BUSINESS NOTICES.

Persian Syrup.—This valuable medicine has been officially making its way into public favor for the past twenty years, and the fact that it is *Sold by regular dealers* is owing to the *merits of it*, which remain unchanged in the preparation and in its only form in which this vital elixir of healthy blood can be supplied.

EVENING BULLETIN.

Friday, July 17, 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 CITY TO BE LEFT IN DARKNESS.

The dead-lock between the Trustees of the Gas-Works and the firemen employed therein still continues, and the prospect of a satisfactory settlement is hindered by the fact that there is not a quorum of the Trustees in the city, and because new men, who would be willing to go to work at present prices, are afraid to engage for fear of present violence towards them. The police should be able to take charge of the last phase of the difficulty. As regards the want of a quorum in the Board of Trustees, the getting over that difficulty depends upon contingencies that we know nothing about.

It is at least certain that the old workmen are firm in their determination to hold out for the advance demanded, and as there is no gas stored to meet the usual demand, the city will be left in darkness to-night. How long this condition of things will continue depends upon circumstances. Meanwhile citizens will have to depend upon the primitive candle, and the present generation will get a practical lesson upon the subject of light as it was understood thirty years ago.

It seems absurd that a combination among a few workmen should leave a great city of 900,000 souls in darkness, and there must be a radical defect in a system of management which leaves so important an interest without some authority competent to extricate it from such a dilemma. If the workmen in the employ of the Trustees are sufficiently well paid, there should be such an increase given them as their services are worth, even should it deem it desirable to give a little gain of pay. If they are sufficiently well paid, then there should be some competent power and authority to engage other men to take their places and to protect them while in the service of the Trust. It would be disgraceful as well as most inconvenient if this condition of things should long continue.

WINE AND BEER.

William Penn, fresh from the crowded, narrow streets of the London of his day, showed no little expansion of ideas in laying out the streets of Philadelphia upon their present scale. But William Penn's brain never dreamed of the Philadelphia of to-day, and it is no wonder that with the enormous growth of the town and population of the city, the streets which were once ample for all the needs of the people, now look and really are narrow, cramped and altogether unsuited for the demands of modern times.

The question of gaining more room for our streets, both as to the side-walks and carriage-ways, deserves the most earnest attention of the municipal authorities. If we lived under Napoleonic rule, the contracted dimensions of Chestnut street, for example, would soon give way to such a noble *boulevard* as such a thoroughfare should be. But we have no so great methods of municipal improvement, and we must depend upon such partial measures as can be applied to the built up portion of the city, and such provisions as can readily be made for the portion yet unimproved, to give Philadelphia that metropolitan appearance which her magnitude and importance as the second city of the Union demands.

In the built portion of the city there is opportunity for great reform, and this may readily be accomplished by several means. Of course the very best thing that could be done would be the setting back of all new buildings at least five feet from the old building line. The loss on all the property would be amply deep to permit this recession without the slightest practical loss to owners, while the gain of a broad, fine, broad side-walk would be a decided advantage, both to business and the appearance of any property. But there is a petty, short-sighted, penny-wise and pound-foolish grudge or the slightest concession to the demands of the public welfare; and so we see splendid new stores going up on Chestnut street and other streets, crowded out to the extreme line of the old buildings that linger, to the sacrifice of their own architectural effect, and the great inconvenience of the public. Philadelphia has many fine buildings whose effect is utterly ruined by this practice. The Cathedral, on Logan Square, the residence of the late Dr. Jayne, on Chestnut street, the church now being erected at Broad and Spruce, the Masonic Hall and countless other fine structures are utterly ruined for want of space in front of them.

Where a new building is put up in a block of fine buildings there is a short of excuse for not receding from their line, but where modern improvements are just beginning there is no excuse whatever for continuing a practice so injurious to the appearance of the city, especially as a single example once established would inevitably be followed by every one who had improvements to make in the same neighborhood.

