BUSINESS NOTICES.

Weak Eyes.—The Best Thing to Cure them is Spectacles, Manufactured by Wood, Fairchild & Co., 522 Arch street.

AMERICAN HOUSE, BOSTON, MASS.—The very long established and extensive reputation which this house enjoys for its superior accommodations and convenients, and the unceasing care and attention to the comfort and welfare of its guests, combined with the recent additions have been made of every convenient and necessary modern improvement, commend it to the public as a first class hotel. Its central and convenient location, renders it the upper stopping place in Boston, and its cuisine and service will always be found to be unexcelled, and the entire establishment is thoroughly equipped, and the entire management is in its appointments, second to no hotel in the country. Horses, Carriages, Hotel Omnibus and Baggage Wagon free.
M. M. & W. H. LEWIS, Proprietors.

☞ SEYFERS' NEWLY IMPROVED GRESHAM PENS. ☜
Received the highest premium, London Prize Medal, and acknowledged to be superior to all others. REDUCED PRICE, A Gross in a Gutta Percha Case, $1 50. REMOVING and SECOND-HAND PIANOS.
SEYFERS & MILLER, 19 Arch st., bel. Eighth.

EVENING BULLETIN.

Wednesday, April 15, 1868.

THE CITY AND THE STATE.

In the States of our American Union it has generally been a recognized fact that the interests and prosperity of the principal city in each commonwealth were intimately bound with those of all the commonwealth itself. These two interests, in fact, benefit each other, and aid in the general advancement of both in moral and material prosperity. In our own State, unfortunately, this has not been the case; a singular and wholly unaccountable narrow-mindedness has always characterized the disposition of the State Legislature towards our city. There seems to be a sort of settled tendency to treat Philadelphia as a place that has no right to have either wishes or an opinion. And occasionally this goes still farther, as in a recent instance, where a well-known Republican member publicly expressed his view that an expression of Councils respecting any local measure was, of itself, a sufficient reason that the Legislature should adopt an opposite course.

The law of the Commonwealth as interpreted by our Courts places the city prostrate at the feet of the Legislature. In this respect we are like the negro who, in Judge Taney's purview, had "no rights that the white man was bound to respect." Our streets, which acquire their value from the industry of our citizens, in spite of Harrisburg opposition, are given away to railway companies. The Legislature did not hesitate to pass a law authorizing a steam railroad through all our northern suburb, crossing squares diagonally and at grades quite ruinous to property-owners—a railroad destined in the future to be an immense evil to our city without the slightest alleviating benefit of any sort. Almost at any time a local interest can send up to Harrisburg and get a law passed directing that Philadelphia shall build one or another expensive bridge, and pay for it. The legislative interference in the affairs of our city officers, treasurers and so forth, has been of the most injurious sort. So that it has come to pass that our citizens always see the Legislature meet with apprehension, and when it finally adjourns, they examine with apprehension the mass of acts that have been passed to see what injury has been done, to them, intentionally, or even unintentionally, for the Legislature occasionally passes acts without knowing what they are or what injury they give. If it be seemed too broad an assertion, we can point to a quite recent case, where at the final passage of a railway bill, there was a dispute between the members whether or not it gave the right to lay tracks on South Broad street. The bill was passed, and the rights which it gave were left to be ascertained by the citizens when they proceeded to take hold of a copy of the bill! So also acts affecting the city come down here duly engrossed and simplified which no member can recollect having heard of, or knowing that such bills were ever before the Legislature.

The most flagrant instance of outrage upon the wishes and interests of the city that has ever taken place has been that in which the Legislature has recently refused its assent to the establishment of institutions of learning upon the squares at Broad and Broad streets. Here was a case in which a number of citizens asked leave of the city to establish centres of cultivation for the general benefit. The city government applied to the Legislature for approval in this step; the city members reported favorably, and, at the final vote, recorded their votes, a majority of them in favor. But the country members conceived that they understood our affairs better than we do, and decided that we should not do as we pleased with our own.

Contrast this course with that of Massachusetts. When Agassis wished to enlarge the museum near Boston, the plan of applying to the Legislature for *permission*, he asked for $100,000, and got it without difficulty. In Pennsylvania, the State has been asked, not for money, but for leave that citizens may contribute, and this infinitesimal request has been voted down by country members, all but about half of whom voted against it. And this too when one of the city members stated that he had received over one hundred letters from the most enlightened and public-spirited men of the city urging the passage of the measure.

