The Press.

MONDAY, JULY 24, 1865.

COUNTRY RAMBLES—No. VIII.

BY CITY COUSIN, JR.

TRIP ON THE DELAWARE—THE STEAMBOAT LANDING—THE NAVY YARD—GLOUCESTER—RED BANK—THE LIGHT-HOUSE—OLD CHESTER—NEW PHILADELPHIA—ITS GROWTH—PENNSYLVANIA IRON WORKS—THE LAUNCH—THE RIVER FRONT—SCENES FROM MY WINDOW, ETC.

CHESTER, PA., July 22, 1865.

STEAMBOAT LANDING.

Such a hurry and bustle; such a ringing of bells and blowing of whistles; such shouts of hackmen and curses of carmen as greet our ears at a steamboat landing within five minutes of the time of its departure! Such was the scene that presented itself to us as we passed on board that elegant river boat, the Ariel, commanded by Captain Davis, lying at Chestnut-street wharf, for a trip on the Delaware to the quaint old town of Chester. The bell has been slowly tolling the last moments of its stay; the gangway plank is removed; the paddlewheels are set in motion, and we are fairly under way. The broad bosom of the Delaware lies spread out before us in all its grandeur. Now we have a magnificent view of our own noble city, with its towers and cupolas bathed in the glories of a summer sun.

THE NAVY YARD.

We pass the Navy Yard, with its busy occupants, and glide swiftly along between our noble fleet of monitors and iron-clads which have revolutionized the naval artillery of the world. Fittingly near them are the transports and gunboats, the guardians of our coast, who with never ceasing vigilance have protected our country's interests. The green shores on either hand make a pleasant contrast to the yellowish, muddy water between.

GLOUCESTER AND RED BANK.

Now we pass Gloucester, that favorite resort of pleasure seekers desirous to while away a pleasant afternoon beneath the leafy shades on the margin of the river. A little farther on, and Red Bank lies spread out before us in all its beauty. The battle monument can scarcely be recognized, but around it a small grove has been fitted up, and has become a favorite resort for excursion parties from your city.

THE LIGHT-HOUSE.

The small light-house next attracts our attention. It was erected nearly a quarter of a century ago, and is located in the centre of the stream, on a small piece of ground containing about a quarter of an acre, wharfed in all around. A small frame is erected for the use of the light-keeper. It is nearly hidden by trees and vines, and presents at once a pleasing and picturesque scene. Several small green isles dot the river, and add beauty to the picture.

But the bell has commenced to breathe out its sonorous notes again, and warns us that we must bid adieu to our fellow-travellers at the next landing, to which we are rapidly approaching. The pilot gives a small tap to his gong, the engine ceases its revolutions, the deckhand throws a line, the moving floating palace is securely fastened to the pier, and we are once again in the dear old town of Chester.

UPLAND, OR CHESTER.

It is nearly two centuries ago since our great ancestor, William Penn, landed on these shores with his band of followers, to take possession of the 40,000 square miles granted him for the formation of our own, new great Keystone State. At this point a small Swedish colony had settled, and called the place Upland. William Penn had thought at first of making this place the capital of the new State, and the first provincial Assembly was held here in 1683. As we journey from the pier we come upon old buildings and old scenes, which throw our memories back to the days of the primitive settlers.

We pass through the main street of the town, turn down James street, cross the bridge over the creek, and leave the old scenes and old places behind us, to take a look at the younger limb grafted into the old family tree.

NEW CHESTER, OR NEW PHILADELPHIA.

As we turn the corner the large brick building of the First National Bank attracts our attention, while directly opposite a new church structure, with lecture room underneath, built also of brick in the modern style of architecture. It is not quite finished yet. It was erected by the congregation of the First Baptist Church, which has been been worshipping for some time past in a small plaster chapel building, near the present edifice. We pass along to the Street Road and a perfect panorama of beauty is presented to us. We pass the Old Seminary, which has been turned into a boarding-house to accommodate the wants of the great influx of people into this neighborhood. Now we pass Frick's canal-boat building establishment, and are soon in front of the large iron works of Messrs. Reaney, Son, & Company.

PENNSYLVANIA IRON WORKS.

It would be next to an impossibility to give any idea of the magnitude and capacity of this establishment. Their works cover nearly eight acres of ground. The workshops are built of brick, in the most substantial style, with slate roofing. The office of the works, located on Front street, very much resembles, in architecture and size, our own Central High School, on Broad street. These iron works are considered the most extensive establishment of the kind in the States. They employ eight hundred men, principally Philadelphians, have found employment here. In fact, the greater portion of the residents of South ward are Philadelphians, who have moved to this place since the establishment of the works.

LAUNCH OF A STEAMER.

