MEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

-Last night, about 10 o'clock, James Cleary and James Monaghan met at the public house of Mr. Bonnoll, Ninthabove Chesnut street, and were drinking at the bar, when some words passed between them of an exciting character. After remaining in the saloon a few moments Monaghan left and was absent a short time, when he returned, and finding Cleary still there, pulled from his pocket a revolver, which he fired at Cleary, the ball taking effect in the groin.

Mr. Bonnoll, at the time of the firing, was in a separate room conversing with his wife, but hearing the report of the pistol, hastened into the saloon, where he found Monaghan in the act of again firing at Cleary. He immediately interposed and endeavored to wrest the weapon from his hands, in doing which he received some injuries by the snapping of the pistol. Monaghan was soon after arrested and removed to the Sixth District Station House, while the wounded man was taken in charge by his friends.

Cleary stated that there had existed for some time feelings of resentment between Monaghan and himself, owing to a political quarrel.

-At about 11 o'clock on Saturday evening, Christian Ersman, residing at No. 8 District place, and John McBride, residing at No. 904 Vine street, got into an altercation in a drinking saloon on Vine street, above Ninth. Ersman became very much excited and left the saloon, returning shortly with a large knife, with which he inflicted three severe cuts on McBride, one in the side, which is the most serious, one in the shoulder, and one in the neck. The wounded man, who is very seriously injured, was carried to his bome, and yesterday morning was taken to the Hospital.

Ersman after committing the deed went to his house, where he was shortly followed by the officers, who found him on the roof endeavoring to escape over the adjoining houses. He was secured and taken to the Sixth District Station-house, where he had a hearing before Alderman Smith, and was committed to prison to await the result of Mc-Bride's injuries.

-Yesterday morning a dead infant, about one month old, was found under a washstand in a retiring room connected with the Germantown and Norristown Railroad, at Ninth and Green streets. The child had been strangled, and it is supposed that it was placed in the washstand two or three days since. The Coroner took charge of the body.

—Two steamboats crowded with colored

people left the city yesterday morning, to attend the quarterly meeting of the African Union First Colored Protestant Church in Wilmington, Del. A large number of men, women, and children were left on the wharf, the boats being too crowded to accommodate

-On Saturday night last the dwelling of Mrs. A. Bascomb, No. 735 South Eleventh street, was entered through a rear window and \$57 in money and three fine handkerchiefs were abstracted therefrom.

Domestic Affairs. -Gold closed on Saturday at 1161.

-President Grant is at West Point. -There was a frost at Lewistown, Maine,

on Friday night. -Hon. O. J. Dickey has been renominated for Congress in the Ninth Pennsylvania Dis-

-Hon. Washington Townsend has secured the Republican nomination in the Seventh Pennsylvania Congressional District. -Bonds to the amount of seven millions

will be purchased and four millions of gold sold by the Government during September.

HARRISBURG.

Registration of Colored Citizens-Proclama-tion by Governor Geary.

HARRISBURG, Aug. 27 .- The Governor today issued the following proclamation: -EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, HARRISBURG, Pa., Aug. 27, 1870.—To the County Commission-

ers and Sheriff of the county of -

Whereas, The fifteenth amendment of the Constitution of the United States is as fol-

Section 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or by any State, on account of race,

Section 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation And whereas, The Congress of the United States, on the 31st day of March, 1870, passed an act entitled "An act to enforce the right

of citizens of the United States to vote in the several States of this Union, and for other purposes," the first and second sections of which are as follows:-Section 1. Be it enacted, etc., That all citizens of the United States who are or shall be otherwise qualified to vote at any election by the people in any

State, Territory, district, county, city, parish, town-ship, school district, municipality, or other territorial sub-division, shall be entitled and allowed to vote at all such elections, without distinction of race, color, or previous condition of servitude; any Constitution, law, custom, usage, or regulation of any State or Territory, or by or under its authority, to the contrary notwithstanding.

Section 2. And be it further enacted, That if by or under the authority of the Constitution or laws of

under the authority of the Constitution or laws of any State, or the laws of any Territory, any act is or shall be required to be done as a prerequisite or qualification for voting, and by such Constitution or laws persons or officers are or shall be charged with the performance of duties in furnishing to citizens an opportunity to perform such prerequisite, or to become qualified to vote, it shall be the duty of every such person and officer to give all citizens of the United States the same and equal opportunity to perform such prerequisite, and to become qualified to vote without distinc-tion of race, color, or previous condition of servi-tude; and if any such person or officer shall refuse or knowingly omit to give full effect to this section, he shall for every such offense forfeit and pay the sum of five hundred dollars to the person aggreeded thereby, to be recovered by an action on the case, with full costs and such allowance for counsel fees as the court shall deem just, and shall also for every such offense be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall on conviction thereof be fined not less than five hundred dollars, or be imprisoned not less than one month and not more than one year, or both, at the discretion of the court.

