BUSINESS NOTICES.

A Man Horribly Beaten, Robbed and left for dead.—Mr. Charles Ward, a resident of Brooklyn, E. D., L. I., and a member of a family street, Brooklyn, having thrown his pocket-book over his left leg, was taken to Long Island Medical College, but the officers could not admit him, as the hospital was crowded. Mr. Ward was alone, and, notwithstanding his injuries, the internal injuries received, he crawled upstairs and fainted, and it was reported in the Brooklyn Daily Union and Brooklyn Daily Eagle of March. At that critical moment a gentleman and lady happened to pass the house, and, hearing a noise, saw a helpless man in the hall. The alarm was given, and the victim, for whom life was ebbing fast, was carried into the house, and a physician was called in. He has had a most severe attack of the kidneys, and is now in a critical condition. The doctor says he will recover. He writes his minister all pain vanished and he was able to get right to bed. He has had a most skillful medical attendant, and, under the circumstances, he is now in a fair way for a speedy recovery. See the account of Smith and Dyke's celebrated Hair Dye.

Price reduced from $1 to 50 cents. Sold by all druggists. Ask for Dr. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

A. H. HOBBS, Agent.

EVENING BULLETIN.

Tuesday, April 7, 1868.

CONNECTICUT.

It is hard work to overcome the Democratic majority of the city of New York. That interesting headquarters of the "unterrified" always has a flying column ready to throw into the neighboring camps of New Jersey or Connecticut and generally with telling effect. The election yesterday, in Connecticut, resulted in the return of Governor English, whose personal popularity was a strong assistance to the imported vote. The substantial result of the election, however, is a Republican victory. It matters very little to the country at large whether English or Jewell is Governor, but it does matter very much whether Thomas Dixon's successor be a Republican or a Democrat. Dixon has been dragged over by the stronger will of of the spectate Deelitile into the ranks of the Democracy, and his successor is to be chosen by the Legislature which was yesterday elected. That Legislature is strongly Republican in both branches, and will take care to send a true man to the United States Senate, in the place of Mr. Dixon, who has frowned at his pledges to his party. This is the substantial advantage of yesterday's election, and it is a very satisfactory one. It would have been gratifying indeed to have congratulated the Republicans of Connecticut, who have made such a gallant fight, upon a complete victory; but in that State even a drawn battle is a Republican triumph, and when there is added to that the gain of a United States Senator, there is good reason to feel that their exertions to redeem their State from the traditional rule of the slave Democracy have not been in vain.

THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

Judge Brewster yesterday made the usual address of instruction to the Grand Jury upon the opening of the April term of the Court of Quarter Sessions. After giving the Grand Jurors some general hints, with a view to expediting the business entrusted to their keeping, he stated some startling facts. Among other things, he said that during the year 1867, while the arrests in the city were nearly 40,000 a week, only 5,861 cases ever reached the Grand Juries. Of these, less than one-third were convicted. It would seem, therefore, that of all the persons arrested only about one in every seventy-six is guilty, and that of all the bills of indictment submitted to the Grand Jury only about one in every twenty is true. The Judge then went on to dilate upon the pettiness of the ground-work of many of the actions for assault and battery, which form the bulk of the business of the Court. In this connection he declared that he had known a Grand Jury to return a true bill for larceny against a man who had borrowed a step-ladder and failed to return it; and in another case true bills were returned upon cross complaints of assault and battery by two women who encountered each other between their sweeping a gutter. The Judge considered it a reproach to justice that parties who have cases of real merit should be kept waiting for Court while its time is occupied with foolish complaints and groundless accusations returned as true bills. He earnestly recommended the Grand Inquest to ignore all such indictments.

Judge Brewster is too good a lawyer and too faithful an administrator of the law not to find fault with the laws as they are placed in his hands to be administered. Doubtless, if his own private opinion was asked, he would declare what scores of other sound lawyers and good judges besides himself have declared, that the jury system is overdone, and that the great majority of cases that occupy the time and attention of the Court of Quarter Sessions should never be heard of within its precincts. The existence of such ignorance, the indulgence of bitter prejudices and violent passions, will, while the doors of the courts of justice are open to all comers, promote and encourage a spirit of litigation, and where there are no pressing resulting consequences, there will be a constant putting into operation of the costly and cumbersome machinery of grand and petit juries, bills of indictment, trials and acquittals, or convictions, as the case may be. The criminal courts long since endeavored to break up this trivial litigation by putting the costs upon the prosecutors, where people spite and evilness, personal malice formed the ground-work of the suit; but through the amiability or prejudices of juries, the inability of ignorant prosecutors to pay costs, and the lack of accommodations in the county prison for defaulting debtors to the Commonwealth, this plan has not proved an entire success. If the costs were put upon the magistrates who return such petty cases to court, the ends of justice would be better served, and the system which Judge Brewster describes as the "sending of cases to court to make costs," would be broken up. All this petty business should be taken out of the Courts of Quarter Sessions, and there should be police magistrates or judges competent to hear and decide upon all such cases of litigation, subject to an appeal to a jury when the appellant is not content with the decision of the magistrate, and where he is willing to incur the cost of a jury trial, provided he is proved to be in the wrong.

