BUSINESS NOTICES.

Alpaca and Drab Overcoat Cloths.
Linen and Duck Sack Coats, white and colored.
Light Cassimere, Drap d'Ete and Linen Vests.
Light Cassimere and Linen Pants, large assortment.

Every variety of Clothing suited to the season for Men, Youths, Boys and Children, new, fresh and fashionable, persistent daily, and selling rapidly at prices guaranteed lower than the lowest elsewhere, and full satisfaction guaranteed every purchaser, or the sale cancelled and money refunded.

Half way between Fifth and Sixth streets.
BENETT & CO.,
TOWER HALL,
518 MARKET STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
AND 650 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

For all those disorders of the stomach and digestive organs for which celebrated in Scrofula or as enfeebled or vitiated state of the blood, nothing can equal the cool and purifying effect of Dr. Ambert's Odine Water. A pure preparation of Iodine dissolved in pure water without alcohol or oil.

CONRAD MEYER, INVENTOR AND Manufacturer of the celebrated Iron Frame Pianos, has received the Prize Medal of the World's Great Exhibition, London, Eng. The highest prize awarded when and wherever exhibited. Warerooms, No. 1004 Chestnut street. 1p2 1m rmwfs

EVENING BULLETIN.

Wednesday, July 29, 1868.

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

RELATIONS WITH MEXICO.

It cannot fall to be satisfactory to every reasonable mind that the nomination of General Rosecrans as Minister to Mexico has been confirmed by the Senate. Of his ability, fitness and merit there can be no question. He is a well-educated soldier, an accomplished gentleman, and his political record shows him to have been in harmony with the great mass of the loyal people during the war and since its termination. The fact of his being a Catholic can only add to his fitness for such a mission, as he is to represent our Government in a Republic whose people and functionaries are almost entirely of the same faith. Coming from a Republic where all varieties of religious faith are respected, and being able to testify to the advantage of religious freedom and to the prosperity of his own church under such a system, General Rosecrans may influence the leading minds among the liberal public men of Mexico, and thus help to end the conflict between the clerical and liberal parties, which has so often led to revolution.

While our United States Government is this, at last, about to be well-represented in Mexico, the Government of Great Britain refuses to send a minister there. The difficulty seems to be one of punctilio and etiquette. England was unnecessarily eager to recognize Maximilian's so-called Empire, thus affirming her faith that the Republic was dead. When Juarez assumed power, as head of the Republic, in the capital, Mr. Scarlett, the British Minister accredited to the Empire, was not acceptable to the Republic, and all intercourse was broken off between the two Governments. According to a ministerial statement in the House of Commons, England will not ask for a renewal of official intercourse. She will wait for overtures from Mexico, and these are now in progress, however, slowly. In the meantime difficulties must arise between the two countries, to settle which fairly there can be no competent authority. One of these led to the recent blockade of Mazatlan by a British cruiser, from which more serious difficulty may arise. It may be suggested that Minister Rosecrans may (in a manner) represent the U. S. as well as to Great Britain, by offering his good offices to bring about a re-establishment of friendly official relations between them. Mexico, on our side, can ask as a liberal government, ought to have the good feeling of all other liberal powers, and there is no power in Europe more friendly can be of more value to her than Great Britain.

THE FLIGHT OF JEFF. DAVIS.

On Saturday last Mr. Jefferson Davis sailed from Canada for Europe, and it is not at all unlikely that his farewell to this land, whose laws he assisted to make, will be a long one, if not final. The sorrow expressed by the American people upon his departure was neither vindictive nor demonstrative. He can be spared better, perhaps, than any other man in the whole population; for in the South he is regarded as the chief sufferer for the crimes of the rebellion, and his name is the synonym of all that is wicked and contemptible in treason, while his personal qualities are of such a peculiar character that even his attitude as the great martyr of the lost cause, has not sufficed to win for him the veneration and love of the Southern people. The only individuals who will be likely to mourn with inconsolable anguish over his flight will be the gentlemen who attached their names to his bonds. If the south rebel does not put in an appearance upon the day fixed for his trial, these persons will learn a truth that the rest of the American people complacently comprehended long ago: that magnanimity and generosity are lost upon a man whose highest glory is that he plunged his country into civil war, and sacrificed hundreds of thousands of his fellow-men to his own wild ambition. It is folly to suppose that a man who was taken to every ode of fealty to the Confederacy that he ever took, will have scrupulous honor enough to save his bondsmen from pecuniary loss. His enemies generally are too dull to appreciate the motive that induced such men as Mr. Greeley to go bail for him, or to comprehend the baseness of a forfeiture of bail under the circumstances.

