BUSINESS NOTICES.

[Sum]mer Clothing.—All kinds, styles [and] sizes Men's, Youths', Boys' and Children's, ready [ma]de, equal to custom work in style, fit and make; also [a] fine assortment of selected styles of piece goods, to be made up to order in the best and most fashionable manner. *All prices guaranteed lower than the lowest elsewhere and full satisfaction guaranteed every purchaser, or the sale cancelled and money refunded.*

Half way between Fifth and Sixth streets. } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, 518 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA, AND 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Taking Medicine to cure diseases occasioned by a deficiency of *Iron in the Blood*, without restoring it to the system, is like trying to repair a building when the foundation is gone. The Peruvian Syrup (a protoxide of Iron) supplies this deficiency and builds up an iron constitution. je27-6t

CONRAD MEYER, INVENTOR AND Manufacturer of the celebrated Iron Frame Pianos, has received the Prize Medal of the World's Great Exhibition, London, Eng. The highest prizes awarded when and wherever exhibited. Warerooms, 722 Arch street. Established 1823. ja28-m w s-6m5

EVENING BULLETIN.

Monday, June 29, 1868.

Persons leaving the city for the summer and wishing to have the EVENING BULLETIN sent to them, will please send their address to the office. Price, by mail, 75 cents per month.

THE TYRANNY OF TRADES.

One of the fundamental ideas of a free country is the right of every man to his own labor. To work when he pleases, how he pleases and for whom he pleases, is the privilege of every man in every walk of life. The race for success in a free country must be between intelligence and stupidity; between education and ignorance; between industry and idleness; between virtue and vice. As men range themselves on the side of one or the other of these dividing powers, their degree of success is determined, and all attempts to set aside these motives in the work of life are utterly antagonistic to the very spirit of all free institutions. Each individual has the right and the opportunity to rise in prosperity and in the scale of society; but he is to do so by virtue of his own personal worth and effort, and not be merely dragged upward by organized and arbitrary measures by which he is elevated, not by his own merits, but by the power of association.

The trades' unions of the present day, as [th]ey are now conducted, are directly opposed to this cardinal doctrine of individual freedom. Originally formed for mutual benefit and support, they have grown, in the hands of designing and unreasonable men, into one of the worst tyrannies that can be imagined under a republican form of government. In no other branch of American society is any such despotism practiced as is now exercised by the trades' unions; and nothing so tends to retard the material prosperity of this country and to check the development of American industry and skill in the mechanic arts, as the arbitrary and oppressive rules which now govern all the relations between the employer and employed.

Volumes might be written in illustration of this tyranny of the trades, and the public at large would be amazed to know the extent of the control thus wielded over almost every branch of American industry. The evil is a constantly growing one; but, although its consequences are everywhere seen and felt, a shallow and mistaken notion of a political necessity not only permits but encourages it in all its tyrannical and mischievous growth.

The statement just set forth by the master masons and bricklayers of New York partly exposes the operations of this system. It is extremely temperate in its language, clear in its statements, and convincing in its arguments. It appears that in the last six years the wages of journeymen bricklayers in New York have advanced from $2 to $5 per day. On the first of June, 1868, the maximum rate was reached, and it was reasonably supposed that the demands of the Union would stop here, and large contracts for building were made upon this basis. But the men who manage these unions for their own purposes are never satisfied, and the demand is now made for a reduction of the time of labor to eight hours, at $4 50 per day. This of course increases the rate of wages to $5 62½ for ten hours' work, a very large advance. But even this is not all. The spirit of selfish disregard for all interests but his own has been fostered by these unions, until the journeyman has become very careless as to the quantity and quality of his work, knowing that the combination of his trade will protect him against any consequences, which might otherwise follow bad work. A few years ago a bricklayer would lay 2,000 brick per day (and sometimes 3,000 for days in succession), for which he was paid $2. Now about 1,000 brick is considered by the unions a day's work, for which the bricklayer receives $5. In the first instance he received $1 per thousand; at present he receives $5 per thousand, being a fivefold increase. Of course there are many honorable exceptions to this rule, as there are many honest and conscientious workmen, who, while too weak or too shortsighted to see the wrong that is done by the trades' unions, are always ready to do their work to the very best of their ability. But the tendency of these unions is undoubtedly in favor of the men who shirk and skulk, and the employer is compelled to pay the same high wages to the man who botches everything he touches as to the best workman in his employ.

But it is not only in regard to wages and the amount of work done that the tyranny of the trades is felt. It has gone so far that the man who has risen by his own industry and energy to the position of employer, but who has not lost his honorable pride in his craft, is *not permitted to work on his own buildings* unless he belongs to the trade union! It is difficult to conceive of a more absurdly despotic state of affairs than this. Imagine a merchant forbidden to sell his own goods without the leave of his clerks. Imagine an editor, unable to write an article without the permission of his reporters. Imagine a general prohibited from leading a forlorn hope except with the consent of his soldiers. Imagine a captain who dares not go aloft without the approval of his sailors. But, of these are more preposterous suppositions than the case of a man who chooses to work upon a contract which he himself has made, but who dare not lift a trowel or lay a brick until he joins an association the object of which is to destroy his own independent manhood.

This trade tyranny does not stop even here. The unions dictate to the employer the whole management of his business. The country is full of lads and young men eager to qualify themselves as mechanics. The skilled labor of the old country is almost unknown in this, as compared with the vast number of very imperfect workmen. The employers in all branches of labor would gladly train up a race of American mechanics to be an honor to their trades and to add incalculably to the wealth and resources of the United States. But these trades' unions again interfere. They forbid the employment of more than *two* apprentices and so shut the door in the face of the thousands of intelligent, enterprising lads who are anxious to learn a trade and earn an honest livelihood. Thousands of young men have gone to ruin in this country already, and thousands more will go the same downward path, under this tyranny of the trades' unions, and the direct tendency of this exclusion of American boys from apprenticeship in most of the trades is to produce a state of affairs where we shall have American hod-carriers supplying brick and mortar to German, French, English and Irish bricklayers and masons.

The example of the New York bricklayers and masons has already been followed by the Philadelphia brickmakers, and their course seems to be fully justified by the absolute necessities of the case. The unions are doing as much harm to the journeymen as to the employers, and such a fair, temperate statement as that of the New York employers, ought to receive the candid and quiet consideration of all concerned.

THE OSAGE LAND SWINDLE.

It is positively affirmed in Washington that the Senate will this week ratify the Osage land treaty, which is nothing more nor less than a swindling scheme of the most gigantic and infamous character. The Eastern public have a very indefinite conception of the grossness of the fraud about to be perpetrated, but when the story is told there will be few honest men in this community who will not join the Western people in denouncing it. The United States government holds in trust for the Osage Indians nearly nine million acres of land in the southern part of the State of Kansas. This territory, embracing an area nearly equal to that of the State of Massachusetts, and forming about one-sixth of the State of Kansas, belongs as absolutely to the Osages as the District of Columbia does to the United States. The most audacious of the swindlers dares not dispute their title. The first wrong was done to the proprietors when settlers were permitted to go in and occupy this territory without paying for it; but this might have been remedied if the Government had compelled payment, even at the present time. The settlers probably would have been willing and are willing now to pay a fair price for their homes. But this was not hinted at. A few men, some of them not of the highest reputation, supported by certain Government officers, held interviews with the Osages, and by dint of threats and intimidation, succeeded in obtaining their consent to its purchase for the sum of a million and a half dollars, or something less than twenty cents per acre. The land, at the very lowest estimate, is worth six millions of dollars, and if it were put up to be sold to the highest bidder, would probably bring a much larger sum. The man in whose favor this treaty was made, is named Sturgis, and in order to give an appearance of decency to the scheme, he is styled the President of the Lawrence, Leavenworth and Galveston Railroad, although this railroad has no existence, and probably never will have, and if it does, will not touch any portion of the territory in question. Sturgis and his friends claim that the Senate should ratify the treaty because the road will be an immense improvement to the section through which it is intended to run, and deserves some encouragement from the government. The people of Kansas are opposed to the treaty. They declare that the road is not needed, and if it ever is wanted, can be built with private capital. There is money enough involved in the treaty to build a dozen such roads. It puts a vast tract of land into the hands of speculators, who will instantly demand of the settlers unreasonable prices for their homes, and the consequence will be that the southern section of the State will either be depopulated or made bankrupt. They claim that the Indians were cheated, and that the ratification of the fraud by the Senate will simply place seven or eight millions dollars in the pockets of a few private individuals, who have no interest but their own to serve.

