required, nor any metallic substance used to rust er break the hair Manufactured only, and for sale whelesale and retail, by

MeMILLAN & CO.,

5 23 6m No 63 North FRONT Street, Philadelphia. Sold at all Dry Goods, Trimming and Notion Stores.

ROOFING.

R E A D Y R O O F I N G.—

Applied to STEEP OF ST. applied to STEEP OR FLAT ROOPS
at one-half the expense of tim. It is readily put on old
Shingle Roofs without removing the shingles, thus avoiding the damaging of cellings and furniture while undergoing repairs. (No gravel used.)
PRESERVE YOUR TIN ROOFS WITH WELTONI am always prepared to Repair and Paint Roofs at sho
notice. Also, PAINT FOR SALE by the barrolor gallon
the best and cheapest in the market.

No. 711 N. NINTH Street above Coates

MAKE YOUR OWN SOA One pound of Crampton's Imperial Laundry So will make twelve quarte of handsome SOFT SOAP.

No. 23 N. DELAWARE Avenue.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page. ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA-THIS DAY. SUN RISES...... 430 MOON RISES...... 210 SUN SETS...... 735 HIGH WATER...... 11.02

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE. THOMAS G. HOGD, CHRIS, J. HOFFMAN, THOMAS C. HAND,

CLEARED YESTERDAY. Steamship Wyoming, Teal, Savannah, Philadelphia and Southern Mail steamship Co. Steamer H. L. Gaw, Her, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr., Steamer H. L. Gaw, Her, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr., Str M. Massey, Smith, New York, W. M. Baird & Co. Steamer Monitor, Jones, New York, W. M. Baird & Co. Brig E. P. Stewnet, Hess. Barbadoes, Workman & Co. Br., orig Ida, Harding, Arecibo, B. Crawley & Co. Schr J. Wilson, Somers, Roxbury, Penn Gas Coal Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY. Steamer Sarah, Jones, 24 hours from New York, with mase, to W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer W. C. Pierrepont, Shropshire, 24 hours from New York, with mase, to W. M. Baird & Co.

Brig Stadt, Basel (N. G.), Wairave, 55 days from Liverpool, with sair to Wim. Bumm & Son.

Schr Lucy, Mahiman, 14 days from St. John, N. B., with laths to T. P. Galvin & Co.
Schr J. V. Wellington, Chipman, from Portland, with laths to J. W. Gaskill & Sons.

Schr H. G. Ely, McAllister, 6 days from Richmond via Norfolk, with iron to C. Haslam & Co. Schr Baltimore, Dix, from Calais, with pickets, etc., to W. A. Levering.
Schr C. C. Smith, Phillips, from Taunton. Schr White Squall, Brannock, from Pocomoke

Schr E. A. Hopkins, Robinson, from New York.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORE OFFICE, June 24.—Four barges leave in tow to-night, for Baltimore, light.

Empress. with corn, for Philadelphia.

BALTIMORE BRANCE OFFICE, June 24.—The following barges leave in tow to-night, eastward:—
1. D. Collins, George B. Pierce, Peter Tanney, W. G. Dunlop, Flying Fish, D. R. Graves, and M. E. Hannegan, all with coal for New York. PHILADELPHIA BRANCH OFFICE, June 25. - M. S. Hannegan, and Clinton, with coal, for Baltimore Andrew Johnson, with coal, for Bridgeport, Conn.; and Board of Trade, with oats, for N. York. L. S. C.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. HAVEE-DE-GRACE, June 25 .- The following boats left this morning in tow:—
Albert List, with lumber to Taylor & Betts. Harry and Alice, with lumber to Patterson & Lip-

Rufus Wiley, with lumber, for New York. Rehance, with humber, for Trenton. J. B. Hall, with humber to Craig & Blanchard. hn and Harry, with lumber to R. Wolverton. William M. Floyd, with lumber to Majone & Son. M. A. Strine, with bark to Williams & Co. Sheriff Smith, with coal, for Chester. Mary Emma, with coal to order.

s Del. and Hudson boats, with coal, for N. York. (By Telegraph.)
LEWES, Del., June 24. — A large herm. brig and a steamer passed in at 12 M.

Two schooners beating up this P. M. Wind cast. Thermometer, 90. MEMORANDA.

Br. ship Aurora, Utley, hence, at Havre 11th inst.

Ship Bazaar, Jellerson, hence via New Orleans for Livergool, was spoken 19th inst., lat. 35 23, long.

Steamer Prometheus, Gray, for Philadelphia, sailed from Charleston yesterday.

Br. steamer France, Grogan, from New York 11th, at Queenstown 23d inst., and proceeded for Liver-Br. steamer Suffolk, Barrett, from New York, at Br. steamer Suffolk, Barrett, from New York, at Kingston, Ja. 11th inst.
Br. steamer Etna, Lochead, from Liverpool, Halifax, and Boston, at New York 23d inst.
Br. steamer Donatl, Alexander, cleared at New York 23d inst. for Liverpool.
Steamer Norfolk, Platt, for Philadelphia, sa'led from Richmond 28d inst.
Steamer Fairbanks, Howe, hence, at New York 23d inst. And at the LOWEST CASH PRICES. Packed se-Steamer North America, Slocum, cleared at New York 23d inst. for Rio Janeiro. Brig Vision, Thorsen, hence, at Swinemunde 10th Brig George S. Berry, Bradley, hence, at Boston

Schr Paul & Thompson, Godfrey, for Philadelphia, sailed from Salem 21st Inst. Schr Abbie Dunn, Fountain, for Philadelphia, clear d at Salem 22d inst. Schr Mahaska, Fickett, hence, at Providence 22d Schr R. H. Shannon, Diks, and Mary Riley, Riley, nence for Boston, returned to Holmes' Hole 21st Schrs William and James, Outten; Rising Sun, Hastings; and Little Rock, Richards, hence, at Nor-

Schr Reading RR, No. 44, at New London 22d inst. from South Amboy for Norwich.

