BUSINESS NOTICES.

Great Reduction in Prices of Summer Clothing, to close out stock. Also, in price 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 & Co., TOWER HALL, 518 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA, AND 600 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 fall 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 often

KILLED A PECK OF COCKROACHES.

Use now; it keeps vermin from depositing their eggs, and thus prevents next year's crop. Be sure you get Lyon's. 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. au21-2m5

An Eminent Divine says: "I have been using the Peruvian Syrup. It gives me new vigor, buoyancy of spirits, elasticity of muscle." J. P. Dinsmore, 36 Dey street, New York, will send free a pamphlet of 32 pages, containing a full account of this remarkable medicine, to any one sending him their address. au24 6t

EVENING BULLETIN.

Friday, August 28, 1868.

THE GENERAL CONVENTION OF THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The approaching General Convention of the Episcopal Church promises to be unusually important and interesting, both from the character of the subjects which present themselves for consideration, and from the results which are expected to flow from the action of this triennial gathering. The two parties of the Episcopal Church—the so-called High and Low Churchmen—are in a more positively antagonistic position than they have been for many years, and partisan spirit is more bitter and uncompromising than ever before. Ritualism; the Tyng canon, forbidding the occupancy of the pulpits of other denominations; the text of the prayer-book bearing upon the subjects of Baptismal regeneration, justification by faith and by works, and "Sacramental grace," are the leading points in controversy, and there is quite as much excitement displayed in their discussion as there is among secular politicians over questions of national political economy. The Low Church party demand positive prohibition of the Ritualistic practices which are now neither authorized nor forbidden by the canon law. They require the repeal of the Tyng canon, and alteration of the liturgy, so that, by no possible construction, can regeneration by the simple act of baptism be taught. Some minor matters there are, also, concerning which the Radicals are equally importunate.

It is feared by some Episcopalians that as neither party is disposed to compromise in a matter about which both are conscientious, discussion must inevitably lead to a division of the church, and entire separation of the two bodies. The ultraists of both parties have not scrupled to declare that such a split would be desirable. But it is not at all likely to occur. The conservative element in the Episcopal Church is very powerful, and it is probable that the difficulty will be settled, as it has been during equally exciting periods in the past, by general legislation which will not materially affect the position of the contestants, but will leave each free to carry out its own peculiar views in its own peculiar way.

It is not the province of the secular press to discuss the merits of the position of either party: but persons whose minds are entirely free from prejudice, cannot avoid entertaining a regret that the members of a Christian denomination should display so much furious party spirit, and waste so much energy, upon purely speculative matters, while there is a whole world lying in wickedness, and very badly in need of regeneration by some means or other. It seems to us that both High and Low Churchmen would be more exactly in the line of their duty if they would stop quarrelling with each other and commence hostilities against the world, the flesh and the devil. There never was a finer opportunity to open a campaign, than there is at the present time; and if the Episcopal Church will only drop all the questions in dispute, and, under its old discipline, strike sturdy blows at national and individual sins, its transition from the church militant to the church triumphant will be more speedy and more glorious than it can ever be if it is divided against itself, and placed before the world as an exemplification of the belligerent effect of Christianity upon its converts.

In its material affairs, the Episcopal Church, like many other denominations, needs some improvement. Instead of wrangling over doctrinal questions, the Convention had better heed the fact that the accessions to its ministerial ranks do not supply the demand. It will be well to inquire into the reasons for this, and to legislate out of existence the obstacles which now present themselves to young men who desire to enter its ministry. One of the most important of these is the wretched compensation afforded to the clergy out of the large cities. This is a crying evil. It is a disgraceful fact that the majority of the ministers of this denomination—educated and refined men, who have families to support, and who are compelled to present a decent appearance in society—are kept in a condition of grinding poverty which unfits them for the performance of their duties, burdens them with harassing care, and makes of them awful examples to young men who have clerical aspirations. The present voluntary system of salaries seems to be a failure, and the combined wisdom of the Episcopal Church in Convention assembled, would be judiciously engaged if it would ignore the matters in dispute, and face this practical question with a determination to bring it to a satisfactory solution.

PLANCHETTE.

Everybody, by this time, knows Planchette. With that keen relish for whatever savors of the mysterious which marks the American character, this simple little toy has seized upon society and developed a new crop of social knaves and fools, almost equal in extent to the generation of converts to the first manifestations of table-turning and other "spiritual" phenomena. Not that everybody who plays with Planchette is either a knave or a fool, by necessity, for there are plenty of sensible people who can put the little impostor through all its paces without deceiving or being deceived. But that Planchette *is* demoralizing a great many people, chiefly, but not wholly, women, is abundantly proved by numerous instances that have come to light.

If there are any of our readers who yet need an introduction to Planchette, they may get one by looking in any of the principal toy-shop windows. There they will see a little board (*planchette*) about a quarter of an inch thick, cut in a heart-shape, and mounted on three feet, two of which are easy-running castors, and the third a sharpened lead pencil, which passes through a hole at the point of the heart. Planchette, being placed on a sheet of paper laid on a bare table, the operator rests the tips of the fingers of one hand lightly upon the broad end of the toy, and waits for Planchette to begin. If the operator is a person of a nervous temperament, she soon loses the steady control of the muscles of the hand and arm, and the excited nerves begin to communicate an eccentric motion to Planchette. Planchette sprawls around over the paper, the pencil-point making, of course, all sorts of confused marks as it moves. Planchette is then asked questions, and if the operator *knows the answer*, and is in a sufficiently excited condition for her will to act upon her nerves, the answer will sometimes be scrawled upon the paper, and then everybody says, "Oh—h!" This is, briefly, as we believe, the whole of the mystery, and viewed in this light Planchette is rather an amusing little toy. People of good strong nerves, mentally and physically, cannot do anything with it; but then that class is lamentably in the minority in this country.

Planchette, considered as an ingenious toy is, of course, thoroughly legitimate. It is only when superstitious women invest or pretend to invest its antics with supernatural qualities that it becomes demoralizing, and tends to the production of what we have called, with much deliberation, a new crop of social knaves or fools. And it is almost incredible how far this result has been reached. In New England and elsewhere, hundreds if not thousands of people have become abject believers in the supernatural qualities and powers of Planchette. Its performances are gravely attributed to some direct agency of the devil, and there are plenty of foolish women,—and not a few foolish men, who solemnly sit down and timidly put their hand upon the little monster, almost expecting to burn their fingers with the personal contact with the Evil One. These are the Planchette fools. Then there are, of course, another plenty of women, and men too, who, finding themselves possessed of the nervous susceptibility necessary to make Planchette move and write, are playing off their powers to fool and perplex others. These are the Planchette knaves.

There are many notable cases of cultivated, intelligent and even very acute people, who have completely surrendered themselves to the belief that the antics of Planchette are the work of the devil. We know of an instance of one of the most distinguished divines in the city of New York pronouncing a solemn exorcism over the little bit of wood, evidently as well convinced of its diabolic possession as any Grebo on the African coast is of the presence of the devil in the rude bundle of withered sticks, or the stuffed monkey that constitutes his fetish. It is a matter of notoriety that so clever a woman as Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe has surrendered at discretion to Planchette, and banishes it from her presence that she may not be shocked with its profane language! When stately doctors of divinity and gifted women of genius are thus proved credulous enough to believe that Planchette is controlled by supernatural influences, it is not wonderful that the toy-makers are reaping quite a harvest from the manufacture of this popular little contrivance, or that half of New England should be bitten with this silly mania. It will have its day, puzzling many people, disappointing many more. So far as it contributes to the mere amusement of the family circle, as a toy susceptible of explanation upon ordinary physical and mental principles, it is a legitimate visitor. But when it makes fools of sensible people, and knaves of designing people, it becomes a social nuisance of the worst kind. What with the "Grecian bend" in the fashionable world and Planchette in the intellectual, the "Queens of America" are developing capacities for folly which distance all the performances in these directions which have hitherto first amused, then astonished, and finally disgusted the minds of all sensible people.

