Daily Evening Bulletin.

GIBSON PEACOCK. Editor.

OUR WHOLE COUNTRY.

F. L. FETHERSTON. Publisher.

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PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, JULY 3, 1868.

PRICE THREE CENTS.

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EVENING HULLETIN ABSOCIATION.

PROFESIORS.

GASPER SOUDER, JR.,

F. L. FETHERSTON, THOS. J. WILLIAMSOM,

The Bulletin 's served to subscriber's in the city at 18 sems per week, payable to the carriers, or \$8 per annum.

AMERICAN

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

Of Philadelphia,

3. E. Corner Fourth and Walnut Sts.

This Institution has no superior in the United

Invitations for weddings, Parties, &C., essented in a superior manner, by Dreka, 163 Chestnut Street. (2004) MARRIED.

STANDBRIDGE—WILDER.—On the 2d instant, by the Rev. J. K. Murphy, Geo. O. Standbridge to S. Evelyn, daughter of Thos. D. Wilder. No Cards.

DIED.

BAKER.—On the morning of the 3d instant, General Casayette C. Baker, in the 4th year of his age.

His funeral will take place on Monday afternoon, at four o'clock, from the residence of his brother-in law, Jno. F. Baker, No. 137 Coates street.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

CKAWFORD.—On June 33th, Adam McCoy, son of Robert and Susanna trawford, aged 19 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 495 South Twentieth street, (this) Friday, 3d instant, at 32, o'clock P. M. To proceed to Macphelah Checkery. Connetery, JOHN, ON.—At Germantown, on the 2d instant, Sallie

C. Johnson, aged 22 years.
Funeral from the revidence of J. W. Lewis, East Washington lane, at 22 F. M. Sunday, 5th inst.
P21 s RSON.—On the 2d stream, Frances M., wife of Particle Peterson, and daughter of the late Dr. N. Shoe-lane! Peterson, and daughter of the late Dr. N. Shoe-

The friends of the family are invited to attend her The friends of the family are invited to attend her family from the residence of her husband, 1519 Arch attends in Monday morning, 6th inst., at 10 o'clock o'Clin-cinnail and St. Louis papers please copy. 5 NIT II.—On the 1st instant, John G. Smith, in the 41st cinnat and an in the ist instant, John G. Simon, a NI'l II.—On the ist instant, John G. Simon, a ver of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also Philadelphia Lodge No. 13. I. O. of O. F., and Lavayette Encampent No. 5. I. O. of O. F. are respectfully invited to, attand the foureral from his late residence, No.3503 to the foureral trom his late residence, No.3503 illockdale street. West Philadelphia, this (Friday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock, without turther notice. To proceed to Woodland Cemetery.

COLGATE & CO.'9
Aromatic Vegetable Sonp, combined with Glycerine, is recommended for Ludies and Infants.

WHITE BAREIE DO.
WHITE CRAPE MARETZ.
EYRE & LANDELL, Fourth and Arch sta.

SPECIAL NOTICES. Philadelphia and Reading Railroad.

Fourth July Excursion Tickets Will be sold at REDUCED RATES between all Stations on the Reading Railroad and branches, good from Friday, July 3, to baturday, July 11, 1868.

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COM

PANY.

PHILADELPHIA, May 18th, 1983.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—In pursuance of resoguitons adopted by the Board of Directors at a Stated
Meeting held this day, notice is hereby given to the Stockholden of this tompany that they will have the privilege
of subscribing, either directly or by substitution, under
que hules as may be prescribed therefor, for Twenty-live
Per Cent. of additional Stock at Parin proportion to their
respective interests as they stand registered on the books
of the Company, May 20th, 1858.

Holdens of less than four Shares will be entitled to subscribe for a full share, and those holding more Shares
than a multiple of four Shares will be entitled to an addicional Share.

Subscriptions to the new Stock will be received on and
suffer May 20th, 1858, and the privilege of subscribwill cease on the 50th day of July, 1868.

The instalments on account of the new Share
and the privilege of subscribtop add in cash, as follows:

The instalments on account of the new Share
and the privilege of subscribop to before the 80th day of July, 1868.

2d. Twenty-five Per Cent. on or before the 15th day of
December, 1858.

2d. Twenty-five Per Cent. on or before the 15th day of
Dreat 1850. Twenty five Per Cent. on or before the 15th day of

June, 1869.

4th. Twenty-five Per Cent. on or before the 18th day of December, 1869, or if Stockholders should prefer, the whole amount may be paid up at once, or any remaining instalments may be paid up in full at the time of the payment of the second or third instalment and each instalment paid up shall be entitled to a pro rata dividend that may be declared on full shares.

THOMAS T. FIRTH. THOMAS T. FIRTH. my14-tjy30trp

my14-tiy30krp

PHILADELPHIA, JULY 1st, 1803.
By order of the Court of Common Pleas, a stock vote of the Mercantile Library Company will be taken on the following proposed amendment to the Charter.
BECTION 5. The Board of Directors shall have full mower to make and alter such Rules and By-Laws as they may deem necessary for the well-being and due manage, ment of the shallres of the Company. Provided, Such by Raws are not repugaant to, nor inconsistent with this Charter, or with the Constitution and laws of this State cored the United States.

