BUSINESS NOTICES.

LINEN DUSTERS, large assortment, different styles, inspection is due, fitting neatly at the neck, selling at reduced prices to close out stock.

Balance of Linen Sacks and Sacks, $14 TO $18 Dozen.

JENNETT & CO., 518 MARKET STREET, Philadelphia.

And on BROADWAY, New York.

EF All kinds of Summer Clothing selling off to close out stock, at very low prices.

BULLETIN BOOK AND JOB PRINTING.

ON GLOVER'S ALLEY AND 604 LAYRE STREET, (BULLETIN Building,) PHILADELPHIA.

We have facilities for the prompt and exact execution of all work that may be required, and at rates as low as those of any other establishment in the city.

We are Practical Printers, and the business is entirely under our own control and management; which, in view of the fact that our experience has an extent of more than twenty-five years, we can assure our patrons is in accordance with the demands of the greatest possible skill.

ALEXANDER C. BERSON,
JOSEPH H. BAVOUS.

EVENING BULLETIN.

Tuesday, August 20, 1867.

THE CHIEF JUSTICE.

When Thurlow Weed started the story that Chief Justice Chase had accumulated a large fortune during the war, he probably knew that he was launching a lie that would travel over the country, as lies usually travel, so fast that the truth would never overtake it. The libel was framed in a palatable and popular form. It is such a common thing for men to use office for their personal aggrandizement, that there are thousands of well-meaning people who are always ready to accept, as true, any statement reflecting on the integrity of public servants. There are corrupt men in all governments. There were undoubtedly many such who grew rich fraudulently during the war, out of the necessities of the country. But there are thousands of men who have served in war and in private life, faithfully and ably and laboriously for the sake of their country, and out of an intense love for the institutions of freedom which are on trial on this continent. Some of these men have been so circumstanced in their business connections that they have continued to grow rich during the past six years, but their honesty, which is only a blessing to themselves and to the communities in which they live. Others have come out of the war poorer than they went in, or at least without having added anything to their property. They have "toiled all the night and taken nothing." Not because they lacked opportunity, but because their official positions were such that none of the opportunities which surrounded them could have been used without marring the beauty of the sacrifice which they were offering on their country's altar, and without the suspicion and taint of dishonesty resting upon their fair fame.

Many noble specimens of this class might be named from among the men who have served the people well, during the last six years, but none nobler than the man whom Thurlow Weed selected to fix his slander upon. Chief Justice Chase has been too long and too prominently in public life to need, at this day, any rehearsal of his great services. To him was entrusted that most difficult department of the government, its finances, during the gloomy days of the Republic, from the beginning of Mr. Lincoln's administration until the middle of the year 1864. Financiers and political economists may wrangle over the policy of Mr. Chase, to their heart's content, but the world will remain that the confidence of the masses of the people was wonderfully sustained by it, and that the nation poured out its treasures of furtherance of that policy, without weariness or taint. But while "to the pure all things are pure," it is equally true that "to the corrupt all things are corrupt," and of all corrupt things, a corrupt politician is perhaps the worst. Therefore it is not to be wondered at that the Thurlow Weeds of the country could not conceive of a man of the very head and centre of the public Treasury, who did not fill his own pockets and make himself rich out of the opportunities of his office.

And yet the country had just such a man in Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet, and more than one such man. Mr. Chase was a man of very moderate means when he went into the Treasury Department. At the age of fifty-three years it was no very wonderful thing for a man of his abilities to have accumulated one hundred thousand dollars. He was worth nearly that sum at that time, and is not much any more now. He took command of the Treasury Department with the fixed resolve to make no money out of his office, and the severity with which he adhered to this rule was rigorous in the extreme. The Chief Justice was about the last man in the country to attack on any such ground as this. The notoriety which the libel has gained has doubtless been very annoying to a man who had passed through the ordeal of temptation without a stain. He has taken no public notice of the calumny, but in a recent private letter to a friend in this city, he says:

"I don't want to be represented as particularly poor or particularly disinterested. I think I am worth now about one hundred thousand dollars. I should, at any rate, be quite willing to take that sum in 5-20's, and make a clear conveyance of all I have in the world to anybody who will pay it to me. I would willingly be worth a great deal more if I knew of an honest way to get worth more. All that the people are interested in knowing is that I haven't a cent which I did not honestly earn, that I have not been in a position to make money out of them, but to save money for them, and I really feel that the rascals who are slandering me ought to be denounced, and this mean attempt to injure me in the public esteem exposed. It is much more important to the people than it is to me, that those who have served them faithfully shall be fully and generously sustained, and that they will be at a premium, and those who are trying to make them suspect me will run their arms to the shoulders in their money-bags."

THE ROMAN QUESTION.

