Daily Evening Bulletin.

GIBSON PEACOCK, Editor. | OUR WHOLE COUNTRY. | F. L. FETHERSTON, Publisher.

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THE EVENING BULLETIN

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(Sundays excepted),

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BY THE

EVENING BULLETIN ASSOCIATION.

PROPRIETORS.

GIBSON PEACOCK, ERNEST C. WALLACE,
F. L. FETHERSTON, THOS. J. WILLIAMSON,
CASPER SOUDER, JR., FRANCIS WELLS.

The BULLETIN is served to subscribers in the city at 18 cents per week, payable to the carriers, or $8 per annum.

"THE HARRISON BOILER," SET IN THE VERY best style, cheaper and quicker than any other firm in the city, by GAMON & HARRIS, Bricklayers, 215 Willing's alley and 611 South Eighteenth street, Philadelphia. de29-6mrp

SCHOMACKER & CO.'S CELEBRATED Pianos.—Acknowledged superior in all respects to any made in this country, and sold on most liberal terms. NEW AND SECOND-HAND PIANOS constantly on hand for rent. Tuning, moving and packing promptly attended to. Warerooms, 1103 Chestnut street. je19-3m§

MARRIED.

GRIFFITH—TYSON.—On the 20th instant, by Friends' ceremony, in the presence of Morton McMichael, Richard Griffith to Rebecca M. Tyson, both of Philadelphia.

PERKINS—CURTISS.—On Wednesday, June 19, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. J. Simmons, William M. Perkins, of New York, to Sarah Jane, daughter of Mr. T. M. Curtiss, of Collinsville, Conn.

THOMPSON—REYNOLDS.—On Tuesday, in Pittsburgh, June 18th, 1867, by the Rev. Joseph Painter, J. Patton Thompson, of Philadelphia, and Miss Ellie Thompson, daughter of Alexander Reynolds, Esq., of Kittanning, Pa.

DIED.

BRETT.—Suddenly, on the 19th inst., at the late Fire, Caleb Brett, aged 27 years.

His relatives and friends, and the members of the Washington Steam Fire Engine Co., No. 14, and the employés of the *Public Ledger* and EVENING BULLETIN, and the members of the 71st Regt. P. V., (or 1st California Regt.), are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1702 Carpenter street, on Sunday morning, at 9 o'clock. Interment at the Cathedral Cemetery.

JENKS.—This morning, June 21, Carrie Joy Jenks, daughter of Courtland P. and Caroline H. Jenks, aged eleven months.

LUTZ.—Suddenly, at the Fire at the American Theatre, John A. Lutz, aged 46 years, 8 months, and 11 days.

"Gone, but not forgotten."

The relatives and friends of the family, Hibernia Fire Engine Company, No. 1, and the Fire Department in general, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 226 South Second street, on Sunday afternoon, at 4 o'clock. To proceed to Glenwood Cemetery. 2t

McCOY.—On the 19th inst., Mrs. Lydia McCoy.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her brother-in-law, Thomas McCoy, West Chester road, above Gray's lane, on Saturday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

NEWTON.—In Washington, D. C., on Fourth-day evening, Sixth month, 19th, 1867, Hon. Isaac Newton.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his son-in-law, G. Bakewell Earp, No. 637 North Sixteenth street, on Seventh-day, 22d inst., at 2 P. M. [Delaware county papers please copy.]

EYRE & LANDELL HAVE THE BEST ARTICLE OF Black Iron Barege, two yards wide; also, the ordinary qualities.

EYRE & LANDELL Have reduced all the Summer Silks and Spring Dress Goods.

ATLEE & CONNARD, Paper Manufacturers, 44 N. Fifth street, Manufacture to order the finest grades of Book; also, second quality Book and Newspapers, at short notice. my22-3m§

SPECIAL NOTICES

PUBLIC MEETING

OF THE

CITIZENS OF PHILADELPHIA,

IN THE

NEW HORTICULTURAL HALL,

ON FRIDAY EVENING, JUNE 21st,

To sustain the enactment of the Legislature

Closing the Drinking Saloons on Sunday.

GEN. CARY, of Ohio; GEN. E. M. GREGORY, JUDGE BREWSTER, HON. WM. A. PORTER, REV. A. A. WILLITS, THOMAS POTTER, GEO. H. STUART, Esq.

and other prominent citizens are expected to address the meeting.

NOTE.—The Rev. DR. HALL, of Dublin, will, by special request, be present and address the meeting.

Tickets, with reserved or unreserved seats, may be had gratuitously, at Ashmead's Book Store, No. 724 Chestnut street, on and after Monday, 9 o'clock.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Persons holding tickets who will be unable to attend will confer a special favor by returning the same to Ashmead's Book Store.

Seats that are unoccupied fifteen minutes after the meeting begins, may be used by persons holding "Standee Tickets."