The Polls will be opened in the Library on MONDAY, July 6th, and closed on SATURDAY, July 1th. The hours for voting will be on Monday. Wednesday and Friday from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Tuceday, Thursday and Saturday from 4 to 9 P. M. The vote will be by ballotents the presented in person.

JOHN LARDNER.

Jy2 Strp

Recording Secretary.

jy2 8trp OFFICE OF THE MOSHANNON COAL CO.
Room No. 12 West Penn Building, 420 Walnut St PHILADELPHIA, July 3d, 1869.

A Special Meeting of the Stockholders of the Moshan-ton Coal Company will be held at the office of the Com-

MONDAY, July 6th, 1868, at 11 c'clock A. M., for the purpose of considering and acting upon a resolution authorizing the Board of Directors to grant the right of way through the Company's lands, to construct railroads for further development of the property.

By order the Board of Birectors.

J. FRANK KNIGHT,
Secretary.

NATATORIUM AND PHYSICAL INSTITUTE BROAD STREET, BELOW WALNUT. SWIMMING DEPARTMENT.

SPENIAL PROGRAMME FOR THE FOURTH OF The Bath will open at 6 o'clock in the morning.
No Lessons given on that day.
The hours for Ladies will be suspended.
Gents and Juniors will have admission all day.
The institution will close at nine o'clock in the eve

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 27 SOUTH FOURTH GTREET. PHILADELPHIA, May 27, 1863.

NOTICE to the holders of bonds of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, due April 1, 1870:—

The Company offer to exchange any of these bonds of \$1,000 each at any time before the lat day of October next, at par, for a new mortgage bond of equal amount, bearing 2 per cent interest, clear of United States and State taxes,

er cent interest, coa-ving 25 years to run. The bonds not surrendered on or before the 1st of 'Octo-r next will be paid at maturity, in accordance with eir tenor. my29-t octi S. BRADFORD, Treasurer. TO DAILY UNION PRAYER MEETING, und acquire of the Young Men's Christian Association, will be held on Saturday, the Fourth of July, in the Chapel of the Arch Street Methodist Church, S. E. corner of Broad and Arch screets, at II o'clock A. M. George H. Stuart, Esq., will preside.

Addresses by Roy. Drs. Newton, Willits and Talmadge,

Addresses by Rev. Drs. Newton and others. The public are invited. jy22t rp5 HOWARD HOSPITAL NOS. 1518 AND 1520 Lombard street, Dispensary Department, Medical treatmen tand medicines furnished gratuitously to the

PHILADELPHIA ORTHOPÆDIG HOSPITAL.
No. 18 South Ninth street. Club-foot, hip and soit and diseases and bodily defermities treated. Apply daily at 19 o'clock.

NEWSPAPERS, BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, WASTE E. HUNTER, apper, &c., bought by R. HUNTER, No. 618 Jayne street.

SPECIAL NOTICES. PHILADELPHIA, JULY 2, 1863.
CO. A. FIRST REGIMENT INFANTRY, GREY REBERVES.
In accordance with Regimental Orders, the corps will assemble for parade at the Armory, Broad and Race stroets, on the morning of the FOURTH OF JULY, at 7 o'clock, sharp. Full dress, white gloves.

By order

JAS. D. KEYBER,

JAS. D. KEYSER, Captain.

C. H. DUHENO.

Pirst Sergeant.

Company drill this evening at 8 o'clock.

of are mother HEADQUARTERS FIRST REGIMENT IN-PANTRY R.B. PHILADELPHIA, June 29th, 1868.

In accordance with orders of this date from Division Headquarters, this liegiment will assemble at the armory, Broad and Bace streets, on SATURDAY, July 4th, 1862, at 7 o'clock, A.M. to paticipate in a Division Parada, by command of Col. WM. McMicHarle.

11* Lis Lieutonant and Acting Adjutant,

POST OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYL-VANIA.

Saturday, July 4th, this office will open at 730 A. M., and close at 10.30 A. M. - Morning delivery and night col-lections will be made by carrier in the property of the propert ARMORY FIRST TROOP, P. C. C.

The Troop will assemble at the armory on SATUR.

AN July 4th, A. M., seven o'clock (sharp), in full dress, mounted order (mounted) for parade.

By order of Licut. M. E. Rogers, commanding.

L. R. WILKINS, Jr.

Acting Orderly Sergeant.

OFFICE OF THE MOUNT CARBON RAILROAD COMPANY. COMPAN.

PHILADELPHIA July 2d, 1868.

The Board of Managers have this day declared a Dividend of Three Per Cent., payable on the 3d inst, and clear of all taxes.

WILLIAM ROBINSON, Jr., 1) 2.8t*

Treasurer.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

PHILADELPHIA, July 3, 1863.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Bix Per Cint., clear of all taxes—payable on delap Hd.

jy36t*

MORTON MOMICHAEL, JE., Cashle. GERMANTOWN CRICKET CLUB.

Members of the Club are invited to take part in a Club Match, to be played on the grounds, July 4th. Game to be gun at 9% o'clock.

By Order of the Directors. ALEXANDER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH corner Ninetcenth and Green streets. Rev. T. M. tunningham. D. D. Pastor. Public worship every Sabinth at 10 o'clock A. M. and 8 o'clock P. M. Sunday School at 9 o'clock A. M. school at 9 o'clock A.M.

