BUSINESS NOTICES.

Prices of all Summer Clothing greatly reduced to close out Stock. Assortment still good. Best selling off rapidly.

All prices guaranteed lower than the lowest elsewhere and satisfaction and money refunded to every purchaser, of the full value of any article purchased.

Half way between } BENNETT & CO.
Fifth and } TAYLOR HALL.
Sixth streets } 518 MARKET STREET.
OPEN EVENINGS UNTIL 9 O'CLOCK.
AND NO BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Lyon's Magnetic Insect Powder.
IT KILLS INSTANTLY
Cockroaches, fleas, bugs, and every kind of insect vermin are most troublesome during the hot months. They are killed at once by this remarkable powder. It is not poisonous, but certain to do its work. A single 25 cent flask has effect.
KILLED A PECK OF COCKROACHES
One now; it keeps vermin from depositing their eggs, and thus prevents next year's crop. Be sure you get genuine. It is the original and true Insect Destroying Powder. Beware of imitations. See the signature of E. LYON on the flask. Sold by all druggists. aug26tf

An Eminent Divine says: "I have been using the Persian syringe. It gives me new vigor, buoyancy of spirits, elasticity of muscle." S. P. Dunscomb, 164 Bowery. Sent by mail, with full directions, for $5. It is remarkably efficacious in the cure of nervous debility, and will last a lifetime. Address SYRINGE, Box 4,590, Philadelphia. aug6 tf

EVENING BULLETIN.

Thursday, August 27, 1868.

THE ROSECRANS MISSION.

Daily developments show that the Senate was egregiously deceived when it confirmed the nomination of General Rosecrans as Minister to Mexico. So far from the appointment being a proper one, his subsequent conduct proves that General Rosecrans is in full sympathy with Tammany Hall and its Southern branch, just now located at the White Sulphur Springs. Instead of buoying himself with the adjustment of affairs in Mexico, he is trying his hand, as a newfledged diplomatist, in fixing up treaties with the rebel officers and politicians who are now plotting mischief at Greenbrier, Virginia. Alarmed at the fatal effects of Blair and Hampton's open avowal of the principles of the Democracy, which the minds of the people, it has been resolved at Washington that some antidote must be immediately concocted, or Seymour and Blair's chances are gone forever. According, Rosecrans, who hates General Grant with a cordial hatred, gladly undertakes an extra mission. The idea is to get General Lee, Beauregard, General Ewell, General Echols, Governor Pickens, Governor Walker, and others prominently connected with the rebellion to disavow these inflammatory utterances as representing the real sentiment of the South. It is proposed that the general officers of the Confederate army and other Southern representative men shall issue a manifesto, representing the views of the South as slight to do away with the impressions created at the North by the indiscreet speeches of Blair, Hampton, Forrest and other rebels. Rosecrans, delighted to damage the man whom he so often disobeyed in Tennessee and Mississippi, seems to have gone into this precious scheme with great zest, and it is understood that a grand scheme has been contrived, in the shape of an address to the American people, which is to do wonders for Seymour and Blair, and to demolish Grant and Colfax for forever.

The transparent folly of this whole proceeding lies in the notion that the loyal people of this country care the value of a copper for the opinions or protestations of these rebel conspirators. Men who have proved themselves incapable of appreciating the value of an oath, as these men have done, have forever lost their claim to the confidence of the people. There is no choice between the assertions of Hampton and Forrest, and those of Beauregard and Lee. All these men are, by their own assumption, "the soul of honor." All of them are, by their own deliberate acts, utterly precluded from all claim as teachers or leaders of the honest American masses. It is as great impudence for Robert E. Lee to address the public or to express an opinion as to who shall or who shall not be President of the United States, as it is for Wade Hampton, or Howell Cobb, or Jefferson Davis to do so. And so it will be found, when this precious Rosecrans plot is fairly placed before the public eye. It is a rather bunglingly-contrived piece of the old Democratic dodge of singing different tunes to different audiences, of being "all things to all men, if by all means they may save some." Lee and Beauregard and Stephens are to pipe notes of peace to the North, while Blair and Hampton are to raise their voices, "still for war," breathing out threatenings and slaughter, to fire the Southern heart, and terrify the timid into subjection. The trick is too old. The people of this country are not going to put their consciences into the hands of the men who have proved that they have no consciences of their own. The people trust Grant, because they know how well he has served them in their greatest need. They know him to be modest, wise, moderate, and thoroughly patriotic. They do not trust either Seymour and Blair, because they see that every rebel and Copperhead upholds and endorses them. And this plan of bolstering up the "Lost Cause" of Tammany Hall by a Convention of approved rebels at the White Sulphur Springs, will be accepted as a gross insult upon the loyalty and common sense of the people, and will prove a miserable failure.

