BUSINESS NOTICES.

Dr. Schenck's Seaweed Tonic.

This medicine, invented and prepared by Dr. J. H. Schenck, of Philadelphia, is proved to be the best remedy for dyspepsia, and all disorders of the digestive organs, that has ever been offered to the public. The great success and popularity of Dr. Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup are sufficient to recommend this Tonic to public favor and confidence. It was originally designed to be used in connection with the Pulmonic Syrup in the treatment of consumption; but experience proves that it is adapted to all cases of indigestion and debility. The Seaweed Tonic possesses all the strengthening properties of bitter tonics, iodine, iodide of potassium; it is also similar in nature to the marine juice, the fluid which nature provides to carry on the process of digestion; and when that fluid is deficient, the Tonic supplies its place. It is, of course, an article which can answer this purpose, and, consequently, it is the only medicine which can cure dyspepsia. Other preparations, however they may seem to afford temporary relief, are found to aggravate the disease. This must be felt, sooner or later, because acids and minerals necessarily be the case when carried into the stomach are used to cure indigestion and powerful tonics, of which physicians generally prescribe for that object. The Seaweed Tonic contains no such injurious drugs. It is distilled from a vegetable substance, which is produced in great abundance on the sea-shore, the mode of distillation being similar to that employed in the manufacture of Jamaica spirits. This Tonic never disorders with the most delicate stomach. In the early stages of consumption, this medicine is generally of great utility, and consumption thus begins with disorder of the stomach and general debility; for which Schenck's Seaweed Tonic is a certain remedy.

Dr. Schenck is professionally at his principal office, No. 15 North Sixth street, corner Commerce, Philadelphia, every Saturday, where all letters for advice must be addressed.

He is also professionally at No. 32 Bond street, New York, every Tuesday, and at No. 33 Hanover street, Boston, every Wednesday. He gives advice free, but for a thorough examination with his Respirometer, the price is $5. Office hours at Sixth city, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

Price of the Pulmonic Syrup and Seaweed Tonic, each, $1 50 per bottle, or $7 50 a half dozen. Manufactured and sold by the Doctor himself. Dr. Schenck's medicines for sale at all times at his rooms.

Also, by all druggists and dealers. 1t

AMERICAN HOUSE, BOSTON, MASS.—The very important and extensive improvements which have recently been made in this popular Hotel, the largest in New England, have rendered it in all its appointments, equal in every respect to the principal city hotels, and the location and convenience superior to any other hotel in the city. During the past year the additions have been made of numerous suites of apartments, with bathing rooms, water closets, &c., attached, and the whole house has undergone a thorough renovating and refitting, and repairs to the upper story of the house in one minute; the cellars have been newly and thoroughly cemented, and the entire plumbing, gas fixtures, and ventilation, in all its appointments, have been put in complete order, and the house, as a whole, is thoroughly renovated and refitted. LEWIS RICE & SON, Proprietors. fel-m,w,f-3m

MEYERS NEWLY IMPROVED SAFE CENT SCALE.

Adopted and in use at the London Prize Medal and Paris Universal Exhibitions, receives MEDALS ON ALL OCCASIONS. Warerooms, 122 Arch st., bel. Eighth. jel3 m w 3m

EVENING BULLETIN.

Monday, March 30, 1868.

THE IMPEACHMENT.

The trial of Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, before the High Court of Impeachment, will go on to-day, and it is to be expected that no further interruptions of it will occur. The delays and indulgences already allowed have been unprecedented; but the judgment of the country will be the more willingly acquiesced in when it is remembered how kindly the criminal was treated.

But the people are growing weary of the tenderness of Congress towards Andrew Johnson, especially when they see him using the authority still left to him to embarrass the country and its elected representatives. There is no instance in history of a man's being left in full possession of the dignities and powers of his office at the very time when he is on trial for offences committed in office.

There must soon be an end to this anomalous state of affairs. The trial must go on with all possible speed, consistent with the dignity of the Senate and the cause of justice. The accused has had favors enough granted, and now the people expect that the arguments and the testimony shall go on uninterruptedly and that speedy judgment be rendered. The beginning of to-day's proceedings will probably be received in time to present them to our readers in to-day's paper.

FRENCH FREEDOM OF THE PRESS.