CLINTON STREET CHURCH, TENTH BELOW
Spruce, Rev Dr. March, will be open for divine
errice during the month of July, on Sunday mornings at
10% o'clock All persons invited.

SUMMER SONG IN THE CITY.

This is the time of fresh winds blowing, And cuckoo-calls and heather bells; This is the time when streams are flowing Down the green mist of dreamy dells: Poesy, O Poesy, Stay in London lanes with me!

In the deep valley spring winds hover, shaking the dew from their wild hair; Beyond the cool shade of the lover, The mower sweats with sleepy stare: Color and sweet melody Fill the forest greenery.

The mayls sings, "Young lover, lover,

Be quick; be quick,—kiss sweet, kiss sweet!"
The young love breatics as sweet as clover,
The old love hangs like ripened wheat;

Misery, O Misery! Dost thou listen? canst thou see?

The scent of summer floateth hither, Into the dull streets whitening blaze; the white clouds part, and eyes look thither From thirsty lanes and weary ways: Charity, O Charity!
Scatter thy bright seed featlessly.

Nor shady boughs nor summer gold
Pleasure the souls who lie so deep;
Only the beggar is less cold,
And feels a calmer, thirst for sleep:
Pocsy, O Poesy! Whisper sweet to such as he!

When with the grain all England quivers. When buts grow milky, wheat-ears burst;
When clearly sparkle all the rivers,
Ah, to be hungry and athirst!
Water and bread, O Charity,

Dark is the poor one's health and lonely, He would not learn, he would not know; He craves the blessed wneat-ear only, Not the sweet light that makes it grow. Fruit of the forbidden tree Were but sour to misery.

Bring to poor humanity!

Now all the days are rich with beauty And other angels roam elsewhere;
O Poesy! here lies thy duty,
In darker days and fouler air..... Poesy, O Poesy! Fold thy wings and do not flee!

While all the plains are heavy laden, And heavier grows the ripening ear, Pause in thy place, O heavenly maiden! Gather thy harvest with no fear; Let other angels wander free, Say thou Amen to Charity! ROBERT BUCHANAN.

Surgical Separation of the Siamese Twins, Chang and Eng.

The scientific world, and especially that portion of it who have made the study of medicine and surgery their profession, cannot fall to be intensely interested in the fact which has recently come to our knowledge, of the determination of come to our knowledge, of the determination of Chang and Eng, the Siamese twins, to submit to come to our knowledge, of the determination of Chang and Eng, the Siamese twins, to submit to a surgical operation for the purpose of dissevering the wonderful link that has so long bound them together. Some forty years ago these twins were introduced to the civilized world, having been brought to England from Siam in the year 1827 or 1828 by Captain Bunker, at present living in New York, and for a series of years they were exhibited to the public at all the great centres of civilization. Having visited America, they determined to make this land their home. They bought a valuable tract of land in North Carolina, married two sisters, and settled down in the ordinary dally routine of a farmer's dally life. Each of them is now the father of nine children. The reason for their determination, at this late day, to call in the art of surgery to produce an entire physical separation; is, that having reached such an advanced age (59 years) they are fearful that one may become the subject of disease, which may prove fatal to both. The interesting question arises, What are the probabilities of a successful operation being performed? It will be remembered in pursuing these inquiries that the twins are held together by quite a massive link of thoroughin pursuing these inquiries that the twins are held together by quite a massive link of thoroughly normal and perfectly vitalized integrament, some 10 or 12 inches in circumference, situated near the vital organs, and in close proximity to the heart and lungs; and the connection is so intimate that each seems to be thoroughly an organized portion of the other, as much so as any of the ordinary members of a naturally constituted human body. Sensation, nervous impression, mental phenomina, morbid, nervous impression, mental phenomina, morbid, physical, and nervo-mental conditions, all show a must perfect psychical unity in this wonderful dual physical existence. The question in regard to the result of an operation is no new one, but soon after their first appearance in London and Paris it excited the minds of the foremost intellects in the surgical world. If we remember rightly the "Twins" were exhibited before the Academy of Physicians and Surgeons in Paris at that time for the purpose of ascertaining their opinion in regard to the probabilities of a successful operation. The disagreement in re-

a successful operation. The disagreement in regard thereto, we believe, led to the abandonment of the project. Has the science of surgery so rapidly advanced that to-day successful results can

be promised when there was so much doubt a score or two of years ago? We under-

score or two of years ago? We under-stand they contemplate visiting Paris for the pur-pose of having the operation performed.—N. I. Tribune.

THE SOUTH STREET BRIDGE. INJUNCTION REFUSED

Decision of the Supreme Court. The following is the opinion delivered in the

Supreme Court by Justice Read, in the case of the City vs. Field and others, involving the construction of the South Street Bridge: The whole law making power of the State is committed to the Legislature with certain restrictions and limitations imposed on that body by the Constitution. Independent of these limitations in the state of the stat

by the Constitution. Independent of these limitations the legislative power is supreme within its proper sphere.

In the exercise of this power the Legislature have dug canals, built bridges and railroads, and paid for them by money raised by loans and taxation. This power is indisputable, and upon its constitutionality depends our large State debt. The Legislature could undoubtedly build this bridge, over a navigable river, at South street, and pay for it by moneys proceeding from loans or taxes, and in doing it they might employ completioners to erect it. This must be conceded, and it is but one step further, to impose the

messioners to erect it. This must be conceded, and it is but one step further, to impose the cost of erection on the city and county, through which the river passes and empties itself into the Delaware, and across which the bridge is thrown, connecting the east and west banks of the Schuylkill, upon which Philadelphia is built.

