BUSINESS NOTICES.

ALBEN DUSTERS—Large assortment, different styles, inexpensive to dust, sitting mostly at the neck, seldom get mislaid, prices to close out stock.

Half-long lambs' WOOL and FEATHER DUSTERS, BROOMS & CO., 115 MARKET STREET, Philadelphia.

And on BROADWAY, New York.
☞ All kinds of Dusters. Clothing selling off to close out stock, at very low prices.

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627 CHESTNUT STREET AND 604 JAYNE STREET,
(BULLETIN Building,) PHILADELPHIA.

We have facilities for the prompt and superior 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. HAWRON,
JOSEPH R. HAWRON.

☞ MEYER'S NEWLY IMPROVED CRESCENT GYROSCOPE, Illustrated London Prize Medal and Highest Award in America, Received. MELODEONS AND REGINA HAND PIANOS, Prices as low as Warerooms, 725 Arch st., below Sixth.

☞ KINDT & MANZ'S UNSURPASSED Accordeons, celebrated for their tone, strength, evenness and durability. Over 500 sold in the city. MUSIC dealers in U. S. supplied at manufacturers' prices. Also, other pianos, with the celebrated Kindt & Manz action. 1103 Arch street.

EVENING BULLETIN.

Monday, September 9, 1867.

THE AMNESTY PROCLAMATION.

Andrew Johnson has hitherto been considered by the majority of thinking people as a bad and unscrupulous man, but not as an idiot. He has been credited with a certain degree of sagacity, which, it was believed, would keep him within a strained connection of law, and so save him from the disgrace of impeachment. But that theory must now be dismissed. The proclamation just issued is not based upon even a pretext of law. It is outside of and directly antagonistic to the law, in spirit and in letter, and it can have but one issue, so far as the President is concerned. He has declared himself to be at war with Congress and the people, and he must take the consequences.

The lawlessness, the unrighteousness and the folly of this proclamation indicate a mind maddened with disappointment, and a heart filled with falsehood. In argument it is shallow and fallacious, in spirit it is hostile to the will of the people, in its desired effect it is disloyal and dangerous.

It is based, avowedly, on the declaratory resolution passed by Congress, in July, 1861, or rather upon a portion of it, for he omits the first clause which declared "That the present deplorable civil war has been forced upon the country by the disunionists of the South now in revolt against the constitutional Government and in arms around the capital." Passing by this significant fact that this very misquoted resolution asserts the principle that the absence of the rebel States did not at all impair the existence of the "Constitutional Government," Mr. Johnson is the last man in America to justify his present conduct by the precedents of 1861. In that very same month of July, 1861, Mr. Johnson made his famous speech in the Senate, filled with arguments and sentiments which he now utterly repudiates. It was in that speech that he said "Traitors are getting to be so numerous now that I suppose treason has almost got to be respectable; but God being willing, whether traitors be many or few, as I have hitherto waged war against treason and traitors, and in behalf of the Government which was constructed by our fathers, I intend to continue it to the end." How sadly he has given the lie to all these noble sentiments, history has already declared. But the idea that a declaration made concerning affairs at the very threshold of the war, should necessarily cover all the changing emergencies of the later years of the struggle, is practically denied by Mr. Johnson himself, in this very proclamation. In it he recognizes, with palpable inconsistency, the validity of the Emancipation Proclamation, and yet emancipation was in direct contravention of the resolution of July, 1861, as "overthrowing and interfering with the established institutions of the States." Precedents such as Mr. Johnson quotes are utterly worthless. The Continental Congress in 1775, passed a "declaratory resolution" in the form of a petition to the King, in which they solemnly denied any intention of casting off their allegiance, but that was not held to be binding under the altered circumstances of 1776.

The lawlessness of this Amnesty Proclamation consists in the fact that the President *has no power to issue it.* The power to issue a proclamation extending "to persons who may have participated in the existing rebellion, pardon and amnesty," was granted to the President by an act passed July 17, 1862. But on December 3, 1866, the power was withdrawn by the repeal of the bill. The proclamation is therefore in direct violation of law, and cannot be construed otherwise by any force of sophistry. For any lawful purpose, the document is not worth the paper on which it was written.