But there is another evil growing out of this frequency of petty suits and vexatious technical assault and battery, and the vexations which come of them. These abuses have blinded legislators and magistrates to the seriousness of offences against person, and cases of infamous cruelty go almost entirely unwatched of justice because Courts and juries have become wearied with the recital of stories of crossed actions, crossed brooms and uncertain sprinklings with dish-water. There are savage and brutal assaults that go comparatively unpunished because some almost miracle has preserved the victim from death and the assailant from the gallows, while crimes against property are punished with the utmost rigor. There was an assault and battery and robbery committed on Saturday last, in the commission of which the perpetrator threw a handful of Cayenne pepper into the eyes of a aged woman before he stole her property. The sufferer was almost maddened with pain, and the utter loss of her eye-sight was threatened. Our humane laws, which take better care of property than of person, of time-pieces than of eye-sight, will make it necessary for the District-Attorney to try the offender on a charge of larceny, rather than for the devilish crime against person which threw his petty pilfering into the shade. Were he to be tried for assault and battery alone, he could, and probably would, receive a very mild punishment, unless indeed, the jury should think proper to consider the pepper-throwing a little frolicsome preliminary to the helping himself to Mrs. Redstocks's watches, and acquit him altogether! The ancient law of our English ancestors, from whom we have borrowed most of our criminal jurisprudence, hanged women and children for passing bogus half-pence, while swaggering bullies and coarse ruffians went scot-free. Our penal code has undergone a very material improvement of late years; but there still remains room for reforms in the laws and in the manner of their administration.

THE GAINES CASE.

The final decision of the suit of Mrs. Gaines against the City of New Orleans, by the Supreme Court, terminates one of the most extraordinary cases of litigation in the whole history of civil jurisprudence. It is remarkable for the curiosity of the case itself; for the large amount of property which it involves; and for the wonderful tenacity of the plaintiff in pertinacity with which the plaintiff has devoted her life to the prosecution of what has long been held to be a hopeless cause. Sometimes Mrs. Gaines pleaded her case before the Supreme Court, sometimes with partial success, sometimes with none, until, at last, after forty years of incessant litigation, she has won the day and established her claim to a large portion of the city of New Orleans, valued, very moderately, at five millions of dollars. This fight has been fought by Mrs. Gaines singlehanded. She has literally gone through fire and flood; as she has travelled over the country, always intent upon the one great business of her life. With a buoyancy of temperament that knew no abatement; with an abiding faith in the justice of her cause and of its ultimate success; with friends and very limited means; with life slipping away under the long delays and slow processes of the law, this truly remarkable woman has persevered until she has conquered fortune.

A brief outline of this singular case will be interesting to our readers: In 1791, Zulime Carriére, a beautiful Creole of New Orleans, married one Jerome des Granges, in New Orleans. In 1802 or 1803, Daniel Clark, a wealthy citizen of New Orleans, became attached to Madame des Granges, and, about the same time, it is alleged that it was discovered that des Granges had a wife living in France, and that the second marriage thus proving void, Daniel Clark privately married the lady in Philadelphia. Of this marriage the present plaintiff claims to have been born in Philadelphia in 1802 or 1803. Her mother and herself were committed to the care of her father's friend and people, Mr. Daniel W. Coxe, of this city. She afterward became an inmate of the family of Colonel Samuel Davis, and was known among her school-fellows, some of whom still remember her, as Myra Davis. When she grew up, it became known to her that her true name was Clark, and she was established in the existence of a will of Daniel Clark's acknowledging her as his legitimate daughter. Yet her own mother, who, during Clark's life married M. Gardette, a well known citizen of Philadelphia, was never summoned as a witness by Mrs. Gaines, and her father, Daniel Clark, during his wife's life, contented Miss Caton, of Baltimore, who, however, did not accept his advances.

Myra Clark married Mr. William Wallace Whitney, of New York, by whom she had two children, a son and daughter, both of whom Mr. Whitney's death she married Gen. Edmund Pendleton Gaines, who died in 1849. One child, the issue of her second marriage, died in infancy.

Daniel Clark owned large tracts of ground within the limits of New Orleans, which have become immensely valuable. More than a thousand suits have been instituted by Mrs. Gaines to recover these properties, upon which many of the finest improvements now stand. The decision of the Supreme Court only applies, directly, to one suit, but its ruling will cover the whole ground.