Schr Charm, Gandy, hence, at Bristol 22d inst.

Schrs White Swan, Collins, and Ada S. Allen, Owens, hence, at Calais 15th inst. Owens, hence, at Calais 15th inst.
Schr Reading RR. No. 44, sailed from Norwich
22d inst. for New York.
Schr Jacob Kienzie, Steelman, for Philadelphia,
sailed from New Bedford 22d inst.
Schr A. M. Hensen, Edwards, hence, at Richmond

22d inst.
Schr Lena Hunter, Perry, for Philadelphia, sailed from Marbiehead 21st inst. Schr A. J. Russell, Miller, hence, at Danvers 18th Schr General Grant, Colburn, hence, at Richmond

23d inst.

Schrs H. L. Slaight, Willetts; S. Godfrey, Godfrey; and W. G. Bartiett, Bartlett, cleared at Boston 23d inst. for Philadelphia.
Schr John A. Gifford, Foster, for Philadelphia, sailed from Frovidence 22d inst.
Schr John Lancaster, Williams, hence, at Norwich, 22d inst. Schr Richmond, Guptill, hence for Rockland, at

Holmes' Hole 22d inst. Schrs Maria Roxana, Palmer, and Althea, Smith, from Philadelphia for Boston; Lena Hame, Huriburt, do. for Eastport; G. M. Wentworth, Robbins, do. for Calais, at Holmes' Hole 21st inst. MISCELLANY.

Steamer Prometheus, hence, at Charleston, re-ports:—On Sunday last, at noon, off Cape Lookout, spoke the brig Arthur, of Halifax, from St. Jago for Baltimore, with yellow fever on board, and had lost Schr Sophia, of Galveston, was lost at Tuxpen, Mexico, about 1st inst.; crew arr. at Galveston 16th.

NOTICE TO MARINERS. SOUTH AMERICA—BRAZIL.—Sunken Rocks near 11ha Grande.—The French Government has given notice that two sunken rocks have been recently discovered to the southward of Acaya Point, west extreme of Ilha Grande, by Captain de R. Collgny, I. F. N. The first, with 3% fathoms on it, lies S. % W., one mile from the extremity of Acaya Point, and the other, with 4% fathoms on it, S. S. W., one and a half miles from the same point.

These sunken rocks have from 16 to 19 fathoms around them, and it is stated that there is a safe passage between them and Acaya Point.

RIVER PLATE.—Harbor Light on Breakwater, Mon-terideo.—Information has been received that a red light, elevated 16 feet, is exhibited at the end of the breakwater running out from San Sone Point, Mentevideo; and also, that a buoy marks the extremity of the reef which extends N. W. & W., one cable from the light.

All bearings are magnetic. Variation: — Ilha Grande, 1 deg. westerly; Montevideo, 9 deg. cast-

By order of the Lighthouse Board,
W. B. SHUBRICK, Chairman,
Treasury Department, Office Lighthouse Board,
Washington, D. C., June 11, 1870.

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PROPOSALS. TO CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS.

SEALED PROPOSALS, endorsed "Proposals for SEALED PROPOSALS, endorsed "Proposals for Building a Police station-house in the Fifth Police District," are invited and will be received by the Committee on Police at the Mayor's office up to 12 o'clock on MONDAY, June 27, 1870, when and where the same will be opened. The toposals are to be for the erection and building a police station-house in the Fifth Police district, according to the adopted plan and specifications of Charles D. Supples & Son. architects, which plans and specifications can be seen at the Mayor's office, Said station-house is to be built upon the site of the present station-house on Fifteenth street, and the proposals are to include and cover the cost of removal of the present station-house. The contractor to have the use of such materials in the old station-house as may be approved by the Committee on Police. use of such materials in the out station-house as may be approved by the Committee on Police. No bids will be received unless accompanied by a certificate from the City Solicitor's Department that the provisions of an ordinance approved May 25,

1860, have been complied with. HENRY HUAN, Chairman Committee on Police. Philadelphia, June 16, 1870.

INSTRUCTION. EDGE BILL, MERCHANTVILLE, N. J.-Call or address
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O. HOWSON, Attorney-at-Law.
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Philadelphia. 10 mws

U. S. PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON,
On the petition of ROBERT A. SMITH, of Philadelphia. Pennsylvania, praying for the axtonsion of a Patent granted to him on the 9th day of September, 1856, for an improvement in Machine for Swooping Streets, it is ordered that the testimony in the case be closed on the 9th day of August next, that the time for filing arguments and the Framiner's report be limited to the 19th day of August next, and that said petition be heard on the 2th day of August next.

Any person may oppose this extension.

SAMUEL S. FISHER,
Commissioner of Patents.

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