If these bondsmen had had a proper and natural regard for the security of their cash, they would have arraigned the criminal before he went to Canada, and had him placed in limbo to await his trial. It seems likely that this will at last take place, if the chief actor in the only big secession war, the Chief Justice Chase has been rudely insulted by Jeff. Davis's rebel friends in Democratic Conventions assembled, for his nomination for by delaying it any longer. Further postponement will not help Mr. Chase chances for the Presidency, while a speedy arraignment of the criminal may serve the purposes of revenge. We are far from supposing, however, that any good result would flow from the trial. Thoughtful men, years ago, perceived that conviction in a Virginia court is nearly impossible, and as an impartial of a man who, in spite of all pleas, is branded as the foulest criminal of the century, can have no other effect than to make a solemn process of law farcical, and not quite unlike that it would not be better, for everybody but the bondsmen, that he should escape. We should then speedily get rid of him, and avoid stultifying ourselves before the world. If this should become the situation, it would be well for Congress to pass an act expatriating him, and condemning him to perpetual exile. Take away from him his birthright of American citizenship, make him "a man without a country," an outcast and a wanderer on the face of the earth. A bitterer punishment could not be meted out to him than this, and none could be more righteously inflicted upon him who strove to impose nearly such a fate upon us and our children forever.

Precisely what his motive may be in going abroad, is not entirely evident. He fully understands the improbability of conviction and punishment, for no man knows better than he does the nature of the court that will try him. It seems most probable that he is weary of the scorn and contempt that meet him every where in one section of this land, and of the very lukewarm enthusiasm that his presence excites in the other. In Europe he may find friends and admirers; but it is not at all likely that the warmth of his first welcome will endure, or that he will find permanent happiness or perfect peace there any more than here. Men do not worship fallen heroes or idols that are broken, and a lost cause has but few admirers. If Jefferson Davis fixes his residence in Europe he may turn to the pages of Benedict Arnold's history and read there the fate that is in store for him; an existence made dreadful by the contemptuous neglect of his fellow men, and by the pangs of ceaseless remorse.

THE SOUTHERN ELECTORS.

A despatch from Washington, to this paper, yesterday afternoon, stated that to avoid the difficulties and probable disorders that the President and his friends may bring upon the country if Electors are chosen by popular vote in the reconstructed States, the newly added Southern members, after consultation with Republican leaders, had decided to have the Electors chosen by the respective Legislatures, as has always been done in South Carolina.

The Constitution says: "Each State shall appoint, in such manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a number of Electors, equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives, &c. Thus it is clearly constitutional for the Legislatures of the reconstructed States to change the mode of appointing Electors, and to choose them themselves. This is a very simple mode of meeting a dangerous emergency. It will prevent the ex-rebels from overawing the loyal men, white and black, and will avoid conflicts at the polls which seem inevitable, under the instructions and advice of Andrew Johnson, Francis P. Blair, Jr., Wade Hampton and other rebel leaders. It is to be hoped that this plan will be adopted. It will preserve peace until the election and inauguration of President Grant. After that there will be no danger of its being disturbed. He has pledged himself in favor of peace, and he is the man to establish it enduringly.

BAGGAGE SMASHING.

There seems to be a deep-laid conspiracy among all persons who are in the baggage handling line to do it the utmost possible damage within their controul. Most of the violent assaults with axe or crow-bar, or absolute exposure to the attacks of fierce flames, it would be scarcely possible to inflict more damage upon helpless trunks within a given time than they now receive in a journey of a few hours. Trunks and boxes are pitched about, piled up, and ground by revolving wagon wheels, as though they were as tough and unbreakable as so many bales of rags, and they are handled with as little regard for their contents as though they were of no more value than the offcast garments that are brought to our paper mills from the shores of the Mediterranean. The trunk makers amiably endeavor to stand between their customers and the "baggage smashers," and iron clamps and bands, improved locks, extra straps, and braces of tough wood are placed where they will best meet the brunt of the tumbling, smashing and crushing to which the unfortunate trunk must submit in running the gauntlet of railway porters and express agents. But the latter seem to exercise their violence in exact proportion to the means adopted to escape its consequences, and strong and elegant "baggage" are knocked about with as little ceremonious as though they were empty dry-goods boxes, and strengthening bands and strips are crushed with sledge-hammer force, while abrading wagon-wheels deface exteriors and grind ruthlessly through to the inner recesses. This remorseless abuse of portable property entails a serious loss upon the traveling community, and as there is no real necessity for it, it should be stopped by the strong hand of the law, if gentler means of persuasion fail to accomplish the desired end.

