NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs. -Charles Foehl was arraigned before Alder man Kerr, at the Central Station yesterday afternoon for a final hearing on the charge of arson. The evidence, to the effect that three distinct fires had been kindled, on the night of the 22d of August last, in the gun manufactory of the defendant, on Third street, below Race, was rehearsed by the Fire Marshal at the request of counsel. He also stated that the defendant admitted that he was the last person to leave his workshop, which is situated in the fourth story of the building, on the night of the fire, just about an hour

before it was discovered. The prisoner was held to answer.

-Last evening a gentleman well covered with dust stopped at the police telegraphic office for the purpose of giving information of a lost horse and wagon. He stated that while driving down Ridge avenue, near Mount Peace Cemetery, about dusk, he passed a wagon driven by two ladies, and then another vehicle containing four men, drawn by two black horses. He had not gone far in advance before he heard a scream, and, on turning, observed that the men in the wagon had driven their horses ahead and across the horse being driven by the ladies. The roadway was thus blocked. The informant then turned his horse and, driving up to the parties, heard one of the ladies say: "If you are gentlemen, you will let us pass." He endeavored to assist them, whereupon one of the men cut at him with a whip, and finally out his horse. The animal dashed furiouslyup Ridge avenue, and the gentleman, being unable to restrain the infuriated equine, was finally thrown to the ground. He was not much injured. What became of the other parties was not definitely ascertained, and up to a late hour last night he had no tidings of his horse and wagon.

-The house of James Bedloe, No. 227 New street, was robbed last evening of \$830, together with a gold Masonic mark, and a gold and silver watch, with other articles of jewelry, which were enclosed in a small box. Mr. Bedloe was at the front door talking to by a noise near the grupe arbor. Thinking that some one had entered the premises, he went up stairs and to his sorrow discovered

the robbery.

--William J. Henderson, colored, was arraigned at the Central Station yesterday afternoon on the charge of having driven over and injured a small child, named Effen Finn, at the corner of Twelfth and Bainbridge streets. The testimony was to the effect that the defendant was driving up Twelfth street at an immoderate rate of speed on Wednesday afternoon, when the child was knocked down by his horse and slightly injured, although no attempt was made to check the animal when he saw the child. He was held in \$600 bail to answer at court.

-A young man named James Maloney had a hearing before Alderman Kerr yesterday afternoon, charged with having committed an aggravated assault and battery on Mr. Thomas Osborne and wife, an aged couple residing on Third street, below Chesnut. He was held in \$500 bail to answer.

-At half-past 5 o'clock last evening a flue in the boiler of the steamer Regulator, lying at Callowhill street, bursted, scalding slightly the engineer and two men; and also Officer Grunman, who went on board to assist

-About 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon the schooner Arthur Roe collided with the bathhouse moored at Otis street wharf, demolishing one of the dormer windows. Captain W. Bay, of the schooner, was arrested by Lieutenant Pritchard.

"-Messrs, William B. Mann, William E. Littleton, and James N. Kerns were last night elected to represent the Twelfth ward in the convention to revise the rules for the government of the Republican party.

THE WAR.

LAST NIGHT'S DESPATCHES.

TERRIFIC FIGHTING - FRENCH VALOR-MAC-MAHON STUBBORNLY RESISTS, BUT IS FORCED BACK-ANOTHER BATTLE NEAR SEDAN-SE-RIOUS TILNESS OF THE EMPEROR.

Paris, Sept. 1.

Le Publique says the government has received no official dispatches to-day, in consequence of the cessation of telegraphic communication between Sedan and Mezieres; but it is certain that battles were fought on Tuesday and Wednesday. The first was a surprise, which resulted in a partial panic in the corps d'armee of General Failly, who was awaiting the arrival of General Wimpfler, his successor, and was still commanding.

There were also separate and detached conflicts, in which our troops displayed great heroism, but there was a want of unity during the engagement, and the Prussians claim a victory; but in the battle of yesterday there is no question but that McMahon had great success against the troops of both Princes. Bazaine was not engaged yesterday, but it is known that he to-day continues the work so energetically begun by McMahon. The corps Vinoy, which a few days ago passed through Paris, reached the battle-field yesterday, and is doubtless fighting now,

The Prussians as they advance require the people to give up their arms, keep the doors of their houses unfastened, windows uncurtained and shutters open. The Germans speak well of the roads over which they march, for the perfect condition in which they are found.

The Patrie says, semi-officially: "The misrepresentations of foreign journals under Prussian influence render it necessary to make a clear statement of the facts as to recent military events. Marshal McMahon, in carrying out his movements, has had several engagements with the enemy, in all of which he has been successful. He effected a crossing of the Meuse safely, and at Longwy we gained a victory. The Prassians, defeated after a desperate struggle, took refuge in the territory of Luxemburg, and there they are to be disarmed and obliged to remain. This information, which has just been received, comes from no less a source than that of the French representative at Luxemburg." The Patrie adds: "It is plain, from the situation of Longwy, Thionville and Metz, that the plans of licMahon have so far been successfully executed."