AMERICAN PLAYS.

It is said that Mrs. Drew has been prevailed upon to promise the production of a third drama by a Philadelphian who has appeared once or twice before upon the bills in the character of a playwright. In making the necessary apology for this last prospective grievance, it is asserted that "the American stage needs original American plays," and that "the public are tired of the old hackneyed pieces." This is certainly true in a partial sense. Every intelligent playgoer is tired of the flourish of legs, and the agony of sensationalism. Many of the ancient dramas, such as Kotzebue's absurdly lugubrious "Stranger," could also be laid upon the shelf without causing a sigh of regret. And indeed we could bear to have fewer representations of the finer old comedies, provided some skilful dramatist should arise who could seize upon the salient points of American social life and character, and weave them into worthy and reputable dramas. The times are ripe for such ventures in the art. Material of the most suggestive character lies ready in unlimited quantities waiting for the coming man. And he is emphatically a *coming* man, if we are to be blessed by him at all. No worthy hand, has, in late years, written a first-class American play, and we know of no contributor to the literature of the stage who is at all competent to do so. Every recent attempt has resulted in wretched and sometimes amusing failure. In New-York city, literary hacks have ransacked "sensational" plays, which have no other marked qualities than their startling unreality and their dependence upon extraordinary mechanical effects. These owed their success to the brains of the carpenters, and to a vitiated public taste. The contributions of Philadelphia have had even less merit! These were either ingenious mosaic work in which, with impudent plagiarism, the conceptions of genuine dramatists were incorporated, or else they contained incoherent plots, supported by characters who limped onward through disjointed acts to nonsensical climaxes.

The little English dramas, "Caste" and "Ours," were the only really passable new comedies produced in this city last winter. But even these are mere substantial trifles compared with those rare old comedies which were the offspring of such men as Sheridan and Colman and Farquhar, and which are a part of our literature. What then shall we say of that amazing presumption which asks us to accept such dramas as "Lady Lil" and "Tangled Threads" as substitutes for "The Inconstant," "The Heir at Law," "The School for Scandal," "The Rivals" and "She Stoops to Conquer"? This is asking patriotism to sacrifice its common sense, and we can only wonder at the sublime self-complacency of the mind that can place itself by the side of Sheridan's intellect, and tip us a figurative wink through the newspapers, as if confident that we must all perceive how the gifted Irish author is overshadowed and dwarfed by the comparison.

Unfortunately we do not perceive it. We are afraid that as intellectual beings, likewise, will sacrifice its patriotic pride to its reverence for intellect, and continue to demand the good old plays, and the English playwrights even back to Shakspeare's time, while they are waiting for the great American dramatist to appear. Even pictures of life in the last century are preferable, upon the stage, to plays which contain human beings who behave as human beings never have done in the memory of man, and representations of human life as it never has been since the morning stars sang together, and never will be until chaos comes again.

A FEW CHUNKS OF WISDOM.

Among the documents which the Democracy are distributing in this city is a circular addressed to "the business men of Philadelphia." The writer pursues the old Democratic plan of appealing to the meanest and most sordid motives of those to whom he speaks, but in this instance he carries the principle so far that he will be likely rather to disgust than convince intelligent merchants. His object is to prove the entire diversity of Pennsylvania interests from those of the New England and Western States, and the blessed results which will flow from an offensive and defensive commercial alliance of this State with the South, under the benign rule of the Democratic party. To accomplish his purpose he descends to falsehood and misrepresentation of the most palpable and ridiculous description.

