BUSINESS NOTICES.

CAUTION! — Our application of pure medicinal Cod Liver Oil, prepared expressly for our Pharmacy, is the best of the form, which is held in high esteem and a great sufferer since Christmas. You are at liberty to use my name and reference, as I am ready to say at all times that Pale Tablet is the cleanest and most powerful Cod Liver Oil.
WM. H. ROSS, Pharmacist,
No. 12 S. Sixth street, Philadelphia.

A GENTLEMAN, suffering to a friend, recently from a tour of Europe in Switzerland, pastoral life, "Mr. Gibson's Sanitarium" is the best place on the Atlantic. Three bottles of the Peruvian Syrup have restored my health, which I attribute to Hypophosphites. Prescription should drink Syrup.

AMERICAN HOTEL, HUDSON, MASS.—The very important and extensive improvements which have recently been made in this popular Hotel, the largest in Middlesex, enable the proprietors to offer to Travelers and Tourists, Merchants and Commercial Men, and Gentlemen with their families, or other ladies in the city, during the past summer additions have been made of numerous suites of apartments, with bathing rooms attached, and the entire dome of the Mansard roof has been changed into a spacious promenade, from which the upper story of the house is reached by elevator. There have been newly and richly carpeted, and the entire house thoroughly repainted and refurbished, making it a desirable summer resort. Hudson is 32 miles from Boston, by Fitchburg Railroad, and 18 miles from Worcester. Terms moderate.
EDWIN WILDER & SON, Proprietors.
Hudson, Mass.

MEYERS NEWLY IMPROVED CRESCENT FLAGEOLETS.
OVERSTRUNG PIANOS.
Achieved before the World's Fair Prize Medal and Diploma of Merit, and recently received MELODEONS and SECOND-HAND PIANOS.
Warerooms, 720 Arch st., bet. Eighth.
Wm. M. Meyers. Wm. Meyers.

EVENING BULLETIN.

Wednesday, April 22, 1868.

PRESIDENTIAL POWERS.

There is danger that the doctrine universally felt for the character and actions of Mr. Johnson may cause us to overlook some of the very important lessons which the experience of the last few years ought to teach us. This would, in itself, be an evil of great magnitude; for on the impress which the great events of the day shall leave upon our institutions, will depend their stability in the future.

Of all the lessons which we have to learn, none exceeds in urgency this that by a defect in our system it is at any time possible that the country may be governed for a term of four years in direct opposition to the will of a majority of the people. If a President, or an acting President, can be seduced away from the party which elected him, he may carry the government with the aid of a minority of Congress, upon a policy condemned by the majority of the people, provided only that that minority in Congress is not too small—does not fall below one-third. We saw this happen in the cases of Tyler and Fillmore, but we never saw till now how intolerable might be the evil, we judge it by the calamity from which we are now saved, only by the extraordinary and most unusual fact of having been able so far to retain a two-third majority in Congress, owing to which the country is still governed by the predominant party. Had the Democrats been only a little stronger, into what an abyss should we have fallen! Rebel supremacy, the fruits of a long war, of 300,000 lives lost, of a vast expenditure of treasure—all these would have been utterly lost by a single defect in our system of government.

Our people cannot better devote their intelligent reflection than to the condition of this evil, and to the provision of some remedy for it. Clearly it is thoroughly antirepublican in principle that the policy and destinies of a great country should depend upon the virtue and principle of a single citizen. This indeed might happen in some terrible conjuncture, inevitably; but the trouble here is that it is an ever present evil, a disaster always threatening. The whole safety of the country hangs upon one man, not occasionally or exceptionally, but normally and regularly. So long as he is an honest and right minded man as President, we do well, but no longer. We cannot and must not continue to suspend the destinies of this great nation upon the intelligence or the principles of any one man.

Various methods have been suggested for warding off the danger. It has become clear that the responsible heads of departments to Congress must be increased, and the Tenure-of Office bill went a long way in this direction. The President must not only appoint his Cabinet officers by and with the consent and advice of the Senate, but can only remove them under the same conditions. Still this does not go far enough, as the proof is visible in the present state of affairs. Not one of the Cabinet officers, except Mr. Stanton, enjoys the confidence of Congress, and yet the President might keep them to the end of his term, if allowed to remain himself. Nay, if re-elected, might continue them for another four years, even supposing it impossible for Congress to remain as at present constituted.

