BUSINESS NOTICES.

Clothing for Hot Weather.--Every variety suited to the season for Men, Youths, Boys and Children, new, fresh and fashionable, replenished daily, and selling readily at prices guaranteed to all ease lower than it is sewed elsewhere, and full satisfaction guaranteed every purchaser or the sale cancelled and money refunded.

Half way between J. ROCKHILL & CO.,
Market and Chestnut streets, 603 CHESTNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA,
AND 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

The Question Settled.--Rose ointment, No. 1, Jayne's Hair, Physician's Comfort, Expectorant, Hepatic Elixir, Carminative, Tonic, and Dr. Hughes Blood Purifier, that consumption can be cured by the use of Jayne's Expectorant, Hepatic Elixir and Tonic, which have obtained a World's Universal and experience has proved the correctness of his opinions. 19 8rpd

DR. JAYNE'S HOUSE, PHILADELPHIA.
Manufacturer of the celebrated Iron Flame Stoves, has received the Prize Medal of the World's Great Exhibition, London, 1862. The highest prices awarded to the Jayne Family Medicines. Warm Air Furnaces, Ventilation Heat. jm3m w s 6m

EVENING BULLETIN.

Monday, July 20, 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 JOHNSON AMENDMENTS.

The Constitution of the United States does not suit President Johnson, and he wants to have it amended. He sends a message on the subject to the very Congress that he has so frequently abused for wishing to make some Constitution, parading himself, at the same time, as its great upholder, who regarded every line and word of it as sacred.

It is an agreeable diversion that Congress should receive from Mr. Johnson a message other than a veto. He has even withheld his veto of the Electoral College bill, in order that he might send in a civil and respectful message on the subject of amending the Constitution. That the purpose of electing a President is clumsy and inconvenient, is not to be questioned. But it is questionable whether Mr. Johnson's plan would be the best for amending it. There are certainly not many that will agree with him in regard to making the Presidential term six years instead of four. The main comfort of the people, when they unhappily have a bad President like Mr. Johnson, is that they will get rid of him soon; and if they happen to have a good President, they can re-elect him.

As to the other proposed amendments, there may be a good deal said on both sides. The election of United States Senators by the people might not be a bad thing. But the people are not prepared yet to change the mode of creating the Judges of the Supreme Court. In Pennsylvania the elective system has worked well. But it has worked badly in New York and elsewhere, and there is good danger that a national canvass for Supreme Court judges, there would be worse nominations and worse elections than those that have degraded the judiciary of New York.

But it seems hardly worth while to consider Mr. Johnson's propositions seriously. He has so often insulted the Congress to which he submits them, that they might, not unfairly, have retaliated by refusing to notice his message. Ever since the civil war, Congress has had the message referred to the Judiciary Committee. It is not probable, however, that there will go any further during the present session.

THE SOUTHERN SUPPORTERS OF SEYMOUR AND BLAIR.

The Mobile *Tribune*, one of the organs of the Democracy in the "Queen City of the Gulf," comes out in great force for Seymour and Blair. The Queen City had a grand ratification meeting a few nights ago, and the *Tribune* gave the gathering a "patriotic notice" in advance. Here is a specimen brick from the editorial fabric.

"*Friends*--fellow citizens of Mobile--comrades of the Queen City of the Gulf! let us make one more effort in behalf of our rights and liberties. *If we are successful in the approaching contest, Hell freezes, and that we live in the Union Cease.* We shall be freemen once more. We shall have a country. We shall be able to revere the iron rule which has been imposed upon us, and turning that iron into swords of fire, turn them back on the heads of the flagitious wretches who have inflicted so many and such deep wrongs on our bleeding country. Once more to the breach dear friends! once more! Let our cloud shall have cleared away from the flaming fort, and our flag, the cause of humanity, shall will be seen in all its glory, and waving in the thunder cloud against the wind. Let us then rally once more around the dear old flag, which we have followed so often to honor and victory. Let us plant our standard in the midst of the field, and let us once more raise the war cry "he who doubts is damned!" and "he who is damned, is dastard."

