SECOND EDITION

BY TELEGRAPH.

XXXIXTH CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, June 29, 1866.

SENATE.—Mr. Wilson (Mass.) introduced a bill to fix the military peace establishment of the army.

The Chair laid before the Senate the resolutions of the Connecticut Legislature against the acceptance of League Island for a Naval Depot until its merits shall be more fully established.

Price of Gold in New York.

[By the American Telegraph Co.]

NEW York, June 29.—Gold has been quoted to-day as follows:

10 00 A. M.,	154	11.45	154⅜
10.45	153⅜a⅞	12.00 M.,	154⅜a155
11.00	154⅛	12.15 P. M.	154⅞
11.15	154⅛a⅜	1.00	155
11.30	154⅜		

Markets.

NEW YORK, June 29th.—Cotton dull; sales of 10,000 bales at 37@39c. Flour advanced 5@10c.; sales of 9,000 bbls. State $4 20@$10; Ohio $8 90@$13 75; Western $8 30@$9 65; Southern $10 10@$17; Canada $8 75@$13 85. Wheat 2c. higher; sale unimportant. Corn declined 1c. for white; sales of 100,000 bushels at 87@88c. Beef quiet. Pork firm. Lard dull. Whiskey dull.

Stocks firmer; Cumberland preferred, 45; N Y. Central 163½; Reading, 1 92; Virginia 6's, 67; Erie, 62¾; Western Union Telegraph, 51¾; Tennessee 6's, 39; Carolina's, 55; Treasury 7 3 10s, 103¾; U. S. Ten-Forties, 97½; U. S. 5's, 104½; Gold, 154⅞.

FROM THE SOUTH.

A Month among the Freedmen and their Schools.

[Correspondence of the Phila. Evening Bulletin.]

CHARLESTON, June 15, 1866.—It would be a curious calculation to ascertain how much of the life of a Southern man is spent in waiting. I may safely say that of every week here, three days have been sacrificed simply in waiting for means of transportation. We made an early start from St. Helena in order to reach Beaufort in time for the 4 P. M. boat from Savannah to Charleston. Four o'clock came but with it no boat; five, six, eight, ten, eleven passed, and at last the steam whistle shrieked its shrill "adsum." We made haste to go aboard, wearied out with the most unprofitable of weariness—waiting—crept into our berths, and after a quiet night's rest, waked up, surely at Charleston, for the vessel was in port. Imagine our disgust to find the morning sun looking brightly down on Beaufort, and we still lying in dock, *waiting*.

Nothing of interest marked the day on board the "Lizzie Baker," (for sea sickness is *not* interesting,) except perhaps an account of Mrs. Jefferson Davis and her plans given me by an old family servant, who still remains faithful in adversity. He was on his way from Washington, where he had left Mrs. Davis, with a commission to make arrangements for opening a summer boarding house, which she proposes to keep at a Sulphur spring near Macon, Ga. In reply to questions he stated that Mr. Davis was expected home about the middle of July; that Mrs. Davis was not much afraid of any harm coming to him. He disclaimed the idea of their poverty, and described the van, a sort of safe on wheels, in which, whilst President of the Confederacy, Mr. Davis sent, from time to time, gold and silver coin to Cuba and elsewhere. He added that Mrs. Davis was obliged to economise until she could get her husband away out of the country, where they would not want. I give the story for what it is worth; the narrator evidently believed it.

About 4 P. M. we reached Charleston and drove to the Mills House, where we dined from a bill of fare of "New York beef," "New York mutton," "New York veal," "Bucks county, Pa. chickens;" the only native dish seeming to be "bacon," which here means every form of flesh of swine.

Before the war I had many warm friends in Charleston. I questioned within myself whether, coming as one of the conquerors a necessary witness to their humiliation, I would be welcomed. I ventured however to send my card to one whose good opinion I had valued much in past days. Within the hour he called and not only was his greeting hearty and without embarrassment, but every day of my stay in Charleston was rendered more agreeable by his kind attentions. By this means I conversed with some of the leading Charleston gentlemen, and listened to expressions of opinion given more frankly perhaps than before the "Committee of Fifteen."

I thought I had grown accustomed though not hardened, to stories of ruined families On the islands I had been among the deserted homes; here I heard the tales from the fugitives themselves and found my hear still alive to pity. It is impossible for those living in comfortable Northern homes to conceive of what the war has been to these people—to imagine an entire community impoverished. My friend's story is one of many similar, related to me in Charleston. At the breaking out of the rebellion he was the owner of three plantations and five hundred negroes. After our possession of the Sea Islands, finding that his two sea side plantations would be exposed to pillage from both armies, he himself put the torch to his cotton bales and barns filled with rice and looked on whilst $200,000 worth of his worldly possessions perished.

