BUSINESS NOTICES.

Dr. J. H. Schenck's Seaweed Tonic, for the Cure of Dyspepsia.

This remedy is composed of a compound preparation of a common seaweed growing along the sea shore, and is a certain, safe and reliable remedy for the cure of dyspepsia and its accompanying diseases.

Nearly every person is more or less afflicted with dyspepsia, or some of the diseases connected with it; and it is a matter of pleasure that Dr. Schenck can announce to all such the discovery of the virtues of the seaweed, which is just the remedy for their ailments. Dyspepsia, and many of the diseases arising from it, is caused by the defective secretion of the gastric juices, and weakness of the powers of the stomach. The effects of the Seaweed Tonic is felt soon after it is taken, as it supplies at once the principles of the deficient gastric juice, and the food is digested naturally. In fact, the Tonic so nearly resembles the natural gastric juice, that chemists even find difficulty in distinguishing them. It gives tone and strengthens the stomach, thus enabling it to secrete the proper quantity and quality of gastric juice, and dyspepsia and all its diseases soon disappear.

It is a well known fact that none suffer like the dyspeptic; for, in addition to the dyspepsia, there is often either headache, sour and sick stomach, pain in the side, palpitation of the heart, chills and fever, gravel, disease of the kidneys, nervous weakness and sensitiveness, general debility, fulness, loss of appetite, bad tastes, fever, stoppages in females, all or each of these arising from a disordered state of the stomach, and here is a remedy that will cure all this train of disease.

Now, dyspeptic, will you shut yourself of this remedy, or will you suffer on? The Tonic is for you to make. The Seaweed Tonic is a pleasant bitters, giving a person a good appetite and a good digestion; is put up in quart bottles, always serves with the stomach, and one bottle generally effects a cure. Numerous testimonials are sent to or the tonic is furnished, on the complexion sallow, a few of Dr. Schenck's Mandrake or Liver Pills are to be used.

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. 22 Rand street, New York, every Tuesday, and at No. 35 Hanover street, Boston, every Wednesday. He gives advice free, but for a thorough examination with his Respirometer, the price is $5. Office hours at each 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. Mandrake Pills, 25 cents per box. A full supply of Dr. Schenck's medicines for sale at all times at his rooms.

Also, by all druggists and dealers.

AMERICAN HOUSE, BOSTON, MASS.—The very important and extensive improvements which have recently been made in this well known HOTEL, the largest in New England, enable the proprietors to offer to Tourists, Families, and Gentlemen Doing Business in Boston, Rooms, Parlors, and Suites superior to any other Hotels in the city. During the past summer additions have been made of numerous suites of apartments, including the Grand Dining Room, all so furnished (one of Tufts' magnificent passenger elevators also has been added) as to satisfy the most critical taste. The house is in excellent repair; the cuisine has been newly and nicely carpeted, and the entire house thoroughly repaired and refurnished. Terms, $3 per day. Special rates to families and by the week. Horse and Carriages, Office Boy, Porter, and Omnibus free to and from the house.

Feb 4 m, 3 m LEWIS RICE & SON, Proprietors.

MEYERS' NEWLY IMPROVED CRESCENTED OVERSTRUNG PIANOS, Acknowledged to be the best. Lowest Prices. Medal and Diploma received. MELODEONS AND ORGAN PIANOS.

Warerooms, 1103 Chestnut st. Philada.

J. E. WONDERS, 1103 CHESTNUT ST. Philada.

EVENING BULLETIN.

Wednesday, April 1, 1868.

SPRING.

It is hereby announced that "Gentle Spring," otherwise known as "Natural Business," has come. Punctually on the 1st of April she has made her presence felt in Philadelphia, and the people have turned out to greet her in multitudinous forms, as have been seen in the streets for months. The first shad, which, like the blue bird, is a harbinger of Spring, came some days before, that is to say a *poisson d'avril*. In fact, there is no foolery, no nonsense, no humbug about this first day of April and this suspicious and glorious opening of Spring.