It becomes in fact a bridge of reconstruction

kill, upon which Philadelphia is built.

It becomes in fact a bridge of necessity, connecting two growing portions of the city, and ferming a part of a continuous highway from the Delaware to the remotest parts of West Philadelphia. The city has an area of 130 square miles, and eight hundred thousand souls, and the question is carnet the State place the cost of this and eight hundred thousand souls, and the quosition is, cannot the State place the cost of this great public improvement upon a locality and a population directly benefitted by it? This does not appear to admit of argument, for the mere tatement of it is sufficient.

But we are not wanting in direct authority upon this point. In Thomas vs. Leland, 24 Wendell 65, it was held that an act of the Legis-State, in reference to a public improvement, such as a canal, is valid and constitutional, notwithstanding that previous to the passage of such act, a number of individuals of such district had entered into a bond to the State, by which they bound themselves to pay the whole expense of the improvement. In answer to some objections, Mr. Justice Cowen says: "But the argument proves quite too much. It would go to cut off entirely many acknowledged powers of taxation; such as that which raises money to relieve the poor, or establish and keep on foot common echools, to build bridges, or work the highway. It confounds two distinct legislative powers: a simple power of taxation with the power of taking private property for public use. The former acts upon communities, and may be exerted in favor of any object which the Legislature shall deem for the public benefit. A tax to build a lunatic asylum may be mentioned as one instance. Innaic asylum may be mentioned as one instance.

If the power to impose such a tax were to be rested on the ground of individual pecuniary benefits to each one who should be called on to contribute, it is quite obvious that it would not be maintained for a moment. Yet who would doubt that such might be imposed on a local contribute of the contribute of community, a county or even a town? I admit that this power of taxation may be abused; but its exercise cannot be judicially restrained so

long as it is referrable to the taxing power."

The same decirine is laid down in Norwich vs.
County Commissioners of Hampshire, 13 Pickers. ing 60 and Hispham & Quincy Bridge and Turn-pike Corporation vs. county of Norfolk, 6 Allen 353. "It has been the practice," says C. J. Shaw, "from the earliest times to charge the cost of certain large expensive bridges, in whole or in art, upon counties; and it is impossible to deny part, upon countes, and it is impossible to dely the capite, "says C. J. Bigelow, "One of the main purposes," says C. J. Bigelow, "of this general grant of power was to rest in the Legislature a superintending and controlling authority, under and by virtue of which they might enact all laws. and by virtue of which they might enact all laws, not repugnant to the Constitution, of a police and municipal nature, and necessary to the due regulation of the internal affairs of the Commonwealth. It is obvious that the exercise of such a power is absolutely indispensable in a wisely governed and well ordered community; and smong the purposes for which it is to be exerted, none is more essential than a wise and careful distribution of certain public burdens or dutles; of these a leading one is the construction support of these a leading one is the construction, support and maintenance of roads and bridges." Mr. and maintenance of roads and bridges." Mr. Sedgwick, in his treatise on statutory and constitutional law, says, p. 554 "As a general rule the taxing power has been treated by the judiciary as vested in the absolute discretion of the Legislative bodies. This doctrine has been repeatedly declared both by the State and Federal tribunals. So the Supreme Court of the United States have So the Supreme Court of the United States have said that there is no limitation whatever upon the legislative power of the States, as to the

amounts or objects of taxation."

The act before us imposes the cost of erecting The act before us imposes the cost of erecting this bridge upon the county of Philadelphia, and the money is to be raised by a loan created by the Commissioners, and to be deposited with the Treasurer of the City of Philadelphia, to be checked out by the officers of the Commission, and expended on the construction of the bridge. By the fourth section the Councils are to provide for the principal and interest of this debt, which for the principal and interest of this debt, which thus will become a part of the city debt. In King & Ross vs. The city of Brooklyn, 42 Barton's 627, we find a similar statute in New York for widening Fourth avenue, in Brooklyn, by a Board of Commissioners, the difference being that the city, and not the Commissioners, were to issue the bonds.

issue the bonds.

The object of this act is to build a free bridge over the Schuylkill at the cost of the county. All the present bridges over that river, from the Girard avenue bridge to its mouth, are free, and they have been made so wholly or partially at the county.

ost of the county. cost of the county.

