Judge Bond Attacks Secretary Boutwell.

The following letter from Judge Dent, of Mississippi, to Secretary Boutwell is published:

WASHINGTON, August 12, 1869.—*Hon. George S. Boutwell, Secretary of the Treasury*—Sir: I shall make little apology for asking your attention to my letter, and less for the matter of its contents. You were the first to deny the political orthodoxy of my friends and myself, and by all the rules of the forum I am entitled to a defense, or justification, from one of the Republic, and your acts, therefore, are legitimate subjects of criticism by the humblest citizen thereof. But in some respects we are alike. For instance, we are both aspirants for place, with this difference. You aim to be, at next President, with every assurance of success, except in the opinion of the people, while I seek an humbler place, with my hopes in disastrous eclipse except in the judgement of Mississippi.

In the probable results of the future we both stand amenable to the judgment of the country. In the pursuit of your ambition, you are ungrateful and unscrupulous as to the means of success. Your organ, the New York Sun, in the same breath ridicules the capacity of your master and dwells with emphasis upon your peculiar fitness for his office. Your excellent tool, Mr. Tullock, became so reckless in the manipulation of your ambition, and in the interest of your ambition, and so defiant of the wishes of the President and of the country, that to save yourself from an explosion of popular indignation you found it convenient to transfer him to another sphere of equivocal activity, where his talents might be exerted with equal effect in behalf of your ambition. Texas, Tennessee, Mississippi and Texas, not to mention anything so humble as myself, were obstructions, a tax rate of one per cent. Congress through President Grant's intervention in excluding the prescription of your chosen their organic law, these States are brought into the Union and firmly welded to his support. Now, this is to direct contradiction of your protestations, made for what General Grant gets in the next Presidential contest, clearly Mr. Boutwell will not get, and therefore have you denounced the Conservative Republicans, who are for Grant, and who may defeat your prescriptive Republicans, who are for Boutwell; and by some strange dexterous management and occult political strategy you have so worked upon the confidence of the President as to cause him to denounce the men whom you intend to break his head, by inducing him to join you in denouncing the Conservative Republicans—a party created by his magnanimity and triumphant through his encouragement. But, sir, your success is impossible, and has a two-fold object, viz.: to destroy the National Republican party in the South and then to reconstruct from its shattered fragments a Boutwell party, with no Richmond in the field to strike for your nomination. But if you cannot succeed in this scheme of desperate energies you will have accomplished a different apparatus, such more likely to be reached. Your official intervention for Wells, for instance, gave you the sweet majesty of Walker. Your letter to Stokes gave Tennessee to Senter by an overwhelming vote of seventy thousand. Your marvellous political sagacity, now active in Mississippi and Texas, will repeat your calculations, and the results will be with discomfiture and defeat. Sugerald to these results of your unscrupulous folly the injunction on these States of your ironclad oath, and the alienation is complete, landing them, all into the potentiary of Radicalism, regardless of the consequences of your folly do not stop here. Ohio and Pennsylvania and others will be the deciding their political status in October, and the North will echo back the condemnation of the South, and yet Grant will be re-elected. Then there is still enough of the incorruptible virtue of the Republic to elevate to a station of impression of that most sacred right—the elective franchise.

But, sir, this will not deter you from your grand course; you will still persist until every drop that supports our party is drained, and the whole grand superstructure tumbles about our ears in hopeless ruin. Then you were appointed Secretary of the Treasury unanimously confirmed by a Senate of every shade of political opinion. You took your oath an oath to administer your office impartially, and for the exclusive objects of the Constitution—to collect the revenue and control the finances of the country? Is not that office the property of the nation? Is it a place of vestments clothed for a time with a little brief authority? Then, sir, how do you explain this perversion of it by assuming it to be your chattel? Is it a means and instrument of oppression to force and compel an election of obnoxious rulers upon the people of the South?

Is such a course consistent with your oath of office? or, do you call—this a great moral idea? But, Mr. Boutwell, though you have thus prostituted the power of your office for purposes of oppression, without the warrant of conscience, or law, I must say that you can still lay claim to authority you assume to pronounce upon my political orthodoxy? Who constituted you the infallible Pope of Republicanism? Who gave you authority to hurl the political anathemas of the party? Again, what right have you to permit the Administration to your policy? Have you to learn yet that you are only part of the Administration, and the weakest at that, while your friends believe that a monomania has seized on your mind, and that subject, and that you verily believe yourself the Nasby.

Very respectfully,

LEWIS DENT.

Tax on Sales of Stocks.