By order of the

PENNSYLVANIA STATE TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

je20-2trp§

PHILADELPHIA DRUG EXCHANGE ROOMS, No. 17 South Third street, Philadelphia, June 21st, 1867.

The Committee of the Philadelphia Drug Exchange return thanks to the Trade and to the Citizens who so kindly aided them in the prosecution of their labors by contributing to the fund for the alleviation of the sufferers and the families of the deceased by the recent Sansom street calamity.

The Committee have the satisfaction to announce to the public that they have transmitted to his Honor the Mayor of the city the sum of seventeen hundred and ten (1,710) dollars in furtherance of the above object.

WILLIAM GULAGER,
GEORGE H. ASHTON,
ROBT. B. PARKINSON,
Chairman of Committee.

NATATORIUM AND PHYSICAL INSTITUTE, Swimming School and Gymnasium for Ladies, Children and Gentlemen,

BROAD STREET, BELOW WALNUT.

THE NATATORIUM AND THE FOURTH OF JULY.

THE SWIMMING DEPARTMENT ON THE "FOURTH" will be open from 6 A. M. to 6 P. M. for male swimmers exclusively.

No ladies' classes and no lessons given on that day.

On and after July 5th the hours for ladies will close at one o'clock, P.M. je21-14t§

QUEEN VICTORIA.

There has been added to the Exhibition of the exquisite Miniature of Queen Victoria, presented by Her Majesty to

GEO. PEABODY, ESQ.,

A large Group of Portraits of the RUSTEES OF THE PEABODY EDUCATION FUND, JUST COMPLETED.

The whole will very SHORTLY BE CLOSE.

EARLE'S GALLERIES,
je19-6trp 816 CHESTNUT Street.

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA, DEPARTment of Arts.

The Examination of Candidates for admission will be held at the University, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th of June, at 10½ o'clock, A. M. Students can apply for admission, to pursue the full course for the degree of Bachelor of Arts, or only that portion of it for which the degree of Bachelor of Science is given, or any such portion as the Faculty may sanction.

FRANCIS A. JACKSON,
je21-4t Secretary of the Faculty of Arts.

TO THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

HALL OF THE HIBERNIA FIRE ENGINE CO., NO. 1.

In conformity with a Resolution passed at a Special Meeting of the Company, held on Thursday evening, 20th inst., an invitation is hereby extended to the Fire Department in general to participate in the obsequies of our late fellow-member, JOHN A. LUTZ (one of the victims of the disaster at the American Theatre), on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 1 o'clock.

PHILIP J. TAYLOR,
je21-2t§ Chairman of Committee.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING R. R.

FOURTH JULY EXCURSION TICKETS

Will be sold at reduced rates between all stations on the Reading Railroad and branches, good from

SATURDAY, June 29th,

TO

MONDAY, July 8th, 1867.

je20tjy5§

UNITED STATES TREASURY,

PHILADELPHIA, June 20, 1867.

NOTICE.—Holders of fifty or more Coin Coupons, due July 1st, are notified that the same may be left at this office for examination and count. Checks will be ready on July 1st.

C. McKIBBIN,
je21-3trp§. Assist. Treas. U. S.

TO THE PUBLIC.—FAMILIES ABOUT LEAVing the city can get the HIGHEST CASH PRICE for their old Pamphlets, Books, Papers, etc., at 613 Jayne street.

E. HUNTER.
je18 1mrp§

MACHPELAH CEMETERY SOCIETY.—THE annual meeting of this Society will be held at the Ground on TUESDAY EVENING, June 25th, 1867, at 8 o'clock. By order of the Society.

M. GRIER, Secretary.
je21-3t*

HOWARD HOSPITAL, NOS. 1518 AND 1520 Lombard street. Dispensary Department—Medical treatment and medicines furnished gratuitously to the poor.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

TO FAIRMOUNT PARK VIA SPRUCE AND Pine and Schuylkill River Railways.—This is the most delightful time of the year to visit the Park. Passengers carried through for one fare. je17-6trp

THIRTY-THIRD ANNIVERSARY EXCURSION of the Philadelphia Lyceum and its friends will leave the Depot of the Reading Railroad, corner of Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, TO-MORROW (Saturday) MORNING at 8.30 o'clock. Tickets at the Depot. 1t*

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Harper & Brothers have published a very handsome volume entitled "Grape Culture," by Peter B. Mead. The culture of the grape is rapidly rising to great importance in this country, and an elementary treatise like this will be of great value to thousands who are engaging largely in this branch of pomology. The ground has been very thoroughly covered by Mr. Mead, and the subjects of selection, training, propagation, cultivation, diseases and insects, wine-making and other topics, are all discussed in a clear and practical style. The work is enriched with 200 well-executed engravings from nature, illustrating the various subjects discussed.—For sale by T. B. Peterson & Brothers.