It must be understood that it is not the American flag that is to be rallied around, but the Democratic banner, a very different style of bunting, which the Mobile people have great faith in while there is a probability of its being of any practical use to them in the way of recovering the "Lost Cause." We are perfectly well aware that that large portion of the Democratic party of the North, the Presidential ticket would be voted all the same if Jefferson Davis and John C. Breckinridge took the places of Horatio Seymour and Frank Blair upon it; but there are some intelligent, reflecting men in the party, who can they—we put it to such Democrats as Furman Sheppard, Daniel M. Fox and James E. Nicholson—vote for s"ticket that was clearly made in the interest of the red-headed rebels of the South, and which is supported by them simply as a means of recovering the "Lost Cause?" The "Lost Cause" is to be converted into brands of fire and hurled back upon the flagitious wretches who have inflicted so many wrongs on our bleeding country," simply means the restoration of rebel and Democratic rule which is to be applied to the crushing out of the men who crushed out the rebellion, and to them and such of their representatives in Congress as are not content that the huge sacrifices of the War for the Union shall go for nothing, or that foiled rebels shall spend their last bullet as a preliminary to using the convenient ballot against those whom they attempted to destroy in the field. We do not believe that any party ever existed in the civilized world that could survive such an experiment as the Democratic party is now trying upon the patience, patriotism and intelligence of American voters.

Sublime impudence has carried many an individual shuffler through to a certain point; but the exercise of the quality has generally resulted in the kicking of Mr. Jeremy Diddler down stairs. The Democracy of the Seymour-Blair school are playing a bold game with public intelligence and patience, and unless all signs fail, they will find themselves at the bottom of the stairs in November. Our grandfathers, after they had carried the country safely through the War of Independence, were not donkeys enough to propose to support a party at the polls which would renew the struggles and the risks of Lexington and Yorktown; their grandsons have no desire to re-open the aerial of prowess and patriotism which commenced at Fort Sumter and ended at Appomattox Court House. Hence, the support of such rabidly malignant rebel organs as the Mobile *Tribune* will drive from the support of the Tammany ticket every Northern voter who is intelligent enough to understand the issue involved, who is independent enough to disregard party when principle is at stake, and who has sufficient patriotism to love his country and its flag, and to hate treason and despise traitors.

IMMIGRATION.

The admirable success with which the United States have manipulated the general question of attracting and settling immigrants, during a period which almost seems to the existence of the nation, is well shown by the report of Mr. Shelby Cullom, on behalf of the Committee of Foreign Affairs. This report is presented *apropos* of the different projects for a law to encourage foreign emigration, and is full of interesting statistics.

Mr. Cullom expunges the old colonists, who were already planted on our soil before the epoch of the Revolution, and who prepared that measure, from the discussion entirely. It is rather to the latter class, commended to our shores by motives more purely industrial, that are due the farming of our great interior, the development of our minerals, and the penetration of our unheard-of system of roads. From the year 1790 up to the first of January, 1868, a caravan of immigrants has arrived at our ports and spread across the country which numbers 6,701,481 persons. But the figure when taken for any single one of the latter years alone look still more imposing; during 1867, about 300,000 souls have arrived among us, as many as 251,755 of whom have disembarked at New York; 10,207 at Boston; 5,764 at Portland; 9,387 at Baltimore; 5,901 at San Francisco, and the rest at other seaport ports. Liverpool, London and Glasgow, in Great Britain; Hamburg and Bremen, in Germany, and Brest or Havre, in France, have been the principal locales from which we have drawn this fecundating and stimulating current. If we examine in what proportions are distributed nationalities of the immigrants, we shall find Great Britain and Germany sharing the majority in about equal proportions; 124,806 of the year's recruits having come from Germany, and in round numbers, 125,000 from the Three Kingdoms, Ireland of course almost monopolizing the British supply. The percentages were valuable subjects, adding directly to the resources of the country by some profession more or less useful, already learned in the art; in the figures 40,490 common laborers; 24,742 skilled laborers; 30,120 farmers; 13,947 merchants, and as many as 8,458 miners. The remaining balance is probably largely made up of infants.

To endow these adopted children, our government has at its disposition 1,834,898,400 acres of land, including the recent acquisition of Alaska. O this quantity it has sold, up to the end of the last fiscal year, that is, up to June 30, 1867, 154,122,128 acres. It has given away gratuitously, with a wise generosity, 262,808,696 acres; making 420,430,824 acres taken off its hands in various ways and by virtue of the generosity of one of the tenants. There rests in the hands of this liberal foster-mother the princely *dot* of 1,414,467,576 acres with which to set up her new children, or further them with estimable advantage. These broad lands nourish the corn which has sometimes choked the rivers of the West, and which has now creeping down over some of the cotton farms of the South; the maize which the Sybarites of the Northern lakes have used fed; the forests should Northern lakes, whispering mines of wealth; beside the subterranean harvests of metals, including the princely embroidery of gold which dresses the hem of our country from California up to the point of Alaska.