Its unrighteousness consists in the rewards it seeks to confer upon the worst traitors. Of all classes of rebels none were so utterly without excuse as the officers of the army and navy who deserted their flag and broke their solemn oath of allegiance. For those men, of all others, there should be no forgiveness. The blight and brand of treason is stamped upon them, and there it must remain. The blinded despot of the White House cannot efface their shame by paper proclamations, and the fact that he wishes to do so, is the most blackest disgrace, into him the power, and he has shown that he is ready to put these perjured traitors back again in their places beside the loyal men of the army and navy. Appointment to office would be the sure sequence of pardon. Give him the power, and he has shown that he is ready to place the sceptre again in the hands of the Southern aristocracy. Give him the power, and he is ready to shake the country with a new and bloody strife. Thank God, the people will not give him the power. If he were a pure patriot, instead of a perjured despot; if he were the pet and favorite of the people, instead of a man everywhere hated or despised; if he were an honest, upright, noble American gentleman, instead of the coarse, violent, reckless demagogue that he is; the people would never put in his hands such power as he seeks to exercise. His proclamation is a proffered treaty, offensive and defensive, with treason, and the country will so understand it. It is as well that Andrew Johnson should come out from the mask and pretence of law and show himself to the people for what he is. They will know how to deal with him, for there is no man, in a true republic, superior to the higher law of the popular will.

INSECURE STRUCTURES.

The American passion for having work done quickly and cheaply does not seem to be cured by the daily recurring proofs of its danger and wastefulness. Three serious accidents are recorded on a single day last week, involving great losses of life, and property, all arising from insecure structures. A train on the Naugatuck road, in Connecticut, breaks through a bridge, and ten valuable lives are sacrificed. At Hartford, the reservoir which supplies the city with water gives way, and the flood goes sweeping across the country, carrying mills, fences and crops before it, and inflicting immense loss on the city and the surrounding country. The dam is stated to have been always considered unsafe, and a failure from the start. At the Chittenden County fair grounds, in Vermont, the grand stand, thirty feet high, connected with a crash, carrying three thousand spectators, of whom more than fifty are injured, some fatally and many others very seriously. Three such accidents in one day form a grim commentary on the reckless and criminal haste with which too much of our American building is executed, and they are only specimens of what is daily occurring all over the country. There are scores of buildings going up in Philadelphia, and in all our principal cities, the contracts for which are let by the owners to the builder who bids lowest and builds quickest, without the slightest regard to the sort of material used or the workmanship that is to be employed. Brick walls through which the daylight makes its way; green timber that shrinks and warps and cracks almost before it can be built into it; foundations laid in mortar that is almost guiless of lime or sand; are the rule and not the exception for a large class of the structures which may be seen in process of erection in the new parts of all our principal cities and towns. It ceases of the feverish haste and false notion of economy that is, as yet, one of the prominent features of American character. As the community gets older, it will grow wiser. Men will cease to be satisfied with the shallow and selfish notion that "it will last out my time," and will learn that true economy is not to be found in mere cheapness.

While there are, unfortunately, so many fresh illustrations of the passion for cheap and insecure buildings, it is gratifying to know that we are already entering upon a better order of things. The constantly increasing use of iron for building purposes is adding greatly to the security of the better class of structures. Fire-proof buildings, solid masonry, scientifically constructed bridges begin to attest that American force and ingenuity are triumphing over the cruder notions of American economy. If the fatal and costly accidents of last week contribute anything to promote this better policy among our capitalists, owners, builders and mechanics, their loss will have been a very useful one.

It would, perhaps, be unjust to the Indians to institute any general comparison between their conduct in the present war and that of the rebels in the conflict just passed. The white men instituted a bloody war without any provocation, and not only caused the sacrifice of thousands of lives upon the battle field, but starved to death the prisoners who fell into their hands. The Indians, after suffering every kind of insult and provocation for years, at last, when attacked, resolved to be a virtue, turned upon their tormentors and began hostilities. The first were civilized men, the latter savages, and yet the Indians, even in torturing their captives, have been more merciful, in inducing death quickly, than the keepers of Andersonville and Salisbury prisons.

But in one point at least the Indians and rebels pursued the same policy. During the late war each of our Northern cities contained hundreds of women and children, representing the families of men in the Southern army. They sought safety under the shelter of the government which their fathers and brothers were seeking to destroy, and while they accepted our hospitality they said and did everything that their malice could conceive to insult and aggravate our loyal citizens. We learn that Spotted Tail, one of the Indian chiefs who now professes friendship for the whites, although he was for a long time one of the most active against the whites, pursued the same policy. This fine-old North American savage has a copper-colored daughter, of whom he is proud. She is named Lizzie Euphemia Pocahontas, and about eighteen Indian summers have passed over her head. The educational interests of her native village having been neglected, her papa placed her in a boarding school in Omaha, where, with two towels and a silver spoon, and the advantages of all the branches, she learned to speak the French which is the exclusive language of the family, and to sing choice Italian to the music of a grand piano, while her untutored papa yelled along the war path. Whether Lizzie Euphemia was an ardent advocate of her fathers policy, and defended the practice of scalping in the school-room debates, is not known. If she is an Indian maiden of fine sensibilities, she probably recognized the delicacy of her position, and held her tongue. We only allude to her case as another instance of the facility with which history repeats itself, and as an illustration, of the aptness of the aboriginal Copperskins in learning the lessons taught them by the excuses of the Southern copperheads.