Lu Liberte reports that McMahon has today totally defeated the left wing and centre of the Prussians; that their losses were enormous, and that only the right wing was able to retreat in comparatively good order.

o retreat in comparatively good order. opposed. I allude to the traffic in coolie Chi-

Frossard and Bourbaki were wounded in recent engagements.

Palikao confirms the report that a detachment of Prussian cavalry is surrounded in the forest of the Marne, and escape is impossible. Prince Frederick Charles recently barely escaped capture by the division of Venoy near Rheims. He passed over the road by which that division was marching half a mile in advance, in a carriage.

Michelet, the author, has addressed a letter to the government deprecating capital punishment in cases of alleged spies, whose trial is so hasty and the charges frequently turn out unfounded, after the victim has suffered death.

The National Guard drills several hours daily. Its numbers have now so largely increased that it has become formidable.

A writer in the Figure says that Bazaine, in one of the battles around Metz, entrapped some 25,000 Prussians into the quarries of Jaumont, by the aid of spies disguised as peasants. His cavalry then fell on their rear. and, surprised and unable to wheel, the Prussians were cut down and suffered terribly. Bazaine, however, is greatly mortified that this should have been reported in Paris as a

The Alsatians in Paris held a meeting today, which was well attended.

The following protest was drawn up and signed by thousands:

The Alsatians, at present in Paris, protest against the cruelties of which Strasburg is the glorious victim; to pour red hot shot and pet troleum bombs into a city of 100,000 inhabitants; to burn private property; destroy cathedrals, libraries and museums; refuse to allow women and children to leave, and to force men to work in open ditches against their own countrymen, are hateful violations of the laws of war, which must be dencunced to the indignation of the civilized world, and we ask the Corps some friends when his attention was attracted | Legislatif to decree that Strasburg has deserved well of the country, and to pronounce with power, on the urgency of sending assistance into Alsace to prevent the ruin and surrender of the strong place which constitutes the principal rampart of France.

Paris, Sept. 1 .- [Special to New York Times. |-The filibuster sensation story published in the Figure yesterday has been traced to American agents of Prussia in Paris. Some curious revelations in this connection are exnected. Some old hands concerned in confederate American plots are mixed up with the affair, as well as certain journalists.

The commander at Strasburg has published the determination of the people to burn the city rather than to surrender. The Prussians have refused the appeal lately made by the citizens to spare the dwelling part of the city on the ground that it would thus defer the surrender. The same object dictated their refusal to permit the departure of the women and children. General Motterouge, who distinguished himself in the Crimea and in Italy, has been appointed to the command of the Parisian National Guard, in place of General Traumarre. There are complaints of the delay in the expulsion of the Germans. Advices from the Levant represent that the French are vilified and assailed by the Germans.

The combined movements of Bazaine and McMahon have been most successful, and their strategic plans have been well devised, promptly executed, and directed to all the weak points of the enemy. The victory of the French at Courcelles was important, as maintaining prestige against numbers. Confidence is entirely restored and a siege ridicaled. A dispatch received to-day from a correspondent of the New York Times, on the Prussian side, represent discouragement as on the increase; the cry "To Paris" is daily becoming fainter, and death from exposure and disease is making fearful havoc in the Prussian ranks.

Paris, Sept. 1, evening.—[Special to New York Herald.]—The evening papers state that on August 26, ult.; Marshal Bazaine gained a substantial victory over Prince Frederick Charles' cavalry, but on the 30th the Prussians obtained an advantage over De Failly's corps, and that yesterday McMahon gained an important victory.

LONDON, Sept. 1 .- [Special to the New York World.]—Another tremendous battle occured to-day before Sedan.

McMahon, with an inferior force, is disputing every inch of ground with desperate valor.

Palikao, said to-day, that McMahon has not suffered nearly as much as the Germans, and the fighting continued for several days in the same re-

The Parisians believe that McMahon will be able to hold the Germans at bay, until the army of Lyons, 150,000 strong, can be brought into action.

London, Sept. 1.—[Special to the New York Tribune.]—The Medical Journal says it is assured that the statements as to the debilitated and doubtfu state of the Emperor's health are well founded.

Dr. Prescott Hewitt, of St. George's Hospital, visited the Emperor professionally, and says that in consequence of painful and wearing vesical and prostatic affections, added to recent fatigues, bodily and mental, that startling announcements

may be made at any moment. Whether the battles of Beaumont and Carignan were fought on the same day or on successive day seems doubtful. McMahon has been caught with his army astride the Meuse, and attacked by superior forces on both sides and beaten. He was already attempting to retreat, finding the enemy on his flank and his communications threatened by the Germans. He waited no time, but attacked wherever he could reach the enemy. The country above Etain and Verdun is filled with troops. The Crown Prince of Saxony held the right bank of the Meuse, while three Saxon and Bavarian corps ad-

vanced on Buzancy.

