BUSINESS NOTICES.

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Great Summer Clothing to Close Out Stock.
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WM. A. POSTMUNG PIANOS, Achnowledged to be the best. Lowest Price Medal and Diploma awarded. Warerooms, received. MELODEONS and CABINET ORGANS. MANUFACTORY and Warerooms, 23 Arch st., below Sixth.

HENRY & MANZ'S CELEBRATED PIANOS, celebrated for their Sweetness of Tone, Elasticity of Touch, Durability of Construction and Capability of Standing in Tune. Only to be seen by A. SCHERZER, Agent, other Organs and Melodeons, 1124 Arch street.

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EVENING BULLETIN.

Saturday, August 31, 1867.

THE TICKET COMPLETE.

The Republican Convention completed its work yesterday afternoon, nominating for Register of Wills, Mr. Wm. Y. Campbell, and for Sheriff, Mr. Joseph M. Covell, both of which is a gentleman of an excellent mercantile education, and of high personal character. He served as a private in the ranks of the Union army during the war, and his patriotic devotion as a soldier, as well as his honorable position as a citizen, are properly recognized by tendering him the responsible office for which he has been selected.

For the Sheriffalty, the Convention nominated Mr. Joseph M. Covell, an old and well-known Market Street merchant. Mr. Covell is one of the original stock of steadfast Republicans who refused to join the Copperhead and Butter Brigade, and surrendered the position of General Appraiser in the Custom House rather than relinquish his principles to the Democracy. His practical acquaintance with the business of Philadelphia fit him to be an excellent successor to the present worthy incumbent.

The Republican party enters upon its municipal campaign with every prospect of a victorious result. The whole ticket is a strong and unexceptionable one, and with Mr. Thayer at its head and the powerful influence which Andrew Johnson is exerting for his own overthrow, there can be little doubt that another glorious victory is to be won for the party that carried the country successfully through all the civil and military struggle of the war for the Union.

CONGRESS AND GENERAL GRANT.

There is an old adage about "every man knowing his own business best," the fallacy of which is proved in the practical observations of every day. If any one is disposed to assert its truth, a reference to the legislation of the last session of Congress ought to set the question at rest forever. Men are sent to Congress to attend to a particular business, for which they are supposed to be peculiarly fitted by their education, experience, wisdom and patriotism. For the proper transaction of the public business, all four of these qualifications are essential. The Fortieth Congress is said to be, and undoubtedly is, as well furnished, in all these respects, as any that has preceded it, and yet the country is, to-day, aghast at the amazing hungling which was perpetrated in the attempt to frame an act to carry into effect the policy of the Union, which was to repair the defects of the former imperfect reconstruction acts.

After much cogitation and discussion it was resolved that it was expedient to remove, as far as possible, the power of controlling the military districts from the President, and to vest it in General Grant. Many good Republicans, whose faith in General Grant was not what it should have been, grew nervous over the immense power which the proposed amendment bill gave to that officer. President Johnson was regarded as practically deposed from the government of the unreconstructed States, and General Grant was to be omnipotent in their control, until they were restored to their "practical relations to the Union." Congress was confended for the fearless way in which it had done its responsible duty, and with Sheridan, Thomas, Sickles, Pope and Schofield, distributed by the wise, steady head of Grant, the loyal people of the North looked forward hopefully to a speedy settlement of the vexed question of reconstruction, and felt that it was to be accomplished without the aid and in spite of the opposition of the President.