This case has been one of singular intricacy, and has turned, as will be seen by the above brief statement, upon the question of the legitimacy of Mrs. Gaines. It is but fair to say that even now, after nearly forty years of litigation, three of the ablest members of the Supreme Court, Grier, Swayne and Miller, dissent from the conclusions of the Court. In dissenting from the favorable opinion of the Court rendered in 1860, Justice Grier used this strong language:

"I wholly dissent from the opinion of the majority of the Court in this case, both as to the law and the facts. But I do not think it necessary to indulge my opinion by again presenting to the public view a history of the scandalous gossip which has been burned under the dust of half a century, and which a proper feeling of delicacy should have suffered to remain so; I therefore dismiss the case, as before, for the last time, with the single remark, that if it be the law of Louisiana that a will can be established by the dim recollections, imaginations, or inventions of ambiguous, after forty-five years, to distribute the lands and possessions of *bona fide* purchasers, without notice, of an apparently indefeasible legal title, *"illud spectare videtur, nasse nugas."* (I do not indeed carry your position, I am rather nearer at it.)

THE WATER SUPPLY.

A bill to destroy the manufacturing establishments on the Schuylkill, and to ruin or drive away a hard-working population of many thousands, has been very properly reported against in the Legislature. If it had been carried, there was a design to make a job of immense size and expense, in the construction of a huge culvert, from Manayunk to a point below the Fairmount dam, into which all drainage was to be emptied, and this was evidently the motive of those who advocated the measure. There was to be a huge contract at first, to be followed by an indefinite succession of contracts for repairs of a work which would assuredly be destroyed or really damaged at every freshet in the river.

It has been demonstrated scientifically that, notwithstanding the increase of manufactures on the Schuylkill, the water when it reaches Fairmount is entirely pure and perfectly healthful. The contemplated Park extension will prevent any new factories from being built near the city, and the water can thus be kept pure forever. But even if this were not the case, there are modes of preserving its purity much simpler and cheaper than that contemplated in the huge culvert job. That proposed at a meeting of the manufacturers, of conveying the pure water from above Flat Rock dam by large main pipes to the foreby at Fairmount, is most approved. But even this does not appear to be necessary, as, according to the testimony of Mr. Frederick Graeff, who is certainly qualified to give an opinion on the matter, "the amount of impurity in the Schuylkill is at present really so small when compared with the volume of the river, as to present objectionable matter at Fairmount in so minute a quantity that no chemical test, however delicate, can ordinarily detect it." Recent analyses have proved that the Fairmount water is more free from impurities than that furnished to New York, Boston or any other of the large cities. With such evidence before them, the Committee of the Legislature have reported against the proposed destruction of a great manufacturing interest in which a vast amount of Philadelphia capital is invested. Through the efforts of parties interested in the proposed big job, the bill has been recommitted; but we trust it will soon receive a final election.

General Meade in Georgia and General Sheridan in Alabama have issued orders for the suppression of the Ku-Klux-Klan organization. The orders of these energetic officers are not mere idle talk; they mean determined action, and Generals M. and S. intend to hold to a strict responsibility all who in any way aid the galvanized rebel lords in their operations. The printers and newspaper publishers who print their incendiary effusions will be held to a strict responsibility, and all who in any way give aid and comfort to these rebel thugs will be severely punished. Civil and military officers will also be held responsible for the peace and good order of their respective districts. The maudlin tenderness towards traitors, that permitted the Knights of the Golden Circle to organize for the destruction of the Union eight years ago; that stood supinely by while Southern traitors controlled our affairs at Congress; that allowed the public property to be seized throughout the South; and that left a gallant officer unrelieved in the harbor of Charleston while rebel lawyers sprung up like mushrooms around him—has taught the country a lesson that will not soon be forgotten. Generals Meade and Sheridan will receive the grateful thanks of every loyal citizen for this prompt action, although it will doubtless cost them their commands in the event of a change of Administration, and penalties of the crimes for which he is now on trial.

Sale of Store, No. 240 Arch Street.—*Valuable Freehold Property, Dwelling and Store Premises at the Exchange, includes a desirable property, Arch street, below 22nd, to be sold by order of Orphans' Court.*

For Sales of Real Estate, Furniture, Machinery, Building Material, Books, &c., see Thomas & Sons' advertisements.

DOWNING'S AMERICAN LIQUID CEMENT, FOR mending broken ornaments and other articles of Glass, Ivory, Marble, Wood, Leather, Paper, Leather, Gutta Percha, Crockery, Glass, &c. Ask for Downing's. Always ready for use. For sale by

JOHN B. DOWNING, Stationer,
feb 17 12 South Eighth street, two doors ab. Walnut.

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST
TIN CHEWING TOBACCO IS THE
FOX CHEWING TOBACCO STILL.
Merchants of every description supplied for Jobbing and Retailing prices only furnished.
feb 17 ly

HOUSE, SIGN AND DECORATIVE PAINTER.
No. 29 SOUTH NINTH STREET,
Have introduced their Extra Gloss Style, and invite excellent that which is the best combining Beauty, Lasting Qualities and Economy. Also, Kalsomine, Fresco, Scenic Painting, Gilding, Glass, &c.