We have just reached here in time. A large iron steamer is to be launched. The long ways are covered with a thick coating of grease; immumerable wedges are placed in position; a score of workmen, armed with mauls and sledges, are in waiting. The gangways are crowded with a living mass of humanity, and all are soon settled on board of the young offspring of earth, which is soon to be baptized into another element. The tide is rapidly rising, and the appointed time is at hand. The fair minister is at her post. The signal is given; the brawny workmen handle their heavy sledges like toys; the church, church chuck is heard; the flags float more gayly in the breeze; the last plank is sawed away; the final strokes are given, and slowly, surely, steadily, imperceptibly man's handiwork meets his Maker's, and scarcely has the bow touched the watery surface ere it is baptized with a ruby stream of wine by one of Eve's fairest daughters. Cheers upon cheers greet her as she kisses her adopted element. She floats out into the stream, and, like a proud child, lies perfectly helpless on its bosom. A small, powerful tug, which has seen service, very kindly links arms with her young sister, and welcomes her to her home. She takes especial care of her, and delivers her in safety to the hands of her old masters until she is fittingly prepared to stem the tide and weather the storm. How beautiful she looks in her budding womanhood! Well may old Chesapeake be proud of such a mistress!

IMPROVEMENTS IN SOUTH WARD.

New Chester, or the South Ward, as it is now called, has been built up with astonishing rapidity during the last four years. Where a few months since were vast fields of waving corn and orchards laden with fruits of various kinds, may now be seen street after street lined with comfortable houses; where the farmer once ploughed the ground for grain is now reared massive piles of masonry; instead of the ear of corn, is raised iron horses, who are sent screeching away over the land, and fairy palaces are built and sent floating out into the unknown seas. Where was once an immense cornfield are now constructed iron monitors and iron-clads, that send dismay and terror to the hearts of America's foes. The whole river front of Chester presents a very animated appearance. Sawmills and woollen mills are hard at work; boat-builders and ship builders drive a very good business, and a grand success for a large city is here presented.

There is but one newspaper published here, viz.: the Delaware County *Republican*. It comes out but once a week, and it meets with great success. Philadelphia supplies the citizens with daily reading matter, and the *Press* and other papers are served in time for perusal at the breakfast-table. The streets are lighted with gas, but—what I think is a very queer arrangement—the town is left in total darkness after twelve o'clock, and at some points even as early as eleven o'clock. I should think the councilmen, or whoever guard the interests of the Commonwealth, take an excellent way to invite burglary, murder, and all other attendant evils.

They have not been blessed with passenger railways as yet; but in the course of a few years, if he increases in proportion to what it has done in the past, all these necessities of civilization will be speedily introduced.

THE SOLDIERS' HOSPITAL.

The large hospital in the suburbs is an interesting study. Within its walls thousands of our war-worn veterans have been kindly cared for, and restored to health and vigor, ready for other campaigns. Many a rebel soldier, wounded in his sacrilegious work of endeavoring to crush the good old flag, has been kindly taken care of, and, when paroled, sent home, well and hearty, to recruit the ranks of their brother traitors in arms. While our brave boys have been pining away, and dying, as it were, by inches, of starvation, in the prison-pens of Belle Isle and Andersonville, these traitors to their country and to humanity have been pampered and honored by sympathizing friends and by a too benignant Government. Who that read your paper containing the list of twelve hundred of Pennsylvania's sons who died of starvation at Andersonville, does not drop a tear for their memory, and desire vengeance on the perpetrators of the horrid deed!

THE CHURCHES.

The wants of the religious community are also taken care of. The Presbyterians have erected a neat building, in a peculiar style of architecture, at the corner of Clinton and Welsh streets, and another church is now being erected in the South ward, through the liberality of Mr. Thos. Reaney.

The Episcopalians worship in a stone edifice, built in plain gothic style, at the junction of Welsh and James streets.

The Methodists hold services in a brick building on Free street, near Edgmont, while another congregation is now in process of formation, and are worshipping at present in the old Academy.

The Baptists hold services in the lecture room of their new building, at Second and Penn streets.

The Roman Catholic church, in Larkentown, near the railroad depot, is also a very neat edifice. It, as well as the churches of all the other denominations, is well attended.

SCHOOLS—PUBLIC AND PRIVATE.

Several public and private schools also dispense daily instruction to the young; and thus the facilities are presented for the attainment of that hidden light that brightens up the pathway of man in his great struggle with mankind, and the adverse circumstances of the world.

RIVER SCENES FROM MY WINDOW.

It is pleasant to sit in my quiet study this afternoon and watch the steamers, with their thin column of smoke ascending till it is lost in the coloring of the sky above. How regularly the red paddle-wheels plough their way through the volume of water before them; ships, schooners, brigs, sail-boats, etc., are constantly passing before my window, while directly opposite, on the other shore, the small village of Bridgeport peeps through the intervening foliage.

