BUSINESS NOTICES.

Summer Clothing—All kinds, styles and sizes for Men, Youths and Boys, cut and made, equal to custom work in style, fit and make; also a fine assortment of selected styles of piece goods, to be made up to order in the best and most fashionable manner.

All prices guaranteed lower than the lowest advertised, and full satisfaction guaranteed every purchaser, or the sale cancelled and money refunded.

Half way between | BENETT & CO.,
Fifth and Sixth streets. | SIXTH AND CHESTNUT STREETS,
PHILADELPHIA,
AND 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

For all those distressing and affliction by maladies which render life a burden, and which are vitiated state of the blood, nothing equal the tonic and quality blood of Dr. Sanford's Liver Invigorator, a solution of Iodine dissolved in pure water without a cent. jy2 6m

CONRAD MEYER, INVENTOR AND Importer of Gold Pens, Pencils, Gold and Silver Pens, has removed to No. 25 South Eighth street, below Chestnut, London, Eng. The highest prizes awarded from 1851 whenever exhibited. Warerooms, 25 South Eighth street. Established 1828. jy2 3m w ecom2

EVENING BULLETIN.

Monday, July 27, 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.

WORK!

Harmony being fully re-established in the Republican ranks of Philadelphia, by the new nomination for District Attorney, the party may be considered fit to go into the real work of the important Presidential campaign now before them. The recess of Congress, also, will enable our leaders to give agitation among the people of various distracting public questions. And now let all good citizens go to work resolutely and actively for the election of Grant and Colfax.

There are less than a hundred days between this and election day. Only eighty odd of these are working days. There are only forty-fifty sixty working days till the October election. But this is ample time to do all that is needed to bring out the full strength of the Republicans, and to give a majority for the ticket in the city and the State. Fortunately, our candidates need no pulling, no introduction, character and services are known the world over. His ability and patriotism are thoroughly known here in Pennsylvania, where soldiers and citizens have vied with each other to do honor to the grey hero of the War for the Union. Colfax is equally well known for a different kind of service, and has been scarcely less valuable. The two men, brought together, before the people of the United States, for the highest offices in their gift, are entitled to that, most telling recognition—a full party vote. To secure them this, every good Republican must make up his mind to work.

The Republicans of Pennsylvania have, on their State and city tickets, the names of men no less worthy of their hearty support than those on the national ticket. It is in behalf of these State and municipal candidates that they ought especially to labor; for the State election will take place on the 13th of October—only three weeks before the Presidential—and a handsome majority for our ticket in October will not only bring out a tremendous one in November, but will stimulate and invigorate the Republicans in other States deemed doubtful, and secure them also for our candidates. A glorious victory for Grant and Colfax, such as can easily be won by hearty exertion, will finish the work left unfinished by the war for the Union, and since then obstructed by Andrew Johnson. Our country will then at once be restored to harmony; South as well as North will become tranquil, the process of reconstruction will go forward and the great Grant cause and promises will bring with it a revival of confidence, of industry and of prosperity. The executive and legislative branches of the Government will be made harmonious, and the whole nation will feel the beneficent effect of having a treacherous, head-strong demagogue in the White House supplanted by a gentleman, a soldier and a true patriot.

THE COMMERCIAL ASPECT OF THE CAMPAIGN.

In every community there is a large class of persons who, in the formation of their political opinions, are governed almost entirely by motives of personal interest. They always side with the party whose success seems most likely to prove favorable to their private enterprises, regardless of the effect upon the general interests of the country. To these men the present attitude of the great political parties is full of suggestiveness, and the most serious thought. The man who is in the mercantile class will do well to ponder the results that must ensue from a triumph of the Democratic party in the coming contest. It may be apparent to every thoughtful man that the policy announced by this faction as that which they will pursue in case of success is fraught with danger to the true interests of commercial men. An exciting presidential campaign generally exercises a depressing effect upon trade; but it is fair to assert that the character of the issues at stake this fall will induce buyers to purchase with even greater caution, and in smaller quantities than is usual at such times. While the election of Grant is morally certain, it is still physically undecided, and until it is positively assured that the national policy is to be founded on the broad honest basis of the Chicago platform, rather than upon the Democratic platform, men will not feel it to be safe to buy liberally. At present the currency has a fixed and positive value that cannot be altered, as in the past, by any action of a financial experimenter in the Treasury Department. The prices of goods have conformed definitely to this value, and merchants can buy with the certainty that their stocks will not depreciate upon their hands. If the Democrats come into power with the declared intention to repudiate the National debt, or to give certain classes of bonds in gold, the legitimate effect will be depreciation of the currency, a further remove than ever from a return to specie payments, a derangement and constant variation of values, and a feeling of uncertainty which will be ruinous to active and liberal trade. There can be no doubt of this, and merchants who purpose to support the Democratic nominee and his platform, might as well make up their minds to the fact that apart from the general injury they are attempting to inflict upon the country, they are damaging their own individual interests to an incalculable extent.