When the conflict came, and Mr. Johnson began his present and final campaign against the representatives of the people, an instant and clamorous demand was made that General Grant should at once exercise the extraordinary powers with which Congress had clothed him for this express purpose. He was called upon to resist the removal of the loyal commanders of the military districts, to refuse the portfolio of Secretary Stanton, and to carry out the manifest intentions of Congress, in its recent legislation. Then it was that it came to light that Congress had bungled its work so shockingly, through fear in some, through haste in others, through criminal confidence in others, that the supposed power of General Grant was never really grafted into the law. It is hard to realize that such men as form the majority of the present Congress could do such important work so badly, and yet so it is. General Grant, for all practical purposes, is at present under the control of Andrew Johnson as he was before the Military District bill was passed. He has less power in the War Office than Mr. Stanton had, since his military relations to the President make him the, irresponsible channel of his arbitrary will. It is true that the President cannot reach a single officer of the army except through General Grant, but he can order General Grant to issue whatever orders he pleases, and it is not easy to see how this difficulty is to be overcome, except in the one way which the President is forcing upon the country, in the last alternative of impeachment. The country may rest assured that General Grant will never surrender to Mr. Johnson an iota of power which he can legally hold. He has taken pains to inform the President's arbitrary slaughter of the best men of the army to the people, and he knows that they will sustain him in every exercise of his official rights. The fault of the present dilemma is not with him, but with the careless legislation of Congress, and the wickedness of the man who, in his flagrant disobedience of the positive will of the people, is daily giving more proofs of his unfitness for the high office which he has so deeply disgraced. We have no fear that Johnson will press his tyrannical policy to that desperate point which will absolutely Grant from the duty of obedience to his commands. He is a very mad President and will run to great lengths, but there is just enough method left in his madness to warrant the belief that he is yet aware that if he runs to the end of his rope it will ——*hang him*.

Congress must acknowledge its fault and repair it at the earliest moment possible. It has bound this ugly Samson of the White House with green withes, and with new ropes, to no purpose. When it next undertakes its work, it must leave him shorn of the last symbol of that strength which he has only used to disturb and confuse and destroy the peace and prosperity of the nation.

THE INDIAN PEACE OVERTURES.

Spotted Tail and his band of Sioux Indians have declared themselves friendly to the whites, and have announced their earnest desire to arrange a peace between them and the hostile tribes of Indians. The Peace Commissioners are consequently hopeful, and eager to do all in their power to render the path of Spotted Tail and his band smooth, and in a certain sense flowery. Spotted Tail being aware that he has a very comfortable thing of it, and finding the luxurious ease of the white men's camp more pleasant and profitable than the dangers of the war path, is very lavish in his promise of good deeds. He thought he could conciliate the hostile tribes and induce them to meet the Commissioners in a pleasant row and big talk at Fort Laramie at the full of the moon in September; he therefore agreed to send ten young braves upon an embassy to the various tribes to bear his greeting and invitation. This was very good; but observe, that before the half score of young warriors started, it was specified that each one should have a complete outfit of arms, ammunition, horses and clothing. This they received and proceeded on their mission, while Spotted Tail and the remnant of his band remained behind to pick up any "inconsiderate trifles" that the overflowing gratitude of the Commissioners might induce them to distribute.

Now the professed friendship of this savage may be genuine and it may not, but we do not share the faith of the Commissioners. Again and again have these Indians made amicable protestations until they had obtained supplies and assistance from the whites, and then turned upon them and entered upon hostilities with renewed vigor. Spotted Tail may succeed in convening the tribes, but what guarantee have we that they will not leave the "talk" loaded with presents and begin again their savage warfare? We have taught them dearly the lesson, and they have learned the lesson completely and thoroughly. They have sworn to carry out their bloody programme of war to the death, and have refused to listen to any overtures from the Government. Why should they do so now when their success, so far, has been decided and complete, the white troops having been defeated at all points? There is but one reason. The winter is approaching and they cannot carry on their system of fighting when the prairie does not afford food for their horses. It will be to their interest therefore to have a suspension of the operations of our military forces until spring. It will be impolitic to be disturbed in their winter quarters. It would therefore be a master-stroke for them to effect a treaty, accept the lavish generosity of the Peace Commissioners, and then retire to await the growing of the grass in the spring. This may not be their intention, but from the experience we have had with the Indians it seems at least probable. Of course the Commissioners ——— be responsible for the result, but it would be wise to exercise prudence in the distribution of presents, under no circumstances to provide the Indians with arms and ammunition, or to permit the agents or the white traders to do so.