One reform should certainly be made in this direction. In many parts of the city there are liberal-minded citizens who are anxious to improve their neighborhood, by an agreement to recede some specified distance from the building line, but whose enterprise is prevented by the obstinacy, avarice or selfishness of some single property-owner, who chooses to monopolize every inch of the sidewalk that he can. Where a "street improvement" has recently been made on such a street, where a single building is projected, in the middle of a square, several feet in advance of the whole line of the block, completely destroying the effect of the entire square. What we want is a law or ordinance, allowing some specified majority of owners in any given square to, regulate, by mutual agreement, the distance which the whole front of buildings in that square shall recede from the legal building line. The majority should be a large one, but it should be made compulsory for any single property holder to control the width of the public side-walks, by this dogin-the-manger policy, that will neither improve the city itself nor permit others to do so.

Again, there is great room for improvement in our domestic architecture. The projection of huge flights of marble steps, more than half-way across the sidewalks, is nuisance, and not a necessary one. Philadelphia has wisely departed from many of the stereotyped modes of life that her early fathers bequeathed to her, but she still clings to some of her old notions which might well be dispensed with, and among these is the notion that there is no way of getting into a house but by a high flight of stone or marble steps. In obedience to this ancient prejudice our side-walks are crowded down to a width which, for all practical purposes, is only the distance between the curbstone and the door-steps. The architect and the property-owner who contribute to demonstrating that handsome and convenient residences can be built, with their entrances within the building line, confer a great benefit upon the whole community.

Finally, there should be no more streets opened on the old narrow gauge. This, at least, is under the direct control of the city authorities. Philadelphia has not yet reached half her growth, and those who direct her affairs now should do so with reference to her future greatness. They may do much toward making the Philadelphia of the next generation a splendid city, by doing all that they can now to widen the old streets and to make the new ones wide also.

AIR, WATER, ICE.

Here are two indispensables and one article of prime necessity, and it has taken mankind until this year of grace to acquire a reasonable knowledge of their value and to appreciate them accordingly. In fact, when we enter an ill ventilated church, lecture room or concert hall, or get upon the verge of vertigo in a crowded railway car that has every breath of fresh air carefully excluded from it, as though it were poison, we think that the enlightened Americans of A. D. 1868 still have something to learn in respect to fresh air. We have forty odd miles of atmosphere above us, and, as with all good gifts, Providence has given us a bin to use it liberally by the abundance of the supply. Dumb creatures wing the air and roam the fields revelling in the life-giving breath of heaven, while men, women and children mew themselves up in close churches, cars and houses, and sometimes have to submit to have their scanty supply of air poisoned by the exhalations of reeking gutters and foul streets. We have yet something to learn upon the subject of pure air and plenty of it.

We have improved greatly upon the wisdom of our forefathers in respect to the use of water, but we are still far behind the heathen Turk in respect to cleanliness. Fifty years ago private bath tubs were rarer in Philadelphia than private galleries of the works of the old masters now are, but there still remains a wide field for improvement. The masses need washing, the streets need washing more frequently than they receive it direct from the clouds of heaven, and the good Providence that has covered two-thirds of the earth's surface with water never designed that no creature should swelter in sweat and dirt, or that homes and streets should stagnate and grow foul for

SECOND EDITION.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Disaster on the Pennsylvania Railroad

Bridge above Harrisburg Partly Burned.

TRAVEL NOT INTERRUPTED.

RAILROAD STRIKE IN MISSOURI,

RIOTOUS PROCEEDINGS.

Republican Nomination in Missouri.

McClurg for Governor.

Burning of the Pennsylvania Railroad Bridge.

ALTOONA, Pa., July 17.—The railroad bridge across the Susquehanna river, six miles west of Harrisburg, was discovered to be on fire about 3 o'clock this morning, and before it could be extinguished five spans of the bridge were destroyed. There will be no delay to one of the passenger trains of passengers or baggage in consequence of this occurrence, as the Pennsylvania Railroad Company contracts two bridges, one west and one east of that point, by which trains can be passed without delay. The fire is supposed to have originated from a spark from the engine of the Baltimore Express west, which passed over the bridge a few minutes before the fire was discovered. The damage will be repaired at once, and preparations have already commenced.