This is only one view of the matter. There is danger of an equal disaster in another quarter. Every business man knows that the unsettled condition of political affairs in the South since the close of the war, has prevented a proper resumption of the profitable trade which we once had with that section. Under the present reconstruction laws the rebel States have been reorganized, and brought back into their normal relations with the Federal Government. Once more the industry and productiveness of the South have an opportunity, and the Southern people can come into the Northern market as of old with established credit, and an unfailing demand at home for their productions. This condition of things will be entirely reversed if Mr. Seymour is elected. If there is any one thing for which the Democrats have pledged themselves in their platform and their speeches, it is to the entire overthrow of the reconstructed State governments in the South, and to their return to anarchy. We will then have a worse state of things than ever before. With a paralyzed industry, with no foundation for substantial credit, and with an entire absence of well-regulated government, the Southern people will not be our customers as they will be under the present system, and as they were greatly to our as well as their advantage before the war. Men who have begun to hope for the re-establishment of profitable commercial relations in this direction will realize the importance of this consideration in the clamor and excitement of the present campaign.

There is still another reason, especially interesting to the commercial class, why the people should repudiate the Democratic doctrine of repudiation. It is enough to say that we will not pay an honest debt, but the hardship comes in the way of fearful retribution when we decline to become creditors again. This government has not done borrowing money. It will borrow as long as it continues to exist as a government. If we refuse to fulfil our promises now, we shall have to submit to hard terms when we come into the market next time. The difference between interest paid in gold as it should be, and in currency as the Democrats would have it, will be but a little to the exorbitant rates which will be demanded when the next loan is effected. We had better pay the smaller sum now, than the infinitely greater one by and by. Every merchant understands this in his business, and even intelligent men who have no moral scruples act upon it. We do not understand how such a man can fail to apply in a national transaction the principle which is so advantageous in their private dealings.

OUR COUNTY PRISON.

The Grand Jury made its periodical presentment to the Court of Quarter Sessions on Saturday. In the performance of its duties it visited the prisons and Almshouse, and it bestows upon the officers of those institutions merited commendation for the good order and discipline maintained therein. But in respect to some of the public institutions of the city, while the officers are worthy of commendation, radical defects in laws, systems and buildings defeat the best efforts of managers and keepers, and call loudly for reform. These remarks apply with especial force to the County Prison. This building was erected more than thirty years ago, at a time when the population of the city was comparatively small, and when needful accommodations for rogues and vagrants were much more restricted than at present. The law then required, and it still requires, that the Pennsylvania system of solitary confinement should be obeyed in the convict department of the prison. The utter impossibility of doing this where there are three times as many prisoners as there cells is apparent. Instead of the idea of solitary confinement being observed, three and four prisoners are not unfrequently confined in the same cell, and while the health of the prisoners must of necessity suffer from the crowding together of three or four into a poorly ventilated cell that was originally designed to hold but a single inmate, the morals of all must suffer. Prisons upon both sides of the Atlantic, where convicts are huddled together promiscuously, have invariably been conceived nurseries of crime, and it used to be said of the old Walnut street prison, that offenders who went in there young in evil-doing, came out at the end of their terms of imprisonment accomplished scoundrels. The Moyamensing Prison, in its present overcrowded condition, is performing the same bad work in a more limited way.

Several plans have been proposed in order to get over this crying evil. First and most manifest is the extension of the prison, and the propriety of purchasing a sufficient lot of ground immediately south of the present buildings has been discussed, but no action nothing has been done. Secondly, the relief of the institution, as it at present exists, has been urged. The establishment of a House of Correction, by drawing off the large class of vagrants and small offenders, would at once relieve the prison and do a service to the community by discouraging vagrancy; but a House of Correction for Philadelphia has been so much talked about and so little pushed forward practically, that like squaring the circle or any other insoluble problem, it seems to be about as far from accomplishment as ever.