Chestnut street is gay to-day, in accordance with the rising sky that overhangs it. The fancy dry-goods stores and millinery establishments are thronged, and their proprietors and clerks, who have long deplored the depression of the winter months, are cheered by the bright faces and eager looks of their customers. In other parts of the city there are signs of the awakening of the year. Even commerce lifts up its long-bowed head, and manufacturers and traders are cheered by the sunny weather and the passage of the tariff-repealing bill in the House of Representatives at Washington, yesterday. It matters little to anybody that Andrew Johnson's trial is going on, and that he is likely to lose his seat soon; for has not Spring come, and are not the people soon to be relieved of other burdens besides Andrew Johnson?

In the rural quarters the last remnants of the winter's snow have departed; the trees are budding; the crocuses are ready to raise their heads; the birds are singing, and farmers and gardeners are going to work briskly and with good heart. Fairmount Park is beginning to put on its dress of greenery, and the railed-in glories of the city squares are beginning to smile through their prison bars. The street cleaning contractor, who has had a long and easy holiday, is, or ought to be, waking to the idea that there is a fine field for his operations throughout the vast city, and he ought to glory in the abundant harvest of the winter's filth that awaits his gathering.

The gay and rich world are out, on this smiling first of April, and scarcely showing any signs of that mortification of the flesh which ought to characterize them in the last two solemn weeks of Lent. They roll by in their chariots and clarences, with their monograms or coats of arms starring scornfully on the ignoble crowd of men and women that foot it along the sidewalks, and have not arrived at the dignity and wealth that can order a sensible badge from the stationer's. They are expecting their spring outfits from Paris, and are planning summer campaigns for the seaside, where the rich or fashionable young men or young women are expected to be found ready for the matrimonial market. These are the pleasant ideas of that rich crust of society that is called the upper, as the signs of Spring appear.

To the vast mass that is under no obligation to rich fathers or lucky government contracts, spring is more truly welcome. The long, hard, cold winter is at an end. The jobs of out-door labor, that are the main support of most of them, are once more made abundant. There will be no more heavy coal bills or gas bills till next winter; there is no more shivering over a handful of hard earned coals, just sufficient to warm the scanty meals on which so many thousands barely live. It is to this great and worthy part of the community that "Gentle Spring, ethereal mildness," is welcome, and in their name we greet it and rejoice at its arrival.

CHIEF JUSTICE CHASE.

Until there shall be some indication of the line of argument by which the position of Mr. Chase in the Impeachment Court was yesterday sustained, it is vain to speculate as to the considerations that weighed with a majority of the Senate in over-ruling the clear and apparently unanswerable argument of Messrs. Butler, Bingham and Boutwell upon the question of the relation which the Chief Justice bears to this important trial. Nothing has yet been made public of the debate in secret session, and, meantime, every body has read the strong line of reasoning by which Mr. Butler and his colleagues established their opinion. It is not to be wondered at that an uneasy feeling is growing up in the public mind, which, if it is not checked, will be fatal to all Mr. Chase's future as a public man. In American politics it is emphatically true that only "he that endureth unto the end shall be saved." In the absence of the argument which convinced the majority of the Senate, and in the presence of the disagreeably suggestive fact that Mr. Chase is sustained by the Democratic vote in the Senate, it is not remarkable that there should be an intense solicitude to know what Mr. Chase's real position is.

But there is this important fact to be borne in mind. There is at least one strong reason in favor of permitting the presiding officer to rule on questions of evidence and incidental questions, subject to appeal to the Senate, and that is the great saving of time. There is an ever-powering conviction in all minds that the public peace and welfare demand a speedy settlement of this trial. The country has tried Andrew Johnson long ago, as it will try his critics, and whatever will hasten the completion of the forms of Constitutional law in his case, will be cheerfully submitted to. Therefore it may be well to give the presiding officer this preliminary power. It does not follow that Mr. Chase sits as a Judge over fifty-two jurymen, for exactly the opposite principle is asserted by Mr. Henderson's amended rule.