And whereas, It is declared by the second section of the sixth article of the Constitution of the United States that "This Constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, shall be the supreme law of the land, * * anything in the Constitution or laws of any State to the

contrary notwithstanding. And whereas, The Legislature of this Commonwealth, on the 6th day of April, A. D. 1870, passed an act entitled "A further supplement to the act relating to elections in this Commonwealth," the tenth section of which provides as follows:-

Section 10. That so much of every act of Assem-Section 16. That so much of every act of Assembly as provides that only white freemen shall be entitled to vote or be registered as voters, or as claiming to vote at any general or special election of this Commonwealth, be and the same is hereby repealed; and that hereafter all freemen, without distinction of color, shall be enrolled and registered according to the provisions of the first section of the act approved the 17th day of April, 1869, entitled "An act further supplemental to the act relative to the elections of this Commonwealth;" and shall, when otherwise qualified under existing laws, be entitled to vote at all general and special elections in this Commonwealth.

And whereas, It is my constitutional and official duty "to take care that the laws be

faithfully executed;" and it has come to my | of the army was ordered, but the regiments, knowledge that sundry assessors and regis- | brigades and divisions of the second ban of trars have refused and are refusing to assess and register divers colored male citizens of lawful age, and otherwise qualified as elec-

Now, therefore, In consideration of the premises, the county commissioners of said county are hereby notified and directed to instruct the several assessors and registrars of voters therein to obey and conform to the requirements of said constitutional amendment and laws; and the sheriff of said county is hereby authorized and required to publish in his electoral proclamation for the next ensuing elections the herein recited constitutional amendment, act of Congress, and act of the Legislature, to the end that the same may be known, executed, and obeyed by all assessors, registrars of voters, election officers, and others; and that the rights and privileges guaranteed therein may be secured to all the citizens of this Commonwealth entitled to the same.

[L. S.] Given under my hand and the great seal of the State, at Harrisburg, the day and year first above written. JOHN W. GEARY.

THE WAR.

LAST NIGHT'S DESPATCHES.

HOW THE GERMAN ARMIES ARE DISPOSED-MACMAHON'S MARCH FROM RHEIMS-NEARER STILL TO PARIS-BAZAINE'S CAPITULATION IM-

London, Aug. 28 .- (Special to New York Tribune.)—Our correspondent writes from MacMahon's headquarters at Rithel, on Aug. 5:-We left Rheims yesterday at 5 P. M., and arrived here at 3 A. M. to-day. The troops had preceded us.

The town and surrounding country is one great camp. MacMahon's army here is composed of the 1st, 6th, 7th and 12th Corps, and the cavalry of Canrobert's 6th Corps. The Emperor and Prince Imperial are here. We move on Friday to Mezieres.

Afternoon-The troops have already started, and by Friday morning the whole will be gone. The movement is rapid in the extreme, but the troops are fresh and in good spirits.

Berlin, August 28 .- The disposition of the different German armies is as follows: There are eighteen corps d'armee, containing 40,000 men each. First. Steinmetz has the 1st, 7th and 8th corps at Metz. Second. Prince Frederick Charles has the 2d, 3d, 9th and 10th corps at Metz. Third. The Crown Prince has the 5th, 6th and 11th corps and two Bavarian corps marching on Paris. Fourth. The army under the Crown Prince of Saxcontains the 4th and 12th corps the Saxon and Prussian guards. Fifth. The army under General Werder comprises the Wurtemberg and Baden divisions, and is engaged in the siege of Strasburg. Sixth. The army under the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin is on the Rhine. Seventh. The army under Generals Von Canstein and Lowenfield is at Berlin. Three of these armies are in reserve.

Paris, August 28 .- Marshal McMahon's main army is at Stenay. The Emperor is at Rezonville, and the Prince

Imperial as Rethel. The Prussians push their reconnoissance as

far as Montmedy. La Liberte of to-day says: "A general of

the army of the Rhine arrive night and had an interview with the Empress. and started immediately on his return. may expect within a day or two a brilliant combat." La Liberte adds "that a person who saw the Emperor on August 25, affirms that the armies of Bazaine and McMahon are near each other."