The peace which is the Empire in France, in this happy age, is not very encouraging to newspaper men. The Emperor, a year or two ago, promised liberty of the press such as had not been known in the country for a long time. The result of this imperial promise is that there are, at this moment, more newspaper writers imprisoned in France than in any country on earth; probably more than there are in all countries put together. A little paragraph translated from the *Journal de Paris* illustrates this. It says: "Day before yesterday M. Martin Gilbert, manager of the *Philosophe*, arrived at the prison of Sainte-Pélagie to pass some time at that pleasant refuge of Parisian journalism. They would not receive him. All the rooms were occupied! As the Sixth Chamber does not appear likely to cease condemning political writers, Sainte-Pélagie will have to be enlarged."

It is only by such cautious but poignant satirical sentences that the Paris papers dare to speak of the severe censorship under which they labor. But this *Journal de Paris* does not content itself with a single article on the subject. It appears that a certain M. Greppo, former liberal deputy of Lille, returned lately from a visit to Belgium, bringing with him a copy of a cheap paper called *L'Etoile Belge*. He neglected or forgot to throw it out of the car window before passing the frontier. But the one harmless copy of the Belgian penny paper was found on him, after he entered France; he was arrested, taken before a magistrate, fined a hundred francs, and sent to prison for a month! The sage *Journal de Paris* says: "The imperial government has just escaped a great danger. A former *montagnard* deputy, M. Greppo, came near introducing into France a single copy of a forbidden paper, the *Belgian Star*. But that Providence which watches over empires permitted a person in authority to discover the incendiary paper on M. Greppo's person. He was taken before the judge, and, of course, acted the innocent. He declared that a fellow entering a car at Brussels might, without meaning harm, buy a paper or a book to amuse himself, and that this the *Belgian Star* fell to his lot, just as the *Constitutionnel* might have done; and so it happened that having bought the pestiferous sheet on the territory where it grows naturally, he never thought of getting rid of it before crossing the line of the territory where it becomes poisonous. Nevertheless he was sent to prison for a month. After battle the dead are buried. 'But I am alive,' cries a poor devil on whom they are heaping earth. A Swiss capitain journal says: 'What nonsense! Bury him! If we were to listen to all of them, not one of them would be dead.' The Swiss captain was a great philosopher, who understood the principles of authority. Thus does the clever Parisian journalist, without violating the law concerning the press, show the French people how Napoleon III. keeps his promise to grant liberty to the press.

Some pretext will probably soon be found for the arrest of this editor of the *Journal de Paris*, who thus sarcastically exposes to the world the fallacies of the Emperor's mode of allowing liberty to the press. He and his colleagues in the prison, who are among the brightest and cleverest of Frenchmen, may choose to amuse themselves in their months of confinement by drawing up narratives of their experiences as editors under the imperial régime. When this régime is ended, as it may be before many years—perhaps before many months—a compilation of such chapters of the experiences of French journalists will prove to be among the most curious and interesting illustrations of the Decline and Fall of the Second Empire. In this country such dealings with the press as those of Napoleon are scarcely conceivable. Americans can understand very well that in time of war, and especially in time of rebellion, severe measures must be used against the cowardly treason which dares not take up arms against the Government but attacks it through the press. But it is the boast of Napoleon III. that France is profoundly peaceful and supremely prosperous. And yet at this time of supreme peace, happiness and prosperity, Sainte-Pélagie is over-crowded and a single copy of a cheap forbidden foreign paper, accidentally found among the effects of a traveler arriving in France, is enough to condemn him. Napoleon III. cannot feel very secure of his throne or of the succession to it, when he dares not trust his people and their newspaper organs to express their opinions upon public questions.

SHAKESPEARE LIBRETTOS.

To the general audiences who have attended Mrs. Kemble's late readings, a very entertaining feature has been the remarkable class of people who carried their Shakespeares with them, and followed the text closely throughout the readings. In the last week, when it was necessary to sit for an hour before the performance began, it was a pleasant pastime to refresh the memory with the play. But it was provokingly absurd to see middle-aged men and women, some of them, too, with a certain degree of intelligence in their faces, poring over their books while Mrs. Kemble was giving the characters of Shakspeare for them, with all the vivid outline and coloring of face and voice and gesture. These remarkable people were evidently laboring under one of two delusions; Either they had gone to Concert Hall, without any idea of what Mrs. Kemble proposed to do, and so never thought that it was necessary to look at her, or they were very anxious to note the passages which she omits. The victims of the latter delusion could sometimes be detected by the pencil with which they industriously marked the "cut" passages. In some few cases, ladies or even young gentlemen were sharing this expurgating labor with the idols of their affections, apparently in blissful ignorance of the awkward passages which they were sure to encounter, until they would be fairly entangled in them, and then there would be a quiz, closing of the book, and a slight change of color, consequent upon the stupid exposure.