From St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, July 17.—A strike occurred yesterday among the passenger engineers of the Missouri Pacific Railroad, in consequence of additional duties being imposed upon them, and they were discharged and new ones put on. Some violence was threatened, but it came to naught, the old employes attacking the new men. In consequence of violent demonstrations on the same spot in the property of the company, the police were called out and the disturbance quelled. Everything is now quiet, and the smoothly again in a day or two. No attempt was made on the part of the company to reduce wages, although it is said they are lower than other roads running out of St. Louis for far less labor.

Missouri Republican Convention.

JEFFERSON CITY, July 16.—The seventh resolution adopted by the Convention strongly insists upon the most economical administration of the State government, earnestly recommends the greatest care and circumspection in nominations for public office of men of established character and honesty.

The Convention nominated Col. McClurg for Governor, on the first ballot, and Mr. Stonard, a prominent miller and flour merchant of St. Louis, for Lieutenant Governor, on the second ballot.

Removal of Confederate Dead.

SANDUSKY, Ohio, July 17.—The War Department has ordered the immediate removal of the bodies of 200 Confederate officers, who died and were buried while prisoners of war, to the Cathedral cemetery here. The removal will commence on Monday next under the direction of a government agent.

From California.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 17.—Arrived to day—Ships Dexter, David Crockett and Valparaiso, from New York.

Flour unchanged. Wheat, $1 90 for good shipping. Legal-tenders, 76½.

Democratic Nomination.

DETROIT, July 17.—The Democratic Convention at Flint, Michigan, yesterday nominated William Benton, of Flint, for Congress, in the Sixth District.

STATE OF THE THERMOMETER THIS DAY AT THE BULLETIN OFFICE.

10 A. M.	84 deg.	12 M.	91 deg.
3 P. M.	91 deg.	7 P. M.	81 deg.

Weather clear. Wind Northeast.

FROM NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, July 17.—There is an abatement of the excessive heat, and it is forenoon only that it interferes, disease and mortality were becoming frightful. The deaths in the city and its neighborhood yesterday, from cure and sun-stroke, are numerous than on any other day. From Monday morning to noon yesterday, the number of deaths reported was 147, and at least 300 of these were from sun-stroke, etc.

The Morgue, or dead house, in Twenty-six st street is crowded, the patients of sunstroke. During these fatally hot days coffins are brought in by hearse and carted, sometimes two at a time, by a brace of coroners are in attendance all day and late at night. The coroners have had a great deal blessed by the burning heat of the noon-day sun. These reliefs related pure boxes heaped up in rank profusion in them, with a handfull of dried carbolic acid, which, with the aid of a generous posing finger sticking out of the interstices, or where the lid should close, serves to make a man sick at heart. There are young children, old and young girls, all ages, sexes and qualities here festering and rotting in a three old red brown; and frequent mortality continues to be most fearfully. Yesterday, in the morgue, a man, hanged himself. During the night many numbers of people visit the Morgue in dread uncertainty as to the fate of friends who have left their homes, anguish depicted on some of the women's faces, when a body is recognized, and a tear from a bystander for life. The coroners who are present take the body to the morgue of course; they are used to it, and can bear up bravely; but even a coroner may well be weak and have a full heart with looking at these earthloads of rotting humanity which are rolling into this narrow space every hour of the long day, one equally dismal sight. Nearly one hundred bodies have been brought in here this week, and at the same time there are comparatively few numbers. The majority of the bodies, when brought in, are so much decayed, it is impossible to tion from their utter decomposition and ghastly. There are hundreds of people who are flocking to view on the marble slabs, as the features were still tolerable, and recognize.

The death of Prof W. T. G. Morton, of Boston, renowned in the history of other nations as the discoverer of the use of ether, has had been ill for some time, and recently arrived in this city, from Boston, on Saturday last. On Wednesday evening, as they were returning from the Park, the Professor was taken ill with a fit, at the Five Hundred and Tenth street, where he was attended by Dr. J. Wm. White, who was called in. As the patient did not rally, he was removed to St. Luke's Hospital, where he died about 8 o'clock yesterday morning. Deceased was 48 years of age.