A special Washington dispatch to the *Press* says:

It has been mentioned in these despatches that the New York brokers, who had been assessed for a heavy tax on their dealings in stocks, &c., have brought the matter before the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and employed able counsel to argue the questions involved. To-day, Commissioner Rollins decided that the brokers should be taxed. The result is of great interest to business men in New York, Boston, and Philadelphia, and concerns the general public, since the Commissioner's decision brings, to the Treasury about $100,000 per week from sources which never paid tax before. The following is a copy of the decision:

In the matter of Wood and Reich et al., claiming to be brokers and not bankers:

The application of Wood and Reich and others, bankers and brokers doing business in the city of New York, but residing in Brooklyn, sets forth that proceedings have been commenced against them in the Circuit Court for the Eastern District of New York, for the recovery of certain taxes and penalties alleged to be due from them as bankers, under section 110, act of June 30, 1864. The applicants deny that they are bankers, but claim that they are brokers, and that the transactions of which the government complains, were made in the ordinary course of business of a broker, and not of a banker. They claim that the business of buying and selling stocks, bonds, &c., has always been considered to be that of a broker, and they ask that under all circumstances the Commissioner direct the discontinuance of the suits now pending, and decide upon the question at issue shall be rendered. No argument or evidence has been submitted with this application, but I find among the papers filed in a former case relating to bankers taxes, a printed argument, and counsel on this question. The statutory provisions which apply to the question in this matter are as follows: Article 1, section 78, of act of 30th June, 1864, provides that every person, firm or company, having a place of business where credits are opened by deposit or collection of moneys, or exchange of currency, subject to be paid or remitted upon draft, check or order; or where money is advanced or loaned on stocks, bonds, bullion, bills of exchange or promissory notes; or where stocks, bonds, bullion, bills of exchange or promissory notes, are received for discount or sale, shall be regarded as a banker.

Article 9, same section, provides that every person, firm or company, whose business it is to negotiate purchases or sales of stocks, bonds, exchange, bullion, coined money, bank notes, promissory notes, or other securities, for themselves or others, shall be regarded as a broker; provided, that any person having paid special tax as a banker shall not be required to pay a special tax as a broker.

Section 99, same act, provides that there shall be paid on all sales made by brokers, or sales, or transfers made by them for themselves or others on their own account, the following stamp taxes—that is to say, upon all contracts for sale of stocks, bonds, gold and silver bullion and coin, promissory notes, or other securities, a tax rate of one cent for every five hundred dollars of amount of such sales or contracts, and on all sales and contracts for sale negotiated and made by any person, firm, or company not paying special tax as broker, or by such brokers, of gold and silver bullion, coin, or promissory notes, stocks, bonds, or other securities not in or their own property, there shall be paid a tax at a rate of five cents for every hundred dollars of the amount of such sale or contract.

Section 110 provides taxes that are to be paid by the banks and bankers, character and form, of monthly returns, quarterly returns, annual or neglect to render returns and payment. It is for the consideration of this penalty of the actions in question have been commenced, but it is immaterial for the purposes of this inquiry to state particularly the provisions of this section.

It appears by these citations that Congress has been careful to exclude all popular definitions of the vocations which it intended to tax, and has confined the statute the definitions by which alone it is to be construed. The meaning of the terms bankers and brokers is there stated with precision, and we are not to look for it in the phraseology or practice of the persons who pursue those vocations. It is clear that every person who keeps a place of business for the purpose of receiving deposits, or are received for sale, of who, in other and equivalent words, makes it his business to receive and deposit stock with him for that purpose, must be regarded as a banker, and it is equally clear that every person, or whose business it is to negotiate purchases or sales of stocks must be regarded as a broker. When we have this distinction thus made in the very same section between a place of business for receiving for sale and the business of negotiating sales of stocks, it is impossible to suppose that the business of negotiating sales includes that of receiving and delivering stock. It has been stated, in argument, that brokers are divided into two classes: The regular brokers who purchase and sell stocks, bonds, etc., on commission, or on their own account, receiving and delivering same, and smaller operators, who do not and have transactions, and without capital, in finding sellers and purchasers for specified stocks, and without property, and it is further urged that the word 'negotiate' has two meanings.