The doubters are again at work. Not content with demolishing Joan of Arc, Pocahontas, William Tell, William Penn and Metamora, they are now turning their attention to Plymouth Rock, and doing their best to divest that celebrated bit of stone of all claim to unusual attention. A correspondent of the New York *Tribune* describes the Rock as a meagre lump of granite, cabinoted on the wharves. "It," he says, "is all that remains of what New England is pleased to consider her best geological specimen, her veritable blarney-stone. A small monument arches it over, and just where visitors are permitted to step, it is so jealously boarded that but little of the rock is left to be trodden upon, while its quality is to be discerned only by examination. This comes from the industry of the relic-chippers, whose worship of things great takes the pettiest way possible. The famous stone has, indeed, become a rock of pilgrims, in the most possessive sense. There is about enough of it at present to suggest a question whether it could have been at any time of the magnitude represented in pictorial history, and whether, accordingly, any considerable number of pilgrims could have found landing or standing-room upon it some centuries ago in mild Winter, as imagined popularly. To a New England mind these are, of course, preposterous doubts, and trifle with the sublime of history." What next? Now that the authenticity of Plymouth Rock has been doubted, there is no knowing how soon skeptics will be hinting that Independence was not declared in the old State House, or some possible disciple of Archbishop Whately, may write a learned essay to prove that Washington, Jefferson and Hancock were mere historical myths and not substantial realities.

It seems that the emigrants who have gone to Walrusia, since its acquisition by the United States, are prompted to the movement more by the hope of finding gold there than from any desire to harpoon seals or eat walrus steaks. The gold fields of California, Utah and Colorado do not afford scope and large enough for the hungry seekers after the precious metals, so they are now pushing forward towards the North Pole in the hope of finding still richer auriferous deposits. Wise naturalists and sage geologists have freely expressed the opinion that the mountain ranges of Walrussia contain gold; but why it should be sought for there when so wide a field offers in a more pleasant climate can only be accounted for by the proverbially restless greed of the gold-hunter. Professor Silliman, in the course of a lecture delivered in this city some time since, referred to the large product of precious metals that had been obtained from the mines of California, Nevada and Colorado, and he remarked that huge as the aggregate seemed, it was only the nibbling at the rind, while the great auriferous deposits remained untouched. It seems strange that the spirit of adventure should carry the gold-hunter to Walrussia when this big chess film so invitingly spread out in a more pleasant locality.

Hon. Ignatius Donnelly, member of Congress from Minnesota, lately delivered an address, in which he urged that Congress should fix a standard of popular education, below which States should not be allowed to fall; and if they so do, the Government should take control and manage the schools properly. The existence of the Government, he argued, demanded this. The doctrine of self-defence should here hold good. No State, he said, allows its population to be ignorant, without danger to its safety. Mr. Donnelly is a native of Philadelphia, and he received his education in the public schools of this city. Before he emigrated to the West he had ample opportunities of witnessing the advantageous working of our school system in fitting men to be good citizens and intelligent voters. He has also had full opportunities of seeing the evils resulting from the admission to the ballot-box of grossly ignorant men. His suggestion of a national standard of education, with a view to citizenship, is worthy of consideration.

Sale of Valuable Stocks.

M. Thomas & Sons will sell on Tuesday, 10th inst. a number of valuable bank and other stocks. See advertisement.

DOWNINGS' AMERICAN LIQUID CEMENT, FOR mending china, glass, ivory, wood, marble, &c. No more glass, China, Ivory, Wood, Marble, &c. No heating required. Cement is to be needed, as the Cement is always ready for use. JOHN F. DOWNING, Stationer, 1011 Market street, two doors west of Twelfth.

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PAUL E. GIRARD,
French Bookseller, Stationer and Engraver,
923 South Fifteenth street.
☞ Note paper and envelopes promptly and neatly stamped.

☞ SCALLAN'S NEW HAT FOUNDRY, N. E. CORNER FOURTH AND ARCH STREETS. Ladies' Fashionable Hats, Gentlemen's Hats, Boys' Hats, Fashionable Hats, Ladies' Fashionable Hats, and CHEAPEST GROVE EIGHTH. Your Patronage Solicited. 2-8-1m

☞ FAIRCHILD'S FAMILY FLOUR.
THOS. H. MCALLA,
At the Old Established
HAT AND CAP EMPORIUM, 804 CHESTNUT street.