He then sent his slaves to the interior to live upon his third plantation, where, until Sherman and the emancipation proclamation passed that way, they remained, raising barely enough corn to keep themselves. My friend filled the post of chief engineer of the defences of Charleston, and after its evacuation, fought under General Johnston until his surrender.

About the time of the surrender there was seized by the rebel army a wagon-load of Confederate silver, which was following in the wake of the flying President. Gen. Johnston ordered it to be divided amongst his unpaid soldiers, officers and privates, share and share alike. The result was one dollar and fifteen cents in every man's pocket. With his cotton destroyed, his slaves freed, and his Confederate money valueless, my friend began the world again on one dollar and fifteen cents. In order to carry his family from their place of refuge in the high country, he was obliged to sell clothing, bed and blankets. Arrived at Charleston, he presented himself at the door of his house—a handsome house on the Battery. A dozen black heads, great and small, thrust from every window greeted him. *Fifteen negro families were in possession!*

The Bureau returned the house, but imagine in what condition! With the aid of Northern capital my friend is now working one of his cotton plantations. He contracted with most of his old servants for fifteen dollars a month, rations of pork, grits and molasses, and the privilege of a school, which are the usual terms. The negroes will not sign a contract that does not insure the right of education to their children. The employer expects either our Northern organizations or the negroes themselves to maintain the school.

The Superintendent of Schools, under the Bureau, tells me that he has hundreds of applications for teachers on plantations, which he is not able to fill. It seems to me a mark of great advancement in ideas, that the old masters should invite the aid of Northern teachers, but I was assured that it grew rather out of the necessity of the case. The laborer is able to stipulate his own terms, the demand being greater than the supply, labor commands the market. In this, perhaps, lies a hopeful solution of the most difficult social problem now being worked out at the South.

In an interesting conversation with a Charleston gentleman, on the future prosperity of the country, he remarked: "The South can *never* be developed with free labor. Before the war there were not negroes enough to grow all the cotton. Whole tracts of country lay fallow for want of sufficient labor; and now that the tender mercies of the Yankees have blotted out one-half of the negro race from off the face of the earth, the only hope for the South lies in the East."

"Why the East?" I asked.

"We can never develop this country till we import Coolies. That is what we will be driven to do, and we will do it."

"What? bring in another alien race to render the experiment of a great republic still more difficult? Do you think the North will permit it?"

"You cannot keep us always out of Congress." Then God grant we may! was my silent aspiration. Again, after some discussion of our battles, the valor shown on both sides, I asked, "Have you not in your heart one speck of national pride, no love for the great American nation?"

"None," he replied, "and I think I represent the feeling of the majority in South Carolina when I say, much as we hate England for her mean betrayal of us, we had rather be her colony, or that of any power in Europe, not excepting Turkey, than be under Yankee rule."

"Would not a foreign war heal the breach?"

"No; the hour of your war would be our opportunity. But we are utterly ruined; this generation can never appeal to the sword again."

The mortification felt here at their exclusion from Congress is so great that it is almost impossible for them to converse on the subject without showing temper. A Northern resident tells me that he overheard, a day or two since, these words fall from a recently appointed Judge: "*Wait till we can put the Democrats into power*, and then to h—l with the Republicans, their dogmas and their *currency!*"

To two intelligent gentlemen here I put the same question. "You assert that the principle underlying your revolution was State rights as against a strong national government. According to your theory the Confederacy was a mere league of States; each retaining the power to withdraw at will. And yet the Richmond Government became the most oppressive of tyrannies."

To this each gave an unqualified assent. In case then you had succeeded in conquering a peace with the North, how could you have carried out your principle? Would your central government have been willing to have laid down its power? In each case the answer was the same. "In one year the Confederacy would have gone to pieces."

Those who desire most strongly the punishment of Jefferson Davis might be satisfied to trust him to a South Carolina jury. He is heartily despised here as a narrow-minded, obstinate man, who was the main cause of the failure of the South. South Carolina did not play the conspicuous part in the Confederacy she desired, and was almost as discontented as when a member of the United States. Insane as she was with vanity, who will not say, looking upon the ruins of Charleston, that her lesson has not been a very bitter one.

An American need not go to Rome now to see ruins. Casting my eyes from any window of the Mills House I see ruin upon ruin, whole miles of toppling walls, churches and public halls, roofless and blackened, rows of columns with shattered capitals, great shapeless piles of stones and mortar. The ruin of the great Catholic Cathedral by moonlight is well worth a visit. Little or nothing is yet done towards rebuilding it or anything else. The trade of Charleston is carried on almost exclusively by Northern men.