The objects of these institutions that have been thus checkmated in their efforts are such as any government should do its utmost to foster. The Franklin Institute is especially constituted to aid in the advancement of the mechanical arts, to popularize and distribute information, to make known all useful discoveries and especially to give instruction to those who cannot afford to pay its usual cost. It gives evening lessons in drawing and other studies at a expense so nominal that it does not cost the student more than the price of light were he at home. It delivers courses of lectures on useful scientific subjects at prices amounting to one or two dollars for an entire course. What it would do if its facilities could be enlarged is sufficiently shown by the splendid lectures given by one of its Professors at the Academy of Music. Had the Institute had a sufficient Hall of its own these lectures would have been a permanency, and the labor of transporting and setting up delicate, fragile and costly apparatus in a distant theatre was found to be too great.

The Academy of Natural Sciences was visited last year by 51,000 persons other than members, all of whom were admitted gratuitously. The objects of the society are exclusively the advance of science, and it is wholly self-supporting. In place of applying to the Legislature for $100,000, as in a case elsewhere spoken of, this society had already raised a larger sum by voluntary subscriptions. Had our Councils been allowed to follow their own disposition, this sum, with the value of the present building, would have been applied at once to the construction of a large edifice in one of the squares. With the extended facilities the magnificent collections of the Society, which in one branch are the finest in the world, would have been visited by double or treble the former number of visitors.

These remarks have already extended to much length that we have little room left to speak of the other institutions. That we want in this city a large public library, similar to the Astor Library of New York, is sufficient evident, and the Legislature instead of interfering to prevent its establishment, should give to it a liberal aid. The School of Design and Academy of Fine Arts are such meritorious institutions. In a word, the course of the Legislature in this whole matter is a blocking of the wheels of progress, such as must create deep regret to every advocate of intellectual cultivation.

EDWIN M. STANTON.

Mr. Stanton, with better taste than was manifested by his ardent friends, promptly declines the nomination to the Treasury Department in the event of the succession of Mr. Wade, tendered him when the Republican Legislators of this State. Mr. Stanton would doubtless make an excellent head for any department of the Government, but he has no desire to assume any new public labors, and only holds his present post of duty until his successor shall be lawfully appointed and confirmed. Beside this nation is to enjoy once more the quiet and repose of private life, Mr. Stanton cannot but feel that the demonstration was a most premature one. Andrew Johnson is not yet deposed, and it is not yet certain that he will be. All that is certain on that point is that he ought to be, and that, if treachery defeats that righteous end, those who play the traitor's part will pay the traitor's penalty. But until Mr. Wade is President, we cannot but feel that Mr. Stanton could not have done otherwise than to decline promptly the kind but inconsiderate intervention of his Pennsylvania friends in his behalf. The only wonder is that the Legislators, following their usual custom of this winter, did not reconsider the manifesto and repeal it before it left Harrisburg.

Mr. Stanton, meantime, will continue to do his duty while he remains in the War Office as faithfully as he has done throughout his long and arduous term of service. To-day he commemorates the death of Abraham Lincoln by an order for a proper military observance of the sad anniversary. The War Office and the several bureaus of the Department are directed to be closed, and the command of the Washington Arsenal is ordered to fire minute guns during the day in honor of the illustrious dead. This is not only right in itself, but it is a well-deserved rebuke to the other Heads of Departments who have neglected any recognition of the day which is so deeply impressed upon the minds and hearts of the American people. Mr. Stanton was the first to avenge the foul deed of the assassin by whose fatal shot his beloved chief was slain, and he seems to be the last in high office to do honor to his illustrious memory.

THE BATES HUMBUG.

Copperheads and rebels shouting over the American flag are very suggestive of Andrew Johnson praising about the Constitution. One of the most transparent humbugs lately attempted upon the American public is the Southern tour of a certain Mr. Bates, "a Western youth of talents rare," which fizzled out at Washington yesterday. Who or what Bates is, is not of the slightest public importance. Whether he has been walking for a wager, or whether his trip was a mere youthful freak, or a political dodge, it presumed upon the most impudent and transparent fallacy that the old flag was really welcome in the rebel States. Bates has had a very pleasant pedestrian tour, a fancy costume, and a fine expense of those fancy-loving folks who delight in sham demonstrations and eloquent protestations of chivalrous devotion to all manner of good and noble things. Wherever the descendants or kinsmen of the famous Whippy Swampers were found, Bates had taverns bills paid and wonderful speeches made with all the true fervid froth of that type of the Southern mind. The Yankee school-mistress, who has left her comfortable home to teach these people those rudiments of education which will develop the germ of loyalty in the future, receives no such ovations. Her patient, self-denying, enduring work meets with frowns and obstacles and social ostracism. But let a well-appointed Copperhead from the North make his appearance, and he quickly receives the right hand of fellowship. Let him appear in a fancy suit, waving a flag, and the Southern chivalry hails him with irrepressible enthusiasm. It smacks of the tourney, the lists, the muffin-ring, the circus, and so goes straight to the noble Southern heart.