The Journal of France of to-day, says: "We learn from a certain source that before ordering the army of the Prince Royal to march on Paris the King held at Pont-a-Mousson a council of war, composed of generals and princes commanding the Prussian forces, and the advice of all was to remain in the territory which had been conquered, fortifying the right bank of the Moselle. The King alone determined to march on Paris. The Prince Royal slept the night before last at the prefecture in Chalons. In case of a siege of Paris the government officials other than ministers will go to Tours, Burges and Lyons to administer the provinces uninvaded by the

enemy." The Gaulois says: "It is reported that the Prussian administration of Alsace and Lorraine is exceedingly tyrannical and exacting.'

The Constitutionnel says: "The army of the Prince Royal, reinforced by a part of the army of Frederick Charles, is marching on Paris through the valleys of the Aube and Seine. The Prussians must know how adventurous such an attempt is, and must be aware of the peril in which they are leading their main army. McMahon may cut off their communications, and place them between two fires. To avoid this danger the Prussians made great efforts, and three times attacked Bazaine with overwhelming forces, which the French army successfully resisted. The enemy then, despairing of being able to conquer him, decided to keep Bazaine checked and march on Paris.

"From Paris to Sierck, the nearest point on the German frontier is more than 100 leagues, and this line the Prussians must defend against our armies and numberless sharpshooters and Gardes Mobile, and to be able to subsist on our territory 600,000 invading Prussians must extend their lines vastly, and must disperse their forces, a thing so fatal to us in the commencement of the campaign." "Our revenge," says the Constitutionnel, in conclusion, "is near."

The arrest of vagrants and suspected parties has been suspended by an order of the prefect of police, who has no more places in which to keep them. The journals say that the persons under arrest will soon be disposed of, and the arrests continued, as the population are loud in their exclamations against Germans and others now in the city, who, in case of a siege, might be capable of acts of treachery.

The Figuro says: "Contrary to the line of conduct hitherto pursued, and the charge is sufficient to show how often the military plans of the French have been modified during the last week by the authorities, the people are invited to impede the enemy by all possible means. Bridges are to be blown up, railways cut, roads blocked, scouts killed and the Prussians harassed in the flank and rear. Should this means of resistance acquire an importance which can scarcely be counted on, the enemy will not be here for fifteen days. Otherwise, which is more probable they may reach Paris in a week. The latter opinion prevailed in the

Corps Legislatif yesterday." The Opinion Nationale says: "The German journals and those of Belgium have asserted that the troops of the landwehr are not yet in the field, with the exception of the artillery. Nothing can be more false than this statement. Every one acquainted with the organization of the Prussian forces is aware that the first call of the landwehr, consisting of men from twenty-five to thirty-one years of age, have formed the greater part of the Prussian forces. Not only did that portion of men enter the field as soon as the mobilization

the landwehr in the provinces nearest to France have reinforced the armies of Charles and Steinmetz. The fact of the second section of the landwehr being called on for service outside of Prussian territory has not occurred

since the campaign of 1815, and "Prussia, therefore," says the Opinion Nationale, "is making her final effort." Over 250,000 beeves, sheep and hogs are now in Paris.

In the Corps Legislatif, yesterday, Palikao announced that 10,000 Prussians had attacked Verdun, and were repulsed, with heavy loss, and he gave the particulars, previously tele-graphed. Marago demanded information on the situation of the Prussian armies, but the Minister of War declined to reply. The law calling into the ranks married men

who have served in the army was rejected. Paris, August 28, via Brussels.—The sieges of Strasburg, Toul, Thionville and Metz have made no progress. The capitulation of Bazaine for want of supplies is expected.

La Presse says the official announcement made in the churches that the Prussians are marching on Paris causes neither astonishment nor fear in the capital. The Parisians receive it with quiet resignation. King William is fatally led to this in spite of serious strategic reasons which should turn him from it.

If it is considered that this obstinate old man, has raised a million of men, whom he will never take back across the Rhine, it will be early to risk a bloody battle at the foot of our towns. There is not one German in all Prussia, Bavaria, Wertemburg, or Baden, who would not scorn and curse the King should he not make a supreme effort to come here and dictate peace in Paris. How can he return to Germany in the midst of the destruction of families, the misery and depopulation of city and country? Should be not win a bloody success his defeat would be complete. This is the decisive reason, more political than military, which brings the old King under our walls.