For several days past we have had rumors of a very serious character from Washington and Baltimore in reference to the attitude of Governor Swann of Maryland and the militia forces that he has organized. These latter are composed entirely of returned rebels and rebel sympathizers, and the officers are notorious in many instances as men who held position under General Lee. More than once the newspapers of the neighborhood and the correspondents resident in Washington have distinctly asserted that this military force is held in readiness, under the orders of the President, forcibly to resist any attempt at impeachment, and, if necessary, to disband the Congress that undertakes it. Indeed, the officers have openly declared this to be their purpose, and have, to a degree, confirmed the insinuations of the administration papers. Certainly these troops were organized, and of such peculiar material, for some definite and perhaps unlawful purpose; but it is difficult to believe that it can be this that is asserted. Not that Mr. Johnson would hesitate to assume himself the position by any and every means at his command if a single blow would end the matter and induce submission from the people. He is an utterly desperate man, and there is no iniquity of which he is incapable. But with all his bold defiance of the people and the law, it is very unlikely that he would proceed to the extremity of forcible resistance to Congress. He knows perfectly well that such a step would be fatal to him and to his party. The first gun fired in defence of him and his miserable treason would echo through the North just as that did when it opened the rebellion at Fort Sumter, and the effect would be the same. There would be such a storm of fiery indignation against the renegade who had betayed the nation that would strike the second blow at his life, that he and his bold rebel troops would be swept away before it. It would be Andrew Johnson in arms against the American people; Governor Swann's militia against the Northern men who have already overthrown a million of them and their fellows. And there would be no such fatal clemency shown to them as there was in the former case. Justice would be swift and sure and instant in its retribution. Mr. Johnson knows all this, and while we place no confidence in his patriotism, we do in his prudence. The Maryland militia are certainly to be regarded with suspicion, but it is only their operations during the coming elections in Baltimore and the State that will need watching.

The Atlantic Cable this morning, after stating that the French Foreign Office has issued a note of a pacific character, and has given assurance of peace to Prussia, informs us that the official gazette of Stuttgardt asserts that the subject of a confederation of the South German States was not discussed, nor even broached at the Salzburg Conference. There is strong reason to believe that the official gazette of Stuttgardt does not tell the truth. The French, Austrian, Prussian and Italian journals, official and unofficial, before and after the conference, distinctly stated that the discussion of the feasibility of the union of these States was the main object of the meeting of the two sovereigns. But as a proposed union has been regarded as a menace to Prussia, and as the fear of Bismarck deterred the South German States from entering into the scheme, it is politic perhaps to deny the fact, and for France to send pacific notes to Prussia, Wurtemburg, whence comes this statement, and Bavaria, are particularly interested in hushing up the matter, and protesting against any disposition to assume a hostile attitude towards Prussia, for there is reason to believe that Bismarck contemplated the absorption of both these and the neighboring States, in the event of French interference and the formation of a South German League. Wurtemburg is slightly nervous, and we may anticipate these official denials to an over-anxiety to appease the wrath of the great annexer of the North.

The New York *Evening Post* of Thursday, in noticing the horrible condition of the market houses in that city, pays a deserved compliment to the new market houses of Philadelphia, and gives a detailed account of the Twelfth street market, which it says is "situated at the northeast corner of Twelfth and Market streets, and occupies an area of about sixty feet front by one hundred and fifty feet deep." The whole market building at Twelfth and Market streets is *three hundred and six feet deep and about two hundred and twenty-five feet front*. Our New York friends do not quite realize the modern Philadelphia style and scale of marketing.

EVERY SATURDAY for September 7th has Edward Yates's contribution to the *Londoners*, entitled "In the Season;" a pungent criticism from the *London Review* on Carlyle's latest diatribe against Democracy, an appreciative notice of Matthew Arnold's "New Poems," soon to be issued by Ticknor & Fields, and numerous other excellent articles to make this number of *Every Saturday* one of special interest.

John B. Myers & Co., Auctioneers. Nos. 232 and 234 Market street, will hold during the week the following important sales, by catalogue, viz.: On Monday, Sept. 2, 1867, at 10 o'clock, Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Sandals, etc., comprising about 1,000 cases British, French, and other Boots. See advertisements on seven pages, and descriptive catalogues, issued to-day.

Auction Notice—Sale of Hosts, Shoes, &c., &c.

The early attention of the trade is called to the large and valuable assortment of Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Sandals, &c., to be sold by catalogue, for cash, on Monday morning, September 2, commencing at 10 o'clock, by Messrs. John B. Myers & Co., Auctioneers, 232 Market street.

DOWNINGS' AMERICAN LIQUID CEMENT, FOR mending furniture, toys, glass, china, crockery, etc. Sold by all druggists. Depot, 704 Market St. No charge for small quantities, sent by mail, or by messenger, on the Cement. Always ready for use. 8 27 4p* JOHN S. DOWNING, Stationer, 119 South Eighth street, two doors above Walnut.