WARBURTONS IMPROVED, VENTILATED and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), for the approved fashions of the season. Chestnut street, next door to the Postoffice.

HARRY B. MCCALLA,
No. 814 Chestnut Street and Chestnut streets. The finest assortment of Hats and Caps for Spring. Every variety of the best quality and the latest styles.

FIRLANDS FOR A SPRING HAT.
FIRLANDS' HATS, the favorite of Fashion and Chestnut Street. Elegant variety, combining novelty and style. FIRLANDS, 512 Chestnut street.

BOW HAT, NEW HAT AND CAP
Emporium, N. E. corner Tenth and Chestnut streets. Largest assortment of Hats and Caps for Boys in Philadelphia. All the latest novelties in Spring Hats.

THE PATENT CLOTHES SPRINKLER DAMPENS Clothes for ironing more evenly and rapidly than by hand. It may also be used by cigar makers, printers, or for any purpose requiring a fine spray. Sold by all dealers. STEARNS & STEARNS, No. 335 CHESTNUT street, Market street, below Ninth, Philadelphia.

LYTHE PRINTS, DOLLIES, TUBS, POTASH Washers, Mart Powders, Mince Meat Hooks and Knives, Towel Rollers, Work Boards, and other Wooden Ware, for Housekeepers, for sale by FRIGAM & BRO., No. 505 Market (Lighty Five Cents) Market street, North.

COFFEE HOUSTERS OF SEVERAL STYLES AND Prices, Meat Choppers, Meat Cutters, Sausage Stuffers & SHAWNS, 888 (Eight Thirty-five) Market street, below Ninth.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK, PHILADELPHIA, April 6, 1868.

LIABILITIES.	
Capital,	$500,000 00
Continental Fund, Profit and Loss,	286,273 62
	$786,273 62
Deposits,	1,445,551 45
Notes of Tradesmen's National Bank,	150,000 00
Notes of Tradesmen's National Bank,	152,145 00
Due to Banks,	57,453 17
	$2,639,423 24
RESOURCES	
Bills Discounted,	$1,720,115 05
U. S. Bonds and Securities,	200,000 00
Specie,	83,321 42
Legal Tender and National Notes,	636,036 77
	$2,639,473 24
Due from Banks,	$270,477 56
Expenses, Taxes, &c.,	14,218 00
Clark Home,	2,000 00
Banking House,	10,000 00
	$1,002,213 02

I, John Cantner, Cashier of the Tradesmen's National Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JOHN CANTNER, Cashier.

Affirmed to and subscribed before me this 7th day of April, A. D. 1868.

JOS. BRUNSTEDT,
Notary Public.

STOLEN—BROWN SECOND STREET HORSE, A Dark Bay Horse, 16 hands high, 5 years old, with a small star in forehead, and a small white spot on the nose or chief. Apply to DR. HOUGHTON, 2 South Ninth st. 10

INDIA RUBBER MANUFACTURING STAMP PADS, Ring Boxes, &c.

Engravers and dealers will find a full assortment of Goodyear's Patent Vulcanite Leather Bolting, Patches Stamps, &c., at the Goodyear's India Rubber Glove Manufactory,
GOODYEAR'S,
968 Chestnut street.

N. B.—We have now on hand a large lot of Gentlemen's Ladies' and Misses' Gum Boots. Also, a full assortment of India Rubber Goods.

MUSICAL BOXES, USEFUL TO WHILE AWAY the tedious hours at a sick chamber, or for a humorous bridal present.

FERR & BROTHER, Importers,
feb 20 12m 1204 Chestnut street, below Fourth.

CLOTHING.

NOTE TO LADIES,
AND ALL SELECTING
BOYS' CLOTHING
On the FIRST floor
Special Department
BOYS' and YOUTHS' CLOTHING, for
Children, from 3 years upward,
GARIBALDIS, BIS-
MARCKS, SCOTCH SUITS, &c.,
and for Youth have all
sizes, our
"Boys' Department" shall be what
Gentlemen's IS, THE BEST IN
PHILADELPHIA.
Prices lower than any-
where else.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,
Oak Hall Buildings,
Sixth and Market Sts.
Entrance for Ladies on Sixth street.

