BUSINESS NOTICES.

Great Reduction in Prices of Summer Clothing, to close out stock. Also, a large lot of Summer Goods, made to order. Assortment still good, but selling out rapidly.

All 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, BENNETT & OG. OVER HALL, 518 MARKET STREET, AND 609 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

A Bad Foot Makes Friends.—Defective bills are too long for a poor man's pocket, but many of them may be avoided by keeping Graves' Arch Preserver Salve in the cupboard. It is the "precious pot of ointment" which makes the weary pedestrian forget his aching ankles, cracks poor Sambo's shoulders, do away with the necessity of his master's purchasing a new pair of this valuable article, and enables the wearer to save your husband's bad around the corner, and sell him a box of this salve, only 25 cents.

EVENING BULLETIN.

Thursday, August 6, 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.

SEYMOUR'S LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE.

At last we have Seymour's letter accepting the Democratic Presidential nomination. He gives as a reason for his delay in issuing this document, that he wanted to see "what light the action of Congress would throw upon the interests of the country." The true explanation of his tardiness is, probably, to be found in the fact that he desired to ascertain the popular feeling regarding certain obnoxious clauses in the Democratic platform, and to shape his course somewhat with the current. The letter is distinguished by two characteristics—the utter futility of its statements and its want of accord with the letters of Frank Blair and with the expressed opinions of the other Democratic leaders. The first peculiarity is not at all remarkable; the latter is sufficiently to excite the surprise of those who do not understand the ambiguity, and consequent opportunity for diverse construction, of the Democratic machine. It is inevitable that we should find fault with Mr. Seymour, but this letter is so vulnerable, and its every sentence is so susceptible of positive contradiction, that the membership of the author can be made clear to the dullest comprehension, while its failure to agree precisely with the declarations of Blair and other Radical Democrats, is manifest from simple comparison.

Mr. Seymour begins with a falsehood. He makes the statement that his nomination was "unsought and unexpected" and that he was "caught up by the whelming tide," and "found himself unable to resist the pressure." The history of the fraud by which he manipulated the Democratic Convention to his own advantage, adjusting it illegally when the tide set in favor of another candidate, and intriguing in caucus with the Ohio delegation, has been exposed too recently to need fresh demonstration here. His chicanery was only surpassed by his hypocritical pretense that he was surprised by the final action of the Convention.

Mr. Seymour asserts that "Congress has allied itself with the military power which is to bear directly upon the election. This is a repetition of the old Copperhead slander that General Grant will use the troops in the South to prevent free expression of opinion at the polls. General Meade's recent order withdrawing his soldiers from all supervision of elections, and the well known fact that the local governments of nearly all the States are in organized existence, and in no hostile or legislative collision, with the Government, contradict this. Mr. Seymour is aware of these facts, and he knows absolutely that as far as General Grant is concerned, a Southern man who is not disfranchised can vote with as much freedom for the candidate of his choice, as can the most violent Democrat in New York city. He knows, moreover, that if General Grant had the power that is attributed to him, he would not use it. Such a base imputation of the honor of his opponent could only come from a man whose moral sensibilities have become so blunted by political career that has never been checked for an instant by scrupulous regard for means to attain its ends.

In one particular Mr. Seymour's views are identical with those of General Grant. He asserts that the "interests of the country demand peace." In this, he is right. He differs with his party, whose Southern branch, if we are to take the declarations of its conventions, is engaged in organizing a new rebellion. These absolutely threaten war in the event of defeat at the polls, and the return of the Southern States to anarchy if they succeed in electing their candidates. If there is anything in the Democratic programme better understood than the rest, we do not know of it. The issue is clear as any that has ever existed between two political parties. It is to this fact that Mr. Seymour must attribute the "uncertainties" with which "the minds of business men are perplexed;" not to the policy of Congress. Under the latter, our commercial relations with the South would now be resumed, were it not that merchants fear the redemption of the Democratic promise to undo the work of reconstruction, and disturb the wise and benign results that have sprung from that work. They have another source of alarm in the declared intention of the Democrats to repudiate part of the debt. This would depreciate the currency, cause constant fluctuation of values, and do incalculable injury to national and private credit. These are the considerations that fill business men with uncertainty and hurt the best interests of the country. But upon one of these questions Mr. Seymour has nothing to say. He does not utter one word for or against the repudiation plank in the platform, and we can only construe his endorsement of it by the assertion that "the resolutions adopted by the Convention accord with his views." This is one of the theories of his party which he found to be unpopular. He is afraid to come before the country and personally make repudiation an issue with the honest American people.

