MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements.

AT THE WALNUT Mr.W. H. Balley will have a benefit this evening, when Uncle Ton's Cubin and The Rendezvous will be performed. We hope that Mr. Balley's friends will turn out in force on this occa-

AT THE ARCH the new drama of Black and White will be performed this evening for the last time. To-morrow All that Glitters is not Gold and Katherine and Petruchio will be given. AT THE THEATRE COMIQUE Miss Susan Galton will

appear this evening in the operetta of "66." A benefit for Mr. J. C. Donnelly, the popular business manager of this theatre, is talked of. We hope that it will

come off, and prove a success.

ATTHE AMERICAN the performances of the De Lave sisters have been discontinued, and their place has been supplied by other attractions. An entertaining and varied programme will be presented this even-

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

-Testimony was again taken yesterday in the city contested election case before Examiners Messick and Batturs.

-At a meeting of the carpet weavers held last evening, the following resolution was adopted:-

"Resolved, That we, the ingrain carpet weavers, urge any of our fellow-workmen who may have yielded to a reduction to quit work at once until the regular prices are paid; and further, that any information regarding false measurement that can be sworn to is respectfully solicited, with a view to the prosecution of all such cases."

-A meeting of the iron machine moulders was held last evening at Military Hall, Seventh street and Girard avenue. John Nolan wa chosen President, and John H. C. Hothersall Secretary. About 175 moulders were present a large number of whom signed a paper agreeing to unite together for the purpose of securing an advance in wages.

-A meeting of journeymen tailors working for the ready-made clothing stores was held last evening at the hall Fifth and Locust streets, for the purpose of forming an organization to protect their interests. John J. McCarty was appointed chairman. James Wright made an address, advocating unity of action among journeymen in order to accomplish the design for which they had met.

—The Detectives yesterday instituted a strict investigation into the death of William York, who, as stated yesterday, was supposed to have been foully dealt with, and were satisfied that the deceased fell off the bridge while in a state of inebriety.

 Gold closed yesterday at 1382 -The McCoole-Allen prize-fight takes place

to-day. -The Germans held a grand scheutzenfest

in Washington yesterday. -Admiral Lanman supersedes Admiral Davis in command of the Pacific Squadron.

-The Louisville and Cincinnati Air Line Railroad will be opened on Monday next. -General Sherman and Vice-President Col-

fax are with President Grant at West Point. -The propeller Queen of the Lakes was burned at her dock at Marquette, Mich., on Saturday last,

-Randall, Rice & Co.'s paper mill at Newton Lower Falls, Mass., was burned last night. Loss \$30,000. -Davidson M. Leathermoreannounces him-

self an independent candidate for Governor of Tennessee. -Mr. Weild, the gentleman severely in-

jured at the Annapolis Junction railroad accident, is recovering.

—Mrs. M. Bambull has been arrested in St.

Louis for beating a negro servant girl to death -Minister McMahon, from late advices to State Department, is believed to be a pr

soner in Lopez's army. —It is reported that forty additional clerks in the Land Office and twenty-eight in the Pension Office are to be dismissed.

-The New York Legislature refused to make an appropriation for the support of the Albany Soldiers' Home, and it has closed. -Contracts for stationery for the Treasury Department at Washington were awarded, yesterday, to the eight successful bidders.

-Judge Olcott, ex-Judge of the Louisiana Supreme Court, has been appointed by General Canby Judge of the Hustings Court of Richmond, Va.

-Colonel Edward Fountain, the projector of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, in Virginia, is lying dangerously ill, and is not expected to recover.

-Glyn and Cruthers, under officers of the James Foster, have been found guilty, in Brooklyn, of the charges of cruelty to the passengers and crew of the ship. -Richard Smith, editor of the Cincinnati

Gazette, was yesterday attacked by F. A. Nesmith, a street railroad director. An attempt to horsewhip Mr. Smith failed. -Duties on merchandise transported from the countries of its origin to France, in American vessels, have been abolished by the Em-

peror, and the United States reciprocate. —A commission meets at West Point, N. Y., on the 21st inst., for the purpose of considering the feasibility of locating the termi-

nus of the Hudson River West Shore Railroad on public lands. A Miss Welch, who died yesterday in Troy, just before her death made a statement accusing a man named Donavan of causing

her illness by violence. Her body bore marks of severe injury. —Jesse Edwards, who murdered a young lady, Miss Susan Pyle, in Rockbridge county, Va., was taken from the jail at Staunton, yesterday, by a mob and hanged. Edwards had

previously confessed his guil -The Grand Lodges of Masons of Arkansas, Mississippi, Florida, and Virginia, St. John's Lodge of Richmond, and Lafayette Lodge of New York, have each contributed a stone to aid in the completion of the Wash-

ington monument. Foreign Afinirs.