A better gift than all this substantial treasure is offered by the nation to its new objects; it is the moral wealth represented by the word liberty. It secures, by the guaranty of all its unmeasured power, to every one who desires them, the title and the rights of citizenship; the duties it demands for itself. At the present moment it is endeavoring to procure the recognition of this title to its sons, not only when resident, but while abroad, by the foreign powers of whom they may formerly have been the subjects. Northern Germany has now conceded this right, and the English and French governments will accord the same justice at a date more or less distant, in proportion to our fortbearance.

The opinion demanded of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, in relation to the best and wisest means of encouragement to immigration, is expressed against any extraordinary or newly-devised system of agencies. There already exists, studied profoundly over the civilized world at all its great centres, a body of intelligent men on whom should devolve the duty of spreading the appropriate information and stimulating the accumulated and overcrowded populations of the old world. These are the consular representatives of the United States. The Committee sagaciously reports against constituting special agents, who would be looked upon with extreme suspicion by most of the powers where they would reside, while the consuls already appointed could easily add to their functions authorities which would energetically assist in the current of emigration.

The surly way in which President Johnson and Mr. Seward proclaim the ratification of the Fourteenth Amendment by the several States is perfectly characteristic of weak, disappointed men, who wish to disparage the great party in the country if we elevated them to office. The terms of the several proclamations are such that Johnson's friends, the Southern traitors, may, in the future, raise a question whether the amendment was fairly ratified, and that is evidently his design. And yet the States lately rallying have done just what the legislation of the Congress that is now in session, which the President vetoes, makes a practice of giving half of his marriage-fees to his wife. This generally works well, and the amiable and accomplished lady is very fond of it.

But, on a recent occasion, the learned clergyman was bothered about making the division. A thoughtful bridegroom presented him with a magnificent suit of ROCKHILL & WILSON clothes--coat, vest and pants. The wife claimed her half. But how should the lot be divided? Neither coat nor vest fitted the lady, and as to her wearing the pantaloons it wouldn't do at all. So the clergyman had to keep this whole fee himself; and he said that he never has a better fee in his life, and that he wished that in future when folks came to get married they would bring the fee in like manner from ROCKHILL & WILSON'S.

Gentlemen who intend to get married, also those who are already married, also young men and boys who won't get married for some time to come, together with all other sorts and conditions of men, are invited to call and see the tremendous stock of elegant Summer raiment now rapidly moving off from the

Great Brown Stone Clothing Hall,
OF
ROCKHILL & WILSON
603 and 605 Chestnut Street.

CLOTHING.

Cool Clothing Cheap.

WANAMAKER & BROWN.

CONFECTIONERY.

The Perfect
ROASTED ALMONDS,
Manufactured by
STEPHEN F. WHITMAN,
No. 1329 Market Street,
Are in great demand during the present season, on account of their superior excellence.
1p10 2tpd

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 1tp.

THE
"EXCELSIOR" HAMS
Are the best article of sugar cured ham made.
Being Sold at Less than Jobbers' Prices.
GEORGE MILLIKEN,
Linen Importer, Jobber and Retail Dealer,
528 Arch Street.
5 6m w f

EXCURSIONS.

BRISTOL LINE.
Change of Time from New York to Boston.
The splendid Steamships of the Bristol line, Captains Crowell and Sherwood, will sail from first pier above Market street, Delaware side, as follows:
Saturday, July 18, at 7 A. M.
Monday, July 20, at 7 A. M.
Wednesday, July 22, at 7 A. M.
Saturday, July 25, at 7 A. M.
Freight taken at a small advance on Boston rates.
FARE ONLY ONE DOLLAR.
GEORGE SHIVERICK, Agent.
1y10 2tp

RETAIL DRY GOODS.