He complains that "the people are harassed with the frequent demands of his gatherers," but he proposes no remedy. In the improbable event of his election does he intend to lessen that burden by repudiating our obligations, and carrying on the Government without money? Or will he permit tax gatherers still to harass the people? He entertains the first design, the afflicted people want to know it. If the latter is his intention, why does he talk about "the frequent demands of his gatherers?" If he intended his sentence simply as a bit of political buncombe, "sound and fury signifying nothing," it is contemptible and stupid.

He says, also, that "the chiefs of the late rebellion have submitted to the results of the war, and are now quietly engaged in useful pursuits." This is false. In the very Convention from which he obtained his nomination, there were dozens of rebel officers, and the committee by whom was drafted the platform upon which he stands, contained the rebel generals Wade Hampton, Joseph E. Johnson, William Preston and Barksdale, together with Langston a rebel editor from Louisiana, and Babcock, Speaker of the lower House of the rebel Legislature of Virginia. Moreover, most of these, with "Admiral" Semmes, Howell Cobb, D. H. Hill, and a multitude of minor men who were active rebels, are now stumping the South, making speeches, and telling the lost cause is glorious, and promised success, and in which bitterer anti-Union sentiments are uttered than any that found expression before the war. Mr. Seymour deliberately minimized the fact when he penned that paragraph, for no man knows better than he does, the exact character of the men who are supporting him in the South.

But Seymour is directly at variance with his party in one respect. He says "the election of a Democratic President would enable us to give to that party power to make sudden and violent changes." This is a declaration against the announced determination to withdraw Congressional reconstruction in the rebel States; and it is another result of Seymour's desire to follow the popular current. Wade Hampton's paragraph in the platform, says, "The reconstruction acts are unconstitutional and void." Frank Blair, in his Broadhead letter, asserts that "the real and only issue in the contest," is upon the substantiality of this reconstruction, and that it "can be overturned by the Executive" — who will fail, to do his duty if he allows the Constitution to perish under a series of enactments which are in palpable violation of its fundamental principles." He reiterates this sentiment in his letter of acceptance. "We accept the declaration of the party, rather than that of Seymour, assured that if elected he will be found pliant when the attempt is made upon him, or else that he will be removed by approved rebel methods, to enable a successor to enforce his policy."

Mr. Seymour affects to believe that his nomination has been received with unparalleled enthusiasm. We know, and all intelligent men know, that it surprised the very Convention that effected it, and fell as coldly upon the rank and file of the party, as the nomination of a man who in local elections has invariably run behind his ticket could. Neither his personal qualities nor his political career furnish material from which enthusiasm can be manufactured.

The boast that he gave 16,000 commission during the war, avails nothing in view of the facts, that from his political position he could not possibly have done otherwise, and that his whole record during the strife was that of a strenuous, consistent and malignant opponent of the war itself, and of every measure which could aid its successful conclusion.

Mr. Seymour's letter is a failure. It is unshifflingly constructed; it is filled with sophistry and falsehood; and while its effects to the fidelity and contempt of the Republicans, by no means satisfies the demands and expectations of the Democracy. If this is all he has to say concerning the issues now before the country, he can rest assured that his professed aversion to accepting the Presidency will be met by the actual determination of the people that he shall not do so.

OUR NATIONAL DIVISIONS.

With the development and growth of the West, during the last ten years, there has been a grand shifting of all the centres of population, wealth and commerce. What used to be a mass of undefined "Indian Territory" and "Great American Desert" on our school day maps, is now organized and inhabited, States and settled Territories. What was, but yesterday, the "Far West," is so no longer. Chicago, St. Louis and Cincinnati are, to all interests and purposes, as much Eastern cities, as Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, New York or Boston. The real "West" of to-day, comes east to Chicago for its supplies, and Chicago with its number of its population, its immense commercial activities, its splendid municipal improvements, its grand capabilities for the future, is one of the main points upon which the new regions beyond the Rocky Mountains will pivot their business operations for generations to come.