Paris, August 28 .- [Special to New York Times.]-I have just seen a private letter from Robert Mitchell, late editor of the Constitutionnel, to his father, dated at the headquarters of McMahon, at Rethel, on August 25th. He says: "You know I was downhearted when I left Paris at the progress of the Prussians. Since I have been with our army my mind has been completely changed, and I am now certain of our ultimate success. Since our first unfortunate defeats on the Rhine, our army has never come into collision with the Prussians without maintaining its positions and inflicting tremendous losses on

I saw and conversed with the Emperor yesterday. He is in excellent health and spirits. It is impossible to describe the enthusiasm of the army. He leaves this afternoon in the direction of Metz, but that is no indication of our real route. Rest assured that in a few days you will receive news that will surprise

London, August 28 .- [Special to New York World. |-The statement of the Opinion Nationale that Steinmetz was badly defeated on August 22d and Prince Charles on the 24th is not confirmed. Private telegrams from Berlin say the Prussians have 300,000 troops along the line of railway, ready to move across the Rhine, to reinforce either of the German armies in case of defeat. Prussia cannot move these troops to the front yet, owing to the deficiency of feeding such reserves.

The King and Crown Prince advance rapidly on Paris, where immense preparations are made for defence. Fifteen hundred guns are in position and provisions accumulated for three months, but there are loud complaints from the inhabitants because the Crown Prince has been allowed to advance unopposed.

There is talk of moving the government to Lyons with the vast army now assembled. We have no tidings of Bazaine or McMahon. It is believed the latter is endeavoring to re-

lieve Bazaine at Metz. There will be heavy fighting soon. Prussia cannot afford a long campaign, but France can. To-day there are great rejoicings at Berlin. A public procession, carrying four mitrailleuse, twenty-three cannon and one eagle, captured from the French, passed through the streets. The Queen came out on the balcony of the palace, and received the congratulations of the people.

AT THE OPENING.

Excellent Disposition of the French-The First Serious Blunder Made by Them.

The Pall Mall Gazette of London, in an article on the opening of the campaign, says:-The disposition of the French about the time of The disposition of the French about the time of the declaration of war was excellent. It was evidently part and parcel of a long-considered plan of campaign. Three corps at Thionville, St. Avoid, and Bitche, in the first line, immediately on the frontier; two corps at Metz and Strasburg in a second line; two corps in reserve about Nancy, and an eighth corps at Belfort. With the aid of the railways, all these troops could be massed in a few days for an attack either across the Saar from Lorraine, or across the Rhine from Alsace, striking either north or east as might be required. But this disposition was essen-tially one for attack. For defense it was absolutely fanity. The very first condition of a disposition of an army of defense is this: to have your advanced troops so far in front of your main body that you re-ceive the news of the enemy's attack in time to concentrate your troops before he arrives upon you suppose it takes you one day's march to get your wings to close on your centre, then your advanced guard should be at least one day's march in front of your centre. Now, here, the three corps of L'Admirault, Frossard, and De Failly, and afterwards a portion of MacMahon's too, were close upon the frontier, and yet spread upon a line from Welssenburg to Sierck—at least ninety miles. To draw in the wings on the centre would have required fully two days." centre would have required fully two days' march; and yet, even when the Germans were known to be within a few miles in front, no steps were taken either to shorten the length or front, or to push for-ward advanced guards to such a distance as would secure timely advice of an impending attack. Is it to be wondered at that the several corps were de-

feated by piecemeal?

Then came the blunder of posting one division of MacMahon's east of the Vosges, at Weissenburg, in a position inviting an attack with superior forces, Douay's defeat brought on MacMahon's next blunder in trying to retrieve the fight east of the Vosges, there separating the right wing still more from the centre, and laying open his line of communication with it. While the right wing (MacMahon's, and portions at least of Fallly's and Canrobert's corps) portions at least of Failly's and Canrobert's corps) were crushed at Woerth, the centre (Frossard, and two divisions of Bazaine, as it now appears) were severely beaten before Sarbruck. The rest of the troops were too far away to come up to assistance. L'Admirault was still near Bouzonville, the rest of Bazaine's men and the Guards were about Boulay, the mass of Canrobert's troops turn up at Nancy, part of De Failly's are lost sight of completely, and Felix Douay, we now find, on the 1st of August, was at Altkirch, in the extreme south of Alsace, nearly 120 miles from the battle-field of Woerth, and probably with but imperfect means of railway conveyance. The whole imperfect means of railway conveyance. The whole arrangement indicates nothing but hesitation, indecision, vacillation, and that in the most decisive moment of the campaign.

-A widow lady who resides near Elmira, N. Y., complains of the celdness of her husband during the last year of their married life. For the first year he used to address her as his dear, then as his little goat, and with his last breath he referred "lovingly" to her as his "old sorrel top." The failure to invent any other term of endearment for her may have been the cause of her death.

MACHINERY.