"To negotiate a bill, or to negotiate a contract, or it may actually complete the transaction by the receipt or delivery of property. It is immaterial which meaning is used in New York. If they are not so classified in the revenue laws the statute shows that there is no such person as a regular broker who purchases and sells stocks, receiving and delivering the same. Now we have the meaning of the word "negotiate" as it is used in this statute. I am constrained to say entirely the opinion that to negotiate may be merely making a contract, or it may actually complete the transaction by the receipt or delivery of the property. When the contract is made negotiation is ended, the receipt of stock purchased and the delivery of stock, sold is merely the execution of contracts, and in other transactions take no part. The negotiator of the contract may be authorized by his employer also to execute it, but in doing so he acts in a new capacity, and he cannot merge one capacity into another to prejudice his subsequent proceedings as only completing his transaction. The negotiator of sales for another is a bargain-maker, he handles neither property nor proceeds, and has no opportunity to make profit out of any transaction arising from the sale. The receiver of stocks for sale receives the proceeds of sale, mingles them with his own funds, and can keep profit out of them as long as they remain with him, precisely as he may make profits from deposits. He was declared to be a banker for purposes of taxation, just because he adds to his functions of negotiating an engagement by which he may use the proceeds of his sales as a business capital. Any person who has a place of business where he receives stocks, whose sale he negotiates, does all that is done by a banker in making such sales; and he combines the two acts designated in the statute as distinguishing a banker, and therefore, he must be taxed as a banker. The argument referred to calls attention to the phraseology of the ninety-ninth section, where sales made by brokers are mentioned. It is claimed that Congress has thus conceded that persons who make the transactions of sales by receiving and delivering stock are still only brokers. Such an argument is inapplicable to the question until it is shown Congress speaks of persons as brokers who have places of business where they make it their vocation to effect such sales. This section also speaks of contracts for sales negotiated on account of other by persons who are not even brokers, but there is no concession that such persons may make it their business to negotiate such contracts without becoming liable to be taxed as brokers. Undoubtedly it is not every negotiation or contract that will convert casual persons into brokers, or every sale and delivery that would convert a broker into a banker. If a broker has no place of business, or does not, in contemplation of the statute, make a practice of receiving stocks to make sale he negotiates, he cannot well be regarded as a banker, and such a sale made by him is properly described as a sale made by a broker. It was the object of this section to reach all sales and contracts for sale made by one person on account of another, and not to furnish a definition of terms already defined. The rule that all parts of a statute are to be taken together in explaining the meaning of each part is applicable only when there is a reasonable question about the meaning of the latter, and is wholly inapplicable to a precise definition. It may be added, however, with reference to the meaning of the term negotiate as used in the 78th section, that the very section appended to enumerates sales made and contracts for sale negotiated, and thus implies a definition of terms by its application. After careful consideration of the statute I am of the opinion that a person whose business it is to negotiate purchases or sales of stocks is a banker according to the meaning of section 78 of the act of 30th June, 1864, if he has a place of business where he receives from others stocks whose sales he negotiates or where money is advanced or loaned on stocks.

Internal Revenue Receipts.

Internal Revenue receipts for the year ending July 30, 1869, amounted, in round numbers, to $158,000,000, derived as follows, in part estimated:

From Spirits	$44,800,000
Tobacco	23,300,000
Fermented Liquors	7,000,000
Gas	2,100,000
Banks and Bankers	6,200,000
Sales	8,200,000
Income, individuals, $75,500,000	
Do. Corporations, 9,100,000	33,600,000
Banks and Bankers	3,300,000
Stamps	15,500,000
Salaries	3,500,000
Legacies and Successions	2,500,000
Special taxes, not included under the heads of spirits, tobacco, fermented liquors, &c., &c.	8,000,000
Penalties	1,200,000
Income not above enumerated	2,100,000
Total	$158,000,000

CITY BULLETIN.

THE NATIONAL LABOR UNION CONVENTION.—The Convention reassembled at 2 P. M. yesterday.

The Secretary having left for New York, the President stated that a Secretary *pro tem* should be nominated, and Frederick Baker, of Philadelphia, was unanimously elected.

A friend of Miss Anthony withdrew her name as a delegate, stating that she would then be entitled to a seat and voice in the Convention, but not to a vote.

A motion was made to lay the whole matter on the table, resulting in a vote of 74 yeas and 17 nays.

Miss Anthony stated that she only allowed her name to be withdrawn to prevent the Convention from being disorganized by a split.

Mr. Walsh, of New York, offered the motion that the name of Miss Anthony be withdrawn in this matter. Let the workingmen take the responsibility of meeting this proposition fairly.

Mr. McLean, of Massachusetts, said that the Convention was coming and it must not be stopped. There is no man in the country who is more for Trades Unions than I have. They are the hope of the reform hope. The workingmen of the country have taken themselves to a full consciousness. This body is higher and holier than all the Trades Unions. I believe that it would be better for the cause of this body to secede than to exclude Miss Anthony. The printers of New York are afraid to allow woman to attend to their own interests. If you speaker then bitterly denunciated men who do not follow the carrier out-door duties of life.

Here a scene of great confusion ensued on several points of order that were raised, and the speaker finally took his seat.

Mr. Walsh, of New York, said, for the sake of peace, it would be better to accept the withdrawal of Miss Anthony.

The previous question was called by several persons, to allow the withdrawal, and carried.

A motion was made to reconsider the vote.

Miss Walbridge, of Massachusetts, stated that the workingwomen of her State desired to be represented, and Miss Anthony stated that there were many men in the Convention who were not Trades Unionists, as representing working associations.

Mr. Brown, of Philadelphia, colored, was in favor of reconsidering the motion, and "bringing the battle out fairly." [illegible]

The motion to reconsider was not agreed to.

Mr. Cameron offered "a resolution to allow no de egate to speak more than once on any subject, and not more than ten minutes, unless by consent of the Convention. Agreed to.

The same gentleman offered a resolution to appoint a Sergeant-at-arms.