THE RIGHTS OF TRADES UNIONS.

On Wednesday of this week a very important trial took place at White Plains, New York. It seems from the published reports of the case that a minor named Dawson was employed by a master bricklayer in Morrisania. The employment of the boy was contrary to the rules of the Journeymen Bricklayers' Union, and the men in the employ of Mr. Dunham, the master bricklayer, struck upon account of the presence of the boy upon the buildings where he was employed. The boy was not regularly indentured, and the Bricklayers' Union dictated to the parties interested that unless he was so indentured and the *papers submitted to the Union for its inspection and approval*, the members of the Union would no longer work for Mr. Dunham. The latter was finally compelled to discharge the boy or lose his journeymen.

The father of the boy was not content that his son should be deprived of an opportunity to learn a trade and gain a livelihood, and he entered suit against the Union men who were actively engaged in the transaction, and they were tried before Judge Cochrane for conspiracy, on Wednesday. The trial excited great interest, as it was looked upon as a test case. The witnesses who were examined stated the facts which are set forth substantially above. After the argument of counsel, the judge charged that an overt act had been committed, and the jury promptly convicted the defendants, who were remanded for sentence.

The selfish and short-sighted regulation of associations of journeymen mechanics which forbids the taking of apprentices, is working great mischief, and the BULLETIN has always held that, if a test case were to be carried before the courts such rules, and the interference with private business growing out of them, would be held to be contrary to public policy, illegal and void. The result of the New York trial on Wednesday sustaining this view, and there is scarcely a reasonable doubt that if the question were to be carried before the highest judicial tribunal of our own States, such a decision would be obtained as would put an effectual stop to the working of a system which is rearing up a generation of American drones and idlers, while we are compelled to look abroad for the needful supply of skilled labor.

C. O. D.

It is authoritatively stated that all the leading dry goods merchants in New York held a meeting within a day or two and agreed together to sell no more goods to Southern dealers except for cash on delivery. This is a logical result of the blind course which the South has been pursuing for some time past, through the instigation of Andrew Johnson and the encouragement of the Democratic party. At the close of the war it was the obvious policy of the exhausted South to have manfully accepted the situation, gone earnestly to work to retrieve its damaged fortunes, and to that end, at least, avoid giving offence, even though it might not choose to make any direct effort at conciliation. The South had no reason to doubt the magnanimity of the North, and cool-headed and sensible Southerners at once adopted the course which common sense and ordinary prudence dictated. But in an evil hour Andrew Johnson thought proper to set himself up as the special champion of the old rebel element, and it at once took fresh heart. The Democratic party, which no longer had any certain existence outside of the city of New York, Berks county, and the Fourth Ward, Philadelphia, made a bold bid for a new alliance with the South, which the latter accepted nowithstanding the loathing contempt felt by it for the party of Seymour and Blair.

Merchants are not prone to entrust their goods in the hands of men who are threatening the country with a fresh civil outbreak, during which some new Confederate government might choose to confiscate all Northern debts for its own use; nor are capitalists much given to investing their means in communities that proclaim repudiation as one of the cardinal principles of their political faith. The resolve of the New York dry goods dealers is precisely what might have been looked for under the circumstances, and although the action of merchants of other classes in New York, and in all other parts of the North, may not be so formal as that of the dry goods men, the simplest business principles will prompt all to pursue exactly the same course.

During the progress of the war and after the success of the rebellion had become hopeless, the South indignantly charged the Democratic party with having caused its ruin by the encouragement which it gave to the secession leaders. It will yet curse this mischievous organization more deeply and more bitterly for completing the disastrous work which it began in 1860-61. The action of the New York dry goods dealers is a very significant straw which shows how the wind is setting. It is to be hoped that the result of the November election will convince the Southern leaders of the madness of the course they are pursuing.

Pennsylvanians who may be in doubt as to how they will vote at the coming elections, are referred to an article copied from the Harrisburg *State Guard*, showing how, under Republican administrations, the debt and the taxes have been reduced since 1860. The net reduction of the State debt has been $4,318,210. During the same period of less than eight years, the reduction of the taxes has amounted to $5,664,302. All this while the State was compelled by the war brought on by the Democracy to incur extraordinary expenses, amounting to $5,649,702. If there had been no rebellion, the total reduction of the debt would have reached ten millions of dollars, and there would have been a corresponding reduction of taxation. The war is over, but the Democracy propose a new one, if they are successful at the coming elections. This will retard the reduction of the State debt, if it does not actually increase it. The only safe plan is to vote for the Republican candidates everywhere, and thus secure the honest administration of State affairs that has worked so beneficially for a number of years. Any young voters, or others who have not made up their minds what course to pursue in October, are advised to bear these facts in mind.

—The *Press* "sells" itself this morning by the publication of some scurrilous verses by Halpine on Thaddeus Stevens. Whoever selected the piece for the columns of the *Press* evidently confined his reading of it to the first two or three verses.

CAMPAIGN LIFE OF GRANT.—The Republican National Executive Committee have just issued an admirable life of General Grant, which possesses the merit of comprising within a brief space an authentic record of the national services of the great leader of the Republican party. It is an excellent history of General Grant's connection with public affairs since the close of the war, and lays before the country many most important facts hitherto unknown to the public. The numerous annoyances and persecutions to which Grant was subjected by Andrew Johnson's attempts either to get him out of the way, or to commit him to his policy are clearly narrated, and have a powerful tendency to enhance the high estimate in which the great General is already held by the people. The civil services of General Grant have almost equalled, in their importance, his great military achievements, and this interesting biography which has been compiled from the most authentic sources, should be scattered broadcast over the land, as the most convincing argument which can be presented to the American mind in favor of giving General Grant the title which graces the cover of this capital work: "Eighteenth President of the United States."

STECK & CO.'S AND HAINES BROTHERS Pianos, and Mason & Hamlin's Cabinet Organs, only at J. E. GOULD'S New Store, No. 923 Chestnut street. au20 3mo 4p§

HENRY PHILLIPPI, CARPENTER AND BUILDER, NO. 1024 SANSOM STREET, PHILADELPHIA. je3-1y4p

JOHN CRUMP, BUILDER, 1731 CHESTNUT STREET, and 213 LODGE STREET. Mechanics of every branch required for housebuilding and fitting promptly furnished. fe27tf

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED, VENTILATED and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented) in all the approved fashions of the season. Chestnut street, next door to the Post-office. se13,1yrp

1868.—GET YOUR HAIR CUT AT KOPP'S Saloon, by first-class Hair Cutters. Children's Hair Cut. Shave, and Bath, 25 cents. Razors set in order. Open Sunday morning. No. 125 Exchange Place. [1t] G. C. KOPP.

CLOTHING.

Autumnal Attire for Gentlemen and Juveniles. Wanamaker & Brown.

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.

A Reliable Cure for Your Dyspepsia.

Ho! Good friend! Are you Dyspeptic? Have you a miserable feeling of "goneness" before you have had your dinner, and general wretchedness after you have swallowed it? Have you forty other distressing symptoms, each one worse than the other?

Well, come along then, you are the man. Here is the cure!

"Get a nice piece of beef, and give it to a hungry dog; the long leggedest dog you can find. Then start him off on a full run, and go after him with all your might until he drops it."

In doing this a few times your activity will be promoted to such an extent that you will cure your dyspepsia. You will probably spoil your clothes too, but that is no matter, for at our magnificent BROWN STONE HALL, you can get a new suit of clothes for a great deal less than your doctor's bill would be if you get cured on the old plan.

The most elegant lot of clothes you ever saw for the early Fall. Come see how cheap they be!

ROCKHILL & WILSON

603 and 605 Chestnut Street.

