BUSINESS NOTICES.

Style, Fit and Make of our Ready Made Clothing unequaled in the City. We have all kinds, styles and sizes: MEN'S, YOUNG MEN'S AND BOYS' and CHILDREN'S. CUSTOM DEPARTMENT, on second floor, with choice selections of goods in the piece to be made up to order in best style.

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A Wonder for the World!—Every Mechanic should have ready at hand a box of Graves' *Universal Solvent*, as it is a very Powerful Remedy, such as Cuts Rheumatism, Cures Wounds, Burns, Scalds, Bruises, Sprains, Contractions, caused by operations in the factory, threshers, or printing office. Only 25 cents a box.

EVENING BULLETIN.

Thursday, June 11, 1868.

THE REPUBLICAN CITY TICKET.

The nominations made by the different Republican Conventions yesterday, with one exception, give entire satisfaction to the party, and will receive its unanimous and enthusiastic support. Never before was there so much interest manifested by the mass of voters, and never were the primary elections attended by so many and so respectable citizens. The result has been, in the main, most excellent, and the general success of the new plan of nominations, inspired by the Union League, will encourage the party to still greater exertions to carry their ticket by a triumphant majority in October.

General Hector Tyndale, the candidate for Mayor, was chosen with great unanimity, although he used no personal exertions, and has, in fact, been absent at St. Louis for some days. He is a gentleman of intelligence, culture and the purest character. He was a brave soldier, who nearly perished by a rebel bullet in one of the fiercest battles of the war. His whole life, as a citizen and a soldier, has been pure, consistent and manly. He will be elected by a splendid majority, and will make one of the best Mayors Philadelphia has ever had.

Richard Peltz, the present faithful and excellent Recorder of Deeds, has been renominated unanimously, and by a large majority of the delegates. Thomas J. Worrell, the nominee for City Solicitor, is an able lawyer, and in every way a worthy man. For City Controller, the choice has fallen upon Samuel P. Hancock, who is thoroughly capable and deserving of the nomination; his experience in the office as Chief Clerk well qualifies him for its duties. Hon. J. I. Clark Hare, the able and experienced President of the District Court, has been renominated. So, too, has Hon. M. Russell Thayer, Associate Judge of the same Court, who has shown himself, since his appointment by the Governor, to be a first-rate Judge. Both of these gentlemen are sure of being elected. For Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas, Captain Richard Dougan has been nominated—an excellent choice in every way. Major Alexander McCuen, another good soldier was nominated for City Commissioner on the first ballot.

The only important local office for which there is not a nomination satisfactory to the entire party is that of District Attorney. The Convention divided yesterday, one part nominating William B. Mann, and the other Isaac Hazlehurst. The course of Mr. Mann's friends in procuring delegates from many of the precincts, in violation of the known will of the majority of voters, caused extreme disastisfaction, and there was a general desire that a new candidate should be placed in renomination. The result is the division which makes it most improbable that Mr. Mann can be elected. Mr. Hazlehurst is a gentleman that the whole party could vote for with pride and confidence, and it is greatly to be desired that Mr. Mann, who certainly has no reason to complain that the Republicans have not been generous and indulgent to him, will, for the sake of the cause, decline the nomination he has received.

The Congressional nominations were made with great promptness and harmony. In the First District, now represented by Hon. Samuel J. Randall, Democrat, Benjamin L. Berry, a worthy and popular citizen has been nominated. In the Second, Third and Fourth Districts, the present faithful and excellent incumbents, Hon. Charles O'Neill, Leonard Myers and William D. Kelley, have been renominated with a cordial unanimity that must be highly gratifying to them.

In the Second Senatorial District A. W. Henszey was nominated on the eleventh ballot. He will deservedly receive the full vote of his party. In the Fourth District, Hon. George Connell, who has proved his ability and worth by former service, was nominated for re-election by acclamation. The candidates for the House of Representatives have generally been well chosen, among them being several of the members of last winter.

The ticket, as a general thing, is most excellent, and one around which, the friends of the Union or Liberty, and of their great champions, Grant and Colfax, can rally with enthusiasm and every assurance of success.

A DIPLOMATIC DIFFICULTY.

The Prussian government has been; guilty of an act of grave discourtesy to the United States, and the utter insignificance of the 'individual' implicated in the difficulty, and the meanness of the action itself, render the conduct of the Prussian Government worthy only of contemptuous silence upon our part, it cannot be regarded other than as a violation of that good faith, and that decorous consideration which should exist between two great and friendly nations. Some weeks ago Baron Kusserow, an *attaché* of the Prussian legation in Washington, fought a duel with General Lawrence. Baron Kusserow was a coward. He proved it, first, by the act of fighting a ridiculously nameless duel, and secondly, by shielding himself from punishment for violating the laws of the District behind the sacredness of his person as an ambassador. The police justice being powerless, Mr. Seward took the matter in hand, and in a despatch to Count Bismarck demanded the recall of Kusserow, and an expression of disapprobation from his government. Kusserow has been recalled; that was an imperative necessity; but instead of having received censure, he has been accredited to the Court of St. James, to a higher position than he occupied here.