E. M. Davis, of Philadelphia, moved to admit Miss Anthony as a properly accredited delegate.

Mr. Sylvis, of Philadelphia, called for the yeas and nays on the motion.

Mr. Walsh, of Philadelphia, characterized the whole proceedings as boyish, and deprecated lengthy debate of the question.

A great deal of impatience and confusion now occurred, which Mr. Davis, of Washington, stated was going among the men of the land of decency. He begged them to act with patience and dignity, and to state the plain case, reading from the Manual of the Congress.

The Committee on Credentials reported two additional names as delegates, who were unanimously elected.

Proceed on the question of admitting Miss Anthony was then taken up, resulting, yeas, 55; nays, 32.

Mr. Cameron, of Kansas, offered a resolution appointing a committee of nine to inquire into the propriety of the Congress, and the expediency of what is known as the Cherokee Reservation in Kansas. Agreed to.

Mr. J. P. Walsh, of New York, offered a resolution, stating the present system of contract for convict labor is detrimental to the interests of the workingman, and pledging the workingmen not to vote for any man for the Legislature who will not promise to use his influence to have the system abolished. Referred to the appropriate committee.

Thomas Collington, of Maryland, offered a resolution, appointing a committee of five to prepare a memorial to Congress and the State Legislature, protesting against the importation of coolies. Referred to the Committee on Labor.

The following committee on the Cherokee Reservation was announced: Hugh Cameron, of Kansas; A. W. Phelps, of Connecticut; J. E. Wyse, of Mississippi; D. Towers, of Massachusetts; H. N. Cramer, of Tennessee; H. T. Walker, of Alabama; John Maguire, of Missouri; W. H. Stewart, of Michigan; L. De Woolf, of Wisconsin; Frederick Peyer, New York.

Several other resolutions were presented and referred to committees.

E. M. Davis read a paper on the relations of labor and capital and reflecting on the National bank system and favoring a paper currency to be issued by the Government, and loaned as security at 1 per cent. interest, and also universal free trade. The paper was referred to the Committee on Platform. Adjourned.

ACCIDENTALLY DROWNED.—Patrick Kelly, aged 18, was drowned from a steamboat on Sunday evening, while returning to the city from a Sunday excursion, was accidentally knocked overboard during a rush to get on the boat. As he fell into the water a scene of great confusion ensued in the boat, and the woman cried lustily to those on shore to save the man. Mr. Bernard Downey, one of the excursionists, who happened to be on the wharf at the time, plunged into the river, caught the drowning man by the shoulders, and raised his head above the surface of the water. Kelly attempted to swim ashore from the wharf, rendered Mr. Downey great assistance. He caught hold of this, and while endeavoring to raise himself several men jumped into the water and interfered so much that he was forced to let go his hold, and Mr. Kelly sank to the bottom. Deceased leaves a wife and three children. He was 31 years of age, and lived on Sorrel street, below Melvale.

BASE BALL.—Another game, between the Oriental Club, of New York, and the Keystone Club, of this city, was played yesterday afternoon. The score stood—Oriental, 17, Keystone, 45.

FALL OF A BUILDING.—About six o'clock last evening, a fire broke out among the ruins of the manufactory of the Philadelphia and Boston Dessiated Fuel Company, on Columbus avenue, above Fifth street, but the flames were extinguished without any alarm having been sounded. While the fire was burning, a wall in the rear of the building gave way, and injured a number of lads who were upon it. A little boy, named Francis O'Brien, aged 12 years, residing at No. 747 Cadwallader street, had his left arm broken in several places, and his head cut. Jacob Wheeler, aged eight years, living on Oxford street, below Cadwallader, was injured about the legs. Another lad residing in the neighborhood of the Episcopal Hospital, had several ribs broken. There were a number of other boys who were injured, but none seriously.

FIRE.—Yesterday afternoon the roof of the old rough-cast building, at the northwest corner of Swanson and Queen streets, occupied on the lower floor as a tavern, by William Donnelly, was destroyed by fire. The upper portion of the house was occupied by different families. The flames originated in the basement, from room in the apartment of Mr. Charles Brown. A large fire was kindled in the stove, the pipe from which ran through the roof, and becoming very hot, set fire to the wood-work adjacent. The damage sustained by fire and water will exceed $1,000. The building is insured in the Girard Fire Company, and the property in insurance. The property belongs to the estate of Daniel Wilson.

TROT AT POINT BREEZE PARK.—Quite an exciting and interesting race came off yesterday afternoon at Point Breeze Park between the stallion "Jerusalem" and the Boston horse "Regulator," both with running mates. Ironsides was the winner in three straight heats.