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 50; to be had at the Ferry one hour before starting. D. H. MUNDY. au25 5trp§

THE LAST TRIP OF THE SEASON. To CAPE MAY on SATURDAY, the 29th of August. The new steamer, LADY OF THE LAKE, makes her last trip for the season on SATURDAY, leaving Pier 19, above Vine street, at 9.15 A. M., and return leave Cape May on Monday. Excursion Tickets, $3—Including Carriage Hire. Each way, $2 25—Including Carriage Hire. au27-2t

DELIGHTFUL EXCURSIONS TO Gloucester Point daily. Boats leave foot of South street every few minutes. au26 1m4thp*

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, and capable of performing an astonishing range and variety of work. It will hem, fell, stitch, braid, gather, cord, tuck, quilt, embroider, &c. my3 1yrp WM. E. COOPER, Agent.

WASHITA AND HINDOSTAN OIL STONES AND Slips, German and Welsh Razor Hones, Patent Table Knife Hones, and several kinds of Whetstones, for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight thirty-five) Market street, below Ninth.

ADVERTISE IN THE DELAWARE TRIBUNE. au27,20t,rp§

MARKING WITH INDELIBLE INK, EMBROIDERing, Braiding, Stamping, &c. M. A. TORRY, 1800 Filbert street.

INDIA RUBBER MACHINE BELTING STEAM Packing Hose, &c. Engineers and dealers will find a full assortment of Goodyear's Patent Vulcanized Rubber Belting, Packing Hose, &c., at the Manufacturer's Headquarters. GOODYEAR'S, 308 Chestnut street, South side. N. B.—We have now on hand a large lot of Gentlemen's, Ladies' and Misses' Gum Boots. Also, every variety and style of Gum Overcoats.

HOOP SKIRT AND CORSET MANUFACTORY, NO. 812 Vine street. All goods made of the best materials and warranted. Hoop Skirts repaired. jy14 3m E. BAYLEY.

FOR SALE.—TO MERCHANTS, STOREKEEPERS, Hotels and dealers.—200 cases Champagne and Crab Cider. 250 bbls. Champagne and Crab Cider. P. J. JORDAN, 220 Pear street.

TO GROCERS, HOTELKEEPERS, FAMILIES AND Others.—The undersigned has just received a fresh supply of Catawba, California and Champagne Wines, Tonic Ale (for invalids), constantly on hand. P. J. JORDAN, 220 Pear street, Below Third and Walnut streets.

ADVERTISE IN THE DELAWARE TRIBUNE. au27,20trp§

FINE WATCHES AT REDUCED PRICES. A FRESH invoice, just received, by FARR & BROTHER, Importers, 324 Chestnut street, below Fourth.

HANDLES FOR SHOVELS, SPADES, RAKES, Forks, Chisels, Hammers, Hatchets, Awls, Screw-Driver, etc., for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight thirty-five) Market street, below Ninth.

PINCHING AND CURLING TONGS, AND GAUFfering Scissors for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight thirty-five) Market street, below Ninth.

CHAMPAGNE.—JUST RECEIVED, A SMALL INvoice of Bouche, Fils & Co., Green Seal Champagne, for sale by E. P. MIDDLETON, No. 5 North Front street. au28 3t§

ADVERTISE IN THE WILMINGTON DAILY COMmercial. au27,20trp§

MISCELLANEOUS.

"Westward the Star of Empire Takes its Way."

SECURE A HOME IN THE GOLDEN STATE.

THE IMMIGRANT HOMESTEAD ASSOCIATION OF CALIFORNIA

Incorporated under the laws of the State, November 30th, 1867, for the purpose of providing HOMES FOR ITS MEMBERS, And to encourage Immigration. Capital Stock..............$1,000,000 Divided into 200,000 Shares, at $5 each, payable in UNITED STATES CURRENCY. Certificates of Stock issued to Subscribers immediately upon receipt of the money. *No person allowed to hold more than Five Shares.* A Circular containing a full description of the property to be distributed among the Subscribers will be sent to any address upon receipt of stamps to cover return postage. Information as to price of land in any part of the State, or upon any other subject of interest to parties proposing to immigrate, will be cheerfully furnished upon receipt of stamps for postage. All letters should be addressed. *Secretary Immigrant Homestead Association,* POST OFFICE BOX No. 86, au28-1m rp§ SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

Fall. 1868 Fall.

To business men seeking trade in Delaware we offer as an advertising medium the Wilmington Daily Commercial.

It is the only daily paper in the State. Its immense circulation and extended influence have made it the choice of all careful and judicious advertisers. For terms, apply to any responsible advertising agency in Philadelphia, or address JENKINS & ATKINSON, Proprietors, au27-20t rp§ Wilmington, Del.

CHOICE NEW WHEAT FAMILY FLOUR,

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

GEO. F. ZEHNDER, FOURTH AND VINE. jy31 1mrp

GOLD'S Latest Improved Patent Low Steam and Hot Water Apparatus, For Warming and Ventilating Private and Public Buildings. Also, the approved Cooking Apparatus, AMERICAN KITCHENER, On the European plan of heavy castings, durability and neatness of construction, for Hotels, Public Institutions and the better class of Private Residences. HOT AIR FURNACES of the latest improvements. GRIFFITH PATENT ARCHIMEDIAN VENTILATORS, REGISTERS, VENTILATORS, &c. Union Steam and Water Heating Co., JAMES P. WOOD & CO., 41 South FOURTH Street, Philadelphia. B. M. FELTWELL, Superintendent. ijy8 4mrp§

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FITLER, WEAVER & CO. NEW CORDAGE FACTORY NOW IN FULL OPERATION. No. 22 N. WATER and 22 N. DEL. ave.

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Special Notice. TO BE SOLD AS SOON AS POSSIBLE. $100,000 WORTH OF FURNITURE, At prices much below usual rates. GEO J. HENKELS, LACY & CO., Thirteenth and Chestnut Sts. au26 w f m 2mrp§

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TO RENT. SECOND-STORY FRONT ROOM OF NEW BULLETIN BUILDING, 607 Chestnut Street, 25 feet front, 70 feet deep, heated by steam, handsomely painted, and has all the modern improvements. Apply in Publication Office of EVENING BULLETIN. au22tf

MONEY TO ANY AMOUNT LOANED UPON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, PLATE, CLOTHING, &c., at JONES & CO.'S OLD ESTABLISHED LOAN OFFICE, Corner of Third and Gaskill streets, Below Lombard. N. B.—DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, GUNS, &c., FOR SALE AT REMARKABLY LOW PRICES. je24-tf

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THE NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, Washington D. C.

Chartered by Special Act of Congress, Approved July 25, 1868.

Cash Capital, $1,000,000.

BRANCH OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, IN FIRST NATIONAL BANK BUILDING.

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Several new and attractive tables are now presented, which need only to be understood to prove acceptable to the public, such as the INCOME-PRODUCING POLICY and RETURN PREMIUM POLICY. In the former, the policy-holder not only secures a life insurance, payable at death, but will receive, if living, after a period of a few years, *an annual income equal to ten per cent. (10 per cent.) of the par of his policy.* In the latter, the Company agrees *to return to the assured the total amount of money he has paid in, in addition to the amount of his policy.*

The attention of persons contemplating insuring their lives or increasing the amount of insurance they already have, is called to the special advantages offered by the National Life Insurance Company.

Circulars, pamphlets and full particulars given on application to the Branch Office of the Company in this city, or to its General Agents.

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STEPHEN MILLER, St. Paul, For Minnesota. au10 m w f tf§

The Liverpool & London & Globe Insurance Company.

The Report of this Company for 1868 shows:
Premiums - $5,479,278
Losses - - - 3,344,728
and after paying a dividend of 30 per cent., the Total Assets are, in Gold,
$17,005,026.