The battle of Carignan, the official details of which are wanting, was, apparently, most important. It was fought under the eye of the Emperor ant. It was fought under the eye of the Emperor, McMahon commanding in person. The defeat was followed by a rout, and apparently a hot Prussian pursuit. McMahon could only fall back on Sedan, fugitives from the other battle accompanying him. Strong detachments are expected from the Crown Prince near Rheims, to complete the environment of McMahon's remaining forces.

THE FOURTH DISTRICT.

Kelley, Thomas, and the Chinese-Protection vs. Free Trade. Colonel William B. Thomas, the opponent

of Judge Kelley for Congress in the Fourth district, has written the following letter upon the subjects of Free Trade and the Chinese Coolie System: -

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 1, 1870. J. C. Libe, Esq., Secretary of Science Council of the Order of United American Me-

DEAR SIE:-I have within a very few hours received your circular addressed to "Nominees for Congress," and as I understand your meeting takes place this evening, at which replies are to be submitted, I must content myself with furnishing you with an exract from my speech delivered in West Philadelphia, July 18, 1870. This extract will possess the merit, at least, of not having been fixed up to meet the present developed state of public opinion on the question of Chinese

EXTRACT. "However devoted Judge Kelley and his chosen organs may be to the doctrine of a protective tariff, they are in favor of free trade in at least one article to which I am most decidedly

cally in favor of the introduction of this species of labor. In order to obtain the publication of his views on this subject, the Judge managed to get himself interviewed by a reporter of his organ, the Press, who reports his sayings at great length in that paper of August 27, 1870." After endeavoring to prove that the Chinese who come to this country are not all day laborers, he proceeded to urge the policy of introducing coolie labor, as follows:—"Even upon the theory that they are coolies, mere day

laborers, and will compete with our laboring people, the question would arise, will you not have them competing with you here where you may Americanize them, where you may imbue them with your notions, where you may show them the folly of working for less than their labor is worth, or shall they have your steam engines, power-looms, spinning jenuies, and all your other labor-saving apparatus with which to work in China at the rate of two to ten cents

No, I respond, most emphatically. I ask Judge Kelley what our mechanics, manufacturers, and laboring men are to subsist upon, whilst they are Americanizing these barbarlans, and imbuing them with their notions, and showing them the folly of working for less than their labor is worth?" During all this time they are elbowed out of their situations to make room for these semi-slaves who are expected to labor at six dollars per month, and our mechanics are to live on the air whilst engaged in the work of teaching these new comers that they are laboring for too little wages. they want our steam engines, power looms and spinning jennies in China, let them order them of our mechanics, who will be glad to furnish them, and we will protect ourselves against their ten-cent labor by a properly adjusted tariff, the efficiency of which the Judge seems to have entirely overlooked in his anxiety to make his argument in favor of the importation of coolies as strong as possible.

He also speaks through his principal organ. the Press, on July 10, 1869, as follows:-"Able-bodied Chinamen work in China for about two dollars a month, and are glad to get that. It is out fair to suppose that home labor is cheaper. Under the contracts by which they are brought from China they are to work out their passage money at four dollars a month. Allowing the contractor fity per cent, more than the employer, he can afford to supply us with the best of first-class labor at six dol-lars a month. This labor, it must be remembered, is trained, cocile, respectful, and in abundant sup-ply. To this matter we earnestly call the attention of intelligence offices and labor agen-cles of this city. They have it in their power to re-volutionize their own business and the social life of the place, and the first man who breaks the ground will reap the harvest.

"By the terms of the Chicago platform-the political creed on which Grant was elected, and which he stands bound under his own hand to execute—our doors are open to the oppressed of all people. Surely the Mongol is one of them.

And again, July 23:-

"Koopmanschoop has left for California, but will be back again in October to break ground in New York for the introduction of this most valuable and richly productive labor. We trust that he will not be allowed to depart without giving us an experimental quota, at least, of his first cargo. Let us not be behind New York in obtaining this new labor, which is simply condensed wealth. Our mines, our public works, our private grounds, our homes are suffering for just what China offers us from her teeming plains. burdened with the surplus population of centuries-cheap, trained, doctle, and honest labor."

Was there ever a more insulting and flendish policy suggested to the poor laboring men of this country? This labor is "trained" and "docile," like the spaniel dog, and costs only six dollars per month, says the Judge's organ, and our Philadelphia laborers and mechanics are to be brought into competition with it. If there is a laboring man within the city of Philadelphia who takes the Press and does not discontinue it at once on reading this insult to his manhood, he deserves to be driven from his place and have it supplied by one of Koopmanshoop's cargo, as recommended by this aristo-THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, the Judge's other

organ, although not so exhaustive in its argument in favor of coolie labor, is equally explicit. In its issue of July 9, 1870, it says:-"We have not seen any reason why the gates of the Pacific should not be opened as freely as those of the Atlantic." And again, in the same article, it