There were four principal ferries over the river Schuylkill, one at High or Market street, vested by the colonial act of 1723 in the then corporation of the city. The Upper or Roach's ferry, as it was then called, at Fairmount. The Lower, it was then called at Fairmount. The Lower, then Blunston's, ferry, since Gray's ferry, and Penrose's ferry, near the mouth of the river. The first three named ferries were succeeded by floating bridges, which opened to admit vessels. The bridge at fligh street was superseded by the Permanent bridge, erected under an act of the 16th of March, 1798, and opened for passengers and transportation on the 1st day of January, 1805, and cost \$300,000. The first bridge of a permanent character, near where the floating bridge of Abraham Sheridan was, known by the name of the Upper ferry, was erected under an act of the Upper ferry, was erected under an act of the 28th of March, 1811, and cost \$126,000. This bridge, which had only a single arch of wood of 240 teet span, was burned down, and the present wire bridge built at the expense of the county by Charles Ellet, civil engineer, for \$50,000, the abuttments of the former bridge having been purhased by the district of Spring March 1811. hased by the district of Spring Jarden for

Under two acts of Assembly of the 24th of February and 7th of March, 1837, the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company purchased the Gray's Ferry floating bridge and estate, and exected the present bridge for railroad and other traveling and transportation, with a draw in it. By an act to authorize the erection of free bridges over the river Schuylkill at or near Philadelphia, passed the 16th of March, 1839, the Wire bridge at Fairmount was erected by the County Commissioners, with the consent of the County Board, one third of the expenses being provided by voluntary subscription. and the provided by voluntary subscription, and the Permanent bridge at Market street was freed by the Cennty Commissioners paying the company \$80,000, one-third of which was provided by private subscriptions. The bridge and site were conveyed to the city. This purchase readered the provision for a free bridge at Mulberry or Arch street nugatory. By the last section the County Commissioners, with the consent of the County Board, were authorized to, and did,

contract with the railroad company for a free passage forever of the Gray's Ferry Bridge for \$55,000, by an agreement dated the 10th Novemthe company to maintain the atructure

in good order.

The bridge at Market street was rebuilt by the city to suit the uses of the City Railroad.

Under the act of 27th March, 1852, to authorize the erection of free bridges over the river Schuylkill, the Girard Avenue Bridge was built by the County Commissioners, and purchased by the

city at a cost of \$93,560.

Under the same act and the 8th section of the act of 21st April, 1855, and the 3d section of the act of 16th May, 1857, the Chestnut Street Bridge was erected by the city at a cost of \$500,477 79,0f which sum the Philadelphia City Passenger Railway Company provided \$100,060 in their bonds. It was commenced on the 19th September, 1861, and completed July 4th, 1866. There will be found an interesting discussion in relation to this bridge in The Board of Wardens vs. The City of Philadelphia, 6 Wright, 209.

The Rope Ferry, near the mouth of the Schuyl-

Philadelphia, 6 Wright, 209.

The Rope Ferry, near the mouth of the Schuylkill, was superseded by the Penrose Ferry Bridge, erected by the Penrose Ferry Bridge Company, under act of April 9, 1853, and 13th April, 1854, as a toll bridge, and was purchased by the city under the ordinance of December 7, 1862, for the company of the principle of th aum of \$30,000, and was made a free bridge. Since that period it has cost the city in repairs \$15,000, and in an entire rebuilding, \$66,261 II. The Peters' Island Bridge was built by the State for the Columbia Rallroad, and was purchased and is owned by the Philadelphia and Reading Patternd Corn; any and one side of it is need as Railroad Com; any, and one side of it is used as a toll bridge for passengers and carriages and other vehicles.

The Schuylkill Falls Bridge was built by a company as a toll-bridge, and was purchased by the city and made a free bridge, under the acts of 5th of Auril, 1855, and 15th of March, 1859, and the ordinance of March 5th, 1860. The amount

paidwas \$15,000, and it was afterwards rebuilt by the city at a cost of \$17,500, in 1861.

All the bridges, therefore, from the Falls to the mouth of the Schuylkill, are free, excepting the Peter's Island and the railroad bridges of the Connecting Railroad and Pennsylvania Railroad, and have been made so at a very heavy expense to the have been made so at a very heavy expense to the county of Philadelphia, whether called by that name, or its present name of the city of Philadel-

By an act to authorize the erection of a free bridge over the river Schuylkill at South street, in the city of Philadelphia, passed May 16th, 1861, the Councils of the city were authorized and required to erect a good and substantial bridge over the river Schuylkill, at or opposite to South street, at a cost not to exceed two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, provided for by a loan to be raised as therein directed, said bridge to be free, and to be kept in repair, lighted, watched, altered, re-modeled or renewd, if necessary, at the proper costs and charges of the city of Philadelphia.

costs and charges of the city of Philadelphia.

The city having taken no action under this law, a supplement to it was passed the 5th of April, 1866, appointing commissioners to build the bridge, with authority to create a loan not exceeding six hundred thousand dollars, payable by the city of Philadelphia. After further opposition by Councils, the Legislature, on the 5th of April, 1867, passed a further supplement making it the duty of the Chief Engineer and Surveyor of the city to direct the building of the bridge under the city to direct the building of the bridge under the supervision and control of the commissioners. The bridge was to have a sufficient and conve-nient draw for masted vessels, and to defray this additional expense, the commissioners are authoadditional expense, the commissioners are authorized to create an additional loan of two hundred thousand dollars—these loans to be at six per cent., and payable by the city in forty years, and the proceeds paid to the City Treasurer. The Councils are to provide for the payment of the interest, and a sinking fund to extinguish the principal in forty years. The Mayor, the Presidents of Councils, and other gentlemen, are created additional commissioners.

ated additional commissioners.