By this act the Prussian Government does three outrageous things. It gives its official approval to that wicked and absurd duelling code which the civilization 19 and sense of the nineteenth century has degraded to the level of the prize ring; it snubs Mr. Seward and the great nation that he represents, and it assures its legates that any violation of the laws of a friendly nation upon their part will be the signal for promotion and reward.

What view the Prussian people choose to hold regarding the duello, does not concern us. The magnificently insignificant little barons, who are plenty there as plain squires are here, may pop at each other with pistols continuously, from one year's end to another, and we will regard the ridiculous spectacle with composure, lamenting, perhaps, that the greatest free nation in Europe should have that much in common with barbarism. The petty insult offered to our Government is not worthy of another even of Mr. Seward's despatches. But it does affect us to know precisely to what extent a fellow like this Kusserow can come here and deliberately act our laws at defiance. It is important that we should understand whether an ambassador's immunity from arrest gives him the privilege of becoming a common outlaw. If this carefully belligerent baron can fight a duel, why may he not pick a pocket, or burn a house? Either of these is an outrage committed against law, and it is by no means certain that the duel is not the most grievous offence. Suppose Kusserow had been less frightened, and his tremulous aim had directed a bullet to Lawrence's heart, would the assassin have been thought worthy of reward from his Government? And that was his manifest intention. His supposed object was to commit a homicide, unless, indeed, he unprovoked before had sent a challenge. The duel was to be arranged upon Artemus Ward's plan for carrying on the war, without real balls. There are good and sufficient reasons why as a general rule the person of an ambassador should be sacred, but it does seem just that unless foreign governments will give good security that his life is not send to us cut-throats, and thieves, a clearly evident felony should be indictable and the felon subjected to punishment.

There have been instances in the history of diplomatic circles at Washington, where the members of resident legations have been persistently guilty of crimes, which, if committed by other persons, would have consigned them to the common jail. That we should have to submit to this sort of thing is almost unendurable, and it is only proper, in the absence of any other remedy, that the offenders should have their credentials returned to them and be ordered to leave the country. Mr. Seward's action in the Kusserow case was commendable, but if he had adopted this latter course, the result would have been more satisfactory. When Sir John Crampton violated our enlistment laws, Mr. Marcy treated him in precisely this manner, and although England bestowed fresh honors upon Crampton, the example was healthful and excellent. Rank being to some extent privileged in England, Kusserow in his new position may perhaps be able to exercise his warlike tastes; but, if we mistake not, he will find the English government hardly less prompt to vindicate its dignity in such a case than our own.

THE RESOURCES OF PENNSYLVANIA.

It was an eminently proper thing for the Board of Trade of Philadelphia to take the delegates to the National Board of Trade Convention upon a trip through the coal fields of the Lehigh, Schuylkill and Luzerne region, through the iron mines of Lebanon Valley and the slate, lime and other mineral products of the valley of the Lehigh. Probably there was not a gentleman who joined the excursion who had not acquired some familiarity with the statistics of the great Pennsylvania staples; but the mind is very differently impressed with a glance along long columns of dry figures, which give the number of tons of minerals mined, and the amount shipped, and when it has the same facts brought before the eyes in all their reality. This practical experience enables men better to understand and grapple with the subject, and this advantage was enjoyed by the strangers from abroad, while under the auspices of the Board of Trade of Philadelphia, and there was not a gentleman who was present upon the occasion, who will not hesitate to use his influence in any measure, whether political or commercial, that would tend to seal up in their native hills the sources of wealth, and of State and national prosperity, which were placed there by the hands of the Creator.

There was, also, a potent influence in bringing men of enlarged views and comprehensive minds in close friendly contact with the representative men of the coal and iron interests, and enabling them to receive from their own lips, facts and figures that almost startled the hearers by their vast magnitude, but that raised no doubt or question when the material evidences of their correctness were cropping out from the earth in every direction, filling great hives of industry with busy workers and causing the scream of the locomotive to wake constant echoes along the valleys and among the mountains of the district. On Monday last, when Mr. Coleman, one of the owners of the Cornwall Iron Mine in Lebanon Valley, stated some simple facts, every man who listened to him became impressed with some new ideas concerning the magnitude of the mining interests of the State. This mine has been worked for more than a century, its present product being at the rate of two hundred thousand tons of ore a year. The miners are cutting away the hill for it is literally a mountain of iron like the celebrated Pilot Knob of Missouri, and after these many years of toil, the surface appears to have been scarcely more than scratched over. At the present rate of production two centuries will elapse before the mine is worked to the water level. General Albright, of Mauch Chunk, also gave some startling figures in a speech which he made at Bethlehem, yesterday. England, he said, produced more coal last year than has been produced by all the mines in the State of Pennsylvania since the discovery of anthracite coal in the latter part of the last century.

The speaker had good reasons for exclaiming, What is to be the future of Pennsylvania, with the most wide-spread and the richest coal fields in the world!