His first venture is upon the question of a protective tariff. After drawing a very pretty picture of the pleasures enjoyed by the New England operatives "who sit behind their spindles at cheerful tasks," and comparing them with the "poor begrimed collier dying in the darkness of the mine," he finds cause for complaint that the former receive much better wages than the latter, all because Congress has legislated for New England and not for Pennsylvania. This kind of stuff will do very well for the rank and file of the party, but as part of an address to business men it is ridiculous. The "begrimed colliers" in our mining districts, earn much better wages than the New England factory hands, and they are a more troublesome, and dangerous and Democratic class besides. The tariff operates in favor of the interests of Pennsylvania just as much as it does in behalf of those of the Eastern States. Now for this better than the Democracy, who, despite the silly pretence of this circular that Congress has "discriminated in favor of New England products, have uniformly advocated free trade and the abolition of tariffs for every section. A querulous complaint from an anonymous Democrat now will not impose upon intelligent men the conviction that the Democracy have ever been willing to give Pennsylvania protection to manufacturers anywhere.

But this pamphleteer makes another discovery. He finds that the Northwest is "prepared with New England ideas," and with the East, is hostile to our interests. As the universal policy of the West is in favor of free trade, it is difficult to perceive precisely how it can be in league with New England, which has just been declared selfishly protective. If these two sections, holding diverse opinions upon the question of tariff, are in fellowship, there is no earthly reason that we can perceive, why Pennsylvania, with her protective opinions, should be in antagonism with the West. Nor does it appear reasonable that between the two we are robbed of every chance of success unless we turn to the South. The sagacious writer carries us to this conclusion through a remarkable process of reasoning, and then recommends that we shall enter into co-operation with the Southern States, with whom we have a common interest. That is to say: protective Pennsylvania has no sympathy with protective New England, but with a free trade South; while the Eastern advocates of a tariff find their affinity in the free trade West. Talk in wisdom in solid—very solid—chunks. Only the Democratic mind could have compassed this marvellous array of facts and inferences.

If this alliance is formed with "the South properly reconstructed upon the basis of a superior race," then, says the writer "Philadelphia can cancel her rough record in the war; Southern trade will come back to us; Southern debts will be liquidated, and we shall have peace." Let us see about that. In the first place "the rough record of Philadelphia" which is the consequence of this city "having gone further than any other to make sectional animosity acrid," is a record of which we are proud. The business men of Philadelphia helped to make that record what it is, and this miserable scribbler insults their intelligence and their patriotism when he asks them to blot it out and forget it. If the Democracy get into power, and fulfil their promise to reconstruct the Southern States "upon the basis of a superior race"—we shall have those States returned to anarchy, and the prospect of trade, now, for the first time since 1860, revived under Congressional reconstruction, will be utterly destroyed. Instead of peaceful commercial relations, we will have other long years of stagnation, discredit, and bankruptcy. Not only will our Southern debts not be collected, but if Mr. Wade Hampton's word is worth anything, we shall be compelled to assume the payment of the rebel war debt. This will be a "liquidation of Southern debts" which will be unlikely to find much favor in this quarter.

The fact is, this document, in which the Democracy place such faith that they are sending it to every house, is a miserable attempt to operate upon sectional selfishness, and to practice the doctrines of hatred of New England and the West, which they dare not utter before their adherents in those sections. The people of this city, central as they are of their individual interests, recognize that these are the common interests of the whole country, and that they love their country as a whole, and are too wise not to perceive that this hydra-headed Democratic party preaches a different doctrine in every State, speaking here in favor of free trade, and there in favor of tariff, endeavoring everywhere to operate upon the prejudices of the masses rather than upon their intelligence, and stirring up discontent and hatred where there should be fellowship and coöperation. It is our boast that we demand general legislation for the general good; and we deny the truth of all Sectional theories, and accept this government as an unit—as a perfect body whose members suffer with each other.

OBITUARY.

General William Rudolph Smith died at Quincy, Illinois, on the 22d inst., in his 82d year. General Smith was born at Tappo, Montgomery county, in this State, August 21, 1787, and was the eldest son of the late William Moore Smith, a grandson of the Rev. William Smith, D.D., the first Provost of the University of Pennsylvania. General Smith's mother was a second wife of the late James Milnor (who afterwards became Rector of Saint James's Church, New York), an eminent lawyer of this city. He was admitted to practice in 1809. He served in the Senate of Pennsylvania from 1821 to 1826. In 1836 General Smith emigrated with his family to Wisconsin, and was elected Attorney-General of that State, serving in the Convention which formed its Constitution. General Smith was instrumental in passing the homestead bill in Wisconsin, and founded and was first President of the Historical Society of the State. From his family Gen. Smith inherited a taste for letters, which developed itself in two historical works connected with the history of Wisconsin, and in various ways he contributed to different departments of literature.