There should be no undue haste to judge Mr. Chase or any member of the Court. We have long been accustomed to rely upon the integrity, wisdom and patriotism of these servants of the people, and that faith should not be lightly or hastily disturbed. Should any one of them stumble or fall, it will be his own; and there is no man connected with the trial of Andrew Johnson who does not know that simple but terrible fact. Human frailty will find itself beggared in the attempt to frame a pretext which will excuse or palliate a failure to meet the just demands of an outraged and justly-incensed people. Neither the Chief Justice nor the Senator who may feel himself highest and strongest in the estimation of the people can hope to survive the effect of an alliance with the fortunes of Andrew Johnson, now. The blast of popular indignation would have him a far worse wreck than even that of William H. Seward, who is to-day the most pitiable of all living examples of men who dare to abandon principle for the sake of the gratification of a misguided personal ambition or the still meaner motive of personal envy or spite. It will be time enough to believe such things of Chief Justice Chase when they come to pass. Until he proves himself recreant to all the traditions of his political life, it is unjust to believe that he has any wish or design to prostitute his high office for the benefit of such a man as Andrew Johnson. The idea is too monstrous to be entertained upon any evidence short of absolute proof.

RURAL TAXATION.

The bill lately passed at Harrisburg relieving the rural districts of Philadelphia from one-half of the tax rate is a retrograde step which deserves the serious consideration of our citizens. For years past there has been a strong pressure made toward an equalization of taxation, and in this year, for the first time, there has been a very good degree of such equality reached, under the operations of the new assessment and the Board of Revision. In this assessment the rural and suburban districts enjoy a fair discrimination, in the low valuation placed upon property as compared with that in the built portions of the city, and with this they should be content. But the new bill, instead of promoting the most desirable end of equalization, breaks it up again, and throws us back upon the old system of injustice by which one portion of the community is compelled to bear the burdens which rightly belong to another. By this new piece of legislation, for which we are ashamed, not to corruption, but to personal influence and favoritism, the suburban districts are to pay but two-thirds, and the rural districts but one-half of the city tax rate, although their assessment is already fixed at an extremely low rate, and although a very large portion of the annual appropriations is for the sole benefit of these rural districts. The injustice of this new law is so manifest that it is surprising that it should have passed the Legislature. Its immediate result must be to increase the tax rate next year, a policy which is certainly to be greatly regretted. Its passage was effected by the strong personal influence of a single member of the Senate, Mr. Connell, who succeeded in getting it through, even stripped of a clause which provided for the consent of the Councils of Philadelphia. It imposes a heavy increase of taxation upon the business men of the city, while it relieves those whose properties are to be assessed at a mere nominal valuation of one-half of their tax even upon that low assessment. There is yet time to undo this piece of unjust legislation at the present session, and we hope that the good sense of our friends at Harrisburg will prevail to abolish this retrograde movement, and to permit Philadelphia to carry out the present excellent, though yet imperfect, system for the proper equalization of taxation.

THE NEW TAX BILL.

After a protracted conference between the two Houses of Congress, the amended tax bill was passed yesterday and will become a law. The point in this bill which chiefly interests the general public is the retention of the two dollar tax on whisky. The House believed that this tax can be collected, and this belief is a just one. If there was any real desire on the part of the President and his corporate subordinates to enforce the law the illicit traffic in whisky would be speedily broken up, and the public revenues would be honestly collected. It is absurd to say that a government that could crush a rebellion cannot crush out a parcel of low whisky distillers. What is wanting is the will to do it. The men who perpetrate those monstrous frauds are Andrew Johnson's next friends, and he will not have them seriously disturbed. Congress has now re-affirmed its conviction that the tax can be, and its determination it shall be, collected. The President cannot pretend that it is not his duty to enforce this law. Let us see now how he will do it.

But for the fact that *Frank Leslie* exhausted the subject several years ago, there would be a fine field for a series of Gotham-in-sensation articles and pictures among the swill-milk "dairies" of New York. The Board of Health of that delightful metropolis has lately paid some attention to this subject, and the result of the investigations thus far made is the discovery that the cows that furnish the "pure Orange county milk" with which New York is supplied, are fed on swill, "starch grains" and other food of a like unwholesome description. The published reports describe the inappropriate and insufficient food and the close and filthy stables; but they are discretely silent concerning "stump tails" and diseased udders. With such stuff as is yielded by these poor pensed-up animals as the daily diet of a Christian people, it is no wonder that a constant slaughter of the innocents is going forward in New York and that such frightful bills of mortality among infants are published, particularly in the summer months. The milk which is furnished to the Philadelphia market comes principally from the fresh fields and clean dairies of Montgomery, Chester, and Delaware counties. The inclemente might, in some instances, detect adulterations in the fluid, but the chance is a "pious fraud" compared with the abominations which juvenile New York is compelled to swallow with its milk. The Schuylkill is the only adulterating medium used here, and this, probably, is seldom employed.