ATWOOD SMITH, *General Agent,* No. 6 MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, *Philadelphia.*

ISAAC NATHANS, AUCTIONEER, N. E. CORNER Third and Spruce Streets, only one square below the Exchange. $250,000 to loan in large or small amounts, on diamonds, silver plate, watches, jewelry, and all goods of value. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 7 P. M. Established for the last forty years. Advances made in large amounts at the lowest market rates. ja8,tfrp

ADVERTISE IN THE WILMINGTON DAILY COMmercial. au27,20t,rp§

SECOND EDITION.

BY TELEGRAPH.

LATER CABLE NEWS

THE LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The Weekly Cotton Report

WASHINGTON.

ARRIVAL OF GENERAL MEADE.

By Atlantic Telegraph.

LONDON, Aug. 28, A. M.—Consols, 94¼ for both money and account. U. S. Five-twenties, 71¾. Great Western Railroad, 39¼. Illinois Central Railroad, 91¾. Erie Railroad, 31¾.

FRANKFORT, Aug. 28, A. M.—U. S. Bonds, 75.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 28, A. M.—Cotton opens steady, with considerable activity. The sales of the day are estimated at 15,000 bales. The sales of the week have been 100,000 bales, of which 24,000 bales were for export and 15,000 bales for speculation. The stock in port is 462,000 bales, of which 193,000 bales are American.

California wheat, 12s. 9d.; other articles unchanged.

LONDON, Aug. 28, A. M.—Calcutta Linseed has advanced to 62s. 6d.

PARIS, Aug. 28, A. M.—The bullion in the bank of France has increased 7,600,000 francs.

QUEENSTOWN, Aug. 28.—The steamer Russia, from New York, Aug. 19th, arrived yesterday afternoon.

GLASCOW, Aug. 28.—The steamer Acadia arrived here to-day.

From Washington.

[Special Despatch to the Phila. Evening Bulletin.]

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—Gen. Meade arrived here last night from Georgia. It is understood that the object of his visit is to procure a more definite understanding with regard to the new relations between the civil and military authorities in his department.

State of Thermometer This Day at the Bulletin Office.

10 A. M.....75 deg. 12 M.....78 deg. 2 P. M.....81 deg. Weather clear. Wind Northeast.

CRIME.

THE KU KLUX KLAN.

Atrocious Attack upon a Citizen of Long Island.

On Friday evening last, a dastardly outrage was perpetrated upon Col. Andrew Harrison, an inoffensive and enfeebled old ex-officer of the United States army, at his residence in Greenport, L. I. He was surprised by a party of five or six men, who were unknown to him, and was tarred and feathered because he politically differed with his assailants. The place where the act was committed is about 92 miles from this city. The provocation for the attack was an address which Col. Harrison delivered at Military Headquarters, Greenport, on the Saturday evening previous to the assault, his subject being "The Four Wars." In the course of his remarks, he eloquently urged the claims of his old commander, Gen. Grant, for the Presidency, and his appeal enraged his political opponents. His subject—the Four Wars—was suggested by his extensive military experiences, and was intended as an introduction to his reminiscences of four campaigns. He was engaged in the Indian war in Florida, the Texan war, and Mexican war, the Red River Indian troubles, and the late rebellion. His last service to his country was in the capacity of a scout, he being attached to different regiments, and efficiently and daringly performing the important and dangerous duties to which he was assigned. He left the army with a gallant record, but in a very weak and debilitated condition, which obliged him to go to St. Luke's Hospital in this city for recuperation. A certificate, which was given him by Dr. A. A. Davis, the Resident Physician of the hospital, shows that he was an inmate of that institution from December 25, 1867, to March 31, 1868, and that when he entered he was suffering of nervous debility, taking the form of *paralysis agitans*, caused, apparently, by wounds, diseases and exposures in his many campaigns in the United States service during the last thirty years. Before he had entirely recovered from his last illness he was again prostrated, this time by stealthy midnight assassins. Shortly after midnight on Friday evening he was awakened at the residence of a Mr. Baker, where he was boarding with his wife, and was told that a poor man wanted his help, and was awaiting for him a short distance away. Being a generous man, this story brought Col. Harrison out of the house. He went out unsuspecting, but he had hardly followed his guide 20 yards from the house when he was suddenly surprised by the attack of several concealed ruffians who sprang on him from the roadside and overpowered him before he had an opportunity to prepare for resistance. He judged that six men were in the gang—certainly five. They wore hideous black masks, which completely concealed their faces, and talked in feigned voices, as though afraid of future recognition. After handling Col. Harrison very roughly, they blindfolded him and rode him on a rail several yards. Telling him that they were members of the Ku-Klux-Klan, they threatened greater punishment if he should still support General Grant for President. Finally, they took him off the rail, and, after stripping him of his clothes, inhumanly subjected him to a covering of tar and feathers, despite his urgent demands to be spared on account of his ill-health. Subsequently, they rode him on the rail back to his house, and then let him go. The next morning strenuous endeavors were made to discover the perpetrators of the shameful outrage, but owing to the political complexion of the town very little encouragement was given the men who sought information. The only trace of the party was a cloth mask which was picked up on the road. Col. Harrison and his friends have offered a reward of $500 for information which shall lead to the discovery of any one of these Long Island members of the Ku-Klux-Klan.—*N. Y. Tribune to-day.*

Murders in Arkansas.

The Little Rock (Ark.) correspondent of the St. Louis *Democrat* details the rebel Democracy's outrages in Arkansas:

Week before last Mr. Wheeler, State Senator from White county, left Searcy in a buggy for West Point, expecting there to meet a hack which would take him to a point on White river, seven miles beyond where he was, to take a boat, being on his way to this place. He arrived too late for the hack, and hired one Hicks to accompany him to the river in the buggy. Three or four miles from West Point they came upon two men on horseback, with pistols cocked, in waiting for them. They were ordered out of the buggy. Senator Wheeler was made to give up his money and two gold watches, and then to take off his coat and waistcoat, when both men were ordered off in a direction indicated by the assassins. Wheeler ran for the woods, a hundred yards distant. Both men started after him, still mounted, and commenced firing. His coat, hat and valise were found, and report was sent to this place that he was killed. That evening a despatch was received here from him at Duvall's Bluff, where he had just arrived. The men who attempted to kill him were both known to him; one a resident of the county by the name of Lewis, a brother-in-law of the Rebel General McCray, the other a desperado by the name of Hill, having lately come into the county from the southern part of the State, from which place he had been compelled to flee for murder. That night, after the attempted assassination, the two outlaws went to West Point. Their friends collected, and they had a time of general merriment, healths being drank to the man who wasted his powder. On the same day a despatch was received from Memphis that Senator Barber, of Crittenden county, had been shot through a window with buck-shot, three taking effect in the head, and one in the arm. The simultaneous attempt to assassinate members of the Legislature in parts of the State widely separated, with the undeniable evidences of a general understanding among the assassins in White county, coupled with the advice of the *Gazette*, and the threats of leading rebels, *alias* Democrats, in various parts of the State, are sufficient to convince the writer that assassination is a part of the programme for the Fall campaign, and that the leaders of the Democracy in this part of the State are responsible for it.

ROSECRANS'S CONFERENCE WITH LEE.

Departure of General Rosecrans for Washington—Correspondence Between Generals Rosecrans and Lee Upon the Condition of the Country.