The designs of Garibaldi and the Party of Action upon the city of Rome and the temporal power of the Pope continue to excite attention throughout Europe and intense anxiety on the part of the Catholic priesthood, especially of France and Italy. By the terms of the September Convention, which resulted in the withdrawal of the French troops from the Papal dominions, Victor Emmanuel and Napoleon pledged themselves not to interfere with the integrity of the territory of the Church, nor to occupy it with an armed force. When the body of the French troops was withdrawn, permission was given to those who chose to do so to remain and volunteer in the service of the Pope. Quite a large body of men, indeed, it may be, by some secret influence, availed themselves of the privilege and stayed in Rome. This was well enough if France had kept her promise to exercise no control whatever over the volunteers. But General Dumont suddenly appeared in Rome a few weeks ago, for the ostensible purpose of "looking after the welfare" of these exiled Frenchmen. But the General, while taking care of their comfort, embraced the opportunity to make a few incidental remarks, in which he more than intimated that the French Emperor considered those soldiers to be his subjects and liable to his control; and he besought them not to forget that they were Frenchmen, and that France was first entitled to their allegiance. This looked very much as if the volunteer business was merely a subterfuge to enable Napoleon to keep his promise of evacuation to the car and break it to the hope, and it naturally excited alarm and suspicion throughout Italy.

And now we come to the Italian side of this complicated affair, in which, to the eye of the careful observer, appear the wires and levers of political intrigue, the glosses over with a veil of patriotism and honesty. There is nothing dearer to the Italian heart than the idea of a united Italy. It has been the dream of her poets and statesmen for centuries past, and now with Venice freed, and Naples disenthralled, it lacks but the addition of the Eternal City to make the union complete. Rome is revolted by the Imperialists as much as by the Revolutionists. Victor Emmanuel is as eager to add this last gem to his crown as Garibaldi or Mazzini. But the King is pledged to non-interference, and to accomplish his object he must find some instrument to execute his designs whose ability is great enough to consummate the object, whose fame is sufficient to rally around him a competent body of men, and whose shoulders are strong enough to bear the burden of responsibility.

Italy has such a man in the person of the devoted patriot and soldier Garibaldi. The destiny of Italy was placed in his hands to reach its fulfilment. It was announced that a quarrel existed between him and King Victor. This we believe was done to relieve the latter of any responsibility in the matter and to enable him also to co-operate, as we shall see, with Garibaldi. The popular chieftain then allied himself to the Party of Action, and chose Mazzini for his political adviser. In eloquent proclamations he announced his intention to capture Rome and overthrow the temporal power of the Pope. He gathered around his standard the young Revolutionists of Italy, who were all eager to push on to the accomplishment of the glorious destiny of their country. The King, professedly to protect the Papal territory, has massed large bodies of troops upon the border, and is guarding the Roman ports with ships of war. Through this cordon, Garibaldi and his handful of troops cannot, of course, penetrate, and if the assertion of a prominent French private is to be accepted as true, it is not considered advisable even by himself that he should do so. Violence and bloodshed would produce too much agitation and perhaps induce French interference. But Garibaldi is to remain in the field, and keep up the revolutionary excitement. Thus Victor Emmanuel will have an excellent excuse for remaining in his present position, and perhaps occupying the outskirts of the territory until he acquires a permanent foothold. The result is evident unless France interferes, which she is not likely to do in the present embarrassing state of her relations with Prussia. Italy will absorb Rome, and overthrow the Pápe.

This is a plain statement of the Roman question which is exciting so much attention. There are Catholics in this country who believe that the Pope would be rendered spiritually more powerful by resigning his temporal office. In Europe the feeling is different, and the pontiff is likely to have the sympathy and moral support of the whole Church on the continent in his trouble and adversity.

SHERIDAN AND HOWARD.

There seems to be no doubt as to the fact of General Sheridan's removal, but the reports from Washington are conflicting as to the disposition which has been made of him. One account adheres to the plan which transfers Sheridan to Hancock's present department; while another asserts that Sheridan is to be removed, and Hancock to retain his present command. The facts of the case will doubtless be made known by the official order, today or to-morrow. It is further announced that General Howard is to be relieved from duty at the head of the Freedmen's Bureau, and that, in the event of General Sickles being ordered to join his regiment as Colonel, General Howard will assume his present command.

This change of General Howard's duties would probably be in accordance with his own wishes. His position at the head of the Freedmen's Bureau has subjected him to a series of insults, annoyances and hindrances at the hands of the "My Policymen" at Washington and at the South, which have been almost unendurable. Again and again has he sought relief from his onerous duties, made doubly hard by the want of proper sympathy and support from the Administration, but Mr. Stanton and General Grant have known the worth of this noble Christian soldier too well to be willing to spare him from his post of duty, and so he has held on, and has so well discharged his difficult trust that it has come to be a common saying among the bitterest Secessionists at the South that the Freedmen's Bureau is "their best friend."