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 in Fit, Style, Comfort and Durability to those of any other FIRST-CLASS TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.
Moderate Prices. Liberal Discount for Cash.
apr2 1yrp

REMOVAL.
KERR'S CHINA HALL.
Citizens and Strangers are Invited to Visit Us
AT
OUR NEW STORE,
1218 Chestnut Street.
THE STOCK OF
CHINA, GLASS AND STONEWARE,
ARTICLES OF VERTU, Etc.,
WILL BE FOUND
The Largest and Most Comprehensive
SHORTEST NOTICE.
Ever exhibited on this side of the Atlantic. It was selected direct from the manufacturers. Buyers from city therefore, obtain the smallest lots at wholesale prices.
JAMES K. KERR & BRO.
and 1tmrpd

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

NEW MARBLE STORE
902 CHESTNUT STREET
JAS. E. CALDWELL & CO.,
JEWELERS,
Invite attention to new designs in
BRIDAL
AND
TABLE
SILVER WARES,
Prepared especially for their retail sales.
JAS. E. CALDWELL & CO.,
902 Chestnut Street.
aprz 6 1t. rtpd

TIFFANY & CO.,
GOLD AND SILVERSMITHS,
550 and 552 Broadway,
Invite attention to the following notices of their Goods lately exhibited
IN THE PARIS EXHIBITION,
For which they received the
ONLY AWARD EVER MADE BY A FOREIGN COUNTRY
TO
American Manufacturers of Silver-Ware.
From the London Art Journal, November, 1867.
"The Dress contains engravings of three Tea Services, and other articles in silver, manufactured by Messrs. Tiffany & Co., of New York. They are all designed and wrought in a manner which does not yield to any rival of the kind in the Exhibition. The design of one of the best order, intermediate neither too much nor too little ornament, while they all bear evidence of good workmanship. The establishment of Messrs. Tiffany is the largest in the New World; it is of great importance, therefore, that our readers should know what it is about. Attention; they are doing, or if we may judge from their exhibition, they seem to intend that they shall become more. It is however, something to know what America is prepared to produce, and we, for our part, should their work is equal to that of England and France."
From the "Times" of Friday, November 1, 1867, in a Condensed Report by the Council of the British Society of Arts to visit the Paris Exhibition, but:
"Tiffany and Co., of New York, have but a very small case of silver goods, but the artistic exhibition of such a very superior kind, the forms are so pure and water jugs ornamented in the chasing are very beautiful both in outline and workmanship. The forms of the tea-ware are nearly if not quite equal to any *extant*."
Ib. Thursday, November 7, 1867.
"Tiffany & Co. have a few excellent tea-sets, &c., both as to form and ornament, and the chasing is described in the catalogue as *repousse* being especially noteworthy. It is a very pretty and tasteful piece of work, and ought to rival French or English departments.
"One of the pieces has a band of chasing—griffins and foliage; the drawing exceedingly good. Altogether they will compare with any of the English or French."
Ib. (Saturday.) "*Marvels!*"
"The United States Department is very limited. Although they cannot boast of quantity, they may fairly boast of quality. The forms and the ornamentation are faultless and well considered. While the decorations are beautifully designed, and carried out with a delicacy that shows that with which the different 'mats' are used to diversify the crystal ground, and demonstrates the extent to which the process of flat chasing may be carried. Connoisseurs will find much to admire in the silver by Tiffany, of New York. The workmanship of the silver is perfect of their class, having no rivals. While other exhibitors have gone for novelty, rare and costly works, elaborated to the highest degree of the skill and taste, Tiffany and Co. have produced work, proving that ordinary articles may be exalted and invested with the dignity of a fine art, when it is wrought with the goodness achievements of industrial art."
Which he offers to the trade at Importers' prices, the saving Retail Dealers the jobber's profit.
N. B.—The special attention of Manufacturers of Children's Clothing is solicited.
feb 20 1t

ONE PRICE ONLY.
JONES'
Old Established
ONE PRICE
CLOTHING HOUSE,
604 MARKET STREET,
ABOVE SIXTH.
For style, durability and excellence of workmanship, our goods cannot be excelled. Particular attention paid to customer work, and a perfect fit guaranteed in all cases. apz 1tm

RESTAURANTS.

BOSTON CLAM CHOWDER LUNCH
ON
Wednesday.
WETHERILL HOUSE,
603 Sansom Street.

Choice Oysters.
LEACH,
Ninth and Chestnut
AND
Wetherill House, 603 Sansom Street.

FINE OLD WHISKIES.
LEACH,
Ninth and Chestnut Streets,
AND
Wetherill House, 603 Sansom Street.

GREAT DINNERS, 50 CENTS.
LEACH,
Ninth and Chestnut,
AND
Wetherill House, 603 Sansom Street.
feb 6

CONFECTIONERY.

Reduced, Reduced, Reduced.
PLAIN CANDIES 25 per pound. Boxes 30c. 40c. 50c. 60c. 75c. $1 $1 25 $1 50.
Fruit and Confectionery Store,
No. 1 WEST KENSINGTON.
apr 2 6m

STEPHEN F. WHITMAN,
MANUFACTURER OF MOST SPLENDID
CHOCOLATE PREPARATIONS,
Delightful to the taste and nutritious upon the tongue.
Store No. 1210 Market Street.
apr 2 3t

KNOCK'S GRAPE VINES ARE UNSURPASSED. If not satisfied, my money, and freight all vehicles. Also, new kinds, rarest and finest Strawberries, Small's varieties of the very best quality, for sale at 20 Market street.
apr 2 6t J. A. SAHR & CO.