LONDON, June 14 .- In the House of Peers tonight, in anticipation of a denate on the Irish Church bill, there was a full attendance of lords. The galleries and lobbles were crowded, and in the streets a great throng of people collected.

In the House many petitions were presented against the bill. Earl Granville moved that the bill pass to a second reading. He declared he had always thought the Irish Church was an anomaly, and failed to fulfil the position for which it was intended; that it was a great injustice, and should be legislated on in a reasonable, wise and moderate way. He traced the history of the suspensory bill of last year, and said the resignation of the Disraeli Ministry showed their acceptance of the decision of the country in favor of disestablishment and disendowment.

After explaining the provisions of the bill under consideration, he said the government did not desire to sever the spiritual connection between the Irish and English Churches. He would leave the explanation of the endowments to his colleagues. He declared there was nothing in the act of union to prevent the passage of the bill. He did not undervalue that act, but maintained that it was not unalterable, nor should it be allowed to stand in the way of the measure deemed necessary. To a majority of the people and constituencies in Ireand the bill had no effect on the royal supremacy.

After referring to the threatened opposition, and sommenting on the bigotry of past times, he ap-

to point to the principle on which the Irish Church stands as that on which the English Church is to stand, for this step was not a prelude to the disestablishment of the latter. He appealed to the opposition to consider the dignity of the House, and after due protest to allow the bill, indorsed by the voice of the country, to pass. The House of Peers had great power for good, but there is one thing it does not possess. It has not the power to thwart the national will. It was said the method of conducting the bill in the House of Commons was offensive, and the Lords had been advised to be comciliatory in their present declaration. He well knew the value of conciliation, but there was no necessity for it here. He would assure the Lords that though the Liberal party adhered to the policy of the bill, they would gratefully welcome and carefully consider any alteration of detail proposed by their lordships. More than this he could not

Earl Harrowby moved that the second reading of the bill be postponed three months. He opposed the bill as revolutionary and in violation of the coronation oath and of the act of the union. The eircumstances were insufficient to justify its introduction, and the result would be to diminish the number of Irish Protestants. It was no act of justice. He repudiated the idea that its rejection would be running counter to the national will. The sense of the country had not been tested on the point. He believed the country was now earnestly looking to and expecting the House of Lords to reject the bill.

Lord Clarendon said he did not reciprocate the feeling of Earl Harrowby as to the result of the bill. Similar forebodings were expressed in regard to reform and free trade measures. He believed the sentiment of the country had been fully tested on the topic. It had been discussed for the past year and a half, and was so thoroughly exhausted and understood that he was unable to say anything new on it. As a Protestant he sympathized with his Catholic fellow-countrymen in Ireland in the wrongful position in which they were placed. He never felt it stronger than when he saw crowds kneeling outside a hovel, with a handsome parish church close by unattended. He believed Ireland was the question of the hour. Her condition had bewildered government after government. The univeral assent of the country, and the impossibility that such a state of things should continue, imposed on Mr. Gladstone the duty of settling the Irish Church grievance.

Duke Rutland opposed the bill because it overthrew the rights of property, violated the religion of a majority of the people of the United Kingdom, and destroyed the union of Church and State. He denied that the Irish Church was a badge of conquest, and affirmed that a voluntary system would never answer.

Stratford de Redcliffe objected to many details of the bill, but warned the House not to sacrifice the substance for the shadow. He believed the passage of the bill as it now stood would result in irreparable injury to the Church, and would not improve the condition of Ireland. The relative position of the two Houses of Parliament, however, demanded the second reading, after which the upper House could amend the objectionable features.