General Howard's assignment to a military district would probably be a personal relief to him and would also be in accordance with Secretary Stanton's plan for reducing the cost of the service by confining the brevet and volunteer Major-Generals and other high officers to their lineal rank in the regular army. But it will also be satisfactory to Mr. Johnson to get a man of General Howard's firm and true principles out of the influential position he now holds. He is not of the sort which the President desires to have about him. A gallant soldier, a devoted patriot, a loyal Christian gentleman, he has endeared himself to the American people by his personal worthiness to a degree enjoyed by very few. Wherever he is, the people know that his work will be well and fearlessly done, and their only regret will come from a fear that Mr. Johnson will be neither able nor willing to put half so good a man in his place at the head of the Freedmen's Bureau.

CURIOSITIES OF THE LAW.

A case was disposed of yesterday in the Court of Quarter Sessions, which admirably illustrates the beauties of the jury system. A person named Linton was put on trial last week for keeping his bar open on Sunday. The testimony was direct, and, to all disinterested persons, satisfactory. But it was made to appear that the defendant had no license, and as this was essential to the indictment, the Commonwealth abandoned the case. A suit was then commenced against Linton for selling liquor on Sunday (his bar not being technically "open"), and also for selling without a license. The principal witness was an intelligent, respectable and unimpeached witness. He went into Linton's tavern on Sunday and saw liquor served out at the bar, but did not see the money actually paid. No evidence was offered by the defendant, and Judge Brewster instructed the jury that they were to apply common sense rules of presumption to the case, and that according to the evidence the surroundings would justify one in supposing that liquor was sold there; that bars were not kept up for the purpose of giving liquor away; and the fact that the witness had to go to the rear of the house to gain admittance was an evidence that the defendant sought to cover his transaction with secrecy; and people who do not violate laws do their business openly, not clandestinely. However, if there was a doubt, the defendant should have the benefit of it. Whereupon the jury promptly returned a verdict of Not Guilty. But this was not all of this peculiar specimen of legal proceedings. Linton was next put on trial for not having a license. On Friday he had been discharged because he had no license. On the Monday following he was discharged because he produced his license in Court. Verily, great are the curiosities of the law, and wonderful is the wisdom of some jurymen.

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Largest Assortment.
Best Styles.
Lowest Prices.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,
Gents' and Youths' Clothing,
OAK HALL,
Sixth and Market Streets.
Prices Reduced on Summer Goods.

REMOVAL.

C. W. A. TRUMPLER
HAS REMOVED HIS
Music Store
From Seventh and Chestnut Sts.
TO
926 CHESTNUT STREET.
aug13tf 4pp

REMOVAL

WM. E. HARPUR,
Chronometer and Watch-maker,
Respectfully informs his friends and customers that he has removed from over Messrs. Bailey & Co.'s, 819 Chestnut street, to
407 Chestnut Street,
Where he intends to keep on hand a supply of first quality Watches, Chronometers, Clocks, Ladies' and Gents' Gold Chains, Seals, Keys, &c. Chronometers rated by Sidereal and Spherical Transits. Especial attention given to repairing Watches. 1y2m-ftu rp*

INDIA RUBBER GOODS,
No. 708 Chestnut Street.
MANUFACTURERS AGENCY.
Vulcanized Machine Belting, Steam Packing, Garden Hose, Hose, Shoes, Valuable Jewelry, Pimples and Blackheads articles, and every description of Rubber Goods, Wholesale and Retail, at lowest factory prices.
RICHARD LEVICK.
aug6 6mrpms

NEW STYLES
FINE
JEWELRY, WATCHES
And Sterling Silverware.
Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Amethyst, Coral, Opal, Pearl, Silverware, Fine Plated Ware, Vulcanite and Jet, Ladies' Chatelaines.
Best American and English Plated-ware, London Enamel, Bronze, French Clocks.
J. T. GALLAGHER,
1300 Chestnut Street.
jel9 3t,4t,5t 20

1101 CHESTNUT STREET.
TO THE LADIES.
LINEN CAMBRICS.
GIRARD ROW.
PRINTED FOR DRESSES.
WHITE FOR BODIES.
Our importations are stopped by the late War, and we are now selling the balance of our Importation at a
Great Sacrifice,
E. M. NEEDLES & CO.,
N. W. Cor. 11th and Chestnut Sts.,
1101 CHESTNUT STREET.
GIRARD ROW.
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FIRST PREMIUM!
PARIS EXPOSITION.
PATEK PHILIPPE & CO.'S
WATCHES.
The above makers have received the FIRST GOLD MEDAL at the Paris Exposition.
BAILEY & CO.,
819 Chestnut Street,
Sole Agents for Pennsylvania.
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CHAMBERS & CATTELL
32 N. THIRD STREET,
IMPORTERS OF
FRENCH AND GERMAN CALF AND KIP SKINS,
CALF, KID AND PATENT LEATHER,
RED AND OAK SOLE LEATHER.
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WILLIAM B. CARLILE. MAURICE JOY.
CARLILE & JOY,
House and Sign Painters and Glaziers,
No. 437 Arch Street, Philadelphia.
Glazing and Jobbing attended to with promptness and dispatch. 3m rf 14pp