Nine vessels arrived at this port yesterday, with a large number of passengers. With two exceptions, the health of the passengers had been remarkably good, but the exceptions had taken the vessel made her port, consequently no deaths have occurred. All the passengers have been vaccinated and the ship fumigated she will be permitted to come up. The ship Columbia, of the Inman Ball line, arrived last night with four hundred and seventy passengers. Five deaths occurred of ship fever, and a number of other cases are reported, none of which proved fatal. But eight are now confined in the hospital. The captains report the heat at sea has been intense.

Margaret Scott, who was sentenced to imprisonment for life, for the murder of her man McCaussey, in October last, was yesterday remitted to hall in the sum of $2,000. On an application to the General Term of the Supreme Court in June last, the judgment against her was reversed and a new trial granted. She was released on bail, and returned from Sing Sing Prison and confined in the Tombs.

On Wednesday morning the Croton Water pipe in Second avenue, between Fourth street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues, burst, causing considerable damage. Yesterday morning the water pipe in One-hundred-and-twenty-fourth street, between Third and Fourth avenues, was broken.

There are now 1,263 Mormons at Castle Garden awaiting transportation to Utah, and 2,100 more are expected from Europe soon.

M. Remero and wife sailed in the Missouri, yesterday, for Havana.

The Chinese Embassy goes to Saratoga next week, and will remain at the Congress Hotel.

The Norwegian bark Nordcap arrived in port recently, where Bunn Paul Faraand Lars Nelson, seaman, deserted from her. Nelson was arrested in this city, and Faraa in Philadelphia, both men making a desperate resistance when overhauled. Yesterday morning Deputy Marshals McCoy and Dwire started for the vessel with their prisoners, the lack their being anchored amid-stream, preparatory to sailing. When the crew heard of the arrival of the officers and the desertors cleared the wharf, the sailors made a frantic effort to overturn the boat, and so escape. They were overpowered, however, and brought safely to shore. It is said that the prisoners will be committed to Ludlow Street jail in default of bail in $1,000.

The Wild Man of the Manitous.

The correspondent of the Cleveland *Plaindealer* who formerly met at Sandusky, has furnished him a graphic account of the discovery of a wild man, There will be no delay to one of the passengers or baggage in consequence of this occurrence, as the Pennsylvania Railroad Company contracts two bridges, one west and one east of that point, by which trains can be passed without delay. The fire is supposed to have originated from a spark from the engine of the Baltimore Express west, which passed over the bridge a few minutes before the fire was discovered. The damage will be repaired at once, and preparations have already commenced.

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THIRD EDITION

2:30 O'Clock.

BY TELEGRAPH.

LATER CABLE NEWS.

Financial Quotations.

The Weekly Cotton Report

WASHINGTON.

Congressmen from the Southern States.

By the Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, July 17, A. M.—Consols for money 94⅝, and for account, 94⅝@94⅞. U. S. Five-twenties, 72⅝. Erie, 44. Illinois Central, 94⅝.

FRANKFORT, July 17, A. M.—United States Five-twenties 76⅝@76⅞.

PARIS, July 17, A. M.—The Bourse is firmer, on the Continent. The Bank of France reports a decrease of bullion amounting to 500,000 francs.

LIVERPOOL, July 17, A. M.—Cotton quiet; the sales to-day are estimated at 8,000 bales. The sales for the week have been 67,000 bales; for export, 3,000 bales, and consumption, 2,000. The stock on hand is 553,000 bales, including 329,000 American.

Mess pork, 76s. Cheese, 57s. 6d. Bacon, 47s. 6d.

QUEENSTOWN, July 17th.—The steamer Scotia, from New York July 8th, arrived this morning.

Congressmen from the Southern States.

[Special Dispatch to the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.]

WASHINGTON, July 17.—Messrs Pool and Roberts, the Senators from North Carolina, were this morning sworn in and took their seats.