There seems to be no reason to doubt that it is the intention of many men in the Senate to vote in favor of this outrageous scheme, despite the protest of the whole State of Kansas. Their excuse is, that the constant policy of the Government has been to grant land to Western railroad companies in order to enable them to improve sparsely settled districts. In exceptional cases this policy may be the true one. Generally, it is altogether wrong. The people are made to contribute to the wealth of private corporations, and as the policy of these latter is to hold their lands at exorbitant prices, settlers are actually excluded from them, and thus whole sections, as at present in Kansas, are permitted to remain an uncultivated waste. In this instance such an excuse cannot obtain, because there are hundreds of responsible parties who are willing to pay the Indians five times the sum offered by Sturgis, under the provisions of whose treaty there is no guarantee that any railroad will be built, or that the Indians will be paid a dollar. In either case neither the Government nor the people of Kansas will have any means of redress.

The simple fact is, that the whole thing is a piece of bold and impudent rascality. The Senators all know this, the people of Kansas, as well as the treaty ring, being ably represented in Washington. It, then, the treaty is ratified, the settlers on the land turned out of their homes, and the Indians defrauded, we shall be justified in believing that the magnitude of the sum involved has tempted other, and more prominent and responsible men than Sturgis and his confreres, and we shall know also precisely where to lay the responsibility, if the cheated savages avenge their wrongs in a bloody war. We hope that the press will speak out plainly upon this subject, and that the force of public opinion will be brought to bear against the consummation of this most scandalous fraud.

RAILROADS AND THE MORMONS.

Brigham Young is a bold ruler, when he invites the Pacific Railroad into his territory. To open Utah to a free commerce with the Gentile world is to introduce the elements of a certain and speedy downfall for the whole peculiar structure of Mormonism. And yet Brigham Young courts the approach of the Pacific Railroad with the full knowledge of all the consequences. Eight thousand Mormon laborers are now at work in Utah, constructing this great line of communication with the outer world, and to this co-operation of Brigham Young's the Company is largely indebted for the rapid and extraordinary progress which it is now making. Six hundred and sixty miles of this wonderful work are now in regular operation, and within a month forty miles more will be completed, while the hope is entertained of reaching Salt Lake City by the close of the present year. Evidently Brigham Young is honest in his declaration that he "is not afraid of the Gentiles." Either he has a fanatical faith in the power of Mormonism to resist the influences of the outside pressure of American institutions, or, foreseeing with keen sagacity the early abolition of polygamy, he is statesman enough to set his house in order in good time, and to lay deep and broad the foundations of that prosperity which awaits the people of Utah when they shall have cast away those features of their peculiar religion which now puts them under the ban of the civilized world, and accepted those inevitable conditions of American progress of which the Union Pacific Railroad is now one of the greatest types.

THE PROTHONOTARY NOMINATION.

The Republican Convention which was reassembled this morning, for the purpose of continuing the balloting for Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas, concluded its labors by an amicable arrangement between the several candidates. Mr. Gill and Major Ellis addressed letters to the Convention, generously withdrawing their names from the contest, and Capt. Donagan was re-nominated by acclamation. This was it should be. The rules of the party clearly required a reassembling of the Convention, but as there was no fault to find with the character of the original nomination, a proper regard for the harmony of the party was sufficient to induce the other candidates to withdraw. This sacrifice of personal interest to the unity and the welfare of the party entitles those who have so gracefully retired to the commendation of all good Republicans.

By a singular coincidence, the papers of this day publish news received from Japan in two directions—East and West. By way of Europe and the Atlantic Cable, the news is to the second day of May. By way of San Francisco it is to the fifth of June. This makes a difference in favor of the Western route of thirty-three days. Practically, the time for transmitting news from Japan to all parts of the United States and Europe is reduced to the length of the steam voyage between Yokohama and San Francisco. This has been made by the China, on her last trip, in the short space of three weeks. When more steamers are built and running, and when competition is thus established, this time will probably be considerably shortened. But in the meanwhile, the telegraph across Behring's Straits will have been completed, and the wires will doubtless be carried to the Japanese Empire. Europe will then be able to get news from Japan, by the west, almost instantly. Thus will electricity, managed by Yankee energy and intelligence, have made the lands once known in England as the East to be really the West. If any of the old English explorers and navigators of the last century, who devoted their lives to tedious efforts to discover a "northwest passage to India," were to rise from the dead, they would be amazed at the revelations and revolutions effected by modern science, and this Western news from Japan, only three weeks old, would especially puzzle them.

At the Delaware Bridge meeting at the Board of Trade Rooms, on last Friday evening, it was stated by the Chairman of the Camden Committee that there are in the New Jersey counties that will be directly benefitted by the proposed bridge, 7,819 farms, covering 891,488 acres. A tax of two dollars per acre upon these farms would form almost a sufficient fund to build the bridge. But there are other interests that would be greatly advanced by the building of the proposed communication between Philadelphia and Camden; there are cities, towns, villages and manufactories that would be immensely benefitted, and if the entire cost of the structure was put upon the city of Camden alone, with no prospect of remunerating tolls, the two millions of expense could readily be borne and Camden would be the richer for it through the enhancement of the value of real estate, and the great and rapid increase in the extent of the boundaries of the city. New Jersey has much to gain by the construction of the Delaware bridge. It is gratifying to know that her people are sufficiently progressive to see in what direction their interests lie, and that they are willing to expend liberally to secure them.

STECK & CO.'S AND HAINES BROTHERS' Pianos, and Mason & Hamlin's Cabinet Organs, only at J. E. GOULD'S New Store, ap16-3m,rp No. 923 Chestnut street.

HENRY PHILLIPPI, CARPENTER AND BUILDER, NO. 1024 SANSOM STREET, PHILADELPHIA. je3-1y4p

JOHN CRUMP, BUILDER. 1731 CHESTNUT STREET, and 213 LODGE STREET. Mechanics of every branch required for housebuilding and fitting promptly furnished. fe27 tf

DOWNING'S AMERICAN LIQUID CEMENT, FOR mending broken ornaments, and other articles of Glass, China, Ivory, Wood, Marble, &c. No heating required of the article to be mended, or the Cement. Always ready for use. For sale by JOHN R. DOWNING, Stationer, fe7-tf 139 South Eighth street, two doors ab. Walnut.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED, VENTILATED and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the approved fashions of the season. Chestnut street, next door to the Post-office. sel3-1yrp

REFRIGERATOR LOCKS AND A FAIR ASSORTment of common and safe drawer, closet, chest and trunk locks, of brass and iron. For sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market street, below Ninth.

FOR PRESERVING CHERRIES, THE NEW STYLE of stoner pushes the stone out without breaking up the fruit. Confectioners, canners and housekeepers are invited to test them. TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market street, below Ninth.

ADJUSTABLE CUCUMBER AND VEGETABLE slicers and cold slaw cutters, at TRUMAN & SHAW'S, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market street, below Ninth.

1868.—TO LOOK WELL, GET SHAVED AND Hair Cut at KOPP'S SALOON, by first-class Haircutters. Shave and Bath, 25 cents. Private room for Ladies' Haircutting. Open SUNDAY MORNING. 125 Exchange Place. 1t* G. C. KOPP.

CLOTHING.

"Have you Been to WANAMAKER & BROWN'S?"

EDWARD P. KELLY, TAILOR, S. E. Cor. Chestnut and Seventh Sts. Large stock and complete assortment of CHOICE SPRING GOODS, Including all fashionable shades Carrs' Meltons and Scotch Cheviots.

CONCERNING THE ROBIN.

The Robin that sits in the top of the tree
Singing his summer song,
Has nothing whatever on earth to do
But to whistle the whole day long.
He sits on the top of the hickory tree,
Exposed to all sorts of weathers,
Singing and whistling and chirping away,
With nothing upon him but feathers.

But we can't go like the musical bird,
With never a suit of clothes,
For it wouldn't be exactly genteel;—
So we furnish ourselves with those
Which Rockhill & Wilson sell for Cash
At their elegant Brown Stone Store!
There's clothing enough for all we want,
And thousands and thousands more.

Thousands and thousands of splendid Spring and Summer Suits of elegant patterns, durable material, admirable fit, and at the most ridiculously low prices. Come and see them.

ROCKHILL & WILSON 603 and 605 Chestnut Street.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE. THE DESIRABLE THREE-STORY BRICK DWELLING, With Three-story Double Back-Buildings and Stable on rear of lot, with elegant side-yard, No. 1515 POPLAR STREET. Built in best manner for owner's use. LOT 28 BY 168 TO A BACK STREET. Apply to J. C. ARRISON, je29-1mrp Nos. 1 and 3 NORTH SIXTH STREET.

TO RENT.

TO RENT. The First Floor (Back) OF THE NEW BULLETIN BUILDING, No. 607 Chestnut Street, (And 604 Jayne Street.) SUITABLE FOR AN INSURANCE COMPANY. Inquire in the Publication Office of the BULLETIN. je9 tfrp

EDMUND YARD & CO., 617 Chestnut Street, Are closing out their STOCK WHITE GOODS, LINENS, SHAWLS, &c., By August 1st. They invite the attention of the Trade. je24 10trp*

IRON FENCING. The underisgned are prepared to receive orders for English Iron Fence of the best quality, known as Cattle Hurdles, the most durable and economical fence that can be used. This fence is especially adapted for country seats or for the protection of lawns. It is in universal use in England in parks and pleasure grounds. YARNALL & TRIMBLE, No. 418 South Delaware Avenue, je29-3m5 Philadelphia.