CUTLER, WEAVER & CO.
NEW CORDAGE FACTORY
NOW IN FULL OPERATION,
No. 2 N. WATER and 29 N. DELAWARE
jel26 6m

OPERA GLASSES.—
Opera Glasses, made by M. Bardou, of Paris. Imported and for sale by
C. W. A. TRUMPLER,
Seventh and Chestnut streets.
aug6 6t rp

FOR CAPE MAY—ON TUESDAYS, Thursdays and Saturdays, the new and fast steamer Chalmette, commander Capt. L. Dade, leaves Chestnut street wharf at 8 A. M. Returning, leaves Cape May on Wednesdays, Fridays and Mondays. Excursion Tickets, $2 00. Extra Fare to Chester or Wilmington, 50 cents.

FOR CAPE MAY—ON MONDAYS, Wednesdays and Saturdays, the new and fast steamer Chalmette, commander Capt. L. Dade, leaves Chestnut street wharf at 8 A. M. Returning, leaves Cape May on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Sundays. Excursion Tickets, $2 00. Extra Fare to Chester or Wilmington, 50 cents.

ICE COLD SPRING WATER.—THE POINT BREEZE PARK, Delaware avenue, below Point street, daily, every afternoon, from three o'clock to sunset. Three-quarters of an hour. Fare 10 cents.

ALWAYS A REFRESHING BREEZE at the Point Breeze Park, Delaware avenue, below Point street, daily, every afternoon, from three o'clock to sunset. Fare 10 cents.

EDW. HALL & CO.,
28 S. SECOND ST.,
Are now opening their Fall and Winter Importations.
OPENED TO-DAY,
8-4 PLAIDS, FOR CLOAKING.
FANCY STYLES OF FOULARDS.
BLACK AND COLORED POPLIN ALPACAS.
BLACK AND COLORED DELAINES.
BLACK AND COLORED POPLINS.
New Goods Opening Daily.
aug6 3m rp cbj

EDW. HALL & CO.,
NO. 28 SOUTH SECOND ST.,
Would invite the attention of purchasers to their
STOCK OF SILKS,
Having been laid in store
PREVIOUS TO THE LATE ADVANCE IN PRICES.
We think we can confidently assure our customers THEY WILL SAVE MONEY BY BUYING HERE.
aug6 3m rp cbj

Good Bleached Muslins at 12 1-2c.
Heavy Bleached Muslins at 14, 16, 18, 20, & 25c. Fine Bleached Muslins at 18, 20, 25c.
3-4 Pillow-Case Muslins at 25, 28, 30c.
Linen Sheetings, 1-4 to 12-4 wide.
5-4 Sheetings, Bleached and Brown, 37½c.
Good Unbleached Muslins at 12½, 14, 15, 16, 20c.
10-4 heavy do. do. 25, 28, 30c.
Linen Sheetings, 25, 28, 31c.
Linen Cambrics, 25c.
Heavy Bleached Cambric Diapers, 18 to 31c.
Heavy Bleached Canton Flannels 25, 28, 31c.
Wool and Cotton Flannels, 25, 28, 31c.
All-Wool Flannels, 37½, 40, 50c.
Scarlet and Gray Flannels, 37½, 40, 50c.
Scarlet and Gray Twilled Flannels 31, 37½, 40, 50c.

SUMMER STOCK
OF
DRESS GOODS AND SHAWLS,
CLOSING OUT AT
Greatly Reduced Prices.
10 Field Bunker Shawls reduced to $1 25.
H. STEEL & SON,
Nos. 713 and 715 N. Tenth Street.
BLANKETS. BLANKETS.
1,000 PAIRS BLANKETS.
We now offer for sale one thousand pairs fine Red Blankets, purchased for cash during the early summer, at greatly reduced prices.
We will sell a good round Blanket for less price than selled or damaged ones are sold for.
All-wool Blankets, $3 per pair.
Good size wool Blankets, $4 per pair.
Fine all-wool Blankets, $4 50 per pair.
Large size Blankets, $5 per pair.
Very large Blankets, $6 50 to $8 50 per pair.
300 PAIRS SLIGHTLY DAMAGED BLANKETS WILL BE SOLD AT ABOUT HALF PRICE. NOW IS THE OPPORTUNITY TO GET A GOOD BLANKET FOR A SMALL PART OF MONEY.
COTTON GOODS.
We have now open for examination one of the largest stocks of
SHEETING AND SHIRTING MUSLINS
In the city, and will sell them by the piece at the lowest wholesale prices.
1 case yard-wide Shirtings, 12½c.
1 case fine Shirting Muslins, 16c.
1 case unbleached Muslins, 25c.
1 case very fine Shirtings, 25c.
1 case best Shirting Muslin, 30c.
PILLOW MUSLINS.
4-4 Pillow Muslin, 25c.
4-4 Pillow Muslin, 30c.
4-4 Pillow Muslin, 37½c.
4-4 Utica Pillow Muslin.
WIDE SHEETINGS.
8-4 Flat Sheetings.
4-4 Flat Sheetings.
9-4 Flat Sheetings.
10-4 Flat Sheetings.
10-4 Waltham Sheeting.
10-4 Utica Sheetings.
10-4 Hingham Sheeting.
CANTON FLANNELS.
1 case Canton Flannels, 20c.
1 case Canton Flannels, 25c.
1 case Canton Flannels, 30c.
TICKING, TICKINGS.
Yard-wide Tickings, 25c.
Yard-wide Tickings, 30c.
Best wide Tickings, 40c.
J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,
aug13 2t rpms N. W. Cor. EIGHTH and MARKET Sts.