TO GROCERS, HOTEL-KEEPERS, FAMILIES AND Others.—The undersigned has just received a fresh supply Catawba, California and Isabella Grape Wine, Pure Ale (for invalids), Guinness's Dublin Porter.
JOS. JORDAN,
206 Vine street,
Below Third and Walnut streets.

ITALIAN VERMICELLI 100 BOXES FINE QUALITY
Vermicelli and Macaroni for sale by JOB. E. BUSSIER & CO., 108 South Delaware avenue.

RETAIL DRY GOODS.

NOW OPEN,
PROMENADE SUITS
OF THE
LATEST NOVELTIES.
Orders taken and executed by the
MOST EXPERIENCED HANDS,
AT THE
SHORTEST NOTICE.
EDWIN HALL & CO.,
NO. 28 SOUTH SECOND ST.
ap6 2tmp

Spring Trade. 1868.
EDWARD FERRIS,
Importer,
No. 36 South Eleventh Street,
(UP STAIRS.)
now opening desirable NOVELTIES in
Pique s Welts,
Plaid and Striped Nainsooks,
Hamburg Edgings and Insertings,
Needle-work Collars and Sets and Insertings.
Imitation and Real Guay Laces,
Imitation and Real Valenciennes Lace,
Jaconet Muslins,
Soft Cambrics,
Swiss Muslins,
French Ginghams, &c., &c.
A general assortment of
White Goods, Embroideries, Laces, &c.,
Which he offers to the trade at Importers' prices, the saving Retail Dealers the jobber's profit.
N. B.—The special attention of Manufacturers of Children's Clothing is solicited.
feb 20 1t

GOOD BLACK SILKS, $1 50.

BLACK SILKS.

GOOD BLACK SILKS, $1 75.
WIDE BLACK SILKS, $1 95.
RICH BLACK SILKS, $2 25.
ELEGANT GRO. GRAIN, $2 25.
BLACK SILKS, GOOD EDGE, $2 25.
BLACK SILKS, PURPLE EDGE, $2 25.
RICH PURPLE EDGED SILKS, $2 75.
VERY HEAVY GRO. GRAIN, $3.
TWENTY PIECES OF VITE AND HEAVY PLAIN SILKS, IN MODE, BLUE, BROWN, STONE, PEARL AND AMBER COLORS, AT
$1 75, WORTH $2 50.
PLAID SILKS: $1 00.
PLAID SILKS: $1 25.
PLAID SILKS: $1 25.
RICH FIGURED SILKS, $2 00.
J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,
N. W. cor. Eighth and Market sts.

KULP & MACDONALD,
No. 1206 Chestnut St.
Staple and House-furnishing Dry Goods.
GREAT BARGAINS
IN
Embroidered Cloth Piano Covers,
A very extensive variety of
Barnsley, Irish, French and German Towels,
Table Linens, Napkins, &c.
French and Barnsley Sheetings, Pillow-Case Linens, and widths.
French and Irish Shirting Linens.
All varieties of White Goods, &c.
CARD.
The long connection of Mr. KULP with the old and well known firm of COWDEN & HEACOCK enables him to hope for a share of the patronage so liberally extended to that deserving house, and he hopes, by close attention to the wants of their customers, the new firm may establish a reputation second to none in their line of business.
apr 3 1mp

SILKS. SILKS.
JOHN W. THOMAS,
Nos. 405 and 407 N. Second Street.
Black Silks,
Chene Silks,
Stripe Silks,
Figured Silks,
Plaid Silks,
Plain Silks.
CHOICE GOODS FOR EVENING DRESSES.
mh17 3mrp

INDIA RUBBER GOODS!
REDUCED PRICES.
MARCH 1, 1868.
MACHINE BELTING, ENGINE AND HYDRANT HOSE, &c.
RICHARD LEVICK,
No. 708 Chestnut Street.
Agency of the National Rubber Co.
feb 17 3mrp

FITLER, WEAVER & CO.
NEW CORDAGE FACTORY
NOW IN FULL OPERATION,
No. 12 S. WATER and 20 N. DELAWARE

ELDER FLOWER SOAP.
H. P. K. R. RITTER,
No. 61 North Ninth Street.

SECOND EDITION.

BY TELEGRAPH.

ATLANTIC CABLE NEWS

THE LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Breadstuffs. Produce. Provisions.

WASHINGTON.

Yield of Gold and Silver in Montana

Cases Before the Supreme Court.

By the Atlantic Telegraph.