The Late E. H. Butler.

Within the last few days, one of the most prominent and successful of American publishers has passed from the stage of life's action. Mr. E. H. Butler died on Saturday morning of E. H. Butler & Co. died at his residence, in Germantown, on Friday last, after a career of more than twenty-five years in the city of his adoption. Mr. Butler was a native of Vermont, and, in 1840, and was, at the time of his death, at the head of one of the best, as it is one of the most important publishing houses of this country. He was not a man to court eulogistic notice and it is not our purpose to do otherwise than to respect the well-known views which he sometimes so strongly expressed in reference to the indiscriminate obituary praise that is so frequently lavished upon men, over whom a decent silence would be the most fitting tribute.

But there was somewhat about Mr. Butler's business life, which, while it carries a striking warning with it, deserves and demands at least a brief notice. We refer to his enthusiastic devotion to the work of bookmaking, as an art. Comparatively few American publishers have been actuated by this direction. With the mass the single question of the immediate pecuniary success completes the circle of their ambition. Mr. Butler was wisely and successfully mindful of this important consideration, but he looked far beyond it. His business was his greatest pleasure. The production of one of his exquisite holiday books, or the preparation of a school atlas or geography, was an occupation which afforded him a keen intellectual and artistic enjoyment. To him the mechanical part of his business was a beautiful art, and he pursued it with an ardor which knew no restraint or fatigue, and which was so jealous of any failure in maintaining the high standard which he had established, that he was ever unwilling to delegate to others many of those laborious details of his favorite pursuit which are usually distributed among numerous assistants and subordinates. To this intense personal application to what were truly literary labors, the nervous powers could not but succumb, and Mr. Butler died, leaving an example of a laborious and honorable ambition to elevate his business to that ancient position of a learned art, which it occupied in the days of the Elzevirs and the Aldi—an example easily clouded by the premature death which was the inevitable penalty of the exercise of such enthusiasm which knew no bounds.

We say nothing of the personal worth and qualities of this lover of his art. They were well known and highly prized by those who knew him best, and to them they need no eulogium. His business career has its relations to the whole great interest of American book-publishing, and it is only for the sake of the more general and the salutary warning which it conveys that we refer to the death of one who has left behind him unblemished name and a host of friends.

Bunting, Burbower & Co., Auction. Nos. 232 and 234 Market street, will hold at auction, tomorrow morning, April 2, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit, a large and important sale of Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, including 900 packages Cotton and Woollen Domestics, 100 piece Cloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins, Tricots, Melrose, Italians, Satin de Chine, &c. Also, French and English Dress Goods, Silks, Shawls, Shirting, Sheeting and Tailoring Linens, Linen C. Sacks, Paper, White Goods, Balmorals, and Hoop Skirts, Quilts, Hosiery, Gloves, Shirts, Umbrellas, Ties. Also, on account of Underwriters, a lot of 2 cases Bleached and Brown Linen Damasks, at 12 o'clock.

On Friday, April 3, by catalogue, at 11 o'clock, on four months' credit, a large special sale of Saxony Woven Dress Goods of the manufacture of an importer of Messrs. Schneider Bros.

On Friday, April 3, at 11 o'clock, by catalogue, on four months' credit, about 250 pieces Ingrain, Venetian, List, Hemp, Cottage, and Rag Carpetings; 100 Mills Red Check and White Canton Matting.

Sale of Real Estate.—Thomas & Sons will sell at Auction, Tuesday next, at half-past 12 o'clock, elegant residences, No. 1813 South Sixteenth street, No. 1811 Mount Vernon street, and Lot on Mount Vernon st., W. corner Chester and Mount Vernon streets, 100 feet Lombard, 230 North Fourth, and Nos. 11 and 13 Strawberry, desirable dwellings, &c. See auctioneers' marts hereafter.