COTTON AND WOOL FINISHING Chines, Shears, Brushing, Napping and Fulling, Lapping and Messuring Machines, Iron Temples, New Cutters and Ledgers, and repairs a specialty.

GEORGE C. HOWARD,

59 m? No. 17 South KIGHTEENTH Street,

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA-THIS DAY. SUN RISES...... 5-23 MOON SETS...... 8-39 SUN SETS...... 6-37 HIGH WATER...... 3-42 PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

THOMAS G. HOOD, CHRIS. J. HOFFMAN, COMMITTES OF THE MONTH. MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS. FOR AMERICA.

Nevada. Liverpool New York Aug.

C. of Mancht'r Liverpool New York Aug.

Leopoid I. Antwerp New York Aug. Leopoid I... Antwerp...
City of Cork... Liverpool...
Maita... Liverpool...
Wisconsin... Liverpool... Wisconsin....Liverpool. France.....Liverpool. New York Aug. New York Aug. New York Aug.

Britannia.... Glasgow.... C. of Mexico. Vera Cruz.. Ocean Queen. Aspinwall... New York v H. Aug. New York Aug. India Giasgow New York Aug.

Java Liverpool New York Aug.
C. of Antwerp Liverpool New York Aug.
biberia Liverpool New York Aug.
FOR EUROPE. Colorado. New York. Liverpool. Aug. 3
Scotia. New York. Liverpool. Sept.
Batavia. New York. Liverpool. Sept.
Pereire. New York. Havre. Sept.
City of Paris. New York. Liverpool. Sept.
New York. Glasgow. Sept.
Liverpool. Sept. City of Paris. New York. Liverpool. Sept. Cambria. New York Glasgow. Sept. C. of Antwerp. New York. Liverpool. Sept. Pennsylvania. New York. Liverpool. Sept. Wisconsin. New York. Liverpool. Sept. Anglia. New York. Glasgow. Sept. C. of London. New York. Liverpool. Sept. COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC. Philadelphia Wilmetton. N. C. Aug.

Pioneer.... Philadelphia. Wilm'gton, N.C. Aug. 31 Columbia... New York... Havana...... Sept. 1 Philadelphia, Savannah, . Philadelphia. New Orleans... Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regu-lar lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Conti-nent call at Southampton.

CLEARED SATURDAY. Steamship Hunter, Harding, Providence, D. S. Stetson & Co.
Steamship Fanita, Freeman, New York, John F. Ohl.
Steamship Roman, Baker, Boston, H. Winsor & Co.
Steamer H. L. Gaw, Her, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Bark Deborah, Pennell, Reed, Cork or Falmouth for orders, Workman & Co. Brig Fanny, Turner, Naples, D. S. Stetson & Co. Brig Nellie Mowe, Merryman, Marseilles, Warren &

Gregg.
Brig L. L. Wadsworth, Larkin, Boston.
Brig Mariposa, Nevins, Boston, Lennox & Burgess.
Schr Goddess, Hall, Pawtucket, Graeff, Rothermel

& Co. Schr L. A. John son, Mahlman, Portland, Schr L. A. Johr son, Mahlman, Portland, Schr M. Roxana, Palmer, Charlestown, Schr M. Roxana, Palmer, Charlestown, Schr H. W. Tull, Robbins, Boston, Schr A. S. Brown, Crowell, Providence, Schr Mary Ella, Steelman, Hay's Landing, Schr Wave Crest, Davis, Sag Harbor, Schr M. H. Reed, Benson, Fairhaven, Schr Samuel Allen, Bradiey, New York, Schr M. M. Knowles, Small, Boston, Schr John Stockham, Price, Dighton, Schr John Stockham, Price, Dighton, Schr John Stockham, Price, Dighton, Schr Transit, Rackett, Gloucester, Schr Charles Lawrence, Adams, Absecom, Schr John Shay, Tilton, Great Egg Harbor.

ARRIVED SATURDAY. Steamer Fanita, Freeman, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to John F. Ohl. Steamer Sarah, Jones, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co. Bark J. S. Winslow, Davis, from New York, in Br. brig Alva, Armstrong, 15 days from St. John, N. B., with laths to T. P. Galvin & Co. Schr Crescent Lodge, Hatch, 6 days fm Gardiner, Me., with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.—vessel to

Schr H. M. Condon, Condon, 6 days from Salem, to Mershon & Cloud. Schr William Flint, Post, 6 days from Boston, to Mershon & Cloud.