The steamer Salvor, lying at the wharf below me, is getting up steam preparatory to bidding us a pleasant good-bye; while the W. P. Clyde, that was privileged to carry the arch murderer, Jefferson Davis, to his present quarters at Fortress Monroe, lies quietly alongside.

MOONLIGHT AND STARLIGHT ON THE WATER.

It is a beautiful thing to sit by the sea at even-tide, and see the moon casting its silver rays far out on its dark-blue restless surface; but prettier far to me than all is to sit at my window on such a night as this and gaze into the starry dome of Nature, and see their polished surface glittering, down, down, in the calm blue water beneath, lighting up, as it were, the river bed with the refulgent glory of creation's gems, planted in her heavenly diadem.

THE CLOSING SCENE.

The bell of the City Watchman rings the hour on the pure night air. Swarms of mosquitoes have been invading my sanctum, and playing sad pranks with every available uncovered space upon my poor person. The small white lumps testify their clinging affection for me, and not wishing to destroy their confidence in my good intentions, I close the shutter, put out the light, and leave them to darkness and reflection.

THE CITY.

THIRTEENTH PENNSYLVANIA CAVALRY.—This splendid cavalry corps arrived on Saturday and proceeded to Camp Cadwalader. They marched with the steady tramp of veterans, and, although burned by the scorching rays of a Southern sun, yet they looked rugged and hearty. They were cheered by the people while passing along the route to the camp. The following are the present officers of the regiment:

Staff—Colonel, M. Kerwin; Lieut. Colonel, J. B. Dewees; Major, Geo. F. McCabe; Major, F. A. Brynes; Surgeon, Wm. Osborne; Assistant Surgeon, J. A. Nyce; Quartermaster, A. Wise; Assistant Commissary Sergeant, D. Aug. Gallagher; Adjutant, E. F. Smith.

Non-Commissioned Staff—Sergeant Major, E. Spencer Moore; Hospital Stewards, D. Farroe, D. Cochran; Chief Bugler, C. Dumtra; Chief Saddler, Geo. McCleary; Commissary Sergeant, Robert McIlhenny; Quartermaster Sergeant, David Ford; A. John Lawton. Second Lieutenant; B. Curtis H. Eldridge, Second Lieutenant; C, Captain Messimer, Lieutenants A. W. Kenyon. C. McKerne; D, Captain W. Bell, H. W. Baker, G. W. Cruise; E, Geo. F. McGuire, James Patterson; F, Captain S. P. Bilcker, John Seltor; G, Robt. Brown, J. R. Smith, Jas. Antes; H, A. H. Glassmire; I, Lew. McMakin; K, John H. Berks, Danl. Cauldwell; D, Edward O'Shea, W. O'Connor; M. T. Marks, John Leahy, John A. Turner.

LAUNCH AT CHESTER, PA.—On Saturday was witnessed at the iron ship works of Messrs. Reaney, Son, & Co., Chester, the launch, in splendid style, of a large and magnificent iron side-wheel steamer for the Baltimore Steam Packet Company of Baltimore. This vessel was built by this enterprising firm in but little over three months, the keel having been laid about the middle of April, and it is expected she will be finished in about one month. Her hull is of iron, with heavy angle iron frames, and in other respects made staunch and strong for the work she is intended to do—for freight and passengers, in her route on the Chesapeake Bay and to Fortress Monroe.

Her dimensions are two hundred and thirty-five feet long, thirty-five feet beam, and ten feet hold, with one large saloon aft on main deck, and liberal accommodation with staterooms on upper deck, and otherwise fitted up in keeping for the necessities and comforts of steamers on that route. She has one low-pressure engine, fifty-five inches diameter and eleven feet stroke; wrought-iron water-wheel shafts and iron wheels, and it is designed she will have a speed of seventeen to twenty miles per hour.

At the launch she was baptized the Thomas Kelso, by Mrs. Charles Chauncey, of Philadelphia, daughter of our well-known citizen, Moncure Robinson, Esq., who is also largely interested as a stockholder in the company. Her name—the Thomas Kelso—was given her in compliment to Mr. Kelso, of Baltimore, who is the only survivor of all the original projectors of that line.