Sale of Store, No. 210 Arch Street.—*James A. Freeman, Auctioneer, will sell on Wednesday morning, valuable store, Arch street, below Third, by order of the Orphans' Court.*

DOWNING'S AMERICAN LIQUID CEMENT, FOR mending, sticking broken, ornamental articles of China, Glass, Ivory, Wood, Marble, &c. No heating required. Ready for use. Sample 25 cents. Sold by all druggists. GEORGE S. DOWNING, Stationer, 1009 Chestnut street, Philadelphia. Warehouse, 1 Barclay st., New York.

COAL—CRUMP, BUILDER, 1216 CHESTNUT STREET. Mechanics of every branch required for household repairs and work promptly furnished. 4 rpmwf

JONES, TEMPLE & CO., No. 22 SOUTH SIXTH STREET, Have introduced their Sliding Sashes, and invite an examination of their Patent Sash Fastener, Ventilating Sash, Door Fastener, Lightning Screw Plate, &c. They also have on hand a general assortment of Hardware, Cutlery, Tools and Materials, which they offer for sale by TRADE or JOBBING. No. 22 (Third Thirty-five) Market street, below Sixth.

AMERICAN POCKET KNIVES—A REGAL AS A razor, warranted, received. TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 838 (Eight Thirty-eight) Market street, below Ninth. 4rpmwf

A BIRTHDAY GIFT FOR A LAD OR GENTLEMEN—A solid leather Dressing Case, with all the Comforts of Toilet for only $20. TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 838 (Eight Thirty-eight) Market street, below Ninth.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF DOMESTIC BASKETS for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, 838 Market street.

N.B.—Repairing promptly attended to. mhlm4rp

CLOTHING.

Wanamaker & Brown's Opening.
Wanamaker & Brown's Opening.
Wanamaker & Brown's Opening.
Wanamaker & Brown's Opening.
Spring Clothing.
Spring Clothing.
Spring Clothing.
Spring Clothing.
Fine Tailoring Goods.
Fine Tailoring Goods.
Fine Tailoring Goods.
Fine Tailoring Goods.
SPECIAL CARD.—We have the best stock Gents', Youths', and Boys' Ready-made Clothing, and Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings for measured work ever collected in one establishment, and those who make an early choice will be well repaid. Our prices are considerably lower on many goods.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
The Largest Establishment,
SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

RETAIL DRY GOODS.

CALICOES, FAST COLORS, 10c.
3,000 YARDS GOOD CALICOES, 10c.
3,000 YARDS GOOD CALICOES, 12½c.
3,000 YARDS CHINTZ CALICOES, 10c.
J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,
N. W. corner Eighth and Market.

LINEN PANT STUFFS.
BOYS' LINEN DRILLINGS.
BOYS' WHITE LINEN DRILLS.
BROWN LINEN DRILLINGS.
STRIPED LINEN DRILLS.
J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,
N. W. corner Eighth and Market.

OPENING.
J. M. HAFLEIGH,
1012 AND 1014 CHESTNUT STREET,
Auctioneer.
1020 CHESTNUT STREET.

MILLINERY GOODS.

EDWARD P. KELLY,
TAILOR,
S. E. Cor. Chestnut and Seventh Sts.
Large stock and complete assortment of
SPRING GOODS,
From the best *Foreign* Manufacturers. Clothes equal or superior to Fit Suits. Gentlemen can be measured for any other FIRST-CLASS TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.
Moderate Prices. Liberal Discount for Cash.
ap2 1m

WILL OPEN
SPRING MANTILLAS
AND
WALKING SUITS,
ALSO,
CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS.
ap 2 1t

WOOD & CARY,
BONNET OPENING
Thursday, April 2d, 1868
No. 725 Chestnut Street.
PHILADELPHIA.

NEW STYLES
of
DRESS GOODS
FOR
WALKING SUITS.
Silk Corded Poplins, New Shades.
Plain Silk Poplins, New Shades.
Tekko Cloths.
Honey Comb and Pongees.
Plain Pongees.
Llama Cloths and Mohairs.
Wash Poplins.
Chenea Mohairs, &c.
The special attention of ladies is invited to these goods.
EDWIN HALL & CO.,
No. 28 SOUTH SECOND ST,
ap 2 2m

CLOTHING FOR SPRING.
CLOTHING FOR SPRING.
CLOTHING FOR SPRING.
All-Wool Cassimere Suits.
All-Wool Cassimere Suits.
All-Wool Cassimere Suits.
Ready Made Clothing.
Fresh Made and Reduced Prices.
Fresh Made and Reduced Prices.
Boys', Boys', Boys' Clothing.
Boys', Boys', Boys' Clothing.
Boys', Boys', Boys' Clothing.
Always on hand a carefully selected stock of recent goods for Men and Boys' wear. Clothing made to order.
We make the Boys' trade an especial feature in our business, and parents may rely on the interest at this establishment Boys' Clothing will cut, trimmed, and made in the best manner.
ROCKHILL & WILSON,
ROCKHILL & WILSON,
ROCKHILL & WILSON,
603 and 605 Chestnut Street.