The credentials of the four newly-elected members from Alabama, including Kolloch, Sweet and Buckley, were presented in the House, and referred to the Committee on Elections.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—A proposition before the Committee of Ways and Means to admit free of duty, the products of Prince Edward's Island, including fish, provoked the Canadian Lobby, which is very active here. The Canadians will permit Americans to fish along their coasts, free. The proposition comes from the fishermen of Massachusetts, and is being favorably considered.

Canadian Affairs.

OTTAWA, July 17.—The Council of the Dominion Rifle Association is in session here, arranging the prize list for the meeting in Montreal in September. Prizes amounting to $10,000 are to be competed for.

New rolls are being used, in the organization of new volunteer companies, for which volunteers are required to enlist for five years. The volunteer force now in existence will be asked to re-enlist for five years, but those who decline to re-enlist for second-class volunteers, will be allowed to do so. The proposition to form a militia organization goes into operation. If a sufficient force is not obtained by volunteering, recourse will be had to drafting.

Pedestrianism.

MILWAUKEE, July 17.—M. Simons, of La Crosse, completed his walk of 1,000 miles in 20 days, at noon on the 16th inst. He commences to walk to Chicago on Saturday, at 4 P. M.

XIth Congress—Second Session.

WASHINGTON, July 17.

HOUSE.—Mr. Griswold (N. Y.), from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported the bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to refund duties paid on a chime of bells which was imported for St. Joseph's Cathedral, at Buffalo, New York. Passed.

Mr. Schenck (Ohio), from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported back the Senate Amendments to the bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to refund certain duties paid on China and Japan matting, and asked for its concurrence.

Mr. Randall (Pa.) objected to its consideration in the House.

The bill and amendments were referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

Mr. Schenck moved to postpone all orders, and to go into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, saying that he regarded the vote on a test question whether the Tariff bill or the Funding bill should have the preference.

Mr. O'Neill (Pa.) suggested to have an evening session for the tariff bill, unless the friends of the funding bill should choose to give the tariff bill the first preference.

Objection was made.

Mr. Schenck's motion was agreed to. Yeas, 50; nays, 38.

On motion of Mr. Dawes, the credentials of four persons claimed to be representatives from Alabama were referred to the Committee on Elections.

Mr. Brooks (N. Y.) suggested that the Committee it quite whether these persons were chosen in a regular manner or at a primary meeting.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the Tariff bill, Mr. Pomeroy in the chair.

The bill having been read, the amendments proposed by the Committee of Ways and Means were considered.

Mr. Schenck suggested that the debate on this bill should be confined to a maximum of five minutes' business discussion.

Mr. Brooks (N. Y.) thought the debate should not be restricted except to keep it within the scope of the subject, adding that bill was the most important that could come before Congress.

Mr. Schenck moved to close the debate in two hours.

Several members suggested that the time was too long, suggesting one hour, half an hour and a quarter hour.

Mr. Stevens (Pa.) moved to close the debate in half an hour.

Marine Intelligence.

NEW YORK, July 17.—Arrived steamer Aleppo, from Liverpool.

CITY BULLETIN.

A LARGE FUNERAL.—The funeral of the late John F. McDevitt, took place this morning, from the residence of his parents, No. 417 South Sixteenth street, and was largely attended by members of the Press Corps of Philadelphia: Employes of *The Press* Office, Cabinet Makers' Protective Union, and by many of his friends. The funeral service was held in St. Patrick's church, and were of a highly impressive character. Solemn Requiem Mass was celebrated by Father Boyle, assisted by Father Hogan, as deacon, and Father Dougherty, as sub-deacon. The sermon was delivered by Dr. O'Hara. Rendella's Prayer, "Pitying Angels," was sung by Miss McCaffrey, and Ohnewald's Requiem Mass was performed by the choir. The remains were removed to the Cathedral Cemetery, where the interment took place.