QUEEN OF ENGLAND SOAP. QUEEN OF ENGLAND SOAP! QUEEN OF ENGLAND SOAP. For doing a family washing in the best and cheapest manner. Guaranteed equal to any in the world! Has all the strength of the old rosin soap with the mild and lathering qualities of genuine Castile. Try this splendid Soap. Sold by the ALDEN CHEMICAL WORKS, 48 North Front Street, Philadelphia. je29 3m5

VERY ELEGANT REAL BLACK THREAD LACE BASQUES, SAQUES, &c.—GEO. W. VOGEL, No. 1016 Chestnut street, opened THIS MORNING, some very rich Real Black Thread Lace Basques, Saques, "Fichus Marie Antoinette." Entirely new styles Black Thread Lace Coiffures, &c., &c.

USE WHITMAN'S CHOCOLATE.—FOR DRINKING It is the finest and best. STEPHEN F. WHITMAN, Manufacturer, je4-2m4p Store, No. 1210 Market street.

FINE WATCHES AT REDUCED PRICES. A FRESH invoice, just received, by FARR & BROTHER, Importers, je23-tfrp 324 Chestnut street, below Fourth.

NOVELTIES IN FRENCH BREAKFAST AND Demi Toilet Sets.—GEO. W. VOGEL, 1016 Chestnut street, opened this morning, 1 case of new French Breakfast and Demi Toilet sets. Also, an assortment of Black Lace Sacques. je25 6t rp*

RICH, RARE AND FASHIONABLE CONFECTIONS, For family use, for presents, and for tourists. STEPHEN F. WHITMAN, je4-2m4p No. 1210 Market street.

ISAAC NATHANS, AUCTIONEER, N. E. CORNER Third and Spruce streets, only one square below the Exchange. $250,000 to loan in large or small amounts, on diamonds, silver plate, watches, jewelry, and all goods of value. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 7 P. M. Established for the last forty years. Advances made in large amounts at the lowest market rates. ja8-tfrp

MARKING WITH INDELIBLE INK, EMBROIDERing, Braiding, Stamping, &c. M. A. TORRY, Filbert street.

INDIA RUBBER MACHINE BELTING, STEAM PACKing Hose, &c. Engineers and dealers will find a full assortment of Goodyear's Patent Vulcanized Rubber Belting, Packing Hose, &c., at the Manufacturer's Headquarters. GOODYEAR'S, 308 Chestnut street, South side. N. B.—We have now on hand a large lot of Gentlemen's, Ladies' and Misses' Gum Boots. Also, every variety and style of Gum Overcoats.

BOND'S BOSTON BISCUIT.—BOND'S BOSTON BUTter and Milk Biscuit, landing from steamer Norman, and for sale by JOS. B. BUSSIER & CO., Agents for Bond, 108 South Delaware avenue.

EXCURSIONS.

FOR CAPE MAY. FIRST GRAND EXCURSION Wednesday, July 1st, 1868, To the Opening of the "Sea Breeze" or "Excursion House," at Cape Island. THIS HOTEL has been built expressly for the accommodation of Excursionists, and no charge will be made for the use of Parlors, Reception Rooms, Wash Rooms, &c. Fare for the Excursion only $2 00. Last Boat leaves foot of Market Street (Upper Ferry) at 6.00 A. M. Returning the train will leave Cape Island at 6.00 P. M., giving over eight hours on the Beach. Tickets for sale at No. 828 Chestnut street, and at the Ticket Office, foot of Market street. J. S. HACKETT, Manager "Sea Breeze House." je27 3trp

FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSION TO CAPE MAY AND RETURN. Tickets only $3. Children half price. New features introduced, and every convenience afforded to excursionists. Every lady presented with a souvenir of the trip. Train runs directly to the New Excursion House. Hassler's Band furnishes music on arrival of the train. Also, at the Grand Hop in the Afternoon. Leave Market Street Ferry at 6 o'clock A. M., arriving at Cape May at 9.30. Leave Cape May 6 P. M., arrive in Philadelphia 9.30 P. M. Tickets for sale at Pitcher's Book Store, No. 808 Chestnut street, and at the Ticket Office, Market Street Ferry. SECOND GRAND EXCURSION Will take place on WEDNESDAY, July 8th. je29 m w f 3t

FOR CAPE MAY. On and after THURSDAY, July 2, the splendid new steamer Lady of the Lake, Captain W. W. Ingram, leaving Pier 19, above Vine street, at 9.15 A. M. will commence running regularly as follows: Leaving Philadelphia on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, returning from Cape May on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Fare $2 25, including carriage hire. Servants $1 50. Season Tickets $10. Carriage hire extra. The Lady of the Lake is a fine sea boat, has handsome state-room accommodations, and is fitted up with everything necessary for the safety and comfort of passengers. G. H. HUDDELL, C. TAGGART, je29 m w th 31t Office No. 38 N. Del. avenue.

ICE AND COAL.

ICE. ICE. ICE. ICE. ICE. ICE. ICE. ICE SUPPLIED DAILY TO LARGE OR SMALL CONSUMERS in any part of the paved limits of the Consolidated City—WEST PHILADELPHIA, MANTUA, TIOGA, RICHMOND, BRIDESBURG, and GERMANTOWN. Families, Offices, etc., can rely on being furnished with a PURE ARTICLE, SERVED PROMPTLY, and at the lowest market rates.

COAL. COAL. COAL. COAL. COAL. BEST QUALITY OF LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL COAL, at prices as low as the lowest, for a first-rate article. BLACKSMITHS' COAL, HICKORY, OAK, AND PINE 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, Supert. OFFICE, No. 435 Walnut Street. BRANCH DEPOTS. TWELFTH AND WILLOW STREETS. TWELFTH STREET AND WASHINGTON AVENUE. TWENTY-FIFTH AND LOMBARD STREETS. NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD AND MASTER STREET. PINE STREET WHARF, SCHUYLKILL. ap11-s m w 8m-4p5

GROCERIES, LIQUORS, &C.

CLARET WINES. 700 Cases of CLARET WINES, of different grades, imported by us in wood and bottled in our own establishment. ALSO, FINE HOCK WINES, At Low Prices. ALSO, Longworth's Sparkling and Still Wines, At the same prices as in Cincinnati. These Wines, light and pure, are strongly recommended FOR SUMMER USE. SIMON COLTON & CLARKE, Importers of Fine Wines, Brandies and Cordials, S. W. cor. Broad and Walnut Sts. w f m tfrp

THE "EXCELSIOR" HAMS, SELECTED FROM THE BEST CORN-FED HOGS, ARE OF STANDARD REPUTATION, AND THE BEST IN THE WORLD. J. H. MICHENER & CO., GENERAL PROVISION DEALERS And curers of the celebrated "EXCELSIOR" SUGAR-CURED HAMS, TONGUES AND BEEF. Nos. 142 and 144 North Front street. None genuine unless branded "J. H. M. & Co., EXCELSIOR." The justly celebrated "EXCELSIOR" HAMS are cured by J. H. M. & Co. (in a style peculiar to themselves), expressly for FAMILY USE; are of delicious flavor; free from the unpleasant taste of salt, and are pronounced by epicures superior to any now offered for sale. my5 w f m 8mrp

SEWING MACHINES.

1106. REMOVAL. 1106. THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY Have Removed their Warerooms to No. 1106 Chestnut Street. SINGER'S NEW FAMILY SEWING MACHINE is simple, durable, quiet and light running, and capable of performing an astonishing range and variety of work. It will hem, fell, stitch, braid, gather, cord, tuck, quilt, embroider, &c. my2 1yrp WM. E. COOPER, Agent.

CROUCH, FITZGERALD & BROWN, 1235 CHESTNUT STREET, MANUFACTURERS OF TRUNKS, VALISES AND BAGS. Every article *warranted* "our own make," and to be as represented. je10 2mrp5

FOR SALE.—TO MERCHANTS, STOREKEEPERS Hotels and dealers—200 Cases Champagne and Crab Cider. 250 bbls. Champagne and Crab Cider. P. J. JORDAN, 220 Pear street.

TO GROCERS, HOTEL-KEEPERS, FAMILIES AND Others.—The undersigned has just received a fresh supply Catawba, California and Champagne Wines, Tonic Ale (for invalids), constantly on hand. P. J. JORDAN, 220 Pear street, Below Third and Walnut streets.

MONEY TO ANY AMOUNT LOANED UPON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, PLATE, CLOTHING, &c., at JONES & CO.'S OLD ESTABLISHED LOAN OFFICE, Corner of Third and Gaskill streets, Below Lombard. N. B.—DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, GUNS, &c., FOR SALE AT REMARKABLY LOW PRICES. je24-tf

CORSETS. CORSETS. MADAME A. BARATET has removed her well-known corset establishment from 115 South Fifteenth street to 113 South Eleventh, below Chestnut, Philadelphia. Attention is invited to her beautiful light linen corset for summer wear. my26 3mrp5

THE TURF.