Lord Romilly regarded the idea that the bill would prove the destruction of Protestantism as a myth. It would only deprive the Crown of the nomination of some bishops, abolish ecclesiastical courts and remove specific endowments. It would not interfere with the doctrine or discipline. He warned the House against opposing the national will, and reminded them that the severest blow they had received was in the rejection of the Reform bill and the final compulsion they were under to pass it.

The Archbishop of Canterbury said the bench and bishops intended to do what in conscience they considered the wisest and best. On the decision of the House of Lords depended the issues affecting the Churches of Ireland and England, as well as the doctrines of the empire. He would not agree with a blind acceptation or rejection, and he was glad to hear that amendments would receive conration. The curse of England was perpetual religious and political agitation. He was not desirous of supporting either. He believed that those who urged its rejection really desired to see this House powerless. He was attached to the Irish Church. He believed that a blow injuring it would injure the English Church. He therefore desired to give a calm and serious consideration to the bill, and to amend and make it a good measure. The carnest endeavor of the House of Peers, containing the heads of Church and law and the landed interest of the realm, would be of more avail than any agitation meetings at Manchester or in Ire-

Earl Caernaryon was unable to understand how Protestants could hand Ireland over bodily to the Church of Rome, but that they were bound to recognize freedom from State control, which had for so long a period been a kind of slavery. He disbelieved that this bill would seal the fate of the English Church, and did not even think it an act of spoliation as distinguishing private from corporate property; but as to the wisdom of disendowing a corporation which was fulfilling duties of a questionable character, it was right to state that were the disestablishment granted partial disendowment must follow,

On the monetary question he urged liberality and generosity, and in conclusion advised the House not to reject the bill. The majority of the House of Commons, he said, demanded its passage, but a minority of the House and the country commended its consideration in committee.

Bishop Derry opposed the bill on the ground that it ignored the Queen's supremacy, and would in the end bring the country under the dominion of a papal legate.

The House, without taking action, at 12.15 ad-

journed. LONDON, June 14 .- In the House of Commons to-night, Mr. Otway, under Foreign Secretary, said the facts in the case of the seizure of the Mary Lowell were in dispute. The United States government asserts that the vessel was seized in British waters, while the Spanish government maintains that she was captured on the high seas, beyond British Jurisdiction. The evidence adduced by Spain was in the hands of the law officers, and it would be impossible to produce the papers at

present. LONDON, June 14 .- The Times, on the prospects of the Irish Church bill in the House of Lords, says: "The week opens with all the elements of a dramatic situation. The action is great, the motive great and the end certain. We are convinced the bill will pass to its second reading. Every day it becomes clearer that England, after an agitation of eighty years, will voluntarily undo an injustice so long perpetrated. No Orange demonstrations can affect the success of the measure. This scandal of the Irish Church establishment is at the root of the alienation of Ireland. Its distruction is an act of peace and unity between Jealous disunited

races. The Times reviews the opinions of the leading men of the opposition, and concludes by such arguments justice may be and is often delayed, but not when the nation is awake to a sense of its denial. We feel assured that justice will not be delayed. By yielding now the reputation and authority of the House of Lords will be established

firmer than ever. London, June 14 -Letters from Dunedin, dated April 15, give accounts of the massacre of three Englishmen, with their wives and families, and forty friendly natives, by the Maori chief, Te Krote, near Napler, on the east coast of New Zeaand. Troops were dispatched to the settlement, and on their arrival found only the ruins of the homesteads, plundered and burned. The settlers in the country were fleeing to the towns for pro-

tection. DUBLIN, June 14 .- A great public demonstration was made in this city last night against the Irish

Church bill. Cons, June 14 .- A shot was fired into the office

A collision occurred in Shandon yesterday be

tween the police and a mob. Three of the former were injured and several of the rioters arrested. PARIS, June 14 .- The official journal to-day publishes an account and explanation of the recent disturbances. It asserts that the government had received accurate knowledge beforehand of what was to take place, and was thus enabled to take proper and sufficient precautions to prevent the agitation from assuming a more serious aspect. The officers of justice are in possession of the facts which provoked the outbreaks. It is their duty now to trace the authors. The journal praises the patience, firmness and moderation of the troops, and congratulates the government on the suppression of the disorder without bloodshed, thus fulfilling its mission for the protection of humanity.