About eight hundred have taken up their residence here since the war, and yet they have done scarcely anything towards creating Northern sentiment. With the usual baseness of the spirit of trade, where interest rather than principle gives the law, most of these people cater to Southern feeling. Take the following as an instance: A Hook and Ladder Company was formed and supported here by the Northern storekeepers. A short time since it was proposed to have a firemen's parade. The evening before the day appointed, a committee from the old fire companies waited upon the new to say that they objected to the use of the American flag in any part of the procession, whereupon these Northern patriots discarded the national colors and marched under the Palmetto and the rattlesnake.

As a means of rendering themselves acceptable to their customers, they do not hesitate to malign and persecute the northern teachers. Evil stories attacking the honesty and virtue of these worthy women have been traced to such sources. The social exclusion of the teachers is very rigid. It would be impossible to find comfortable homes for them among the people. They are made independent however by the existence of teachers' homes, where all the ladies engaged in one school mess together. We visited the "New England Home" which was a comfortable, cheery place, and whilst there heard the account given of how three of their number had taken a pew in a fashionable Episcopal Church. After occupying it two Sundays they were informed that their presence was not agreeable to the congregation, and therefore the vestry had concluded to withdraw their seats, and request them to worship God in some other temple.

After having seen the prosperous and admirably conducted schools here, this bitter resentment was no longer a matter of wonder. Nearly three thousand colored children are taught here daily, whilst but few of the whites receive any education at all. And as though this were not enough, the very buildings erected by the State for the use of the master race, are now in possession of freedmen and Yankee schoolmistresses. Is there no humiliation to the boasted Carolinian in this? During the war South Carolina was not able to keep open her public schools, and even at the last meeting of the Legislature she voted herself still too poor to teach her children, so that the Bureau feels justified in retaining possession of the public school buildings until such time as the State desires to resume the use of them, when they will be turned over to the proper authorities. In the mean time the Morris street school has under instruction one thousand colored pupils. Mr. Sumner, a nephew of Mr. Charles Sumner, of the U. S. Senate, is principal, assisted by fourteen New England women. The building is five stories high. On each floor is a large central hall, fitted out with beautiful appointments. The desks reminded me of those in the hall of Representatives at Washington. From each side of the central hall are smaller class-rooms with glass communicating doors, so that the presiding teacher has all the classes of her department under her eye. Surely, the Yankee woman is a God-made teacher; there is a system, a thoroughness, a sort of steel-trap spring about their mode of instruction, which is irresistible. Every child here seemed strung up to its highest tension through mere force of sympathy. It is superfluous to say that the Morris street school is well taught. It is simply wonderful. Mrs. H., one of the teachers here, related to me an incident I cannot refrain from adding to my already too long letter. Shortly after the organization of the school, whilst in the midst of the opening exercises, Mr. Sumner entered and told the sad news of Mr. Lincoln's assassination. Mrs. H. immediately announced it to to the school, when, to her surprise, the hundreds of children before her broke out into weeping and crying aloud. Their grief was so genuine and unmanageable that she was obliged to dismiss school for the day. And again, in the same unexpected manner, the capture of Jefferson Davis was told them. My informant said: "Hardly had the words passed my lips, when the whole school room was darkened with caps and bonnets thrown into the air, a wild hurrah succeeded and by a sudden inspiration they burst out singing—"We'll hang Jeff. Davis on a sour apple tree."

These children had been under Northern instruction only two months.

I have not yet done with my Charleston experiences, and if I have not proved too wearisome, will write still another letter. S.

CITY BULLETIN.

A SHAMEFUL ACT OF VANDALISM.—We were astonished to learn this morning, at the Continental Hotel, that a most disgraceful act of wantonness and vandalism had been perpetrated on Wednesday, at an early hour in the morning. It appears that a gentleman residing at the hotel, not having room for them in his apartments, placed three exquisite oil paintings in the west parlor of the hotel. The works were by distinguished foreign artists, and were greatly admired by all who enjoyed the pleasure of seeing them. At the time we have specified some malicious individual deliberately cut two of the pictures with a sharp knife, in such a way as to mutilate them shamefully, and in all probability the third painting would have shared the same fate had not the perpetrator been disturbed in his meanly contemptible work. As the owner of the pictures has been a resident of the hotel ever since its opening, and is widely known as a lover and supporter of all public enterprises, especially when they are connected with the liberal arts or the welfare of the city, the outrage seems more brutal. The motive of the perpetrator cannot be even conjectured, but it must have had its origin in a mean recess of a poor and barren nature. The proprietor of the hotel owes it to himself and to his guests to use every means to ferret out and punish whoever committed this disgraceful act.

SWINDLING BOARDING-HOUSE KEEPERS.—George Beck was arrested last night at St. John and Brown streets, upon the charge of false pretences. It is alleged that he has been obtaining boarding at various houses, and then departing without footing the bill. Beck was committed by Alderman Toland.

SLIGHT FIRE.—This morning, about five o'clock, a fire was discovered in the paper warehouse of Ballou & Scott, No. 527 Commerce street. The flames were extinguished before any serious damage had been done.