The ridiculous extreme to which the system of jury trials is pushed is a prolific cause of crowding the prison and a source of great injustice. Petty offences that should never occupy the attention of a jury are returned to Court by Aldermen who are more intent upon making fees than they are upon doing justice, and when the alleged offender is brought to trial after weeks of delay, the frivolous character of the charge is made manifest and the prisoner is discharged or the prosecutor fails to appear. An immediate and prompt disposal of petty cases, by a competent magistrate, without the intervention of a jury, would relieve the natural department of the prison, serve the cause of justice, break up the system of malicious prosecutions, and cripple Aldermanic rascality.

But there are other and very sweeping changes that are demanded by the pressure of the times. The rapid growth of the city and the absorption within its built-up bounds of such institutions as the County Prison, the Blockley Almshouse and the Eastern Penitentiary, admonish us of the necessity for looking for new, more remote and more appropriate quarters for our public charities and reformatory institutions than they at present occupy. The Eastern Penitentiary and Moyamensing Prison are at this time scarcely more appropriately located than were the Walnut and Arch Street Prisons at the time of their den ition. Before many years their removal will be imperatively demanded, and a wise forecaste would look to the securing of appropriate sites while they could be obtained at a reasonable cost. In imitation of the example of New York, the plan of placing the prisons and almshouses on an island has been proposed. Petty's (or Treaty) Island has been spoken of for the purpose; but Petty's Island is within the jurisdiction of New Jersey, and while it remains there that plan is out of the question. But Philadelphia has a wide unimproved margin within the bounds of the consolidated city, and if we cannot procure an available island for the important purposes referred to, we can secure plenty of sites upon the main land and within our own corporate limits.

FIRE DISORDERS.

Is there no remedy for the abominable disorder that is created in Philadelphia almost every time there is an alarm of fire? In the last forty-eight hours there have been several such alarms in the night time. There was nothing very serious in any case, and in one or two a few buckets of water were sufficient to put out the fire. But station houses bells were rung, and dozens of fire companies were called out. The firemen rushed through the streets shouting, yelling and swearing, rousing up and alarming everybody, and certainly causing great distress wherever there was a case of sickness.

No large city in the world except Philadelphia is it thought necessary to make a disturbance when an alarm of fire occurs. The custom is a puerile relic of old times, when there were no fire alarm telegraphs, and few of the facilities for putting out fires that now exist. In other mature, well-grown cities, it is considered that the best service there is made at a fire, or on occasion of an alarm the more work will there be done. But here the notice of a fire, especially after night, is a signal for turning loose into the stream hundreds of screaming, shouting men and boys, whose abominable yells disturb the sleep of hundreds of neighborhood, terrify women and children, and produce more serious effects upon invalids.

If we are to have a volunteer fire department perpetuated among us, it ought to be reformed in many respects. But especially ought this fashion of creating a tumult in the streets to be abolished. The police do not hesitate to arrest men whom they find disturbing the peace, except when they chance to be firemen. That fact seems to give them a license to make an unlimited amount of disorder. If the police, however, did their duty, they would arrest disorderly firemen as well as others, and perhaps a few examples thus made would have a good effect on the whole department.

The results of the polygamy practised in Utah territory are themselves proving the inequity and absurdity of the Mormon marital theory. A recent census of the Mormon settlements shows that of the whole number of children born, the proportion of females to males is as nineteen to twenty, or nearly an equal number of both sexes. This is nature's protest against Brigham Young's doctrine, and it is difficult to perceive how he can prevent its being hard, incontrovertible fact, out the eventual ruin of his system of polygamy. Either he must provide for an enormous immigration of women that must continue indefinitely in an increasing ratio, or he must get rid of a great many more than half of the males that are born of Mormon parents; for as it is, there are not enough women to give the rising generation of young men one wife apiece. The first of these alternatives is nearly impossible; the second is quite so, and it seems to be inevitable that this simple and natural proportion of the sexes will be the occasion of effecting the overthrow of the whole wicked system. Like every other violation of the laws of the Creator, it works out its own destruction. It is strange that Joseph Smith, if indeed, as may be questioned, he authorized polygamy, did not think of this. It is an established law that the sexes shall be nearly equal in the total of the race. In crowded communities the well-known preponderance of females is attributable to loss of male life from excesses, violence, war and emigration. That this law does not obtain in Utah, is evident from the preponderance of males in new communities. Probably it man had retained his pristine purity and innocence, humanity would be saved off in exact couples. But the excess of women in the population of the world, indeed, it exists at all, at any rate is not great enough to supply the foreshadowed Mormon deficiency, without any regard to the insufficiency of numbers which would exist if all mankind took Brigham Young's advice and universal in polygamy.