PARIS, June 14.—Tranquillity prevails in all parts of the city. Berlin, June 14 .- The Prussian government contemplates increasing the number of furloughs

granted to the army next winter. ST. PETERSBURG, June 14 .- An Imperial ukase has been issued, authorizing the establishment of an International Bank of Commerce, with a capital of 5,000,000 roubles. The enterprise is promoted by both Russian and foreign bankers, who will take all

the shares. PLYMOUTH, June 14 .- The American ship Isa bella Saunders, from Cardiff, Maüch 20, for New York, was abandoned at sea. Part of the crew was

HAVRE, June 14 .- General Cluseret sails for New York on Friday.

New York, June 14.—A special to the Herald from Havana says the disagreements among the volunteers themselves, and their failure to establish he projected colonial government, served to keep them quiet.

them quiet.

The report that four thousand troops were coming to disarm the volunteers is officially denied, and the volunteers are jubilant.

The volunteers are instituting a court of inquiry for the purpose of examining into the conduct of General Dulce, and making a report to be forwarded to Spain.

It is reported that General Dulce will touch at Porto Rico for the purpose of meeting De Roda and

Porto Rico for the purpose of meeting De Roda and explaining to him the situation of affairs in the

The Vascongode volunteers left very reluctantly, claiming that the Havana volunteers should accompany them. They promised to garrison Villa

Clara.

A meeting of Spaniards was held to consider the subject of a commission to Cespedes, for the purpose of establishing a mutual preservation of the lives and property of both parties.

The recognition of the insurgents as belligerents by the Peruvian government causes a despondency.

The order sending employes to Puerto Principe has been revoked, in consequence of unfavorable news from that quarter. Quesada was concentrat-ing his forces closer for a slege of the place, and had captured a convoy of provisions. Spanish soldiers lately returned from the interior

say the insurgents kill an average of 3000 persons othly, and that disease is making havoc among

THE FOLLOWING proclamation has been issued by the President: Whereas satisfactory evidence has been received by me from his Majesty the Emperor of France, through the Count Faverney, his Charge d'Affaires, that on and after this date the discriminating duties heretofore levied in French ports upon merchandise imported from the countries of its origin in vessels of the United States, are to be discontinued and abolished:

tries of its origin in vessels of the United States, are to be discontinued and abolished:
Now, therefore, I, U. S. Grant, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the authority vested in me by an act of Congress approved the 7th day of January, 1824, and by an act in addition thereto of the 24th day of May, 1828, do hereby declare and proclaim that on and after this date, so long as merchandise imported from the countries of its origin in into French ports, in vessels belonging its origin in into French ports, in vessels belonging to citizens of the United States, is admitted into French ports on the terms aforesaid, the discrimi-nating duties heretofore levied apon merchandise imported from the countries of its origin into ports of the United States in French vessels shall be and are hereby discontinued and abolished.

are hereby discontinued and abolished.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the city of Washington, this 12th day of June, in the year of our Lord 1869, and of the independence of the United States of America the ninety-third. U. S. GRANT.

By the President: HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State. The vollowing is the official

The Following is the official nothication containing the evidence upon which the foregoing proclamation was issued:
[Translation.]—LEGATION OF FRANCE TO THE UNITED STATES, WASHINGTON, June 12, 1829.—Mr. Sceretary of State: In conformity with the desire expressed in the note addressed by you to Mr. Berthemy on the 19th of March last, I have requested of the Emperor's government to be informed by telegraphic dispatch of the abolition of discriminatles on merchandise imported into France rom the countries of its origin in American ves-

I have the honor to send you herewith a copy of the notice which I have just received on this sub-ject from his Excellency, the Minister of Foreign Affairs. This shows that discriminating duties upon merchandles imported into the empire under the American flag have been abolished from and after the 12th of June, 1869. Consequently, pursuant to what has been agreed between us, I pray your Excellency to have the goodness to take the necessary measures in order that reciprocal treatment may at once be granted France by the gov-enment of the United states.