BONNET OPENING,
Thursday, April 2d, 1868.
CHAS. A. SCHALLER,
724 Arch Street.
A couple at and magnificent assortment of the
LATEST PARIS NOVELTIES
IN THE
MILLINERY LINE,
Especially Selected for City Retail Trade.
ap 2 1t pm

GROCERIES, LIQUORS, &c.

CANNED GOODS:
Winslow's Green Corn,
Very Choice Tomatoes,
Extra White Heath Peaches,
Finest Quality French Peas,
Finest Quality Mushrooms,
In fine order and of the best quality.
ALSO,
Henrie's Pate de Foie Gras.
SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
Importers and Dealers in Fine Family Groceries, Fine Wines, Brandies, Cordials and Cigars.
S. W. cor. Broad and Walnut Sts.
ap1w 1m

REDUCED.
FRENCH PEAS AND MUSHROOMS, &c. Extra White Heath Peaches, St. Pierre Green Tomatoes for Pies, 15 cts. per lb. OYSTERS, Lobster, Salmon, &c.
NEW YORK PLUMS AND SEEDLESS CHERRIES, Stewed Pineapple, Damson Plums, Pitted Cherries, Green Gages, Egg Plums, &c., &c., at the Grocery, 167 South Second street.
WINDSOR GREEN CORN and very superior Fresh Tomatoes, for sale by the case or can, at A. J. DRIGGS', 167 South Second street.
A WONDERFUL ARTICLE, Smoked Alewives and Shad, Salmon and Bonetos Mackerel, in kits, at A. J. DRIGGS', 167 South Second street.
DAVIES' DIAMOND BRAND HAMS always on hand. mh18 2rpm

RETAIL DRY GOODS.

SILKS! SILKS!
RICKEY, SHARP & CO.
727 CHESTNUT STREET,
OFFER AT
POPULAR PRICES
A full assortment of the most desirable
SILKS.
Rich Brown, Blode and Steel Taffetas.
Heavy Black Gros Grain Silks.
Superb Black Tapissier Silks.
Superb Black Gros de Rhine Silks.
Superb Black Taffeta Parisien.
Superb Black Gros de Brilliantes.
A full line of Elegant Heavy Lustrelees Silks for Suits.
RICKEY, SHARP & CO.
No. 727 Chestnut Street.
ap 2 m w s 2t

WOOD HANGINGS
NO. 917 WALNUT STREET.
WOOD HANGINGS
Positively don't fail to see them before ordering anything else. Wall paper is now arrived.
"Things That Were."
WOOD HANGINGS
Cost no more, and are rolling by the thousand rolls per day. Ceilings, Borders, Fire Boards, Window Shades, Soft stylbrown tints.
Specimens are also on exhibition at the Store of
JAMES C. WILSON,
Southeast corner Ninth and Walnut Streets.
mh18 4rp

ELDER FLOWER SOAP,
H. P. & C. R. TAYLOR,
No. 44 North Ninth Street.

FITTLER, WEAVER & CO.
NEW CORDAGE FACTORY
NOW IN FULL OPERATION.
No. 22 N. WATER and 21 N. DELAWARE Streets.

ALBERTI'S MADEIRA & RARAITEE HAS REceived prize medals from various establishments from 1851 to 1867. Depot, 116 South Fifth and 115 South Second Streets.
mh18 6rp

AUCTION SALES.

SALE
OF
ORNAMENTS, BRONZES, &c.
The sale of elegant Alabaster Vases and Statuettes, Bronze Groupes and Figures, Gilt Clocks, &c., the importation of Messrs. VITI BROS., will be continued to-morrow morning, 2d inst., at 10 1-2 o'clock, at the Art Gallery, No. 1020 Chestnut Street.
B. SCOTT, Jr.,
Auctioneer.
1020 CHESTNUT STREET.