BOWER'S INFANT CORDIAL is a certain, safe and speedy cure for colic, pains and spasms, yielding great relief to children teething. Store Sixth and Green.

MAGIC PHOTOS.—Add a few drops of water, and beautiful pictures will appear. Package by mail, 50 cents. Bowers' Laboratory, Sixth and Vine.

"C. C. T."—(CLAIMS TO MERIT)—"C. C. T."
OF
"Needles' Compound Camphor Troches."
1st—They promptly check Diarrhœa.
2d—They subdue Cramps and Pain in the Stomach.
3d—They correct effects of bad water.
4th—They are necessary to all Travelers.
5th—They are convenient as a Pocket Remedy.
6th—They are a combination of diffusive stimulants, sedatives and astringents, excelling in effectiveness any known remedy for similar purposes.
Exclusive maker (covered by law), C. H. NEEDLES, Twelfth and Race streets, Philadelphia. 50c. per box.

PURE FRUIT SYRUPS—For soda water; also bottled for domestic uses. HANCE, GRIFFITH & CO., No. 509 North street.

CRYSTAL MINT DROPS.—At this season of the year, and particularly for tourists, these Confections should not be overlooked. They are calculated to prevent derangements of the system caused by heat and sudden changes of the weather.
STEPHEN F. WHITMAN,
Manufacturer,
No. 1210 Market street.

TO SAVE MONEY AND TIME.—Buy your Coal now, and at Alter's Depot, Ninth street, below Girard Avenue. Branch Office, Sixth and Spring Garden.

EAGLE VEIN, Suffolk and other good Schuylkill Coals can be had, all sizes, at Alter's Coal Depot, Ninth street below Girard avenue. Branch Office Sixth and Spring Garden streets.

PURE GINGER CONFECTIONS—Admirably adapted to the summer season.
STEPHEN F. WHITMAN,
Manufacturer,
No. 1210 Market street.

BRONZE Ink Stands, Fans, Card Receivers, Jewel Caskets, Cigar Cases, Cutlery, etc.
SNOWDEN & BROTHER,
Importers, 23 South Eighth street.

HONEY BROOK and Harleigh Coals, all sizes, at low prices, at Alter's Depot. Ninth street, below Girard avenue. Branch office, Sixth and Spring Garden.

DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES IN EVERY VARIETY. SNOWDEN & BROTHER, Importers, 23 South Eighth street.

OUR READERS would do well to see Alter before purchasing their Coal, as he is selling at old prices yet. Depot, Ninth street below Girard avenue. Branch Office, Sixth and Spring Garden streets.

UNCURRENT BANK NOTES, Gold and Silver wanted.
DEHAVEN & BRO.,
40 South Third street.

1881 COUPONS DUE JULY 1st,
and
Compound Interest Notes
Wanted by
DREXEL & CO.,
34 South Third street.

SWEET OPOPONAX! SWEET OPOPONAX!
New perfume from Mexico.
When Mexico shall fall into Uncle Sam's keeping,
SWEET OPOPONAX
Shall perfume the world.
E. T. SMITH & CO., New York.
Nature could not produce a richer gem or choicer perfume.

SEA-SIDERS cannot dispense with "Needles' Camphor Troches" and devour lobster, crabs, clams, oysters, "*et id omne genus.*"

COURTS.

QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Peirce.—A further hearing in habeas corpus was had in the case of M. A. Davis and William Farson, charged with false pretences, in connection with the Monongolia Oil Company. The case was not concluded.

COMMERCIAL.

SALES OF STOCKS.

FIRST BOARD.

$1000 U S 10-40s	97		100 sh Catawis pf	s60	23¾
1000 U S Treas 7 3-10 Notes July	103¼		200 sh do	s30	24½
1600 Penna 5s trf	93¾		100 sh do	s	24½
10 City 6s new	97		100 sh do	s60	24½
4000 do KSO	97		100 sh do	s60wn	24¾
100 sh Maple Shade	3		100 sh do	s60wn	24⅞
200 sh St Nicholas C	69-100		100 sh do	s60wn	25
200 sh do	b15	69-100	100 sh do	b30	25⅜
20 sh Sch Nav pf	34		200 sh do		26
22 sh Morris Cnl	38		100 sh do	cash	25¾
100 sh Reading R	54¾		100 sh do	s30	26
100 sh do	54	69-100	500 sh do	cash	26
100 sh do	b60	55	200 sh do		26⅛
50 sh Chester Val		2¾	200 sh do	s5wn	26⅜
100 sh Ocean Oil	s60	5¾	200 sh do	s5wn	26¾
400 sh do	s30	5¾	100 sh do		26¾
100 sh do		5¾	100 sh do	s5wn	26¾
100 sh do	s60	7¾	300 sh do		27
200 sh Phil & Erie		30¾	100 sh do		27⅛
100 sh Black Heath C		5¼	100 sh do	s30	27⅜
100 sh Hestonv'e R	s30	18¾	500 sh do	s30	27⅜
			500 sh do	b30	27

PRICES OF STOCKS IN NEW YORK.