Accept, Mr. Secretary of State, the assurances

Accept, Mr. Secretary of Accept, Mr. Secretary of State.

To Hon. Hamilton Fish, Secretary of State.

origin, in American vessels, have this day been dis-continued in the ports of the empire. Ask for re-ciprocity. The MINISTER FOR FOREIGN APPAIRS.

THE TOBACCO TRADE.

Important Communication to Commissioner Delano with Reference to the Tobacco Law. Editor Evening Telegraph.—The following s a correct copy of the communication sent by the committee of the Philadelphia Tobacco Board of Trade to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue:

"To the Hon. Columbus Delano, United States Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Washington, D. C.—Sir: At a special meeting of the Tobacco Trade of Philadelphia, held at their rooms on the evening of May 13th, we, the undersigned, were chosen a committee to communicate with you, and to ask you if our construction of the present tobacco law, respecting how far the right of appeal to you under the law approved April 10, 1869) to refund the money prepaid for new stamps extends, is a correct one. And we, therefore, respectfully submit for your consideration and approval the following construction of the law in point, as we understand it:-

We claim-First. That the law approved July 20, 1868, legislates all cigars and manufactured tobacco, of every description, as made since July 20, 1868-i. e., made under the new law; and this is to take effect on smoking, fine-cut, chewing, and snuff, after February 15, 1869; on cigars after April 1, 1869, and on all other manufactured tobacco after July 1, 18.9.

Second. We claim the intention of legislating all the old stock as made under the new law, so that the Government would have the power to enforce the law requiring the stock on hand, on a certain date, to be repacked, or at any rate new stamped; and it would prevent the plea of ex post facto law.

Third. That section 2 of the act approved April 10, 1869, is "a further amendment by adding thereto," and not annulling or explain-

ing previous laws. Fourth. That in section 3 of the same act, the words "since July 20, 1868," do not mean actually "since," but legally, in the language of the July 20, 1868, law, "Shall be taken and deemed as having been manufactured after July 20, 1868."

Fifth. That, consequently, all the inspectors' stamped manufactured tobacco of every description and cigars that were properly returned to the proper assessor on or before

pealed to the bench and to the bishops to weigh well their course. Nothing was more suicidal than so one was injured. There is no clue to the perpetrator.

or before July 1, 1869. May we not add that this is, in our opinion not only a fair construction of the present law in point, but it does no injustice to any one, and, further, it gives simple justice to many who have paid one honest tax. We await with great interest your reply. Very respectfully submitted by

E. W. DICKERSON, A. R. FOUGERAY, A. F. HAWS, JOSEPH A. BREMER. SAMUEL HARRISON, Committee.

Mr. Delano never saw this communication until the committee had an interview with him last Friday morning. We were kindly received and patiently heard. The result was stated thus: -He had no case of appeal before him. Whenever a case in point came before him, he would decide upon the points raised.

E. W. DICKERSON. Philadelphia, June 14, 1869.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page. ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA-THIS DAY. PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE. HENRY WINSON,
GEORGE N. ALLEN,
GEO. MORRISON COATES,
COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

S OF OCEAN STEA
FOR AMERICA.
erpool. New York.
rpool. Quebec.
rpool. Uuebec.
u. New York via Bos.
New York.
New York.
L New York
New York.
New York. MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS. May May May May June June June Atalanta ... Liverpool New York.
FOR EUROPE.
New York London New York Liverpool Ohio. Baltimore Bremen
Scotia New York Liverpool
City of London. New York Liverpool
Colombia New York Giasgow
Atalanta New York Liverpool
Caledonia New York Liverpool
Caledonia New York Glasgow
Europa New York Glasgow
Constant New York Glasgow
Europa New York Havre.
Cof Brooklyn New York Liverpool
Etna New York Liverpool
Etna New York Liverpool
COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.
Pioneer Philada Wilmington. COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETG.
Philada Wilmington. June 15
Geo. Cromwell New York. New Orleans. June 15
J. W. Everman, Philada Charleston. June 17
Celumbia. New York. Havans. June 17
City of Mexico. New York. Havans & V. Cuz. June 18
Tonawanda. Philada Savannah. June 19
Juniata. Philada Savannah. June 19
North America. New York. Rio Janeiro. June 23
Maile are forwarded by every sucamer in the regular lines.
The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, ascept the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The
steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamer Millville, Renear, Millville, Whitali, Tatum & Co., Steamer R. Willing, Cundiff, Baltimore, A. Groves, &r., Steamer Chester, Jones, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co., Brig Eveline Schroeder, Preutz, Cork or Falmouth for orders, Peter Wright & Sons.