ERVS:-"Even if they come here in large numbers, and furnish cheap labor in large quantities, the workmen who fear their competition will be benefited by the reduction in the cost of the necessaries of life. If they will give us cheap boots, cheap coal, cheap bread, cheap fruit, cheap cotton, cheap silk, cheap railreads, and cheap domestic service, we can well afford to surrender, in whole or part, some forms of and talent now engaged therein to other pursuits. From present appearances the Pacific Railroad

is about to be made one of the greatest curses that could befal the laboring man of the Atlantic States, by being converted into a high road upon which an immense horde of barbarians are to be rapidly introduced, demoralizing our politics and our labor. One of the strongest arguments ever advanced against American slavery, except its intrinsic injustice, was its tendency to depreciate free labor in the free States, and yet it never succeeded in bringing "first-class skilled labor" down to six dollars per month, as proposed by Judge Kelley's

The future of the laboring men of Philadelphia is indeed a dark and gloomy one. The Judge's principal organ "earnestly calls upon intelligence offices and labor agencies of this city to supply our mines, public works, our private grounds, and our homes, with this cheap labor, the most skilful of which can be furnished by these Chinese agencies for less than six dollars per month."

This alarming appeal by one of the leading journals of Philadelphia should be heeded by our laboring population before it becomes forever too late. Allow Koopmanschoop to succeed in delivering his October cargo of slaves, or any part of it, in this city, and the future may be easily seen.

However indisposed such respectable em-ployers as Matthew Baird, William Sellers, Bement & Dougherty, and others, may be to employ such labor, and however willing they may be to pay their men such wages as free men are entitled to receive, they will be driven in a very short time, by force of competition, to employ the cheap labor engaged by other employers in other cities, and we shall soon see these mills and shops filled with Chinese laborers; our parks being graded and our streets repaired by pig-tails; our mines worked by Orientals, and our kitchens and sewing rooms supplied by labor of the same character, to the exclusion of our own industrious females.

The effect of all this must be to displace our native-born and adopted citizens from their present places of employment, and crowd them upon other departments of industry, and thus bring down the wages of labor, as proposed by the Press, to six dollars per month or less. It does appear that Judge Kelley and his two organs, in thus desiring to reduce the wages of labor, and at the same time to retain the highest rate of duty on such necessaries of life as coal. salt, etc., are disregardful of the interests of the poor in their extreme anxiety to increase the wealth and add to the comforts and luxuries of

Although Judge Kelley (my competitor), in his interview with the reporter of the Press, as above quoted, argues in favor of the importation of coolies, and their introduction into our workshops, etc., I am pleased to find, by his letter to your organization, that (as in the case of the income tax) a material public sentiment has caused him to change his mind, and he now thinks that the forced introduction of coolie laborers should be prohibited by law.

This change of opinion is altogether justifiable, as it cannot be assumed that even great statesmen are able to anticipate the changes of a fickle public sentiment. He is at the same time anxious you should know he is in favor of the most liberal introduction of these barbarians by free or ordinary

My opposition to the introduction of large numbers of Chinese into this country (now made practicable by the construction of rallroads to the Pacific) is not as to the mode of their introduction, but as to its effect upon our moral and political well-being, and upon the interests of the laboring men of the nation. I am therefore opposed to their importation, either through the agency of Koopmanschoop or by ordinary emi-

gration, because if introduced in large numbers. even by ordinary emigration, which will be the case if not opposed, the effect upon our labor

interest will be most disastrons. My advice to you, therefore, is—Organize in opposition to this labor; obtain all the legislation the Constitution will permit against it; but resolve, above all other things, to create such a public sentiment against these barbarians as competitors for your labor as will render their introduction next to impossible. Resolve that no native or naturalized citizen will labor for any man in any capacity who will employ such. I am prepared to defend this advice, in view of our liberal national policy in regard to emi-gration, in view of a high Christian civilization, humanity, and our duty to our fellow-men throughout the world.

Very respectfully yours, WILLIAM B. THOMAS.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page. ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA-THIS DAY. PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

THOMAS G. HOOD, CHRIS, J. HOFFMAN, COMMITTER OF THE MONTH THOMAS C. HAND, MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS. FOR AMERICA. Nevada... Liverpool. New York Aug. C. of Mancht'r Liverpool New York Aug. Leopold I. Antwerp New York Aug. Novada.... Leopold I..... Antwerp . Malta..... Liverpool. New York Aug. New York Aug. Britannia Glasgow ... India......Glasgow... C. of Antwerp Liverpool. New York Aug. New York Aug. New York v B .. Aug. Siberia.....Liverpool.. Pennsylvania..Havre..... New York Aug.
New York Aug.
New York Aug.
New York Aug.
New York Aug. Manhattan . . . Liverpool. C. of London Liverpool New 1 FOR EUROPE.