The launch itself was witnessed by a large concourse of spectators, comprising many from Baltimore, Wilmington, and Philadelphia, as well as the residents of Chester, who expressed themselves not only delighted with the beauty and proportions of the vessel, but surprised at the great extent and facilities of the work-shops and ship-yards of her builders. She is under the superintendence of Charles Chauncey, Esq., of Philadelphia, who, together with Moore N. Falls, Esq., President, and J. W. Ball, Esq., Treasurer of the company, were launched on board of her.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN WEST PHILADELPHIA.—Between four and five o'clock on Saturday morning, a blaze occurred at Thirtieth and Chestnut streets, West Philadelphia, by which a manufactory was entirely destroyed, involving a loss of at least $80,000. There was no alarm given for this frightful conflagration, although the fired building was in the midst of several large manufactories, machine shops, the West Philadelphia Laundry, and other buildings of a very combustible character. The West Philadelphia steamers and one or two companies bordering on the Schuylkill were present, and were of sufficient power, under the direction of Assistant Engineer Scott, who was the master of the situation, to prevent the flames from spreading. There was an ample supply of water, and it is said that all the steam engines in the city could not have been subdued any sooner, and perhaps there would have been a greater destruction from water.

The building that was destroyed belonged to the estate of William D. Parrish. It was a three-and-a-half story building, two-and-a-half stories in height, and occupied on the first floor by Mr. George Gledhill, wool spinner, and in the upper stories by Messrs. H. S. Henry & Co., manufacturers of shoddy. The fire, it is pretty well ascertained, was caused by spontaneous combustion among some shoddy material in the second story. The condition of the weather at the time was very propitious for natural combustion. The private watchman discovered a tremendous column of black smoke issuing from the mill, and he gave the alarm, which, however, was confined to the Seventh District, from reasons already published. The machinery, material, and building, were destroyed. The loss, which is estimated at the sum above stated, is mostly covered by insurance in New York companies.

A fire originated in the same place about three weeks since, from a spontaneous combustion, but it being timely discovered, was extinguished before the flames had made much headway.

FIRE YESTERDAY MORNING.—About half past two o'clock yesterday morning, the loft of the dwelling of John A. Scanlan, No. 252 Madison street, was discovered to be on fire. The flames extended to seven houses, there being no battlement-walls to check their progress. The houses were deluged with water, and the goods therein were more or less damaged by it. No. 254 was occupied by Walter Wey; 256 by J. Kille; 250 by Philip Hence; 248 by Emma Heppard; 246 by Wm. W. Babbit; 244 by Peter C. Shain. The dwellings were insured, but there was no insurance on the household goods.

LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.—This well-known educational institution will hold its commencement exercises this week at Easton. Yesterday the Baccalaureate sermon was delivered by President Cattell, and a sermon before the Brainerd Evangelical Society, by Rev. N. L. Rice, D. D., of New York. The remainder of the exercises consist as follows:

Monday, July 24, 4 P. M., addresses to the students by members of the committee appointed by the synod, chapel; 8 P. M., junior orations, First Presbyterian Church.

Tuesday, July 25, 9 A. M., "Reunions" of the Franklin and Washington Literary Societies, in their respective halls; 2½ P. M., address at the laying of the corner-stone of the Jenks Chemical Hall, on College hill, by Rev. Professor W. Henry Green, D. D., of Princeton, N. J., (class of 1840); 4 P. M., meeting of the alumni, chapel; 8 P. M., oration before the literary societies, by Rev. James W. Wood, of Allentown, class of 1837, First Presbyterian Church.

Wednesday, July 26, 9 A. M., bachelors' and masters' orations, and conferring of degrees, First Presbyterian Church; 3 P. M., reunions of the various classes, College hill.

Immediately after the commencement exercises, Wednesday morning, the alumni, with the corporation, the faculty, and invited guests, will form in procession and repair to the Masonic Hall, where a collation will be furnished by the ladies of Easton.

Candidates for admission to Lafayette College will present themselves for examination at eight o'clock Tuesday morning, in the College chapel.

The Chemical Hall, the corner-stone of which will be laid to-morrow, was donated by B. H. Jenks, of Bridesburg.

AN IMPORTANT PENSION DECISION.—We learn that the Commissioner of Pensions has decided that persons disabled by wounds received in battle while temporarily serving with any regularly organized military or naval force of the United States, since March 4, 1861, but not regularly enlisted; and the widows, dependent mothers, or sisters, or minor children under sixteen years of age, of those who, if living, would, under the laws, have been or may be killed, are entitled, on satisfactory proof, to the benefits of the act of July 14, 1862, on the conditions therein prescribed. Proof of service, in cases arising under the ninth section of the act of July 4, 1864, must be furnished by a commissioned officer under or with whom such unenlisted person served, showing the nature, period, and circumstances of such service. Proof as to the disability or death of a person so serving must be shown in the same manner, when practicable, or by the affidavits of two non-commissioned officers or privates in the same service, with evidence that proof by a commissioned officer is practicable. If the officer furnishing such evidence is not at the time in the service, his certificate must be duly sworn to and his signature authenticated.