Point Breeze Park, Tuesday, June 30th. MATCH $500. Mile heats, 3 in 5. Good day and track. To start at 3½ o'clock P. M. M. GOODIN names BLUE DICK, to wagon. J. LOVETT names g. h. GEN. THOMAS, to harness.

Point Breeze Park, Friday, July 3. MATCH FOR $1,000. Mile heats, 3 in 5. Good day and track. To start at 3½ o'clock P. M. M. GOODIN names bay mare MARY, to wagon. J. TURNER names black mare MAGGIE, to harness. The privilege of a member introducing a male friend without pay is suspended. je29 4t

RETAIL DRY GOODS.

REDUCTION IN PRICES. On and After Monday, June 29, WE SHALL OFFER OUR STOCK OF MOURNING GOODS AT REDUCED PRICES. 8-4 Hernanies, from 87 to 75 cts. 7-8 Hernanies, from $1 25 to $1 00. 7-8 Hernanies, from $1 50 to $1 12. 4-4 Hernanies, from $2 25 to $1 75. 8-4 Hernanies, from $5 50 to $4 50. OTHER GOODS IN PROPORTION. PERKINS, 9 South Ninth Street. je27 s m w 3trp

EYRE & LANDELL, Fourth and Arch. SUMMER AND SEASIDE SHAWLS IN EVERY VARIETY. LADIES' SUMMER GOODS. LAWNS, ORGANDIES and GRENADINES. SUMMER POPLINS, FOR SUITS. TRAVELING DRESS GOODS. HDKFS., COLLARS, GLOVES, etc. del-m w s tf

MILLIKEN'S LINEN STORE, 828 Arch Street. Linen Ducks and Drills. White Drills and Ducks. Flax Colored Drills and Ducks. Buff Coating Ducks. Fancy Drills, Fast Colors. Striped Drills, Fast Colors. Mottled Drills, Fast Colors. Blouse Linen, several colors. Plain Colored Linens, for Ladies' Traveling Suits. Printed Shirting Linens. Linen Cambric Dresses. The largest assortment of Linen Goods in the city Selling at Less than Jobbers' Prices. GEORGE MILLIKEN, Linen Importer, Jobber and Retail Dealer, 828 Arch Street. de3-m w s

SEA-SIDE SHAWLS. RICKEY, SHARP & CO. NO. 727 CHESTNUT STREET, Open To-Day and offer several cases of the Empress, Sea-Side, and Traveling SHAWLS, Of the choicest designs and colorings. RICKEY, SHARP & CO. No. 727 Chestnut Street. m w s rp tf

405 NORTH SECOND ST. 407 NOW OPEN, FRENCH LACE POINTS, LLAMA LACE POINTS, RUSSIA LACE POINTS, INDIA LACE POINTS, LLAMA SHAWLS, GRENADINE SHAWLS, WHITE SHETLAND SHAWLS. JOHN W. THOMAS, Nos. 405 and 407 N. Second Street. my23 dtjy1 rp

Fashionable Dress Making. 1508 Chestnut Street, PHILADELPHIA. Mrs. ANNIE CONWAY DAVIDSON. Miss BELLE CONWAY. je24 6trp*

FIREWORKS. Philadelphia Pyrotechnic Establishment, 107 S. Water St., below Chestnut. The subscribers offer to Private and Political Parties, Clubs, &c., an immense variety of brilliant colored Fireworks, comprising many new designs, such as Monitor Batteries, Polka Batteries, Chaplets, Caprices, Rosettes, Silver Glories, Saxon Wheels, Illuminated Batteries, Roman Candles, Tri-Colored Candles, Rockets, Triangles, Rainbows, Thunder Wheels, Chinese Fans, Revolving Serpents, Fairy Dances, Lycheurzies, Masonic Wheels, Double Glories, Diamond Stars, Persian Jets, Persian Fans, Mad Wheels, Bee-Hives, Globes, &c. Also, a very large assortment of small Works for Dealers. Prices guaranteed lower than Eastern and Western Houses. JOS. B. BUSSIER & CO. je20 11trp5

SECOND EDITION.

BY TELEGRAPH.

LATER CABLE NEWS.

THE LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Cotton Quiet. Breadstuffs Quiet.

SHOCKING MURDER IN OHIO.

WASHINGTON.

THE SURRATT CASE.

THE TRIAL AGAIN POSTPONED.

By the Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, June 29, A. M.—Consols, 94⅝@94¾ for money, and 94⅞ for account. U. S. Five-twenties, 73¼; Illinois Central, 101½. Erie, 46.

FRANKFORT, June 29.—U. S. Five-twenties, 77⅝.

LIVERPOOL, June 29, P. M.—Cotton quiet and steady. The sales will probably reach 10,000 bales; prices unchanged. Breadstuffs quiet. Refined Petroleum quiet. Sugar, 25s. 9d. on spot and to arrive.

QUEENSTOWN, June 29.—The steamship City of York, from New York, arrived yesterday.

LONDON, June 29, P. M.—Illinois Central, 101⅝; others unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, June 29, P. M.—Corn, 34s. 6d. Pork and Lard dull. Other articles unchanged.

ANTWERP, June 29, P. M.—Petroleum quiet, at 46½f on the spot, and 47f. to arrive.

Shocking Murder.

CLEVELAND, June 29.—John Cole, of Warrensville, Cuyahoga county, on last Saturday, murdered his two step-sons, named Guayle, with a butcher knife, and assaulted other persons in the neighborhood. He defied arrest by the local authorities, but was finally arrested by police from the city. Cole was formerly a lake sailor, a very violent and quarrelsome man, and was much feared and disliked.

Surratt Trial.

[Special Despatch to the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.]

WASHINGTON, June 29th.—The case of Surratt came up in Criminal Court this A. M., and was further postponed till the 21st of September. It is hardly necessary to say that the prosecution have now abandoned all hope of securing a conviction, and hence interposed no objections to this delay.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, June 29th.—At the opening of the Criminal Court to-day, District Attorney Carrington called up the Surratt case. The prisoner was present with his former counsel, Messrs. Merrick and Bradley, Jr.

Mr. Merrick, on behalf of Surratt, asked for a continuance of the case, stating that the prisoner being without friends had been unable to engage counsel, and the professional engagements of himself and Mr. Bradley were such as would not permit them at this time to enter upon the case. Surratt had written to Messrs. Groesbeck and J. S. Black to serve as his counsel, and although no answer had yet been received a favorable response was expected.

Mr. Carrington thought his duty to the public would not permit him to agree to any such continuance.

The Court asked him whether he intended to try the first indictment or not, when Mr. Carrington responded that he understood that the Court had heretofore disposed of the first indictment.

Judge Wylie said: I did not discharge the prisoner from the indictments, but I discharged him from jail. I thought that his long incarceration, and the fact that the prosecution was not ready to try him on the indictment for murder, warranted me in releasing him from further confinement. If you are ready to try him in the indictment for the murder of President Lincoln, he is now in court, and I presume is ready to proceed to trial.

Mr. Merrick replied that they were ready to go to trial on that indictment, and addressing himself to the District Attorney, said: Mr. Carrington, I wish to ask you a plain question. Do you intend to try the first indictment or not? I believe it is generally understood that this indictment will never be tried.

Mr. Carrington remarked that he did not know what would be done in the matter, but as far as he was personally concerned, without consulting with the associate counsel employed especially by the Government, he would not prosecute the first indictment.

Judge Wylie said—Then I consider that matter out of the way.

Mr. Merrick remarked that he wanted to enter a *nolle prosequi* or an indictment. It was unfair to leave this matter unsettled. The prisoner was entitled to one or the other.

Mr. Carrington wished to know if he entered a *nolle prosequi* on the first indictment, whether the prisoner would be ready to go to trial on the second, charging him with conspiracy to abduct President Lincoln, &c.

Mr. Merrick replied that his professional engagements would not permit him to do so. He was willing to proceed to trial on the 15th of September, at a special term of the court.

Judge Wylie then said: I will give you a special term on the 21st of September.

Mr. Merrick remarked that they would be ready for trial on that day.

The bail bond of Surratt was renewed.

Weather Report.

June 29. 9 A. M.	Wind.	Weather.	Thermometer.
Port Hood,	N. W.	Clear.	60
Halifax,	W.	Clear.	70
Portland,	N.	Clear.	64
Boston,	N.	Clear.	70
New York,	W.	Hazy.	72
Wilmington, Del.,	E.	Clear.	75
Washington,	E.	Clear.	77
Richmond,	N.	Clear.	72
Fortress Monroe,	N.E.	Clear.	72
Oswego,	S.	Clear.	68
Buffalo,	S.	Clear.	72
Pittsburgh,	S.	Clear.	72
Chicago,	S. W.	Cloudy.	78
Louisville,	S. E.	Clear.	82
New Orleans,	—	Clear.	82
Key West,	W.	Clear.	80
Havana,	S. W.	Clear.	81

STATE OF THE THERMOMETER THIS DAY AT THE BULLETIN OFFICE. 10 A. M.....78 deg. 12 M.....83 deg. 2 P. M.....88 deg. Weather clear. Wind Southwest.