LONDON, April 6th, Afternoon.—Consols ¼ higher, and now quoted at 93¾ @ 93¾ for money and account. American securities active and all higher.

Five-twenties.....72½@72¾
Erie.....48¾
Illinois Central.....82

LIVERPOOL, April 6, Afternoon.—Cotton dull and irregular, and prices have declined ⅛d. There is rather more animation in the market. The sales to-day will reach 10,000 bales. There is more doing in cotton to arrive. Uplands on the spot, 12d.; do., afloat, 12d.; Orleans, 12¼d. Breadstuffs dull and heavy. Corn, flour dull at 37s. California Wheat 15s. 10d. Corn 40s. 3d.

Peas, firmer at 41s. Provisions, firmer and higher. Beef, 95s. Lard, 62s. Bacon, 46s. 6d. Pork, firm. Tallow, 45s. 6d. Other articles unchanged.

ANTWERP, April 6th, Afternoon.—Petroleum, flat and nominal at 42¾ francs.

LONDON, April 6th, Evening.—Consols 93¾ @93¾ for money and account. American securities generally higher. U. S. 5-20s, active and higher. Illinois Central, 82¾. Erie, 48¾.

LIVERPOOL, April 7, Forenoon.—Cotton dull and heavy; declined ⅛@¼. Business in cotton to arrive is small. Uplands 12⅛; do., afloat, 12 @12¼. Sales to-day, 10,000 bales. Net receipts 6,600 bales. Trade report is unfavorable.

Shipments from Bombay for the week ending 30th ult., 1,000 bales.

Breadstuffs and provisions quiet and unchanged.

QUEENSTOWN, April 7.—The steamship City of Cork, from New York on the 22d ult., arrived late yesterday.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—The Auditor for Montana writes to John F. Bruce, now in this city, under date of March 16th, that owing to increased machinery and the discovery of new gold and silver fields in that territory, the yield of those metals will be ten times more than last year.

General Spinner, who is Treasurer of the National Lincoln Monument Association, received yesterday a letter from Austin, Nevada, containing $100, in aid of the proposed erection of a monument in this city.

The Supreme Court yesterday reversed the decree of the Court of Claims in a land warrant case, on the ground that the Court below could take cognizance only of cases in which money was in controversy.

The Supreme Court affirmed the decree of the Court for the Southern District of Florida which decreed the forfeiture of the steamer "Ella a prize of war while attempting to break the blockade in Mobile bay, and which was subsequently purchased by parties in New Orleans for repairs and previous furnished three years before the capture.

From Ohio.

CLEVELAND, April 7.—Orfield & Co.'s carriage factory was burned last night. Loss, $27,000; insurance small. The fire was the work of an incendiary.

At the city election yesterday the Republicans made a gain of 1,600. 19 of the 30 Councilmen are Republicans.

SANDUSKY, April 7.—At the municipal election yesterday a full Republican Municipal Ticket was elected by an average majority of 200.

Ship News.

NEW YORK, April 7.—The steamship Bienville, from New Orleans via Havana.

An Appeal from John C. Breaine.

The following "appeal" is published in the Mobile Tribune:

CELL NO. 24, KING'S COUNTY PENITENTIARY, BROOKLYN, L. I., 16th, 1868.—*Editors Tribune:* *Gentlemen*—DEAR SIR:—I take the liberty of addressing you a few lines, and request you to publish an appeal to our people in my behalf. I have been in this place since the 15th day of September, 1866, now over eighteen months. Our dungeons are beautifully designed, and carried out with taste; at the same time, subjected as I am to the rules of a prison, I feel that I should be relieved from long confinement, and my family are in the most extreme poverty from my incarceration. I think that they, with some exertion, can help me; one as an officer of our navy, who will not refuse to assist me, I know, and others, who have used money for legal expenses and for my family. If I were without means I would be ashamed to be without a cent, for my imprisonment has ruined me, and I am not to blame for it.

I must beg leave to thank you for the kind presents which you sent to my family, and also through the hands of Mr. C., for at that time I was in rags, and I was ashamed to be seen, filled with clothing and the necessaries of life, through the kindness of Col. A. W. Spence, of Mississippi, who has proved himself to be a real brother and companion in adversity to me. He has done everything in his power, but we need money. I am under many obligations to General Loring, of Alabama, and others, for kindnesses.

I think, Sir, that if you will be kind enough to publish an appeal, that many will be ready to help me, and I hope to hear the prayer of one who tried to do his duty to our last cause, and prays that they will, for I am tired, I can tell you, of wasting my life in a prison. I am extremely obliged to you for your kindness to me in June, 1867. I do not think that any or my compatriots, Mississippians, would be in any (begging) prayer for assistance from my 4 by 8 prison cell. I am sick of begging for alms. The Fourteenth Precinct Police were prompt to arrest a man who attempted to rob the murdered man to the Spring Street Station House, where he was locked up until he was Coroner. All the persons in the saloon were taken to the Station House as witnesses. Capt. Garland, detaining the bar-keeper, released the others.