The deceased was a prominent member of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania. He was a brother of the late Richard Penn Smith. Gen. Smith was Grand Master of the Masonic Order in Wisconsin at the period of his death.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY.—Pennsylvania has few educational establishments more deserving of the support of the public than the Pennsylvania Military Academy at Chester. It is a most admirably organized school and home for boys, in all respects. Its academic staff comprises a complete corps of accomplished preceptors; its fine buildings and healthy location are equal to anything of the kind in the State; its system of military discipline is admirably blended with the best moral influences, and the whole plan of education, physical, mental and moral, commends it, with peculiar claims, to the notice of parents and guardians.

THE DELAWARE TRIBUNE.—This State journal is the largest, best and most popular newspaper of our little neighbor—Delaware. It is the organ of the Farmers and Free Trade men, and has hosts of readers in every portion of the Delaware Peninsula. It is an unequaled medium for reaching the country district, and judicious advertisers of this city and New York are extending to it a very liberal patronage. It is the favorite of Wilmington advertisers.

Valuable Church Property, Fourth AND CHERRY STREETS AT AUCTION.—The attention of capitalists is invited to the sale of the valuable building, Fourth and Cherry streets, belonging to the German Reformed congregation, to be sold by order of the Executors of the late Rev. Dr. Wagenhals, Deceased. "This property is 96 feet on Cherry street, and 150 feet on Fourth street, with some great depth on the rear, so that there are 13,500 square feet of ground in an improving business locality. The building is very substantial, can be altered into a manufactory and stores at a cost great enough to pay for it. Descriptions in Catalogues on Saturday. *Sale by order of the Court of Common Pleas.*

Peremptory Sale of Irredeemable *Ground Rents.—James A. Freeman's sale, next Wednesday, includes a number of desirable Ground Rents to be sold by order of the Court of Common Pleas.*

STECK & CO., AND HAINES BROTHERS Pianos, Steck and Mason & Hamlin Cabinet Organs, cheap at J. E. GUILD'S New Store, No. 923 Chestnut street. aug26 6t

HENRY PHILLIPPI,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
NO. 109 SASSAFRAS STREET,
bet 2d and 3d, PHILADELPHIA.

JOHN CALMY, BUILDER,
1811 CHESTNUT STREET,
and 242 LODGE STREET,
Orchestras of every branch required for houses, balls and entertainments, aug21 6t

WASHSTANDS—IMPROVED VENTILATED Washstands, with Slate Tops (patented), in all the approved fashions of the season, Chestnut street, next door to the Post-office.
CYRUS WROUGHT IRON SOAP DISH, FOR OUTER Chest, and a variety of neat Bracketed Patent Shelves, Corner Chestnut and Seventh streets, for sale by THOMAS & SHAW, No. 835 (Eighty Thirty five) Market street, Below Eighth.

WIRE HANGING BASKETS OF A VARIETY OF Sizes and Patterns, for sale by THOMAS & SHAW, No. 835 (Eighty Thirty five) Market street, Below Eighth.

SLATE AND SLATE PENCILS, STEEL PENS, Spectacles, Gold Pens, Pocket Rules, Ink Stands, Inkstands, for sale by THOMAS & SHAW, No. 835 (Eighty Thirty five) Market street, below Eighth.

ADVERTISE IN THE WILMINGTON DAILY COMMERCIAL. aug27,2mrp

ISAAC NORMAN, AUCTIONEER, N. E. CORNER Third and Spruce streets. Entrance on Spruce street. Exchange, $150 one to loan in large or small amounts, on diamonds, silver plate, watches, jewelry, and all goods of value. Office open from 8 A. M. to 7 P. M. ☞ Establish'd for fifty years. Advances made in large amounts at the lowest rates.