MODERATED.—The intense heat which has been prevailing for several days has greatly moderated. Early last evening a cool breeze sprang up and the mercury in the thermometer began to descend. Nearly everybody was able to sleep comfortably during the night, and to-day the weather, bough rather warm, is not uncomfortable for this season of the year. People breathe freer, and the hackers, which have suffered so much during the past few days, are performing their work with ease.

Sunstrokes.

BALTIMORE, July 17.—The *American* publishes a list of 32 cases of sunstrokes yesterday, 21 fatal.

XIth Congress—Second Session.

SENATE.—Mr Sherman (Ohio) rose to a personal explanation, and stating from a recent article in the *Herald*, pronouncing his funding bill a monstrous job in the interest of the Treasury and his friends, Jay Cooke and others, he said that the bill gave no power to the Secretary to re-sell stock beyond what he already possesses, and that every section of the bill is in the interest of the people, that nobody from the Treasury was directly or indirectly in the passage of the bill; that Jay Cooke & Co. had never alluded to the subject in any conversation, but in the contract, to banks and brokers were opposed to the bill as tending to increase the Treasury. He had met Mr. (Sherman) Jewett, he had never done anything for him, he knew of Jay Cooke, although a personal friend, who, if he had made a fortune, had done it by honest means, and not altogether from Government securities, though employed by three successive Secretaries of the Treasury in the sale of bonds; that Jay Cooke & Co. were not responsible for this measure. He denounced the article that the bill had been shoved through in an underhand manner without calling the yeas and nays, saying the Senate was aware that he had never opposed the funding bill full notice, and it was passed after the most ample debate. This attack was intended as a device to defeat important measures before Congress, by the terms of the bill nobody could have a job, but all must be done by voluntary subscription to the loan. He (Sherman) talks to the Senate, to Jay Cooke & Co. to himself. He had made the statements, and "I mean my" he continued, "that no fears of opposition to the bill should deter me from pursuing the even tenor of my way, which is to compel a reduction of the burdens of the public debt, and lighten the burdens which now rest on the people."

Mr. Trumbull presented a resolution of the Louisiana Legislature, ratifying the fourteenth constitutional amendment, and also the credentials of Wm. Pitt Kellogg, Senator-elect from that term, vice Warmoth, Republican-elect for the short term, who were sworn in.

HOUSE.—It is stated, that for many ages been withdrawn from circulation by the natives of the Fiji Islands, the custom of strangling widows with their husbands, and lighten the burdens which now rest on the people.

Mr. Trumbull presented a resolution of the Louisiana Legislature, ratifying the fourteenth constitutional amendment, and also the credentials of Wm. Pitt Kellogg, Senator-elect for the long term, vice Warmoth, Republican-elect for the short term, who were sworn in.

The Alaska Purchase.

[Special Despatch to the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.]

WASHINGTON, July 17.—The bill making the appropriation for the purchase of Alaska was considered in the Committee of Foreign Relations this morning. Mr. Longbridge's amendment was was centrally modified, and the bill reported to the Senate.

Mr. Sumner asked immediate action, but objection was made.

The Funding Bill.

[Special Dispatch to the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.]

WASHINGTON, July 17.—The House laid aside all prior orders and went into Committee of the Whole on the Funding Bill.

The Amsterdam Projectile Fraud.

[Special Dispatch to the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.]

WASHINGTON, July 17.—Mr. Howard to-day entered a partial report of the investigation of the Committee on Ordnance. The report embodies some more important points of testimony, a great mass of which is submitted and will be printed.

The report charges General Dyer with being corrupt in his official relations with the ordnance; and gives the evidence of the late ex-Governor Ford, who was "attorney" for a certain kind of shell called the "Amsterdam projectile," and who was one of the owners of it, to show that he was a "Dyer" man. Ford's claim to a share of the profits, about three per cent, recognized, awarded a contract to the Amsterdam Company, one of these projectiles for army use. From Mr. Ford's evidence it appears that, though he and the other parties claimed to own this shell, and although Gen. Dyer set up a claim as its inventor, it had never been patented; was not different from the projectiles already in use, and there was nothing which could be subjected to ownership or division except the profits to be derived from a letting of the contract.