A step further in the same direction by an amendment to the Constitution, would be an immeasurable improvement. Heads of departments should depend on the legislative body here as they do in England. Strange as it may seem, England is more republican than we on this subject. Why should not the heads of departments be appointed by Congress, and hold during its pleasure?

It will be said that this makes a further large deduction from the power of the President; so much the better. When republics are overthrown it is *always* by usurpation of the executive, *never* by assumptions of power by the legislative body. Congress is too directly responsible to the people; elections occur every few months, which, although they may be of the very smallest importance in themselves, are felt most powerfully by Congress; comparatively little by the Executive. Is not this a remarkable anomaly? Congress is so directly responsible to the people that even a local election in a single State may alter its policy, by indicating what is the judgement of the people at large upon passing events. The President will not heed these signs. The true policy of the American people is now strongly felt to be a curtailment of Executive power; such further curtailment will enormously add to the stability of our institutions.

Another course that has been urged is one that would more radically alter our system of government than the foregoing. It is to make the President elective at short intervals; to be chosen from among the Senators by the House. Such a step would have much to commend it. It would save us the almost intolerable excitement and pressure of the Presidential election—a pressure which, at times, becomes dangerous to our safety.

Our chief danger now is that of slipping back into old ruts. A popular and trusted President would tend to make us forgetful of the dangers of Presidential Power, which it now concerns us to vitally to remember. If we are to remain a Republic we must have less power in any one man. The only stable republic that Europe has ever seen is that which has no President at all. Switzerland, in place of a President, has an Executive Committee appointed by the Legislative Council. In all republics the President is the standing menace. In our own case, were the minority stronger, does any one doubt that our exercise of the constitutional right of impeachment would be met by force? Is it not even now openly threatened? Are not forty thousand men now daily drilled, in rebel uniform, in Maryland? All points to the one necessity, that if the republic is to endure, the power of the Executive must be curtailed.

WILL MR. JOHNSON RESIGN?

This is now the all-absorbing question at Washington. It is generally conceded by all parties that the Senate will convict, but that it may take some days after the arguments of the Managers and President's counsel have been concluded before the final vote will be reached. The court will retire for deliberation after the arguments are closed, during which most of those Senators who have been considerably doubtful will take occasion to express their views and it will then be positively known how they intend voting. Although whatever transpires in secret session is supposed to be strictly private, it is a well known fact, especially at Washington; that "*secrets have ears*," and the result of secret sessions are telegraphed to all parts of the country long before the pledge of secrecy is removed. Mr. Johnson will therefore have every opportunity afforded him by his partizans in the Senate of knowing exactly what his chances are, and if he discovers his case to be hopeless, as we have every reason to conjecture he will, we have no doubt he will resign and give as his justification for pursuing this course the plea that he cannot expect justice from the Court of Impeachment.

There is a grave doubt, however, whether Congress should permit the President to resign under the circumstances in which he is now placed. If he is impeached, tried and likely to be convicted, his resignation is a mere subterfuge to escape the disqualification which will attend his conviction, and the Senate may well claim the right to pronounce judgment, and not permit the criminal to walk out of court at his pleasure, and so escape the lawful penalty of his offences. What position would by taken by the Senate in such an emergency is not known, but it would owe it to its own dignity not to permit Andrew Johnson thus to go unvisited of justice.

In connection with this subject we will state that, while we entirely disapprove of the habit of betting, we would warn our friends about accepting any bets, which we understand are being offered, that "*The President will not be convicted*," the idea being that *he may resign*, and thus avoid a verdict by the Court.

A NEW RAILROAD CONNECTION.

The people of Kent county, Eastern Shore of Maryland, are deeply interested in perfecting an arrangement for the erection of a line of railroad which will extend from Chestertown, the county town upon the Chester river, to Middletown, Delaware, where it will connect with the Delaware Railroad and form part of a direct route to Philadelphia. The scheme has proved popular with the residents of the Eastern Shore, and there is every reason to believe that the work will be speedily begun and finished. The advantages which will result from this enterprise are material and important. The Eastern Shore of Maryland, like the lower counties of Delaware, has never been in the direct line of travel, and the people are sleepy, non-progressive, and wedded to stupidly conservative ideas.