MILLIKEN'S
LINEN STORE,
528 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,
Blue Linens, several colors,
Plain Colored Linens, for Ladies' Traveling Suits,
Printed Skirting Linens,
Linen Cambric Dresses.
The above goods are all warranted fast to the city
Selling at Less than Jobbers' Prices.
GEORGE MILLIKEN,
Linen Importer, Jobber and Retail Dealer,
528 Arch Street.
5 6m w f

EDWARD P. KELLY,
TAILOR,
S. E. Cor. Chestnut and Seventh Sts.
Large stock and complete assortment of
"CHOICE SPRING GOODS,
Including all fashionable shades.
SELECTED FROM THE BEST, CORNED HIDES.
ARE OF STANDARD REPUTATION, AND
THE BEST IN THE WORLD.
Carrs' Meltons and Scotch Cheviots.

The Rev. Dr. Somebody-or-other makes a practice of giving half of his marriage-fees to his wife. This generally works well, and the amiable and accomplished lady is very fond of it.

But, on a recent occasion, the learned clergyman was bothered about making the division. A thoughtful bridegroom presented him with a magnificent suit of ROCKHILL & WILSON clothes--coat, vest and pants. The wife claimed her half. But how should the lot be divided? Neither coat nor vest fitted the lady, and as to her wearing the pantaloons it wouldn't do at all. So the clergyman had to keep this whole fee himself; and he said that he never has a better fee in his life, and that he wished that in future when folks came to get married they would bring the fee in like manner from ROCKHILL & WILSON'S.

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603 and 605 Chestnut Street.

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. EXCEL."
The justly celebrated "EXCELSIOR" HAMS are cured by a new process, which renders them as tender and relish as PARTY DELICACY, of delicious flavor, are free from the unpleasant taste of salt, and are pronounced by epicures superior to any now offered for sale.
w6 m 1 in form

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

BAILEY & CO.,
819 CHESTNUT STREET.
Invite attention to their complete stock of
DIAMOND AND OTHER JEWELRY,
FINE WATCHES,
SILVER WARE,
FANCY GOODS,
PLATED WARE,
And all goods in their line of business.
1y6w w f m cor

THE FINE ARTS.

A New Thing in Art.
BERLIN PAINTED PHOTOGRAPHS.
A. S. ROBINSON,
No. 910 CHESTNUT STREET,
Has just received a superb collection of
Berlin Painted Photographs of
FLOWERS.
They are exquisite gems of art, rivalling in beauty, variety and delicacy the finest Water Color Drawings of the choicest exotic flowers, in a few minutes. They are mounted in a variety of styles, from Plain Cards to Full Sets, for the Portfolio, Framing, or the Album, they are incomparably beautiful.
Are trying the mean dodge of putting up their soap similar to
DOBBINS' ELECTRIC.
The public are cautioned to
BEWARE OF THIS
F R A U D.
The GENUINE is manufactured only by
J. B. DOBBINS,
AT SIX IMMENSE WORKS.
Sixth Street and Germantown Avenue.
Sold by the respectable Grocers everywhere.
1y10 stp
Pennsylvania Elastic Sponge Co.,
1111 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.
ELASTIC SPONGE,
A SUBSTITUTE FOR HAIR, FOR ALL UPHOLSTERY PURPOSES
CHEAPER THAN PULLED HAIR, AND FAR BETTER.
The Lightest, Softest and Most Durable Material for MATTRESSES, SADDLES, CARRIAGE AND CHAIR CUSHIONS.
Warranted to retain its elasticity and shape, and free from dust.
IT DOES NOT PACK AT ALL!
As a glance at the fibres will show its perfectly durability, and for the stick is unequaled.
It solds in any way, can be renovated quicker and easier than any other Mattress.
PURCHASERS WILL FIND IT
Superior to Hair for Mattresses, Saddles, Halls, &c.
Railroad men are especially invited to examine the Cushions.
SAMPLES SENT FREE.
TO THE TRADE SUPPLIED.
1y26 m w f

CROUSH, FITZGERALD & BROWN,
1235 CHESTNUT STREET,
MANUFACTURERS OF
TRUNKS, VALISES AND BAGS.
Every article *warranted* "our own make," and to be as represented.
1y26 3mrpd

CORSETS. CORSETS. MADAME A. BARATET has removed her well-known corset establishment from 13 South Fifteenth street to 112 South Eighteenth street, above Chestnut, Philadelphia. Attention invited to her beautiful Silk Jean corsets, for an easy wear.
ALSO
A VERY AMOUNT LINED DIRON BONES, CORSET JEWELRY, PLATE, CLOTHING, &c.
JONES & CO'S
OLD FAST-SELLING JAN OFFICE,
Third and South streets.
N. B.--DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, GUNS, &c.
FOR SALE AT
REMARKABLY LOW PRICES. 10 5 4t

CONFECTIONERY.