Mrs. A. C. Dickson, wife of one of these contractors, who was present at some of the interviews with Dyer, testifies to the same fact.

It is also proved that a company was organized in New York to raise $97,000 on the strength of this amendment to the Ordnance bill.

The Committee charge Dyer with making numerous and costly experiments with arms and projectiles, for the purpose of a view to private emolument; with neglecting and misspending useful inventions, and with multiplying and destroying the records of his departments and the different arsenals, to conceal his operations.

They submit in conclusion the following:

Resolved, By the Senate of the United States, that Brevet Major-General A. B. Dyer from the position of Chief of Ordnance of the War Department.

The Louisiana Senators Sworn in.

[Special Despatch to the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.]

WASHINGTON, July 17.—Messrs Pool and Roberts were sworn in to-day, John Harris for the short term and William P. Kellogg for the long term.

The Temporary Loan Bill Passed.

[Special Despatch to the Philada. Evening Bulletin.]

WASHINGTON, July 17.—The House bill providing for a temporary loan of three per cent. certificates, has passed the Senate.

FOURTH EDITION

3:15 O'Clock.

BY TELEGRAPH.

LATER CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LATER FROM WASHINGTON.

ALASKA PURCHASE.

The Funding Bill.

By the Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, July 17, P. M.—United States Five-twenties, 72⅝@72¾. Erie, 44¾. Illinois Central, 94⅝.

LIVERPOOL, July 17, P. M.—Cotton—Uplands, 12@12⅛; Orleans, 12⅝.

LONDON, July 17, P. M.—Petroleum firmer. Linseed Oil, £31 15s.

ANTWERP, July 17, P. M.—Petroleum, 51f.

The Alaska Purchase.

(Special Despatch to the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.)

WASHINGTON, July 17.—The bill making the appropriation for the purchase of Alaska was considered in the Committee of Foreign Relations this morning. Mr. Longbridge's amendment was centrally modified, and the bill reported to the Senate.

Mr. Sumner asked immediate action, but objection was made.

The Funding Bill.

(Special Dispatch to the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.)

WASHINGTON, July 17.—The House laid aside all prior orders and went into Committee of the Whole on the Funding Bill.

Weather Report.

July 17, 1868.	Wind.	Weather.	Thermom.
Port Hood	S.	Foggy	70
Portland	E.	Clear	73
Boston	N. E.	Clear	74
New York	N. E.	Clear	80
Atlantic City	N. E.	Clear	74
Long Branch	N. E.	Clear	78
Wilmington, Del.	E.	Clear	82
Fortress Monroe		Clear	80
Washington	S. W.	Clear	82
Oswego	S.	Clear	78
Buffalo	S. W.	Clear	73
Pittsburgh	S. E.	Clear	90
Cincinnati	S.	Clear	86
Louisville	N.	Clear	86
St. Louis	S.	Clear	86
Mobile	S. W.	Clear	90
Key Weight		Clear	86
Havana		Clear	81

Sunstrokes.

BALTIMORE, July 17.—The *American* publishes a list of 32 cases of sunstrokes yesterday, 21 fatal.

XIth Congress—Second Session.

SENATE.—Mr Sherman (Ohio) rose to a personal explanation, and stating from a recent article in the *Herald*, pronouncing his funding bill a monstrous job in the interest of the Treasury and his friends, Jay Cooke and others, he said that the bill gave no power to the Secretary to re-sell stock beyond what he already possesses, and that every section of the bill is in the interest of the people, that nobody from the Treasury was directly or indirectly in the passage of the bill; that Jay Cooke & Co. had never alluded to the subject in any conversation, but in the contract, to banks and brokers were opposed to the bill as tending to increase the Treasury. He had met Mr. (Sherman) Jewett, he had never done anything for him, he knew of Jay Cooke, although a personal friend, who, if he had made a fortune, had done it by honest means, and not altogether from Government securities, though employed by three successive Secretaries of the Treasury in the sale of bonds; that Jay Cook & Co. were not responsible for this measure. He denounced the article that the bill had been shoved through in an underhand manner without calling the yeas and nays, saying the Senate was aware that he had never opposed the funding bill full notice, and it was passed after the most ample debate. This attack was intended as a device to defeat important measures before Congress, by the terms of the bill nobody could have a job, but all must be done by voluntary subscription to the loan. He talks to the Senate, to Jay Cooke & Co. to himself. He had made the statements, and "I mean my" he continued, "that no fears of opposition to the bill should deter me from pursuing the even tenor of my way, which is to compel a reduction of the burdens of the public debt, and lighten the burdens which now rest on the people."