MILLIKEN'S
LINEN STORE,
828 Arch Street.
NEW PRINTED SHIRTING LINENS,
Just Received from Europe.
ALL', WHITE PLAIT WOVEN SHIRT BOSOMS.
These Shirt Bosoms, made expressly for us, are of extra size, and are warranted to outwear the best Muslin Shirt Bosom.
Stitched Shirt Bosoms, every style.
Gents' Linen Handkerchiefs,
NEW STYLE BORDER, VERY HANDSOME.
We Import our own Goods, and are able to Retail at less than Jobbers' Prices.
The Largest Linen Stock in the City.
GEORGE MILLIKEN,
Linen Importer, Jobber and Retail Dealer,
828 Arch Street.

Walking Suits. Traveling Suits.
JOHN W. THOMAS,
Nos. 405 and 407 N. Second Street.

EYRE & LANDELL,
Fourth and Arch.
SECOND OPENING
OF
NEW SPRING GOODS.
SILKS, SHAWLS, POPLINS, MOHAIRS,
BEST BLACK SILKS.

SECOND EDITION.

TO-DAY'S CABLE NEWS.

Financial and Commercial Quotations.

WASHINGTON.

THE PUBLIC DEBT STATEMENT

FROM FORTRESS MONROE

Opening of the Artillery School.

FIRES IN NEW YORK.

By the Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, April 1st, Forenoon.—Consols unchanged. U. S. Five-twenties 71⅝@72. Erie, 48⅝. Illinois Central, 89⅝.

LIVERPOOL, April 1st, Forenoon.—Cotton, active and excited, though prices unchanged. Estimated sales 25,000 bales. Breadstuffs quiet. Corn 41s. 3d.

QUEENSTOWN, April 1st.—The steamship City of London, from New York on the 21st ult., has arrived.

LONDON, April 1st, Afternoon.—Consols unchanged. U. S. Five-twenties at 72@72⅝. Erie 48⅝. Illinois Central, 89⅝.

LIVERPOOL, April 1st, Afternoon.—Cotton, though active and excited, prices unchanged; prices advanced to 11⅝ for Uplands on spot and afloat, and 12 for Orleans. Shipments from Bombay to the 6th inst. Breadstuffs quiet. Corn 41s. 6d.

CORK declined to 41s. 6d. Provisions active. Beef advanced to 122s. 6d.; Pork to 80s.; Bacon to 44s 6d. Lard quiet. Naval stores and Petroleum steady. Tallow declined sixpence.

Financial Matters.

(Special Despatch to the Phila. Evening Bulletin.)

WASHINGTON, April 1st, 1868.—Gold market for March will not be ready before next Monday. It is stated at the Treasury Department that the entire operation has resulted in the amount of the public debt. The receipts from internal revenue were very small during the last month, the first of the fiscal year, from which increased on the other hand and made up for the falling off of the former.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORT MONROE, March 30.—The steamship Japan, of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's line, arrived here yesterday afternoon on her trial trip from New York, having on board Mr. Allen McLane, President of the Company, and a large number of friends. She made the run from Sandy Hook to the Capes in 21 hours.—the regular time of the Old Dominion Company's steamers, and for a new vessel at that could be wished.

The weather was very stormy during the entire passage, but she behaved most admirably, and proved herself to be a fine seagoing vessel and indicate, one of the best vessels afloat.

Mr. McLane is highly pleased with her performance, as are all the officers and the crew, and she will on about the 15th inst. be dispatched direct to China and the Great Republic.

She was built in Philadelphia by Henry Sisters, Esq., has a length of keel of 340 feet, 45 beam and 12 feet stroke, and is of 5,000 tons burden. She is constructed to run from San Francisco to Hong Kong, and is admirably adapted for that trade, being fitted for passenger accommodation.

She was to have left this afternoon for New York, but on account of the high tide, and a strong ebb now prevailing, has not yet left.

The steamer Ocean Queen, from New York, passed out this forenoon, but on account of storm came back in about an hour.

In the Roads—Bark Winfield, brig Roslyn, and schooner Water Lily, all from Philadelphia.