☞ WARDROBES IMPROVED, Ventilated and easy-acting Dress Hats (patented), in all the approved styles of the season. Cheap street hat, second door to the Postoffice. 2-8-1m

☞ PATENT PLASTIC ROOFING CEMENT, BEING composed of 80 per cent. of most Linseed Oil and Pulverized Stone, is a cheap article for roofs, and will last 10 years on the average, and is undoubtedly a most soft and elastic. You may apply it yourself for trifle around the chimney, or for a long or wide roof. We have the Cement ready for use, and will furnish it and the Patent Roofing Paper, Nos. 626 (Eight Thirty-five) Market street, below Ninth.

☞ NEW STYLE SOFT FELT HATS, PATENT GOLTHES, and Fifty-cent Neck Ties, at NO. 34 (Two and Forty-four) North Second street.

☞ FOUTHE PARTY, OR BALL, OR HOP, YOU WILL find Lasting Beds, Pleasing Dress and Dancing Cards, of a variety of kinds and sizes, at the Hardware Store of TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market street, below Ninth.

☞ LOVE, YOUR THUMB AND FINGERS, THE JAWS of the Patent Boot Jack clasp themselves around your boot, and pull off the boot easily. Only $1. Ladies' shoes can pull the heels off. For sale by the trade. Wholesale, by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market street, below Ninth.

CLOTHES WRINGERS, DOVE'S PATENT, AT WM. F. MINNICH'S House-furnishing Store, 324 (Two Hundred and Twenty-four) NINTH street.

600 ARCH STREET. 600
GRIFFITH & PAGE,
BEST
REFRIGERATORS
AND
CROQUET GAMES.

H. P. & G. R. TAYLOR,
PERFUMERY AND TOILET SOAPS,
661 North Ninth street.

☞ GO TO GETSINGER FOR FIRST-CLASS BOOT AND SHOE Repairing, 48 South Fifth street. Cheapest prices goods in the city. 8-7-1m

☞ SEWING WITH INDESTRUCTIBLE THREAD, Cording, Braiding, Stamping, &c. M. A. TOREY, 1020 Arch street.

☞ NEW AND SECOND-HAND PIANOS AND Organs for sale and to rent. C. W. SUMPLINES, No. 701 Arch street.

☞ WINES, LIQUORS, PURE AND DOMESTIC Brandies, for Medicinal purposes. JAMES E. GORMLEY, 232 Pear street, below Third and Walnut streets, now to call and examine his large and varied stock, comprising in part, Madeira Wines of 50 grades, Sherries, Ports, Clarets, Champagnes, Cordials, Brandies, Whiskies and different vintages of Cognac, some very old and superior; Scotch and English Ales and Porters, Holland Gin, Jamaica Spirits, Catawba Wine, Also, some of the purest Brandies used by family physicians, in sealed bottles.

100 Barrels Hyde Champagne and Sweet Cider, of qualities unsurpassed. These goods are furnished in packages of any size desired, and will be delivered, free of cost, at any of the city.

☞ NOW READY: ☜
GENTLEMEN'S HATS, in New Styles for Fall.
Prepared by
WARBURTON,
Fashionable Hatter,
430 Chestnut Street, next door to the Post Office.

FIRST-CLASS CLOTHING.
Largest Assortment.
Best Styles.
Lowest Prices.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
Gents' and Youths' Clothing,
OAK HALL,
Sixth and Market Streets.
Prices Reduced on Summer Goods.

CHOICE SAINT LOUIS
TRIPLE EXTRA
FAMILY FLOUR,
THE BEST IN THE MARKET.
Also, Choice Brands of
Ohio and Kentucky Extra Family.
For sale in quantities to suit purchasers, by
D. W. HERSTINE,
Nos. 110 and 112 N. Broad st.

Girard Fire Insurance Company
NEW OFFICE,
639 N. E. cor. Chestnut and Seventh sts.

E. R. LEE,
43 N. Eighth Street,
WILL OPEN ON TUESDAY MORNING FROM AUCTION:
ELEGANT REAL LACE CURTAINS.
Handsome Lace Curtains, $9 00 per pair, worth $18.
Elegant do do $10 per pair, $25.
Magnificent do do. $25, $30, $40, $50 and nearly all other prices.
The above goods are the cheapest ever heard of, designs are well worth the special attention of housekeepers, they come from the largest and best assortment in the market, at less than cost to import.
Also, 1000 PAIRS ORDINARY LACE CURTAINS, receiving, from 75 cents to $5 per pair.
HEAVY PORTLAND SHADES, from importation.
BLACK AND GRAIN SILKS, from auction.
Plain and Figured all-wool French Poplins.
Black Silk Poplins, the best and cheapest in the city.
A splendid assortment of BLACK BONNETS and Ribbons, very low.
ON REAL LACES (Vals.) HERRIES, at 25, extra sizes.
HANDSOME LACE (Points) COLLARS and SETTS.
We defy Fifth New York Tier (Ladies), $25 to 50c., cost over double to import.
The best Hemstitched Hdkfs. in the market for 25c.
Great bargains in Linen, Cambric and Gents'.
Best Linen Cambric, 25 cents.
Best Linen Cambric Handkfs.
HOOP SKIRTS, reduced.
HEMP MATS, cheaper than ever.
Bestmake of Waterproof Cloth Sacques.
E. R. LEE,
No. 43 North Eighth street.