C. of Antwerp. New York. . Pennsylvania. . New York. . Liverpool. Pennsylvania. New York. Liverpool.
Wisconsin. New York. Liverpool.
Anglia. New York. Glasgow.
C. of London New York. Liverpool.
COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.
J.W. Everman. Philadelphia. Charleston.
Cortes. New York. New Orleans.
Wyoming. Philadelphia, Savannah.
Ocean Queen. New York. Aspinwall.
Achilles. Philadelphia. New Orleans.
Salvor. Philadelphia. Charleston.
Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the .Sept. Sept. 10 Sept. 10

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY. Br. ship Speculator, McMullen, Hamburg, Souder & Adams, Steamer H. L. Gaw, Her, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr. Bark Orchilla, Havener, Gioraltar, for orders, Work-

man & Co. Brig Eilen P. Stewart, Holland, Sagua, G. C. Carson Br. brig Fearless, Davidson, Wilmington, N. C., L. Westergaard & Co. Schr Summerville, Sanford, Yarmouth, N. S., B. Schr Geo. Staples, Lord, Boston, Lennox & Burgess.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY. Brig St. Peter, I eblanc, 15 days from Ponce, P. R., with sugar to Isaac Hough & Morris—vessel to Sou-Brig Charles E. Smith, Hanson, from Boston, with

schr Knickerbocker Ice Co.

Schr E. H. Eaton, Shackford, from Kennebec River, with ice to Bevins & Co.

Schr Clayton & Lowber, Jackson, 1 day from Smyrns, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.

Schr Maggie P. Smith, Grace, from Boston.

Schr Willage Oneen, Conklin. do. Schr Village Queen, Conklin, do.
Schr George S. Adams, Baker, do.
Schr Suliott, Dexter, do.
Schr G. H. Murney, Murney, from Bridgeport.

Schr Adeline Townsend, Risiey, fm Salem, Mass. Schr E. J. Pickup, Bowen, from Georgetown. BELOW.

Br. bark Elizabeth, from Brunswick, Ga. Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.
EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN. NEW YORK OFFICE, Sept. 1.—Eight barges leave in tow to night, for Baltimore, light. Dreadnaught, with old rails, for Philadelphia.

BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, Sept. 1 .- The follow-Board of Trade, Mary Dana, C. C. Alger, Cascadilla, Kate Stewart, Albemarie, F. H. Parks, and William Norman; with coal, for New York. Betsy Baker, with coal, for Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA BRANCH OFFICE, Sept. 2. — The Moonlight Rover, with coal, for Baltimore, left last evening. L. S. C.

(By Telegraph.)
LEWES, Del., Sept. 1-10-30 A. M. — Ship Tuscarora left in tow of steamer America at 6-30 A. M. Passed in this morning, ship Athenais. In harbor, bark Daring, for orders; 5 schrs, and steamer Granite State. Wind E. 4. P. M.—2 barks, 2 brigs, and 3 sehrs passing in this P. M. Vessels in the harbor unchanged. Wind S. Thermometer, 83.

MEMORANDA Steamer Missouri, Edwards, fm Havana 27th ult., Steamer Missouri, Edwards, Im Havana 27th dit., at New York yesterday.

Steamer United States, Blanchard, from New Orleans 24th ult., at New York yesterday.

Steamer Varuna, Spencer, from Galveston 25th, via Key West 27th ult., at New York yesterday.

Steamer Annie, Hanson, from New York via Chaieston, at Nassau 11th ult., and cleared 15th for Savannah via Inangua. Savannah via Inaugua. Steamer Salvor, Ashcroft, hence, at Charleston

Steamer Hunter, Harding, hence, at Providence Steamer United, Hartwell, hence, at Boston 30th Br. brig Ruby, Trafton, for Philadelphia, cleared at St. John, N. B., 30th ult.
Schr E. F. Maury, hence for South New Market,
N. H., at Holmes' Hole 31st ult.

Schr Young Teaser, Slocum, hence, at Bristol 30th Schr Wind, Brown, sailed from Pawtucket 30th ult., for Trenton.
Schr Ida May, Drisko, hence, at Portland 30th ult.
Schrs C. L. Herrick, Baldwin, and Argus Eye,
Thompson, hence, at Salem 29th ult.
Schr George Twibill, Longhery, at New Haven

Schrs E. B. Shaw, Shaw; T. Weaver, Weaver; H. G. Bowen, Alexander; S. A. Hoffman, Hoffman; E. B. Everman, Lloyd; and Z. L. Adams, Robbins, hence at Roston Mat. W. hence, at Boston 31st ult. Schr J. W. Fish, Harris, hence, at Portsmouth, N.