ADVERTISE IN THE WILMINGTON DAILY COMMERCIAL. aug27,2mrp

628.—HOOP SKIRTS AND CORSETS.

Do not fail to examine them, first and cheapest in the market. 50 spring skirts, "our own make," and warranted, at only $1 00, worth $1 50. Corsets retailed at $1 50, worth $2 50. Corsets to get them introduced, $1 corsets for 62 cents; $1 75 corsets for $1 31; $2 corsets for $1 43 $2 50 corsets for $1 87.
The present low prices for our first-class Skirts and Corsets will only continue a few days.
Please call early and secure the same prices for of better material having already sold a large lot. Skirts made to order, altered and repaired, at 628 Arch street.
aug26 1m rp WM. T. HOPKINS.

INDIA RUBBER MACHINE BELTING STEAM Packing and Suction Hose, well and cheap. A assortment of Goodyear's Patent Vulcanized Rubber Belting, Packing Hose, &c., at the Manufactory of Boudenstein, GOODYEARS, 714 MARKET STREET. aug27 6t

N. B.—We have now on hand a large lot of Gentlemen's Rubber and Silver Gum Boots. Also, every variety and style of Gum Overcoats.

CLOTHING.

THE "BEE-HIVE"

DRY GOODS STORE,

NO. 920 CHESTNUT STREET,

J. W. PROCTOR & CO.

CLOSING OUT SALES

To Make Room for Fall Stock.

BARGAINS FOR 15 DAYS.

Final Reductions.

MARKED DOWN

in the whole of our

SUMMER STOCK

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 VAELE FRANCAIS.

THE WICKED FLEA

Last night a wicked little flea
Began to bite and bother me,
Unceremoniously he'd bite;
Then jump away, with all his might.
And then—with all his might and main,
He'd jump directly back again!
Oh! how his bites tormented me!
The lively poisonous, little flea!
He jumped about, so smart, and fat;
Ant yet I caught the flea, at last!
Betwixt my finger and my thumb
I crushed him; then his time was come!
I smashed his sides; squeezed out his breath;
And gently put the flea to death.
And as I slew the wicked flea,
That came to bite and bother me,
There are 92 more verses, much like the above but we have now pursued the matter far enough, and these will do for the present. The conclusion of the thing is, that all active men ought to jump round at once and get new clothes at the magnificent Brown Stone Hall of

ROCKHILL & WILSON

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 cannot be excelled. Particular attention paid to customer work, and a perfect fit guaranteed in every case. 8t

BLACKING.

DOBBINS'S

ELECTRIC POLISH BLACKING

makes a shine that will outlast the polish of any other Blacking, American or imported.

Those who black their boots on Saturday night with common blacking find they don't shine much on Sunday as the polish fades off, but the shine of DOBBINS'S BLACKING lasts Saturday night and all day Sunday.

Manufactured only by J. B. DOBBINS, at his immense works, SIXTH street and GERMANTOWN avenue.

Orders by Post promptly attended to.

aug21 6tmrp

PAPER HANGINGS

AT RETAIL.

JOHN H. LONGSTRETH,

No. 12 North Third Street.

THE DELAWARE TRIBUNE,

ORGAN OF THE

FARMERS AND FRUIT GROWERS

Of the Delaware Peninsula (Delaware and Eastern Shore of Maryland). Offers its aid to any responsible advertiser desirous of selling Farms or Fruit Lands.

aug27,2m rp JENKINS & ALEXANDER, Wilmington, Del.

CHOICE NEW WHEAT

FAMILY FLOUR,

Made from Virginia, St. Louis, Ohio, Pennsylvania and Genesee wheat. Warranted equal to any imported or superior to any other family flour.

GEO. F. ZEHNDER,

FOURTH AND VINE.

1y23 lmrp

A DVERTISE IN THE DELAWARE TRIBUNE.
aug26,2m rp

1868.—GET YOUR BAIR CUT AT KOPPS Fashionable Hair Store, first door Hair-Cutters, Chestnut above Ninth Street, and Wedding and Party Hair Dressing done at the shortest notice. Open Sunday morning. No. 1 Kopp's Place. (27)

TO B.—We have now on hand a large lot of Gentlemen's Kid and Silver Gum Boots. Also, every variety and style of Gum Overcoats.