Schr Ettie Hall, Maxson, 1 day from Little Creek
Landing, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr S. C. Fithian, Tuft, 1 day from Port Deposit,
Md., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr R. Powell, Elmer, from Pennsgrove.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY. N. G. bark Clara, Probst, 59 days from Antwerp, with mose, to L. Westergaard & Co. Br. bark Whitehall, Prust, 15 eays from Windsor, S., with plaster to Souder & Adams.

N. S., with plaster to Souder & Adams.

Bark Leonidas, Gates, 54 days from Liverpool, with salt to Alex. Kerr & Bro.

Bark Tejuca, Hall, 75 days from Licata, with brimstone to Baring Bros.

Brig Samuel Lindsey. Wilson, 14 days from Sagua, with sugar to S. & W. Welsh. Left at Quarantine, brigs Clara J. Adams, from Sagua; Mary E. Chase, from Clenfuegos, and Fearless from Matanzas; also, schr General Connor, from Matanzas.

Schr Queen of the West, Beatty, 8 days from St. John, N. B., with laths to D. S. Stetson & Co.

Revenue cutter Mosswood, Barr, from Eastport via New York, 24 hours, for repairs.

via New York, 24 hours, for repairs. Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HAVRE-DE-GRACE, Aug. 29.—The following boats left this morning in tow:—

Harry Craig, with lumber to Craig & Blanchard.

H. C. Trump, with lumber to Trump, Son & Co.

J. H. Hugg, Martha Jane, and Hero, with lumber to Patterson & Lippincott.

Sans Souci, with lumber to Taylor, Day & Morie.

Nannie and Maggie, with lumber to Dodge & Co.

Minnehaha, with bark to order.

General Revnolds, with coal, for Chesapeake City.

(By Telegraph.)
LEWES, Del., Aug. 27—11'30 A. M.—The pilot boat
Howard reports:—Boarded yesterday, ship J. Montgomery, 44 days from Havre; bark Clara, 42 days fm Bremen; bark Whitehall, from Windsor, N. S.; bark Winslow, from New York. In harbor, brig Planet, from St. Johns, P. E. I., for orders; brig Samuel Welsh, bound out; schr General Warner, for Philadelphia. Wind E. Light breeze. Thermometer, 74.

General Reynolds, with coal, for Chesapeake City.

MEMORANDA. Ship Rome, Otis, from Liverpool for Philadelphia, was off the Skerries, 10 P. M. 13th inst. Ship Nimbus, Kelley, hence, at Cuxhaven 8th inst. Ship Stadacona, Cassidy, hence for St. John, N.B., was spoken 22d inst., lat. 41 16, long. 67. Br. steamers Denmark, Forbes, for Havre; Hel-vetia, Grigs, for Liverpool; and Cambria, Carnaghan, for Glasgow, cleared at New York 27th inst. Br. steamer Paraguay, Williams, for London, cl'd at New York 26th inst. Br. steamer England, Webster, from New York

for Liverpool, at Queenstown 36th inst., and pro Br. steamer City of Baltimore, Delamotte, at Hali-fax 26th inst., from New York, and proceeded for Liverpool.

Steamers Mariposa, Kemble; Crescent City, Norton; and Victor Gates, all for New Orleans; City of Washington, Jones, for Glasgow; and Ariadne, Eldridge, for Galveston via Key West, cleared at New Steamer Parana, Wilkinson, from New York 5th inst., at London 27th.

Steamers City of Paris, from Liverpool, and Anglia, from Giasgow, arrived at New York 28th inst.

Steamer De Soto, Morton, at New York 27th inst.

Steamer De Soto, Morton, at New York 21th Inst. from New Orleans.
Steamer Virginia, Kennedy, cleared at Galveston 18th inst. for New York.
Steamer Wyoming, Teal, for Philadelphia, cleared at Savannah 27th Inst.
Steamer L. G. Cannon, Diggs, hence, at Norfolk 1981, inst.

Steamer Aries, Wiley, hence, at Boston 26th inst.
Steamer Yazoo, Catharine, hence for New Orleans,
was met 20 miles south of Lookout Shoals by the
South Carolina, at New York.
Port. bark Marianna I, for Philadelphia, sailed fm

Lisbon 10th inst.

Br. bark Ardour, White, for Philadelphia, cleared t Boston 25th inst. Br. bark Elizabeth, Allen, for Philadelphia soon, at Bermuda 18th inst. Br. bark Brazil, Hibbert, hence, at Flushing 14th inst. for Antwerp. Br. bark Lalis, Bent, for Philadelphia, sailed from

Matanzas 18th inst.
Br. bark George F. Jenkins, Corning, hence for Antwerp, was off St. Albans 18th inst.
Bark Brilliant, Sprague, hence, arrived up at New Cylerges 884 Inst. Orleans 22d inst.
Bark Ormus, Pettingill, from Antwerp for Philadelphia, was off the Start 12th inst.
Bark John H. Pearson, Taylor, hence, at Stettin

Bark F. J. Henderson, Henderson, hence, sailed from Stettin 6th inst. for Wolgast.