The old divisions of the United States into Eastern, Middle, Southern and Western States have long ago ceased to have any practical meaning. The rebellion has obliterated the one institution of slavery, which gave signification to the designation of the Southern States, while the Western boundaries have pushed themselves so far away that to call New York or Pennsylvania Middle States is simply an absurdity. The real "Middle State" of the Union is Nebraska, fifteen hundred miles west of Pennsylvania.

We want a new nomenclature for the geographies and maps of the rising generation. We want an adoption of the national, and the political, divisions of the country. These natural divisions are very clearly marked and easily remembered. The two grand lines that cut the continent longitudinally are the Mississippi River and the Rocky Mountains, and taking these as the natural boundaries of the several sections, we have the Eastern, the Middle and the Western States. The Eastern comprises New England; the old Middle and Southern States, excepting Louisiana and Texas; Michigan, Indiana, Wisconsin, Ohio, Illinois, Kentucky, Tennessee and Alabama. The "Middle" comprises Dakota, Minnesota, Nebraska, Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Arkansas, Louisiana, and Texas. The "Western" comprises Alaska, Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Wyoming, Nevada, Utah, Colorado, California, Arizona and New Mexico.

A reconstruction of American geography would have many advantages. It would do away with educational terms which have now absolutely no meaning in our schools; it would convey a proper idea of what are the real and natural sub-divisions of the country; and it would break down the old political antagonism of North and South, which rests upon no distinction save the single one of slavery, now and forever done away. This last would be of incalculable advantage to the future peace and prosperity of the whole country. It would root out a class of troublesome politicians, and political dogmas, and false notions that have been so long a plague to our national harmony, and would realize the phrase upon which American orators have rung so many changes, that we know "no North, no South," but only those grand sections of the great Continent which have been mapped out by the finger of Providence. Eventually these new divisions will be made a matter of necessity, and it matters not how soon the general mind of the country begins to familiarize itself with the idea.

NAVY YARD FRAUDS.

The Philadelphia Navy Yard has the misfortune to be located in the First Congressional District, over which the Democracy presides with almost undisputed sway. It does not seem to have been of any special advantage to the public service that this should be the case, and there are periodical disclosures of rascality in one mechanical department after another, which are not pleasant in the eyes of honest men, and not calculated to elevate Philadelphia's credit abroad.

Congress recently instructed the Committee on Naval Affairs to investigate the administration of the Steam Engineering Department of the Navy Yard, and a sub-committee has just made a report to the Secretary of the Navy, through its chairman, Hon. Wm. D. Kelley. It shows, plainly enough, that a fraudulent favoritism has been practiced, in the purchase of tools from a New York manufacturer, in the face of lower and better bids from the best Philadelphia houses. The committee does not seem to have fastened the responsibility on its perpetrators, but the fact itself appears very plain. The Secretary of the Navy is called upon to order such an investigation as will bring the offender to light, and to punishment, and it is to be presumed that Mr. Welles will act upon the suggestion as promptly as comports with his usual method of doing business.

This exposure of official fraud at the Navy Yard should be made a searching and thorough one, without respect to political considerations. We have no knowledge of the politics of the suspected parties, except in the general fact that the Navy Yard is largely under Democratic control. But there are officials enough of both Republican and Democratic professions who regard office as a mere machine for swindling the public and feathering their own foul nests, and we rejoice in every investigation which tends to unearth their speculations and bring their evil deeds to the light. The real spirit of the Republican party is in favor of a purification of every public office from the President down to the lowest subordinate who receives Government pay, and it is to the honor of a Republican Congress that it has always been ready to investigate fraud and punish official offenders, without fear or favoritism. Upon no other principle can the Republican institutions of America be maintained. The fearful demoralization which was spread through all the public offices of the country under Democratic rule, before the rebellion was crushed out, should be a lesson to the Republican party, that the first duty of a Republican administration is to purify the public service from all official taint. Upon no other principle can the Republican institutions of America be maintained. The fearful demoralization which was spread through all the public offices of the country under Democratic rule, before the rebellion was

CLOTHING.

THE PROBLEM SOLVED.

Clothing need not be shapeless when moderate priced!

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WANAMAKER & BROWN'S.

INSURANCE.

THE PENNSYLVANIA LIVE STOCK INSURANCE COMPANY.

Chartered Capital, $250,000

SAMUEL D. DEIP, General Agent,

OFFICE, PRESS BUILDING,

No. 702 Chestnut Street.