FRENCH CIRCULATING LIBRARY.—French Books, Fashionable Stationery, Fancy Goods, 923 South Eleventh street. ☞ Orders paper and envelopes promptly and neatly stamped. 8 27 1m-2p

CAPELLA'S NEW HAT STORE, N. W. CORNER SEVENTH AND CHESTNUT STREETS, OPENS ABOVE SIXTH, ALL KINDS OF HATS, EIGHTH. Your Patronage Solicited. 8 27 1m

FRED. P. WOLF, MANUFACTURER OF THE OLD ESTABLISHED SAUERKRAUT, 1 Market Street, Eighth Ward. 8 24 3m

WARBURTONS ☞ PATENT, VENTILATED Spring Mattress, Dress Hats, Unequaled, in all the approved fashions of the season. Chestnut street, next door to the Post-Office. 8 15 2m

FINE IVORY TEA AND DINNER KNIVES, WITH Plain or plated handles, and those with the almost indestructible Hard Rubber Handle, or of Horn, Bone, Stag, Ebony, Ivory, Pearl, Silver, Ferrule, Tip, Blade, Spring, Steel, TO SUIT ALL TASTES, and to suit Dealers, Every Market street, below Sixth.

FINE ENGRAVINGS, CHROMOS, PHOTOGRAPHS Framing at HERMER & CO'S., No. 654 Arch street. Specialties in Walnut, Gilt and Rosewood Moldings and mount Mirrors of choice design.

PRINTING RECEIPTS FOR MAKING THE WINSOR & co. Colors or Brown Mottled, and the Gem Wafer Colors, which sells at sight. Receipt, with full directions, by mail, for $1. Address, WINSOR & CO., No. 82 Gold Street, Thirty-two Market street, below Sixth.

ALL KINDS OF PICTURES COPIED INTO LAST Style of Photography, at SHARPLESS, 724 Market street, above Seventh. Prices low.

WHEN USING AN ORDINARY GLAZED FOR his photographs, etc., the finish soon cracks and peels and mixed with the pulp of the paper, but the Patent Gelatine Glaze, used by the Photographers, keeps them attached to the pulp, for ever. Sold by all Druggists. 8 26 1m Elegant Photo Albums, Gilt and Slash.

B. F. REINERS'S GALLERY, NO. 624 ARCH STREET, is prepared to do the finest Photographs for only $1 doz. Six Colored one-large Picture $1 00.

SHIRTING—SHIRTING FLANNELS.—JUST RECEIVED. We open TO-DAY, 45 pieces, 1,131 yards, ONE DOLLAR PER YARD, 27 inches wide, 75 cents a yard, over 3 yards wide.

SATIN PLAID NAINSOOKS.

Will open to-day a small lot of these elegant and satin Finish, extra fine, at 62 cents.

WOOLEN TIDIES.

A line of these exceedingly beautiful Colored Tidies, Embroidered and Fringed, just received, and probably the last of the kind we shall have.

BLACK SILK BRUSSELS NET.

Plain or grained, will not cut, and is much darker and more durable than any other Brussels Net, from 50 cents to $1 00 per yard. Mourning Silks and Embroidery Silks. No. 26 South Eighth street.

600 ARCH STREET. 600

GRIFFITH & PAGE,

REFRIGERATORS

OF QUITTADME.

H. P. & C. H. TAYLOR,

PERFUMERY AND TOILET SOAPS.

No. 1 North Sixth street.

GO TO OTTOBONI'S BOOT AND SHOE STORE, 25 South FIFTH street, below Shippen. Cheapest prices ever in the city. 8 30 1m*

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO WHOLESALE DRY GOODS DEALERS.

First very large and most attractive

Special Package Sale of Saxony Woven DRESS GOODS.

JOHN B. MYERS & CO.

Will sell, at auction, on a credit of Four Months,

On Monday, September 2,

At 11 o'clock, at their Salerooms,

Nos. 232 and 234 Market street,

BY ORDER OF

MESSRS. SCHMIEDER BROS.,

OF NEW YORK,

200 CASES SAXONY WOVEN

DRESS GOODS,

of their own well known manufacture, comprising a most extensive and beautifully assorted selection.

It will be to the interest of every dealer in the trade to attend this sale, as it will be the only one of importance of Saxony Woven Dress Goods this season in Philadelphia, and the catalogue being arranged in packages for wholesale trade.

We invite all to examine the goods.