RETAIL DRY GOODS.

THE

"BEE-HIVE"

DRY GOODS STORE,

NO. 920 CHESTNUT STREET,

J. W. PROCTOR & CO.

Autumnal Attire for Gentlemen and Juveniles.

Wanamaker & Brown.

LADIES' DRESS TRIMMINGS.

MARY B. CONWAY,

LADIES' DRESS FURNISHING AND SHOPPING EMPORIUM,

31 South Sixteenth Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

Ladies from any part of the United States can send their orders for Silks, Satins, Marcelles, Linens, Cloaks, Suitings, Cassimeres, Traveling Dresses, Mourning Suits, Wedding Trousseaus, Infants' Wardrobes, Gentlemen's Linen, &c.

In ordering Garments, Ladies will please send one of their well-fitting garments for measurement and pattern, stating the quality and price desired, and fail to call and have their measures replaced for more convenient fitting.

REFERENCES:
MRS. R. M. HAYLEIGH,
MRS. GEN. GEORGE G. MEADE,
MESSRS. ROBERT CORNELIUS, JR., & CO.,
628 and 630 Chestnut street.

THE FINE ARTS.

NEW STYLES

OF

LOOKING GLASSES,

AND

NEW ENGRAVINGS.

NEW CHROMO-LITHOGRAPHS.

EARLES' GALLERIES,

816 Chestnut Street.

H. P. & C. R. TAYLOR,
PATENT BARK HOOP SOAPS,
641 and 643 S. Third Street.

HOOP SKIRT AND CORSET MANUFACTORY, NO. 1122 Vine street. All goods made of the best material and warranted to be as represented.
1y14 rp

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Harte's Troops Departing.—Reported Exclusively for Cabral.—His Humor Probably Causes Great Alarm at Santo Domingo.—The Dominican Candidacy.

HAVANA, August 26, 1868.—Our latest advices from the Dominican republic are to the 20th inst. President Baez was mobilizing a large force to put down the revolution; but desertion seemed to be a national failing of his kind and was prompted for the most part by the misery that prevailed among the government troops.

A rumor was in circulation to the effect that Gen. Cabral had been received from Hayti announcing that General Cabral, ex-President, with twenty thousand men, had been captured there and immediately shot. The report is probably a part of Baez's policy to terrorize the people of the South, who are, however, as well prated as to General Cabral's movements and whereabouts as the Hayden friends of Baez can be.

General Manzera was at Azua.

A great conflagration had taken place in Azua, destroying forty buildings, including a warehouse filled with petroleum.

A band of independent patriots destroy General Ulysses Espaillot for President.

CRIME.

Heavy Robberies at Long Branch.—A correspondent of the New York Tribune writes which has been perpetrated in the Stetson House, at Long Branch:

"The first sufferer was Mr. Silas Herring, whose fine chronometer watch, a family relic, went to sea in the most mysterious way. It is true it was "locked up" in a safe at the hotel. This, however, was the only evidence of unholy presence in the immediate neighborhood of the Stetson until yesterday morning, very early, when several of the guests were aroused in a fashionable daylight doze, discovered, to their astonishment, that their pocketbooks, with their absence and that the visitors had behaved, to put it mildly, in a disreputable manner. Bureaus had been burst open, drawers rummaged, and the most sacred recesses explored by their sacrilegious hands. Diamonds, jewelry in variety, and valuable wearing apparel had been done away with during the whisking hours, when their owners were supposed to be joying themselves with dance and song. Still so nearly or more important than money had passed from room to room left unprotected, that the thieves must have spent the time crazy to their taste. It is said that $10,000 will cover the loss of the Stetson establishment, however, but better be taken with a minute specification of the losses. No doubt the loss is heavy, but for prudential reasons we cannot state the amount of losses given. As soon as the confusion had subsided, which immediately followed the discovery of the robbery, Mr. Stetson telegraphed to Metropolitan Head Quarters for a detective to Long.

FROM NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, August 27.—Three prisoners, charged with robbing H. R. J. Walker of $16,000 in gold certificates, on the night of the 10th ult., recently and arrived in this city yesterday. Eleven thousand dollars of the property was found in their possession, and they were brought before Commissioner Osborne and immediately discharged, Mr. Walker, it is said, declining to prosecute.