RITTER & FERRIS,
No. 36 South Eleventh Street,
IMPORTERS
OF
WHITE GOODS,
LACES,
EMBROIDERIES,
LINENS,
AND
HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS,
Which they offer to the trade at greatly reduced prices.

FINE WATCHES.
We offer a full assortment of warranted Time-Keepers at greatly reduced prices.
Importers of Watches, Jewelry, Musical Boxes, Fancy Goods.
211 Chestnut street, Sign of the Big Watch.
T. STEVENS BROWN,
FOURTH and CHESTNUT STS.
MANUFACTURER OF
TRUNKS, VALISES, and BAGS SUITABLE for European Travel.
(Formerly at 708 CHESTNUT ST.)
THE COOLEST SPOT IN THE VI CINITY is the Grotto of Schoonover Point, Boats leave foot of Market street, daily, every three-quarters of an hour. Fare 10 cents.

To Persons Going Out of Town:
CALL AT SMITH'S,
328 Chestnut street,
And supply yourselves with
STATIONERY,
PORTFOLIOS,
TOURISTS' WRITING DESKS,
DRESSING CASES,
CHESSMEN,
CHECKER BOARDS,
ETC., ETC., ETC.
All kinds of Blank Books, Printing, Stationery, Pocket-Books, Pocket Cutlery, &c., &c., at very greatly reduced prices. aug6 tf

FRUIT JARS.
PROTECTOR FRUIT JARS.
They are made All-Slight with Certainty and Ease.
Are Rapidly Opened Without Injury to the Cover.
Each Cover fits all the Jars.
Manufacturers and Patentees,
F. & J. BODINE,
No. 128 S. FRONT Street.
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WINDOW GLASS.
AMERICAN GLASS.
ENGLISH GLASS.
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FLUTED PLATE GLASS.
DIAMOND PRESSED GLASS.
COLORED GLASS.
Invoices above varieties arriving and to arrive per
Ship E. C. Scranton,
Ship Hosea Rich,
Steamer Cleopatra,
Ship Gessner,
For sale by Light, Box, or original Invoice, by
BENJAMIN H. SHOEMAKER,

SECOND EDITION.

BY TELEGRAPH.

LATEST CABLE NEWS.

IMPROVEMENT OF TRADE.

Money Market Firm, Cotton Dull.

The Arrival of Steamers.

NEWS BY STEAMER SCOTIA.

Postal Convention with England.

Regiments for Canada.

CHOLERA IN ITALY.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF DEATHS FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

THE PROSPECT OF CROPS. FROM ATLANTIC CITY.

NEW YORK, Aug. 20.—Flour dull and heavy; Southern, $10 75@11. Wheat dull; red Southern, $2 26@2 30. Oats very unsettled at 75@80c. Corn, sales of prime mixed at $1 16@1 18½; Rye firm. Pork firm at $23 75. Beef dull. Lard firm, 12½@13½c. Bacon—price of Cumberland in bulk, 12c. Tallow firm, 11½@12c. Whisky nominal. Cotton dull, at 28½@29 for Middling Uplands.

CITY BULLETIN.

STATE OF THE THERMOMETER THIS DAY AT THE BULLETIN OFFICE.

10 A. M.....70 deg. 12 M.....83 deg. 2 P. M.....92 deg.
Weather cloudy. Wind North.

CRICKET.—The Boston Cricket Club, of East Cambridge, Mass., come to our city on Thursday evening, the guests of the renowned Young America Club, with whom they have a match arranged for Friday and Saturday. These representatives of the "Hub" are among the best cricketers of this country, and as their opponents have won great fame, much excitement prevails over the coming match. This is the first visit of the Boston Club here, and we hope that all interested in manly sports will turn out to witness their match with our Germantown club. The wickets will be pitched at 10 A. M. on the first day. The Young America eleven is strengthened in Mr. Johnston's return, who was unable to take part in their late engagements on account of injuries received in the early spring.