The terrible calamity that fell upon the inhabitants of Ellicott's Mills, near Baltimore, on Friday night last, developed one very humble and obscure man into a hero, whose memory deserves growing more dear as time ever receive. When the river swept away the first mill, the house of a Dr. Owings was floated away upon the current, half submerged. It contained a woman and six children, but their rescue seemed utterly impossible. While the white men in the vicinity stood bewildered and paralyzed with fear, a negro made his way to the roof, cut through it with an axe, and placed the inmates one after another upon the roof of a neighboring house. From this position there was no possible escape for any but a strong swimmer, but though the house began to tremble beneath the assaults of the flood, he refused to desert the helpless woman and the little children beside him. At last the building was demolished and they were all thrown into the raging waters, but the negro still held in his arms the youngest child, and while bravely striving to save himself it and refusing to abandon it, he was drawn beneath the surface and drowned.

The man hardly had his own individuality, for he is called "Dr. Owings' William." His racial angle was probably all wrong, his friends (slaves of course) were delusive, his shins were curved, his heel was long, his elongation, and he suffered all the physical disadvantages of an inferior race. But who shall say that he was not a true man? In that fearful hour he had the bravest heart, the most dauntless spirit, and the coolest courage of any, even of the superior race who were present. His self-sacrificing devotion reaches sublimity. The calm resolution with which he looked death in the face, and "took his pange" rather than abandonment of his charge, was heroic. There is no quality of moral greatness that this poor despised negro did not exhibit. His conduct proved that he possessed all the elements which combine to give to manhood its nobility. And yet he was a negro and a servant—an obscure member of a scorned race. The very friends of those he died to save probably regarded him as unworthy of any of the privileges which we protend to consider the exclusive prerogatives of the white man; and those who witnessed his heroism would have denied his fitness for citizenship. It would be folly to contend that this negro was not an exceptional character; but such men are not rarer among the blacks than among the whites, and the fact that the negro race can produce such a man at all is of itself sufficient evidence of its susceptibility of the highest development.

The treaty-making tour of Hon. George Bancroft, through the States of Germany, is the subject of a despatch over the Atlantic cable every day. The energy and rapidity of the Minister's movements are extraordinary. He hurries from one little capital to another, thrusts his naturalization treaty at once in the face of King, or Duke or Elector, gets his assent to it before he quits the presence, and off he goes. Yesterday he was at Darmstadt, to-day he is at Wurtemburg, and to-morrow he will be somewhere else. The German capitals and little States have never been "done" more rapidly by any American tourist; and the vision of the wiry little old man, flitting about from one to the other, and negotiating treaties as he flits, bringing each potentate, great or petty, into a contract with the great Republic over the water, might inspire some Teutonic imagination with the ideas for a poem. The practical results, however, chiefly interest Americans, and it is a satisfaction to know that by the time Mr. Bancroft gets through his summer holiday tour, nearly all Germany will have recognized the rights of naturalized Americans, returning to visit their native land, as being just as sacred as the rights of those born under the stars and stripes.

With eminent fitness the South are wing the Democracy is moving at the cradle of Secession and endorsing the Tammany nominations. A few nights ago the Democracy of Columbia, S. C., where the Secession egg was hatched, met and listened to a speech from ex-Governor B. F. Perry. The rebel crew which gathered on the occasion allowed no limits to their enthusiasm when the Blair-Broadhead letter was referred to, and they stamped, yelled, cheered, threw up their hats and gave free and frantic vent to their approval of its revolutionary sentiments. The orator of the evening denounced in the bitterest terms the Electoral College Bill and said—"If Grant be elected by the observance of the rules, then will the principles and policy enunciated in the letter of Gen. Blair and immediate and general application." This is precisely the kind of language that we may expect to hear on the same spot again, with the added atrocity that since that time the "bloody institutions" have borne fearful fruit. For this condition of things Andrew Johnson and the Democratic party are clearly responsible.

HENRY PHILLIPPS,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
NO. 1820 RANDOM STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

JOHN GRUMP, BUILDER,
1108 GREEN STREET,
and 32 LODGE STREET,
Mechanics of every trade in the city for rebuilding this Alms-house property furnished on the spot.

WARRITOR'S IMPROVED, VENTILATED and self-filling Urse Rack (patented), in use at all the principal Stables in the country. Circulars sent free. 6 28 1m rmwfs

IF AN UT TO BEGIN HOUSEKEEPING, WE furnish the complete outfit, including Stoves, Tables and Housekeeper articles. THUMAN & SHAW, No. 1334 Market street, below Ninth.

LEGON CUTTING AND VEE STABLE FARING Leasons, with practical blacks, which the rides—one set furnish. For sale by THUMAN & SHAW, No. 1334 Market street, below Ninth.