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528 Arch Street.
5 6m w f

RETAIL DRY GOODS.

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.
BIARRITZ, COLLARS, GLOVES, etc.
WHE WHITE NET, THREE YARDS WIDE, FINE, Sold up to 87½ cents per yard, now 50 cents by the yard.
WHITE GOODS FOR THE HEATED TERM.
A large stock, from which to make selections of nearly every description of seasonable goods.
SUMMER SILKS REDUCED.
Superior quality, wide goods, only 95 cents a yard, commonly sold from 1 dollar to 1 dollar and 25 cents.
HEMS LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS
Reduced 50 per dozen, the present low prices.
A good, substantial Linen Hemmed Handkerchief, 50 cents.
LADIES' HEMSTITCHED HANDKERCHIEFS
A very superior article, 50 cents, worth 75 cents.
MUSLINS.
Cambric Muslins, 12½ cents, worth 20 cents.
Nainsook Muslins, 12½ cents, worth 20 cents.
Lonsdale Muslins, 12½ cents, worth 20 cents.
Pacific Muslins, 12½ cents, worth 20 cents.
Wamsutta Muslins, 12½ cents, worth 20 cents.
Fine Nainsook Muslins, 12½ cents, worth 20 cents.
Fine Lonsdale Muslins, 12½ cents, worth 20 cents.
Fine Pacific Muslins, 12½ cents, worth 20 cents.
Fine Wamsutta Muslins, 12½ cents, worth 20 cents.
Fine Cambric Muslins, 12½ cents, worth 20 cents.
Fine Jaconet Muslins, 12½ cents, worth 20 cents.
Fine Swiss Muslins, 12½ cents, worth 20 cents.
Fine Mull Muslins, 12½ cents, worth 20 cents.
Fine Plaid Muslins, 12½ cents, worth 20 cents.
Fine Stripe Muslins, 12½ cents, worth 20 cents.
Fine Figured Muslins, 12½ cents, worth 20 cents.
Fine Dotted Muslins, 12½ cents, worth 20 cents.
Fine Checked Muslins, 12½ cents, worth 20 cents.
Fine Striped Muslins, 12½ cents, worth 20 cents.
Fine Plain Muslins, 12½ cents, worth 20 cents.
EYRE & LANDELL.
4th and Arch streets.

SECOND EDITION.

BY TELEGRAPH.

ATLANTIC CABLE NEWS

State of the Markets.

By the Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, July 20, A. M.--Consols for money, 94⅝@94⅞; for account, 94⅞. United States 5-20s, 72½@72¾. Erie, 43¼. Illinois Central, 95¾.

FRANKFORT, July 20, A. M.--United States 5-20s firm at 76¾.

PARIS, July 20th, A. M.--The Bourse is dull. Rentes, 70f. 10c.

LIVERPOOL, July 20th, A. M.--Cotton quiet and steady. The sales will probably reach 10,000 bales.

Cheese quiet and steady. Bacon quiet and steady. Other articles unchanged.

LONDON, July 20, A. M.--Calcutta linseed, 64.

LONDON, July 20, P. M.--Consols for money, 94⅝@94¾; for account, 94⅝@94¾. U. S. Five-twenties, 72¾. Illinois Central, 95¾. Great Western, 37¾.

ANTWERP, July 20, P. M.--Petroleum quiet and steady at 62f.

SOUTHAMPTON, July 20th.--The steamship Benedick, from New York, July 8th, arrived at 11.30 this morning.

GLASGOW, July 20th.--The steamship Acadia, arrived yesterday.

Pennsylvania Excursionists.

OMAHA, July 20.--The Pennsylvania Railroad excursion left this place yesterday for home. They go by way of Leavenworth and St. Louis. All express themselves pleased with their trip.

Pedestrianism.

PORTLAND, July 20.--Weston, the pedestrian, failed to accomplish the task of walking fifty miles in eleven hours, which he undertook Saturday. His time was eleven hours, six and a half minutes.

The Weather at the Sea Shore.