The Councils contest the constitutionality of the City Solicitor has filed this bill to test that question, and has made a very learned and elabo-rate argument, to show that these laws are viola-tions of the Constitution, and that this Court is bound to enjoin the erection of the bridge as di-

rected by those acts.
"It will not be denied," said Judge Woodward "It will not be denied," said Judge Woodward, "that the Legislature may rule over the Schuylkili by whatever agency is most satisfactory. Nor can it be doubted that a subsequently appointed special agent supersedes and displaces a previously appointed general agent, and this without express words, declaratory of the intention to substitute. Counsel invoke those principles of strict construction which apply to grants to private corporations, as if the city of Philadelphia were a bridge company claiming a valuable franchise in derogation of the public rights; but it must be manifest that this is not all case for the application of those principles. The city is not a private but a municipal corporation, and is to derive no profits whatever from the bridge, for it like the county, commissioners are a selected agency for carrying out the purpose of the Legislature to bridge the Schuylkill for the benefit of all the people of the Commonwealth." (6 Wright's,

This is strictly applicable to the present case: the city declined the agency, and a special agent is appointed to do what she has refused to perform. The Legislature, in the legitimate exercise of her power, has imposed the cost of bridging the river, as she has done before, on the county—the present city. "The only interest involved is the public interest, and no other is concerned in their (municipal cornorations) creaconcerned in their (municipal corporations) creation, continuance, alteration or renewal. The nature and operation of these corporations repudiate the idea of vested rights." "We know of no diate the idea of vested rights." "We know of no vested rights of political power in any citizen or body of citizens, except those conferred by the Constitution," (13 Wendell, 337.) The corporation of the city can be changed, altered or repealed by the Legislature, and it would be a singular anomaly if that body could not, by its own officers, erect a bridge over a navigable river, which is certainly not a duty of a city, unless received by the severeign power of the State and

our opinion, therefore, is, that those acts are constitutional and must be obeyed.

The decree is affirmed, and appeal dismissed, at

the cost of the appellants.

QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Ludlow.—This morning a hearing on habeas corpus was heard in the case of Thomas and Joseph Graveland and Thomas Holland, charged with being concerned in the death of Michael Gallen. After hearing the testimony which involved the accused in the disturbance in which Gallen lost his life, the Court refused to admit to bail.

A hearing on habeas corpus was had in the case of Leopold Ratanzi, charged with cruelty to animals, in exhibiting a headless chicken. The

mais, in exhibiting a headless chicken. The Court refused to discharge the accused. Daniel G. Heller, convicted of an indecent assault, was sentenced to pay a fine of \$10, and to undergo sixty days' imprisonment.

James Ellinger, convicted of assault and battery upon Conductor Stiles, was sentenced to three months in the Country Prison.

A Postal Quarrel. (From the Harrisburg State Guard, of the 2d.)

We noticed a few days since in the Guard the fact that the Cumberland Valley Railroad Company would refuse to carry the mails after June 30th. In accordance with the determination so to refuse, all mail matter was yesterday declined to retuse, all mail matter was yesterday declined by that corporation, and consequently until there is some understanding in the premises with the government, and a new contract made, the people of the Valley, of portions of Maryland and of the Shenandoah Valley, and other ports of Virginia, must go without their letters and papers. Yesterday Postmaster Knipe, acting under instructions from Washington, offered the mail bags to the employes of the company, but they were refused employes of the company, but they were refused and taken back to the Post-office. The diffi-culty, it is alleged, is that the Government declines to pay the company within twenty five per cent. of the amount herotofore allowed, and the company on the other hand refuses to take less

than has been heretofore paid. The result of the dispute is that the people are the sufferers. Dif-ferent plans were tried yesterday to send the mail from points on the line of the road, but the only successful ones were where an individual carried it in his valise or where it was sent by express. The same trouble, we learn, existed yesterday on the Reading Railroad.

AN INDIAN TRAGEDY.

End of a Famous Chippewa Warrior Chief-Hole-in-the-day Assassinated by Pillager Indians—History, Ex-ploits and character of the Murdered Chief. [From the St. Paul Press of June 30.]

We received yesterday, a telegram from St. Cloud announcing the fact that Hole-in-the Day, the famous head chief of the Mississippi Chippewas, as he assumed to be, and their bravest warrior, had been assasianted by three of the Pillager band of Chippewas. We have since received the following particulars of the magner of his death. death:

death:

On Saturday last, between two and three elock in the afternoon, three Chippewas, called Leech Lake or Pillager Indians, called at his house, and asked where he was—his woman replied that he had gone to Crow Wing. The Indians appropriated three of his guns and went to Gull river, a short distance above Crow Wing. They saw him and another Indian coming, riding a baggy, and hid in the husbes on the knoll by in a buggy, and hid in the bushes on the knoll by the roadside.

As the buggy passed them and went down the As the buggy passed them and went down the slope, they fired at the back of the foe they feared to face, all their charges taking effect in their victim. The other Indian sprang out of the buggy and fled, when these Indians dragged Hole-in-the-Day to the ground, and to make sure work, stabbed him in several places. They then took the horse and buggy and made their secane.

then took the horse and buggy and made their escape.

The dead body of the murdered chief was first discovered by Mr. Chas. A. Ruffee, who is now at the Chippewa Agency.