MARKET St. & NINTH.
COOPER & CONARD.
THE FINEST MANUFACTURES
IN
FINE CONFECTIONS
FOR PRESENTS.
STEPHEN F. WHITMAN,
No. 1210 Market St.

CANE SEATING
AT THE
INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND,
TWENTIETH and RACE Sts.
Orders may be left at the Institution, or at
CHESTNUT, NO. 19 SOUTH EIGHTH STREET.
A. & H. LEJAMBRE
Have removed their
Furniture and Upholstering Warerooms
TO
No. 1103 Chestnut Street,
THOMAS CRAVEN,
PRESIDENT
ALFRED S. GILLETT,
VICE PRESIDENT AND TREASURER.
JAMES B. ALVORD,
SECRETARY.
CARPETINGS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
LEEDOM & SHAW,
910 ARCH STREET.
Between Ninth and Tenth Streets.
We are now opening a full and complete assortment, both Foreign and Domestic, for Fall Sales.
EDWARD P. KELLY,
TAILOR,
No. 612 CHESTNUT STREET.
Just received, a large stock of
CHOICE FALL GOODS.
WILL MOVE OCTOBER 1st TO
S. E. corner Seventh and Chestnut Sts.
THOMAS WEBB,
(Successor to Wm. F. Hughes.)
FORKS OF SECOND AND CHRISTIAN STREETS,
BALED, FEEDS, SALT AND PACKING HAY.
BALED, WHEAT, OAT AND RYE STRAW,
FOR
SHIPPING AND CITY USE.
WM. BRIGHAM & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
93 & 95 FRANKLIN ST.,
NEW YORK.
CHAMBERS & CATTELL,
32 N. THIRD STREET,
IMPORTERS OF
FRENCH AND GERMAN CALF AND KIP SKINS,
CALF, KID AND PATENT LEATHER,
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GALLOWAY C. MORRIS & CO.,
208 Walnut Street,
LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL COAL,
WHARF FOOT OF TARKER STREET.
INDIA RUBBER GOODS,
No. 708 Chestnut Street.
MANUFACTURERS AGENCY.
Vulcanized Machine Belting, Steam Packing, Garden Hose, Door Springs, Door Stops, Door Mats, Springs and Buffers, Carriage Springs, Stereoscopes and Stereoscopic Views, Photographic Albums, Ivory Combs, Fancy Articles, and every description of Indian Goods, Wholesale and Retail. Agent for Ladd's Stereoscopes.
RICHARD LEVICK.
WILLIAM S. CARLILE. MAURICE JOY
CARLILE & JOY,
House and Sign Painters and Glaziers,
No. 437 Arch Street, Philadelphia.
Glasses cut to any size. Orders attended to with promptness and despatch. Give us a call.
D. M. LANE,
CARRIAGE BUILDER, 1009 Market Street,
Would respectfully announce that he has resumed his business at the above place, where he will be pleased to receive a share of public patronage. Carriages of every description built to order.
FUTLER, WEAVER & CO.
NEW CORDAGE FACTORY
NOW IN FULL OPERATION.
No. 38 N. WATER and 39 N. DEL. AVENUE
BANKING HOUSE
OF
JAY COOKE & Co.
112 and 114 So. THIRD ST. PHILAD'A.
Dealers in all Government Securities.
REMOVAL.
C. W. A. TRUMPLER,
HAS REMOVED HIS
Music Store
From Seventh and Chestnut Sts.
TO
826 CHESTNUT STREET.
FINE WATCHES.
We offer a full assortment of warranted Time Keepers at greatly reduced prices.
FARR & BROTHER,
Importers of Watches, Jewelry, Silver Ware, &c.,
324 Chestnut street, below Fourth.
T. STEWART BROWN,
FOURTH AND CHESTNUT STS.
MANUFACTURER OF
TRUNKS, VALISES, and BAGS suitable for European travel.
(Formerly at 706 CHESTNUT ST.)

SECOND EDITION.

BY TELEGRAPH.

LATEST CABLE NEWS.

ACCIDENT TO A STEAMSHIP.

Financial and Commercial Quotations.

THE GREAT BOAT RACE

Hamill's Boat Upset.

CHARGE OF FOUL PLAY.

Hamill Declared the Victor

A SPORTING MAN DROWNED.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Trouble Among the Oysters.

By the Atlantic Telegraph.