The following is the summary:

John Levitt g. g. Jerusalem and mate, 1 1 1
W. H. Doble b. h. Regulator and mate, 2 2 2

TIME.	First.	Half mile.	Mile.
First heat,	1:08	1.10	2.24
Second heat,	35	1.10½	2.24
Third heat,	38½	1.14	2.25

DISCHARGED.—George Crawford, who was arrested on suspicion of being concerned with his brother William in the murderous assault upon Mr. Edward Bettley, at Broad and Oxford streets, last week, had a further hearing before Alderman Kerr, yesterday afternoon, and was discharged from custody. The testimony adduced did not show that the defendant took any part whatever in the affair.

DROWNED.—Yesterday morning an unknown white man, apparently thirty years of age, was found drowned in the Schuylkill, near Market street wharf. Deceased is six feet two inches in height, with sandy hair and moustache. He is supposed to be a sailor, from the tattoo marks on his arms and hands. The Coroner took charge of the body.

RUN OVER.—George Peck, age twelve years, was run over by a wagon at Eleventh and Sliper streets, yesterday, and sustained severe injuries. He was removed to his home in Joseph street, below Shippen.

FELL FROM A WINDOW.—About 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, Millie Orr, residing at No. 1040 North Fifth street, fell out of a second-story front window and fractured her skull.

NEW JERSEY MATTERS.

GRAND EXCURSION.—Senatus Lodge, No. 71, Independent Order of Odd-Fellows, of Camden, have made arrangements to give a grand excursion, on Saturday next, to New Jersey Park, Cape May. The train will start at 7.45 in the morning and return over the Delaware and Bordentown Railroad, through Merchantville, Moorestown, Mount Holly, Vincentown, Pemberton, Wrightstown, Jobstown, Hightstown, to South Amboy; thence by the steamer William Cook, through Raritan Bay, up the Hudson, through the Narrows, in full view of the forts, the surrounding country scenes, and the entire front of New York city, to the Battery; thence by the Channel inside of Staten Island, reaching Camden about nine o'clock. This will be a most pleasant excursion. The National Cornet Band and Orchestra will accompany the party.

REED BIRDS.—These sonorous little birds, so much sought after by epicures and lovers of good eating, begin to appear in abundance along the river marshes where reeds grow plentifully, and many of them are killed by sportsmen. The season for shooting, however, has not yet arrived fully, and gunners ought to be prohibited from molesting them.

GOING AHEAD.—A very large number of new buildings, in addition to those already under way, are about to be erected, and will be commenced in Camden. The alacrity exhibited in the building line indicates how thoroughly the public feel that the improvements to the streets contribute materially to the sanitary condition of the city.

THE STREETS.—The committees on streets in the various wards of Camden are busily engaged in preparing reports for presentation in the interests of the workingman, and pledging the workingmen not to vote for any man for the Legislature who will not promise to use his influence to have the system abolished. Referred to the appropriate committees.

Thomas Collington, of Maryland, offered a resolution, appointing a committee of five to prepare a memorial to Congress and the State Legislature, protesting against the importation of coolies. Referred to the Committee on Labor.

The following committee on the Cherokee Reservation announced: Hugh Cameron, of Kansas; A. W. Phelps, of Connecticut; J. E. Wyse, of Mississippi; D. Towers, of Massachusetts; H. N. Cramer, of Tennessee; H. T. Walker, of Alabama; John Maguire, of Missouri; W. H. Stewart, of Michigan; L. De Woolf, of Wisconsin; Frederick Peyer, New York.

Several other resolutions were presented and referred to committees.

E. M. Davis read a paper on the relations of labor and capital and reflecting on the National bank system and favoring a paper currency to be issued by the Government, and loaned as security at 1 per cent. interest, and also universal free trade. The paper was referred to the Committee on Platform. Adjourned.

ACCIDENTALLY DROWNED.—Patrick Kelly, aged 18, was drowned from a steamboat on Sunday evening, while returning to the city from a Sunday excursion, was accidentally knocked overboard during a rush to get on the boat. As he fell into the water a scene of great confusion ensued in the boat, and the woman cried lustily to those on shore to save the man. Mr. Bernard Downey, one of the excursionists, who happened to be on the wharf at the time, plunged into the river, caught the drowning man by the shoulders, and raised his head above the surface of the water. Kelly attempted to swim ashore from the wharf, rendered Mr. Downey great assistance. He caught hold of this, and while endeavoring to raise himself several men jumped into the water and interfered so much that he was forced to let go his hold, and Mr. Kelly sank to the bottom. Deceased leaves a wife and three children. He was 31 years of age, and lived on Sorrel street, below Melvale.

BASE BALL.—Another game, between the Oriental Club, of New York, and the Keystone Club, of this city, was played yesterday afternoon. The score stood—Oriental, 17, Keystone, 45.

FALL OF A BUILDING.—About six o'clock last evening, a fire broke out among the ruins of the manufactory of the Philadelphia and Boston Dessiated Fuel Company, on Columbus avenue, above Fifth street, but the flames were extinguished without any alarm having been sounded. While the fire was burning, a wall in the rear of the building gave way, and injured a number of lads who were upon it. A little boy, Francis O'Brien, aged 12 years, residing at No. 747 Cadwallader street, had his left arm broken in several places, and his head cut. Jacob Wheeler, aged eight years, living on Oxford street, below Cadwallader, was injured about the legs. Another lad residing in the neighborhood of the Episcopal Hospital, had several ribs broken. There were a number of other boys who were injured, but none seriously.