This Company is one of the most reliable in the country, having for its officers men of good judgment of horses and farm stock. It insures live stock against death from any cause, theft and the hazard of transportation at moderate rates.

WINES, LIQUORS, &c.

LIGHT WINES.

HEALTHY AND INVIGORATING

CLARETS,

SAUTERNES,

STILL and SPARKLING HOCKS,

STILL and SPARKLING MOSELLES

CHAMPAGNES,

CHARLES BOTTLER'S

Imperial Sparkling

CATAWBA.

SOLE DEPOT,

H. & A. C. VAN BEIL,

Wine Merchants,

No. 1310 CHESTNUT STREET,

GROCERIES, LIQUORS, &c.

TEAS! TEAS!! TEAS!!!

One of the finest assortment of Teas (New Crop) ever offered in the cities of Philadelphia, now in store, and will be sold to families by the package at wholesale prices

FAMILY FLOUR,

Made from prime quality of Southern White Wheat, for the best mills in the United States, always on hand.

SALMON!

New Smoked and Spiced Salmon, just received.

Families going to the country can have their goods carefully packed and delivered, free of charge, to any of the depots in Philadelphia. All our Groceries are sold at the lowest rates and warranted to be as represented.

CRIPPEN & MADDOCK,

(Late W. L. Maddock & Co.)

Importers and Dealers in Wines, Liquors, &c.

115 S. Third Street, below Chestnut.

FURNITURE, &c.

FINE FURNITURE.

FALL ARRIVALS.

GEO. J. HENKELS, LACY & CO.,

J. W. PROCTOR & CO.,

The "Bee-Hive,"

NO. 920 CHESTNUT STREET.

Spring Trade, 1868.

EDWARD FERRIS,

Importer,

No. 36 South Eleventh Street.

(UP STAIRS.)

Now opening desirable NOVELTIES

Pipes & Welts,

Plain and Striped Rainzooks,

Dress Linings, Buttons and Insertings,

Needle-work Edgings and Insertings,

Imitation and Real Vienna Lenses,

Jaconet Muslins,

Soft Cambrics,

Swiss Muslins,

French Mullins, &c., &c.

A general assortment of

White Goods Embroideries, Laces, &c.,

RETAIL DRY GOODS.

N. STEEL & SON

ARE NOW

CLOSING OUT

The balance of their Summer Stock

At a still further reduction in prices.

1,500 YARDS OF 37 1-2c. FRENCH JACONET LAWNS,

CHOICE NEAT STYLES, REDUCED TO 15c.

15c. French Organdies, reduced to 12½c.

25c. French Organdies, reduced to 20c.

37½c. Black Silk Hernanies, reduced to 25c.

Yard-wide Black Silk Hernanies, reduced to 31c.

5-4 Black Silk Hernanies, reduced to 62½c.

All grades 5-4 Black All-Wool Delaines, at low prices.

All grades Black Alpacas, at low prices.

BLEACHED AND UNBLEACHED MUSLINS.

All the best makes at the lowest market prices. All bought before the recent advance.

Nos. 713 and 715 N. Tenth Street.

A CARD.

Having had a large portion of our Stock of Dry Goods, consisting of 1,000 PIECES OF SILK AND WOOL DRESS GOODS of all kinds, MUSLINS, CALICOES, &c., &c., damaged by the late fire, we have concluded that, now offer it at prices that will insure its IMMEDIATE sale. Ladies will find it greatly to their advantage to examine this stock.

STOKES & WOOD,

702 Arch Street.

and 22 1m

EDWARD P. KELLY,

TAILOR,

S. E. Cor. Chestnut and Seventh Sts

Large stock and complete assortment of

CHOICE GOODS.

Clothes cut and made to order of any other First-Class Establishment at Moderate Prices.

Pattern Garments and Clothes not called for now for sale at Reduced Prices.

SE HABLA ESPANOL.

ON PARLE FRANCAIS.

MR BEECHER'S SUMMER SUIT.

One of the New York papers says that Mr. Beecher is enjoying his summer vacation at his place in the country "wearing a Leghorn hat and a serene countenance." This is a very fine rig for the summer; a little too airy, perhaps.—Cheap, too.