WE EXPOSE FOR SALE, DUMB WAITERS, &c., at the Manufactory, No. 1334 Market street, below Ninth. THUMAN & SHAW, 8 SOW, No. 1334 Thirty-Five Market street, below Ninth.

WE SHOW THE BEST YOUR HAIR CUT AT EIGHT 1868, Saloon, for Gentlemen Hair-Cutters. Children's Hair Cutting a specialty. Shave, Razors set in order. Open Sunday mornings. No. 1128 Exchange Place. G. C. KOPP.

CONDENSED MILK—NEW YORK EAGLE BRAND, the best that is made, for sale by JAMES S. SHUMAN, agent, Dock and Spruce streets, Phila. 1y28 3m rp

GOOD FROOF PRINTS AND CURRENTS.—NOT Dealers, fail to examine them. Best and cheapest in the market. Sent free. Address, with stamp, Box 1, Station D, Brooklyn, N. Y. 6 29 6m rp

Chromatic prints, for parlors and churches, 25 cents each, or 3 for $1 11, by return mail. Address Prof. Gunn, Box 1, Station D, Brooklyn, N. Y. 6 29 6m rp

Plain and Colored Cards, gorgeously surprise every one. Plain Cards, one new and very attractive design for Christmas, material having already accumulated. Skirts made to order, lining and fashioned, 44 cts. WM. T. HOPKINS.

HOOP SKIRT AND CORSET MANUFACTORY, 50. 1 Market street. All goods made of the best materials and warranted.
JOSEPH H. SMITH,
1 15 3m S. BAYLEY.

RICE'S BARE AND FASHIONABLE CONFECTIONS, For family use, for sale by the pound. STEPHEN F. WHITE, 1 6 3m 1010 Market street.

FINE WATCHES AT REDUCED PRICES. A FRESH invoice, just received, at No. 1 SOUTH SECOND street. FARR & BROTHER, Importers, 1 25 1m 124 Chestnut street, below Fourth.

MARKING WITH INDELIBLE INK, EMBROIDERY and Stamping. Stamping, 4c. M. A. TOBEY, 1 20 1m 1 Albion street.

ISAAC NATHANS, AUCTIONEER, N. E. CORNER Third and Spruce streets, only one square below the Exchange. Sales of Dry Goods, Jewelry, Furniture, and all kinds of valuable property at private sale or auction, at places of business, attending sales at residences free of charge. Liberal cash advances made on goods for the last forty years. Advances made in large amounts at the lowest market rates. 1m5 6m rp

CLOTHING, HOTELS, RESTAURANTS AND STEAMBOATS.—The undersigned has just received a fresh supply of Lubin's celebrated Extracts, viz: Jockey Club, Alpine Glove, Lilac, Bouquet, Musk, Violet, Rose, Ess. Ale for invalids, constantly on hand.
JOHN C. SWOPE,
22 Pear street,
Below Third and Walnut streets.

INDIA RUBBER MACKINTOSHES, STEAM PACKing Hose, &c.
Manufacturers and dealers will find a full assortment of Rubber's Best Manufactures, Rubber Belting, Packing Hose, &c., at the Manufacturers Headquarters.
GEO. C. DAVIS,
909 Chestnut street.

N. B.—We have now on hand a large lot of Gentlemen's Ladies' and Misses' Gum Boots. Also, every variety and size of Gum Overshoes.

USE WHITMAN'S CHOCOLATE—FOR DRINKING it is the finest sold by
STEPHEN F. WHITMAN,
Manufacturer,
Store, No. 1010 Market street.

MONEY TO ANY AMOUNT LOANED UPON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, PLATE, CLOTHING, &c.
STRICTLY PRIVATE OFFICE,
Corner of Third and Green streets.
N. B.—DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, GUNS, &c., for sale cheap.
REMARKABLY LOW PRICES.

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 equal 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 HABLA ESPANOL
ON PARLE FRANCAIS.

LET'S GET OUT OF TOWN!

So hot! So hot!
I'm almost frantic
To souse myself
In the sea of Atlantic!
So hot! So hot!
I've a bit of a notion
To visit the shore
Of the roaring ocean!

Hot city life
Is an awfully slow thing,
So I'll go and get
Some gossamer clothing;
And I'll take a rest
For a little while, and
Enjoy the surf
Of the great Cape Island!

Go good friend! Having first rigged yourself out in one of our elegant summer suits, go there! And as you promenade the piazza of the hotel price four dollars a day board and lodging extra the public will gaze admiringly upon you, and you will hear folks say: "That man got those elegant clothes at

ROCKHILL & WILSON'S!