Arrest of Judges in Alabama.

From the Montgomery (Ala.) Mail, of April 6:

Judge Busteed, of the United States Circuit Court at Selma, received official notice of the exception from the Bench by the Commanding General of this district. His crime consisted in his refusing to sit in judgment on a law made in violation of the Constitution and laws of Alabama, and which the Supreme Court had decided in other men on his juries. He knew that such juries were illegally made in the State of Alabama, and that they were a mockery of justice.

Judge B. T. Pope, of the Circuit Court, was arrested last week by the military authorities at Jacksonville, and released in bail. He was arrested for sliding by the laws of Alabama, notwithstanding order No. 45 of General Meade, which provided that civil officers of the district who refuse or fail to carry out military orders issued by the District Commander shall be arrested, tried by a military commission, and punished at the discretion of the court. Judge Pope is well known throughout North Alabama as an unflinching Union man before, during, and since the war.

—When a silver better than gold? When the plate comes round for collection.

THIRD EDITION.

2:30 O'Clock.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM CANADA.

TERRIBLE MURDER IN OTTAWA.

HON. D'ARCY McGEE ASSASSINATED

THE ASSASSIN NOT ARRESTED

GREAT EXCITEMENT IN OTTAWA

FROM BOSTON.

Lucy Stone on Women's Rights.

She Addresses the Judiciary Committee

Assassination of D'Arcy McGee.

[Special Despatch to the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.]

MONTREAL, Tuesday, April 7.—The greatest excitement that has prevailed in this city for a long time is that which disturbed our peaceful Sunday morning. Our news received from Ottawa at 2.50 A.M., relative to the Hon. Thomas D'Arcy McGee, who was shot dead on the steps of his residence at thirty minutes past two o'clock.

Mr. McGee had just left the House in company with some other members, and as he was about applying the latch-key to the door of his residence was shot from behind and instantly killed. The assassin was so close that the hair of McGee's head was burned by the flash from the pistol which killed him.

Ottawa is in a regular state of siege, and every avenue is guarded, as it is supposed that the man who did the shooting is an emissary from New York, and would, of course, make the strongest attempts to escape to that city. The military authorities are about and tend to increase the excitement and alarm. Some, although not actually knowing it to be the work of the Fenians, of whom Mr. McGee was a bitter enemy, and by whom he was cruelly hated. There is talk of another move on the border and the next move expected is that the troops will be called out to repel any attack. The majority of the Irish seem to be very cool about the affair, and this calmness on their part only makes the authorities more suspicious.

Women's Rights.

[Special Despatch to the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin by the Franklin Telegraph Company.]

BOSTON, April 7th.—Miss Lucy Stone, of New Jersey, has volunteered her services in lobbying the Women's Rights measure, and this morning she addressed the Massachusetts House Judiciary Committee for two hours. Her views, as frequently and previously declared, were reiterated with much force and eloquence, and was the closest attention of the committee and visitors. She claimed, in brief, that women should be treated when they are taxed without representation, and in consequence of being unrepresented, they are taxed without representation. Among in every State which are in distance of center, morality and religion; but that all these would be removed if women had their rights granted to the other sex. In support of her arguments she quoted from the statutes as they exist, and frequently made her remarks spicy by anecdotes and sarcasm upon those who decided the rights which she claims as belonging to her sex.

Mrs. J. Hanaford followed Miss Stone, briefly, and also for the Women's Rights, and the pastor of a church in Weymouth, Mass., both of whom endorsed the views presented, and urged upon the Legislature the claims of the Ticket was elected by an average majority of 200.

Ship News.

NEW YORK, April 7.—The steamship Bienville, from New Orleans via Havana.

Fire in Boston.

BOSTON, April 6.—Early this morning a fire broke out and badly damaged the upper portion of the Revere building, located on the Dowdain Square and Charlton street. Among the occupants are Messrs. Ticknor and Fields, publishers of Jewelry, H. P. Walze, paper box maker; L. M. Ward, glass cutter, and the Boston Commercial Railroad Company. The loss is estimated at $15,000.

CRIME.

Murder in New York.

[From the Herald of To-day.]

Another affray occurred last evening resulting in the death of a man. It appears that one Joseph Louis Gaudner, a German, twenty-one years of age, who resided at No. 75 Forsyth street, had been attending a drill of the Ninety-sixth Regiment, of which he was a member. On his way home, about midnight, in company with two friends, he stopped in the saloon of Patrick Mahoney, in 106 Mott street. In the saloon there were some twenty men, or thereabouts, some of whom were intoxicated. Gardner's party stepped up to the bar, when one of the party was approached Gardner and made some insul