This trick of following the text in such an entertainment is a most silly one. It was bad enough as the Dickens Readings, although there it was at least practicable, as Dickens tells his stories almost *verbatim*, from his adapted editions. But in the case of Mrs. Kemble it would be almost incredible, if it were not so frequently visible, that anybody should take the trouble, and the expense of sitting two hours in a crowded hall, to read what they could read with far more propriety and convenience at home. Shakespeare wrote, not for women and children, but for the men of an age when the English language had a very different meaning and use from that of our day. The words in telling his plays into such a form and reducing them to such dimensions, as to make them presentable to the more fastidious taste of the best classes of modern society, commenced by Charles Kemble and completed by his daughter, was one of extreme difficulty. It required the highest mastery of the genius of Shakespeare, the clearest judgment and the most delicate perceptions. How well the work was done is patent to all who have heard its results. And when it has been so well done it would be laughable, were it not exasperating, to see people clumsily stumbling and tangling over the attempt to follow Mrs. Kemble through a play, of the revised structure of which they have not the faintest idea. If such people had the slightest realization of the figures which they cut, while engaged in their hopeless steeple-chase after Mrs. Kemble, it would take more bravery to pursue it than they generally get credit for.

Mr. Morrow B. Lowry, of Erie, made a characteristically indecent speech in the State Senate last week. It was an attack upon the judges of the Court of Common Pleas, of this city, and particularly upon Judge Allison and the District Attorney. There were honest differences of opinion as to the conduct by the judges of the right of remission of sentence, a question that has been settled by the Supreme Court; but there is no difference of opinion in the community where they are best known, as to the purity and uprightness of the judges of the Court of Common Pleas.

Mr. Lowry's attack upon them was gross, scandalous and indecent, and consequently in keeping with the character of the man. Nor did he hesitate to assert falsehoods for the purpose of better enabling him to make out a case against the officials whom he was slandering. Besides the injustice of thus assailing pure and upright men, there is grave responsibility attaching to the legislator who either ignorantly or maliciously attempts to lessen the hold of the judiciary upon the respect and confidence of the community. This course of conduct, particularly in any question where Philadelphia is concerned, is characteristic of the Senator from Erie; but we confess to a feeling of surprise and mortification to see a spirited morning cotemporary siding with the Senatorial ranter in this attempt to throw dirt upon the character of men who should stand far above the reach of the shafts of malice of such a Senator as Morrow B. Lowry.

The vulgar acting of one or two of the performers in the *Grande Duchesse*, which made that pleasant and really harmless piece of satire revolting to people of refinement, appears to have taken new license in Offenbach's opera of *La Belle Helène*, which has just been produced by the same company in New York. Even the journals that praised Mme. Testée in the *Grande Duchesse* revolt at the filthiness of *La Belle Hélène*. The new and excellent evening paper, called *Every Afternoon*, concludes a notice of the new opera as follows:

"The time has come, we believe, when it is the absolute duty of the press to speak as plainly and as forcibly as it can against the shameless wickedness of the Fifth Drama. Indecent costumes, lascivious gestures, foul innuendos, women uttering words at which the galleries yell and the boxes blush—what sort of thing is this for a respectable theatre? We can understand how there may be two opinions about the morality of the ballet, but this is a very different affair. We can understand how ladies and gentlemen should sit through a performance of this *Grand Duchess* without observing the indecency which was hidden under the language of certain parts of that play; but the indecency of *La Belle Hélène* there is no attempt to conceal. It is essentially a dirty piece, and no amount of parting or coaxing will make it clean."

Such criticism shows the beginning of a healthy reaction in the public taste, which has lately tolerated a kind of indecency on the stage that would have been deemed too base for exhibition by the lowest dens. The respectable drama and the refined and artistic opera have almost been destroyed in New York by the passion for the nearly nude ballet and the opera bouffe. It will be a good day for the good cottages upon decency offered in *La Belle Helène* may be sufficient to offend the public taste even in its present degraded condition, and that thus good plays and good operas may again have a chance of raising their heads in the so-called metropolis.