A Case Worthy of Attention.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* has the following:

Some weeks ago a young man named Burns, who was then a clerk in the office of Collector Harris, discovered a lot of whisky going into a house on Sycamore street, at the hour of midnight. He was requested to keep still, and that whisky would be nabbed. He did keep still. A few nights subsequently he discovered another lot of whisky going into another house on the same street. This he also reported to Collector Harris, and he was again told to keep quiet. He disobeyed this injunction so far as to report the cases to Special Agent Worthington, who was "glad to get the information," and said he would see to it at once. Nothing was done, however, and Mr. Burns, with the advice of friends, wrote out the facts and sent them to Commissioner Rollins. In a few days thereafter he received a letter from Washington, informing him that his services as clerk in the Collector's office were no longer required. Was he discharged because he did not keep quiet?

Mr. Burns is well known in this city, is respectably connected, is indorsed as reliable by some of our best citizens, and from what we know about the case, we feel justified in calling upon Hon. Benjamin Eggleston to ask Congress to request Commissioner Rollins to furnish the correspondence between his office and Mr. Burns; also to inquire why he was discharged; and, in fine, to have the matter investigated—not white-washed, but *investigated*.

FINANCIAL and COMMERCIAL.

The Philadelphia Money Market.

Sales at the Philadelphia Stock Exchange.

BEFORE BOARDS.

5 sh Acad Music 90	6 sh Lit Sch R 45½
1 sh Penna R 53	

FIRST BOARD.

1800 City 6s old due bill lts KSO 98¾	100 sh Read R c 53-3.16
100 sh Penna R 53	29 sh do c 53
103 sh do lts 53	572 sh do 53
28 sh do receipts 52¾	500 sh do lts 53-3.16
800 sh Cataw pf b5 29½	200 sh do lts 53¼
100 sh do b60 29½	600 sh do s60 52
200 sh do lts 29½	200 sh do lts 53½
100 sh Sch Nav pf b60 21½	100 sh do s5wn 53
100 sh Susq Canal 15½	100 sh do b5wn 53½
100 sh do 15½	100 sh do s10 52⅞
	300 sh do lts 53.1-16

BETWEEN BOARDS.

1000 US5-20s'62 cp c 111¼	100 sh Penna R lts 53
1166 Leh 6s '84 c&p c 82	44 sh do rcpt 52¾
1000 do due bill 82¾	29 sh do 52⅞
1400 City 6s new due bill 101⅛	100 sh do b60 53
2150 Pa 6s 3 sers 111	100 sh Susq Canal 15½
5000 Lehigh 6s Gld ln 88¾	700 sh Read R lts 53½
649 Chest & Dela 6s 93	20 sh do 52⅞
723 sh 2d & 3d St R 2ds 50	500 sh do s60 52
200 sh Sch Nav pf b60 29⅜	600 sh do 53.1-16
	100 sh do 2 dys 53.1-16

SECOND BOARD.

10000 Amer Gold s60 flat 139¾	87 sh Lehigh Val R 55⅞
100 City 6's new c&p 101⅛	113 do lts 55⅞
1000 do lts 101⅛	200 sh Ocean Oil 1-1.19
	600 sh Leh Nvstk ls 22⅛

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, June 29.—The demand for money is very moderate and the Banks find some difficulty in obtaining employment for their accumulated deposits. Call loans on Government Bonds may be quoted at 5 per cent., and at 5½@6 per cent. on mixed collaterals. In trade circles there is no improvement.

There was again a moderate degree of activity at the Stock Board this morning, with another upward movement in the speculative shares. Government and State Loans closed about the same as on Saturday. City Loans were firm at 101¼ for the new, and 98¾ for the old issues. Lehigh Gold Loan was quiet at 88¾.

The activity in Reading Railroad noted on Saturday still continues, and free sales were made at 52@53¼—an advance of ⅜, but it closed quiet at 52; Pennsylvania Railroad at 53; Catawissa Railroad Preferred (advanced ½ and closed at 29½; 129¾ was bid for Camden and Amboy Railroad; 55⅝ for Lehigh Valley Railroad; 69 for Norristown Railroad; 47 for Northern Central Railroad; 58 for Mine Hill Railroad; 27 for Philadelphia and Erie Railroad; and 42 for Elmira Railroad Preferred.

Canal stocks were quiet, and the only change was a rise of ½ in Schuylkill Navigation Preferred, which closed at 21½. Susquehanna was firm at 15½, and Lehigh Navigation at 22⅛.

There were no sales of Bank shares.

Coal stocks were very steady, but the sales were unimportant.

Passenger Railway shares were quiet. 58 was bid for Second and Third Streets; 36 for Fifth and Sixth Streets: 25¼ for Fourth and Eighth Streets; 16 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth Streets, and 10 for Hestonville.

Messrs. De Haven and Brother, No. 40 South Third street, make the following quotations of the rates of exchange to-day, at 1 P. M.: United States Sixes, 1881, 117⅝ 117¾; do. do., 1862, 113¼@113½; do. do., 1864, 110⅞@111; do. do., 1865, 111¼@111½; do. do., new, 113¾@114; do. do., 1867, new, 113⅞@114⅛; do. 1868, 109⅝@109¾; Fives, Ten-forties, 107⅛@107¼; Seven-thirties, June, 109¾@110; July, 109¾@110; Matured Compounds, 1864, 19½; do. do., August, 1865, 18½@18¾; do., September, 1865, 18@18½; do. do., October, 1865, 17½@18; Gold, 140@140¼; Silver, 133½@135.

Smith, Randolph & Co., Bankers, 16 South Third street, quote at 11 o'clock, as follows: Gold, 140⅛; United States Sixes, 1881, 117¼@117½; United States Five-twenties, 1862, 113¼@113½; do. 1864, 110⅞@111; do 1865, 111¼@111½; do. July, 1865, 113⅞@114; do. 1867, 114@114⅛; Fives, Ten-forties, 107⅛@107¼; Seven-thirties, second series, 109¾ bid; Seven-thirties, third series, 109¾ bid.

Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government Securities, &c., to day, as follows: United States 6's, 1881, 117¾@118; old Five-twenties, 113½@113¾; new Five-twenties of 1864, 110⅞@111; do. do. 1865, 111¼@111½; Five-twenties of July, 113¾@114; do. do. 1867, 114@114¼; do. do. 1868, 110@110¼; Ten-forties, 107⅛@107½; 7 3-10, June, 109⅞@110; do. July, 109⅞@110; Gold, 140⅛; United States Pacific Bonds, 103@103¼.

Messrs. Wallace & Keen, 42 South Third street, quote Border State Bonds as follows, viz: Tennessees old, 75½@76; do. new, 74⅛@74½; Virginias old, 58½@59; do. new, 57⅞@58; Georgia Sixes, 88@89; do. Sevens, new, 97@99; North Carolinas old, 77@77¼; do. new, 75½@75½; Missouris, 94½@94¾.

Philadelphia Produce Market.

MONDAY, June 29, P. M.—The languid and unsatisfactory condition of the Flour market noted for some time past still continues, and for the low and medium grades, for which there is little or no inquiry, prices, in sympathy with the decline on Wheat, have a downward tendency. There is no demand except to supply the wants of the trade; small sales of Superfine at $7 50@$8 50 per barrel; Extra at $8 50@$9 50; Northwest Extra Family at $9 50@$11—the latter figure for choice Minnesota; Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do. at $10@$12, and fancy lots at $12 50@$14. Rye Flour dull and 12½c. per barrel lower; small sales at $9. In Corn Meal no sales have come under our notice.

The Wheat market is almost at a stand, buyers and sellers being apart in their views. Sales of 1,200 bushels Red at $2 30@$2 35. Rye is selling in a small way at $2. Corn is very dull; sales cannot be quoted over $1 12 for yellow and $1 10@$1 12 for Western mixed. Oats are held firmly; sales of Southern at 88c. and Western and Pennsylvania at 86@87c.

The New York Money Market.

(From the N. Y. Herald.)

JUNE 28.—There was no change in the condition of the money market last week, loans on call having been made to first-class houses at three per cent., although the general rate for small and moderate amounts on mixed collaterals was four. The supply of loanable funds was largely in excess of the demand from the Stock Exchange, and the mercantile demand was very light, owing to the quiet state of trade and the fact that business is conducted mainly on a cash basis. Hence commercial paper is scarce and the best grade is in request at 5@6 per cent.