(By Telegraph.)

	FIRST CALL.		SECOND CALL.	
American Gold	154⅞	sales	.....	sales
Reading Railroad	54¾	sales	.....	sales
New York Central	92⅛	sales	.....	sales
U. S. 6s '81	110⅞	sales	.....	sales
U. S. 5s, 5-20s	104½	bid	.....	sales
Erie	63⅛	bid	.....	sales
Hudson River	110¼	bid	.....	sales
		Firm.	.....	

Finance and Business—June 29, 1866.

The great feature of the Stock Market this morning was an active speculative movement in Catawissa Railroad Preferred, of which about five thousand shares changed hands, commencing at 23¾ and selling up to 29 s. 5, closing 30 asked. The decision of the Supreme Court confirming the lease to the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company has caused this unexpected movement, and the "bulls" are confident that it will again reach 40. The other speculative shares sympathized in this rise, and the entire market was stronger. Philadadelphia and Erie Railroad and Reading Railroad advanced ¼. Pennsylvania Railroad was steady at 55¾, and Camden and Amboy Railroad was not offered under 134. Government Loans also advanced, closing at 110¼ bid for the Coupon Sixes, '81 104¾ for the Five-Twenties, and 103¼ for the Seven-Thirties. City Loans, of the new issues, sold at 97—an advance of ¼. Canal stocks were generally held higher, and Schuylkill Navigation Preferred was ¼ better. Coal and Oil stocks were very heavy. In Passenger Railway shares the only sale was of Hestonville, at 18¾ s. 30—an advance.

There were very few Bank shares offered, as prices generally are looking up, as with a single exception all of these institutions are doing a safe and profitable business. North America may be quoted at 224; Philadelphia at 142; Farmers' and Mechanics' at 125; Southwark at 109; Central National at 119; Commercial at 54; Girard at 52; Northern Liberties at 92; City at 65; Penn Township at 52; Corn Exchange at 63; Commonwealth at 54, and Consolidation at 41. The Girard Bank had $200,000 invested in Southern Railroad Bonds when the rebellion broke out, which was considered worthless, but arrangements are now making to convert them into cash or its equivalent, which will increase their reserve fund to upwards of half a million of dollars.

Watison Depuy, Esq., who has been the paying teller of the Commonwealth Bank since its organization, has been elected cashier of that institution. He will make an amiable and faithful officer.

Philadelphia Markets.

FRIDAY, June 29.—There is nothing doing in Cloverseed and prices are nominal at $7 50@8. Prices of Timothy are nominal. The market is bare of Flaxseed and it is wanted. Sales at $2 60—an advance.

There is very little Quercitron Bark here and No. 1 is firm at $35 ⅌ ton. In Tanners' Bark nothing doing.

The Flour market continues extremely quiet, with a total absence of any shipping demand and no disposition on the part of the home consumers to purchase beyond immediate wants. The current rates at which about 1,000 barrels were taken, are $8 25@8 75 per barrel for superfine, $9@10 for extras, $10 50 to $12 25 for low grade and fancy Northwestern extra family; $11 50 to $13 50 for Penna. and Ohio do. do., and at higher figures for fancy brands—according to quality. Rye Flour is dull at $6 75. Prices of Corn Meal are nominal.

The Wheat market is at a stand—the millers holding off for receipts of the new crop. In the absence of sales we quote common and choice Red at $2 70@3 05, and White at $3 10@3 40. No sales of Rye. Corn is very quiet, with small sales of yellow at $1; 2,000 bushels western mixed on secret terms, and 2,000 bushels at 85@88 cents. Oats are steady at 72@75 cents for Pennsylvania, 60@63 cents for Western and 70 cents for Delaware.

Whisky is dull. Small sales of Penna. barrels at $2 24 and Ohio at $2 23.

IMPORTATIONS.

Reported for the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.
PONCE, PR.—Brig C C Van Horn Thomas—263 hhds sugar 60 bbls do 75 hhds molasses J Mason & Co.

MARINE BULLETIN.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA—JUNE 29.

See Marine Bulletin on Third Page.

ARRIVED THIS DAY.

Brig C C Van Horn (Br), Thomas, 16 days from Ponce, PR. with sugar and molasses to John Mason & Co.

CLEARED THIS DAY.