The United States Artillery School, established by the order issued from the War Department, is to be formally opened to-day. First in the programme will be a salute of 100 guns, which will be fired from the Rip Raps, and the ceremonies will be opened by prayer, after which the Commandant will address the officers and students, and the exercises will be concluded by a dinner at the Hotel Chamberlin, at which the officers will be seated with their wives.

General Hancock has just issued an important order in regard to the sale of liquor on the point, which goes to the root of the evil. It reads:

HEADQUARTERS ARTILLERY SCHOOL, U. S. A., FORTRESS MONROE, VA., March 25, 1868.—*General Order, No. 8: First*—On and after April 1st, 1868, the sale of spirituous liquors will be prohibited, in either large or small quantities, is absolutely and positively prohibited everywhere within the limits of the Post of Fort Monroe, except by the Post Sutler, who is permitted to sell beer in such manner and quantities as may be approved by the commanding officer of the Post.

Second—All persons who are privileged to keep stores or a hotel on the public grounds of Fort Monroe are prohibited not only from selling liquor as above, but also from keeping it on their premises.

By order of General Barry.

CHARLES H. MORRIS, Post-Adjutant.

Captain Henry Clark, proprietor of the Bycoch Hotel, presented the order issued on the 1st of April, in consequence of the above order, as there is not enough business to pay for the license, the bar privilege is abolished. This makes it bad for persons who are accustomed to come down for a few days, as there will be no place for them to stop, and we do not blame Mr. Clark.

The boys who don't go home till morning do not make the place pleasant for the night, and give vent to their dissatisfaction in curses not loud but deep.

Fires in New York.

NEW YORK, April 1.—The steam sawing and planing mill of Messrs. Doughty & Co., situated on One-hundred-and-twenty-fourth street, near Second and Third avenue, was completely destroyed early this morning. Insured for about $20,000, partially insured.

The lower floor of the building was occupied as a cash and blind factory by Mr. David Brown, whose stock amounted to $12,000, on which there is no insurance.

Several building houses in the vicinity were burned down.

About half-a-clock this morning a fire occurred at 45 and 47 Chambers street, occupied by Mr. Frank A. Sons, importers of window glass. Loss, $6,000; and by Messrs. Kirkland, Brosnan & Co., clothiers, a loss of $10,000, which is insured.

Weather Report.

(By the Western Union Telegraph Company.)

April 1, 1868.	Wind.	Weather.	Thermo.
9 A. M.			
Portland, Me.	S. W.	Clear.	31
Portland, N. H.	S. W.	Clear.	30
Boston, Mass.	S. W.	Clear.	34
New York,	N. W.	Clear.	38
Washington, Del.,	N. W.	Clear.	40
Washington, D. C.,	S. W.	Clear.	40
Fortress Monroe,	S. W.	Clear.	50
Richmond, Va.,	S. W.	Clear.	40
Norfolk, Va.,	S. W.	Clear.	50
Buffalo,	S. W.	Ralny.	50
Pittsburgh,	W.	Clear.	42
Chicago,	S. E.	Clear.	72
Cairo, Ill.,	S. E.	Clear.	60
Key West,	N. E.	Clear.	60
Havana, Cuba,	N. E.	Clear.	70

Barometer, *30-27, †30-23.

Heinously Accident in Texas—Death of an Army Officer.

(Jefferson (Texas) Republican, March 25.)

About 3 P. M. on the 12th, Brevet Colonel Johnson, of the Commissary Department, arrived at Marshall, on the R. R. Depot, and was in the act of getting his baggage in a small boat, to proceed down the river to the camp of the 25th Infantry, when he was struck down above the camp boy not the element J. M. Hart. The cause of the accident was the fact that the boat was in a position of the wheel passed then carried the boat from the bank and under the wheel of the steamer, causing the instant death of the Colonel. The other parties who were in the boat made their escape by jumping ashore. Colonel Alexander Johnson, a brevet major and major of the 25th Infantry, left a wife and two children, and his mother, friends a warm hearted, and true companion. He was a native of Ohio, and was about 40 years of age. He had made many friends in the high and generous manner in the short time he was in Texas. He was a man of fine address, and possessed a warm heart, and was a gallant officer, his wife is young and accomplished, and his mother