The brickyard strikers held a meeting last night at Mill-man's Hall, and resolved to adopt a twenty-sixth street. A co-operative building association was proposed and a number of shares taken, and sundry resolutions were passed.

Twenty-four Canadians, of the Indian game of Lacrosse at the Capitoline Grounds, Brooklyn, yesterday. The game is an exciting one, and appears to require great quickness, speed and endurance.

More "Fenil Flap" in New York.

(From the New York World of to-day.)

Fenil Flap has unmistakably struck the New York Theatre last evening, but at the Broadway another episode occurred which for the time being, it was a large audience present, and the drama was proceeded with amidst great confusion. The Indian game of Lacrosse at the Capitoline Grounds, Brooklyn, yesterday. The game is an exciting one, and appears to require great quickness, speed and endurance.

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EXCURSIONS.

MUNDY'S ELEVENTH ANNUAL

Moonlight Excursion

TO

ATLANTIC CITY,

On Saturday Evening, Aug 29, 1868.

Last boat leaves Vine Street Ferry at 8 o'clock P. M. returning, leaves Atlantic City at 4 A. M., Monday morning, arriving at Philadelphia at 7.

Tickets, $1 00; to be had at the Ferry one hour before starting.

D. H. MUNDY.

THE LAST TRIP OF THE SEASON.

TO LAKE MAY on SATURDAY, the 29th of AUGUST.

The fine new steamer, LAKE MAY, LAKE, makes her last trip for the season SATURDAY, leaving Pier 15, above Vine street, at 3 P. M., and returning Monday morning.

Excursion Tickets, $3—Including Carriage Hire.

Each way, $2 50—Including Carriage Hire. 8t27-2t

DELIGHTFUL EXCURSIONS TO

Cape May Point and Return.

Boats leave foot of Booth street every few minutes.

GROCERIES, LIQUORS, &c.

TEAS! TEAS!! TEAS!!!

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

SUMMER RESORTS.

COLUMBIA HOUSE, CAPE MAY.

THE COLUMBIA HOUSE, at Cape Island of Cape May, will be opened this season on the 20th of June.

Situated but a few rods from the beach, with three hundred feet front, it commands a view of the Ocean, and with fine shade trees upon the premises, the hotel must surpass any other at the Cape as well for its comfort and convenience as for its extensive and well regulated table.

The *Columbia* has long been sustained by a substantial and select patronage from all parts of the country, and its appointments may be depended upon as strictly first-class. For rooms, &c., address

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BOLTON'S HOTEL,
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LA PIERRE HOUSE,

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aug17 1m

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1y9 tfrmp

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COTTAGE BOARDING—AT MISS HILL'S, LAFAYETTE, opposite Delaware House, Cape Island, $15 per week. aug27 6t

ADVERTISE IN THE DELAWARE TRIBUNE.
aug27,2m rp

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—AT REDUCED PRICES. A FRESH invoice, just received, of Pianos, by HORACE WATERS & BROTHER, Importers, 304 Chestnut street, below Fourth.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—50 BARRELS SPIRITS TURPENTINE, in store and for sale by HENRY HOW, LEA, No. 30 South Wharves. aug27 tf

SECOND EDITION.

BY TELEGRAPH.

LATER CABLE NEWS

THE LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Breadstuffs. Produce. Provisions

FROM ST. LOUIS.

A Fatal Stabbing Affray.

The Missouri Colored State Convention

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

EXECUTION OF A MURDERER.

FROM ATLANTIC CITY

By the Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, Aug. 27. A. M.—Consols 91¾ for both money and account. American Securities are quiet and steady. United States Five-twenties, 71¾. GreatWestern, 39¾. Illinois Central, 91¾. Erie Railroad, 32¾.

FRANKFORT, August 27, A. M.—United States Bonds 75¾.

PARIS, August 27, A. M.—The Bourse is firm; Rentes closed last night at 71f. 12c.

LIVERPOOL, August 27th, A.M.—Cotton firm; the sales to-day are estimated at 15,000 bales. Breadstuffs are quiet.

Provisions—Beef dull; Other articles unchanged.

LONDON, Aug. 27, A. M.—Sugar dull. Linseed oil has advanced to £31 15s.