Bates is a humbug. He carried the flag which the South fears and hates, and he was welcomed because there was a manifest policy in the welcome. He reaches Washington at the end of his silly march, and with ragged following of idle boys and half-galvanized rebels; he is appropriately welcomed by such distinguished patriots as Congressmen Eldridge and Mungen, who have denied access to the dome of the Capitol; is presented with a bouquet from the Presidential green-house, and after trolling around the city in the mud and rain, seeking for some conspicuous place to hang out his advertisement, takes refuge at a hotel. In huge disgust at the ingloorious termination of his senseless expedition. The Capitoline guards were too wary to bite at such baits. Doubtless there were many distaste last night over this freshie which so abates the glory of the wandering Bates, and we offer this solution to the difficulty: Let Bates come marching on to Philadelphia, and we will use all our influence to get him permission to hoist his flag on the Democratic club-house in Girard Row. His friends there were so partial to the Star-Spangled Banner during the war that he would be sure of a warm reception.

THE CHURCH MILITANT.

What is the matter with the churches? Time was when the religious world moved on so quietly and peacefully, and did its great work so consistently and well, that it was felt that the secular press had neither the right nor the need to interest itself in the affairs of the Church. Even in these later days there are many very good and sensible people who are disposed to quarrel with the press for what they think is very officious meddling with what does not concern either it or the general public. But when the Church calls for the police, when it scatters its polemic pamphlets through the newspaper offices, when it fills the public press with epigrams, lampoons and all manner of literary fireworks, when its meetings and vestry elections are conducted with such stormy disorder that its churches have to be closed by the secular authorities,—it is no longer worth while to claim that monastic exclusiveness that would shut out the common world from prying into and discussing the affairs which are conducted so entirely after the fashion of what Friends call "the world's people." A week or two ago one of the Baptist churches in this city invoked the aid of the police to preserve order, and on Easter Monday the "M. P. s" of New York were called upon by Bishop Potter to close the doors of one of the churches of his cure, on account of the prospects of a riot at a vestry election. These are only specimens of a singular unruliness that seems to pervade the religious world just at this time, and which certainly exercises none of those influences for good for which the world looks to the Church. Is the Christian world could to manage to get back to its proper condition of gentleness and humility and peace, and give the people a little more of the "church" and less of the "militant," it would be infinitely better for all concerned.

The Ku Klux Klan tribe of thieves and murderers are making their influence felt through the Southwestern States. We would like to ask any reasonable Johnsonite three questions regarding them: First, had Andrew Johnson remained faithful to the party he posed in him by the American people when he was elected to the Vice-Presidency, and to his own pledge after he became President, to treat treason as a crime that should be made odious, would the Ku Klux Klan have ever raised its rebellious head? Second, were the Senate to refuse to convict Andrew Johnson of the high crimes and misdemeanors of which he is accused, would not the Ku Klux Klan take fresh heart in their career of outrage, and the spread of terrorism among the Union people of the South be extended? And last, if Andrew Johnson is removed from the high office which he has done so much to degrade, would not the Ku Klux Klan and all kindred rebellious organizations slink out of sight and perish, from the wholesome certainty that sure retribution would follow their every misdeed?

The State Legislature has adjourned, and the people of Philadelphia breathe the freer for the fact. The two Houses that have just closed up the business of the session, were, in some respects, better than some Legislatures that have preceded them, but this is a negative compliment. It seems that the politicians (for the people really have very little to do with it) go upon the Dogberry plan of selecting the most "dissatisfied" men for legislators, and the result is seen in proceedings that leave it questionable whether those who take part in them are most fools or knaves. Philadelphia is the chief victim of the wretched legislation which takes place at Harrisburg every winter, and we repeat that our people breathe freer when these prolific sources of questionable good and positive evil present cease from troubling for a season.

We call attention to the second large sale of Mr. G. Pelham's stock of fine French and Parisian corsets, at Scott's Gallery, to-morrow (Thursday) morning at half-past ten. The display of Mr. Pelham's stock, owing to the breaking up of his late establishment and approaching departure for Europe, affords an opportunity for a most advantageous selection among a high quality of glasses.