CHARGED WITH ROBBERY.—James Denney was arrested this morning by Detective Webb, upon the charge of having robbed the dwelling of Mr. Harrington, in the neighborhood of Sixth and Reed streets. It seems that Mr. Harrington was awakened by a man, who demanded his money and his watch. Mr. H. immediately jumped out of his bed, when the thief threatened to blow his brains out. He did not do so, however, but escaped, taking with him about $100 in bills in money. Denney was identified by Mr. Harrington as the man, who was in his house, and will have a hearing this afternoon at the Central Police Station.

PICKING POCKETS.—James and Nellie Melville were arrested yesterday afternoon upon the charge of having picked the pockets of two women on one of the Cooper's Point ferry boats. They will have a hearing at the Central Station this afternoon.

ROBBERY.—This morning Ellen Phillips was arrested on the Cooper's Point ferry boat for having picked the pocket of Mrs. Ann Hutchinson, residing at No. 4425 Archer street, in Frankford. She was locked up at the Central Station for a hearing.

SELLING LIQUOR ON SUNDAY.—Christian Dreyer, who keeps a beer saloon at Carroll and York streets, was arrested yesterday morning, upon a charge of selling liquor on Sunday. They were held in $600 bail for a hearing.

Mary Lakemeyer, the lessee of Smith's Island, was arrested on a charge of keeping a disorderly house before Alderman Butler, and was held for a further hearing.

STRIKE OF LIGHTNING.—At an early hour this morning there was a heavy shower of rain, accompanied by thunder and lightning. The house of John Sheridan, at Frankford and Seventeenth streets, West Philadelphia, was struck by lightning, and was considerably damaged.

The lightning flashed into the telegraph office of the Bankers' and Merchants' Telegraph Co., to an extent that the operator was obliged to beat a hasty retreat.

RAID ON STREET-WALKERS.—Complaints having been made to Lieut. John Connelly, of the Fifth District Police, that a number of men went out last night and made a raid upon the street-walkers in the neighborhood of Eighth and Pine and Eighth and Spruce streets. Sixteen women were arrested and were arraigned before Alderman Swift, but were discharged from the prison, and the others entered bail to keep the peace.

A SOFOR FELLOW.—Last evening William Thompson, of Sixteenth and Locust streets, for assaulting a woman. The woman stated that he knocked her down. When taken into custody he was very roughly. He attacked the policemen, who lost their caps and badges, and he made another fight at the station house. He had work for about a half hour, during which time he injured Officer Kelly, who, for his pains, has to be committed by Ald. Tittermary.

BREAKING THING.—Geo. Cooper was confined in the Second District Police Station last night for drunkenness, and during the night he tore up the floor, smashed the windows and broke everything in the cell which could be injured. This morning Cooper had to appear before Alderman Tittermary, and was sent to prison for malicious mischief.

ATTEMPTED ROBBERY.—This morning, about one o'clock, a man named John Beggars was found behind the bar of a tavern at No. 1428 Ridge avenue, engaged in examining the contents of the money-drawer. He was arrested. After a hearing before Alderman Heins, he was committed to answer.

ROBBED BY BOATMEN.—A young man named George Parks, who had been employed in a grocery store at Ninth and Callowhill streets, was discharged a few days ago, on account of having robbed his employer. He acknowledged to having stolen from $7 to $4 per day during the past year.

ROBBERY BY A DOMESTIC.—The house of Mrs. Jonathan Dixon, Ninth and Dickinson streets, was robbed of $40 in money, and clothing valued at $100, last night. The robbery is supposed to have been committed by a domestic who disappeared suddenly.

LARCENY.—John Singleton was before Alderman Heins, this morning, upon the charge of the larceny of $27 from Jane Smith, residing in Organ street, above Ninth. He was held in $1,000 bail to answer at Court.

TILL TAPPERS.—Two boys, named Henry Myers and Frank Crouse, were arrested last night and taken before Alderman Shoemaker upon the charge of robbing the money-drawer of a store in Girard avenue and Lawrence street. They were held to answer.

A WIFE BEATER.—James Jeffries, residing on Dauphin street, was held in $1,000 bail by Ald. Massey, this morning, to answer the charge of beating his wife.

STOLEN PROPERTY RECOVERED.—During last night the Harbor Police captured 5,600 pounds of cable chain, which had been stolen at different places along the wharves.

PRESS CLUB.—The regular stated meeting of the Press Club of Philadelphia will be held to-morrow afternoon at 4 o'clock at the rooms No. 515 Chestnut street.

PAINTS.—Some new operations more painful than cutting teeth. A little of Bower's Infant Cordial rubbed upon the gums of teething infants is a panacea.

WARRANTED TO CURE ON THE MONEY REFUNDED. — Dr. Fitler's Rheumatic Remedy has cured cases of rheumatism of long standing, and is in this city. Prepared at 29 South Fourth street.