LONDON, September 9th, Noon.—Consols for Money.....93-1/4 | Account.....93-1/4
U. S. Five-twenties..... 73-3/4
Illinois Central..... 77-1/4
Erie Railroad..... 44-3/4
Great Western Railroad..... 22

FRANKFORT, September 9th.—United States Bonds closed at the close on Saturday at 70-3/4.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 9, Noon.—Cotton dull; some descriptions have declined. The sales to-day will be about 8,000 bales. Middling Uplands, 12-3/4d.; Middling Orleans, 10-1/2d.

Breadstuffs are firm. Corn has advanced to 28s. 3d.

Provisions are quiet. Lard, 58s.

American produce unchanged.

SOUTHAMPTON, Sept. 8, Evening.—The steamer Western Metropolis, from New York on the 24th inst., passed this port to-day on her way to her port of destination.

QUEENSTOWN, Sept. 8, Evening.—The steamer Palmyra, from New York on the 28th ult., arrived here this evening.

Cotton and Breadstuffs.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 9, 2 P.M.—Cotton for money, 94 9-16; U. S. Five-Twenties, 73-3/4; Illinois Central, 77-1/2; Erie R. R., 44-1/2.

Liverpool Market, 2 P.M.—Cotton and Breadstuffs are unchanged.

Bacon, 57s. 6d. Lard, 58s. 9d. Beef, 150s. Pork, has advanced 1s.

Common rosin, 17s. 9d. Other articles unaltered.

From Newburg, N. Y.

(Special Despatch to the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.)

NEWBURG, N. Y., Sept. 9th.—The race for the single-scull championship was brought to a conclusion this morning. At the start, Brown took the lead, but was passed by Hamill, who was repassed by Brown. Hamill, by a fine spirt, obtained the lead. At the turn, Hamill ran into the stake-boat and tipped over. Brown came in a winner in 40 minutes. Hamill declares that Brown ran into him and cut his boat in two. The judges have given no decision. A riot is expected.

Bob Nolan, a New York sporting man, was drowned last night at this city.

SECOND DESPATCH.

NEWBURG, Sept. 9th—8½ A. M.—After a long argument the judges and referee have decided that Hamill won the race by Brown fouling him. Mr. Minn, the two Mr. Ellionts and Mr. Eagan were the judges. The decision caused great excitement in town, and a riot was prevented by arresting.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sept. 7.—The brig Benj. Delano, from Portland, for St. Johns, N. B., bound to Havana, has put into Norfolk to repair damages. On the night of the 31st ult. she encountered a southeast gale, and lost her deck load north of Hatteras, causing the brig to spring a leak. The storm continuing, and the water being four feet in the hold, the rest of the deck load of timber was thrown overboard. Her sails were carried away, but fortunately she obtained help from the steamer Francis, from Baltimore, bound to Philadelphia, which towed her into Fort Hampton Roads. She has been run on the flats in Elizabeth River, and will be lightered.

A joint meeting of oystermen held in Norfolk, a committee was appointed to wait upon Gen. Schofield in reference to the recent oyster law, which has given rise to so much discussion and trouble since its passage by the Virginia Legislature, principally from the fact that the mode of collecting the tax on the oysters was considered without system or correctness. The committee design laying the views before Gen. Schofield, and expect that by his decision there will in future be but one tax on oysters instead of the specific tax. The great difficulty in the present law, and it was in the discussion, which was plained, is that many vessels are dearting the waters of Virginia, which they formerly did, giving an impetus to the trade and brightening up business of all kinds. Some are going to the Maryland waters, where there is no other tax on the oysters than that in favor of the enterprising portion of the community. The law as it now stands, requires that all vessels engaged in catching oysters or in the trade, has the effect of limiting the operations and destroying the labors of the hardy oyster fishermen.

A grand regatta takes place on the 11th instant, on the Elizabeth river, to be rowed over several competing yachts. An exciting race is expected.

A wrecking company are now actively engaged on the brig Ann of the Bermudas, which the rebels directly in the channel leading to the Gosport Navy Yard, sunk in 1861. It is now thought it will be raised in a few days from its dangerous position.

A new screw pile light-house, with a Fresnel lens of the fifth magnitude, will soon be seen in clear weather a distance of eight miles, is being erected at Sharpe creek, Chesapeake bay, to take the place of the light-vessel now stationed there. The light-house stands on a depth of 5½ feet of water, mean tide, and is distant about 300 yards from the present light vessel. The light will be exhibited for the first time Sept. 1, 1867.

From Aspinwall.

New York, Sept. 9th.—The steamship Rising Star has arrived from Aspinwall with $211,662 in specie.

From New York.

(Special Despatch to the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.)