When Emancipation began to loom up as a logical result of the Rebellion, it was a common trick of Democratic demagogues who did their best to bring about a conflict of races, to dwell upon the damage that would be inflicted upon the Northern workingmen when the current of liberated Slavery set North. Fair men, and men of sense, urged that emancipation would have a precisely opposite effect and that where one liberated slave would come North, a dozen free blacks would go to the more congenial climate of the South. Experience has proved this to be true, and if it were not for the Southern devility that is kept alive through the machinations of these same Democratic demagogues, negro emigration to the South would be much greater.

The drivers and conductors on the city railway can hold a meeting yesterday, and adopt a memorial asking for an increase of compensation. It did not need the representations of this memorial to make the public understand that these men are the hardest worked people in the country, while their resolves demonstrate that their pay is entirely disproportioned to the service rendered. The drivers and conductors deserve an increase of pay, first because they earn it, and recondly because in asking for it they protect that they have no intention of resorting to the system of combined strikes.

CLOTHING.

THE PROBLEM SOLVED.

Clothing need not be shapeless when moderate priced!

Call at

WANAMAKER & BROWN'S.

EDWARD P. KELLY,
TAILOR,
S. E. Cor. Chestnut and Seventh Sts
Large stock and complete assortment of
CHOICE GOODS.
Clothes cut or superior to those of any other First-Class Establishment, at Moderate Prices.
Pattern Coats and Clothes not called for now for sale at Reduced Prices.
SE HABLE ESPANOL.
UN PARLE FRANCAIS.

Oxyhydrotheleudisul penitic Acid.

This is a lymphonous acid, if we may judge of it by its name. The world has doubted for it to the chemical researches of the learned Professor Abednego B. Snandrakneepotamiabar raquitscan, who was the discoverer of this great virtue, and things equally valuable, and some of which he intends to call by his name.

We haven't any of this acid and don't intend to get any. The very thought of it is enough to bite a body inside warm days. We don't mean to keep it on hand.

But we do keep on hand
Elegant Alpaca Coats,
Fine high Cassimere Coats,
Lustrous White Coats
Snowy White Vests,
Radiant White Pantaloons,
Together with a complete assortment of thin goods, satisfactory to everybody, both as to style and price, and just the thing for this sweltering weather.