GÖB MEDAL PERFUMERY. — Napoleon III. has conferred the medal of honor upon Messrs. Gob, to R. & G. A. Wright for the best Toilet Soaps, Extracts and Perfumeries—for sale by all the principal druggists. R. & G. A. Wright, 664 Chestnut street.

BERNOW'S SOAPS.—Elder Flower, Turtle Oil, Glycerine, Lettuce, Sandalwood, Rose, Bran, &c. Bernow's Soap Factory, Depots, Bernow and Boyer, Druggists, 22 South Eighth street.

SENNA FOR Constipation, Sick Headache, Dyspepsia, Dropsy, Health and Vigor. Fifty cents a box.

DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES and Fancy Goods.
Bernow's Sponges, Imported.
22 South Eighth street.

BORDENS BEEF TEA.—HALF AN OUNCE OF THIS delicious Jelly is equal to a pound of beef for invalids. Always on hand and for sale by JOSEPH R. BURDSS & CO., 30 South Delaware avenue.

CROWN BRAND LAYER RAISINS—WHOLES and halves, quarters and eighths, in boxes and kegs, and for sale by JOS. R. BURDSS & CO., 30 South Delaware avenue.

THIRD EDITION.

2:15 O'Clock.

BY TELEGRAPH.

SECRETARY STANTON IN BOSTON.

He Receives an Enthusiastic Welcome.

Complimentary Resolutions Offered Him.

Dreadful Accident in New Hampshire.

ANOTHER MT. DESERT AFFAIR.

A BOAT CAPSIZED AND SUNK.

LOSS OF LIFE.

From Boston.

BOSTON, August 20.—In the Board of Aldermen last evening, resolutions were adopted expressing pleasure at the visit of Hon. E.M.Stanton, paying a high tribute to his public services, and offering him the hospitalities of the city.

Dreadful Case of Drowning.

(Special Despatch to the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.)

DOVER, N. H., Aug. 20.—This morning a party of eleven persons started in a boat for an island in Bow Lake, in Strafford, New Hampshire, to pick berries.

The boat was accidentally capsized, and the following persons were drowned: Mrs. Jeremiah Davis and daughter, two daughters of Mr. John Day, the daughter of Mr. Alfred Pender, and a daughter of Mr. Thomas Gray.

The bodies have been recovered.

Dreadful Accident.

NEW YORK, August 20th.—About ten o'clock this morning a man name unknown, fell from Brooklyn, jumped from a window of his room, in the sixth story of the Frankfort House, and was instantly killed.

Return of Twenty-three of the Jaffa Colonists.

[Correspondence of The Boston Advertiser.]

BAY HARBOR, MT. DESERT, ME., Thursday, Aug. 15.—The Jaffa Colonists, of which so much has been said in the papers during the past year, originated in this section. Twenty-three of the ill-starred colony returned a few days ago, having been brought here by the ship, by the charities of managers of steamship and packet lines. Some of these persons tell hard stories of Adams, the leader. They look upon him as an impostor and swindler of the deepest dye. Had it not been for the American Consul in Jaffa, the colony would have starved to death for the want of means, Adams having from the start managed to become the custodian of the funds. Appearances would indicate that the followers of Adams have become sadly demoralized. Although rejoiced to again tread the soil of their native heath, they find themselves without cash or property, having invested and lost their all in the visionary scheme of Adams. They left their homes in good circumstances, and were all members of the Society of Christians of the Baptist or Methodist persuasion. Many of them now return undone, entertaining the faith of the infidel. After months of untold suffering the vail is rent, and, instead of being inspired of God to take up a "new nation" beneath the shadow of Jerusalem, was only a tool in the hands of Brigham Young to establish and propagate Mormonism. The Christian world is thankful for the failure of the Jaffa scheme.

THE COURTS.

QUARTER SESSIONS.—Judge Brewster.—This morning, in the case of Capt. A. M. Brown, the counsel for Riddell, the lad who asked to be discharged from the Reform School, gave notice of the return of the Captain. The traverse denies the allegations set forth in the bond, and as the boy was not in court, the case was postponed for the defendant.

William Hall, colored, was convicted of the larceny of 21 hams from Mr. Cooper.

Charles Kean was convicted of a charge of stealing a pocket-book.

Dedrick McGurk was acquitted of a charge of malicious mischief.

James Lathem was acquitted of a charge of assault and battery.

James Lathem was convicted of a charge of stealing a set of harness.

Patrick Finnegan was charged with keeping open his bar on Sunday.

Thos. Fitzpatrick testified that the defendant's place of business is in Library street, above Fourth, but he did not witness any violation of the law.