We are not apprised of the motives which induced this assassination of Hole-in-the Day; but it may, perhaps, be attributed to an old jealousy of Hele-in-the-Day which the Pillagers have especially entertained towards him on account of his assumption of being the head chief of the Mississippi bands of Chippewas—a pretension which they by no means tolerated for the reason that they regarded the honors of that mythical royalty as belonging more legitimately to their own chief. Hole-in-the-Day was regarded by them as a parvenu—a kind of usurper—but his pretensions have always been supported with so pretensions have always been supported with so much boldness, and he has won such pre-eminence as a warrior that they have not heretofore dared openly to contest his position. Hole-in-the-day was in some respects one of the most extraordinary characters in Indian history.

There was something almost romantic in his reckless daring on the war path. He was the Chippewa Cid, or Cœur de Lion, from the gleam of whose battle axe whole armies of Saracen Sloux fied as before an irresistible fate. His exploits would fill a book. His father, of the same name, was a great warrior, who had conquered the chiefship of his tribe by his bravery in combat and his wisdom in council. The old chief Hole-in-the-Day was killed in the spring of 1847, while crossing Flat river in a Red River

Young Hole in the Day, then known as "The Boy"—he was about nineteen years of age—was not slow in assuming the position his father had held. By his bravery in war he soon gained all and more than all his father's influence over his tribe, and sustained all his pretensions to leader-

His first appearance in public council was at Fond du Lac, Visconsin, in July, 1847. At that time the upper country of the Mississippi, extending to Lake Superior, was owned by the Chippewas of Lake Superior and the Chippewas of the Mississippi. The Chippewas of Lake Superior were represented in force. The Chippewas of the Mississippi, headed by Hole-in-the-Day. of the Mississippi, headed by Hole-in-the-Day, owing to the great distance they had to travel, had but a small delegation in attendance. Hole-in-the-Day was late in reaching the council Prior to his coming, several talks were held

with the Indians, in which they admitted that they had allowed Hole-in-the-Day's father to take the load in their councils, but said that were he then alive, they would make him take a back seat; that his son was a mare boy, and were he there he would have nothing to say, consequently it was useless to wait for him. The commissioners, however, thought differently, and waited. After the arrival of Hole-in-the-Day, the council was formally opened. The commissioners stated

was formally opened. The commissioners stated their business, and requested a reply from the Indians. Hole-in-the-Day was led up to the stand by two of his braves, and said:

"Fathers—The country our great Father sent von to purchase, belongs to me. It was once my father's. He took it from the Sionx. He, by his bravery, made himself the head chief of the Chippewa nation. I am a greater man than my father was; for I am as trave as he was and on my mother's side I am the hereditary head chief of the nation. The land you want belongs to me. If I say sell our great father will have it. If I say not sell he will do without it. These Indians that you see behind me have nothing to say about it."

about it."
To this speech all the Indians present gave hearty and audible assent. The change in the face of things at the appearance of Hole-in-the-Day, showed his bravery and commanding influ-Day, showed his bravery and commanding influence, but was also somewhat amusing. Here were powerful chiefs of all the Chippewa tribes, some of them seventy or eighty years old, who before his coming spoke sneeringly of him as a boy, who could have no voice in the council, saying there was no use in waiting for him, but when before him became his most submissive and obedient subjects; and this in a treaty in which a million of acres of land was ceded.

The terms of the treaty were concluded be-

which a million of acres of land was ceded.

The terms of the treaty were concluded between the Commissioners and young Hole-in-the-Day alone. The latter, after this was done, withdrew, and sent word to the chiefs of the Mississippi and Lake Superior bands to go and sign it. After it had been duly signed by the Commissioners, the chief head men and warriors, and witnessed by the interpreters and other persons present, Hole-in-the-Day, who had not been present at "these little formalities." called been present at 'these little formalities," called upon the Commissioners, with two of his at tendant chiefs, and had appended to the treaty the following words:
"I approve of this treaty and consent to the

same. Aug. 3d, 1847. Fond-du-Lac.
Po-go-ne-Shik, or
Hole-in-the-Day, his M mark.

Hole-in-the-Day was about 40 years of age. He was like all his tribe who can afford the expensive luxury—a polygamist—and in the course of his life has had several Indian vives successions. sively and at the same time. His last wife, for whose sake he abandoned his seraglio, is a white woman, whom he encountered and married a woman, whom he encountered and married a year or two ago on one of his frequent trips to Washington. One of his daughters was educated at the Catholic school in this city. He was in the city a few weeks ago, and left with a friend a statement of the manner in which the Indians had been treated by the Government agents—a sure sign that Hole-in-the-Day's treasury needed replenishing. We might fill columns with narratives of the exploits in which Hole-in-the-Day has figured as the hero, but we postpone this to another time. another time.

-An irreverent French writer speaks of Napoleon's deceased dog Nero as the founder of a new canine dynasty, the Nerovinchiens.—An Italian Rabbi has written a Jewish drama, with a moral. He calls it "Micholky," and very likely it is cholicky enough.

—Prof. Davis, of West Point, has an income of \$20,600 from bis arithmetics, and he thinks these the pleasantest figures of all. —Victorien Sardou is thinking of writing s comedy on American society, about which he

knows nothing.
—Barnum is helping Mr. Samuel Colville get up a new Museum.

FIFTH EDITION

4:00 O'Clock. BY TELEGRAPH:

LATEST FROM WASHINGTON

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

Doings in Both Houses. [Special Despatch to the Philadelphia Evening Bulletia.