The coolest costume we have heard of is that of a gentleman who was found a few days ago, "at five o'clock in the morning" on the steps of Independence Square with nothing at all whatsoever upon him in the clothes line. As he couldn't give a good account of himself or his clothes, the police asked him to march along with them. He said he wouldn't. The police were going to grab him by the collar and make him "move on" but, having no collar on they failed to collar him. At the latest accounts the man had moved on. He didn't wait for any more.

We are doing our best to keep people nicely clothed. Our prices are so low that there is no reason why anybody should, as a general thing, go without having at least something on his back. Come and see how cheap our splendid clothes are!

ROCKHILL & WILSON

Brown Stone Clothing Hall,

603 and 605 Chestnut Street.

ONE PRICE ONLY.

JONES'

Old Established

ONE PRICE

CLOTHING HOUSE,

604 MARKET STREET,

ABOVE SIXTH.

For style, durability and excellence of workmanship, our goods are unsurpassed, and we invite the attention of the public to our stock, and a perfect fit guaranteed in all cases.

CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

Real Havana Cigars.

"Marfana Rita" brand (copy righted) of Vuelta Abajo, in tin foil, "Cabinet Size," "Regalias," "Regalias," and "Havanas." Try them. Go to retailers dealers and good smokers, and ask for "Marfana Rita." We have twenty varieties of "Marfana Rita" all of same material, out which several choice grades are now retailed at 40, 50 & 75, 40 & 50 and 40 per hundred. We will, on application, direct consumers to those dealers who retail our goods at the above rates. Our goods are the very best real highest grade Havana cigars. Lower grades are brand "Vra Diavolo," "Louis Quin," "Flor de Lys," etc. The following city retailers keep regularly our "Marfana Rita" cigars:

Wm. Ashton, Fancy Grocery, Bread and Walnut. Budd I. Keller, Grocer, No. 1040 S. South Fourth street, above Chestnut. Charles G. Arndt, dealer, No. 215 South Fourth street, below Lombard. Jos. Bergdoll, Grocer, 1000 South Third street, above Christian. Jos. Bergdoll, Grocer, Fifteenth street, above Chestnut. Manning Gentle, No. 41 South Third street. Regery Franklin, sixteenth and Arch. Spillin, grocer, Eighth and Arch. Mitchell & Ryan, Grocers, Ninth and Spruce. Jos. Bergdoll, Grocer, Ninth and Spruce. Jos. Bergdoll, Grocer, Ninth and Lombard. Geo. Foxwell & Son, grocers, No. 936 Walnut street. Foxwell, Grocer, Eighteenth and Spruce. Geo. Foxwell, Grocer, Frankfort and Spring Garden streets, daughter. Geo. Foxwell, Grocer, Twenty-fourth and Spruce. Geo. Foxwell and Richards, Twenty-fourth and Ridge. Ambrose Smith, druggist, Broad and Chestnut. Ambrose Smith, druggist, Fifteenth and Kaighn, N. J. Ridge avenue.

STEPHEN FLIGHT & SONS,

Manufacturers and Importers, Wholesale,

No. 229 South FRONT Street,

Philadelphia.

EXCURSIONS.

FOR CAPE MAY ON SATURDAY, AUGUST 8, 1868.

On SATURDAY, the 8th instant, the steamer Lady of the Lake will leave Pier 8, Market street, at 7 o'clock A. M., and returning leave Cape May on MONDAY morning, at 6 o'clock.

Fare for the round trip, $3 50, including carriage hire. Each way, $2 25.

FUTLER, WEAVER & CO.

NEW CORDAGE FACTORY

NOW IN FULL OPERATION.

No. 16 N. WATER and 15 N. DELAWARE

POINT BREEZE PARK.

Annual Subscribers are now entitled to admission on the grounds of the park, on the 1st April, 1868.

MONEY TO ANY AMOUNT LOANED UPON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, FURS AND CLOTHING, SO AS TO ATTRACT NO ONE BUT THE OWNER.

Corner Third and Oxford streets.

Third and Oxford streets.

S. D.—DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, FURS, REMARKABLY LOW PRICES.

INSURANCE.

FOR CHARLESTON—DIRECT, ON TUESDAY NEXT.

PROMETHEUS,

GRAY, Master.

Will commence loading at Second Wharf below PINE street on THURSDAY, and sail on or before TUESDAY, 11th inst. For freight, &c., apply to

E. A. SOUDER & CO.

Dock Street Wharf.