, 29th ult. Schr Hattie Coombs, Jameson, at Edgarton 24th ult., from Wilmington, Del., for Boston, and sailed again 26th.
Sehr E. W. Pratt, Kendrick, hence for Boston, at Edgartown 20th ult., and salled again 28th.
Schrs Henrietts: Reading RR. No. 77; Reading RR. No. 47; and Reading RR. No. 50, hence, at Nor-

wich 30th ult. Schr Maria Roxana, Palmer, hence for Boston, at Edgartown 27th ult., and sailed again next day.
Schr J. T. Alburger, Hansen, from Georgetown,
S. C., at New York 31st ult. Schr M. A. Grier, Fleming, hence for Manchester, at New York 31st uit. Schr Boston, Nickerson, hence for Boston, passed

Hell Gate 31st ult. Hell Gate 31st ult.
Schrs Nathaniel Holmes, Northup; S. S. Weldin,
Crowell; American Eagle, Shaw; E. H. Atwood,
Brown; J. B. Clayton, Clayton; Nightingale, Beebe;
Thomas Booz, Somers; Polly Price, Townsend; and
Kate V. Edwards, Allen, hence, at Providence 30th

Schra Lizzie L. Mills, Armstrong; Martha Nickels Small; and Annie McGee, Stevens, for Philadelphia, sailed from Provider ce 36th ult.

MISCELLANY Bark Libertad, from Montreal for Montevideo, be fore reported ashore on Magdalen islands, was stripped, scuttled, and set on five by the captain and crew; rigging sold. The captain and crew have arrived at Portland, Me. Brig Poinsett, from Havana for Boston, ashore at

Brig Poinsett, from Havana for Boston, ashore at Nantucket, lies head on, three miles east of the town. She is leaking a little.

Br. brig Alice M., Wilmers, from London for Boston, was spoken of Cape Ann 30th ult. with rudder disabled and mainboom carried away. She had taken assistance from a fishing vessel, and was making for Glomoster.

taken assistance from a fishing vessel, and was making for Gloucester.

Most of the assorted cargo of bark Eagle, from New York for Galveston before reported as having been set on are by lightning, scuttled, and sank), was burned. The greater part of the cargo, consisting of iron and bagging, together with the sails of the vessel, were saved and taken to Nassau. The salvage awarded on the cargo is 35 per cent. on the dry and appraised part, which will be reshipped to New York, and 20 per cent. on that which was damaged and has been sold.

The number of vessels belonging to or bound to or from ports in the United States reported totally lost and missing during the past month is 32, of which 10 were wrecked, 16 burned, 1 abandoned, 4 sunk by

collision, and 1 foundered. They are classed as follows:—1 steamer, 3 ships, 4 barks, 2 brigs, and 22 schooners, and their total estimated value, exclusive of cargoes, is \$443,000. (The loss of the brig Forest State, from Philadelphia for Bangor, is set down at \$30,000; the schr S. Nelson Hall, from New York for Philadelphia, \$14,000; and schr Hamlet, from Guantanamo for Lewes, Del., \$25,000.)

NOTICE TO MARINERS. TER LAST OF BLOSSOM ROCK.—The final survey of Blossom Rock was made 20th ult., by Colonel Williamson, when it was found that the full depth of liamson, when it was found that the full depth of water as required by contract, now rolls over the site on which this dangerous impediment to navigation once stood. The work will be accepted on Monday next. Von Schmidt's novel and ingenious piece of engineering skill has been fully and flually completed, with credit to himself and advantage to the mercantile interests of the city.—San Francisco

DRY GOODS.



No. 828 ARCH STREET

No. 1128 CHESNUT Street PLAIN LINENS FOR SUITS. FLAX COLORED LINENS, 25 cents. FINE GREY LINENS. CHOCOLATE LINENS.

HANDKERCHIEFS.

PRINTED LINEN CAMBRICS. NEW PRINTED LINENS. EMBROIDERED INITIAL HANDKERCHIEFS. at \$1.00 each, including every letter of the alphabet. SPECIAL BARGAINS IN LADIES' AND GENTS

FURNACES.

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Invariably the greatest success over all competition whenever and wherever exhibited or used in the UNITED STATES.

CHARLES WILLIAMS' Patent Golden Eagle Furnaces,

Acknowledged by the leading Architects and Builders be the most powerful and durable Furnaces offered, and the most prompt, systematic, and largest house in

HEAVY REDUCTION IN PRICES. and only first-class work turned out.

Nos. 1132 and 1134 MARKET Street,

PHILADELPHIA. N. B .- SFND FOR BOOK OF FACTS ON HEAT

SUMMER RESORTS. CONCRESS HALL.

CAPE MAY, N. J.,

Opens June 1. Closes October 1 Mark and Simon Hassler's Orchestra, and ful Military Band, of 120 pieces.

TERMS-\$3.50 per day June and September. \$4.00 per day July and August. The new wing is now completed.

Applications for Rooms, address J. F. CAKE, Proprietor THE "CHALFONTE," ATLANTIC CITY, N

J., is now open. Railroad from the house to the ELISHA ROBERTS,

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC. LOTH HOUSE.

JAMES & HUBER. No. 11 North SECOND Street. Sign of the Golden Lamb, w receiving a large and splendid assortment

of new styles of FANCY CASSIMERES And standard makes of DOESKINS, CLOTHS and COATINGS, [3 28 mws

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERIES, ETC.