LONDON, August 27, P.M.—Consols for money, 94; for account,94⅝⅝. Erie Railroad, 32. Illinois Central, 91¾. Five-twenties, 71¾.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 27, P. M.—Cotton steady. Lard quiet. Cheese, 55s. Pork, 81s. Turpentine, 25s. 6d.

LONDON, August 27, P. M.—Tallow, 45s. 3d. Sugar, 35s. 3d. for No. 12 Dutch standard.

ANTWERP, August 27. P. M.—Petroleum 50 francs.

FROM St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 27.—Michael Leonard and John Hogan were put into an attachment last night in relation to some domestic matters, when the former stabbed the latter with a bowie knife, inflicting wounds from which he cheerfully expired. Burns' wife was also stabbed and instantly killed.

The Colored State Convention yesterday passed resolutions declaring that in consideration of having fought and bled in defence of the Union and having assisted in paying the expenses of the State Government, they demand that the word white be stricken from the State Constitution, and that they, the colored people of Missouri, be given equal rights and privileges before the law.

Resolutions were also adopted to organize auxiliary suffrage clubs throughout the State, the appointment of a State Executive Committee, and recommending the 29th day of October be observed as a day of fasting and prayer.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Aug. 25.—Yesterday morning a guard from Major Putnam's command, stationed at Camp Hamilton, Va., some three miles distant from the fort, proceeded to Norfolk, to take charge of Harrison Young, a colored man, and convey him as a prisoner to the place where he is to be hanged at 10 o'clock to-day. The circumstances of the crime for which he was committed of murdering Mr. Wooten, of Warwick county, in the fall of 1865. They have been confined in the jail in the town of Norfolk county jail, and have been reprieved three times, once by Governor Pierpont and twice by Governor Wells.

His associates have succeeded in having their sentence commuted to imprisonment for a term of ten years, but the evidence against them is so conclusive to admit of further clemency.

Major Putnam left the fort with his command at an early hour this morning, accompanied by a strong guard, to suppress any disturbance that might arise among the colored population in that vicinity. The prisoner will be taken to the scene of execution by the military guard, upon a wagon will be turned over to Sheriff Mollenout, of Warwick county, and by him is hanged.

Lieut. Madison Earle, of Company F, 21st U. S. Infantry, has received the commission as Captain of Company A, of the same regiment. He leaves in a day or two for Washington, where he will take command of his company and the post at that place.

We have had an abundance of refreshing showers for the past month, and the crops in this section are better than they have been since the war, except potatoes, of which there are entire failure. There are hundreds of acres of them in the neighborhood of Hampton, and the farmers say the prospects were never better. The crop of potato rot has also been very large, and under the present favorable circumstances, it will soon be at least.

Col. Thos. S. Flournoy, President of the Norfolk and Great Western Railroad, has been in Norfolk for some days past endeavoring to get the Corporation Court of that city to submit to the people of Norfolk and Norfolk county the question of raising a subscription to the capital stock of that Company, but failed in the effort. The action demonstrates

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Hazzard's Troops Deserting.—Reported Exclusively for Cabral.—His Humor Probably Causes Great Alarm at Santo Domingo.—The Dominican Candidacy.

HAVANA, August 26, 1868.—Our latest advices from the Dominican republic are to the 20th inst. President Baez was mobilizing a large force to put down the revolution; but desertion seemed to be a national failing of his kind and was prompted for the most part by the misery that prevailed among the government troops.

A rumor was in circulation to the effect that Gen. Cabral had been received from Hayti announcing that General Cabral, ex-President, with twenty thousand men, had been captured there and immediately shot. The report is probably a part of Baez's policy to terrorize the people of the South, who are, however, as well prated as to General Cabral's movements and whereabouts as the Hayden friends of Baez can be.

General Manzera was at Azua.

A great conflagration had taken place in Azua, destroying forty buildings, including a warehouse filled with petroleum.

A band of independent patriots destroy General Ulysses Espaillot for President.

CRIME.

Heavy Robberies at Long Branch.—A correspondent of the New York Tribune writes the following account of a series of heavy robberies which have been perpetrated in the Stetson House, at Long Branch:

"The first sufferer was Mr.