There was never before such a cheap and abundant supply of money, not only in Wall street, but in all the large cities of the United States, as there is at present, and it is only paralleled by the glut of capital in Europe, and especially in England, where the bank rate is and has been for a long time past two per cent. The plethoric condition of the money market on both sides of the Atlantic is not likely to be soon disturbed. With us the demand for currency to move the crops will probably raise the rate of interest to seven per cent. in October; but the indications are conclusively against what is called a tight money market at any time this year, and there are three reasons to sustain this view of the case. In the first place the government is out of the market as a borrower of money—a very important consideration in estimating the future of the money market; in the next instance currency contraction has been suspended for some months past and will be for a long time to come, except so far as the compound interest notes are concerned: and in the third place the trade of the country has been reduced to legitimate dimensions, and the mercantile demand for money is likely to continue small, whereas in former years since the war began it was very largely speculative, and speculators, whether in trade or stocks, are always borrowers. There is a wholesome distrust of commercial speculations, and hence trade is comparatively dull: but there must be a large business doing without intermission, from the necessities of the case, in a country where there are thirty-five millions of people to feed, clothe, instruct, amuse and otherwise provide for. To suppose that trade is dull except in a comparative sense, is, therefore, erroneous.

The statement of the associated banks of this city for the week ending on Saturday is favorable to continued monetary ease and low rates of interest. The deposits have increased $2,817,820, although the specie has decreased $1,871,530, owing to the drain to Europe and the demand for custom duties in the absence of Treasury sales of coin. The legal tender notes have increased $1,385,721, and the loans $2,386,428, while the circulation shows the trifling decrease of $70,399.

The market for government securities was dull during the week, and under the efforts of the dealers to depress prices, for the purpose of buying at the decline, there was a slight yielding throughout the list. On Saturday, however, although there was no material increase in the volume of business, prices recovered about a quarter per cent, and the market closed strong. The July movement will, it is expected, carry prices to a higher point than they have hitherto reached. The coin disbursements of the Treasury on and after the 1st proximo will aggregate not far from forty millions, and the semi-annual interest and dividends of States, banks, railway companies and other corporations will exceed thirty millions more, and the demand for re-investment from the public will, therefore, be unusually heavy, while the stoppage of the supply of bonds by the funding of the whole of the 7 30 notes will also stimulate the demand both at home and abroad.

[From to-day's New York World.]

JUNE 27.—In the government bond market, the business during the week has been dull and confined to small investors and street brokers. Prices have declined from ⅛ to ¼ per cent., with fluctuations, but at each advance the supply was in excess of the demand, and prices have been depressed thereby. The ease in the money market has kept the market steady, and enabled speculators to carry bonds easily. To-day there was a slight improvement in prices, and the market closed dull and steady.

The foreign exchange market is dull and steady on the basis of 110 to 110⅛ for bankers' sixty-day sterling bills, and sight, 110⅝ to 110⅞.

The gold market closed firm at 140⅛@140¼ after having sold at 140⅜ to 140. Gold was extremely scarce, as high as ⅛ per cent. having been paid for loans. On Monday the Assistant Treasury will begin disbursing, and some relief will be afforded to the market, which will tend to increase the exports of specie. The total exports of specie for the week were $2,530,134.

The Latest Quotations from New York.

[By Telegraph.]

NEW YORK, June 29.—Stocks active. Chicago and Rock Island, 104⅝; Reading, 106⅛; Canton Company, 49¼; Erie, 70⅛; Cleveland and Toledo, 104⅞; Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 90¼; Pittsburgh and Fort Wayne, 112⅛; Michigan Central, 118; Michigan Southern, 92⅝; New York Central, 135⅛; Illinois Central, 57; Cumberland preferred, 33; Virginia Sixes, 57¼; Missouri Sixes, 94; Hudson River, 140⅛; Five-twenties, 1862, 113¼; ditto, 1864, 110⅞; ditto, 1865, 111¼; new issue, 114; Ten-forties, 107⅛; Seven-thirties, 109⅞; Gold, 140⅛; Money unchanged; Exchange, 110.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, June 29.—Cotton quiet at 31½c. Flour declining; 5,500 barrels sold at former quotation. Wheat dull. Corn quiet; 34,000 bushels sold at $1 00@1 03½. Oats dull at 81@81⅜. Beef quiet. Pork dull, $28. Lard dull. Whisky quiet.

BALTIMORE, June 29th.—Cotton firm at 31@31½c. Flour dull and nominal. Wheat very dull, prices unchanged. Corn firm; White, $1 12@$1 15; Yellow, $1 12. Oats dull and unchanged. Rye dull and nominal. Pork quiet at $28. Bacon firm; rib sides 16½; clear do. 17; shoulders 14½; hams 21@22. Lard dull at 17½@18c.

NORTON'S PINE APPLE CHEESE.—100 BOXES ON Consignment. Landing and for sale by JOS. B. BUSSIER & CO., Agents for Norton & Elmer, 108 South Delaware Avenue.

IMPERIAL FRENCH PRUNES.—50 CASES IN TIN canisters and fancy boxes, imported and for sale by JOS. B. BUSSIER & CO., 108 South Delaware avenue.

ITALIAN VERMICELLI—100 BOXES FINE QUALITY white, imported and for sale by JOS. B. BUSSIER & CO., 108 South Delaware avenue.

WALNUTS AND ALMONDS.—NEW CROP GRENOble Walnuts and Paper Shell Almonds, for sale by J. B. BUSSIER & CO., 108 South Delaware avenue.

NEW TURKEY PRUNES LANDING AND FOR SALE by J. B. BUSSIER & CO., 108 South Delaware avenue.

THIRD EDITION.

2:30 O'Clock.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

THE BRIBERY INVESTIGATION.

General Butler's Report

To be Presented on Wednesday

General Butler's Report.

[Special Despatch to the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.]

WASHINGTON, June 29th.—The Managers' report of the impeachment investigation has been nearly completed by General Butler, and will be presented to the House on Wednesday.

In the testimony to be presented, the report gives a detailed account of the conversation which took place at the White House, between the President and his Cabinet officers, before the final vote on the impeachment was taken.

When the subject of bribing certain Republican Senators was considered, the President expressed himself freely, and named those whom he believed could be induced to vote for his acquittal.

It appears that there was a diversity of opinion in regard to the position of Senator Wilson, but the President said he was firm in the belief that it would be useless to attempt to secure his vote.

The Managers endeavor to keep all the evidence obtained by them very close, but the above is obtained from one of the Managers; therefore it may be considered authentic.

It is believed here this afternoon that the Managers have obtained more evidence on the alleged bribery than they have led the country to believe.

The New York Schutzenfest.

NEW YORK, June 29th.—The different corps of marksmen attending the Schutzenfest marched in procession through the principal streets of the city to-day. The houses along the route were adorned with flags and evergreens, and the sidewalks were crowded with interested spectators. While passing through Union Square the procession was reviewed by the Mayor and the Congressional delegation.

Obituary.

AUGUSTA, Me., June 29.—Daniel Pike, Cashier of the Freeman's National Bank in this city, died last night. He had been for a quarter of a century treasurer of Kennebec county.

Breckinridge at Toronto.

TORONTO, June 29th.—Breckinridge, of the late rebel army, arrived here on Saturday, from Paris, France. He will remain here for some time.

The annual cricket match between the Upper Canada College and the Province of Ontario Clubs was played on Friday and Saturday. The game was won by the Province Club, with six wickets to go down.

The Santa Fe Telegraph.

FORT UNION, New Mexico, June 29th.—The telegraph is now completed to this point, and will reach Santa Fe next week.

XLth Congress—Second Session.

WASHINGTON, June 29.

HOUSE.—The Speaker proceeded, as the first business in order in the morning hour on Mondays, to call the States for bills and joint resolutions for reference only. Under the call bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read twice and referred as follows:

By Mr. Welker (Ohio), to authorize the corporate authorities of Georgetown, D. C, to subscribe $300,000, to build a branch railroad to connect Georgetown with the Alexandria, London and Hampshire Railroad, and to levy a tax therefore. To Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. Hinds (Ark.)—To extend to Arkansas the provisions of the Agricultural College bill. To Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. Pile (Mo.)—To provide for the employment of a stenographic reporter for the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Missouri. To Judiciary Committee.

By Mr. Loughbridge (Iowa), to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from the Rio Grande to the Pacific Ocean. To the Committee on Pacific Railroad.

By Mr. Taffe (Nebraska), to establish a new land district in Nebraska. To Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. Bingham (Ohio), to admit Koyolite for manufacturing purposes into the United States free of duty. To Committee of Ways and Means.

The States having been called for bills for references, were next called for resolutions.

Mr. Price (Iowa) introduced a joint resolution extending the time for the commencement of the Northern Pacific Railroad for two years from the 2d of July, 1868, requiring the building of 100 miles per year to the second year thereafter, and the completion of the whole line by the 4th of July, 1877.

THE COURTS.

QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Ludlow.—Margaret Garriority was charged with stealing a skirt. The defendant had been engaged as a seamstress in a family, but being under the influence of liquor when she first appeared, she was at once discharged, but in leaving she took the dress. It was subsequently recovered at a pawnbrokers' where she had pawned it in her own name. Owing to the absence of the pawnbroker the defendant was not identified and she was acquitted.