WHITE PRESERVING BRANDY.

PURE CIDER AND WINE VINEGAR, GREEN GINGER, MUSTARD SEED, SPICES, ETC. All the requisites for preserving and pickling pur-

> ALBERT C. ROBERTS, Dealer in Fine Groceries.

Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Streets. MILLINERY, ETO.

R S. R. D I L L O N NOS. 323 AND 331 SOUTH STREET.

Ladies' and Misses' Crape, Gimp, Hair Pamela and Straw Round and Pyramid Hats; Ribbons, Satins, Silks, Velvets and Velveteens, Crapes, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, Sash Ribbons, Ornaments, Mournng Millinery, Crape Vells, etc.

OUTLERY, ETO.

RODGERS & WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET beautiful finish; Rodgers', and Wade Butcher's Razors, and the celebrated coultre Razor; Ladies' Scissors, in cases, of the finest quality; Rodgers' Table Cutlery, Carvers and Forks, Razor Strops, Cork Screws, etc. Ear instruments, to assist the hearing, of the most approved construction, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut.

COPARTNERSHIPS.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership under the name and style of STERLING & CO. (successors of the late firm of Sterling & Wildman), for the purpose of carrying on a General Banking Business at the old stand, No. 110 S. THIRD Street.

R. B. STERLING, W. H. WOOLVERTON. Philadelphia, Sept. 1.

BOARDING. DLEASANT BOARDING .- PERSONS THAT have returned from the watering places and would like to spend a few weeks in the country will find a pleasant and healthy place at Mrs. DUPREE'S Boarding-house, at SCHENCK'S STATION, on Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad. She has a few good vacant rooms left. Terms reasonable. Cars run so that they can go down to the city early in the morn-ing, and return late in the evening. Splendid gunning, fishing and boating.

LEGAL NOTICES.

N THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CIPY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA. Estate of HULDAH A. STONE, deceased. Estate of HULDAH A. STONE, deceased.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of AUGUSTINE G. STONE, administrator of HULDAH A. STONE, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the lands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment, on WEDNESDAY, September 14, 1870, at 4 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 131 Scuth FIFTH Sweet, in the city of Philadelphia.

92 fmwtt

AMUSEMENTS. GRAND SUMMER NIGHT'S FESTIVAL,
MENNERCHOR,

SÆNGERBUND, SÆNGERBUND, AND HARMONIE,

AND HARMONIE.

ON

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 7TH, 1870.

AT WISSAHICKON PARK.

GRAND CONCERT.

FIREWORKS BY PROF. JACKSON.

MASQUERADE PROCESSION.

Tickets, \$1, admitting one gentleman and ladies.

To be had at the following places:

News Stand, Continental Hotel.

H. Nuss, No. 239 North Eighth street.

L. Meyers, Music Store, No. 1413 Chesnut street.

Lee & Walker's Music Store.

A. Walton, 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, 1326 Girard avenue,

Office of the Demokrat, No. 614 Chesnut street.

Office of the Freie Press, No. 418 North Fourth st.

Office of the Freie Press, No. 418 North Fourth st.

Joseph Hess, No. 1007 N. Second street.

L. Herbert, Fourth and Race streets.

F. Fleischmann, No. 502 Arch street.

John Misch, Wissahickon Park.

NEW ELEVENTH STREET OPERATHOUSE.

NEW ELEVENTH STREET OPERATHOUSE, Eleventh Street, above Chesnut.

THE FAMILY RESORT. Established in 1862 CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S
MINSTRELS,
The Great Star Troupe of the World.
OPEN FOR THE SEASON.

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 Carncross & Co.'s Music Store. No. 6 North Eighth street.
R. F. SIMPSON, Treasurer.
J. L. CARNCROSS, Manager. 8 22 tf

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.
FRIDAY NIGHT, September 2,
Thirteenth time of Boucleault's Great Racing THE FLYING SCUD.

In Act 2 will be shown Mr. George Heilog's
GRAND CHARACTERISTIC PANORAMA.

A Magnificent and Animated Picture, litustrating
the GREAT CARNIVAL TIME OF LONDON,

THE DERBY DAY: OR, GOING TO THE RACES.
FLYING SCUD VICTORIOUS,
MATINEE ON SATUPDAY AFTERNOON.

ARCH STREET OPERA HOUSE,
ARCH STREET OPERA HOUSE,
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 NEW, FRESH, AND SPARKLING.
Box office open from 9 A. M. until 4 P. M. for the sale of reserved seats.

8 29 6t

ASSEMBLY BUIDINGS. Grand Exhibition of
THE FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR,
om Photographic Views taken on the spot. Together with Portraits of all the Prominent

GENERALS.
Commencing MONDAY EVENING, August 29, and Every Evening. Commence at 8 o'clock. THE WORLD'S AMUSEMENT. THEATRE. Every Evening and Saturday Matinee. THE WONDERFUL BLONDES

in the New Can-Can.
IMMENSE BALLET TROUPE,
GREAT ETHIOPIAN COMPANY. Grand Ballets-Burlesque Songs, Dances,-Local Sketches, Negro Acts, &c. EXCURSIONS.