SCARCITY OF WATER.—There was no supply of water on hand on Saturday morning in the southeastern part of the city, for the bath-houses. This is frequently the case, on warm Saturday mornings especially. Several years since there was a very large street main laid on Broad street, to supply the people in the old district of Southwark with water at all times. This main was not to be tapped at any place between the fountain-head and the district aforesaid. But this rule or well-digested law has not been adhered to, and the result is that the supply of the aqueous element falls short occasionally. Besides this, we observed a number of people washing their pavements contrary to the express ordinance of the city. Some of these fine mornings some neighborhoods may be startled by the explosion of water-backs or boilers of kitchen ranges. In some instances we have known the hot water to run out of the cold spigot for want of a proper supply, for which the people are compelled to pay in advance.

UNION PASSENGER RAILWAY.—The Richmond branch of the great Union Passenger Railway route is completed, and the cars in running order. This is by far the largest of any of the passenger roads in Philadelphia It is well named, for in its scope it unites the north, the south, the east, and the west, the Navy Yard and Fairmount Park, the Baltimore railroad depot, Kensington and Germantown depot, the North Pennsylvania depot, and Thompson and Norris streets, in the extreme northeast section of the city. A great part of the track is laid through improving parts of the city, and many scenes of rural magnificence through which it is a pleasure to ride.

WAR VESSELS ARRIVED.—Several vessels-of-war, that have been in service in the South Atlantic Squadron, have arrived within the past few days, but they bring no news. The monitor Kaatskill arrived on Friday night from Charleston, S. C. She is officered as follows:

Lieutenant Commander Edward Barrett, commanding.

Lieutenant E. C. V. Blake, executive officer.

Acting Master C. F. Keith.

Acting Assistant Paymaster Thos. A. Swords.

Acting Ensign E. T. Bliss.

Acting Ensign F. O. H. Fogg.

Acting Second Assistant Engineers A. N. Gilmore, T. S. Jennings.

Acting Third Assistant Engineers John A. Agnew and F. Ballard.

STILL ON THE HOMEWARD MARCH.—The following regiments, as we learn from the day book of the old Cooper-Shop Refreshment Saloon, have passed through Philadelphia since our last report:

9th New York, 308 men, 8 officers.

3d United States, Hancock's Corps, 550 men, 17 officers.

5th Connecticut, 367 men, 24 officers.

35th New Jersey, 605 men, 34 officers.

131st New York, 351 men, 24 officers.

2d Massachusetts, 358 men, 17 officers.

The two last-named regiments arrived and departed yesterday, the others on Saturday. The men behaved exceedingly well.

ROPE FERRY BRIDGE CARRIED AWAY.—The wooden bridge at Rope Ferry was carried away by the tide on Wednesday night last, and lodged on the marsh near Schuylkill Point, where it remained at the last accounts. A couple of steam-tugs were employed in the endeavor to tow the bridge back to the ferry. All the piers except one were also carried away, because of the insufficient manner in which they were erected. This bridge destruction is a great drawback upon hundreds of people who bring produce to market. The nearest bridge that they can cross is at Market street.

BODY FOUND.—The body of Mr. Samuel Enshaw, who was drowned on Wednesday last, in the Delaware near Red Bank, was found and brought to Philadelphia on Saturday. Coroner Taylor held an inquest upon the body at Reed-street wharf. A verdict of accidentally drowned was rendered. The funeral will take place from the residence of Mr. Worsley, corner of Third and Dickerson streets.

CORONER'S INQUEST AND VERDICT.—The Coroner held an inquest, on Saturday afternoon, upon the body of the boy Edward Fagan, who died from injuries received a day or two since. The verdict tells the whole story: That the said Edward Fagan came to his death by injuries received by being run over by car No. 7, of the Lombard and South-streets Passenger Railway Company, July 19, on Sutherland avenue, near the Arsenal.

GERMAN SINGING SOCIETIES.—The two German singing societies who won the prizes at the New York Saengerfest, for best singing, indulged in a somewhat novel parade on Saturday evening. They had with them their two prizes. The line was under an escort of a singing society on horseback. The members of the Mannerchor and Saengerbund rode in open barouches, while some members on foot carried flambeaus. An efficient band of musicians accompanied the parade.

FATAL ACCIDENT—ANOTHER WARNING.—John Dean, aged 35 years, who resided in Chestnut street, near Thirty-second street, in West Philadelphia, attempted to jump from a car, while in motion, near the Permanent Bridge, about five o'clock on Saturday afternoon. He fell, and one of the wheels passed over his left leg, severing it close up to his body. He was removed to the Penn Hospital, and died in a short time from his injuries.