WASHINGTON, July 3 .- The Senate devoted the afternoon to the consideration of bills relating to the District of Columbia. The House finished with the Senate amend

ments to the Civil Appropriation bill. General Butler's report on the Impeachment investigation was made, and ordered to be printed It contains little which has not already been made public. It is of the same general style with the preliminary report in Woolley's case, and is highly characteristic of its author. It leaves the subject of the corruption of Senators pretty much where it already stood.

The House, at quarter after two, adjourned.

XLth Congress-Second Session.

[House—Continued from Fourth Edition.]
Mr. Stevens (Pa.) moved an amendment to pay the civil employes of the government at Washington additional compensation for they year ending June 30th, 1868, at the following rates, viz: To those whose annual compensation does not exceed \$1,400, 15 per cent. each on the

amount of compensation.

To those whose annual compensation does not exceed \$1,600, but does exceed \$1,400, 12½ per cent. To those whose annual compensation does not exceed \$1,800, but does exceed \$1,600, 10

Referring to Mr. Greeley's effort to defeat the 20 per cent. proposition some weeks ago, Mr. Stevens said that a scarecrow from New York had come to Washington, crossed over the city one night, and the next day there was a scattering of the friends of the measure is extrering of the fraction of the measure.

It is the antelopes of the mountain, and the scarcerow went homo triumphant. This proposition, he said, would appropriate less than a third of what had been proposed in the other measure. He had put it so small so that there could be no objection to allowing that pittance to poor clerks. He had examined a list of them. and found that three-fourths of the unfortunate

men were married.
Mr. Poland (Vt) moved to include the members!
of the Metropolitan Police.
Messrs. Blaine and Ingersoll claimed that that

was right.
The amendment was rejected.
Mr. Mullins (Tenn.) proposed that there should be paid back to every tax-payer twenty per cent. of what they had paid during the year. He are gucd against Mr. Stevens's proposition, saying that those offices could be all filled by persons who would be content with the present rate of compensation.
Mr. Spaulding (Ohio) suggested to Mr. Mullins

that he should restore the \$2,000 added to his salary as a member.

Mr. Mullins declined, on the ground that the salary of the members was fixed by law.

Mr. Stevens asked Mr. Mullins how he reconciled to himself drawing pay for months before

e was elected. Mr. Mullins said he did it by virtue of a law. He never asked anything more than the law gave.
Mr. Stevens remarked that the gentleman from
Tennessee profited by an August law, but begrodged a fair al'owance to poor helpless people

Mr. Ela (N. H.) moved to amend by extending the additional pay to persons whose salaries are, below \$1,200. He spoke particularly in favor of extending it to the employes at the public print-

Longfellow.

The London Spectator feels that the poems by which Mr. Longfellow is chiefly known in Eng-land are those which "are full of stock metaphors that mark unripeness of character rather than of intellect, metaphors whose whole drift is exhausted in the first superficial glance, and which grow falser and falser to the mind ever afterwards." It hopes, however, that his visit to England and the cordiality of his welcome may turn the attention of Englishmen to his later poems, especially to "Hiawatha," of it which says:

"For playful and tender interpretation of the

way in which child-like tribes, living in the midst of nature's mightiest life and marvels, allegorize the transformations they see, and measure themselves against the powers and the creatures by which they are surrounded, there is not, nor, as far as we know, has there ever been, anything like it in any language. Indeed, it is only possible to a man of fine modern culture."

FACTS AND FANCIES.

-Hor. -Some one says that Offenbach's popularity in Paris is declining. It declined here long ago.

—Gignoux, the artist, has lost by death an in--New York will have twelve theatres next sea

-Chicago sends fifteen million letters a year more than she receives. -Texas has discovered copper mines. She has copperheads already. -The Appletons are to publish a periodical entitled "Spare Hours."

-Can the grief of a mulatto be considered yellow pine? -Capital punishment has been abolished in the Kingdom of Saxony. —Pedestrians in Colorado are called "walkingers."

-The principal staple of to-morrow's occition will be 'eat and drink. - The oath of the Pendleton esco

George!

- When a Congressman loses the use 3.2 the eyes is he obliged to vote with the noes? Iking - Matilda Heron has died a thousand times fagil "Camille." She may have died a ca-millionic times for all we care.

- To lose year watch interferes with year pleasure. At least, it prevents you from having a good time.

good time.

—It is said that the Democrats have adopted the apple blossom as a campaign badge. It will be worn on the nose.

-Unscrupulous swindlers are scalping locusts in Iowa and claiming bounty for gopher scalps. They desired to go-lor their cash. —Mr. Ray had his pocket picked in the Council chamber yesterday, by a triend who wanted to

make a ray-se. -A few policemen received the Pendleton escort in New York, and that is what most of them were accurrenced to.

—An ex-city official in Troy corrected his wife with an axe-handle for a breach of etiquette in helping herself to butter at the tea table with her

-"Pendleton or h-ll" is the cry of some of the fire-caters. The Dry Tortugas would be a more cheerful alternative. Some of them have

tried it.

—Cupid has drawn a tardy bow against old.

Tom Plucide, the veteran actor, who was already old when most of us were young, who was the pride of the Park Theatre, that only those of us whose locks are beginning to grizzle can call to the pride of the prime are the print by taking to wife. mind. He renews his youth by taking to wife a fair widow of New York The god of love deserves renown for this victory over age.