John Collins, a boy fifteen years of age, pleaded guilty to stealing two watches. Sent to the House of Refuge.

John Wilson, colored was convicted of a charge of stealing a watch. He was peddling strawberries and, entering a dwelling, watched his opportunity to steal the watch.

William White, in three bills, was charged with committing an assault and battery upon George Patrick, Mary Patrick and Ellen Hines. In a fourth bill he was charged with carrying concealed deadly weapons. In a fifth bill George Patrick, Mary Patrick and Ellen Hines were charged with committing an assault and battery upon William White. Upon the part of the Patricks and Mrs. Hines it was alleged that in May last, one Sunday afternoon, they started for Fort Mifflin to visit a neighbor; Mr. Patrick was detained at the gate and the females went on; they met Wm. White, who assaulted them with a black jack; they cried murder, and Mr. Patrick came to the assistance of the women, whereupon Mr. White assaulted him with a knife. White was a watchman at the magazine at the fort. It was alleged on this side that no provocation was given for the assault.

On the side of Mr. White it was alleged that the Patricks had been endeavoring to oust Mr. White from his position as watchman at the Fort. On this occasion Mr. White was attacked on the road by the Patricks, and in self-defence he used the weapon, which he had been directed to carry by the Commandant, as he is required to carry the mail from the Fort. The females, with Mr. Patrick commenced the assault, the former using a bowl, and the latter a stone, chasing Mr. White. On trial.

This morning the Grand Jury made its final presentment. During the term they have acted upon 416 bills, of which 230 were found true, and 186 were ignored. Attention is called to the overcrowded condition of the male department of the prison, "which must, in their judgment, be conducive to bad morals, as well as jeopardizing the health of the unfortunate inmates." The inadequate accommodations for the insane of the Alms House is referred to, some of the inmates being compelled to use the Hall floor for sleeping purposes. The buildings are not sufficiently commodious to classify and separate for proper treatment the various grades of disease. A House of Correction is again recommended.

The jurors were then discharged, with the thanks of the Court.

FOURTH EDITION.

3:15 O'Clock.

BY TELEGRAPH.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

EXCITEMENT IN THE HOUSE

A Resolution to Tax U. S. Bonds.

Passed by a Vote of 92 Yeas, 54 Nays

Taxing Government Bonds.

[Special Despatch to the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.]

WASHINGTON, June 29.—General Cobb, of Wisconsin, produced considerable excitement in the House, this afternoon, by offering a resolution instructing the Ways and Means Committee to report, without unnecessary delay, the bill requiring the Secretary of the Treasury or his Assistants, charged with the collection of the interest on United States bonds, to levy a tax of ten per cent., payable annually, on the interest on all U. S. bonds.

The previous question was called upon the resolution with a view to cutting off all debate, but the House, by a vote of 55 ayes to 57 nays, refused to second it. A motion to lay the resolution on the table was voted down; ayes, 27; nays, 106.

Gen. Garfield made a motion to refer the resolution to the Committee on Ways and Means. Lost—ayes, 61; nays, 89.

The question then recurred upon the passage of the resolution, and it passed by a vote of 92 ayes to 54 nays.

General Grant, accompanied by General Dent, leaves here to-morrow for a two months' trip to the Plains.

From Washington.

[Special Despatch to the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.]

WASHINGTON, June 29.—After unimportant morning business the Senate took up the Judiciary Committee Bill, providing for the removal of causes into the United States Courts in certain cases, designed to protect officers and other persons acting under the authority of the United States from prosecution in local courts, but Garrett Davis having commenced a speech, further consideration was postponed.

The Senate agreed to hold evening sessions for the consideration of the bill to establish rules for the government of the armies of the United States, as revised by Generals Sherman, Ord and Augur, which the Secretary of War is anxious Congress should act upon this session.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, June 29.—The Committee on Ways and Means held a meeting to-day to consider Mr. Moorhead's Tariff bill proposing new duties on iron, steel, &c., and agreed to take a vote some time this week as to whether it shall be reported to the House. There is not much probability, however, that it will be acted on at the present session, for want of time, if for no other reason.

The Civil Appropriation Bill.

[Special Despatch to the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.]

WASHINGTON, June 29th.—The Civil Appropriation Bill is under consideration in the Senate. An amendment granting forty thousand dollars to facilitate electrical communication between the Atlantic and the Pacific has been adopted.

The Saengerfest.

MILWAUKEE, June 29.—The Watertown (New York) Concordia took the first prize at the Concert on Saturday, given by the Sängerfest. The Beaver Dam Club took the second prize, and the Milwaukee Club the third.

The Sängerfest closes to-day with a summer-night festival at Quenten's Park.

Alleged Wife Murder.

BOSTON, June 29.—John Crane, a resident of Charlestown, is under arrest, charged with murdering his wife. Mrs. Crane died suddenly a week ago, and the examination disclosed the fact that she died from violence.

XLth Congress—Second Session.

WASHINGTON, June 29.

SENATE.—Mr. Sumner (Mass.) presented a memorial of Professor Agassiz and other professors of Harvard and of the Technological School of Boston, protesting against the ratification of the action of the California Legislature in regard to the Yosemite Valley. Referred to Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. Howard (Mich.), from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported favorably the bill for the discontinuance of the Freedmen's Bureau. It provides that the Commissioner shall withdraw the bureau from all States entitled to representation, on the 1st day of January next, as or soon thereafter as may be done without injury to the government. But the educational department of the bureau, and the collection and payment of moneys due soldiers and sailors, shall be continued until otherwise ordered by act of Congress.

The bill also provides for the continuance in office of the present commissioner, except in case of his resignation or death, when the office is to be filled only by appointment of the President, on nomination of the Secretary of War, and with the consent of the Senate.

Mr. Morgan (N. Y.) called up the joint resolution directing the Secretary of the Treasury, whenever any State shall have been, or may be, in default in the payment of principal or interest on its stocks or bonds held by the United States in trust, to withhold so much thereof as may be necessary from any money due by the United States to said State, to be applied to the payment of such principal or interest.

After a few words of opposition by Mr. Hendricks (Ind.), the resolution was laid aside at the suggestion of Mr. Edmunds (Vt.), who called up the bill for the removal of causes in certain cases from State Courts to the United States Court.

The question was on a substitute reported by the Judiciary Committee before action on the bill.

Mr. Thayer (Nebraska), by consent, reported from the Committee on Military Affairs, the bill to regulate and fix the military establishment of the United States.

Mr. Davis (Ky.) then took the floor in opposition to Mr. Edmunds's bill, denouncing it as one of the most wrongful bills that was ever brought before Congress; the Constitution vested no jurisdiction in the Federal judiciary in any such class of cases.

The bill allows a federal officer or marshal to carry suits brought against him in State courts to the United States courts.

At the expiration of the morning hour, the order of the day, the bill to admit Colorado, was called for.

Mr. Morrill (Me.) moved to postpone and take up the civil appropriation bill.

Mr. Trumbull (Ill.) urged the propriety of finishing the Colorado bill, already sufficiently discussed, instead of taking up the appropriation bill, which could not fail to pass.

Mr. Conkling (N. Y.) opposed taking up the order of the day, and intimated that a number of amendments were to be offered that would lead to discussion.

After some further discussion, the Senate voted to lay the order of the day on the table, which resulted—yeas, 21; nays, 20.

Mr. Wilson (Mass.) moved to hold an evening session, at 7½ o'clock, for the consideration of the bill to establish rules for the government of the army of the United States. He said it was almost a perfect measure, that it had been prepared by two army officers, and submitted to Generals Sherman, Sheridan and Augur. Agreed to.

(House—Continued from the Third Edition.)

The previous question was seconded, and the joint resolution was passed; yeas, 95; nays, 32.

Mr. Cobb (Wis.) offered the following resolution and moved the previous question:

Resolved, That the Committee of Ways and Means be and are hereby instructed to report, without delay, a bill levying a tax of at least 10 per cent. on the interest of bonds of the United States, to be issued and collected annually by the Secretary of the Treasury, and such of his subordinates as may be charged with the duty of paying the interest on the bonded indebtedness of the United States.

The House refused to second the previous question by a vote of 55 to 57.

Mr. Miller (Pa.) moved to lay the resolution on the table, but on the remonstrance of several members, who wanted it simply referred to the Committee of Ways and Means, he withdrew the motion.

Mr. Butler (Mass.) renewed the motion to lay on the table so as to have a vote on the proposition.

The vote was taken, and the resolution was not laid on the table. Yeas 27; nays 106.

Mr. Garfield (Ohio) moved to refer the resolution to the Committee of Ways and Means, and moved the previous question.

Mr. Randall (Pa.)—Will the gentleman accept a modification of his motion, with instructions to report forthwith?

The Speaker—The Committee of Ways and Means has the right to report at any time.