Hunting, Burhorow & Co., Auctioneers, Nos. 232 and 234 Market street, will hold on commerce (Thursday), April 16, by catalogue, on four months' credit, at 10 o'clock, a sale of Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, including 250 packages Cotton Goods, Spring Domestics, 800 pieces Cloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins, Tricots, Meltons, Italians, &c.; full lines Linen Goods, Shirting, Handkerchiefs, Linen Drills, Goods, Silks, Shawls, White Goods, Skirts, Umbrellas, Cotton Hosiery, Gloves, Suspenders, Knit Jackets and Under Shirts and Drawers, &c. Also, on same day, by order of creditors, for cash, 75 gross Steel Pens, &c.

On Friday, April 17, at 11 o'clock, by catalogue, on four months' credit, about 900 pieces English, Venetian, Lisle, Hemp, Cottage and Rag Carpetings; 250 Rolls Canton Matting, and Red Check Matting.

Valuable Chestnut Street Property at Auction.—James A. Freeman, auctioneer, advertises for sale by order of the Orphans' Court, at his exchange, next Wednesday, the very desirable property, No. 1306 Chestnut street. The adjoining properties are in the market, and will, without doubt, be improved shortly. In view of the improvement now contemplated in that vicinity, this property invites the attention of capitalists. Immediate possession can be given. In the square (Purdon Row) are all erected of the line of Chestnut street, so that when improved so as to suit the adjoining buildings, it will form a fine site for a dwelling. The sale will be found an eligible investment. See advertisement, and other property, Catalogues on Saturday.

DOWNINGS AMERICAN LIQUID CEMENT, FOR mending broken ornaments, vases, statuary, Glass, China, Ivory, Wood, Marble, &c. No beaker required. Sold by all druggists. DOWNINGS ENGLISH WAX ready for use. Sold by all druggists.

Sold by Druggists generally.

JOHN CRUMP, BUILDER,
216 CHESTNUT STREET,
and 22 LODGE STREET.
Mechanics of every branch attended to. Jobbing and fitting promptly furnished. [apl2-tf

JONES, TUCKER & CO.
Have in store, for the Spring Trade, a full assortment of their Spring Styles, and invite inspection thereof, which for Elegance, Durability and Durability to call and examine them.
J. T. & CO. manufacture all their Hats, which for Durability and Durability are unsurpassed.

WARBURTONS IMPROVED, VENTILATED and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), all the approved fashions of the season. Albertus street, next door to Old Post Office.

A THIRD STAND NO. 25 SOUTH FIFTEENTH street, below Chestnut, is now added to the Spring Hat Trade. Good Kid Gloves for $1 50 per pair. Silk, ing with Indelible Ink. Finishing, &c., No. 25 South Fifteenth street, three doors below Lemon street.

VARIOUS KINDS OF CLOTHING WRINGERS WE have for sale, at the Agency, Manufacturers' Depot, corner of Ninth and Spring Garden streets. Hand Wringers, $2 50 and $3 50. Clothes Wringers, $12 and $14. Hand Thirty-inch Market Street, below Ninth.

THE TESTIMONY OF LARGE BUSINESS HOUSES, and our own personal experience, recommend the Patent Box Plates and Box Gorge as being superior to all other styles of Brand and Inside strapped, &c., &c., with a variety of other style, by, TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market Street, below Ninth.

UPHOLSTERERS, TRUNK TRIMMERS AND MAKERS of Horse Blankets, a variety of Carpet Bags, Valises, and other Hardware, for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market Street, below Ninth.

1023. LOOK! READ!! REFLECT!!
A magnificent assortment of Wall Papers just received at the Cheap Store, Paper Hanging and Window Shading Warehouse, 1023 Market street. FINE CURTAINS Paper, 1023 Spring Garden st., bel. Seventh. apl4,tp

CLOTHING.

NOTE TO LADIES,
AND ALL SELECTING
BOYS' CLOTHING
On — First floor —
BOYS' and GENTS' Department —
BOYS' and YOUTHS' CLOTHING, for Children, from 3 years upward, — GARIBALDIS, BISMARCKS, 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 anywhere 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.
apl2 1tmp

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 most 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 procuring at this establishment Boys' Clothing well cut, well made, well trimmed and durable.
ROCKHILL & WILSON,
ROCKHILL & WILSON,
ROCKHILL & WILSON,
603 and 605 Chestnut Street.

LADIES' DRESS GOODS.

OPENING
OF
LADIES' CLOAKS, MANTLES
AND SUITS.
AGNEW & ENGLISH
WILL OPEN
On Thursday Morning, April 16, '68,
AT THEIR STORE
839 Chestnut Street,
A VERY ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF
FINE CLOAKS, MANTLES AND WALKING SUITS,
For Spring and Summer Wear,
Of the latest importation, and also of their own manufacture.
AGNEW & ENGLISH,
839 Chestnut Street.