Great Brown Stone Clothing Emporium,
603 and 605 Chestnut Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

THE FINE ARTS.

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, CHINTZ DRESS GRENADINES, BERGE DE LAINES, FRENCH JACONET AND LAWNS, SILK AND LINEN POPLIN, BARGES, ALL WOOL DELAINES, COLORED ALPACAS, BLACK ALPACA AND MOHAIR, WHITE, CORDED AND PLAIN PIQUE, COLORED CORDED PIQUES, HIGH-TWISTED HOSE, KID GLOVES, LINEN GOODS, MARLINS, CORSETS, LINENS, &c.
F. M. CALDWELL,
No. 704 CHESTNUT STREET.

NEW CARPETS,
Per Steamer
"City of Antwerp,"
Made to order for
REEVE L. KNIGHT & SON
Importers,
1222 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.

WILKINS'S
LINEN STORE,
528 Arch Street.
THE
"EXCELSIOR" HAMS,
SELECTED FROM THE BEST CORN-FED HOGS.
ARE OF STANDARD REPUTATION, AND
THE BEST IN THE WORLD.
J. H. MICHENER & CO.,
GENERAL PROVISION DEALERS
And cures of the celebrated
"EXCELSIOR"
SUGAR-CURED HAMS, TONGUES AND BEEF.
Nos. 142 and 144 North Front street.

EYRE & LANDELL,
Fourth and Arch.
SUMMER AND SEASIDE
SHAWLS
IN EVERY VARIETY.
LADIES' SUMMER GOODS.
LAWNS, ORGANDIES AND GRENADINES.
SUMMER POPLINS FOR SUITS.
BEAVER KID GLOVES, ALL SHADES.
HOSE, COLLARS, GLOVES, etc.

NEW ENGRAVINGS.
NEW CHROMO-LITHOGRAPHS.
EARLES' GALLERIES,
816 Chestnut Street.

DRUGS.
ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,
N. E. corner Fourth and Race Sts.,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS
AND
PAINT MANUFACTURERS,
Offer to the trade or consumers,
Pure White Lead, Zinc White
Colored Paints, Varnishes, Oils,
Artists' Materials, &c.
Agents for the celebrated
VIOLET MOUTAGNE SNOW-WHITE ZINC,
superior to any other White Paint for inside work.
We solicit orders from those who want
PURE PAINTS.
201 and 203 North Fourth Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

FURNITURE, &c.
FINE
FURNITURE,
GEO. J. HENKELS, LACY & CO.,
Thirteenth and Chestnut Streets.

SEWING MACHINES.
1106. REMOVAL. 1106.
THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY
Have Removed their Warerooms to
No. 1106 Chestnut Street.
SINGER'S NEW FAMILY SEWING MACHINE is simple, durable, quiet, and light running, capable of doing all the family sewing, and a great variety of work. It will hem, fell, stitch, braid, gather, cord, tuck, quilt, embroider, &c.
ALL WARRANTED.
WM. E. COOPER, Agent.

PRESERVED TAMARINDS.—20 REGIS MARTINIQUE Tamarinds, in syrup, just received, and for sale by J. R. BUSBIER & CO., 105 South Delaware avenue.

AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION NOTICE.
UNDERWRITERS' SALE.
200 Bales Upland and Gulf Cotton,
SAMUEL C. COOK
WILL SELL
(For account of Underwriters)
At No. 231 South Water Street,
On Thursday Morning, July 30th,
AT 12 O'CLOCK,
200 bales, more or less, Upland and Gulf Cotton, Damaged at the late fire.
1p 2 2t

CARPETINGS, &c.