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

HENRY PHILLIPPI,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
NO. 1822 RANSOM STREET,
Philadelphia.
JOHN CRUMP, BUILDER,
Mechanics of every branch employed.
Jobbing promptly attended.
WASHSTANDS IMPROVED, VENTILATED and adaptation Dress Hats (patented), in all the approved styles, constantly on hand, or made to order. Store to let. Inquire on premises.
TO BLACKEN YOUR OWN BOOTS, WE HAVE several patterns of convenient and neat Shoe Blacking Stands, with compartments for the brushes, blacking, and, last but not least, a receptacle for a seat in an office or chamber. THUMAN & SHAW, No. 824 (Eight Thirty-two) Market street, below Eighth.
DOUBLE BOILERS, BY USING WHICH IN PREparing food for cattle, the steam is all used to cook the food, and not a drop of water is used. THUMAN & SHAW, No. 824 (Eight Thirty-two) Market street, below Eighth.
OIL PLANES, BY SHAVING THE RIM INTO the groove, the oil is distributed in quantities sufficient to enable you to furnish a glass of cold drink with as much facility as with water. THUMAN & SHAW, No. 824 (Eight Thirty-two) Market street, below Eighth.
HOOP SKIRT AND CORSET MANUFACTORY, NO. 343 Arch street. All goods made of the best materials and warranted.
Hoops skirts repaired. E. HAYLEY.
FURS, FURS AND FURS.
FASHIONABLE FURS.
For family use, for presents, for sacrifice.
GEORGE KECH,
No. 418 Market street.
jel-2m
FINE WATCHES AT REDUCED PRICES.
Fine watches, just received, at
FARR & BROTHER, Importers,
324 Chestnut street, below Fourth.
J. E. COLLETT'S CORNER MARKET AND FIFTH STREET has removed her well-known corset, of Chestnut street, to the corner of Market and Fifth streets, where she is prepared to fit her customers. Ladies are invited to her beautiful light times corset for ease and elegance.
MONEY TO ANY AMOUNT LOANED UPON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, PLATE, CLOTHING, ETC.
EXCHANGE OFFICE.
OLD ESTABLISHED LOAN OFFICE.
Corner of Third and Gaskill streets.
N. B.—DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, GUNS, &c.
REMARKABLY LOW PRICES.
ISAAC SAYMANS, AUCTIONEER, N. E. CORNER Third and Spruce streets, only one square below the Exchange. Regular sales every Tuesday, on Commission, of new and second-hand Furniture, Carpets and Bedding, Clocks, Watches, Jewelry, Silver Plate, Pianos, &c. Advances made on goods left for the last forty years. Advances made on large amounts of the lowest market rates.
Liberal cash advances—my business established 27 years.
F. Hotels and dealers—20 Cases Champagne and Claret Cider, 50 Silk Umbrellas and Cane Cloth.
P. J. GORMAN,
No. 1 Exchange place.
TO GROCERS, HOTEL-KEEPERS, FAMILIES AND others—Fresh Lemons, Sweet Oranges, Cranberries, Tomatoes, Lima Beans, Sweet Potatoes, Cucumbers, Watermelons, Canteloupes (of our invoice), constantly on hand.
P. J. GORMAN,
No. 1 Exchange place.
Below Third and Chestnut streets.
SHOES—MACHINE HELPING, STEAM PARK Boots, Patent Leather Boots, Ladies' Gaiters, Jenkins's Patent Vulcanized Rubber Boots, Fishing Boots, &c., at the Boot and Shoe Emporium, GOODYEARS,
No. 704 Chestnut street.
N. B.—We have now on hand a large lot of Gentlemen's Calfskin Boots, which we will sell at a very low price.
USE THE BEST CHOCOLATE—FOR BURNISHING it is the finest and best.
STEPHEN F. WHITMAN,
Sole Manufacturer,
Store, No. 104 North Second street.
MARKING WITH INDELIBLE INK, EMBROIDERING, Braiding, Stamping, &c.
M. A. JONES,
Pilbert street.
BONDS BOSTON BISCUIT—BONDS BOSTON BISCUIT for soda and Milk Biscuit, landing from steamer "Columbia," and for sale by the cabin or steerage. Also, a variety and cheap Soda Crackers, Assorted.
ITALIAN VERMICELLI—10 BOXES FRESH ARRIVAL, imported and for sale by JOS. R. BUSSIER & CO., 108 South Delaware avenue.
CARPETS FREEHOLD, HINGED, REVERSIBLE Stair Carpets, of the celebrated Kidderminster Manufacture, and Stair Rods, Brass and Japanned, for sale by JOSEPH R. BUSSIER & CO., 108 South Delaware avenue.

RETAIL DRY GOODS.

Temporary Removal.
In consequence of alterations now being made in my
EIGHTH STREET STORE,
I have taken, temporarily, the
LARGE BROWN STONE STORE,
No. 704 Chestnut Street,
Where I now offer my entire stock of
DRY GOODS
AT
EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.
BLACK SILKS, COLORED SILKS, GRENADINES, BLACK GRENADINES (IRON), BAZAGE, BLACK GRENADINE, MERINOES, BLACK AND COLORED ALPACAS, BLACK ALPACA AND MOHAIR, FIGURED AND COLORED POPLINS, COLORED CORDED POPLINS, HEMSTITCHED HDKFS., LINEN CAMBRICS, LINEN SHEETINGS, LINENS, &c.
F. M. CALDWELL,
No. 704 CHESTNUT STREET.
jy2 6t

EYRE & LANDELL,
Fourth and Arch.
SUMMER AND SEASIDE
SHAWLS
IN EVERY VARIETY.
LADIES' SUMMER GOODS.
LAWNS, ORGANDIES, BLACK GRENADINES, SUMMER POPLINS, FOR SUITS.
PLAITING, RUFFLING, COLLARS, HDKFS. COLLARS, GLOVES, etc.
fel5-3m wf

WILLIKENS
LINEN STORE,
823 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.
Sicilian Linen, several colors.
Plain Colored Linens, for Ladies' Traveling Suits.
Printed Shirting Linens.
Linen Cambric Dresses.
The largest assortment of Linen Goods in the city
Selling at Less than Jobbers' Prices.
GEORGE MILLIKEN.
Linen Importer, Jobber and Retail Dealer,
823 Arch Street.