E. Butterick's Ladies' Dress Patterns.
Warranted a perfect fit. For sale only at
MRS. R. WAGNER'S
Ladies' Dress Trimming Store,
No. 809 Arch Street.
apl6 1mrpd

To Architects and Builders.
Hyatts Patent Lead Band and Cement Sidewalls Lights, Vault Lights, Floor and Roof Lights, made by Brown Bros., Chicago, for sale, fitted and laid down by
ROBERT WYNNE, Agent,
1104 Ridge Ave.
Sole Agents for Philadelphia.
apl 6 w f m 1mrpd

FITLER, WEAVER & CO.
NEW CORDAGE FACTORY
NOW IN FULL OPERATION.
No. 22 N. WATER and 23 N. DEL. AVENUE

Perfumery and Toilet Soaps,
H. P. & C. D. TAYLOR,
No. 641 North Second Street.

HAVANA FILLERS—HIGH FLAVORED VUELTA Abajo Filler by the lb or 100.
HAVANA BINDERS, of fine TOBACCO, pure and healthy, by the lb or 100.
HAVANA CIGARS direct importation, usual assortment, prepaid to any place in the United States.
HAVANA SEGS.—Our customers, who have been supplied with our Havana Segs. for the last 10 years, are aware that we do not offer a Havana Segar, but we have taken a renewed stock with which to promptly fulfill orders, compelled to use Havana wrappers, we can now offer them at the lowest cash or time prices ever offered for the same quality.
Our Segars are made by experienced Havana Cigar makers, with an eye to the wants of our customers.
Samples free on application.
Orders by mail or express promptly attended to.
Address
J. P. JORDAN,
No. 529 Fourth Street,
Below Third and Walnut streets.

MUSICAL BOXES, DROPS, TO WHILE AWAY the tedium of a sick chamber, or for a handsome bridal present.
FARR & BROTHER, Importers,
25 Chestnut street, below Fourth.

MARKING WITH INDELIBLE INK, EMBROIDERY Ink, Printing, Stamping, &c. M. A. TONEY, Brilliant street.

RETAIL DRY GOODS.

ALPACA POPLINS FOR SPRING.
ALPACA IN ALL SHADES, 37½ CENTS.
ALL WOOL DELAINES, 37½ CENTS.
ALL WOOL POPLINS, 37½ CENTS.
BLACK ALPACAS, 37½ CENTS.
50 PIECES STRIPED DRESS GOODS, 12½ CENTS.
BLACK BOMBAZINES, BRILLIANTINES, BRAILLES, 37 AND 50 CENTS.
J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,
N. W. corner Eighth and Market.

SPRING CLOTHS FOR LADIES' WEAR.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT JUST OPENED.
FANCY LINEN CASSIMERES.
A LARGE NEW SPRING GOODS STORE, 32 AND 34 SOUTH EIGHTH STREET, BELOW CHESTNUT.
50 PIECES FANCY CASSIMERES, FOR MEN AND BOYS' WEAR.
ALL WOOL SPRING CASSIMERES, 62½ AND 87 CENTS.
SPRING CASSIMERES, FOR MEN, $1 AND $1 25.
J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,
N. W. cor. Eighth and Market.

100 PIECES DRESS PIQUE, AT 47c.
PIQUES, A BARGAIN, 37c.
PIQUES, 37½ CENTS.
J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,
N. W. cor. Eighth and Market.

100 Pieces Calicoes, Fast Colors, 10c.
100 PIECES CALICOES, FAST COLORS, 12½c.
100 PIECES FINE CALICOES, 12½c.
100 PIECES FINE SHEETINGS.
10 PIECES WIDE SHEETINGS.
LOWER PRICES FOR SHEETINGS BY THE PIECE.
J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,
N. W. cor. Eighth and Market.

Have Received,
ANOTHER LOT OF BLACK POPLINS,
FOR SPRING WEAR.
IN GREY, BROWN, PLUM AND BLUES,
WILL BE SOLD AT 50c. AND 62½ YARD.
J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,
N. W. cor. Eighth and Market.

LINEN GOODS.
4-4 WIDE TABLE LINENS, $1.
GOOD DAMASK TABLE LINENS, 75c.
BEST DAMASK TABLE LINENS, $1 25.
BEST LINEN SHEETING, 37½c.
DOUGLAS QUILTS, $3 75.
DOUGLAS QUILTS, EXTRA.
SINGLE QUILTS, $2 25 AND UPWARDS.
BLEACHED COTTONS, CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST.
J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,
N. W. cor. Eighth and Market.