NEW YORK, Sept. 9.—The Bank statement for the past week makes the following exhibit:

Increase of loans..... $2,290,000
Increase of specie..... 1,000,000
Increase of legal tenders..... 4,000,000
Increase of deposits..... 1,000,000
Increase of net undivided profits..... 1,000,000

Financial and Commercial News from New York.

(Special Despatch to the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.)

NEW YORK, Sept. 9.—The following are the latest quotations for stocks at the New York Stock Board to-day: Gold, 144¾; New York Central, 106@106¾; Erie, 69¾@69¾; Erie Preferred, 79@79¼; Hudson, 128¾@129; Reading, 102½@102¾; Michigan Southern, 82¾@82¾; Michigan Central, 135¾@136; Illinois Central, 119¾@120¼; Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 59¾@59¾; Cleveland and Toledo, 112¾@112¾; Rock Island, 104@104¼; Northwest common, 60¾; Northwest preferred, 70¼@70¾; Pacific Mail, 143¾@143¾; Atlantic Mail, 115@117½; Canton, 67¼@68; Cumberland, 32¾@33; Quicksilver, 27¾@28; Wayne, 105¾@106; Mariposa, 10¾; Mariposa preferred, 18¾@19; Western Union Telegraph, 43¾@43¾; Boston Water Power, 19¾@20. Market dull.

Flour is firm. Wheat 1@2c. better. Corn advanced 1c. Pork firm. Lard 1c. higher. Whisky nominally unchanged. Petroleum dull. Freights unchanged.

Mexico.

Maximilian's Body Not Yet at Vera Cruz—Santa Anna's Case About to be Tried—Juarez Refuses to Send Comonfort's Remains Brought to the Capital—Sums of Charity Abolished.

HAVANA, Sept. 5, via Key West, Sept. 7, via Lake City, Sept. 7, 1867.—Dates from Vera Cruz have arrived to September 1, and from the capital to Aug. 26. They were received to-day by the English steamer Mersey, which brings a lot of imperial refugees. The reported arrival at Vera Cruz of Maximilian's body is contradicted. It is also contradicted that his body was mutilated. Commander Rice, of the gunboat Tacony, by request of the American commander, claimed the body of the emperor, and his request has been listened to. Acting Consul Gorlitzer, in the absence of the French, Belgian and Italian Consuls, is acting as medium of communication for their governments. Mr. Plumb has not yet arrived at Mexico. The supreme government has ordered the care of Santa Ana to proceed. Santa Ana employed counsel and his defence is being prepared. All generals condemned to death at Queretaro, including Castillo, have been pardoned. Gen. O'Horan, on the 18th, was sentenced by court martial to be shot on Wednesday at A. M. The sentence was carried out on the Plazuela de Mexcoalco, against the remonstrance of the American Minister. O'Horan left letters to vindicate his memory. President Juarez has decreed a commutation of Mejian punishment. The purpose of electing a President, Congressmen and Magistrates of the Supreme Court. Lerdo, the traitor, has published an account of the siege of Queretaro, and seeks to establish the fact that its fall was not the result of treason. General Corona has gone to Guadalajara. Porfirio Diaz's troops commenced their march from Mexico to Tehuacan. Senor Tavera has been nominated Governor of Tamaulipas. Jesus Gonzalez Ortega was awaiting the action of the Congress. The Society of the Sisters of Charity has been abolished and another institution in lieu of the republic established.

A conflicts with one million dollars had left San Louis Potosi for Vera Cruz. Chihuahua gold fields have been yielding largely. The mines pay eighteen dollars per ounce there. A large supply of munitions of war has been forwarded from Texas to Chihuahua to repel the Indians and filibusters. General Comonfort's remains were brought to the capital on Aug. 16 and deposited at the Panthcon.

The Servant Girls and the Fenians.

TROY, Sept. 9.—A mounter meeting of the servant girls, prominent in this city, was held the last night for the explicit purpose of protesting against including any further contributions to the Fenian cause, and in the speech made by the state of that cause. The meeting was suggested by the Catholic sermons preached on Good Friday, and since made public at Cleveland, that an official appeal was to be made to the Church in particular, and the women of America in general, by the Cleveland Convention of Fenians, to come at once and liberally to the financial aid of the organization.

The chairmanship resolved last night:

First—That they had not the slightest interest in the capture of Canada, and that they could not discern the propriety or fitness of the policy that would free Ireland through the reduction of the New Dominion.

Second—They had now for several years poured out most freely of their small means—the sums resulted and collected from the poor—in aid of the liberation of Erin from the shackles of British domination, and yet each succeeding year threw away and wasted by officials on the mercet frivolities in the city of New York, and on so-called military campaigns, which had no foundation either in science, strategy, or even well grounded prospective success.