RICKHILL & WILSON
Great Brown Stone Clothing Emporium,
603 and 605 Chestnut Street.

SUMMER DRESS GOODS.
RICKEY, SHARP & CO.
IMPORTERS, JOBBERS and RETAILERS.
OFFER
AN EXTENSIVE STOCK OF
DESIRABLE DRESS GOODS,
Of Late Importations,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES
RICKEY, SHARP & CO.
No. 727 Chestnut Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
jy 20 3t

CONFECTIONERY.
Superior
ROASTED AND VANILLA
ALMONDS
AND
CHOCOLATE BEANS,
FOR TOURISTS.
STEPHEN F. WHITMAN,
No. 1210 Market Street.
jy20 3t

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.
BAILEY & Co.,
DIAMOND
DEALERS,
CHESTNUT STREET,
819.
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INSTRUCTION.
ASHELL FEMALE SEMINARY,
Will open its 21st session on Monday, July 27, at Germantown Railroad. Only superior facilities for a school of ornamental education, combining the advantages of home, French and English families, and of beautiful, healthful, Summer residence for young ladies. Rev. A. H. ASHELL, A. M., Principal, and Mrs. ASHELL, Principal. Rev. A. W. CUMMING, D. D., Lecturer.
ELLEOT BOYS' SCHOOL,
Near Media, Delaware county, Pennsylvania.
Number limited to twenty. Terms, $500. Session commences September 14, 1868. Address ELLEOT, Box 1, Lima, Pa.
NOTICE OF CHANGE OF NAME—IN ACCORDance with the Act of Assembly of May 8, 1856, I hereby give notice that the name of my son, Jacob Bitner, has been changed to that of Jacob Almonds. Jacob Bitner, Jacob Almonds, NEW CROP GREEN and Tender Shell Almonds, for sale by JOSEPH R. BUSSIER & CO., 108 South Delaware avenue.

GROCERIES, LIQUORS, &c.
CLARET WINES.
700
Cases of CLARET WINES, of different grades, imported by us in wood and bottled to 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 1m tf

THE
"EXCELSIOR" HAMS,
SELECTED FROM THE BEST CORN-FED HOGS.
ARE OF WELLAND REPUTATION, AND
THE BEST IN THE WORLD.
J. H. MICHENER & CO.,
GENERAL PROVISION DEALERS
And curers of the celebrated
"EXCELSIOR"
SUGAR-CURED HAMS, TONGUES AND BEEF.
Nos. 142 and 144 North Front street.
None genuine unless branded "J. H. M. & CO., EXCELSIOR."
The justly celebrated "EXCELSIOR" HAMS are made by J. H. M. & CO., in a style peculiar to themselves, and cannot be surpassed. The Hams are cured with Sugar from the unpleasant taste of salt, and are pronounced by epicures to be a very new relish for sale.
m w f 1m fr tu

SOAP.
The undersigned, known to the public as Manufacturers of Pure, Unadulterated Family and Fancy Soaps, have great pleasure in calling the attention of our friends and the public to, either the facts that, "healthful cheap or low priced soap can be made from the purest materials, undesirable and that good pure soaps, although apparently dearer, are in the end cheaper, because instead of their washing bills being doubled by their washerwoman, they are lessened by the use of a good article, and produce more serious effects upon invalids.
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BY TELEGRAPH.

TO-DAY'S CABLE NEWS.

Latest Quotations.

AMERICAN SECURITIES QUIET.

Cotton Dull. Breadstuffs Quiet.

WASHINGTON.

CLOSING HOURS OF CONGRESS.

The Tariff on Copper.

A Temporary Postponement.

FUNDING BILL REPORTED.

A Murder at Hollidaysburg, Pa.

By the Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, July 27, A. M.—Consols, 94⅝. American securities, quiet; 5-20's, 72¾; Illinois Central, 94¾; Erie, 45¾.

LIVERPOOL, July 27, A. M.—Cotton, dull; prices unchanged. Sales of probably 8,000 bales. Breadstuffs quiet. Bacon quiet at 47s. 6d.

LONDON, July 27, A. M.—Tallow, steadier, 47s.

Closing Hours of Congress.

(Special Despatch to the Phila. Evening Bulletin.)