Watson Ambruster testified that he never saw the defendant until the fifth of August, when he was at the tavern on the corner of Fourth and Library. He saw him at the tavern in Library street on Sunday, the 4th of August; saw him at the tavern on Sunday evening; the place was not yet lighted up, but witness was able to see people; heard a man, supposed to be the barkeeper, hand out a bottle, and the man poured out some liquor.

Cross-examined.—Did not expect any profit by coming out and testifying.

The Commonwealth offered the authority of the City Commissioners to F. E. Dingan to keep a tavern in Library street.

The defendant objected, because the name "P. R. Finnegan" was not that of the defendant, who was indicted as Patrick Finnegan. Ald. White was then called and testified that he knew the defendant, and that he keeps a tavern in Library street. The witness identified the bond signed by defendant; he could not tell whether the defendant had a license or not; never noticed any certificate hung up in the bar.

Mr. I. McBride, a clerk in the Quarter Sessions office, identified the bond, the application and certificate of P. R. Finnegan; the bond and the certificate is in the office in evidence that a license has been issued.

Cross-examined.—Could not tell whether the defendant was the P. R. Finnegan referred to in the papers.

The defendant offered no testimony, but his counsel urged that the defendant was not identified. Jury out.

PROPOSED TRANSFER OF QUEEN CHARLOTTE'S ISLAND.—The San Francisco Mercantile Exchange Association has resolved the following:

VICTORIA, July 15.—The *Morning News* of yesterday states that the principal object of Gov. Seymour's visit to the northwest coast was to take a look at Queen Charlotte's Island, for which a wealthy Jew is said to have offered to have offered a large sum of money, on condition that they should see a good title to the estate, and a transfer of sovereignty from Great Britain to the United States. The Jew had shown little faith in other minerals, should this rumor prove correct. The Indians, however, would confer a mutual benefit. The tug Diana, with Gen. Alexander, U. S. A., on board, sailed yesterday on a tour of inspection around Puget Sound.

MR. HOOD.—The *Vancouver Register* says: "Col. Williamson, U. S. A., will start with a party on or about the 1st of August next on a trip to Mt. Hood. It is understood that Mr. Hood, Director Gibbsin, Capt. Bulbitt, the Rev. George H. Atkinson, and other gentlemen, also by an escort of soldiers. The Quartermaster will furnish the Treasury Department at the expense of the Government, instructions having been sent from Washington to make this exploration, and ascertain the exact height of Mt. Hood, and also to make other scientific researches.

NORTH ELECTION DIVISION—TWENTIETH WARD.—In accordance with the Supplementary Rules of the City Executive Committee of the Union Republican Party, dated July 18th, 1867, the Delegate Election for this division will be held at the house of David Oliver, Twenty-third street, above Ridge avenue, on Tuesday, 27th inst., between the hours of 7 and 9 o'clock, P. M.

WM. COLBRIDGE, Executive Com.
WM. A. SUPPLEE,
HENRY BONNER, Jr.

FOURTH EDITION

3:00 O'Clock.

BY TELEGRAPH.

WASHINGTON.

General Grant's Administration.

Another Bar Meeting.

FIRST MEETING REPUDIATED.

JUDGE FISHER SUSTAINED.

LATE INDIAN BATTLE.

FIGHTS BETWEEN INDIAN TRIBES.

From Washington.

(Special Despatch to the Evening Bulletin, by Hasson's Independent News Agency.)

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—Gen. Grant's administration of the War Department is creating no slight astonishment. He ignores politics, and exacts fidelity and merit as the only tests of promotion.

He has inaugurated a system of rigid economy. All superfluous officers will be dismissed, and expenses will be reduced to the lowest point.

The Cabinet is in session to-day, all the members being present except Secretary Browning, who is absent from illness. General Grant is present.

Rumors of more Cabinet changes are rife, but they cannot be traced to a reliable source. It is only known that all the members are ready to resign if the President intimates a wish to that effect.

(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—A meeting of about thirty members of the bar of the District of Columbia was held at the Court House this morning.

Hon. F. P. Stanton, on taking the chair, to which he was called, said: "This assembling is met for the purpose of expressing an opinion as to the recent trial of Surratt, or anything in a political view. It was understood that the duty of the lawyer to protect his client, but he should not go to extreme lengths. When he saw that law was administered in a manner which seemed strange to him that, in a trial, where every word was taken down and printed for the use of the counsel, and where witnesses for the prosecution could so readily be taken, there should have been any interruptions of the harmonious feelings which should always exist between the Bench and the Bar.

A Committee was appointed, which reported a series of resolutions, quoting the order of Judge Fisher striking out the name of Joseph H. Bradley, Sr., from the roll of the Court, and declaring that the meeting of certain gentlemen held on the 12th inst. to take action on that subject was not a meeting of the Bar, disapproving of the irregular or extraordinary methods of reviewing the orders or judgments of the Court.

For, in the words of a distinguished author, "If a Judge makes an error, it can be corrected in a Superior Court." To seek to accomplish the object in any other manner is unprofess