Br. brig Jdalia, Gordon, Glace Bay, Warren & Gregg.

Brig J. B. Bain, Brown, Boston,

Scht F. Spofford, Tarner, Georgetown, D. C., Mershon & Cloud.

Cloud.
Schr Naiad Queen. Chase, Portsmouth, Lennox & Burgess
Schr Eila Fisb. Willey, Boston via Provincetown, do.
Schr Tenressee, Creed, Portland, do.
Schr Caroline and Cornella, Crowley, Providence, do.
Schr Alabama, Gardiner, Thomaston, do.
Schr J. V. Wellington, Chipman, Boston, do.
Schr J. V. Wellington, Chipman, Boston, do.
Schr H. B. McCauley, Hubbard, Hatteras via Baltimore,
Lennox & Burgess.
Tugs Thos. Jefferson, Allen, and Hudson, Nichols, Baltimore; Chesapeake, Merrihew, and Commodore Wilson,
Delaware City, with tows of barges, W. P.Clyde & Co.

Delaware City. with tows of barges, W. P.Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship-Roman, Baker, 47 hours from Boston, with moise, and passengers to H. Winsor & Co. Passed off Morris Liston's, barque Trovatore, from Sagua, bound up. Steamer James S. Green, Vance, from Richmond and with moise, to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer C. Comstock, Drake, 24 hours from New York, with moise, to W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer Fannie, Fenton, 24 hours from New York, with moise, to W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer E. C. Biddle, McCue, 24 hours from New York, with moise, to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Br. baig Helen, Doane, from Trigtut May 13, with kryolite to Penpsylvania Salt Manufacturing Co.—vessel to J. E. Bazley & Co. Left barques Myra, for Philadelphis pext day; Augustine, for do, on the 20th; and Sir Colin Campbell for do, about the 22d. Campbell for do. about the 22d.

Bir brig Ellen H., Dwyer, 12 days from Caibairen, wielunger and molasses to Isaac Hough & Morris—vessel to Vanhorn. Welsh, Strobridge, I day from Washington, Brig Wm. Welsh, Strobridge, I day from Washington, Jel, in ballast to J. E. Bazley & Co. Schr Freddic L. Porter, Small, 18 days from Peneaunla, with lumber to Pensacola Lumber Co.—vessel to S. L. with lumber to Pensacola Lumber Co.—vessel to S. L. Merchant & Co.

Schr Naind Queen. Chase, 5 days from Seaconet, with indice, to Lennox & Burgess.

Schr Caroline and Cornella, Crowley, 5 days from Souconet, with indice to Lennox & Burgess.

Schr Marshail O, Wells, Freeman, 5 days from Seaconet, with indice, to Lennox & Burgess.

Schr Alabama, Cardinor, 3 days from New York, in ballist to Lennox & Burgess.

Schr Susses, Musson, 2 days, from Milton, Del., with grain to Christian & Co.

Schr Susses, Muson, 2 usys, 1203.
to Christian & Co.
Schr Marion, Hilliard, 1 day from Newport, with grain
to Jame Bewley & Co.
Tugs Judson, Nichols, and Thos. Jefferson, Allen,
from Baltimore; Chesapeake, Merrihow, and Commodore, Wilson, from Delaware City, with tows of barges to W.

Special Despatch to The Receiving Tolograph,
HANDE-DE-GRACE, June 15.—The following boats left
here in the tow for Philadelphia this morning:—
Martha MoCoukey, with corn to A. G. Cattell & Co.
Minnehsha, with bark to Charles Williams,
S. M. Bickford, with lumber to D. B. Taylor & Son.
Naomi, with lumber.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph,
EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.
NEW YORK OFFICE, June 14.—Six barges leave to-night in tow for Baltimore.
Mary A. Loughney, with toe for Philadelphia.
BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, June 14.—The following barges leave in tow to-night, eastward:
M. T. Harrigan, Lady Jane, New Era, G. C. Satterlee, Sarah Reichert, and Dreadmought. MEMORANDA.