WASHINGTON, July 27.—On the last day of the session of Congress large numbers of persons are generally present. This has, however, been an exceptional case. Members have been busy, but few spectators were present.

The Senate assembled last night at 7½ o'clock and continued in session now. It met again this morning, and before adjourning disposed of the bills and resolutions made by the Indian Peace Commissioners.

The Senate corridor was filled with office-seekers and other persons, and the rush to the Capitol was taken until half-past nine o'clock this morning.

At midnight it commenced raining and has steadily continued since that hour, with no prospects of its ceasing. It is generally conceded that the surrounding country will be flooded and great damage done to property.

It was one to have a volunteer fire department perpetuated among us, it ought to be reformed in many respects. But especially ought this fashion of creating a tumult in the streets to be abolished. The police do not hesitate to arrest men whom they find disturbing the peace, except when they chance to be firemen. That fact seems to give them a license to make an unlimited amount of disorder. If the police, however, did their duty, they would arrest disorderly firemen as well as others, and perhaps a few examples thus made would have a good effect on the whole department.

The results of the polygamy practised in Utah territory are themselves proving the inequity and absurdity of the Mormon marital theory. A recent census of the Mormon settlements shows that of the whole number of children born, the proportion of females to males is as nineteen to twenty, or nearly an equal number of both sexes. This is nature's protest against Brigham Young's doctrine, and it is difficult to perceive how he can prevent this hard, incontrovertible fact, working out the eventual ruin of his system of polygamy. Either he must provide for an enormous immigration of women that must continue indefinitely in an increasing ratio, or he must get rid of a great many more than half of the males that are born of Mormon parents; for as it is, there are not enough women to give the rising generation of young men one wife apiece. The first of these alternatives is nearly impossible; the second is quite so, and it seems to be inevitable that this simple and natural proportion of the sexes will be the occasion of effecting the overthrow of the whole wicked system. Like every other violation of the laws of the Creator, it works out its own destruction. It is strange that Joseph Smith, if indeed, as may be questioned, he authorized polygamy, did not think of this. It is an established law that the sexes shall be nearly equal in the total of the race. In crowded communities the well-known preponderance of females is attributable to loss of male life from excesses, violence, war and emigration. That this law does not obtain in Utah, is evident from the preponderance of males in new communities. Probably if man had retained his pristine purity and innocence, humanity would be saved off in exact couples. But the excess of women in the population of the world, indeed, it exists at all, at any rate is not great enough to supply the foreshadowed Mormon deficiency, without any regard to the insufficiency of numbers which would exist if all mankind took Brigham Young's advice and universal in polygamy.

THIRD EDITION.

2:30 O'Clock.

ADDITIONAL CABLE NEWS.

THE LATE FLOOD IN THE LEHIGH,

FROM WASHINGTON.

CONFIRMATIONS AND REJECTIONS.

By the Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, July 27, P. M.—Consols 94⅝@94¾. Erie, 45¾. Atlantic and Great Western, 40@40¼.

LIVERPOOL, July 27, P. M.—Cotton declining; Middling Uplands, 20d.; Middling Orleans, 20½. Breadstuffs heavy. Corn 3d. Other articles unchanged.

LONDON, July 27, P. M.—Turpentine declined 6d., and is now quoted at 26s. 3d. Linseed Oil, £30 10s.

The Late Flood.

MAUCH CHUNK, July 27.—The railroad of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company is now in running order. The repairs to the Canal are going on rapidly.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—The Senate, at an early hour this morning, confirmed the following nominations: E. D. Webster, to be Assessor of Internal Revenue for the Twenty-seventh District of New York; Alexander L. Bullington, to be Register of Public Moneys for the District of Montgomery, Alabama; Percy B. Spear, to be Collector of Internal Revenue for the Seventh District of Pennsylvania; Charles C. Wilson, of Illinois, to be Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Idaho; Stephen Coburn to be Deputy Postmaster at Shakopee, Minn.; and Augustus Moore, of Ohio, to be Consul at Honolulu; M. J. Wilkes to be Deputy Postmaster at Marshalltown, Illinois.

The following were rejected: J. S. Johnson, to be Assessor of Internal Revenue for the Third District of Louisiana; James E. Sewell for Assessor of Internal Revenue for the Second District of Louisiana; William B. Stoner, of New York, for Consul at Leeds.

THE PRESIDENT IN THE CAPITOL.