FOURTH EDITION.
2:30 O'Clock.
BY TELEGRAPH.
FROM ST. LOUIS.
MOVEMENTS OF GEN. GRANT,
FROM HARRISBURG.
Pennsylvania R. R. Bridge Repaired.
Movements of General Grant.
St. Louis, July 29.—Generals Grant, Sherman, and Sheridan, arrived at St. Joseph last night. They were met at the depot by a large crowd, and escorted to the Pacific House, amidst enthusiastic cheers, music and the firing of cannon. Colonel Harbern delivered an address of welcome, after which they were entertained by the Grand Army of the Republic, and citizens generally.
A similar demonstration was made on their arrival at Omaha yesterday.
Repairs of the Susquehanna Bridge Completed.
Harrisburg, July 29.—The five spans of the Pennsylvania Railroad bridge over the Susquehanna, that were destroyed by fire on Saturday of the 17th inst., have been rebuilt on the original plan, and the trains commenced passing over it yesterday afternoon.
Death on Shipboard.
Boston, July 29.—The bark Prairie Bird, from Mobile for Liverpool, put into Newport, Rhode Island, on the 28th inst., with the body of her mate, who died with fever.
Marine Intelligence.
San Francisco, July 28.—Arrived, ship Lawrence, for New York; ship Commodore, for Liverpool; ship Sunny South, for Queenstown.
Arrived—U. S. steamer Resaca, from Mazatlan, 14th inst., for San Francisco, with the treasure. Also, arrived, opposition steamer Montana, from Panama.
Father Point, July 29.—The steamship St. Andrew, from Glasgow, has passed here for Quebec.
The Seizure of the Tornado.
In view of the serious complications that may result from the present aspect of the Hispano-British difficulty, as presented in this morning's cable despatch, it will be not uninteresting to refer to some facts in the history of the case. In the year 1865, when a civil war raged between Spain and Chile, several British war speculators believed that a favorable opportunity was arriving for the immense practice of neutrality, which they had so profitably employed during our troubles. Neutrality, to be perfect, must be entirely fair, and in this case the speculators were completely impartial. While sending blockade runners to Callao and the other South American ports, they found a ready market for their naval supplies at the Spanish station of Fernando Po. In the fall of 1865 a swift steamer, the Tornado, left Southampton harbor ostensibly for Rio Janeiro. After coaling at the island of Madeira, she was overhauled by the Spanish frigate Gerona. The suspicious circumstances surrounding the steamer being sufficient in the opinion of the Captain to justify detention and further investigation, he brought her to the port of Cadiz. Here, it is alleged, the officers, who had, of course, a grudge against the seizure, were thrown into prison, and otherwise, it is further stated, badly treated. The facts having been brought to the notice of the British Government, the Foreign Secretary, with immediate steps to procure by diplomacy the release of the vessel, and compensation for the alleged injury. Nothing daunted by the power of Britain, Spain stood firm to her guns, the believed right, and declared that the matter should come in the ordinary way of the proper courts. Some four months afterwards the trial took place in one of the lower courts, and decided in favor of the Tornado. The case then went up to the Supreme Court, and the decision was reversed, and the vessel condemned. Lord Stanley and Sir J. Crampton, the British Minister at Madrid, urged, on the side of the English, and General Calonge, on behalf of the Spanish authorities. It ended by the British Government sending its ultimatum, backed up by a fleet of ironclads, in the harbor of Cadiz. The Spanish Government even then refused to interrupt the proceedings in the case of the Tornado, but satisfied of the mistake of her counsellors about the Victoria, offered full indemnity for its detention. So far its conduct was to some degree satisfactory to the English. The Tornado trial also took place, and decided in the Superior Courts and lately, as Lord Stanley announced yesterday, the indemnity for the entire court has been confirmed.
Such are readily and fully made satisfaction in the case of the Victoria, when convinced of her error, that the practical supremacy of Great Britain in the decision of the Spanish courts is not, perhaps, too much to expect. Yet with the consciousness of superior strength, the prestige of the Abyssinian expedition, and backed by the Balearic isles and a desire to strengthen the fortunes of a waning ministry, Great Britain will recommend a policy whose tenor must be instantly apparent to the meanest of our readers, and will doubtless observe strict neutrality, such as she inaugurated not many years since by Great Britain.

THE COURTS.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Peirce.—The usual trouble incident to a summer session of the court was expected this morning, but only two cases ready for trial. It was not until near 11 o'clock that a bill was found in which the parties were ready for trial.
William Sperry and Joseph Sperry were charged with assault and battery upon David Mohr. The occurrence grew out of a dispute in regard to a receipt for rent, Mr. Mohr being the landlord of the defendants. Mr. Muhr alleged that he was assaulted by the defendants because he would not allow Joseph to have a receipt before he had paid the money. The defendants alleged that Mr. Muhr was the aggressor. Verdict guilty.
John Fittanna was charged with keeping a disorderly house at St. John and Noble streets. It was alleged that he tavern is a disorderly place, and a resort for improper characters. A number of the neighbors were examined, and all concur in the testimony of the witnesses in and out of the defendant's house. The case is still on trial.