"Peace and other Poems," by John J. White, has just been published in a neat little volume, by J. B. Lippincott & Co. Mr. White is a member of the Philadelphia bar, who has displayed much talent, not only in his own profession, but in the walks of literary life. As a non-combatant of the Society of Friends, Mr. White's poem on Peace, while most smoothly and accurately versified and abounding with beautiful sentiments, is necessarily wanting in that nervous force which seems to belong of right to all the songs that have their birth in the late war. Several of the other fugitive pieces in the volume are very beautiful.

J. B. Lippincott & Co. have published "Cecil Castlemaine's Gage, and other Stories," by "Ouida." This authoress has achieved such a popularity by her more elaborate novels of "Strathmore," "Chandos," "Granville de Vigne," and "Idalia," that everything fresh from her pen is eagerly sought for. The present volume is a collection of her magazine stories, now published for the first time in this country. They are all marked by the peculiar genius of the author, and will be as widely read in America as they have already been in England.

"The Rector's Wife," is the name of a very readable reprint of an English novel, just issued by T. B. Peterson and Brothers. It is by the author of "Queen of the Country," "Margaret and her Bridesmaids," and other well known stories. The story is laid in Wales and is well told throughout. As the title indicates, the interest of the tale centres about the incidents of clerical life, and the various characters play their parts with a naturalness that fully repays a perusal of the work.

After reading "The Bishop's Son," by Alice Cary, we cannot but wish she had remained content in the field where she has already won deserved laurels, instead of venturing into the novel-writing arena; for this, her first effort, cannot be called a great success. It has, however, some points of interest, and will doubtless find some admirers. "The Bishop's Son" himself is a most unattractive character, but the heroine and "Samuel" are more worthy of notice. Published by Carleton & Co. For sale by T. B. Peterson & Brothers.

Appleton's Hand Book of Northern Travel, for this year, has reached us through D. Ashmead. It is the best book of the kind, concerning the northern, middle and western States, ever issued, and its author, Mr. Edward H. Hall, deserves all praise for the labor, care and intelligence brought to bear upon the work. Every summer tourist will find the volume most valuable. The pages devoted to Philadelphia and Pennsylvania do them justice, and are, in general, very correct.

"The Old Still-House," by Mrs. Gage, is an earnest, touching Temperance Tale, depicting in strong colors the evil that may be wrought by the existence of one single "Still-House" carried on amongst an ignorant and undisciplined community. Published by Lippincott & Co.

"Neighbors' Wives," by J. T. Trowbridge, is a plain, unpretending story of country life, containing some very good, practical criticisms on village gossip and back-biting, which are equally applicable to dwellers in large cities. Published by Lee & Shepard, Boston. For sale by Lippincott & Co.

"Berry Pickers," is the title of a pretty little juvenile lately issued by the Presbyterian Board of Publication, 1334 Chestnut street. It is the story of the adventures of two children in Wisconsin, and will be very attractive as well as interesting to the young folks of both sexes.

UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY.

[Correspondence of the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.]

SMOKY RIVER CROSSING, Kansas, June 8, 1867.—I presume Mr. F. W. will give you the account of our excursion from Lawrence to Fort Harker, and I will give you a meagre letter, descriptive of our journey thus far across the Plains. By the kind invitation of General Hancock, quite a number of the excursionists of the Union Pacific Railway are here camping upon the great bosom of Nature's grandeur and glory—the prairies of Kansas. We are right on the line of the Union Pacific Railway, and certainly there is nowhere on the continent a more natural and accessible route. The country is rolling, but not hilly, much less mountainous. The valleys of the streams are long and wide, hence the expense of grading will be small. The streams on either side are well protected from overflowing, and are easily bridged. By prosecuting the Omaha route of the Pacific Railway, wide and shallow sandy streams will prove the disadvantages of frequent overflows in that country, while in the hilly and mountainous regions drifts of snow, which are frequent and abiding, will deny the passage of the cars when the road is completed. I have passed through all parts of this Western country, and I speak of the advantages and disadvantages not from what I have been told, but from my own observation. General Fremont, the soul and body of that branch of the Pacific Road known as the Western Branch, has long labored to prosecute his schemes in the completion of that road. He, with many others, has sought to convince the people, and the authorities of the people, that the route anticipated by the Western Branch Company is the most practicable. That it penetrates a good and fertile country, no one who is familiar with the West can deny. It would open up to civilization Southwestern Missouri, Southeastern Kansas, Northern Colorado and New Mexico, and it would also unite with the Eastern States, Southern California, all of which are rich in minerals, and their soils are very fertile, and would produce wonderfully all the products, save wheat. That it would be profitable to the country and enhance the communities lying all along it cannot be disputed; and judging from the immigration pouring into those States and Territories, it will not be ten years until the necessities of the country will demand that it be established. The Government must do it. But notwithstanding the prospective necessity of this road, at present and for years to come, it can only live in the contemplation of those who comprehend it, and those who now declare it impracticable as a present action of Government. Then, too, there are the desert-like valleys of the Platte and Colorado rivers, which are so broad, and which are so subjected to overflows, that bridges strong and indestructible must be made. The wealth of these countries will not at present justify the action of government in its favor. It will cost a national treasury to tunnel the Rocky Mountains and bridge and grade the valleys, which are wide and deep. The country is so sparsely settled, and its wealth so little, that it cannot and will not, for at least ten years, be able to furnish the hope, much less the realization of it. The latter reason may be argued against this road, but attempt to apply it by a visit to this country, or by a geographical reference and the census of 1860, and you find no facts for response. If this route is not the easiest of access, why is it that all, or nearly all of the parties engaged in shipping to New Mexico and Colorado pursue its course all the way through? The great thoroughfare of trade to Denver City lies parallel with the north branch, while to Santa Fé and Fort Union it marks its course. At Fort Union it strikes the 35th parallel, and passes through the Shepley survey, in the Rocky Mountains, to their western slope, where it will form a junction, one branch running to San Diego, on the 33d parallel, and the north branch striking San Francisco, on the 38th parallel. For want of time and space, I must postpone a further discussion of this route for another letter.