The President and members of the Cabinet came to the Capitol this morning, and were assembled in the President's room when the Senate and House of Representatives assembled.

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XLth Congress—Second Session.

SENATE.—The Senate met at 7½ o'clock, and after holding an executive session for about five minutes adjourned at half-past 8.

The Chaplain prayed that all classes of people might have a share of the benefits of good law, and that our Legislature shall resume their labors after the recess, with God's blessing on them.

Mr. Ramsey called up the House bill for the more economical administration of the government in the several Territories of the United States, and for other purposes, providing for biennial sessions of Territorial Legislatures, &c.

Mr. Drake called attention to the fact that the bill would prevent Governors of Territories from calling extra sessions.

Mr. Williams replied that they have not the power now.

Mr. Buckalew said while he did not know the private objects of the bill, he was of the opinion that it is one of that class which always comes up mysteriously at the end of the session.

Mr. Sherman took the same view. He regarded the Senate bill that a decision of this nature will probably take place in the fall. That bill was drawn by a Democratic Senator.

Mr. Williams said the Senator was altogether too suspicious and too jealous of the rights of the territories in the action of the Legislatures in conferring the people to contract, grant, incorporate, &c., so that it is impossible for the action of the Legislature to be hostile to the interests of the people.

Mr. Sherman replied that the result will be to take from the people the power for two years to do business, which is the mover of the bill on the table. Agreed to.

Mr. Anthony called up the resolution for the printing of one copy of Lauman's Dictionary of Congress and the General Government for each Senator, and one copy for each Member of Congress and Secretary of the Senate, and for the use of the Sergeant-at-Arms and Secretary of the Senate, and for the use of the Senate. Agreed to.

Mr. Anthony offered a resolution that the Senate adjourn sine die at 3 o'clock P. M. Agreed to.

Mr. Ramsey offered a resolution providing the Committee on Foreign Relations to inquire into the expediency of making a treaty with Canada and the United States.

Mr. Sumner suggested that Canada was not a sovereign power, and that the resolution should be modified by inserting Great Britain, instead of Canada.

Mr. Ramsey accepted the amendment and the resolution was adopted.

Mr. Wilson called up the House bill to provide a more efficient government for the States of Mississippi, Texas and Virginia.

(Messrs.—Continued from Third Edition.)

If this was not done, he was prepared for the House to have the bill read exactly as agreed to, instead of an engrossed copy, which he would let that course be taken.

Several members.—Read the bill be read.

The bill was read from a copy of the *National Intelligencer*.

Mr. Eldridge made the point of order that it was not in order to have the bill read from a newspaper.

The Speaker overruled the question of order, when a member had the right to read any printing evid, either from manuscript or print, as a part of his own remarks.

Messrs. Rose, Eldridge and other Democrats, contended that a system of filibustering, under the funding bill, by submitting various motions for a recess, and trying to get the House to vote on them. The Democratic strength was, however, not sufficient to defeat the measures.

Mr. Eldridge desired to have a call of the House so as to have absent Democratic members brought in and force the Republicans without leave. Finally the Speaker declined to entertain any further motions for a recess, and stated that he doubted whether he should have entertained more than the one.

Mr. Rose said he wanted the rule enforced so that bondholders should be turned out of the hall. He was approbative that the chair would exhibit them.

The Speaker directed the door-keeper to enforce the rule, and intimated to Mr. Rose, that he thought was violating the rules in approving his own rest.

Mr. Schenck insisted on the previous question on the Conference report.

The previous question was seconded.

Mr. Eldridge demanded the yeas and nays on ordering the main question.

Mr. Schenck, observing that several Republican members were voting in the negative, said, remarked that members might have their votes put in open record, and the question could be ordered till four o'clock.

The main question was ordered, yeas, 96; nays, 32.

Mr. Butler (Mass.) asked and obtained leave to have printed his remarks in reply to the attack made upon him last night in the Senate by Senator Sumner.

The vote was taken on the Conference report on the Funding Bill, and it was agreed to, yeas, 102; nays 32.

The bill, now (½ past 11 o'clock), goes to the President for his approval.

THE LEGAL TENDER.

Later Particulars.

(From the Albatross News of this morning.)

The rain which fell during the night caused an unusualous rise in the streams throughout the Lehigh Valley. Between the hours of two and three o'clock on Saturday morning, the rise commenced and to last time than it takes to pen the lines, boats and rafts were broken from their moorings, sheds and debris of all kinds came