The Abyssinian Elephant is growing in the hands of great Britain. The expedition sent out to punish King Theodore has, thus far, accomplished nothing. The telegrams concerning General Napier's movements are provokingly short and unsatisfactory; but they reveal the fact that after great delay, difficulty and trouble on account of sickness, want of water and the hostility of the British force has penetrated pretty far into the kingdom of Abyssinia, but has had no engagement with the enemy. The latest report is that they have at last come in front of a position where King Theodore is strongly entrenched, with an army represented to consist of 100,000 men. To attack these General Napier has 6,000 men, many of whom are suffering from dysentery and fever, while forage is scarce and the roads are very bad. Truly this is not a cheering prospect for Her Majesty's government. Her Majesty's subjects, too, will begin to think the cost of this invasion of a remote and savage country, together with the sacrifice of thousands of lives, is pretty dear to pay for the liberation of a couple of adventurous Englishmen, who had no business in Abyssinia, and who went there with their lives in their hands.

Last week a bill, copied in another column, was hurriedly passed through both houses of the Legislature, and signed by the Governor, which makes new discriminations in favor of the already favored inhabitants of the rural portions of Philadelphia. Senator Connell, who has a large constituency in the rural wards, managed the bill, and through his cleverness it was put through without any serious examination of it by the other members. As the new assessment of the property had already made a sufficient discrimination between the rural and the built-up portions of the city, it is to be regretted that Mr. Connell's bill was not arrested in its progress, so that its intent could have been examined. Its effect will be to undo much of the good aimed at by the new assessment, and to throw an undue share of the taxation upon the built-up parts of the city.

It is authoritatively stated by the friends of the Secretary of State, that in the event of the removal of Mr. Johnson by the High Court of Impeachment, Mr. Seward will not remain in the Cabinet. There once was a gentleman named Sawney who refused to eat his supper. Mr. Seward may have profited by his example.

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CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES.

ALL-WOOL CASSIMERES, FOR BOYS, 65c.
GOOD PANT CASSIMERES, 75c.
SATINETS, FULL WIDTH, 37 1-2c.
DANDY CASSIMERES, 87 1-2c.
ONE OF THE LARGEST STOCKS OF CASSIMERES AND COATINGS IN THE CITY.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,

N. W. cor. Eighth and Market.

WHITE CLOTHS.

SCHOOL CLOTHS,
DOEKINS,
MARKET CLOTHS,
CANTON FLANNELS,
FOR MISSES AND CHILDREN'S SACKS.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,

N. W. cor. Eighth and Market.

SPRING DRESS GOODS, AT 16 CTS.
SPRING DRESS GOODS, AT 20 CTS.
SPRING DRESS GOODS, AT 25 CTS.
SPRING DRESS GOODS, AT 31 CTS.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE.

BLACK I LAMA LACE BAQUES.—GEO. W. VOGEL, No. 1027 Market street, has just received an assortment of Black I Lama Lace Baques.

A FINE LOT OF BANANNAS

On hand this

ELDER FLOWER SOAP,

H. P. & C. R. TAYLOR,

Just received, a full line of

PLAIN AND CHENE POPLINS,
SILK AND WOOL POPLINS,
SILK AND WOOL DELAINES,
ALPACCA POPLINS,
GREEK POPLINS,
PLAIDS AND CHENE MOHAIRS,

FOR SUMMER WEAR.

NEW GOODS ARRIVING DAILY.

BLACK I LAMA LACE POINTS.

1033—LOOK! LOOK!! LOOK!!! LOOK!!!—A full line of Ladies' Linen Collars, Cuffs, Sets, Linen Undersleeves, Bands, Linen Lawns, for spring sewing, at prices, JOHN STOKES, 1033 Spring Garden street.

MARKING WITH INDELIBLE INK, EMBROIDERY, &c. Stamping, Stamps, &c. M. A. TOBY, 206 Fifteenth street.

SECOND EDITION.

BY TELEGRAPH.

TO-DAY'S CABLE NEWS.

Financial and Commercial Quotations.

WASHINGTON.

THE TAX REPEAL BILL

FROM CINCINNATI.

DEATH BY SUICIDE.

A NEW PUBLIC LIBRARY.

By the Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, March 30, Forenoon.—Consols, 93¾ for money and account. U. S. Five-twenties quiet at 72; Eries, 48; Illinois Central, 89¾.

FRANKFORT, March 30, Forenoon.—U. S. Five-twenties, 75.

LIVERPOOL, March 30, Forenoon.—Cotton excited and buoyant, advanced ⅛d. Uplands, 12¼d. Orleans, 12¼. Sales will be very large; inquiries able to estimate, but will probably exceed 30,000 bales. Breadstuffs quiet. Corn declined 1s. Other articles unchanged.

LONDON, March 30, Afternoon.—Consols steady; Erie, 48¾; Illinois Central, 90; U. S. Five-twenties, 72; Great Western, 30.