We have a grand old Commonwealth, that contains under the surface of its soil sources of material prosperity that are unquestioned and inexhaustible. These great resources have been gradually developed, and our enterprising capitalists have gone steadily forward in the important work in hand, in despite of drawbacks and discouragements. The mining interests of the State are now on an assured basis, and, we repeat, it is an eminently proper thing to invite intelligent practical inspection of the vast mineral wealth of the State and of the means and agencies that have been applied for their development.

ANOTHER INDIAN WAR.

At the time of the negotiation of the treaties with the warlike Indians last fall, and at different periods since then, this journal has declared its belief that the savages merely accepted the terms offered them because the winter was approaching, when they could not procure forage for their horses, and because it was necessary that they should secure a fresh supply of ammunition with which to obtain food, and begin the war again in the spring. The foundation for this belief was a reasonable one. The Indians had been uniformly successful throughout the campaign, if it may so be called; they had not been worsted in a single important engagement, and the size and disposition of the forces upon the plains had not been such as to impress them with a very fearful sense of the power and dignity, or the military skill of the government. The war had been a profitable one to them, and the substantial inducements to effect a peace, held out by the Commissioners, were not as great as the booty that could be obtained from murdering and robbing the whites, and savage Indians are certain to prefer hostilities with ample spoils, to peace with meagre annuities.

From the reports received yesterday from the plains, it seems very likely that our fears will have a disastrous realization. Colonel Leavenworth, well known as an intelligent, honorable and thoroughly reliable friend of the Indians, and as an earnest advocate of a strictly peaceful policy towards them, has received from a prolonged visit among the Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache Indians, with the report that these and other tribes are dangerously hostile to the whites. He says that they have been false to all their treaty obligations, and are daily committing depredations upon the white settlers. He recommends the withholding of the annuities, and the immediate institution of vigorous war measures, and the transfer of the Indian affairs from the Indian bureau to the War Department.

If this statement is true, and there is no reason to doubt it, the subject demands the instant consideration of Congress and the Administration. Colonel Leavenworth's high character gives an importance to his views and statements which they might not have had coming from a less trustworthy source. His latter recommendation particularly is deserving of careful attention, for it has been made before by General Sherman and other military men. The Indian affairs have been conducted hitherto upon a peace basis, and to the mismanagement of the bureau, and the consequent frauds practiced upon the Indians, can be traced the present troubles. Matters have become more and more complicated each year, until at last it has become clear that a warlike policy, under the direction of the War Department, is the only true one. The savages have enjoyed immunity so long that they have really become a formidable barrier to the western flow of emigration. A decided check to the progress of that civilization which is reclaiming the wilderness, will prove more disastrous to the Government than a severe and prolonged war. But this latter is probably not necessary. The campaign last year was a failure because there were not troops enough, and because it was miserably mismanaged, there being no definite and decisive plan of operation. If a systematic attack is made upon the savages with a competent force under an accomplished officer, they will feel the weight of our power as they have never felt it before. The golden opportunity was lost last winter, when they managed to protect themselves in their weak and defenceless condition, with treaties for the obligations of which they had no respect.

The practice of supplying them with arms and ammunition must positively be discontinued. It is simply suicidal. The plea that they must be supplied with powder that they may secure game, should have no weight. If they are to be dependent upon Government bounty, it will be well to furnish them with agricultural implements, and thus enable them to eat their bread in the sweat of their brows, after the civilized fashion. If they will not work, let them starve. They had better commit suicide than kill us with our own weapons. Whatever is done must be done quickly. Delay only adds to the perplexities and difficulties of the situation, and if a settlement of the matter is deferred much longer, these Indian troubles will assume a very important character as one of the great questions of the day.

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Large stock and complete assortment of

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A SONG OF THE TREE WORMS.

The worms have come to town,
And they gently dangle down
From every tree,
As they pendulously swing
Let us have a little sing,
If you please.

Our heart within us grieves
To see them eat the leaves,
Greedy brutes!
As they drop upon our nose,
And they crawl upon our clothes;
Our new suits!

How the idle little beasts
Seem to like their leafy fests!
And we hope
When they've eaten all they wan',
Every tree and every plant,
They will slope,

So we'll let the worms alone,
And we'll go to the Brown Stone
Clothing Hall,
Where they fit, at moderate price,
With their clothes so cheap and nice,
Good folks all!

Never mind the worms, gentlemen,
Keep out of their way, and they'll let
you alone. Anyhow, there are no
worms on our pavement, and you can
come unmolested for your new suits of
Summer Clothes at the great Brown
Stone Hall of

ROCKHILL & WILSON

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CAUTERING SCISSORS, WITH TWO AND THREE O. prongs; Bottle, Can, Flounce, Mice Cooks, and the Very pattern of Pocket Scissors, Shears and Tailors' Shears, Cutting Shears, Pruning Shears, Grass Shears, SHEARS, etc. (Eight thirty-five) Market street, below Ninth.

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