BLANKETS! BLANKETS!!
10-4 ALL-WOOL BLANKETS, $5 50 PER PAIR.
11-4 BEST GOLD MEDAL BLANKETS, $6 50 AND $7 50 PER PAIR.
J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,
N. W. cor. Eighth and Market.

GOOD BLACK SILKS, $1 50.
GOOD BLACK SILKS, $1 62½.
GOOD BLACK SILKS, $1 75.
HIGH BLACK SILKS, $2.
HEAVY CORD BLACK SILKS, $2 12½.
HEAVY CORD BLACK SILKS, $2 25.
HEAVY CORD BLACK SILKS, $2 50.
HEAVY BEST BLACK SILKS, $2 75.
HEAVY BEST BLACK SILKS, $3.
THE BEST BLACK SILK MADE, $3 50.
VERY ELEGANT HEAVY GRO GRAINS, $3 50.
HEAVY GRO GRAINS, $2 50 AND $2 75.
WILL OPEN THIS DAY,
Another case of those extra good quality
PLAIN SILKS,
IN MODE, PEARL, ASH, NAVY, BLACK, BLUE, GREEN, DARK AND BROWN,
At $2 per Yard; worth $2 50.
J. C. STRAWBRIDGE
N. W. cor. Eighth and Market.

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, all widths.
French and Irish Shirting Linens.
All varieties of White Goods, &c.
CARD.
The long connection of Mr. KULP with the old and valued firm of J. V. COWELL & SON enables him to offer for a share of the patronage so liberally extended to that deserving house, and he hopes, by still increased attention to the wants of their customers, that he may soon establish a reputation second to none in their line of business.
apl 1 tmrp

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, Mode and Steel Taffetas.
Heavy Black Gro Grain Silks.
Superb Black Taffeta Silks.
Superb Black Gro de Rhine Silks.
Superb Black Taffeta Parisien.
Superb Black Gro de Brilliantes.
A full line of Elegant Heavy Lustreless Silks for Suits.
RICKEY, SHARP & CO.
No. 727 Chestnut Street.
apl 6 tmrp

MILLIKEN'S
LINEN STORE,
828 Arch Street.
SPRING AND SUMMER LINENS
Or Every Description,
Receiving by Weekly Steamers from Europe.
NEW STYLES OF
Printed Shirting Linens,
Linen Cambric Dresses,
Linens for Traveling Dresses.
FULL LINES OF
Real Barnsley Damask Linens,
Real Barnsley Sheetings,
Yellow and Bleached Canvas Linens,
Towelings, &c., &c.
☞ We exhibit the largest and most varied Linen stock in city at a small advance on Importers' cost.
GEORGE MILLIKEN,
Linen Importer, Jobber and Retail Dealer,
828 Arch Street.