A correspondent of the N. Y. *Herald*, in the rebel interest, writes as follows:

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. VA., August 27th, 1868.—General Rosecrans has just left here for the East, Generals Lee and Beauregard and other notables taking leave of him at the coach door. During his stay General Rosecrans has had the fullest and freest interchange of opinions with leading and most influential men from every Southern State. Yesterday he addressed a letter to General Lee, in which he expressed his views of the present condition of affairs in the country, and the necessity for a speedy restoration of good feeling between the men of the North and the South, and asking him to give a written expression of his views as to the best way by which this era of good feeling between the sections could be restored. To this communication General Lee responded, expressing his reverence for the Constitution of the United States, and his ardent desire for a complete union of the States as of old, and also of his unqualified belief that his reverence and desire were shared by a large majority of the reflecting people of the South; that the South now panted anxiously for peace and a return to a peaceful and constitutional administration of the government; that they longed more ardently for that greatest boon of American freemen—the right of self-government—that the people of these States would treat kindly and humanely the colored people among them, if left to themselves; that they would be impelled to this by the dictates of their own hearts as well as by a feeling of self-interest. General Lee, however, was especially as emphatic in deploring the attempt to commit the political destinies of these States to these colored people at this time, before they are prepared for such a mighty responsibility; an attempt which, he remarked, is fraught with incalculable misfortune and calamaties to the whole country, North and South, and with destruction to these colored people themselves. General Lee was joined in this communication by such distinguished men as Beauregard, Stuart, of Virginia; Stephens, of Georgia; Conrad, of Louisiana, and other men, both military and civil, whose names are well known to the country.

FROM NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, August 28.—An old gentleman named Patrick Dickie had his pocket picked in a Seventh avenue car yesterday of $15,000 in five-twenty bonds. He immediately discovered the thief, who was captured after a sharp fisticuff, and proved to be an old offender called "Dutch Heinrichs." He was committed by Alderman Coman.

In the Supreme Court chambers, before Judge Barnard yesterday, he prisoners Moore, Hickey and Leary, charged with the commission of the outrage in the Broadway theatre on Monday night last, were brought into court on habeas corpus. Application for bail was refused until a certificate of the condition of the wounded men was produced.

The steam paper-mill of James Hogan, in Rhinebeck, was burnt on Tuesday night. Loss $30,000; insured for $15,000.

A disease has broken out among the Brooklyn street car horses, and ten out of thirty-three have died since Monday. It is supposed to be a spinal disease, not contagious.

The Board of Health, at their special meeting yesterday, were notified that the brig Thomas Turell, from Mayaguez, Porto Rico, laded with sugar, had evaded the Quarantine by coming to Brooklyn by way of Long Island Sound. She discharged her cargo in Brooklyn, and will be fined, it is said, for the misdemeanor.

FINANCIAL and COMMERCIAL.

The Philadelphia Money Market.

Sales at the Philadelphia Stock Exchange.

FIRST BOARD.			
1000 Alleg Co 5s	74¼	20 sh Lit SchR b5	45
50 sh Cent Nat Bk	121	100 sh Fulton Coal b60	5¾
12 sh Far&Mec Bk	128½	500 sh Read R s30	45⅛
5 sh Acad Music	101	1000 sh do b30 lts	45½
2 sh Cam & Amboy	129	100 sh Penna R	53½
BETWEEN BOARDS.			
1000 U S 10-40s cp	108¼	100 sh Penn R b30	52¾
2000 Leh 6s '84 lts	81½	100 sh Read R b30	45.44
100 City 6's new	103	100 sh do	45.56
5000 LehighGld ln b5	87¾	500 sh Ocean Oil b9wn	1
100 sh LehVal R b30	55	7 sh Minehill R	56
14 sh do Monday	54¾		
SECOND BOARD.			
500 Lehigh 6sGld ln	68	1 sh Leh Val R	55
200 sh Susq Cl b60 lts	14½	100 sh Read R b5	45⅛
40 sh Penna R c	53¼	100 sh do b30	45½
20 sh do b5	53⅜		

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Aug. 28.—There is a steady increase in the demand for capital, and rather higher rates of discount are now paid, the quotations for call loans being 5@6 per cent.—the former figure on Governments. The banks are not disposed to accept anything running over sixty days, and the good names which find their way into the hands of the brokers are taken at 6 @8 per cent.

The business at the Stock Board this morning, was small, and the speculative shares generally weak. Government and State Loans were not sold to any extent. City Loans closed 103 bid for the new, and 100 for the old issues.

Reading Railroad was ⅜ and closed at 45⅝, b. o., and 45½ s. o.; Little Schuylkill Railroad advanced to 45; Pennsylvania Railroad was steady at 53⅛; Camden and Amboy Railroad at 129; Norristown Railroad at 70; Catawissa Railroad Preferred at 33⅜; North Pennsylvania Railroad at 33; Lehigh Valley Railroad at 54¾, and Philadelphia and Erie Railroad at 25⅛.

Canal, Bank and Passenger Railroad shares are without quotable change.

The tonnage on the Schuylkill Canal for three days of the week ending August 27th inst., was

Tons	19,893 01
Corresponding week last year	16,040 15
Increase—Tons	3,852 06
For the season to Aug. 29, 1867—Tons	610,066 12
For the season to Aug. 27, 1868—Tons	508,642 10
Decrease—Tons	102,024 02

The inspection of Flour and Meal, for the week ending August 27th, 1868, is as follows:

Barrels of Superfine	7,771
do. Fine	38
do. Rye	15
do. Corn Meal	205
do. Condemned	229
Total	8,258

The following is the amount of coal transported over the Schuylkill Canal, during the week ending Thursday, Aug. 27, 1868:

	Tons.Cwt.
From Port Carbon	2,851 10
" Pottsville	352 00
" Schuylkill Haven	15,458 11
" Port Clinton	1,231 00
Total for the week	19,893 01
Previously this year	488,749 09
Total	508,642 10
To same time last year	610,666 12
Decrease	102,024 02

Smith, Randolph & Co., bankers, 16 South Third street, quote at 11 o'clock, as follows: Gold, 145⅛; U. S. 6s, 1881, 114⅛ bid; do. 5-20s, 1862, 113¾ bid; do., 1864, 109¾@110; do. 1865, 111⅝ bid; do. July, 1865, 108⅛@108⅜; do. 1867, 108⅛@108¼; do. 1868, 108⅛@108⅜; Fives—10-40's, 1868, 108¼@108⅜.

Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government Securities, &c., to-day, as follows: United States 6's, 1881, 114⅛@114⅜; old Five-twenties, 113¾ @ 114; new Five-twenties of 1864, 109¾@110; do. do. 1865, 111⅛@111⅜; Five-twenties of July, 108⅛@108⅜; do. do. 1867, 108⅛@108⅜; do. do. '68, 108⅛@108⅜; Ten-forties, 108⅛@108⅜; Gold, 145⅛.

Messrs. Wallace & Keene, Bankers 42 South Third street, quote Border State Bonds as follows: Tennessee's, old, at 64@64½; new, 63@63½; Virginia's old, 53¼@53⅜; new, 53@53½; North Carolina's, old, 72¼@72½; do. new, 71½; Missouri's 92¼@92¾.

Messrs. De Haven and Brother No. 40 South Third street, make the following quotations of the rates of exchange to-day, at 1 P. M.: United States sixes, of 1881, 114@114¼; do. do., '62, 113⅝@114; do. do., '64, 109⅝@109⅞; do. do., '65, 111⅛@111⅜; do. do., '65, new, 108⅛@108⅜; do. do., '67, new, 108⅛@108⅜; do. do., '68, 108⅛@108⅜; Fives, ten-forties, 108⅛@108⅜; Due Compound Interest Notes, 19¼; do. do. do., Sept. '65, 19; do. do. do. Oct. '65, 18½; Gold, 144⅞@145⅛; Silver, 137 @139.

Philadelphia Produce Market.

FRIDAY, Aug. 28, 1868.—There is considerable activity in Cloverseed, and 2000@3000 bushels changed hands within a few days part at $8@$8 62½ and part on secret terms: 500 bushels Timothy sold at $3 25 per bushel; small sales of Flaxseed at $2 75@2 80.

There is not much demand for Cotton, but it is firm at 30½c. for Middling Uplands, and 31½ for New Orleans.

The Flour market is dull, but for high grade, which are relatively scarce, prices are steadily maintained, but the common sorts can only be pushed off at relatively low figures. Small sales of Northwest Extra Family at $10@11 25 per barrel; Penna. and Ohio do. do. at $10 50@12 50, and fancy lots at $13@14. Rye Flour is steady at $9 50. No sales of Corn Meal.