ROCKBRIDGE ALUM SPRINGS, VA.
There is not, amongst all the Mineral Waters of Virginia so valuable a therapeutic agent as this. It is not alone the medicinal properties of the water, which (though even Bulwer admits its great value) that is the great feature of this place, but the combination of the whole of Virginia's most celebrated and most grievous maladies. And as the water bears transportation perfectly well, it will be found to be of much more without sojourn in the least, it is worth while to try the effect of the water.
JOHN WEBB & BRO., No. 1112 Walnut street, Philadelphia, Agents for Virginia, will furnish Pamphlets containing testimonials, and Map of the Springs.
WM. H. HALTER & RANDOLPH, Proprietors.
1y11 tu th stmrp2

THE SAFE DEPOSIT CO.,
For Safe Keeping of Valuables, Securities, etc., and Letting of Safes.
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Jos. Maris, Jr., Thos. Robins, Jr., Jos. M. Thomas.
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PATTERSON, BEES & CAMPBELL, Managers.
C. H. CLARK, Vice President.
1 24 6m

NEW PEIGNS—25 BARRELS NEW DROP PEAS, Pieces heading, a substitute for staves of the Union, not to be confounded with the worthless article.
BORDEN'S BEEF TEA.—HALF AN OUNCE OF THIS Extract is equal to a pound of beef. Prepared and for sale by JOS. R. BUSBIER & CO., 105 South Delaware avenue.
NEW GRENOBLE WALNUTS—25 BALES NEW Crop Soft-shelled Walnuts, just received and for sale by JOS. R. BUSBIER & CO., 105 South Delaware avenue.
CROWN BRAND LARGE RAISINS.—WHOLES, Halves and quarter boxes of the present crop, just received and for sale by JOS. R. BUSBIER & CO., 105 South Delaware avenue.

SECOND EDITION.
BY TELEGRAPH.
ATLANTIC CABLE NEWS
Financial and Commercial Quotations.
WASHINGTON.
ROUSSEAU'S NEW COMMAND.
MR. SEWARD'S PROCLAMATION.
EXPLOSION IN PITTSBURGH.
Coal Oil Works Blown Up.
The Loss of Life and Property.
By the Atlantic Cable.
LONDON, July 29, A. M.—Consols opened at 94¼ for both money and account. United States Five-twenties, 73¾@73¾; Illinois Central, 94¼; Erie, 48¾; Atlantic and Great Western, 39¾.
FRANKFORT, July 29, A. M.—United States Five-twenties, 80¼.
LIVERPOOL, July 29, A. M.—Cotton opened steady; the sales are estimated at 8,000 bales; Uplands, 9¾; Orleans, 9¾. Breadstuffs dull. Oats, 3s. 7d. Other articles unchanged.
LONDON, July 29, A. M.—All articles of American produce are dull.
QUEENSTOWN, July 29.—The steamships City of Boston and Tripoli arrived yesterday.
LONDON, July 29, 2 P. M.—Consols 94⅞@94⅞ for both money and account. American securities heavy. Five-twenties declined to 73¾. Illinois Central to 94⅞.
LIVERPOOL, July 29, P. M.—Cotton declined to 9¾@9⅞. Breadstuffs quiet. Flour declined to 28s.
LONDON, July 29, P. M.—Refined Cakes declined to 47s. Linseed Oil, £30 lbs. on the spot, and £30 15s. to arrive.
From Washington.
(Special Despatch to the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.)
ROUSSEAU'S APPOINTMENT.
WASHINGTON, July 29, 1868.
In justice to General Rousseau, the destitution of the Department of War, it should be known that the appointment of Gen Rousseau to the command of Louisiana and Arkansas was peremptorily made by the President himself. The appointment is the highest degree distasteful to the Louisiana Republicans.
SEWARD'S PROCLAMATION.
There is some little surprise here that Secretary Seward, in his proclamation, in compliance with the concurrent resolution of Congress should, without qualification, certify that the fourteenth amendment has become valid as a part of the Constitution.
FUNERAL MEETING.
A thinly attended Fenian meeting was adjourned here last night to Monticello Hall. A large Seymour and Blair transparency overhung the platform, and the speeches were wholly political.
THE RICE CROP.
Advices from South Carolina say the rice crop will be one-third larger than last year.
Explosion—Loss of Life.
PITTSBURGH, July 29.—A terrific oil explosion occurred last night at the Album Oil Works, of Tarrey & Co., in the upper portion of the city, resulting in the death of a young man named Jas. Gonigle, and the probably fatal injury of Robert Lafferty, one of the employees. Another man is missing, and is supposed to have been killed. The accident was caused by a plug at the bottom of one of the tanks becoming loose and to oil running out, which caught fire from the furnace, communicating to eight other tanks, and immediately terrific explosion. The works were entirely destroyed.
From Cleveland.
CLEVELAND, July 29.—A large number of delegates to the Temperance Convention, which opens to-day, have arrived. It is a meeting of welcome and cheer, there was only a moderate attendance. The meeting was addressed by Dr Wolf, G. W. G. T. of Ohio, Gree and Berry of Massachusetts, and Neal Dow of Maine.
A still in Parker's oil refinery exploded last night, killing one man and severely injuring two others. The building took fire and was burned. Loss $10,000. The Diamond oil works took fire, but it was extinguished before doing much damage.
Marine Intelligence.
New York, July 29.—Arrived, steamers Henry Chauncey, from Aspinwall, and Allemania, from Hamburg via Cork Harbor.
Weather Report.