We left Fort Harker yesterday morning. It had rained hard the night before, and if a good "soaking" is an initiation, we were well introduced to our expedition. The clouds were flying fast and high when we left Fort Harker. We hoped it would clear up, but our hopes were so well ducked in the rain that followed that we came to the conclusion that that place up there where rain comes from had consulted its own ideas, not ours. It rained hard until late in the afternoon. At four o'clock, the winds having dried the grass a little, we pitched our tents and made camp. Of course, we slept soundly last night, and awoke this morning to greet the glory of Old Sol, who shone so brightly that we half believed the rain of yesterday was but a joke.

A very wet joke it was, too, but we are all right now. How could we be otherwise than happy with the fatherhood of the great warrior, Gen. Hancock, over us? He, the sun who dazzled the eyes of traitors early in the morning, is not only among the greatest of soldiers, but chief of gentlemen. The lowest soldier fears not to speak to him, and we, his guests, are made more than welcome. A splendid horse is in readiness for us, or we can retreat to an ambulance at our will. I cannot tell you how much I admire him as a soldier and as a gentleman; my love for manliness and virtue is not so easily expressed. A sketch of his life may some time be interesting, but abler pens than mine must write his name for awhile. By command of the General, we move westward in the morning. H. J. B.

THE SOUTH.

Interesting Letter from Judge Abell on the Louisiana Troubles.

The following letter of Judge Abell, on the Louisiana troubles, has been received in Washington:

NEW ORLEANS, June 15, 1867.—*To the President of the United States, Major-General U. S. Grant and Major-General P. H. Sheridan:*—

Nothing could astonish one more than to find the extraordinary statements contained in a telegram from General Sheridan to General Grant, dated the 6th inst. So far as it relates to me, nothing could be more at variance with the record and facts of the case. It seems to me that they are not only made in error, but are most incredible.

[Judge Abell repeats here the letter already published of General Sheridan to General Grant, of June 6, giving his reasons for removing from office Monroe, Herron and Abell, and thus concludes:]—Respect for the officers of my government forbid my characterizing this telegram in the language that it certainly appears to deserve, or such as General Sheridan sees fit to use towards officers of rank and merit. I shall content myself with a candid and earnest refutation of the numerous groundless assertions made in it.

In the third paragraph of the telegram General Sheridan says:—"The court over which Judge Abell presided is the only criminal court in the city of New Orleans. For a period of at least nine months previous to the 30th of July he had been educating a large portion of the community to the perpetration of this outrage, by almost promising them no prosecution in his court against the offenders in case such an event occurred." This statement is extraordinary, without foundation, and utterly impossible. I never thought of such a thing. It is utterly impossible that I could have known, nine months previous to the 30th of July, that a meeting would take place. The conventionists and their friends held nearly every office in the State, and appeared well pleased with the constitution. Its author, General Banks, pronounced it "the best ever made." President Lincoln said that "it was a most excellent constitution." The conventionists continued to hold nearly all the offices under it until they were displaced by the newly elected democrats, which occurred only about three months before the riot. How could I know, nine months before, that these men would assemble to alter so good a constitution, unless the General ranks me with

Chaleas the wise, the Grecian priest and guide,
That sacred seer, whose comprehensive view
The past, the present and the future knew.