Bark Amy A. Lane, Carver, for Philadelphia, 8'ld from Liverpool 15th inst.

Bark Joshua Loring, Loring, from Gottenburg for Philadelphia, sailed from Klippen 6th inst.

Bark Canada, Smith, for Philadelphia, cleared at Bark Unjus, Olsen, hence for Konigsberg, in the sound, Elsinore, 7th inst.

Bark Indefatigable, Falck, hence, at Copenhagen Bark Enterprise, Mulder, at Brouwershaven 13th inst., and sailed for Philadelphia.

Bark Lizzie Morrow, Jackson, for Philadelphia, sailed from Greenock 13th inst.

ONE DOLLAR GOODS FOR 95 CENTS 10 15 1th DIXON'S No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street.

INSURANDE.

Life Insurance for the People!

HOMESTEAD

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All the ordinary forms of Life and Endowment Policles at low rates of Premium, on the Participating Plan, with but few restrictions as to occupation, and NONE AS TO TRAVEL OR RESIDENCE. Pamphlets containing full information may be obtained at the Company's office.

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Active and responsible men wanted as Agents.

INSURANCE COMPANY NORTH AMERICA.

JANUARY 1, 1870. Incorporated 1794. ASSETS......82,783,581 Losses paid since organization......\$23,000,000 Losses paid, 1869......\$1,035,386'84 STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS. Cash in Bank and Office Loans on Collateral Security Notes Receivable, mostly Marine Premiums 20,357 85,198 100,900 30,000 phia....

\$2,783,581 DIRECTORS. Arthur G. Coffin, Samuel W. Jones, John A. Brown, Francis R. Cope, Edward H. Trotter, Edward S. Clarke, Charles Taylor, Ambrose White, William Welsh, S. Morris Wain, John Mason, T. Charlton Henry, Aifred D. Jessup, Louis C. Madeira, Charles W. Cashman Clement A. Griscom, George L. Harrison, William Brockie. ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President. CHARLES PLATT, Tice-President. MATTHIAS MABIS, Secretary. C. H. REEVES, Assistant Secretary.

1829. CHARTER PERPETUAL. 1870. Franklin Fire Insurance Company OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St. Assets Aug. 1,'70 \$3,009,888'24

INCOME FOR 1870, LOSSES PAID IN 1869, \$10,000. \$144,908.42. Losses paid since 1829 over \$5.500,000

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

The Company also issues policies upon the Rents of all kinds of Buildings, Ground Rents, and Mort-The "FRANKLIN" has no DISPUTED CLAIM.

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Isaac Lea,
George Fales,
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GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAMES W. MCALLISTER, Secretary. [2 19
THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary. Samuel Grant, George W. Richards, Isaac Lea, George Fales,

CHARTER PERPETUAL ASSETS \$200,000

MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COM-PANY OF GERMANTOWN.

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SPENCER ROBERTS, President. OHARLES H. STOKES, Secretary and Treasurer.

WM. H.LEHMAN, Assistant Secretary. 5 28 smw3n **ASBURY** LIFE INSURANCE CO. NEW YORK.

LEMUEL BANGS, President.
GEORGE ELLIOTT, Vice-Pres't and Sec'y.
EMORY McCLINTOCK, Actuary.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE AGENCY JAMES M. LONGACRE, Manager. H. C. WOOD, JR., M. D., Medical Examiner. Office, 302 WALBUT St., Philadelphia. REV. S. POWERS, Special Agent. JAMES M. LONGACRE, General Agent,

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No. 809 CHESNUT Street. INCORPORATED 1856. CHARTER PERPETUAL. CAPITAL \$200,000. FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.

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MENNERCHOR, CHOR, SÆNGERBUND, SÆNGERBUND, AND HARMONIE,

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 77P, 1879.
AT WISSAHICKON PARK.
Tickets, \$1, admitting one gentleman an 1 ladies.
To be had at the following places:
News Stand, Continental Hotel.
H. Nuss, No. 239 North Eighth street.
L. Meyers, Music Store, No. 1418 Chesnut street.
Lee & Walker's Music Store.
A. Watson, No. 913 Market street. A. Watson, No. 912 Market street.
Girard House News Stand.
A. Proskauer, No. 232 South Third street.
Ladner's Military Hall, No. 532 North Third street.
T. Baltz's Ice Cream Saloon, Girard avenue, above integenth street.