Steamer E B Hale, Hampton, Millville, J R Street.
Brig Rebecca Sheppard, Beaston, Key West, D S Stetson & Co
Schr Fannie, Kimmey, Key West, do
Schr Elizabeth Magee, Magee, Boston, New York and Schuylkill Coal Co
Schr E H Atwood, Haskell, Boston, Caldwell, Gordon & Co.
Schr Challenge, Lukeman, Ipswich, Tyler & Co.
Schr Rachel Seaman, Allen, Taunton, Huntzinger & Co
Schr Elizabeth & Rebecca, Leeds, Salem, Day Huddell & Co.
Schr Ida L, Forbes, Alexandria, Davis Pearson & Co.

MEMORANDA

Steamer Star of the Union, Blanchard, from New Orleans 23d inst. for this port, has on board 14 bales cotton, 7 bales wool, 14 bales moss, 170 bbls flour, 102 empty casks and bbls and 3 pkgs mdse.

Steamer Fung Shuey, Hildreth, at New Orleans yesterday from New York.

Steamer Isabella, Briggs, from Baltimore, sailed from Pernambuco 7th inst. for Rio Janeiro.

Steamer Vicksburg, Scandella, from N York, at St. Thomas 13th inst. and sailed 14th for Porto Cabello.

Steamer La Oriental, Savoy, from New York, sailed from Rio Janeiro 28th ult. for River Plate.

Ship Assyria, Delano, sailed from Rio Janeiro 13th ult. for Callao.

Ship Statesman, Blanchard, at Rio Janeiro 22d ult. from Cardiff.

Ship Malta (Swe), Berg, cleared at Boston yesterday for Melbourne.

Bark Generoso (Ital), Chiesa, from Genoa for this port, at Gibraltar 5d inst. and sailed again same day.

Bark Lorena, Berry, cleared at New Orleans 22d inst. for this port, with 219 bales cotton 1250 cks corn, 221 bbls flour, 236 hides, 6 tons iron, and 8 pkgs mdse.

Bark Herschel (Brem), Meyerdecks, 95 days from Pedang, with coffee, &c. at New York yesterday.

Bark Realm, Christie, hence at Miramichi, NB. 1st instant.

Bark Adelaide Pendergast, Lawson, at Montevideo 23d ult. from Baltimore.

Bark Wheatland, Oliver, from N York, sailed from Montevideo 13th ult. for Buenos Ayres.

Bark Speedwell, Dixon, for New York, was loading at Montevideo 25th ult.

Brig Fanny, Wicks, was up at New Orleans 24th inst. for this port.

Brig Carmelita (Br), McKee, from Baltimore, at Rio Janeiro 8th ult.

Brig Ida McLeod, Cook, hence at Key West 15th inst. and sailed 19th for Trinidad.

Brig Mechanic, Merriman, at Portland yesterday from Philadelphia, in a thunder storm 26th, while off the Breakwater, was struck by lightning, splitting all her sails.

Schr L A Burlingame, Burlingame, from Boston, and Sarah Reed, Reed, from Portland, Ct. both for this port, at New York yesterday.

Schr Trade Wind, Clark, at Ponce, PR. 12th inst. for this port in 8 days.

Schrs Ploughboy, Hallett; Gov Burton, Peacock and F F Randolph, Risley, sailed from Providence 27th inst. for this port.

Schr Brandywine, Corson, hence at Fall River 26th instant.

Schr Ney, Borden, sailed from Fall River 26th inst. for this port.

Schr T Dean, Dean, hence at Dighton 26th inst.

Schrs M M Weaver, W J Cro ker, Baxter, and E & L Marts, Green, hence at Boston yesterday.

Schr Keokuk, Small, cleared at Boston yesterday for this port.

PURE LARD,
Warranted Free from Water.
ALSO,
Butter, Cheese, Pork, Smoked Beef, Shoulders,
FINE HAMS, &c.
FOR SALE BY
WILLIAM MOLAND & SON,
je28-1m rp CHESTNUT STREET WHARF.

"FIRST OF THE SEASON."
New Smoked and Spiced
SALMON.
DAVIS & RICHARDS
Arch and Tenth Streets.
je27-1m rp

EDINBURGH STRONG ALE AND BROWN STOUT.
A fresh importation of William Younger's Strong Ale and Brown Stout Porter.
Also, Alsop's English Ale in fine order.
For sale by the cask or dozen.
SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
S. W. COR. BROAD AND WALNUT.

DEPOT
FOR
WINDOW SHADES.
Sheppard, Van Harlingen & Arrison,
WINDOW CURTAIN
AND
SHADE STORE,
No. 1008 Chestnut Street,
Are now prepared to put up in town or country, at the shortest notice, all the usual widths and styles of
Plain, Oiled, Gilt Border or Fancy
Window Shades,
And to furnish and put up to order, in the best manner, NEW DESIGNS or EXTRA SIZES for
Dwellings, Stores, Churches, or other PUBLIC BUILDINGS.
je18-fmw tfrp

WE HEREWITH CALL attention to our magnificent assortment of superior PIANOS, which we always have on hand, and offer them at very reasonable prices to purchasers. Best of references and FULL GUARANTEE invariably given by
THE UNION PIANO MANUFACTURING CO.,
ap20 1017 Walnut street.