15 CASES PARIS DRESS GOODS,

AND

20 CASES BRITISH DRESS GOODS,

in the latest novelties imported.

N.-B.—Sale positive and without adjournment, at 10.30 o'clock sharp. 8 30 2t MOHR & WILLIAMS, Auctioneers.

JOHN B. MYERS & CO., Auctioneers.

CARD.

Having completed the alterations in our store, and made new to meet the requirements of our patronage of friends and customers, we would very respectfully ask a continuance of that patronage which they have heretofore so kindly given us.

PERKINS,

No. 9 South Ninth street.

In addition to our usual full line of FURNISHING GOODS,

We have now in Part and shall be opening in all next week, will

FALL

IMPORTATION

Of Linens in the various fabrics of

SHEETINGS,

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8 30 1m Ely-Grp

INTERESTING TO BUSINESS MEN.

THE GIRARD BANK

VS.

The Estate of Charles S. Boker.

The developments brought forth by the investigation in this case will be of value to day's

COMMERCIAL LIST AND PRICE CURRENT,

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WM. J. BRIGHAM & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

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RITTER & FERRIS,

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WHITE GOODS,

LACES,

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HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS,

Which, they offer to the trade greatly reduced prices.

EYRE & LANDELL,

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Large Stock of Summer Quilts,

Marseilles, Crochet, Honeycomb, Napkins, Towels, Table Damasks and Diapers, Linen Sheetings, Pillow Linens, Silver Paplins, for Ladies Suits.

This Cut Linen, Bleached and Unbleached.

P. E.—Wash Brown, wholesale and retail. 8 30 1m w 5

T. STEWART BROWN,

TRUSTEE, VALIERS, BADGE, RETICULES, SHAWL STRAPS, HAT CAS, & POCKET BOOKS, FLASKS, and Traveling Goods generally.

MONEY TO ANY AMOUNT LOANED UPON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, PLATE, CLOTHING, &c. 308 Pa. ave.

GOLD ESTABLISHED LOAN OFFICE, Corner of Third and Chestnut streets.

N. B.—DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, GUNS, &c.

FOR SALE BY REMARKABLE BARGAINS.

JOHN F. CENTILLE & CO., 8 27 3t 1102 CHESTNUT STREET.

FASHIONABLE HATTERS, 8 15 6m

ELASTIC STITCH FAMILY Sewing Machines

GROVER & BAKER'S

For Embroidery, Are Exclusive.

For Braiding, Are Unequalled.

For Hemming, Unapproachable.

For Tucking, Any Superior.

For Gathering, Are Unsurpassed.

AND THE BEST IN USE!

NEW STYLES SHUTTLE STI Sewing MACHINES, FOR Manufacturing.

Particular attention is respectfully solicited from all who require a *durable, elastic, rapid, quiet, and improved*

Shuttle Sewing Machine.

In any branch of manufacturing, to our new styles, which possess unmistakable advantages over the noisy and complicated styles of machines, and combine the very latest improvements required to attain perfection.

CALL AND EXAMINE!

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CHICKERING PIANOS—AT THE PARIS EXPOSITION.—The First Premium---Grand Gold Medal---has been awarded to Chickering & Sons for the best Pianos; and also The Grand Decoration and Medal of The Legion of Honor has been conferred upon Mr. Chickering by the hands of the Emperor of France for entire superiority in Pianos Fortes over all others exhibited at the Exposition.

W. H. DUTTON,

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FIRST-CLASS CLOTHING.

Largest Assortment.
Best Styles.
Lowest Prices.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,

Gents' and Youths' Clothing,

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Sixth and Market Streets.

Prices Reduced on Summer Goods.

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We combine style with neatness of fit. And moderate prices with the best workmanship. 8 14 3m rp-Ledger

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From Seventh and Chestnut Sts.

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(GROUND FLOOR).

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Manufacturers of Cigars.

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PATENT LOW STEAM

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HOT WATER APPARATUS,

FOR WARMING AND VENTILATING WITH PURE ATMOSPHERICAL AIR.

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NO. 42 S. FOURTH STREET.

R. M. FELTWELL, Sup't. 8 26 2m rpa

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Also, a very choice lot of Champagne and Sweet Cider, of my own importation, which I am prepared to offer to my customers at a fair price, and will be delivered, free of cost, in all parts of the city.

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