Third—Up to this time all the money and munitions so latterly furnished by the friends of the Fenian cause, in the United States, throughout this and other countries, had been criminally diverted from their official purposes, and wasted without aim.

Fourth—That they would, under no possible circumstances, contribute any further aid to the cause, but would rather perish from the earth than venture of a doubt that such aid would be used only in the maintenance of an army whose collective point should be Ireland, and Ireland alone.

It was also recommended that other meetings should be everywhere held.

The above embrases the spirit of the resolutions. The gathering was of course a novel one, but the proceedings were conducted in a most orderly and proper manner, the organization being similar to that of all public meetings. It is to be sure, made up as the singular conclave almost wholly of Irish girls, of a somewhat mixed element, there were many amusing informalities, both of orthography and grammar. The latter in the meeting, as above set forth, was firmly adhered to and remarked upon quite seriously evident. There was the result of a very strong feeling of dersandning among the servant girls, and the importance of a private citizen.

At a future meeting it is proposed to adopt an address to the Irish people, to be sent over from Cleveland by the Fenian Congress in session there.

CITY BULLETIN.

STATE OF THE THERMOMETER THIS DAY AT THE BULLETIN OFFICE.

10 A. M.....74 deg. 12 M.....74 deg. 2 P. M.....74 deg.
Weather—Hazy. Wind—Southwest.

ALLEGED EMBEZZLEMENT.—J. W. Bailey, who has been employed as book-keeper by Wm. Sellers & Co., for a number of years past, was arrested on Saturday evening by Detectives George H. Smith and Charles S. Smith, upon the charge of embezzling the funds of his employers. It is alleged that the amount of his defalcation discovered that his cash account was wrong, and instructed Mr. Bailey to examine his books, and ascertain whether he could not find out the error. Mr. Bailey did so, and, while thus engaged, the cashier left the office, locking the door over the accounts with him. No mistakes were discovered, and the matter went over for one day. On the following morning Mr. Bailey, failing to call at the house, inquiries were instituted, and inquiry was made at his house in the neighborhood as to the cause of his absence. It was stated that he had gone out of the city, whereupon, on learning this fact, continued his examination of the books, and soon discovered that false entries had been made in several instances, as is alleged, by Mr. Bailey. Further examination revealed the fact that large sums of money had been misappropriated, amounting in the aggregate to a thousand dollars. These sums were the first years were small, seldom reaching river fifty dollars at a time. The second year showed increased peculation, but during the present year the amounts taken were, except in one or two instances, over one hundred dollars. The accused was locked up to await a hearing.

PLEASANT to the taste, certain in its operation, and harmless in its effects, are the great characteristics of Dr. Ireland's Indian Cordial. Flower, Sixth and Green, sole proprietor.

ONE Cold after another will, with many constitutions, lay the seeds of a fatal consumption in the system. Those in need of a remedy will find in JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT one always prompt, thorough and efficacious. Sold everywhere.

DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES and Fancy Goods.
SPONGES & BROWSHES, Importers,
23 South Eighth street.

SENNA FIGS for Constipation and Habitual Costiveness. Depot, Sixth and Vine. Fifty cents a box.

BENTON'S SOAPS.—Elder Flower, Turtle Oil, Glycerine, Lettuce, Rose, Shower, Musk Rose, &c.
SPONGES & BROWSHES,
23 South Eighth street.

GOLD MEDAL PERFUMERY.—Napoleon III. awarded the Prize Medal, at the Paris Exposition, 1867, to R. & G. A. Wright for their Hair Tonic Soaps, Extracts and Perfumeries—for sale by all the principal druggists. R. & G. A. Wright, 664 Chestnut street.

WARRANTED TO CURE ON THE NEAREST PERSUASION.—Dr. Fitlers Rheumatic Remedy has cared 4,000 cases of Rheumatism, Neuralgia and Gout in this city. Prepared at 38 South Fourth street.

STILL IN MOURNING.—Although it is more than five years since the death of Prince Albert, the mourning seen in black was that worn and established to all the official letters of the government in the several departments, nor does there appear any probability of a return to the red official seal.

THIRD EDITION.

2:15 O'Clock.

BY TELEGRAPH.

THE NEWBURG BOAT RACE.

Further Particulars.

NEWS FROM CENTRAL AMERICA.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Boat Race.

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

NEWBURG, N. Y., Sept. 9, 10 A. M.—The decision of the referee, which has been made public, only increases the excitement. A riot is imminent. The police and military are mustering. The refuge is Councilman Roberts. He has awarded the race to Jas. Hamill. The ground upon which the decision is given is that Brown ran into the boat of his antagonist, thereby preventing his free movement. One of the standing rules of boat-racing stipulates that any boat fouling another shall be declared out of the race, and be deprived of all the benefits which otherwise would be accorded to it.

The decision has created great