THIRD EDITION.

2:30 O'Clock.

LATE FROM WASHINGTON.

PROSPECTS FOR LEAGUE ISLAND.

Opposition to the Tariff Bill.

THE EAST INDIA SQUADRON.

From Washington.

[Special Despatch to the Bulletin.]

WASHINGTON, June 29.—The adverse report on the proposed site at Portland, Me., for a basin for iron-clads, will aid the location of a yard at League Island, now before the Senate.

Great exertions were made last night and this morning by the free-traders to array the Western representatives against the proposed increase of the tariff on iron and steel, which will be decided in the House to-day.

Gen. Geary was on the floor of the House to-day.

General Cameron has invited a party of Senators to visit him at Lochiel on Sunday.

[Correspondence of the Associated Press.]

WASHINGTON, June 27.—The President has approved the bills to provide for the revision and consolidation of the statutes, making further provisions for the establishment of an armory and arsenal of construction, deposit and repairs on Rock Island, and to establish a land office in the territory of Idaho.

The Navy Department to-day received despatches from Acting Rear Admiral Bell, commanding the East India Squadron, dated Hong Kong, April 28th, in which he says:

The Wyoming had visited Ningpo and Shanghai, and was at the latter place on the 18th of that month. On the 3d of April the Admiral proceeded with his ship and the Relief and the Wachusett, up the Canton river, and having anchored the two former vessels at Whampoa, the latter was directed to anchor off the city of Canton, which has been known hitherto as the most truculent city of all China; and on the 6th he went up to that city, and, having hoisted his flag on board of the Wachusett, requested an interview with the Governor-General of the two quarantine provinces in order to satisfy his own eyes that the United States have re-established their naval squadron on that coast, though in peace and good-will, as he said, towards the Chinese who had honorably maintained their neutrality during the late rebellion in our country.

His Excellency manifested the best disposition toward our country and countrymen, and returned the Admiral's visit on board the Wachusett, although it rained heavily, all the time, seeming much interested in her armament. He was gratified to observe that the people of Canton, and the high officials also have materially changed their arrogant demeanor towards foreigners since he saw them last in 1858, to a respectful and even friendly deportment.

The Admiral says he returned in the Hartford on the 12th of April to Hong Kong, and there received intelligence of a rupture between the United States Consul at Nieuchwong, situate in the Northern part of the Gulf of Pichili, and the inhabitants thereof. He recalled the Wachusett from Canton, and despatched here on the 18th, under Commander Townsend, with instructions to proceed to that port and inquire into the facts of the case, and to give the necessary protection. On his way thither he was to touch at Shanghai, and to confer with the United States Consul-General, Mr. Seward, and extend to him such facilities as were convenient to Commander Townsend. Returning, he will touch at all the open ports.

The Relief, from Whampoa, anchored at Hong Kong, on the 28th of April. The crews of the several vessels of the squadron are in good health.

Despatches have also been received from Acting Rear Admiral Godon, commanding the squadron on the coast of Brazil. They are dated May 18. The Kansas, he says, has returned from a successful visit to the Falkland Islands, and will leave in a few days for Buenos Ayres. The Juniata is now there, but will be shortly sent to Rio to take the place of the Shamokin, whose repairs being completed, she will be ordered there. The Nipsic has also just arrived after a cruise of some two months going as far as Bahia. The Shawmut will sail in two days for St. Catharine's to attend to some small matters connected with deserters from our merchant vessels who are induced to enter the Brazilian service by offers of high bounty. The Dacotah left for the Pacific early in May.

The Admiral says, "We passed, going up and down the Uruguay river, at anchor near the small towns and saladeros along its bank, not less than seventy or eighty vessels, English, French, Dutch and Italian, but not one American. In fact few Americans are to be met with anywhere on the river. Our four years of war will account for this. I hope the enterprising spirit of our people will soon change this state of things, as the trade must be very profitable, and no doubt a large part of the produce from the river reaches our ports in foreign bottoms."

Despatches announcing the arrival at Queenstown of the Monitor Miantonomiah, with the vessels accompanying, have been received at the Navy Department. The passage was made in eleven days and ten hours. The average run per day was one hundred and sixty-eight miles. The progress was very uniform.

The heavy weather did not appear to affect the Monitor either in speed or rolling, for while the other vessels were lurching about and their progress checked by heavy seas, she went along comparatively undisturbed or unchecked.

The Monongahela arrived at St. Thomas on the 19th of June.