CAPE MAY, July 20.--Cloudy and cool; weather cloudy; thermometer, 70. The mercury stood 70 degrees all day on Sunday, while at Philadelphia it stood at 98.

ATLANTIC CITY, July 20, 9 A. M.--Calm, cloudy. Thermometer, 74.

STAR THE THERMOMETER THIS DAY AT THE BULLETIN OFFICE.
9 A. M.....68 12 M.....74 3 P. M.....76 6 P. M.....74
Weather cloudy. Wind Northeast.

HEAVY BANK ROBBERY IN NEW YORK.

$80,000 Stolen Two Weeks Ago.

(From To-day's New York World.)

Another heavy bank robbery has just been developed, in which the Importers' and Traders' Bank of this city is estimated to the tune of $80,000, in bonds and money. The robbery was effected in a most mysterious manner, and as yet no clue to the thief has been obtained by our detectives. It appears that on the 3d inst. the bank was closed at 3 o'clock, and, as usual, the clerks remained behind to clean up their accounts for the day. Shortly before 6 o'clock the second teller of the bank, after balancing his accounts, claims that he placed upwards of $100,000 in bonds and money in a small iron safe, which he left in the outer door with a burglar proof lock, a middle door with two burglar proof locks, and an inner door with a combination lock. After seeing that the money was safely secured, the teller locked the drawer and went off. The clerks appeared to be secure, and they thought that they had the last ones did not leave the building until near midnight. The night watch, who had charge of the doors locked, the key of each lock being in possession of a different individual, so that it required the presence of three five parties to open the safe. The outer door of the building was also securely fastened after the departure, and everything appeared secure. Saturday was the fourth of July, and of course the bank was closed as it was also on Sunday, the fifth instant. On Monday morning, the sixth, the second teller repaired to his desk as usual to commence operations for the day, and on opening the safe held the keys of the safe were called together, and the safe was found to be undisturbed, and the particular lock with the key in his possession. The latter unlocked the safe and found to his astonishment to find that the greater portion of the money and bonds had disappeared. On a closer examination, it was discovered that upwards of $80,000 in bonds and money, which close in the safe or the bank had been distributed, nor was any clue to the perpetrators of the robbery. Here was a dilemma. The President and officers of the bank were at once informed, and at once had a consultation how to recover the bonds. The sum was much too large to be relinquished without a struggle, and the bonds were informed through the ordinary method, the report was made public, and the facts and details of the robbery. This was not considered desirable, and in order to keep the matter quiet, the bonds were not. Kennedy's "reliable" detectives were sent for, put in possession of the facts, and the robbery was explained to him. The astute detective looked around the premises, looked very hard into the faces of all the clerks, and pacted into the street, and upon enquiry ascertained that a building during his stay there, and finally shook his head and said, "Gentlemen, Kennedy and Captain Young were subsequently placed in possession of the facts, but no clue could be obtained. Some time or other, however, or the detectives would not be Kennedy's men, the unfortunate clerk employed in the bank was pounced upon, and, in fact, the place of a better victim was incarcerated at Police headquarters. Here he was kept for some time, but finally finding that nothing could be done with him the prisoner was set free. The detectives are sorely puzzled in regard to this case, as the bank officers offer a handsome reward for the return of the money and bonds, although it is said they do not care about prosecuting the thief or thieves.

A most remarkable circumstance about the case is the fact, that the robbery was not reported at the headquarters on the 6th or 7th instant, the police officials were of extremely narrow minded that no notice of the matter appeared in the newspapers until the report of the robbery given above leaked out from a second-rate source, and when the reporters made inquiries about the matter, no information of a definite character could be obtained. It is, however, admitted that an employee of the bank had been arrested, and that he was in custody on a charge of. The police also endeavor to throw a shadow of doubt on the fact that a second-rate detective could and stated that the affair has more the appearance of a defalcation, and that the bank officers knew of it, and the detectives may become less reticent, and further developments may be made in a few days.

FINANCIAL and COMMERCIAL.

The Philadelphia Money Market.

Sales at the Philadelphia Stock Exchange.