Kent county, a peninsula in the Chesapeake Bay, is only accessible but by slow stage coaches and occasional steamboats from Baltimore. The district is an agricultural one, and throughout the whole of it there is not a single educational institution worthy of the name, excepting the college at Chestertown, and this does not rank higher than one of our grammar schools. Most of the people are bitter haters of Northern ideas and Northern men; they were rebels during the war, and many of the leading families of the section sent their sons to the rebel army. They were slaveholders before the war, and are now negro haters; and lose no opportunity to revenge themselves upon their former chattels. The negro apprenticeship cases which have come up in the Baltimore courts were nearly all brought from the Eastern Shore, and serve to exemplify the feeling which exists there against the negroes. Of course a population of this kind is entirely Democratic, and hearty loyalty can hardly find expression. The erection of a railroad through this benighted section will open a channel through which liberal ideas can flow, and it is but fair to expect that the inevitable influx of Northern people, and their attrition with the present residents will brighten the latter up, and eventually induce a complete change in their social and political notions.

The route designated for the proposed railroad lies through a highly cultivated section, where all the cereals and the finest peaches particularly—are raised in abundance. These will then be brought directly to this market, and as the land is in many places eminently adapted to the purposes of market gardening, another source of supply for our increasing population will thus be opened up. As the country is level there will be comparatively little grading to do, and the road will not be a costly one. That it will prove a remunerative enterprise cannot be doubted.

HUGE FIGURES.

Next to London, houses and lots are more valuable in Paris than in any other city in Europe. This fact, however, is not allowed to interfere with the grand plans of improvement of the Emperor, and no head is taken of the costliness of a bit of property that is wanted by the Government for the purpose of beautifying a boulevard or to afford a better sweep for canister and grape-shot in the event of a popular uprising. Recently the most valuable corner-lot in the city was swept of its encumbering building to make room for a new street, and the sums awarded in payment of damages let us into a view of what real estate is worth in the French capital, and what the grand improvements in progress are costing the public treasury. The property referred to lay at the corner of the Rue de la Paix and the Boulevard and it was occupied upon the several floors by retail dealers. The size of the lot was twenty-five feet in width by seventy-five feet in depth, just one half the extent of the new BULLETIN Building lot, and for it an award of $450,000 in gold was made. But this was not the only bill the government had to foot in the transaction. There were some tenants to be dispossessed and some leases to be purchased, and these swelled up the grand aggregate considerably. One tenant for a three years lease got $38,000, and others got smaller amounts, making up in all the sum of $100,000 in addition to the purchase money of the property. Other buildings in the same neighborhood were purchased at figures that are scarcely less formidable, and theiv tenants were awarded sums that seem fabulous, in the way of compensation for damages sustained. Thus a candy dealer received $100,000 in gold and the sum was scarcely more than one fourth of what he demanded; a stationer got $60,000 for a six years' lease; a jeweler $60,000 for a nine years' lease, and so on to the end of the chapter.

Enormous as these prices seem, property in the most valuable business streets of Paris or on Broadway, New York, are not more than half as valuable as the same description of property upon Oxford street or the Strand, London. These facts may afford some encouragement to American holders of real estate to hope for a great rise over what are now considered enormously extravagant prices. New York and Philadelphia are in the high road to become as huge and as populous cities as Paris and London, and there is no reason why houses and lots on their principal business streets should not increase in value in an equal ratio, with the increase of the respective cities in extent, population, wealth and importance.

England learns slowly but surely, and she is now agitating reforms that her American cousins adopted many years ago. In respect to punishment for crime she is still somewhat behind us, but she is advancing to other signs of improvement. A hundred years ago the gallows was the sovereign remedy for almost every fault, from cutting throats to passing bogus half-pence; and even within the present century, hemp-was applied as the penalty for many crimes that are far short of what American laws deem worthy of capital punishment. At the present time the death penalty is inflicted in punishment of the crime of murder alone. The result is seen in the lessening of the number of these crimes, for where the gallows was the penalty alike for petty pilfering and cruel murder, the wrong-doer did not hesitate to use the knife or the pistol in the prosecution of smaller misdeeds. The principle that 'one night as well be hung for a whole sheep as for a lamb,' caused many a bad man to stain his soul with blood, that would have been unshed had punishment been graduated according to the character of the crime. In Parliament, last night, a bill requiring that all executions of criminals shall be private, was discussed in Committee of the Whole. An effort was made to amend the bill by entirely abolishing the death penalty, and substituting for it imprisonment for life. This failed and the original bill was adopted by the Committee. This foreshadows the passage into a law, at not future generations of Londoners will be spared the scandal and the beastliness of the scenes which in the past gave such bad ensence to Tyburn and Newgate.