XXXIXth Congress—First Session.

SENATE—(Continued from Second Edition.)

The bill to grant three months' pay to officers below the grade of Brigadiers, who were in service on March 2d, 1865, was passed.

The bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to lease the salt springs lands containing mineral springs, was taken up and discussed, and then postponed until to-morrow.

Mr. Wade (Ohio) called up the bill amendatory of the act for the government of the territories, recently passed by the House.

Mr. Buckalew (Pa.) moved to strike out the section prohibiting the denial of the elective franchise on account of race or color.

Pending the discussion, the morning hour expired, and the Niagara ship canal bill was taken up.

HOUSE.—Mr. Morrill (Vt.) was, at his own request and on account of other business engagements, excused from service on the conference committee on the Internal Revenue bill, and Mr. Hooper (Mass.) was appointed in his place.

Mr. Stevens (Pa.) from the Committee on Appropriations, reported a bill making appropriations for the sundry civil expenses of the Government for the year ending June 30th, 1867. Read twice and referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, and made the special order for Tuesday week.

Mr. Cook (Ill.), from the Judiciary Committee reported a bill for the creation of a National Bureau of Insurance. Read twice and recommitted.

The House proceeded in the morning hour to the consideration of reports of committees of a private character. The first business being the motion of Mr. Miller, (Pa.) made last Friday, to recommit to the Committee on Invalid Pensions the adverse report made on the bill granting pensions to the soldiers of the war of 1812, and instructing the Committee to report a bill for that purpose.

Mr. Perham (Me.) continued his remarks of last Friday against the proposition, and Messrs. Spalding, Miller and Farquhar spoke in favor of it.

Mr. Stevens (Pa.) moved to amend the motion to recommit, by instructing the Committee to report a bill increasing the lowest rate for total disability, which now rates at $8 to $10. He explained that it applied to all pensioners.

The debate was closed by the House seconding the previous question.

The amendment offered by Mr. Stevens was rejected.

The question recurred on Mr. Miller's motion to recommit with instructions to report a bill, and it was agreed to. Yeas 101, nays 19.

The Fenian Prisoners.

BUFFALO, June 29.—A special despatch to the Courier from Canandaigua, dated last night, says The Grand Jury presented indictments against the following Fenian prisoners, this afternoon:

John O'Neil, Owen Starr, John Hoy, John Spanding, Wm. Smith, Lawrence Shields, Michael R. Munday, John M. Fogarty, John F. Gregory, John McGuire, R. Fitzpatrick, P. H. Tyrrel and James Roche, who were captured at Buffalo; Michael C. Murphy, W. H. Lindsley, James J. Heffernan, Terrence Quinn, James T. Riley and Alex. C. Rason, who were captured at Malone.

The cases will be postponed to the next term and the prisoners released on bail.

Fire at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, June 29.—The building on the northwest corner of Fourth and Maine streets, occupied by Charles Owen, jeweler; R. G. Barnes, tailor, and R. E. Mendenhall, park dealers, was partially consumed by fire last evening. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. Loss from $15,000 to $20,000, mostly covered by insurance.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 27.—The Wheat market is easy. New Wheat is coming forward more freely. Bakers' extra is quoted at 165 per 100 lbs. The sales of shipping grade Wool during the past week amount to 170 000 lbs., at 18 cents per lb.

Mining shares are weak. Belcher, $162; Crown Point, $850; Imperial, $93; Ophir, $225; Yellow Jacket, $682; Chellar Potosi, $183; Legal Tenders, 70½.

Convicted of Murder.

CLEVELAND, June 29.—McConnell, the murderer of Mrs. Calvin, in Olmstead, Ohio, last spring, has been found guilty of murder in the first degree.

Markets.

BALTIMORE, June 29.—Flour has a declining tendency, and quotations are barely maintained; Superfine Howard street $10@10 50; Ohio super $8 50@10. Wheat declining and unsettled; Southern red $2 55; Western Spring red $2 20@2 25. Corn dull; White $1 18@1 19; yellow $1. Pork steady; Mess $24. Lard dull at 22½@23 cents.

Sales at Philadelphia Stock Board.

SALES AFTER FIRST BOARD.

$500 Phil 6s mun		97	100 sh 13th & 15th St R		21¾
500 do	opg	98¾	10 sh Frs & Mec Bk		125¾
4000 do		98¾	100 sh Catawissa pf	s30	27
3400 do	C&P	98¾	200 sh do	b30	29¼
7211.93 Penna 5s		93¾	800 sh do	s10	27⅞
700 do		94	100 sh do	b15	29
500 do		93¾	200 sh do	cash	28
900 do		91	100 sh do	b30	28¼
2 sh Cam & Am		134	200 sh do	b30	28¾
5 sh Acad Music c&p		50	100 sh do		29