FIRE.—Yesterday afternoon the roof of the old rough-cast building, at the northwest corner of Swanson and Queen streets, occupied on the lower floor as a tavern, by William Donnelly, was destroyed by fire. The upper portion of the house was occupied by different families. The flames originated in the basement, from room in the apartment of Mr. Charles Brown. A large fire was kindled in the stove, the pipe from which ran through the roof, and becoming very hot, set fire to the wood-work adjacent. The damage sustained by fire and water will exceed $1,000. The building is insured in the Girard Fire Company, and the property in insurance. The property belongs to the estate of Daniel Wilson.

TROT AT POINT BREEZE PARK.—Quite an exciting and interesting race came off yesterday afternoon at Point Breeze Park between the stallion "Jerusalem" and the Boston horse "Regulator," both with running mates. Ironsides was the winner in three straight heats.

The following is the summary:

John Levitt g. g. Jerusalem and mate, 1 1 1
W. H. Doble b. h. Regulator and mate, 2 2 2

TIME.	First.	Half mile.	Mile.
First heat,	1:08	1.10	2.24
Second heat,	35	1.10½	2.24
Third heat,	38½	1.14	2.25

DISCHARGED.—George Crawford, who was arrested on suspicion of being concerned with his brother William in the murderous assault upon Mr. Edward Bettley, at Broad and Oxford streets, last week, had a further hearing before Alderman Kerr, yesterday afternoon, and was discharged from custody. The testimony adduced did not show that the defendant took any part whatever in the affair.

DROWNED.—Yesterday morning an unknown white man, apparently thirty years of age, was found drowned in the Schuylkill, near Market street wharf. Deceased is six feet two inches in height, with sandy hair and moustache. He is supposed to be a sailor, from the tattoo marks on his arms and hands. The Coroner took charge of the body.

RUN OVER.—George Peck, age twelve years, was run over by a wagon at Eleventh and Sliper streets, yesterday, and sustained severe injuries. He was removed to his home in Joseph street, below Shippen.

FELL FROM A WINDOW.—About 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, Millie Orr, residing at No. 1040 North Fifth street, fell out of a second-story front window and fractured her skull.

NEW JERSEY MATTERS.

GRAND EXCURSION.—Senatus Lodge, No. 71, Independent Order of Odd-Fellows, of Camden, have made arrangements to give a grand excursion, on Saturday next, to New Jersey Park, Cape May. The train will start at 7.45 in the morning and return over the Delaware and Bordentown Railroad, through Merchantville, Moorestown, Mount Holly, Vincentown, Pemberton, Wrightstown, Jobstown, Hightstown, to South Amboy; thence by the steamer William Cook, through Raritan Bay, up the Hudson, through the Narrows, in full view of the forts, the surrounding country scenes, and the entire front of New York city, to the Battery; thence by the Channel inside of Staten Island, reaching Camden about nine o'clock. This will be a most pleasant excursion. The National Cornet Band and Orchestra will accompany the party.

REED BIRDS.—These sonorous little birds, so much sought after by epicures and lovers of good eating, begin to appear in abundance along the river marshes where reeds grow plentifully, and many of them are killed by sportsmen. The season for shooting, however, has not yet arrived fully, and gunners ought to be prohibited from molesting them.

GOING AHEAD.—A very large number of new buildings, in addition to those already under way, are about to be erected, and will be commenced in Camden. The alacrity exhibited in the building line indicates how thoroughly the public feel that the improvements to the streets contribute materially to the sanitary condition of the city.

THE STREETS.—The committees on streets in the various wards of Camden are busily engaged in preparing reports for presentation in the interests of the workingman, and pledging the workingmen not to vote for any man for the Legislature who will not promise to use his influence to have the system abolished. Referred to the appropriate committees.

Reptiles in India.

Stay-at-homes, who have never tasted either the romance or the discomforts of travel, often waste vain regrets over their lack of an experience that so variously enriches the "tripper" a Bayard Taylor or a Madame Pfeiffer. They who not appreciate the blessings of the comfort and security which they daily enjoy, and by which the following experiences of an American missionary to the East Indies are a pathetic contrast. He writes:

"It is well for the people in the United States should know what their friends out in North India are exposed to. First, there is the scorpion, whose sting is not fatal, perhaps, as that of ten hornets, is followed by the most agonizing pain for about twenty-four hours, and which sometimes causes the injured party to mortify if not properly treated. These repulsive-looking insects come into our houses chiefly during the rains; and nestle themselves under the rugs and mats, and run over our bedfellows in a manner which makes one quite dangerous to move about. As for walking in stocking-feet in our bed-rooms, we dare not think of it. Some of them take it into their heads to climb up on our doors, from which, when suddenly shut or opened, they sometimes fall off. I remember once a horrid creature fell in this way on my neck, and I had to shake my hand from rising to brush it off was most painful. The lifting sensation was so like that of the first stage of the bite, that made my blood run cold. However, I fortunately had presence of mind enough to leave it alone for a few minutes, and then, when my coat, clothing, with one quick sweep of the hand, brushed it to the ground, and then stamped on it with his shoe.