Hunting, Dorborow & Co. Auctioneers, Nos. 232 and 234 Market street, will hold their morrow (Thursday), April 23, by catalogue, on four months credit, at 10 o'clock, to be continued on Friday, April 24, at same hour, a large and attractive sale of Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Rubbers, Leather, Calf Skins, Sole Leather, Linen and Woolen Hosiery, 100 pieces Spring Woolens, Italians, &c.; full line of Linen Sheetings, Shirtings, Cotton and Home-keeping Articles, Dress Goods, Silks, Shawls, Velvets, Balmoral Hoop Skirts, Travelling and Satchel Bags, Quilts, Ties, Suspenders, 1,000 dozen Hosiery and Gloves, Notions, &c. &c. Blanks, White Goods, &c., also, large assortment of fashionable nearly made clothing. On Friday, April 24, at 11 o'clock, by order of four months' credit, about 200 pieces of Ingrain, Venetian and List Hemp, Cottage and Rag Carpetings, Oil Cloths Canton Mattings, &c.

Sale of a Handsome Residence, No. 705 Chestnut street, by order of the Orphans' Court. *The sale advertised by James A. Freeman, Auctioneer, for next Wednesday, includes a very desirable property, Chestnut street, above Seventh, the estate of Abraham H. Allmayer, deceased.*

STICK & COMAND HAINES BROTHERS
Piano-fortes and Mason & Hamlin Cabinet Organs,
J. E. GILLIES'S New Store,
No. 923 Chestnut street.

DOWNING'S AMERICAN LIQUID GLUE, FOR mending fine ornaments, and other articles of elegant workmanship, which are broken, and cannot be mended at the settee to be repaired, or the Crystals. Always ready for use. 50 cents. 50.
JAMES E. DOWNING, Stationer,
fstuf 12 South Eighth street, two doors ab. Walnut.

JOHN GRUMS, BUILDER,
1311 CHESTNUT STREET,
Mechanics of every trade furnished for housebuilding and fitting promptly furnished.
fstuf 6t

JOHN L. STEHLE & CO.,
No. 29 SOUTH NINTH STREET,
Have introduced their Spring Styles, and invite gentlemen that wish a Hat combining Beauty, Lightness and Durability to call and examine.
J. L. S. & Co. manufacture all their Hats.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED, VENTILATED and easy-fitting Spring Hats (patented), are now proved fashions of the season. Chestnut street, next door to the Post-office.

GALVANIZED IRON WIRE FOR TRELLIS, for Flower Frames, Screens, Window Guards, and other uses, where protection from rust is desirable. For sale by A. WRIGHT & CHAS. SHAW, No. 50 South Front street, below Chestnut.

PATENT SHUTTER BOWERS AND TASSELS, 1 and 2 in. Hollowwax Shutter Bead, for sale by FRITZ, SHAW, 50 Light Street, below Pratt, Baltimore.

VENTILATED DRY AIR REFRIGERATORS, AND easy and cheap Ice Boxes, Chamber Kegs, for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market street, below Ninth.

1033 LOOK! READ!! REFLECT!!
Strange, a beautiful assortment of Wall Papers just in or rolling right. Linen window shades manufactured, Paper Hanging, Painting, Calsimining, &c. T. MOORE, Depot, 1033 Spring Garden st., Kensington. Branch, 443 N. 2d st.

FOR SALE—TO MERCHANTS, STOREKEEPERS, Hotels and Saloons—300 Cases Champagne and Crab Cider. 250 bbls. Champagne and Crab Cider.
P. J. GORDAN,
230 Pear street.

HAVANA FILLERS—HIGH FLAVORED VUELTAS, 2½ cents. HAVANA SMOKING TOBACCO, pure and vigorous, 75 cts. the pound.
HAVANA CIGARS, direct importation, equal assortment of Havanas, sold by any dealer at half price.
WILHENA SNUFF, a fine combing, with our no-tobacco chew, the manufacture of which we have lately taken under our charge, we have now in store a large and choice assortment of the genuine article, which we promise fully to merit orders for other than sample lots; only for delivery within three and four months.
With an increased force we are overcoming the difficulty and propriety to execute all orders more promptly.
Our Cigars, Snuff and Tobacco are warranted to gratify dealers at reasonable rates—and, in most cases, with considerable inducements to buyers by lots or quantity.
STEPHEN TUCKETT & SON,
Nos. 22 South Front street.