The Wheat market is dull, and for low grades prices are declining. Sales of 2,000 bushels good and prime Red at $2 25@2 35, and 1,000 bushels Michigan White at $2 55. Rye is steady at $1 60 for Pennsylvania. Corn of good quality is scarce; sales of 3,000 bushels high Mixed Western at $1 25, and 1,600 bushels Western Yellow at $1 27. Oats are steady at 60@65c. for Delaware, and 70@71c. for new Pennsylvania and Ohio.

The New York Money Market.

[From the N. Y. Herald, of to-day.]

AUG. 27.—Money is in superabundant supply, at 4 per cent. with exceptional transactions on government securities at three. The banks report that they have a large unemployed surplus and that the demand for both loans and discounts is on a very moderate scale. The amount of commercial paper offering is light and the best grade is quoted at 6@7 per cent. The applications for discounts from the West have ceased, and the remittances to that section have suddenly been suspended, the banks at Chicago, Cincinnati and other local centres having over-supplied themselves with currency. There is reason to believe that the efflux of currency from this city during the two weeks preceding the present was stimulated by artificial means, the movement being both earlier and on a larger scale than usual. The design may have been to advance the rate of interest here and at the same time to depress government securities for speculative purposes. All apprehensions of monetary stringency this year appear to be unfounded, according to the facts we have to guide us in forming an estimate of the future course of the money market. Contraction has now been so long suspended that the business of the country has become adjusted to the volume of the currency, and trade is more than usually on a legitimate as distinguished from a speculative basis. The power of the Treasury to lock up greenbacks at this centre no longer exists, except to a very limited extent, and the fifty millions of new three per cent. certificates to be issued in payment of the principal and interest of the remainder of the compound interest notes outstanding effectually guards against any disturbance arising from the maturity of these notes, as the certificates exceed the latter in amount and can be held as a part of their legal tender reserve by the banks. So far, too, as the national finances are concerned there is no cause for alarm. The controversy about the kind of currency in which the five-twenty bonds are payable is indulged in only for political effect, and those who suppose that Congress will settle the question one way or the other before long are mistaken. There will be, in all probability, no legislation on the subject, and the ultimate resumption of specie payments ten or twelve years hence will solve the question in favor of redemption in gold. But meanwhile we must expect to hear a great deal of political claptrap concerning this and kindred matters.

The gold market has been on the whole firm during the day, although strong efforts were made by the speculators to depress it for the purpose of buying what they call cheap gold. The opening sales were at 144⅝, following which there was a decline to 144⅜, and a subsequent advance to 145¼. The closing transactions prior to the adjournment of the board at three P. M., were at 144⅞, following which the quotation advanced to 145⅛@145¼. There was an active borrowing demand for coin, and loans were made without interest to either borrower or lender, and at ½@2 per cent. for carrying. The gross clearings amounted to $63,688,000, the gold balances to $1,809,454, and the currency balances to $2,637,416. The Sub-Treasury disbursed $27,000 in coin interest, and the steamer New York took out $57,000 in specie.

Government securities continued very active and buoyant to-day, and prices experienced a further advance of ⅛@½ per cent. during the forenoon, but subsequently, under sales to realize and also for speculative effect by the bears, there was a slight decline in the five-twenties of 1867 and 1868. At the close, however, the tendency was again upward, and the indications are that there will be a further considerable advance before the present movement culminates, as considerable orders to buy are coming into the street from parties who have no other employment for their surplus funds.

[From the New York World of to-day.

AUGUST, 27.—The Government bond market was active and strong in the morning, but afterwards reacted under the pressure of heavy sales by the bears. The market rapidly took all that was offered at ¼ to ⅜ per cent. from the highest quotations of the day. The foreign firms are buying heavily of 1864s and old 1865s, and also a considerable amount of the new bonds. The 1862s are scarce, and $86,500 were bought in under the rule at 114⅛ to 115¼, while the price regular was 113⅝, but the difference was not charged by the broker, who merely wanted to enforce the delivery of bonds he had bought five days ago. The 1867s were largely dealt in, and after selling up to 108¼ reached to 107⅞ to 107⅝, with a few sales at those prices, when 108 was bid strong, without bringing out any round lots.

The money market is easy at 3 to 4 per cent. on call, and the Government bond dealers have more money offered to them than they can use.

The foreign exchange market is weak, and prime bankers' sixty-day sterling bills are offered at 109⅛, and less 1-16.

Many of the orders to ship gold from Europe to New York have been countermanded; the only amount known so far is that of $500,000 in gold, noticed in this column a few days since. This has had the effect of strengthening the gold market to-day; and also the further news by telegram that there is no American gold in the London market. No shipment can be made excepting at a loss, at present rates of exchange. The American gold which has been shipped to Europe is held mainly by the Bank of France, and that institution is not likely to part with it at present. The heavy amount of specie—$250,000,000—in the Bank of France is more ominous against the peace of Europe than the armies of France. The gold market was strong throughout the day, closing at 6 P. M. at 145⅛ to 145¼, with an upward tendency.

The Latest Quotations from New York

[By Telegraph.]

NEW YORK, Aug. 28.—Stocks steady; Chicago and Rock Island, 100½; Reading, 91¾; Canton Co., 45¼; Erie R.R., 48¼; Cleveland and Toledo, 100½; Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 86¼; Pittsburgh and Fort Wayne, 107¾; Michigan Central, 118; Michigan Southern, 84¾; New York Central, 124¾; Illinois Central, 143; Cumberland preferred, 28; Virginia 6s, 53; Missouri 6s, 92¾; Hudson River, 135; U. S. Five-twenties, 1862, 113¾; do. 1864, 109¾; do. 1865, 111⅝; do. new, 108⅛; Ten-forties, 108¼; Gold, 145; Money, unchanged; Exchange, 109.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Aug. 28.—Cotton steady at 30½c. Flour dull; 8,500 barrels sold; State, $6 90@9 40; Ohio, $8 60@12 25; Western, $6 90@9 85; Southern, $8 60@14 75; California, $10@12. Wheat firm, and 2 a 3c. higher; 15,000 bushels sold; Spring, $2 03@2 10. Corn firm; 48,000 bus. sold; Western, $1 17@1 24. Oats steady; 26,000 bus. sold at 81c. Beef quiet. Pork dull at $28 80. Lard quiet. Whisky dull at 70c.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 28.—The cotton and grain markets are entirely unchanged from yesterday's quotations. Flour quiet; City Mills superfine, $9 25@10; do. extra, $11@13; do. family, $11 25 @14; western superfine, $8@8 75; do. extra, $10@11 25. Provisions firmer. Mess Pork, $30 50. Bacon, rib sides, 17¼@17½; clear do., 17½@17¾; shoulders, 14¾@15; hams, 22@23; Lard, 19.

MESSINA ORANGES.—FINE FRUIT AND IN GOOD order. Landing and for sale by JOS. B. BUSSIER & CO., 108 South Delaware avenue.

THIRD EDITION.

2:30 O'Clock.

BY TELEGRAPH.

LATER CABLE QUOTATIONS.

FROM THE WEST.

MORE INDIAN DEPREDATIONS.

THEY PILLAGE AND MURDER.

Gen. Schenck Renominated for Congress

By the Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, August 28, P. M.—Consols 94 for both money and account. Erie, 31¼. Great Western, 39¼. U. S. Five-twenties, 71⅝. Illinois Central, 91¼.

LIVERPOOL, August 28, P. M.—Cotton steady; stock afloat, 709,000 bales, of which only 3,000 bales are American.

LONDON, August 28, P. M.—Spirits petroleum, 11½d.