200 City 6s cun c	102¾	40 sh Leh Nav Stk	21⅞
100 do do	102¾	100 sh Phila & Erie R	20¼
1000 W Jersey R 6s	91	50 do	20⅞
2-5 Cent Sh Bk Pa	70	100 sh Leh Val R	44⅞
1950 Leh 6s '84	100	100 sh do	44⅞
		100 sh do	44⅞
2000 Penna 1st 6s	100	100 sh do	44⅞
5 sh Mechanics Bk	55	100 sh Penna R	52⅞
3 sh Commercial Bk	64	100 sh do	52⅞
25 sh Cam & Am	135	100 sh do	52⅞
100 sh Leh Nav	21⅞	100 sh do	52⅞
		100 sh do	52⅞
100 Cityzens' Pass	10	100 sh Cam & Am	135
400 do	10⅞	100 sh Phila & Erie R	20⅞
1000 Rev Stp '70	93	100 sh Leh Val R	44⅞
1000 Rev Stp '71	93	100 sh Big Mount R	54⅞
200 W Jersey R 6s	91	100 do	54⅞

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, July 20.--The supply of coal seeking investment continues as large as ever, and we hear of "coal borers" on Government collaterals below par in gold, but the general rates are 4 to 5 per cent. on miscellaneous securities.

The Anthracite Coal Trade.

The Anthracite coal trade of the past week has been very active, and the demand for coal has been quite equal to the supply. The following is the statement of the coal trade of the last two years, from the commencement of the coal trade to the 14th of July, inclusive, as compiled from the reports of the coal companies:

	1867.	1868.
Tons	645,797.06	684,275.00
Increase	38,478.00	

The rates of gold, which left off at 147½ per cent. on Friday morning, opened on Saturday at 147¼, and at one cent, but subsequently fell back to 144¾ per cent. the lowest point reached since the opening of the Gold Exchange. The Treasury Bureau continued to sell gold in small lots, and the Assistant Treasurer sold the most acceptable United States five-twenties and ten-forties for exchange of the day, parted out only $1,000 in gold, and received $1,000,000 in exchange, the balance being paid in certificates of deposit. The Treasury Office paid out on Saturday in gold coin and certificates of deposit $1,000,000 for the interest on the bonds of the Pacific Railroad, and received $1,000,000 in exchange, the least tender notes of the Government being used in the payment. The gold coin and certificates of deposit used in the transaction have been received $1,000,000 and the exchanges have been received $1,000,000 in exchange, and the balance of the last two weeks are as follows:

	July 11.	July 18.
Coin	$788,000	$1,000,000
Specie	10,000,000	10,000,000
Exchanges	1,000,000	1,000,000
Balances	1,000,000	1,000,000
Legal tenders	6,000,000	6,000,000
Total	$18,788,000	$19,000,000

The Philadelphia Produce Market.

MONDAY, July 20.--There is but little movement in Breadstuffs, but prices are firmly held. Flour is dull and nominally unchanged. Rye Flour is selling in a small way at $6 25@6 50 per barrel. Corn Meal is quiet and steady at $4 50@4 62½ per barrel. Grain is very scarce, and small lots of superior wheat sell at $2 30@2 35. Rye Flour is selling in a small way at $6 25@6 50 per barrel.

The Wheat market is dull at the decline noted on Saturday. Sales of about 1,000 bushels of Western red at $2 20@2 25, and some white at $2 30@2 35. Rye is dull and sold at $2 00@2 05 per bushel. Corn is dull and lower. Sales of Western yellow at $1 30@1 32, and some old at $1 35. Oats are dull and lower. Sales of Western at 90@92c. Nothing doing in Barley or Malt. Cloverseed is dull and nominally unchanged.

The New York Produce Market.

JULY 18.--The banks appear to have regained the control of their respective clearing houses, and, as a result, the speculative elements have been eliminated from the money market. The effect of this change is found in the fact that the clearings of the last week have fallen off $100,000 per day, and the balances have been reduced $10,000 per day, while the rate of interest has ceased. These amounts do not the full extent of the change, for the clearings of the last week were $100,000 per day larger than they would have been had the old rules been in force, and the balances would have been $10,000 per day larger than they have been. The Treasury has sold $3,000,000 worth of gold, and received in payment for it $3,000,000 in Government securities, which have been taken at the rate of 144 for the 5-20s of 1862, and 144¾ for the 5-20s of 1864. The Treasury has also received $1,000,000 in exchanges, and $1,000,000 in certificates of deposit, and has paid out $1,000,000 in gold coin and certificates of deposit for the interest on the Pacific Railroad bonds