TO GROCERS, HOTEL-KEEPERS, FAMILIES AND Others.—The undersigned has just received a fresh supply of the celebrated Cedar Brook Sweet Wheat Cake Ale (or Invalids), constantly on hand.
J. JORDAN,
No. 1 Market street,
Below Third and Walnut streets.

CLOTHING.

NOTE TO LADIES,
AND ALL SELECTING
BOYS' CLOTHING
On — FIRST floor
— Special Department —
BOYS' and YOUTHS' CLOTHING, for
Children, from 3 years upward,
GARIBALDIS, BISMARCKS, SCOTCH SUITS, &c.
and for — Youth — have all sizes.
"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.
apr17 1m*p.

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 unent 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.

ICE AND COAL.

ICE, ICE, ICE, ICE, ICE, ICE, ICE.
ICE
SUPPLIED DAILY TO LARGE OR SMALL CONSUMERS,
By the regular delivery wagons of the Consolidated City Districts:
MANTUA, TIOGA,
RICHMOND,
BRIDESBURG, and
FRANKFORD.
Families, Offices and Stores supplied in large or small quantities with a neat and the lowest market price.
ICE ORDERED BY MAIL OR TELEGRAPH WILL BE PROMPTLY SERVED FRIDAY.
COAL, COAL, COAL, COAL, COAL.
BEST QUALITY OF LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL
COAL,
at prices as low as the lowest, for a fair article.
BLACKSMITHS' COAL, BLACKSMITHS' AND FINE WOOD, AND KINDLING WOOD.
SEND YOUR ORDERS FOR ICE OR COAL TO
Cold Spring Ice and Coal Company.
THOS. E. CAHILL, Pres't. JNO. GOODYEAR, Sec'y.
HENRY THOMAS, Supt.
OFFICES,
No. 435 Walnut Street.
BRANCH DEPOTS.
TWELFTH AND WILLOW STREETS.
NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD STATION AVENUE.
YORK STREET AND DELAWARE RIVER.
SOUTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD, NEAR MASTER
FIVE STREET WHARF, SCHUYLKILL.
apr1 tf

CURTAIN MATERIALS.

RICH CURTAIN GOODS.
BARGAINS IN NEW GOODS.
FINE TAMBOURED LACE
AND
Nottingham Lace Curtains.
Vestibule Lace Curtains.
Lace and Nottingham Drapery.
Curtain Muslins of Every Style.
WINDOW SHADES
AND
BUFF AND WHITE HOLLANDS.
Sheppard, Van Harlingen & Arrison.
No. 1008 Chestnut Street.
apr20 mw 6 1*p.

WHITE GOODS.
RICKEY, SHARP & CO.
727 CHESTNUT STREET,
Will Open To-Day, and Offer
AT POPULAR PRICES,
In Addition to their Former Extensive Stock a Full Line of
WHITE GOODS.
Organdy and Swiss Mulls,
Nainsooks, Cambrics, Jaconets,
Bishop Lawns, Etc., Etc.,
Together With a Large Stock of
Piques and Marseilles
FOR WALKING SUITS.
RICKEY, SHARP & CO.
No. 727 Chestnut Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
m w s 1m rp

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.
apr20 m w s 1m*p

AUCTION SALES.

LARGE SALE OF WOOL.
ASHMEAD BY PEREMPTORY SALE 1,000 LBS. WOOL.
Will on Wednesday, April 22, at 10 o'clock, at the store, No. 2 South FRONT street, assortable sale for Cash, by order, Col. William Lindsay, Allegheny, Pa., of 1,000 lbs. Wool, consisting of Merino, Fleece & Georgia Wool, from Ohio, Southern, Middle, Western, Etc.:
20,000 lbs. Wool, (various).
2,000 lbs. Fine Merino Fleece Wool.
2,000 lbs. Fine Merino Combing, Noils Wool.
3,000 lbs. Wool, (Middle Wool); 1,000 lbs. Broken.
Also, Fine Merino Fleece Wool.
Also, very Worsted, Twilled Sacking, Basketed Sheep, Fine Merino Combing Wool, Etc.
Also, large Worsted Sack, Noils Wool, Noils, Locks, Clippings, Lifter Fleece, Black, Worsted Noils, Locks, Clippings, Lifter Fleece, Black, Stock, Carpet, Netting, &c.
Catalogues now ready for sale.