Mr. Trumbull presented a resolution of the Louisiana Legislature, ratifying the fourteenth constitutional amendment, and also the credentials of Wm. Pitt Kellogg, Senator-elect for the long term, vice Warmoth, Republican-elect for the short term, who were sworn in.

HOUSE.—It is stated, for many ages been withdrawn from circulation by the natives of the Fiji Islands, the custom of strangling widows with their husbands, and lighten the burdens which now rest on the people.

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WASHINGTON, July 17.—The House laid aside all prior orders and went into Committee of the Whole on the Funding Bill.

The Amsterdam Projectile Fraud.

(Special Dispatch to the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.)

WASHINGTON, July 17.—Mr. Howard to-day entered a partial report of the investigation of the Committee on Ordnance. The report embodies some more important points of testimony, a great mass of which is submitted and will be printed.

The report charges General Dyer with being corrupt in his official relations with the ordnance; and gives the evidence of the late ex-Governor Ford, who was "attorney" for a certain kind of shell called the "Amsterdam projectile," and who was one of the owners of it, to show that he was a "Dyer" man. Ford's claim to a share of the profits, about three per cent, recognized, awarded a contract to the Amsterdam Company, one of these projectiles for army use. From Mr. Ford's evidence it appears that, though he and the other parties claimed to own this shell, and although Gen. Dyer set up a claim as its inventor, it had never been patented; was not different from the projectiles already in use, and there was nothing which could be subjected to ownership or division except the profits to be derived from a letting of the contract.

Mrs. A. C. Dickson, wife of one of these contractors, who was present at some of the interviews with Dyer, testifies to the same fact.

It is also proved that a company was organized in New York to raise $97,000 on the strength of this amendment to the Ordnance bill.

The Committee charge Dyer with making numerous and costly experiments with arms and projectiles, for the purpose of a view to private emolument; with neglecting and misspending useful inventions, and with multiplying and destroying the records of his departments and the different arsenals, to conceal his operations.

They submit in conclusion the following:

Resolved, By the Senate of the United States, that Brevet Major-General A. B. Dyer from the position of Chief of Ordnance of the War Department.

The Louisiana Senators Sworn in.

(Special Despatch to the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.)

WASHINGTON, July 17.—Messrs Pool and Roberts were sworn in to-day, John Harris for the short term and William P. Kellogg for the long term.

The Temporary Loan Bill Passed.

(Special Despatch to the Philada. Evening Bulletin.)

WASHINGTON, July 17.—The House bill providing for a temporary loan of three per cent. certificates, has passed the Senate.

FIFTH EDITION

4:00 O'Clock.

BY TELEGRAPH.

LATEST CABLE NEWS.

THE NATURALIZATION QUESTION

LATEST FROM WASHINGTON.

THE ORDNANCE INVESTIGATION.

VERY SEVERE CHARGES.

THE AMSTERDAM PROJECTILE

General Dyer Corruptly Interested

By the Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, July 17.—In the House of Commons, last evening, Lord Stanley, Secretary of Foreign Affairs, made an important statement in answer to a question asking for information. A reply, he said, has already been sent to the United States Government in the matter of naturalization, the substance of which was that the British Ministry were ready to accept the American view of the question, and he therefore thought a mutual understanding between the two nations was impossible.

Lord Stanley also stated in his reply that he had decided to submit the question of the royal commission was still considering the general subject, and for the additional reason that a bill would be presented at the present session of Parliament.

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