SUICIDE IN PRISON.—August Steirn, a German burglar, committed suicide, yesterday morning, by cutting his throat in his cell in the county prison. He was sentenced, in July, 1861, to a term of twelve years' imprisonment. This gang operated in the rural parts of the Twenty-second and Twenty-third wards. Their depredations at the time caused the greatest excitement.

DIED FROM HIS INJURIES.—A German named Karl Roldfink, who was employed in the Southwark Sugar Refinery, fell into a vat of boiling sugar several days since. The poor fellow was extracted as speedily as possible. But he was so badly injured that he died on Saturday morning at the hospital. He had not been long from the old country.

A GRAND SMASH.—Between five and six o'clock last evening a couple of carriages came in collision in the vicinity of Eighteenth and Coates street, and one of them was badly damaged. One of the occupants was thrown out and considerably injured. He was taken to his residence, 1831 Broad street.

FELL FROM A WAGON.—Thomas Rider, aged ten years, living at Twenty-fourth and Ashburton street, fell from a wagon, near Lombard and Twenty-fifth street, on Saturday afternoon, and received a fracture of his left arm. He was admitted into the Penn Hospital.

LONG LOST SON.—Mrs. Eliza T. Cross, who lived at Burlington, N. J., a year or two since, may find her long lost son, Nathaniel Temple, who has just made his appearance from Virginia. He has been absent since he was a little boy. He is at the Refreshment Saloon.

INQUEST.—James Rush, who resided in the neighborhood of Tenth and Christian streets, fell dead at Twenty-first and South streets, on Friday night. The coroner held an inquest on Saturday; verdict, death from natural causes.

ALARM OF FIRE.—The alarm about 9 o'clock, on Saturday evening, in the lower part of the city, was caused by the burning of a window curtain, being fanned into a gaze light, in house No. 3 Wilson's court.

WHAT DOES IT MEAN?—Houses No. 2, 4, 6, 8 Reckless street, near Front and Christian streets, were discovered to be on fire no less than four times, between noon and dusk, yesterday. The flames were speedily extinguished each time.

FIRE ALARM.—The Fire Department was in motion yesterday, between one and two o'clock, in the southern part of the city. The occasion was the burning out of a foul chimney on the wharf, near Christian street.

FIRE.—The grocery store of W. Gelzer, at Third and Green streets, was discovered to be on fire on Friday evening. It was damaged to the extent of $200.

ACCIDENT.—Adolph Smith, residing at No. 1414 North Seventh street, had his right foot mashed yesterday, by a vehicle running over it.

THE POLICE.

[Before Mr. Alderman Godbou.]

AGAIN BEFORE THE PUBLIC.

John Smith—the veritable John—was arraigned on Saturday morning, before Alderman Godbou, on the charge of carrying concealed deadly weapons. Twenty-five years since John was arraigned for drunkenness, before the Mayor's Court. He promised reform. Time and again he was arrested; and finally he became the most prominent man in the Mayor's calender, until finally we have seen no less than four John Smiths arraigned for intoxication at the same hearing. We well remember a good wholesome lecture pronounced by Mayor Swift. He spoke to John on the evils of drunkenness; detailed how it led to other crimes, and the gallows. He showed how it made one man forget his friends and forsake his family. Whether these good words fell like seed upon barren ground, is a question that human power cannot very well decide. Certain it is, we have a veritable John up for carrying concealed deadly weapons. He was taken into custody on Friday night, in the vicinity of Fourth and Arch streets, for disorderly conduct. He was committed in default of $600 bail to answer at court.

ALLEGED SNEAK-THIEF.

A fellow giving the name of George White, was arrested by Officer Grimes, of the Harbor Police, on the charge of stealing twenty dollars from the till of the house of C. Huffinger, on Fourth street, near Callowhill. After having committed the alleged robbery he endeavored to escape, but being pursued by the officer, was captured after a race of several hundred yards. The prisoner was committed to answer.

[Before Mr. Alderman Toland.]

ANOTHER SOLDIER ROBBED.

Three women were arraigned on Saturday, on the charge of robbing a soldier of the sum of $200. The lad just returned from the war, and was paid the amount of money due him. While strolling along Market street, he visited a pretty nice looking house on that broad thoroughfare. Here he fell into the company of the three women, who kindly entertained him, and were glad to listen to his stories of the war. Upon leaving the *remahe* he found himself minus the sum aforesaid. The women were arrested, and committed to answer the charge of larceny, though no evidence was adduced against them. It was their general calling to decoy unsuspecting victims. This belongs to a class of women's cases that will never be tried. Soldiers should be careful what company they keep—particularly strolling females.

[Before Mr. Alderman Fitch.]

UNEXPECTED ATTACK UPON AN OFFICER.