RETAIL DRY GOODS.

BLACK SILKS FOR WALKING SUITS.
Black Silks for Dresses.
Black Silks for Sacques.
BLACK SILKS in great variety, at low prices.
Colored Poult de Soies, New Spring Colors, $1 87 to $6.
We have reduced the price of our
$1 75 Silk Poplinettes, Plaids and Stripes to $1 50.
These goods are worth from 25 to 50 per cent. better than any other $1 50 Poplinette in the city.
ALPACA DRESS GOODS, 31c. to 81.
PLAIN ALPACAS, 31c. to 81.
MIXED ALPACAS, 31c. to 81.
MOTTLED MIXTURES, 31c. to 81.
Plain All-Wool Delaines, 31c.
Ard great variety of Mixed Dress Goods, suitable for walking and traveling dresses.
H STEEL & SON,
Nos 713 and 715 N. Tenth St:
SILK AND LINEN
PLAID POPLINETTES, $1 50.
PLAID POPLINETTES, $1 50.
PLAID POPLINETTES, $1 50.
WILL OPEN THIS DAY,
ONE CASE PLAID POPLINETTES,
At $1 50, worth $1 75.
J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,
N. W. corner Eighth and Market.
SHEPPARD,
VAN HARLINGEN
& ARRISON,
No. 1008 Chestnut Street.

RETAIL DRY GOODS.

SPRING AND SUMMER DRESS GOODS
Silks in all the new shades; Stripes, Checks and Glacas; Black Silks in the finest Gros Grain, Gros de Tours, Gros de Rhins, Satins, Rhadamas, Etc.; also, Gros de Rhins, Satins, Rhadamas, Etc.
Poplins; Mohairs; Corded and Plaid Alpacas, Plains and Checks; Linen Lawns, Cambrics, Jaconets, Plain and Check Nainsooks, Swiss Muslins, Etc.
J. W. PROCTOR & CO.,
920 Chestnut Street.

Laces, Fancy Goods, Hosiery and Parasol Departments
now offer, in their variety and economical charges, great inducements to purchasers.
J. W. PROCTOR & CO.,
920 Chestnut Street.

MOURNING GOODS.
BLACK MOHAIRS.
Of the celebrated Crown Brand, warranted to retain their color, sold only by
J. W. PROCTOR & CO.,
920 Chestnut Street.

LADIES' KID GLOVES.
Jouvin, Alexander, Boyer, Fourchon, and Charles' celebrated make.
J. W. PROCTOR & CO.,
920 Chestnut Street.

Shawls for Spring and Summer.
Now open, all the leading styles from $5 to $100.
J. W. PROCTOR & CO.,
920 Chestnut Street.

WHITE GOODS AND LINENS.
Now open, a complete line of all the requisites in these departments. Parties furnishing and wholesale purchasers will find it to their interest to examine our stock.
J. W. PROCTOR & CO.,
920 Chestnut Street.

LUPIN'S DOMBAZINE, GENUINE.
Hernani, Coburg and Fine Mesh,
4, 5 and 6 yards wide.
At Lupin's Parlors.
J. W. PROCTOR & CO.,
920 Chestnut Street.

Spring and Summer
CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS.
ALSO,
HANDSOME WALKING SUITS,
J. W. PROCTOR & CO.,
920 Chestnut Street.

KULP & MACDONALD,
FINE STAPLE
AND
HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS,
No. 1206 Chestnut St.
RARE, CURIOUS AND BEAUTIFUL
CHINESE GLASS CLOTH LINEN
Superb article for Surplices, Ladies' Dresses or Gents' Summer Coats.
LADIES' AND GENTS'
Gross Cloth and Linen Handkerchiefs
An article which for beauty and durability cannot be excelled.
Great Bargains in Irish, Barnsley, French and German Damask.
Table Linen, Towels.
Sheetings, Shirtings, &c.
apl 10 rm