LIVERPOOL, March 30, Afternoon.—Cotton buoyant, prices unchanged, but estimates say sales of 30,000 bales; Breadstuffs quiet; Beef advanced to 121s; Bacon firmer and higher at 45s. 6d.; Lard dull and nominally lower; Petroleum dull at 3½. 6d.; Linseed Oil, £36. Other articles unchanged.

The Tax Repeal Bill.

[Special Despatch to the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.]

WASHINGTON, March 30th, 1868.

Sherman to-day reported the report of the Conference Committee on the Tax Repeal Bill. It is substantially the same as before retaining the section allowing no drawback unless first done. Also, the two-mill tax on manufacturers' stock is not continued beyond it changes the Whisky section so as to subject to a forfeiture of the distillery and materials and a fine of not over $5,000, and an imprisonment of not over three years. It punishes revenue officers guilty of conniving at fraud in the same way.

An additional section is added forbidding compromises except on the written permission of the Secretary of the Treasury and Attorney-General.

Considerable discussion ensued, and it became evident that no vote could be reached to-day from the opposition manifested, therefore Mr. Sherman gave notice that he should move early morning hour for the consideration, commencing Court to-day, in order to take up this bill with a view to getting a vote.

From Cincinnati.

[Special Despatch to the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.]

CINCINNATI, March 30.—F. W. Strader, of this city, has purchased from Mr. Gould, of Lexington, Ky., the colt Lucy, for one year, at $15,000, the celebrated stallion "Cassius M. Clay."

Samuel Bardwell, who wounded himself in an attempt to commit suicide in this city on Thursday, died from the effects of the wound on Saturday.

The School Board asks the City Council for an appropriation of $175,000, to purchase ground and erect a suitable school building. They have now about 700,000 volumes in the public library, and a revenue of $13,000 per year for the purchase of books alone.

Bankrupts in Indiana.

[Special Despatch to the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.]

INDIANAPOLIS, March 30.—The whole number of bankrupts in this district, since the law went into operation, is 1,000.

Dudley, who died from a kick in the stomach, was mentioned in the BULLETIN of Saturday. The verdict of the jury was:

"That the said Patrick Duffy came to his death by violence (blow on the stomach), at the hands of John Gibney, March 25, 1868, at the southeast corner of Seventh and Shippen streets.

Gibney has not yet been arrested.

CHINA.

Official Presentations By Mr. Burlingame Previous to Departure.

[Correspondence of the San Francisco Bulletin.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—Mr. Burlingame's interview with the Chinese Minister at Paris was very interesting, representations. A portrait of Mr. Seward, by Mr. Healy, of Boston, was presented to the venerable statesman, who, in return, presented Mr. Burlingame with a gold snuff box, on which was the following inscription: "In his works, 'The Biography of the World' and 'The Annals of Mankind,' Dr. Dwight has left to the Emperor of the American Union a monument more durable than the Great Wall of China. Presented to Anson Burlingame, Minister from the southeastern part of the Empire, for his Christian kindness, and in token of the sincere friendship of the Emperor of the Middle Kingdom for the Emperor of the Flowery Land, and from Seward to Burlingame."

After the above had been presented, the reading and translation of the Minister's speech.

Mr. Burlingame, in the Chinese Empire, Nov. 14, 1867, to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Prince Kung: Sir, I have the honor to inform you that on the 21st of last month I left Washington for Boston, and on the 24th I left the province of the northwest of the Union, and arrived at Boston. I have, during the past month, been occupied in visiting the banks, and on the street commercial papers, seven of the principal cities of the Union, and I have, in a manner, become entirely acquainted with the business of the country. I have, also, recently seen that the bonds issued by the Government have, during the past year, risen in value, so that they would have more money for the accommodation of the people, and the Government would be able to pay the interest on the bonds in gold, and thus the value of the bonds would be raised. I also learned that it is altogether safe for them to be sold to all nations, and that the interest would be prepaid. Mr. Cameron in the Senate on Friday is necessary to limit the sale of the bonds to Europe, and to limit the sale of the stocks to the United States, and to limit the sale of the stocks and bonds, and fact merits of at least ten per cent. But, if the Government should, in the future, be in the face of the speculative railway shares would be sold to the people of the United States, and the bonds would be sold to foreigners, and be taken away, and in those instances in which the borrowers are able to take up the bonds, and the money, and the bonds, we do not let the virtuous lenders of the money, and the bonds, and the money, and the bonds, and the money, and the bonds, and