Thirteenth street.

Office of the Demokrat, No. 614 Chesnut street.

Office of the Prefe Presse, No. 418 North Fourth st.

Office of the Abend Post, No. 465 North Third st.

Joseph Hess, No. 1007 N. Second street. 8 27 1005

NEW ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE, THE FAMILY RESORT. Established in 1862.
CARNCROSS & DIXEYS
MINSTRELS,
The Great Star Troupe of the World.
OPEN FOR THE SEASON.

Presenting to the public the
FINEST TROUPE OF ARTISTS IN EXISTENCE.
Box office open from 10 to 1 o'clock.
Seats can be secured after 1 o'clock at Carneross &
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R. F. SIMPSON, Treasurer.
J. L. CARNCROSS, Manager.
8 22 tf

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.

MONDAY NIGHT, August 29,
Boucleault's Great Racing Drama,
THE FLYING SCUD.

In Act 2 will be shown Mr. George Heilige's
GRAND CHARACTERISTIC PANORAMA,
Comprising Seven Thousand Feet of Canyas,
A Magnificert and Animated Picture, illustrating
the GREAT CARNIVAL TIME OF LONDON,
THE BERRY DAY: OR GOING TO THE RACES

THE DERBY DAY; OR, GOING TO THE RACES.
The Race Course; Old Nat, the Jockey.
FLYING SCUD VICTORIOUS. The Race Co

ARCH STREET OPERA HOUSE,
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ARCH STREET, above Tenth.
THE PALACE OF MINSTRELSY.
SIMMONS & SLOCUM'S
MINSTRELS,
OPEN FOR THE SEASON,
COMMENCING MONDAY, August 29.
THE CHAMPION TROUPE OF AMERICA.
EFERYTHING NAW, FRESH, AND SPARKLING.
EFERYTHING NAW, FRESH, AND SPARKLING.
SOX office open from 9 A. M. until 4 P. M. for the sale of reserved seats, 829 ft

sale of reserved seats. SSEMBLY BUIDINGS .-Grand Exhibition of THE FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR, From Photographic Views taken on the spot. To-gether with Portraits of all the Prominent GENERALS. Commencing MONDAY EVENING, August 29, and Every Evening. Commence at 8 o'clock.

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AMERICAN
THE WORLD'S AMUSEMENT.
Every Evening and Saturday Matinee,
THE WONDERFUL BLONDES
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IMMENSE BALLET TROUPE,
GREAT ETHIOPIAN COMPANY.
Grand Ballet Burlesone Songs Dances THEATRE. Grand Ballets—Burlesque Songs, Dances,—Local Sketches, Negro Acts, &c.

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Office southeast corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

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On Vessels, Cargo and Freight to all parts of the INLAND INSURANCES

on goods by river, canal, lake and land carriage all parts of the Union.

FIRE INSURANCES Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY November 1, 1869. 1200,000 United States Five Per Cent. Loan, ten-forties..... 100,000 United States Six Per Cent. \$216,000.00 107,750-00 50,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan (lawful money). 60,000 00 ent. Loan (exempt from tax).

100,000 State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan.

20,000 Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgago Six Per Cent. Bonds.

25,000 Pennsylvania Railroad Second mortgage Six per Cent. Bonds \$8,625-00 \$0,000.08

cond mortgage Six per Cent.
Bonds.

25,600 Western Pennsylvania Rallroad Mortgage Six Per
Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania
Rallroad guarantee).

80,000 State of Tennessee Five Per
Cent. Loan.

1,000 State of Tennessee Six Por
Cent. Loan.

15,500 Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 250 shares stock.

5,000 North Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 100 shares

\$46,900.00 Cost, \$1,215,622-27. \$1,231,400 Par. Real Estate..... Bills Receivable for Insurances made... Balances due at Agencies:— Premiums on Marine Policies, Interest, and other debts due the Com-

Thomas C. Hand,

9,740-20 169,291 14 \$1,859,100.04

15,000 '00

6,270-00

14,000.00

8,900.00

65,097-90

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HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary. HENRY BALL Assistant Secretary. 11 FIRE ASSOCIATION. INCORPORATED MARCH 17, 1820. OFFICE,

No. 34 NORTH FIFTH STREET, INSURE BUILDINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, AND MERCHANDISE GENERALLY From Loss by fire (in the City of Philadelphia only) ASSETS, JANUARY 1, 1870, 81.572,73 1

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