BECK'S PHILADELPHIA BAND, No. 1. GRAND COMPLIMENTARY NEW YORK BAY
EXCURSION,
by their contributing members, in honor of the return of the Band from Long Branch,
On MONDAY, September 5, 1876,
leaving Philadelphia, Wa'nut Street Wharf, at 7 30
A. M., landing at Pier No. 1 North river, and giving
passengers choice of

passengers choice of
THREE HOURS IN NEW YORK CITY,
OR THE DELIGHTFUL RIDE UP THE HUDSON
ABOVE THE FAMOUS PALISADES.
Single Tickets, \$2:50; Gentleman and Lady, \$4:50. Can be procured at the office of Beck's Band, No. 828 Market street: Ticket Office, No. 828 Chesnut

street; and at the wharf, any day previous to and

on the morning of the Excursion. POINT BREEZE PARK RACES, SEPT. 6, 7, 8, 9, 1870.—Best Horses in the

First Day—Twenty-two Horses, Second Day—Fourteen Horses, Third Day—Thirteen Horses, Fourth Day—Sixteen Horses, 9 1 25

DOINT BREEZE RACES. N. FINELLI, of No. 29 S. SEVENTH Street, begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general that he has taken the Restaurant at the Point Breeze Park during the coming week.

Special Dining-Rooms for Ladies and Gentlemen

up stairs. The bar will be supplied with the choicest Champagnes, Wines, Liquors, etc., and the dining-rooms with the delicacies in season.

9 1 4t*

PROPOSALS. DESIGNS AND PLANS FOR THE NEW CITY HALL OF SAN FRANCISCO.

CALIFORNIA. OFFICE BOARD OF CITY HALL COMMISSIONERS, Southeast cor. Sacramento and Montgomery sts. BAN FRANCISCO, Cal., June 22, 1870. The Board of City Hall Commissioners hereby give notice that they will be prepared to receive, a

their office, on or before the FIRST DAY OF NO-

VEMBER NEXT, designs and plans for the new City Hall of San Francisco. The Commissioners, in order to obtain the very best design and plan, invite the fullest competition among Architects, and to this end have resolved to

offer the following premiums:-First-For the design and plan selected and adopted.....\$2500 Second—For the second best design and plan.. 2000 Third-For the third best design and plan..... 1590 Fourth-For the fourth best design and plan ... 1000 Fifth-For the fifth best design and plan..... 500 THE PREMIUMS PAYABLE IN CITY HALL WARRANTS (equivalent to Gold Coin).

As a guide to Architects in the preparation of the designs and plans, the Commissioners have prepared a pamphlet containing !ull instructions and suggestions, as well as the terms and conditions upon which the premiums will be awarded.

Pamphlets containing instructions to Architects can be had at WELLS, FARGO & CO.'S, No. 84 BROADWAY, New York.

Any design or plan in which the requirements of the board, as set forth in the printed instructions have not been reasonably complied with, will be rejected from the competition.

P. H. CANAVAN, Chairman, JOS. G. EASTLA VD. 8 15eod3017 CHAS. E. McLANE, City Hall Commissioners, San Francisco, Ca

W A S H I N G T O N, D. C., NOTICE-PAVING PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE. The Commission appointed by "An Act to Provide for the Paving of Pennsylvania Avenue," approved July 8, 1870, is authorized to select and determine the best kind of Pavement to be used in paving Pennsylvania the best kind of Pavement to be used in paving Pansylvania avenue, and to have said the roughfare
paved therewith from the northwest gate of the
Capitol to the crossing of Fifteenth street, west.

The Commission met and organized in accordance
with the above law, and proceeded to the election of
a President and Secretary. It was decided to invite
all patentees, owners, or inventors of any of the
improved pavements, of whatever material composed, whether of stone, wood, asphalt, concrete, or
any other kind, to furnish accurate a id detailed
drawings or models, descriptions, speci leations, indrawings or models, descriptions, speci ications, in-cluding the nature of the foundation to be laid, how packed, and, in fact, all information as to their con-struction and durability. This information is desired to enable the Commission to decide 1, the first in-

to enable the Commission to decide 1; the first instance upon the general nature of the material to be used in paving the avenue, and their to spacify the preference that may be agreed upon in regard to some particular method to be adopted. A reference to the law (public, Ne. 144) will give the required information as to how the payments for said pavement will be made. It is provided therein "That the cost of laying such pavement shall nut, exceed the sum of four dollars per square yar!" The estimated area of said pavement is in the net more and of sixty-five thousand (65,000) square yard.

All communications in relation to pavements should be addressed to the Secretary, Gen. N. MICALER, Office of Public Buildings, Grounds, and Vorks. U. S. Capitol, WASHINTON, D. C.