The previous question was ordered.

Mr. Woodward (Pa.) asked what would be the effect of referring the resolution.

The Speaker replied that the effect would be to refer the resolution without instructions.

Mr. Blaine—The rules of the House enable the Committee of Ways and Means to report back the resolution at any time.

Mr. Butler—Yes; but every body knows that it will not.

Mr. Blaine—But it has a right to do so.

Mr. Eldridge inquired whether the evident object of referring the resolution was not to kill it.

The Speaker said he could not answer the question. It was not a parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. Garfield's motion to refer the resolution to the Committee of Ways and Means was rejected, yeas 61, nays 80. The resolution was then agreed to. Yeas, 92; nays, 54.

OBITUARY.

The Rev. Dr. Duffield.

The Rev. George Duffield, D. D., was born in the village of Strasburg, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, July 4, 1794, and was, at the time of his death, which occurred in Detroit, Friday, June 26, in his 74th year. His father, bearing the same name, was a merchant, and for nine years Controller General of the State of Pennsylvania, under Governor McKean. His grandfather, having also the same name, was the well-known chaplain of the old Continental Congress, which honor he held in common with Bishop White. At the early age of 16 Dr. Duffield graduated at the University of Pennsylvania, then under the Provostship of A. McDowell, LL.D., and from the Institution he received the degree of Doctor of Divinity. On the 20th of April, 1815, Dr. Duffield was licensed to preach by the Presbytery of Philadelphia, and immediately afterward entered upon the active duties of his profession, in which he continued until the day of his death. In 1817 he was married to Miss Isabella Graham Bethune, sister of Rev. G. W. Bethune, D.D. He had eleven sons, of whom only five still survive. In 1837 he was called to the Broadway Tabernacle as the successor of the Rev. Chas. G. Finney. In 1838 he was called to the First Presbyterian Congregation of Detroit, a position he at once accepted, and continued as sole pastor until April 27, 1865, when the Rev. N. S. McCorkle was installed as Associate Pastor. Dr. Duffield maintained his vigor remarkably, preaching at least once every Sunday, except when temporarily disabled, until the day of his death. Remaining faithfully at his post during the cholera season of 1849, and then severely prostrated by that dreadful malady, his health was so completely broken down by a chronic disease that threatened his life that at the earnest request of his people he accepted a leave of absence and went abroad for one year, and returned happily restored to health. In his own denomination, Dr. Duffield's ability and learning made him one of its most eminent men. He stood in the same company with Dr. Lyman Beecher, Dr. Albert Barnes, Dr. Beman, Dr. S. H. Cox, Dr. Bethune, Dr. Spring and Dr. Sprague. His influence has been long exerted, and will be permanent. He has fallen asleep at a ripe old age, full of good works, and honored by all who knew him.

Monument to General Scott.

The Newark *Advertiser* of Saturday says:

Messrs. Passmore & Meeker, of this city, have completed and shipped to-day a monument, to be erected over the grave of Lieut.-Gen. Scott, at West Point. It is provided by the filial care of his daughters, and is remarkable for its dignity and simplicity. It consists of a granite base, seven feet long, three wide and one foot two inches thick. Upon this rests a single block of polished Italian marble. This block is six feet long, two feet wide and two and a half feet high. It is a mere plain surface, except the inscription, which is in square, plain-cut raised letter in part, and the remainder in plain Roman. There is not an ornament about it, not even a moulding to break the severe simplicity and solidity of the massive stone. The following is the inscription:

WINFIELD SCOTT:
BORN, DINWIDDIE CO., VA., JUNE 27, 1786.
DIED, WEST POINT, N. Y., MAY 27, 1866.
History records his Eminent Services as a Warrior, Pacificator and
General-in-Chief of the Armies of the United States.
Medals and an Equestrian Statue ordered by Congress in the Capital of
His Country, are his Public Monuments.
This stone is a mark of the love and veneration of his daughters.
Requiescat in Pace.

It would be easy to conceive a monument more expensive, loaded with military emblems, and crowded with the record of his victories. But this modest conception of a single block of pure marble, plain and unadorned, seems more impressive than the meretricious efforts with which so many of our cemeteries are crowded.

CITY BULLETIN.

THE WHISKY BUSINESS—SEVERE SENTENCES.—This morning Ambrose Kehoe, Wm. M. Cooper, T. L. Coward, George Hammond, Wm. Rice and Joseph L. Orr were brought before Judge Cadwalader, of the U. S. District Court, for sentence, they being charged with removing spirits from a distillery other than to a U. S. bonded warehouse. They all pleaded guilty some time since to the charge. Judge Cadwalader sentenced them to pay a fine of $20,000, or each of them to undergo an imprisonment of one year in the Eastern Penitentiary, except Mr. Orr, who received eighteen months. These parties were interested or connected with the distillery located in Otsego street, near the Navy Yard. Mr. Cooper is well-known, and was the founder of the Cooper Shop Volunteer Refreshment Saloon, which rendered such patriotic service during the war to the soldiers. Active efforts are already being made to secure their pardon by the President.

J. E. CALDWELL & CO. JEWELERS, 902 CHESTNUT STREET, Have just received direct from Paris, a large invoice FRENCH JEWELRY. Half Sets, Sleeve Buttons, Medallion Necklaces, Bracelets, Chains, &c., &c., In beautiful designs, the newest and choicest PARIS NOVELTIES. ap4 s tu th tfrp

BLACK SENSHEWS OR INDIA SILKS. Black Lustrines and Marcelines. Black English Grenadines, 33 cents. Black Crape Maretz, 31 cents. Black Bareges, 25 cents. Black Chaly de Laines, 25 cents. Black Barege Hernania, 75 cents to $1. Black Gros Grain Silks, $2 25 to $5. Black French Jaconets and Percales. Black English Lawns, 25 cents. BESSON & SON, MOURNING DRY GOODS HOUSE, je20 s tu th 6t* No. 918 Chestnut street.

FIFTH EDITION.

4:00 O'Clock.

BY TELEGRAPH.

LATEST CABLE NEWS.

By the Atlantic Cable.

HAMBURG, June 29.—The United States [illegible] ship Swatara, of the European Squadron, arrived at this port yesterday.

[L]ONDON, June 29.—The Viscomte de St. Ferreol, First Secretary of the French Legation at Washington, has been recalled by his Government, and will be accredited to England in the same capacity.

FRESH IMPORTATION OF LACE CURTAINS OF VERY DESIRABLE PATTERNS. Terries, Plain Colors and Stripes PIANO AND TABLE COVERS, SOME VERY ELEGANT. MOSQUITO NETS, A LARGE ASSORTMENT PINK AND WHITE. TARLATANS! FOR COVERING MIRRORS AND PICTURES! WINDOW SHADES OF ALL COLORS. WALRAVEN'S MASONIC HALL, No. 719 CHESTNUT STREET.

Desirable and Paying Investments COLUMBUS AND INDIANAPOLIS 7 Per Cent. Bonds. UNION AND LOGANSPORT 7 Per Cent. Bonds. These Bonds are a First Mortgage on the Railroads which connect the Pennsylvania Railroad and Chicago, besides connecting with various main routes. Penna. and N. Y. Canal and R. R. Co. 7 Per Cent. Bonds, Endorsed by the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company. First Mortgage. Bonds of the Lehigh Coal & Navigation Co FIRST MORTGAGE. United States and other Bonds taken in exchange full market rates. Terms and particulars on application. DREXEL & CO., 34 South THIRD Street. jel5 12t 5p5

CLARK'S GOLD MEDAL RANGE will bake and cook elegantly, and will heat the dining and two upper rooms. Call and see them in full operation, at JOHN S. CLARK'S, 1008 Market Street, Philadelphia. my1 3mrp

7-30'S CONVERTED INTO 5-20'S, Or Bought at Highest Market Rates. DREXEL & CO., BANKERS, 34 South Third Street.

THE WHITE HOUSE, AT ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., THE NEAREST LOCATED TO THE BEACH, is now open for the reception of transient and permanent boarders. Apply to WM. WHITEHOUSE, Proprietor. je27 s tu th 6t

COLUMBIA HOUSE, CAPE MAY. THE COLUMBIA HOUSE, at Cape Island, N. J., will be opened this season on the 25th of June. Situated but a few rods from the beach, with three hundred good bathing rooms standing directly at the surf, and with fine shade trees upon the lawn, this house must surpass any other at the Capes as well for its outside attractions and conveniences as for its extensive and well regulated Literior. The *Columbia* has long been sustained by a substantial and select patronage from all parts of the country, and its appointments may be depended upon as strictly first-class. For rooms, &c., address GEO. J. BOLTON, Proprietor, Cape Island, N. J., BOLTON'S HOTEL, Harrisburg, Pa. je13 s tu th tfrp5

NEW GRENOBLE WALNUTS—25 BALES NEW Crop Soft shell Grenoble Walnuts landing, and for sale by JOS. B. BUSSIER & CO., 108 South Delaware avenue.