A man giving the name of Hugh Duffy was committed on Saturday on the charge of assault and battery. It appeared that on Friday night he was found asleep on a cellar door, near Poplar and Sixth streets, by Officer Lewis Shields. The recumbent man appeared to be intoxicated. The policeman awakened him, and getting him on his feet, started for the station-house. They had not gone far when suddenly the prisoner became very sober, and struck the officer a severe blow on the head, inflicting an ugly gash. The officer held on to him, however, and finally got him to the station-house. After a hearing the prisoner was bound over in the sum of $600 to answer at court.

[Before Mr. Alderman Jones.]

DISORDERLY-HOUSE CASE.

Catharine Lewis was arraigned on Saturday, on the charge of keeping a disorderly house. The place had often been complained of, that loafers, soldiers, and half-drunken Union soldiers, were in the habit of frequenting the place. The police officers made a grand raid upon the premises, and captured all within. The soldiers surrendered without a murmur. The entire party were marched to the lockup. The prisoner was bound over in the sum of $1,000 to answer. The visitors were simply put under bonds to be of future good behavior.

[Before Mr. Alderman Beitler.]

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

A man, who confessed to having his name recorded as Edwards, was arrested on Saturday on the charge of highway robbery. The testimony showed that Thos. Carroll, one night, a soldier, while walking along Gorhie street, near Front and Walnut, he was accosted by another man, who, without any cause, exceeding one thousand bushels per week, of the kind, and on the conditions, described in the advertisement above posted, as I may, from time to time be required to furnish on due notification, at ——dollars and ——cents per hundred pounds.

To be subscribed by two responsible sureties, as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby agree that, should the above tender be accepted, we will give our bond in the sum of ten thousand dollars that the contract shall be fulfilled.

Payment will be made monthly, or as soon as funds are received *by such funds as may be furnished* by the Government for the purpose.

The subscriber will be required to expend in the sum of ten thousand dollars must be certified by the U. S. District Attorney, or other proper officer; such sum to be expended within the year.

Proposals to be endorsed "Proposals for Corn." Bids are to be addressed to the undersigned, or to any of the bids that shall be deemed satisfactory.

A. L. CAESTON,
Capt. and C. S. V.

PROPOSALS FOR THIRTY-INCH MAIN.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the Office of the Chief Engineer of the Water Department, No. 1216 Chestnut street, until THURSDAY, July 25th, at 3½ o'clock P. M., for the casting and delivering, say

1,300 Sixty-inch Pipe,
60,000 pounds of Branches and Curves.

Prices stated per pound delivered.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the Office of the Chief Engineer.

The material will be subjected to such tests as may be deemed sufficient, and the Chief Engineer will be the judge of their quality and fitness.

No bid will be received unless it be accompanied with a certificate that the party or parties making it have made a deposit with the City Solicitor, as per ordinance of May 25th, 1860.

THOMAS E. MARIS, President,
Chief Engineer Water Department,
jy21-3t Philadelphia.

FRESH BEEF AND VEGETABLES.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING,
Washington, July 20, 1865.

SEALED PROPOSALS, endorsed "Proposals for Fresh Beef," and "Proposals for Fresh Vegetables," will be received at this Bureau until 2 o'clock P. M., on the 2d day of August next, for the supply of 40,000 pounds of Fresh Beef and 18,000 pounds of Fresh Vegetables, at the Philadelphia Navy Yard and Station, as required during the ensuing three months, of such quality, and the best the market affords, and each article must be offered for by the pound. The beef to be in equal proportions of fore and hind quarters.

Bonds, with approved security, will be required in one-half the estimated amount of the contract, and twenty per cent. in addition will be withheld from the amount of the payment to be made, as collateral security for the due performance of the contract, which will, on no account, be paid until it is fully complied with.

Every offer made must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, that if the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation within five days, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the articles proposed.

No proposals will be entered unless accompanied by such guarantee, and by satisfactory evidence that the bidder is a regular dealer in the articles required to be supplied under the contract.

The Department reserves the right to reject any proposal not considered advantageous to the Government.

jy21-10t

INVITING PROPOSALS FOR THE PURCHASE OF TWENTY-THREE HUNDRED GOVERNMENT MULES.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 10, 1865.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 12 M., TUESDAY, July 25, 1865, for the purchase of TWENTY-THREE HUNDRED MULES, in lots of not less than one hundred each, at the places named below, viz:

HARRISBURG, Pa., 6 lots, 50 each.
" " 4 lots, 100 each.
WILMINGTON, Del., 4 lots, 50 each.
" " 2 lots, 100 each.
WASHINGTON, D. C., 6 lots, 50 each.
" " 6 lots, 100 each.
PITTSBURG, Pa., 4 lots, 50 each.
" " 1 lot, 100 each.