AMERICAN

ANTI-INCRUSTATION CO.'S

OFFICE,

No. 147 South Fourth St.,

PHILADELPHIA.

The Anti-Incrustator will remove scale from steam boilers and keep them clean, rendering the boiler less liable to explosions, and causing a great saving of fuel. The instruments have been so successful use during the last two years in many of the principal manufacturing cities, and from which the most flattering testimonials of their wonderful saving of fuel and labor have been received.

Parties having boilers would do well to call at the office and examine testimonials, etc.

JOHN FARELIRA, President.

EZRA LUKENS, Secretary and Treasurer.

CHOICE NEW WHEAT

FAMILY FLOUR.

Made from Virginia, St. Louis, Ohio, Pennsylvania and Kentucky Wheat. Also, for sale, at reduced prices, WARRANTED SUPERIOR to any in the market.

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FOURTH AND VINE.

GOLD'S

Latest Improved Patent Low Steam and Hot Water Apparatus,

For Warming and Ventilating Private and Public Buildings. Also, the improved Cooking Apparatus.

AMERICAN KITCHENER,

On the Most Approved Principle, for Hotels, Public Institutions and families. Call and examine the Apparatus.

HOT AIR FURNACES of the best construction.

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NEW YORKERS PRINTING LANDING AND PASTE BOARD for sale by R. DUBBELS & CO., 18 South Delaware avenue

THE DAILY EVENING BULLETIN--PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, AUGUST 6, 1868. 5

SECOND EDITION.

BY TELEGRAPH.

ATLANTIC CABLE NEWS

Money, Cotton and Breadstuffs.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Colored Border Convention.

SENSIBLE SET OF RESOLUTIONS.

THE DRAWBACK ON ALCOHOL,

The Treasury Regulations.

By the Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, Aug. 6, A. M.—Consols, 94⅛@94⅞ for both money and account. U. S. Five-twenties, 73½; Illinois Central, 91; Erie Railroad, 23.

FRANKFORT, Aug. 6, A. M.—U. S. bonds, 85¼.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 6, A. M.—Cotton opened easier at the closing prices of last night. The sales for to-day are estimated at 8,000 bales.

Breadstuffs—No. 2 Red Western wheat has advanced to 10s. 8d. All other quotations are unchanged from yesterday.

Colored Border State Convention.

(Special Dispatch to the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.)

BALTIMORE, Aug. 6.—A Colored Border State Convention, which has been in session here, adjourned last night. Arrangements were made for an organization of the colored people in those States, which will have a tendency to securing their political rights, and for holding a national convention of colored men in Washington City on the second Wednesday in January next. Resolutions were adopted earnestly favoring the election of Grant and Colfax; tendering thanks to the Freedmen's Bureau, and entreating the colored people to sustain their schools after its discontinuance. The following was adopted by the commending the Freedmen's Memorial Monument Association to unite their interests with the Lincoln Monument Association, of Washington, D. C.

The Drawback on Alcohol.

(Special Dispatch to the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.)

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—The treasury regulations for the drawback on alcohol, spirits and rums were issued to-day, and go into effect immediately.

The law is construed to limit the drawback to alcohol of full proof, eighty degrees, by hydrometer; and to pure rum fermented from sugar, molasses, or other product of the sugar-cane, with the privilege of drawback only when imported in quantities not less than two thousand gallons.

STATE OF THE THERMOMETER THIS DAY AT THE DIFFERENT OFFICES.

10 A. M.....76 deg. 12 M.....81 deg. 2 P. M.....82 deg. Weather clear. Wind N. W.

CRIME.

The Tragedy in Shrewsbury, Vermont.

The Rutland *Herald* brings us the details of the Gibson murder at Shrewsbury, Vt., on Saturday evening, already briefly reported by telegraph. The Rutland *Herald* says:

For many years a bend has existed between the Pinney and Balch families, summons have been issued, out of the same, and a suit being pending between them in the Rutland Co. Court. A few days ago Pinney's cattle went into the farm of Balch, broke into a field of corn owned by Zina Pinney, and committed a trespass. Pinney, in consequence he animals were impounded. Disinterested persons tried to settle the matter, but the damages, which they were engaged in doing on Saturday afternoon, in company with George Butterfly, a son-in-law of Balch, Pinney drew a pistol and shot Balch, broke into a field of corn owned by Zina Pinney, and committed a trespass. Pinney, in consequence the