Another scorpion found its way into the inside of my sun-hat, and I put it on nothing but its sting exposed. During her short stay in this country, Mrs. Judson happened to see one of these dreaded insects. What, then, was my horror, when coming into our room, I found her, or she was her, standing on a chair, screaming at something which she described as so hideous and so shapeless, that I never could find it out. I put my finger on the sting itself, which just then began slowly to move, for the creature was dying.

The scorpions are numerous in our gardens, and it is most wonderful how they come to our gardens except. They are constantly thrusting their hands into rat-holes and other places where such insects lie. The Chinese, in a day my native groom stooped down to fill up a hole in the garden, when a scorpion suddenly received his attention to. He instantly started up with a bitter cry. He had been stung by a large black scorpion, which, he said, he knew it was near, told me that for thirty years he had been constantly pulled out of his bed with his gurgling noise. Looking round, I see it that I, being about the same time, yesterday, and in a state of great excitement. I knew at once by the well-known sound that it is being faced out by a sudden, shrill, and long-drawn "ah!" "Quilhye," for my dark-colored and even watchful servant, who was with me at the time, with one blow put on the neck disabled a serpent about seven feet long. It is of the largest kind I have ever seen, and the most venomous. These are not poisonous; they sometimes, however, give a very severe bite, and are quite capricious. The dangerous kind are much smaller, from six inches to three feet long, and are not so numerous. As the Hindoos say, "Reptiles also at times come uninvited into our houses.

One morning, after a night of heavy rain, I was walking up and down one of my rooms, reading an interesting book, when, about one-more light, I turned suddenly to open a Venetian door, when, to my great surprise, a cobra capellan sold he could stand a cymbal played in the room, and, on being shown one, he gave the combination of shouts and banging gongs, which, of course, frightened the cobra. The poor lady, but if she lives near a Chinese theatre or a temple, she will be compelled, perhaps, at the expense of his nerves and possibly his life, to dispense with the services of a cobra, the 'music' is the most dismal ever heard on the earth. He had borne it stoically about eight months, but his health is ruined by its absolutely ruined, and his temper was hurt too, for he said he could not bear to hear it to remain.

"The case was continued to enable the defendants to find some witnesses in the block from Beijing. The cobra charmer, led by the noises,' and who may testify that they rather like Chinese music."

Lumber Cover,

ALWAYS DRY.

Walnut, White Pine, Cedar, Spruce, Hemlock; Shingles, &c., always on hand at low rates.

WATSON & GILLINGHAM,

924 Richmond Street, Eighteenth Ward.

mh2-1y

MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,

2500 South Street.

PATTERN MAKERS

AND

MACHINISTS.

MICHIGAN CONE PINE

FOR PATTERNS.

W. C. SHORE and THOMAS SHORE.

ARCH STREET THEATRE.

Brilliant Overflowing Houses Nightly.

Unprecedented Success of the Great Comedy

MARCHE FORCE

continues every night during the week.

Wednesday and Saturday Mornings at 10 o'clock.

BUFFALO BINGHAMTON

GIGANTIC BALLOON

Ascension and Grand Aerial Performance.

Two Performances Daily.

Two Grand Exhibitions Daily.

First Time—Gowin's Dancing Troubles.

First Time—Gowin's Dancing Troubles.

Chestnut Street Opera House.

CHESTNUT, Below Fifth.

Open from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.

Beginning at 10 A. M. and 7 P. M.

CHRIST REJECTED

still on exhibition. jy24-tf

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS GROCERY STORE, BILLIARD AND SODA ROOM, No. 1 Tenth street, corner of Lombard, with 5,000 Flower Barrels capacity, was formerly occupied by Mr. Lippincott, and is now doing a profitable business. Apply to WORKMAN & CO., 12 Lombard street.

FOR SALE—CHESTNUT STREET—Three-story and basement Brick Store, with Dwelling attached, 2 Fronts, Gas, Water, Bath, Range, and all modern improvements, selected with great care, from the Mansion of a Gentleman, and in perfect order. Lot 16 feet front by 80 feet deep. Possession given in 10 days. Apply to or address, SAMUEL T. WARNER, 1 Exchange Place, Jersey City, N. J.

FOR SALE—DWELLINGS.