Ship Majestie, Keaver, from Liverpool 27th April for Philadelphis, was spoken 12th inst. lat. 40 37, long. 69 90. Steamer Norman, Crowell, hence, at Boston 10 A. M. Steamer Sorman, Crowell, hence, at Boston in A. M. yesterday.

Barque Sampo, Houvener, hence, at Antworp 28th ult.

Brig Nellie Mowe, Merriman, for Philadelphia, was leading at Operto 27th ult.

Brig Bloomer, Chaddock, for Philadelphia, cleared at Pernambusco 7th ult.

Brig Juliet C. Clark, Freethy, hence, at Fernandina 6th inst. via Key West.

Schrs Mary and Francis, Boylan, from New Haven, and Robin Hood, Adams, from Bridgsport, both for Philadelphia, passed Hell Gate 13th inst.

Schr J. H. Murray, for Philadelphia, was o'T head Long Island Sound 11th inst.

Schr David Streaker, Adams, honce, at Baltimore 12th instant. Schr Congress, York, from Gar her for Philadelphia, at Schr Long.

Schr Albert Thomas, Taylor, from Wood's Hole, and Arthur P. Simpsen. Churn, from Scaconet for Philadelphia, at Newport 11th inst.

Schr R. G. Whilden, Fennimore, hence, at Georgetown. S. C., 8th inst.
Schr Sarah B. Strong. Murray, sailed from Charleston
12th inst. for Delaware City, with 210 tons phosphates.
Schr Charlotte Fish, Strong, hence, at Boston 12th inst.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY,

CENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

AND GENTLEMEN, FURNISHING STORE. PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS WINCHESTER & CO., No. 706 CHESNUT Street

H. S. K. C. Harris' Seamless Kid Gloves EVERY PAIR WARRANTED.

EXCLUSIVE AGENTS FOR GENTS' GLOVES. J. W. SCOTT & CO., NO. 814 CHESNUT STREET. 5 275rp

WINDOW GLASS

The subscribers are manufacturing daily, 10,000 feet est quality of AMERICAN WINDOW GLAS They are also constantly receiving importations of FRENCH WINDOW GLASS.

Rough Plate and Ribbed Glass, Enamelled, Stainer Engraved, and Ground Glass, which they offer at lower EVANS, SHARP & WESTCOATT.

No. 513 MARKET Street, Philada.

DRY GOODS. POPULAR PRICES FOR DRY GOODS

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,

No. 727 CHESNUT Street.

Poplinettes. Japanese Silks.

Grey Goods for Suits.

Embroidered Grenadines.

Lawns.

White Goods.

Ginghams.

Chintzes.

Ohocolate Colored Linens. Chocolate Colored Percales.

Mourning Goods.

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,

NO. 727 CHESNUT STREET,

49 tfrp PHILADELPHIA. WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC. REMOVAL.

A. B. WARDEN. IMPORTER OF

Watches, Diamonds, and Jewelry, Has Removed from the S. E. corner of Fifth an Chesnut Streets to

PHILADELPHIA. N. B .- WATCHES REPAIRED IN THE BEST MANNER.

No. 1029 CHESNUT Street,

RICH JEWELRY JOHN BRENNAN

DIAMOND DEALER AND JEWELLER, NO. 13 SOUTH EIGHTH STREET, 4 29 thstu3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO. DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS. WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARK. WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED. 802 Chostnut St., Phila-

Ladies' and Gents' Watches, AMERICAN AND IMPORTED.

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RIDE A VELOCIPEDE
On half-inch wire, 10 feet long, 40 feet high, and will also

After which some of the
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Samuel S. Moore,
Gilhes Dallett,
Edwin Greble,
Secretary and Treasurer, JOSEPH B. TOWNSEND.
The Managers have passed a resolution requiring both Lothelders and Visitors to present tokats at the entrance for admission to the Cemetery. Televis may be had at the Office of the Company, No. 518 ABCH Street, or of sayof the Managers,