If the General be satisfied with his assertions I shall not complain. He proceeds: "The records of the court will show that he fulfilled his promise, as not one of the guilty ones has been prosecuted." This assertion is plainly contradicted by the record referred to. It shows that the Grand Jury of the parish indicted about twenty-five of those whom they believed to be the guilty parties, and in doing so they concurred with Gen. Sheridan, who telegraphed to the President that the meeting of the Convention was the immediate cause of the riot; and the law only punishes those who are the immediate causes of breaches of the law.

Gen. Sheridan proceeds—"In reference to Andrew S. Herron, I considered it his duty to indict these men before the criminal court. This he failed to do, but went so far as to attempt to impose on the good sense of the whole nation by indicting the victims of the riot instead of the rioters—in other words, making the innocent guilty and the guilty innocent. He was, therefore, an abettor and coadjutor with Judge Abell in bringing on the massacre of the 30th of July." Fortunately for the country, what amounts to unlawful assemblies, riots, &c., are questions of law, and not mere opinions of our generals. I did everything in my power by legal means to prevent that meeting, and I have always believed that, had the military commanders of this department done half as much as I did to prevent the meeting, there would have been no assembly, no riot, and consequently no blood shed; and I so stated in a letter to General Sheridan which I had the honor of addressing him on the 29th of August last. The conventionists claimed, up to the very day of their assembling, that they had promise of military assistance; and if their assertion has been denied I have never seen it.

Finally, the General says: "Mayor Monroe controlled the element engaged in this riot, and when backed by an Attorney-General who would not prosecute the guilty, and a Judge who advised the Grand Jury to find the innocent guilty and let the murderers go free, felt secure in engaging his police force in the riot and massacre. With these three men exercising a large influence on the worst elements in this city, giving to these elements an immunity for riot and bloodshed, the General-in-Chief will see how insecure I felt in letting them occupy their positions in the troubles which might occur in registration and voting in the reorganization." So far as I am concerned, the statement here made has no foundation in fact. It is too unreasonable to gain credence among an intelligent people. My charges to the Grand Jury are on file in the First District Court, and will show exactly the contrary. I am prepared to prove, by the whole panel of the Grand Jury, most of whom are men of equal intelligence and worth with General Sheridan or myself, that I never gave them such advice as here stated. I never spoke to them upon that or any other subject before them except through my charges, which are on file and cannot be garbled. As to controlling the elements of which General Sheridan speaks, with the exception of the occurrence of the 30th of July, no city in the United States had order better preserved. That the occurrence was forced on the people by irresponsible men admits of no doubt.

I have endeavored to show to the Chief Executive officer of the United States, to Generals Grant and Sheridan, that the telegram of the 6th inst., from General Sheridan to General Grant is unsustained by facts and unjust in its application. I respectfully ask that it be overruled as insufficient, and that myself and the officers of the State of Louisiana and Corporation of New Orleans be restored to the functions of their offices until superseded by officers elected under a new constitution, as intended by Congress, as clearly appears by the sixth section of the act of March last, which declares "that until the people of the said rebel States shall be by law admitted to representation in the Congress of the United States any civil government which may exist therein shall be deemed provisional only, and in all respects subject to the paramount authority of the United States, at any time to abolish, modify, control or supersede the same," &c. If the foresight of Congress in the preservation of State governments until new constitutions are formed, as contained in the sixth section, be disregarded, and five independent governments be erected in their stead, with fully organized armies, and an auxiliary bureau, and one million and a half of efficient registered men, with powerful allies in the North, I venture to predict that the legislature and Executive would be overshadowed. Through the light of history I speak in sorrow and apprehension of my unhappy country, and not through prejudice towards General Sheridan, as might be supposed from the tenor of his telegram. My duty to myself as a citizen, to repel a libel or correct an error committed by a government official, and to demand at the hand of my government redress for injuries done me by one of them, is my apology for addressing those in whom the government has intrusted the duty to protect the citizen and maintain the honor of the government. Very respectfully,

EDMUND ABELL.

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

THE ENGLISH RIOTS.

Anti-Popery Lectures and Intense Popular Excitement—The Mob at One Time in Possession of the City—Hymns of the Rioters—Action of the Military and Police.

BIRMINGHAM, June 20, 1867.—The indoor and outdoor harangues which have lately been delivered in this city by a man named Murphy, who styles himself the "Anti-Romanist Lecturer," and who in all his discourses inveighs vehemently against Popery and the ceremonies, rites and sacraments—particularly the confessional—of the Catholic Church, induced very great disturbances here during the last few days.

Very intense excitement prevails among the people, and at one time last Tuesday the aspect of affairs was exceedingly serious. At least one hundred thousand people were turned out in the streets, and an enraged mob had possession of the city for some time. They sacked several houses. The rioters marched through the streets singing "Glory, glory, hallelujah," "John Brown's chorus," and other airs of this class. The authorities were active in defence of order. The Riot act was read by the magistrates. Troops were hurried to the city from Manchester and placed in position in the streets. The military did not fire, however. The city police were out in full force, the men using their cutlasses. Several of the rioters were wounded, but none, as yet reported, killed. The excitement is somewhat lulled, and it is expected the active disturbances are ended.