MILLIKEN'S
LINEN STORE,
828 Arch Street.
CHEAP LINEN SHEETINGS.
Irish Linen Sheeting, 2 1-4 yards wide, $1 25.
Scotch Linen Sheetings of every width.
Real Barnsley Sheetings.
French Sheetings.
Yarn Bleached Sheetings, very durable.
Pillow and Bolster Casings, of every width, from 62 cents up.
BEAUTIFUL TABLE COVERS
We have just received a very handsome assortment of Linen damasks, in beautiful designs.
Linen Table Covers, Linen Towels.
Table Linens, Napkins, Towelings, &c.
Our specialties are the largest and best varied Linen stock to be found in the city.
GEORGE MILLIKEN,
Linen Importer, Jobber and Retail Dealer,
828 Arch Street.
fstu w 6m

E. Butterick's Ladies' Dress Patterns.
Warranted a perfect fit. For sale only at
MRS. E. R. WAGNER'S
Ladies' Dress Trimming Store,
No. 809 Arch Street.
apr16 1m*rp

To Architects and Builders.
Hyatt's Patent Lead Band and Cement Sidewalk Lights, Vault Lights, Floor and Roof Lights, made by Brown Bros., Chilson's patent Skylights, Etc.
HOWARD WOOD & CO.,
108 Sidne Ave.
Sole Agents for Philadelphia.

Perfumery and Toilet Soaps,
H. P. & G. R. TAYLOR,
No. 641 North Ninth Street.

SECOND EDITION.

BY TELEGRAPH.

LATER CABLE NEWS.

State of the Markets.

FROM THE WEST.

FULL ABSTRACT OF HIS SPEECH

OPENING OF THE LAKE TRADE.

DEATH OF AN OLD JOURNALIST.

NEWS BY CALIFORNIA STEAMER

INTERESTING FROM PANAMA

Floods and Storms in Australia.

By the Atlantic Telegraph.

LONDON, April 22, A. M.—Consols unchanged. Five-twenties, 70¾. Erie, 40¾. Illinois Central, 83¾.

FRANKFORT, April 22, A. M.—U. S. Five-Twenties sold at 70¼.

LIVERPOOL, April 22, A. M.—Cotton unchanged. Estimated sales, 10,000 bales. Breadstuffs and Provisions quiet.

LONDON, April 22, Afternoon.—Consols, 93⅝ for money and Consols, Five-Twenties, 70⅛⅝. Erie, 40⅞. Great Western, 34. Illinois Central, 83⅞.

LIVERPOOL, April 22, Afternoon.—Corn declined to 37s. 6d. Lard firm. Pork quiet. Beef declined to 122s. 6d. Other articles unchanged.

Shipping Intelligence.

(Special Despatch to the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.)

CHICAGO, April 22.—The Straits of Mackinaw are open; several vessels passed through both ways on Monday. The first lake vessel arrived here yesterday—the first boat here from below. Five lake vessels arrived at this port yesterday, and thirty-four departed.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, April 22.—The bridge bill will come up in the Senate to-morrow. The tremendous delegation is here from Cincinnati and Newport, and every train brings reinforcements. They are doing all they can to induce the members to compromise on a 450 foot span.

An Isaac German, named Hildebrand, accepted to-day cut his brales on the road to place of the State House to-day. Although badly injured, he will recover.

LEBANON, Ohio, April 22.—Jacob Morris, for many years editor and publisher of the *Western Star*, of this county, and for some years of the Hamilton *Intelligencer*, died there at his residence early this morning. Mr. Morris was in his seventieth year, was one of the pioneers in Western journalism; a man of spotless character and enjoyed the confidence and esteem of the entire community.

OMAHA, NEBRASKA, April 22.—The Commissioners of the county have resolved to submit the question of issuing $250,000 in bonds of Douglas county, to the Union Pacific Railroad Company, for the construction of a bridge across the Missouri river, to a vote of the people. Generals Bradley and Ronsseau arrived from Fort Sand, Oregon, this morning. Gen. Ronsseau was telegraphed for by the Impeachment Court. He leaves for Washington in the morning.

Washington Items.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—The Steamship Arizona, from Aspinwall, brings Panama dates to the 14th, and $948,000 in treasure.

The Protestant chaplain at Panama, Rev. W. G. Hogber, died on the 6th, after a brief illness.

The Rev. Mr. Hogber's remains were returned from Chiriqui without effecting anything with the rebels. A force of 300 men was sent against the rebellion.

The Indians have been declared in a state of war for sixty days.