These Mules will be put aside, each lot by itself, and will be free for the inspection of bidders, at the places named respectively, for ten days prior to August 7.

Many of them were bought in the beginning of the war as young mules, accompanied the armies in all their marches and camps, and are thoroughly broken, hardened by exercise, gentle and familiar from being so long surrounded by the soldiers.

Though sound and serviceable, they are no longer required in the army, and can now be obtained at far less than their true value.

The successful bidders will be notified in person or by telegraph, and required to receive the animals on or before August 3, 1865.

This office reserves to itself the right to reject all bids that may be offered.

Proposals should be addressed to the undersigned, and marked "Proposals for the purchase of Mules."

Payment must be made in Government funds at the time of delivery.

By order of the Quartermaster General,

JAMES A. EKIN,
Brevet Brigadier General, in charge,
jy14-15t First Division, Q. M. G. O.

EVANS & WATSON'S SALAMANDER SAFE STORE,

16 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

A large variety of FIRE-PROOF SAFES always on hand.

EVANS & WATSON'S "SALAMANDER SAFES." FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF, NATIONAL BANK, MERCANTILE, AND DWELLING HOUSE SAFES.

Free from dampness.

A large stock on hand, for sale at prices lower than other makers.

EVANS & WATSON,
jy21-6t No. 16 South FOURTH Street.

INSURANCE.

IMPORTANT

TO

LIFE INSURERS.

Various published statements having been recently put forward by the officers and agents of prominent Note Companies, each claiming advantages in the way of dividends over all others, and especially over this Company, a Circular has been prepared in answer to them, which can be had on application by letter, or otherwise, to the subscriber.

NO SAFER OR BETTER INVESTMENT CAN BE MADE THAN AN INSURANCE IN THE

MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President.

Secretaries—ISAAC ABBATT, THEO. W. MORRIS.
Actuary—SHEPPARD HOMANS.
Cashier—FRED. M. WINSTON,
Medical Examiners—MINTURN POST, M.D., ISAAC L. KIP, M. D.

CASH ASSETS, July 1, 1865 ..... $13,500,000
Income for current year 3,500,000
Paid Claims by Death, including Dividend Additions 6,000,000

Dividends or Distributions of Surplus Premiums will hereafter be made annually, the next being February 1, 1866.

Policy-holders may use their dividends, as cash, to reduce the premium for any current year, or to augment their insurance. Dividends may be thus applied at the end of the first year, without any delay for the Redemption of Scrip.

Rates of Premium lower than any other Mutual Companies, with Participation of Profits, in most companies.

Dividends larger than in any other company.

ENDOWMENT POLICIES,
TEN-YEAR POLICIES,
LIFE POLICIES, } Issued by this Company.

F. RATCHFORD STARR,
General Agent for Philadelphia for Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Delaware, to whom applications for Agencies in the Eastern States should be sent. jy21-6t

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY,

INCORPORATED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF PENNSYLVANIA, 1835.

OFFICE S. E. CORNER THIRD AND WALNUT STREETS, PHILADELPHIA.

MARINE INSURANCES

ON VESSELS,
CARGO,
FREIGHT, } To all parts of the world.

INLAND INSURANCES

On Goods, by River, Canal, Lake, and Land Carriage, to all parts of the Union.

FIRE INSURANCES

On Merchandise generally.
On Stores, Dwelling Houses, &c.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY,
January 1, 1864.

$100,000	United States 5 per cent. loan,	'71.	$100,000 00
111,000	" 6 "	'81.	118,218 00
75,000	" 6 "	'5-20s.	75,562 50
100,000	State of Pennsylvania Five Per Cent. Loan,		93,655 00
54,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan,		55,840 00
123,050	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan,		122,830 37
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds,		22,000 00
50,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds,		53,250 00
15,000,300	Shares Stock Guimarawen Gas Company, principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Philadelphia,		15,300 00
5,500,130	Shares Stock Pennsylvania Railroad Company,		9,100 00
5,000,000	Shares Stock North Pennsylvania Railroad Company,		3,050 00
50,000	United States Treasury Certificates of Indebtedness,		48,425 00
30,100	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan,		12,900 00
28,700	Loans on Bonds and Mortgages, amply secured,		128,700 00
$668,250	Par, Cost $642,100.50. Market val.		$637,627 87
	Real Estate,		36,000 00
	Bills receivable for insurances made,		118,330 42
	Balances due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company,		28,798 24
	Scrip and Stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies, $4,263. Estimated value,		2,220 00
	Cash on deposit with U. S. Government, interest free,		50 00
	Cash in Banks,		58,194 56
	Cash in Drawer,		527 56
			$1,058,692 49
			$1,201,664 02

DIRECTORS:

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