LONDON, August 28, 3 P. M.—American securities quiet.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 28, 3 P. M.—Cotton firm. The sales will only reach 12,000 bales. Middling Uplands, to arrive, 10⅜d. Yarns and fabrics at Manchester firm but quiet. California wheat, 12s. 10d.; Red Western, 11s. Flour, 28s. Corn, 30s. Provisions dull.

Indian Depredations.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 28.—A Denver despatch says the Cheyenne and Arrapahoe Indians continue their depredations, murdering inoffensive settlers in Central and Eastern Colorado. On Tuesday they attacked Kiowa station, on Smoky Hill route, capturing 30 horses and carrying off one woman and a child, whose remains were found yesterday shockingly mutilated, and brought here for burial.

Another band killed three men yesterday at Latham Patto, on the stage route, and chased the Smoky Hill coach several miles, keeping up a running fire without damage. Governor Hall organized a company of sixty volunteers, and left at three o'clock this morning. General Sheridan authorized him to call on the Commander of Fort Reynolds for assistance. No doubt every effort will be made to overtake and punish the Indians.

Great excitement exists. The Indians are stripping the country of all stock and provisions, and twelve persons are known to have been murdered in the past two days. A Cheyenne despatch says: Edward M. Pratt, of Peoria, Illinois, in company with B. J. Everett, herding horses two miles from the city, early this morning, was surprised by five Indians and scalped. He was brought into the hospital where he died at ten o'clock.

The Indians succeeded in driving off thirty horses. Everett escaped. Another body of Indians are reported to have driven off a large number two miles west. Gen. Wessels has sent cavalry in pursuit, but nothing definite is known yet.

A Helena, Montana, despatch says, on the 2d inst. a party of citizens captured twenty Indians, who were out stealing near Old Mission, on the Missouri road. They were on the way to Fort Shaw to deliver the Indians to the military authorities.

The Republicans of the Ninth Congressional District have nominated Colonel R. Dyer for Congress.

From Ohio.

CINCINNATI, August 28.—The Republicans of the Third District nominated General Schenck for Congress, by acclamation.

The store of Lein Bloome, at Wappakoneta, Ohio, was robbed of $2,800 worth of dry-goods yesterday.

Democratic Nomination.

NEW YORK, Aug. 28.—Orestes Cleveland, ex-Mayor of Jersey City, has been nominated for Congress by the Democrats of the Fifth District of New Jersey.

Drowned.

BURLINGTON, Vermont, August 28.—William Keith, son of the Hon. Alfred Keith, of Sheldon, Vermont, was drowned yesterday while fishing in Black Creek, at Sheldon.

Weather Report.

August 28, 9 A. M.	Wind.	Weather.	Thermometer.
Port Hood	N. W.	Clear.	58
Halifax	W.	Fine.	68
Portland	—	Clear.	74
Boston	E.	Clear.	62
New York	E.	Clear.	69
Cape May	N. E.	Cloudy.	70
Wilmington, Del.	E.	Clear.	72
Washington, D. C.	S.	Cloudy.	76
Fortress Monroe	E.	Clear.	76
Richmond	E.	Cloudy.	74
Oswego	S.	Bright.	73
Buffalo	S.	Clear.	80
Chicago	S. W.	Clear.	79
Louisville	S.	Clear.	79
Mobile	S.	Clear.	82
New Orleans	N. E.	——	80

Marine Intelligence.

FORTRESS MONROE, August 28.—Arrived—Brig Catharina, forty-four days from Rio, for orders.

New York, August 28.—Arrived—Steamer Eagle, from Havana.

NOTICE. JOHN W. THOMAS, Nos. 405 and 407 N. Second Street, Has just received from his own importations a full line of Pim Bros.' first quality IRISH POPLINS, FOR FALL AND WINTER WEAR. In Colors, BLACK, BLUES, BROWNS, MAUVE, GARNET, MODES, GLACE, CLARET, SLATE, GREENS, WHITE, DRABS, CHERRY, Which will be sold at the very LOWEST MARKET PRICES. au28 tf 1-1rp

Special Notice. UNTIL SEPTEMBER 1, 1868, We Shall Close Daily at 5 P. M. Saturdays 3 P. M. CLARK & BIDDLE, Jewelers and Silversmiths, No. 712 CHESTNUT Street, PHILADELPHIA. fe5 w&s tfrp§

MACCARONI AND VERMICELLI.—125 BOXES Italian Curled Maccaroni and Vermicelli landing from ship Memnon, direct from Genoa, and for sale by JOS. B. BUSSIER & CO., 108 South Delaware avenue.

NEW CROP ARABIAN DATES.—100 MATTS, FINE quality, landing and for sale by JOS. B. BUSSIER & CO., 108 South Delaware avenue.

FOURTH EDITION.

3:15 O'Clock.

BY TELEGRAPH.

LATER FROM WASHINGTON.

MOVEMENTS OF GEN. MEADE.

Movements of General Meade.

[Special Despatch to the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.]

WASHINGTON, August 28.—General Meade today visited the Secretary of War and the Army Headquarters, on business connected with the administration of affairs in his Department.

Orders from the War Department direct Brevet Major-General W. F. Barry to report in person to the Secretary of War, in this city.

General Meade leaves for Philadelphia to-night.

IMPORTATIONS.

Reported for the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.

MATANZAS—Brig George Burnham, Simonton—328 casks molasses 33 tcs do Isaac Hough & Morris; 13 bales tobacco Dallett & Son.

MARINE BULLETIN.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA—AUG. 28

See Marine Bulletin on Inside Page.

ARRIVED THIS DAY.

Steamer Bristol Wallace, 24 hours from New York, with mdse to W P Clyde & Co.
Brig George Burnham, Simonton, 16 days from Matanzas, with molasses to Isaac Hough & Morris.
Brig Marion (Br), Saunders, 15 days from St John, NB. with lumber to captain.
Brig Julia E Arey, Babbidge, 5 days from Stonington, with mdse to J E Bazley & Co.
Schr Specie, Smith, 5 days from Norfolk, with shingles to Lennox & Burgess.
Schr Sarah & Mary, Fowler, 1 day from Little Creek, Del. with grain to Jos E Palmer.
Schr Mary & Caroline, Lowber, 1 day from Leipsic, Del. with grain to Jos E Palmer.
Schr Mary Reilly, Reilly, Boston.
Schr Lucy Church, Adams, Nantucket.
Schr L A Babcock, Smith, Chelsea.
Tug Thos Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W P Clyde & Co.

BELOW.

Bark L T Stocker, Bibber, from Matanzas, in ballast.

CLEARED THIS DAY.

Steamer A C Stimers, Knox, New York, W P Clyde & Co.
Brig Geo E Prescott, Mills, Bath, Lennox & Burgess.
Brig Ambrose Light, Higgins, Boston, J E Bazley & Co.
Schr Sarah Cullen, Avis, Boston, George S Repplier.
Schr D Collins, Townsend, Roxbury, do
Schr Jas Satterthwaite, Long, Boston, Day, Huddell&Co.
Schr E G Irwin, Atkins, Cambridgeport, do
Schr Ethan Allen, Blake, Thomaston, Me. C C Van Horn.
Schr John R Ford, Daniels, Washington, Pen Gas Coal Co.
Schr Jos Porter, Burroughs, Providence, Bancroft, Lewis & Co.
Schr Lucy Church, Adams, Nantucket, Hammett & Neill.
Schr Mary Reilly, Reilly, Boston, captain.
Tug Thos Jefferson, Allen, Baltimore, with barges, W P Clyde & Co.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.

LEWES, DEL., Aug. 26—6 P.M.

The NG schr Johanna, from Tampico for Falmouth (before reported), still remains in the harbor: the crew are convalescent, and she will probably leave the last of this week.

The following vessels are detained at the Breakwater by head winds: Schrs The Union, from Frederica for Newberg; W D Cargill, from Philadelphia for Roxbury; Pawnee and G P Taylor, from Elizabethport for Norfolk, and J W Fennimore, from Philadelphia for the Fishing Banks, with an excursion party.