Murphy, who is under the protection of the "Protestant Electoral Union," has persisted in his course, and every night delivers offensive language at much length against the Roman Catholic church, ridiculing its rites, &c. Attempts have been made to renew the disturbance out of doors, but they have been put down. The city is comparatively quiet at present.

THE THRONE OF ENGLAND.

Thirtieth Anniversary of Queen Victoria's Accession—Loyal Rejoicings and a General Observance.

QUEEN'S HOTEL, LONDON, June 20th, 1867.—This day is the thirtieth anniversary of Queen Victoria's accession to and acceptance of the throne of Great Britain and Ireland, she having succeeded her deceased uncle, King William the Fourth, on the 20th of June, 1837. The day is celebrated in a joyous and loyal manner. The bells of the city were pealed early in the morning, and royal salutes were fired by the artillery in St. James's Park. The royal standard of England has been duly hoisted, and flags are flying at the different prominent points in the city. The Queen is at Windsor.

THE ATTEMPT ON THE CZAR.

The City of London in Municipal Congratulation to the Emperors.

QUEEN'S HOTEL, LONDON, June 20, 1867.—At a meeting held at the Mansion House this morning, the municipal authorities of London voted to present an address of congratulation to the Czar Alexander, of Russia, giving expression to their joy at his providential escape from assassination in Paris.

The city authorities voted a similar address to the Emperor Napoleon the Third, of France, congratulating him on his escape from injury at the moment of the attempt on the Czar.

THE CONGREGATION OF SOVEREIGNS.

The Sultan's Magnificent Preparations—Splendid Present for Eugenie.

[From the Levant Herald, May 29, 1867.]

The great subject of conversation in the Turkish capital is the approaching visit of the Sultan to Western Europe. The preparations for the voyage have been vigorously pushed on. The Sultanich has been redecorated, and a large throne, or chair of state, erected in her chief saloon—for what particular purpose we have not heard. Telegraphic orders have also been sent to the provinces recalling twenty picked members of the recently disbanded *sitalshouran* (noble guard), who are to form his Majesty's personal guard.

The flotilla in attendance on the imperial yacht will consist of the iron-clad frigate Sultan Mahmoud and a screw line-of-battle ship, under the command of Rassim Pacha. Outside the Dardanelles the Sultanich will be met by the French squadron of the Levant, which will escort his Majesty to Toulon—not Marseilles, as was at first stated. It is probable that Lord Clarence Paget and the Mediterranean fleet will also join in this compliment.

It has, we learn, been intimated to Fuad Pacha that his Majesty will in Paris receive an autograph invitation from the Queen to visit London, and as this will be accepted it is understood that his stay in each capital will be limited to ten days. The precise time of his Majesty's departure has not yet been announced—both day and hour, indeed, will depend on the fiat of the chief astrologer—but Porte rumor fixes the 10th proximo.

Though M. Bourée, the French Minister, intimated that as his Majesty is to be the personal guest of the Emperor, no presents of any kind will be accepted at the Tuileries, the Sultan is reported to have answered that "*Ali-Osman devlet saltanati kadim*" (the munificent grandeur of the Ottoman government is perpetual), and accordingly a solid gold model of the imperial kiosk at the Sweet Waters of Europe, with the surrounding trees in green enamel, and the river flowing past in brilliants, is being prepared as a *cadeau* for the Empress. The value of the river and of the *tenra*, which is to surmount the entrance to the little building in rubies, will, it is stated, be £60,000.

How the Sultan Will Appear in Paris.

[From the Nord, June 4.]

The Sultan will be escorted by a part of his guard, whose uniform is most brilliant.

Abdul Aziz will also bring three of his favorite saddle horses—one white, one a light liver color and spotted, and the third an ebony black. The Sultan rides on the old high-peaked saddle of the Caliphs, with gold trappings. A purple cloth covers the horse's crown, and the gold tassels are supported by persons of his suite. He is very simple, and nearly always in plain clothes; he has suppressed the diamond aigrette which formerly adorned his fez, according to traditional custom.

Abdul Aziz is of ordinary height, and very active and robust. While at Paris he will probably, at reviews and official *fêtes*, wear his state costumes.

The Emperor of Morocco to be Represented.

[From Galignani's Messenger, June 5.]

The approaching arrival in France is announced of Muley-Abbas, brother of the Emperor of Morocco, charged to represent that sovereign. He is expected to leave Tangier early in July with a brilliant suite.

NEW JERSEY MATTERS.

THE FAIRS.—The Fair for the benefit of the Camden Home for Friendless Children realized a very handsome sum. The "Sons of Malta," in full costume, visited it, and made a very liberal donation. The Fair now in progress at the First Baptist Church is also very largely attended, and will net a satisfactory sum for the benefit of the church.