July 29.	9 A. M.	Wind.	State of Weather.	2 P. M.	Wind.	State of Weather.
Port Hood						
Portland	E.	E.	Clear,	69	E.	Clear,
Portland	S.	W.	Hazy,	61	S.	Hazy,
Boston	S.	W.	Clear,	76	S.	Cloudy,
New York	S.	S.	Cloudy,	76	S.	Cloudy,
Philadelphia	S.	S.	Clear,	78	S.	Clear,
Washington	S.	E.	Clear,	76	S.	Clear,
Fortress Monroe	S.	S.	Clear,	76	S.	Clear,
Richmond	N.	E.	Clear,	72		
Lynchburg	S.	W.	Clear,	72		
Buffalo	W.		Cloudy,	80		
Pittsburgh			Cloudy,	82		
Chicago	E.		Cloudy,	80		
New Orleans	N. W.		Cloudy,	79		
Key West	S. E.		Clear,	82		
Havana	S.		Clear,	82		

STATE OF THE THERMOMETER THIS DAY AT THE BULLETIN OFFICE.
9 A. M.....72 | 12 M.....78 | 3 P. M.....80 deg. Weather hazy. Wind Southwest.

FROM NEW YORK.
New York, July 29.—Information received in the case of "Doctor" Alvah Blaisdell for subornation of perjury, in having procured three witnesses to swear falsely, in order to secure the removal of Collector Joshua F. Bailey from office, was laid before the Internal Revenue Bureau, before Commissioner Stillwell, but, in consequence of illness in the family of the Commissioner, the case, and for the defence, a further adjournment for one week was obtained.
The suicide mania continues unabated. Yesterday afternoon Catharine Vaughan, of 548 Eighteenth street, cut her throat with a razor; and yesterday morning Daniel Miller, of 97 Lansing street, who had been locked up on charge of assault and battery, committed suicide by hanging himself to an iron bar of the ventilator in his cell. Yesterday morning an unknown man at Coney Island blew out his brains with a pistol he had.
Yesterday at noon the steamship Colorado, from Liverpool, landed at Castle Garden six hundred disciples of Mormondom. In the afternoon the whole crowd was sent on the way rejoicing toward the dominion of Brigham Young.
It is proposed to establish a line of steamships between this city and Jacksonville, Florida. Parties here will place upon the line two steamships, to cost not less than $200,000 each, if the citizens of Jacksonville will take $75,000 of the stock.
The Union Republican General Committee, at a meeting held at headquarters, corner of Broadway and Twenty-second street, determined upon holding a grand ratification meeting early in September, and communication was entered into with other Grant and Colfax organization for that purpose.
—Man who has a turn for music—An organ grinder.

THIRD EDITION.
2:30 O'Clock.
BY TELEGRAPH.
FROM CLEVELAND
National Temperance Convention:
TO-DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.
From Cleveland.
CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 29th.—The National Temperance Convention met this morning at the First Presbyterian Church, and was called to order by J. M. Stearns, of New York, who nominated John Ceesna, of Pennsylvania, as temporary chairman. A prayer was offered by Rev. John Fulton, of Cleveland.
On motion of Rev. J. B. Dunn, of N. Y., J. A. Spencer, of Ohio; Rev. C. W. Dennis, of Maryland; Rev. J. A. Farr, of Albany; Rev. J. B. Clark, of Allegheny, Pa., and Rev. E. H. Pratt, of Connecticut, were appointed as temporary Secretaries.
A committee was appointed to examine the credentials, and also a committee on permanent organization.
While these committees were deliberating, the Convention was addressed by General Neal Dow and others. The Committee on Permanent Organization reported the following Legislative Committee: W. E. Dodge, of New York; and a large number Vice Presidents and Secretaries.
The Convention then took a recess until 2 P. M.
From Boston.
Boston, July 29.—Three bridges on the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad, crossing Park and Manhattan, were burned last night, it is supposed by incendiaries.
The railroad strike in Boston has ended, the shipowners having agreed to the wishes of the workmen, who have resumed labor.
From Baltimore.
Baltimore, July 29.—Advices on the Northern Central Railroad commenced running regularly to-day.
Arrival of a Steamer.
New York, July 29.—The steamship Henry Chauncey, from Aspinwall, on the 21st, brings $261,000 in specie.