Yours, &c. JOSEPH LAFETRA.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Tuscarora, Rowland, 28 days from Liverpool for this port, was spoken 26th inst. lat 39 35, lon 73 50.
Ship Westmoreland, Hammond, hence via St. John, NB. for Liverpool, was spoken 22d inst. lat 42 14, lon 65 40.
Ship Free Trade, Bursley, cleared at N York yesterday for San Francisco.
Steamer Utility, Fargo, sailed from Providence 26th inst. for this port.
Steamer Virginia, Thomas, from Liverpool 13th inst. and Queenstown 14th, at New York yesterday.
Bark Hilda (Dan), Nissen, cleared at Boston yesterday for this port.
Bark Meridian, from Bremen for this port, was passed 21st inst. no lat, &c.
Schrs Golden Eagle, Howes, and Lamartine, Butler, sailed from Providence 26th inst. for this port.
Schr J H Bartlett, Harris, hence for Newport, at New York yesterday.
Schr Lucy Jones, Mensey, from Lanesville, Mass. for Delaware Breakwater, at New York yesterday.
Schr L S Levering, Corson, hence at Boston yesterday.
Schrs Lena Hunter, Shepard, and J B Johnson, Smith, from Boston for this port, at New York yesterday.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD CO'S. Mortgage Bonds, DUE IN 1898, FOR $5,000,000, With interest at SIX PER CENT., payable on the first days of June and December of each year, FREE FROM STATE AND UNITED STATES TAXES. One Million Dollars of these Bonds, Either Coupon or Registered, ARE OFFERED AT NINETY-FIVE PER CENT., With interest from the day of sale, free from State and United States taxes. For particulars, apply to CHAS. C. LONGSTRETH, Treasurer, Office of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, No 303 Walnut Street, Philada. au19 1mrp§

PHILADELPHIA AND READING R. R. SIX PER CENT. BONDS, Exempt from all Taxation. Only a small AMOUNT for sale, and will be sold at a price to net investors over Eight Per Cent., Clear of United States, State and Municipal Taxes. DREXEL & CO., Bankers, 34 South Third Street.

E. W. CLARK & CO., BANKERS, No. 35 South Third Street, Philada., GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE CO. OF THE United States of America, FOR THE States of Pennsylvania and Southern New Jersey. The NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY is a corporation Chartered by Special Act of Congress, approved July 25, 1868, with a Cash Capital of One Million Dollars, And is now thoroughly organized and prepared for business. Liberal terms offered to Agents and Solicitors, who are invited to apply at our office. Full particulars to be had on application at our office, located in the second story of our Banking House, where Circulars and Pamphlets, fully describing the advantages offered by the Company, may be had. E. W. CLARK & CO., No. 35 South Third Street. au8 s tu th tf§

CROWN BRAND LAYER RAISINS.—WHOLES, halves and quarter boxes of this splendid fruit, landing and for sale by JOS. B. BUSSIER & CO., 108 South Delaware avenue.

NORTON'S PINE APPLE CHEESE.—100 BOXES ON Consignment. Landing and for sale by JOS. B. BUSSIER & CO., Agents for Norton & Elmer, 108 South Delaware avenue.

WALNUTS AND ALMONDS.—NEW CROP GRENOble Walnuts and Paper Shell Almonds, for sale by J. B. BUSSIER & CO., 108 South Delaware avenue.

FIFTH EDITION.

4:00 O'Clock.

BY TELEGRAPH.

LATEST CABLE NEWS.

DEATH OF VICTOR HUGO'S WIFE

LATEST FROM WASHINGTON.

The Counterfeit 7.30's.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

By the Atlantic Cable.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 28.—The wife of Victor Hugo died in this city on the 26th inst.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 28.—The Sultan yesterday visited Admiral Farragut, on board the flagship Franklin. International courtesies were exchanged, and much good feeling was manifested.

BERLIN, Aug. 28, P. M.—King William has returned from his visit to Potsdam.

LONDON, Aug. 28, Evening.—Consols, 94 for money and account. Five-twenties, 71⅝. Atlantic and Great Western, 39¼. Erie, 31¼. Illinois Central, 91¼.

FRANKFORT, August 28.—Five-twenties, 75½.

LIVERPOOL, August 28, Evening.—Cotton firm; sales to-day, 12,000 bales. Other articles closed unchanged.

ANTWERP, August 28, Evening.—Petroleum declined to 49½f.

GLASGOW, August 28.—Arrived—Steamer Brittania, from New York.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—Brevet Major-General Russell, Jr., Fourth Cavalry, is assigned to duty at Headquarters Department of Louisiana.

It is stated at the Treasury Department that no counterfeit 7-30's have been presented for redemption or conversion for several months, the latest presentation of a counterfeit note which was there detected being in December last.

No conversions have been made of any notes since August 1, excepting those which were in transit on or before that date.

Should there be at any time a counterfeit bond presented, it is regarded at the department as a certainty that it could readily and immediately be detected, as particular instructions have been given to the clerks who have in charge the business relating to bonds of that description, to give the utmost attention and scrutiny to all notes presented for conversion or redemption.

General Rosecrans is expected to reach Washington to-night from his visit to the White Sulphur Springs. His arrival here is looked for with considerable interest by all parties.

From California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 27.—President Juarez writes to Consul-General Day, denying that there have been any negotiations for the sale of the States of Sonora and Sinaloa, or any part thereof, to the United States, as reported.

George C. Gorham arrived here last night, and met with an enthusiastic reception from his friends.

The bark General Cobb went on Blossom Rock while beating out of the harbor last evening.

Gov. Haight has received from France the silver medal awarded to California at the Paris Exposition for a display of cereals.

Flour $5 50@6 50 for city mills. Wheat, $1 85 @1 95. Legal Tenders, 70@71½c.

Fire in Boston.

BOSTON, August 28.—A fire in Beverly street to-day destroyed the carriage factory of G. H. Dodd, the stable of Daniel Doherty, and the nail factory of W. C. Skully. The loss is $30,000, partially covered by insurance.

I. E. WALRAVEN, MASONIC HALL, No. 719 CHESTNUT STREET, IMPORTER OF UPHOLSTERY GOODS LACE CURTAINS! AND DECORATIONS. Mosquito Canopies, BY THE THOUSAND OR SINGLE ONE. WINDOW SHADES TO ORDER, OF ANY STYLE AND PRICE.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT, PHILADELPHIA, August 1, 1868. Notice to Shareholders. Persons holding receipts for subscription to NEW STOCK, dated PRIOR to July 23, are hereby notified that Certificates will be ready for delivery on and after the 4th inst. Certificates for receipts dated July 23d to 30 inclusive will be ready for delivery on and after the 14th instant. THOS. T. FIRTH, Treasurer. au3-30t

CANTON PRESERVED GINGER.—PRESERVED Ginger, in syrup, of the celebrated Chyloong brand; also, Dry Preserved Ginger, in boxes, imported and for sale by JOSEPH B. BUSSIER & CO., 108 South Delaware avenue.

OLIVES FARCIES, CAPERS, &c.—OLIVES FARCIES (Stuffed Olives), Nonpareil and Superfine Capers and French Olives; fresh goods; landing ex Napoleon III., from Havre, and for sale by JOS. B. BUSSIER & CO., 108 South Delaware Avenue.

FOR SALE.—AN INVOICE OF HAMBURG RAGS assorted linen and cotton. PETER WRIGHT & SONS, my15-tf 115 Walnut street.

PRESERVED TAMARINDS.—20 KEGS MARTINIQUE Tamarinds, in sugar, landing and for sale by J. B. BUSSIER & CO., 108 South Delaware avenue.

ITALIAN VERMICELLI.—100 BOXES FINE QUALITY, white, imported and for sale by JOS. B. BUSSIER & CO., 108 South Delaware avenue.