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

BLACK LLAMA LACE SHAWLS, FROM $15 TO $25, worth from $25 to $40. BLACK LLAMA LACE SCARFS, $3 50, worth $5. BLACK LLAMA LACE SQUARES, $3 50, worth $5. These goods are all new, and have been purchased at a large sacrifice from the late firm of Mitchell, covering the most important points. A decided advantage is at hand, and it is expected that a like advantage in the government will take place after Easter.
Lapels of the Mitchell *Gros Grain* are scarce, as high as $2 a yard being paid for one. President Sallade's agent is now here, and has purchased largely. His reported capture of Fort Liberia is doubted. Balsam wool Jaconet, Cambrics, and a Gazaminine, making a tour before returning to the Lapels.
Reliable advices inform us that there was an attempted rebellion at Genaivre, but we have no details.
VENEZUELA.
Position of Marshal Falcon—The Financial Trouble—The Rebellion Still Defiant—The Elections.
HAVANA, April 14th, 1868.—Our advices from Venezuela are to March 32.
Marshal Falcon was at Puerto Cabello. There was still a small force in the fortress which could hold away over two-thirds of the provinces of Aragua, Bolivar and Barcelona. General Salinas had made his submission and issued a proclamation from Puerto Cabello, calling the insurgents to follow his example.
The rebels at the masters of Barcelona, but government was taking measures to insure a peaceful termination of the contest there. The national troops had gained a victory in Chagua over General Vigas, who had retreated and his troops dispersed. Gen. Quintino was severely wounded.
The troubles with Gen. Peraza in Trujillo were expected to end speedily.
The whole country is ripe for the Government in the finances. A firm in La Guayra collects eighty per cent of the customs duties, and only one fifth of the treasury of what little is left. Marshal Falcon, however, is a man, invincible (unknown), but it is not a place fitted for military purpose. The garrison, in the fortress, is composed of prisoners in the strongest fortress there. Admiral Todd is also in the place, and the Spanish squadron.
The October elections are what procureys Falcon. If he succeeds, the congress will be not elected; if he fails there will be a dozen candidates in the field.
ST. DOMINGO.
Reception of the Race at St. Domingo—Position of the Cabralists—Back on the Frontier.
HAVANA, April 14, 1868.—From St. Domingo we have news to the 1st inst.
The United States steamer Saco has been salnted by the forts, and her officers had been entertained at a splendid reception and ball given in her evidence.
Thirty refugees, including General Canales, Senor Garcia, Secretary of State under Cabral, and other Cabralists and supporters of the last government were protected in the American Consulate. Award been issued against them in the other Consulates. They dare not venture into the streets.
The Cabral party, though defeated, are united, and await an opportunity to make a fresh attempt.
General Baez was expected in a week. If he proves unable to meet the finances of the country he, too, will fall from power.
GUADELOUPE.
A Tremendous Sea Rose at Le Moule—Great Destruction—Island Heavily.
HAVANA, April 14, 1868.—From the Island of Guadeloupe we have dates to March 24.
A great bore filled the harbor of Le Moule on the 10th of March. It was similar to the one that rushed into St. Thomas harbor last fall, but larger. It lasted for twenty-four hours. The sea receded at thirty minutes, leaving the ships aground, when the gigantic wave returned, dismasting, injuring and damaging. A British vessel, deeply laden, was smashed to pieces.
The island is healthy.
SPAIN.
Revolutionary Excitement—Martial Law in Catalonia.
QUEEN'S HOTEL, LONDON, April 14, 1868.—Despatches just to hand from Barcelona report that the entire Kingdom of Spain is agitated by a revolutionary unquiet, and that the country is much excited.
Martial law has been proclaimed by royal order in the province of Catalonia.
—There was some dispute as to who should have the honor of presenting Farragut to the Pope. It was compromised by the two contestants performing the introduction concurrently.

ICE AND COAL.

ICE, ICE, ICE, ICE, ICE, ICE, ICE, ICE.
ICE
SUPPLIED DAILY IN LARGE OR SMALL QUANTITIES
In any part of the navy limits of the Consolidated City—WEST PHILADELPHIA,
MANTUA,
KENSINGTON,
HARRISBURG, and
GERMANTOWN.
Families, Offices, etc., can rely on being furnished with a full supply of the purest ICE, at their doors, and at the lowest market rates.
COAL. COAL. COAL. COAL. COAL.
BEST QUALITY OF LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL COAL.
Cold Spring Ice and Coal Company,
No. 435 Walnut Street.
BRANCH DEPOTS.
TWELFTH AND WILLOW STREETS.
FIFTEENTH AND PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE.
WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT,
SCHUYLKILL NAVIGATION RAILROAD AND MASTER STREETS.
PINE STREET WHARF, SCHUYLKILL.
apl 1 tmrp

POINT BREEZE PARK,
TRIAL OF SPEED,
WEDNESDAY, April 15, 1868.
Stake $300, mile heats, best 3 in 5; 1½ miles.
Entrance $50, half to second horse.
Owner names to be named by noon of day of trial.
Owner names turn, S. Plough Boy.
Owner names—Brown Dome.
apl 13 2tp6

ENGLISH TOOTH BRUSHES.—A LARGE ASSORTMENT of the very best styles and quality. For sale by Jesse P. Allen, Blood and spruce streets. apl 13 2tp

RETAIL DRY GOODS.

EYRE & LANDELL,
Fourth and Arch.
KEEP A STOCK OF DRY GOODS ADAPTED TO THE DAILY WANTS OF FAMILIES.
LARGE STOCK OF BLACK SILKS.
LACE POINTS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
WHITE GOODS IN FULL VARIETY.
BLACK GOODS OF ALL GRADES.
HOSIERY AND GLOVES.
GLOVE DEPARTMENT WELL STOCKED.
GLOVE DEPARTMENT, NEW ASSORTMENT.
DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT, FULL STOCK.
STAPLE HOUSEKEEPING DEPARTMENT.
LINEN GOODS, DIAPERS, LACES, &c.
EYRE & LANDELL.
apl 13 tmrp

TRUE BLACK SILKS FOR WALKING SUITS.—A superior lot just received.
JOHN H. STODDART & SON,
No. 701 North Second street.

SECOND EDITION.

BY TELEGRAPH.

TO-DAY'S CABLE NEWS.

THE LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The Cotton Firm and Quite Active.