The United States gunboat Cyane was in Panama bay, and the gunboat Penobscot was at Aspinwall.

The Colombian minister had been notified officially of the suspension of Generals Mosquera and Tullina rebels had been suppressed.

Reports regarding the cholera in the Argentine Confederacy were more favorable.

The report of a revolution in Paraguay falles jacked confirmation. Paraguay had gained an important victory.

Important ministerial changes are expected in Chile.

The Huasco silver mines are not as rich as reported.

Cholera declines to join the South American Congress.

The Italian bark Elvira Gramoli, with the crew of the wrecked British bark Wallace on board, had been lost off the coast of Peru, and were drowned.

The yellow fever continues to spread in Callao, 30 per cent dying daily.

Rio, was not considered a port of entry.

Passengers from Australasia had reached Valparaiso, and brought the intelligence that Wales. The shipping on the coast of Peru was in great danger from the storms.

Mr. Daly, of South Australia, has commenced criminal proceedings against the President. I have no alternative but to impeach the President, and I shall do so, and present sufficient convictions of the truth of what I utter to the Senate.

Take the case of the Alabama claims, and property be dropped and gone. A New Zealand is appalling. Some of the Australian colonies are terrible there. The native tribes are again fighting.

Senators and Sailors' Convention.

BALTIMORE, April 22.—The Soldiers' and Sailors' State Convention met here at 10 o'clock today, to elect delegates to the Soldiers' and Sailors' National Convention, at Chicago, on the 19th of May.

The Murder of D'Arcy McGee.

(From the Albany Argus of yesterday.)

The testimony against Whalen throws doubt upon the nature of the McGee murder. The accused and Bridget Nagle, alias Arrestand deceased, especially in the election contest of Devlin and Morris. But John McGee, half-brother of Thomas D., testified that on New Year's night Whalen came to the house of the deceased and informed him of an attempt to set fire to the house, upon which McGee sent Whalen with the following letter to the Chief of Police:

ALBANY, N. Y.—PRIVATE.

NEW YEAR'S EVE.—Information has been brought here that an attempt to fire this house is threatened at an early hour, half-past two, I suppose the proper officers; but I ask for a special guard to be sent here, as I may be deemed sufficient to protect life and property.

Yours, Respectfully, THOMAS D'ARCY McGEE.

To Chief McLaughlin, or the officer in charge, immediate.

The letter was not reach the Chief till 5 A. M., and had evidently been opened. An evident attempt is made to make party capital out of the affair, and to ascribe it to a great Fenian conspiracy, but it is thought there has no higher origin than the drunken malice of a bitter partizan.

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WASHINGTON.

THE IMPEACHMENT COURT.

THE PROCEEDINGS RESUMED

Great Argument of Gov. Bontwell

FULL ABSTRACT OF HIS SPEECH

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—The Impeachment Court was crowded this morning by a brilliant audience, attracted by the announcement of Ex-Governor Bontwell's argument on the part of the Board of Managers. After the usual preliminaries, Governor Bontwell commenced his speech, of which the following is a condensation:

MR. BONTWELL'S ARGUMENT.

*Mr. President, Senators—*I have participate the greatest responsibility of my life. The importance of this occasion is due to the unexampled strength of the accused, the position he occupies, the interest of the world in a trial upon the charges which involve high crimes and misdemeanors in office. The existence of the country, the life of the Government, is now in a new test of our public national virtue and sincerity. The people of the United States have witnessed with astonishment the fact that a President could be followed by conviction and the severest penalty known to the law, for violating his oath of office, betraying his liberty, or property. The object of this proceeding is not to punish Andrew Johnson, but to teach the people of the country the daily life of the white and last emphasis in an example for good, charming, consolation, and strength to the people of the United States. The people have sent an authority over the Constitution, and especially to such as occupy places of public trust, and especially to the heads of the Executive Department of the country in the attempt which he made on the life of the Government, and the Constitution, and the laws of the country, and the Supreme Law of the land to be subject to Congress Thomas Secretary of War of Office.

The Constitution and laws of the country are the supreme powers of the President and Congress. He has no other authority.

It is a law to be for more than a year, which has been by Congress, or by any, when a case duly arises, he can be tried by the Senate of the United States, and if found guilty of violating the law, he is to be removed from office and the Constitution officially vacated the office of President of the United States, and the Senate may then proceed to the trial of the President, and if he be