No. 1811 Mount Vernon street.
No. 1813 Mount Vernon street.
No. 1815 Mount Vernon street.
No. 1817 Mount Vernon street.
No. 1819 Mount Vernon street.
No. 1821 Mount Vernon street.
No. 1823 Mount Vernon street.
No. 1825 Mount Vernon street.
No. 1827 Mount Vernon street.
No. 1829 Mount Vernon street.
No. 1831 Mount Vernon street.
No. 1833 Mount Vernon street.
No. 1835 Mount Vernon street.
No. 1837 Mount Vernon street.
No. 1839 Mount Vernon street.
No. 1841 Mount Vernon street.
No. 1843 Mount Vernon street.
No. 1845 Mount Vernon street.
No. 1847 Mount Vernon street.
No. 1849 Mount Vernon street.
No. 1851 Mount Vernon street.
No. 1853 Mount Vernon street.
No. 1855 Mount Vernon street.
No. 1857 Mount Vernon street.
No. 1859 Mount Vernon street.
No. 1861 Mount Vernon street.
No. 1863 Mount Vernon street.
No. 1865 Mount Vernon street.
No. 1867 Mount Vernon street.
No. 1869 Mount Vernon street.
No. 1871 Mount Vernon street.
No. 1873 Mount Vernon street.
No. 1875 Mount Vernon street.
No. 1877 Mount Vernon street.
No. 1879 Mount Vernon street.
No. 1881 Mount Vernon street.
No. 1883 Mount Vernon street.
No. 1885 Mount Vernon street.
No. 1887 Mount Vernon street.
No. 1889 Mount Vernon street.
No. 1891 Mount Vernon street.
No. 1893 Mount Vernon street.
No. 1895 Mount Vernon street.
No. 1897 Mount Vernon street.
No. 1899 Mount Vernon street.
No. 1901 Mount Vernon street.
No. 1903 Mount Vernon street.
No. 1905 Mount Vernon street.
No. 1907 Mount Vernon street.
No. 1909 Mount Vernon street.
No. 1911 Mount Vernon street.
No. 1913 Mount Vernon street.
No. 1915 Mount Vernon street.
No. 1917 Mount Vernon street.
No. 1919 Mount Vernon street.
No. 1921 Mount Vernon street.
No. 1923 Mount Vernon street.
No. 1925 Mount Vernon street.
No. 1927 Mount Vernon street.
No. 1929 Mount Vernon street.
No. 1931 Mount Vernon street.
No. 1933 Mount Vernon street.
No. 1935 Mount Vernon street.
No. 1937 Mount Vernon street.
No. 1939 Mount Vernon street.
No. 1941 Mount Vernon street.
No. 1943 Mount Vernon street.
No. 1945 Mount Vernon street.
No. 1947 Mount Vernon street.
No. 1949 Mount Vernon street.
No. 1951 Mount Vernon street.
No. 1953 Mount Vernon street.
No. 1955 Mount Vernon street.
No. 1957 Mount Vernon street.
No. 1959 Mount Vernon street.
No. 1961 Mount Vernon street.
No. 1963 Mount Vernon street.
No. 1965 Mount Vernon street.
No. 1967 Mount Vernon street.
No. 1969 Mount Vernon street.
No. 1971 Mount Vernon street.
No. 1973 Mount Vernon street.
No. 1975 Mount Vernon street.
No. 1977 Mount Vernon street.
No. 1979 Mount Vernon street.
No. 1981 Mount Vernon street.
No. 1983 Mount Vernon street.
No. 1985 Mount Vernon street.
No. 1987 Mount Vernon street.
No. 1989 Mount Vernon street.
No. 1991 Mount Vernon street.
No. 1993 Mount Vernon street.
No. 1995 Mount Vernon street.
No. 1997 Mount Vernon street.
No. 1999 Mount Vernon street.
No. 2001 Mount Vernon street.
No. 2003 Mount Vernon street.
No. 2005 Mount Vernon street.
No. 2007 Mount Vernon street.
No. 2009 Mount Vernon street.
No. 2011 Mount Vernon street.
No. 2013 Mount Vernon street.
No. 2015 Mount Vernon street.
No. 2017 Mount Vernon street.
No. 2019 Mount Vernon street.
No. 2021 Mount Vernon street.
No. 2023 Mount Vernon street.
No. 2025 Mount Vernon street.
No. 2027 Mount Vernon street.
No. 2029 Mount Vernon street.
No. 2031 Mount Vernon street.
No. 2033 Mount Vernon street.
No. 2035 Mount Vernon street.
No. 2037 Mount Vernon street.
No. 2039 Mount Vernon street.
No. 2041 Mount Vernon street.
No. 2043 Mount Vernon street.
No. 2045 Mount Vernon street.
No. 2047 Mount Vernon street.
No. 2049 Mount Vernon street.
No. 2051 Mount Vernon street.
No. 2053 Mount Vernon street.
No. 2055 Mount Vernon street.
No. 2057 Mount Vernon street.
No. 2059 Mount Vernon street.
No. 2061