The Weather Report.

By the Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, April 15, Evening.—Consols, 93¾ for money and account; United States Five-twenties, at 72¾@72¾; Illinois Central, 94; Erie, 42¾; Great Western, 34¾.

LIVERPOOL, April 15, Forenoon.—Cotton firm and quite active; estimated sales, 12,000 bales; uplands, 12¾d.

Breadstuffs and provisions quiet but steady.

SOUTHAMPTON, April 15.—The steamship Baltimore, from Baltimore, arrived late yesterday.

LONDON, April 15, Afternoon.—Consols, 93¾@93¾. United States Five-twenties, 72¾@72¾; New Yorks, 35. Others unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, April 15, Afternoon.—Corn easier, 4s. 4d. Others unchanged. Petroleum firm. Turpentine lower than any quotation.

ANTWERP, April 15, Afternoon.—Petroleum fast at 42½ francs.

Weather Report.

April 15, 9 A. M.	Wind.	Weather.	Thermometer.
Fort Hood,	N.	Cloudy.	44
Halifax,	S.	do.	48
Boston,	S. W.	Clear.	50
New York,	S. E.	Foggy.	46
Philadelphia,	S. E.	Foggy.	50
Washington, D.C.,	S.	Foggy.	50
Richmond,	N. E.	Cloudy.	47
Mt. Monroe,	S.	Clear.	20
Newport,	S.	Clear.	52
Norfolk,	S. W.	do.	62
Chicago,	S. E.	Cloudy.	41
Louisville,	S.	do.	81

Marine Intelligence.

FORTRESS MONROE, April 15.—Sailed, barks Compasero for Pensacola; Ida Lewis, for Ponce; Fille de Lalee for Liverpool. Brigs Alice for St. Thomas; Ada Hoffman, for Boston.

The schooner Kedron is ashore at Sewall's Point. It is feared she has slipped.

NEWS BY THE CUBA CABLE

HAYTI.

Bloody Battle—Defeat of Salnave's Troops—Probable Change in the Government—Rebellion in Gonaives.

HAYTI, April 11, 1868.—Advices from Hayti to the 4th inst. state that a bloody battle had taken place near Gonaives. The government forces amounted to 1,500 men, with two cannon; the Cacos numbered four thousand. The latter lay in ambush, and after routing the government troops retook the towns of Moubie, Vallieux, Verdre, Ennemi, Dessalines, Dughaud and Michel. They captured many prisoners and the cannon spoken of. The Commander-in-Chief, Antoien Chevalier, is missing. General Augustin Monize, brother of the late General Geffrard, received the Cacos two days afterwards and found them in the Texas or Grand Bois. Their leader was taken to the town of Michel, covering the most important point. A decisive struggle is at hand, and it is expected that a change in the government will take place after Easter.

Coffee of the best *Jacmel* is very scarce, as high as $2 having been paid for one. President Salnave's agents have purchased all the coffee offered. His reported capture of Fort Liberie is doubted. Salnave has lost Gonaives, which is a Gonaiminine, making a tour before returning to the capital.

Reliable advices inform us that there was an attempted rebellion at Genaivre, but we have no details.

VENEZUELA.

Position of Marshal Falcon—The Financial Trouble—The Rebellion Still Defiant—The Elections.

HAVANA, April 14th, 1868.—Our advices from Venezuela are to March 32.

Marshal Falcon was at Puerto Cabello. There was still a small force in the fortress which could hold away over two-thirds of the provinces of Aragua, Bolivar and Barcelona. General Salinas had made his submission and issued a proclamation from Puerto Cabello, calling the insurgents to follow his example.

The rebels at the masters of Barcelona, but government was taking measures to insure a peaceful termination of the contest there. The national troops had gained a victory in Chagua over General Vigas, who had retreated and his troops dispersed. Gen. Quintino was severely wounded.

The troubles with Gen. Peraza in Trujillo were expected to end speedily.

The whole country is ripe for the Government in the finances. A firm in La Guayra collects eighty per cent of the customs duties, and only one fifth of the treasury of what little is left. Marshal Falcon, however, is a man, invincible (unknown), but it is not a place fitted for military purpose. The garrison, in the fortress, is composed of prisoners in the strongest fortress there. Admiral Todd is also in the place, and the Spanish squadron.

The October elections are what procureys Falcon. If he succeeds, the congress will be not elected; if he fails there will be a dozen candidates in the field.

ST. DOMINGO.

Reception of the Race at St. Domingo—Position of the Cabralists—Back on the Frontier.

HAVANA, April 14, 1868.—From St. Domingo we have news to the 1st inst.

The United