HANDSOME PRESENT.—The Weccacoe Hose Company, of Camden, have had prepared a finely wrought frame, containing the likeness of each member, which they intend to present to the Robert Morris Hose Company of Philadelphia. The ceremonies will take place next Monday evening.

EXCURSIONS.—The St. Patrick's Total Abstinance Benevolent Society has made arrangements to give an excursion to Woodlawn Heights on Thursday next. The Sunday School of the Tabernacle Baptist Church, of Camden, makes its annual excursion to Palmyra on Tuesday, the 25th instant.

DEAD INFANT FOUND.—The body of a dead infant was found in the Mickle street culvert a few days since, and was taken in charge by the Coroner. These instances are becoming so frequent in Camden, that it is high time the authorities took some decided steps in searching out the perpetrators of the deeds.

INFANT FOUND.—The Camden Home for Friendless Children had in its care, a day or two since, an infant which was left at the house of a prominent citizen of Camden, but the little abandoned one was subsequently sent to the county house. The child was well supplied with clothing.

SUNDAY SCHOOL EXCURSION.—The Sabbath School connected with the Tabernacle M. E. Church, of Camden, will make their annual excursion to Red Bank on the 27th instant. This Sabbath School is in a prosperous condition, and embraces a large membership.

CAMP MEETING.—A camp meeting has been arranged to commence at Vineland on the 17th of July. It will continue ten days. Preparations have been made to accommodate an unusually large number of people, and delegations are expected from all parts of the State.

FINANCIAL and COMMERCIAL

Sales at the Philadelphia Stock Exchange.

BEFORE BOARDS.

100 sh Read R	b10 53⅜		

FIRST BOARD.

$5000 U S 5-20s '62		110½	101 sh Penna R		52½
	comp cash	110½	3 sh	do cash	52½
1000 City 6s new C&P		99½	10 sh	do cash	52½
3000	do old C&P	s5 94½	100 sh Susq Canal	s60	18
1000 Morris & Essex 7s		94½	100 sh	do b30	18
2000	do	94½	100 sh	do	18
100 sh Hestonv'e R		12¾	10 sh Wilmingt'n R		52½
5 sh Acad Music		60	500 sh St Nich coal	s60	¾

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, June 21.

Stocks were firmer to-day, in sympathy with a strong market in New York, but the aggregate business was small. Reading Railroad closed quite firm at 53⅛, and there was some movement in Susquehanna at 18, but the other speculative shares were very dormant. Pennsylvania Railroad sold at 52⅝, and Philadelphia and Wilmington Railroad at 52½. 132 was bid for Camden and Amboy Railroad; 27 for Little Schuylkill Railroad; 34¼ for North Pennsylvania Railroad; 58¼ for Lehigh Valley Railroad; 26¾ for Catawissa Railroad Preferred, and 29¾ for Philadelphia and Erie Railroad. Government Loans closed with sales of the Five-twenties at 110¼; 112½ for the Coupon 6's, '81; 106⅜ for the '64's; 106⅞ for the '65's, and 106½ for all the Seven-thirty issues. State Loans were steady. City Loans sold at 99¾ for the new and 94½ for the old issues. Bank shares were without change. Passenger Railway shares were not in favor. Hestonville sold at 12¾. 55 was bid for Second and Third Streets; 65 for Tenth and Eleventh Streets; 26¾ for Spruce and Pine Streets, and 44½ for Chestnut and Walnut Streets.

Smith, Randolph & Co., Bankers, 15 South Third street, quote at 11 o'clock, as follows: Gold, 137¾; United States 1881 Bonds, 112¾@112¾; United States 5-20's, 1862, 110¼@110¾; 5-20's, 1864, 106¼@106⅜; 5-20's, 1865, 106⅜@107; 5-20's, July, 1865, 109⅜@109¾; United States 10-40's, 100@100⅛; United States 7-30's, 1st series, 106¼@106¼; 7-30's, 2d series, 106¼@106⅜; 3d series, 106¼@106⅜; Compounds, December, 1864, 117.

Messrs. De Haven Brother, No. 40 South Third street, make the following quotations of the rates of exchange to-day, at 1 P.M: American Gold 137¾@137⅞; Silver—Quarters and halves; 131½@133; Compound Interest Notes—June, 1864, 19.40; July, 1864, 18⅞; August, 1864, 18¼ Oct., 1864, 17⅛; Dec. 1864, 16⅞; May, 1865, 16¼; August, 1865, 15¼; September, 1865; 15; October, 1865, 14½.

Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, &c., to-day, as follows: United States 6's, 1881, 112¾@112¾; Old 5-20 Bonds, 110@110¼; New 5-20 Bonds, 1864, 106¾@107; 5-20 Bonds, 1865, 106¼@107⅛; 5-20 Bonds July, 1865, 109⅜@109⅞; 10-40 Bonds, 99¾@100; 7 3-10 August, 106⅛@106¾; 7 3-10, June, 106⅛@106¾; 7 3-10, July, 106⅛@106¾; Gold (at 12 o'clock), 137½@138.

The inspections of Flour and Meal in Philadelphia, for the week ending June 20, 1867, are as follows:

Barrels of superfine	5,911
" Fine	8
" Middlings	
" Rye	208
" Condemned	149
" Corn Meal	
" Puncheons Corn Meal	
Total	6,276

Philadelphia Markets.

FRIDAY, June 21.—The Flour market is characterized by extreme dullness, and prices are unsettled and lower. There is no inquiry, except for small lots for the supply of home consumers. Small sales of superfine at $8@$8 50 ⅌ barrel, extras at $9@$9 50, Northwestern extra family at $10@11 25; Penna. and Ohio do. do. $11@$12 50, and fancy lots at higher figures. 100 barrels Rye Flour sold at $6 00, and 500 barrels Brandywine Corn Meal were taken at $5 75.

The Wheat market is at a stand, and prices are nominal at $2@$2 40 for red, and $2 50@3 05 for white. Rye is steady at $1 40. Corn is less active, but prices are unchanged. Sales of 6,000 bushels in store and from the cars, at $1 03@$1 04, and some afloat on secret terms. Oats are steady. Sales of 1,500 bushels at 80 cents.

Prices in Barley and Malt are nominal.

A small lot of Quercitron Bark sold at $42 ⅌ ton—at which figure it is in demand.

In Groceries and Provisions there is but a small business doing, without essential change in prices.

Whisky is dull and the sales unimportant.

FACTS AND FANCIES.

—A few of the toasts which were omitted last night:

Childs and Blitz—The two great masters of the Ledger-domain.

The Mayor of New York—Sleep well! We have swallowed Hoffman an' a dose.

Du Chaillu and Imboden—To them we owe our knowledge of gorilla warfare.

Sheriff Howell—The greatest moose-man of Philadelphia.

—English savans deny that charcoal is a purifier.

—India imported to England last year 1,847,710 bales of cotton, worth $33,000,000.

—The famous stallion, George M. Patchen, has been sold for $17,000.

—Nearly nine thousand emigrants arrived at Montreal last week.

—A machine in Chicago makes 44,500 bricks per day.

—A pet eagle in Adrian, Mich., pecked a boy's eye out.

—Seven dollars is charged for a mackerel out West.

—A Gloucester baby has seven grandmothers living.

—The grasshopper army in Kansas and thereabouts was routed by a violent storm.

—The President will visit Hartford and New Haven before he goes home from the Hub.

—Gold dollars in packages of confectionery form the latest phase of the gift-mania.

—Piccolomini is singing in Florence for the benefit of unemployed workmen.

—A volume of poems by Fred. Cozzens, author of "Sparrowgrass Papers," is soon to be published.

—Australia is contributing to the monument of Lord Byron.

—Heller, the musical magician, has been performing before Brigham Young and his wives.

—"Chest Nuts biled and Roar" is the sign on a negro trader's shop at Fort Smith, Arkansas.

—"Mourning bouquets," composed of weeping sombre flowers, are used at funerals in Paris.

—A Texan Sam Patch is amusing Houston by jumping into the bayou from a height of 80 feet.

—The commonest way to extinguish an Indian title is to extinguish the Indians.

—"The Poor of New York," from the note book of a reporter, is a new volume about to be published.

—The Marquis of Hastings nearly fell off his drag when told that "Hermit" had won at the Derby. It made him a pauper.

—The Republican candidate for Governor of California was a news-boy in Connecticut twenty years ago.

—The richest joke of the season is perpetrated by Admiral Semmes, editor of the Memphis *Bulletin*, who *hopes for a Union that may last!*

—A New Jersey chicken thief writes from jail to the man whose roost he plundered, asking pardon for his "unpremeditated error."

—Curtin will rise as orator of the celebration of the Antietam Cemetery, on the 17th of September.

—The New York *Sun* proposes Ben Wade for President, and General Longstreet for Vice President.

—The statue of Bishop Brownell is done, and will be set up in the autumn in the cemetery at Hartford.

—Thomas Moss wrote the Cambridge University prize poem this year on "The Atlantic Cables."

—Colonel Roddy, of Uniontown, Pa., editor of the *Genius of Liberty*, died some time ago; and the genius of liberty is in great want of editing.

—Mr. Macmillan, of London, is preparing for publication a new edition of "Tom Brown's School Days," illustrated by Messrs. J. E. Millais and Arthur Hughes.

—The Chicago *Times* suggests good-naturedly, that the best way to get the foul water out of Ch