## BUSINESS NOTICES.

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*Style, fit and workmanship of our garments unpassed by none, equalled by few.*

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*Sixth streets.* SS MARKET STREET.
AND ON MARKET STREET, NOS. 5 AND 7 SOUTH SIXTH STREET.

**Lyon's Magnetic Insect Powder.**

IT KILLS INSTANTLY.

Cockroaches, fleas, bugs and every kind of insect vermin are most troublesome during the hot weather. They are killed at once by the 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 genuine LYON'S. It is the original and true Insect Destroying Powder. Beware of imitations. See the signature of H. LYON on the flask. Sold by all druggists. 8s28-2m8

CONRAD MEYER, INVENTOR AND MANUFACTURER OF THE ORIGINAL WOVEN FIRE-PROOF SAFES, Nos. 629 and 631 Market and 628 and 630 Commerce streets, Philadelphia, Warehouse, 629 Arch street. Established 1837. 1y29w mwfs

**Warner's Safe Cure of Wild Cherry** is the nominated and a form indeed." for healing and curing all those dreadful lungs and chest. It comes upon you by locening and cleansing the lungs, and adapting them to throw off the disease. Sold everywhere. 1y. 8s29

## EVENING BULLETIN.

**Wednesday, September 2, 1868.**

### VERMONT.

The splendid charge which the Grand Army of the Republic made yesterday upon the rebel republicans of Vermont strikes the whole land to-day, as the first bugle note of the coming national victory. The little Green Mountain State, always true, always to be trusted, has out-done herself, rolling up a majority which exceeds the hopes of the most sanguine, and which strikes a resounded terror through all the ranks of the Democracy. It is the very signal of doom, the first grand uprising of the people against the second rebellion, the first practical demonstration of what the people intend to do with Johnson. Ulysses by a majority of Thirty Thousand in Vermont sees a ball in motion that will "go rolling on" from State to State, until it rolls up the grand aggregate which is to be the foundation of that Government of Peace, which the great warrior of the age is to inaugurate in March next. It kindles a fire which, streaming from the beautiful green hills of Vermont, will be answered back by the beacon fires of Maine, of Pennsylvania, of Ohio and Indiana, and so from State to State, until the country shall be ablaze with the fervid enthusiasm of a people rejoicing to do honor to the man of their choice, and to re-affirm the great principles which lie at the base of a true Republicanism.

The glorious victory won yesterday by the brave men of Vermont illustrates the value of the grand drama of the coming Presidential struggle, and reveals the real temper and purpose of the American People. Thousands of anxious Republicans, who have mistaken quietness for apathy, will read to-day's news and cast away their idle fears with a consciousness that great victories which Vermont prefigures. It starts life, courage, enthusiasm pulsing through every artery of the body politic, and awakens a spirit which will sweep like wildfire through every camp of the Republican army. It palsies the heart and unnerves the arm of the enemy with its glaring evidence that the People, and not the politicians, have taken the great issues of the day into their own hands.

The victory in Vermont makes victory in Pennsylvania certain. It will inspire every Republican in this city and throughout the State with the determination to make our triumph complete. Philadelphia must move up to the most advanced position she has ever held. She must cast her full, solid Ten Thousand Majority, in October, for Tyndale, Gibbons and Good Order; and, in November, add to that whatever shall seem good in her sight, for Grant, Colfax and Peace. Pennsylvania must answer back to Vermont such an echo of greeting as the Alleghanies can send to the Green Hills. All hail, little Vermont!

### BOGUS BREVETS.

In the distribution of brevet promotions during and immediately after the war, there were so many gallant soldiers to be rewarded that it was not remarkable that, in the crowd, there were a few promotions conferred upon very undeserving cases. Men who never "set a squadron in the field," and who have yet to smell gunpowder for the first time were, in more than one instance, foisted upon the War Department as "gallant and meritorious officers," and either ignorantly or good-naturedly raised to high brevet rank by the side of men who won their stars by dint of brave service and hard fighting. The attention of Congress was at last called to this abuse, and a law was passed forbidding the conferring of brevet rank except for gallant service in the presence of the enemy.

That such mistakes should have been made, in the midst of the overwhelming pressure of war times, was not at all remarkable, but there is no possible excuse for repeating them in times of peace. And hence we watch with care every movement toward securing army promotions for men, as this late day, who did not fairly win them in the burden and heat of the rebellion. It is wrong in itself, and it is a sore injustice to brave and meritorious officers, who are thus reduced to a level with men who were either utterly incompetent, or who came safely through the war only by means of a clever cowardice.

Our attention has been called to this subject by the announcement that an application is being urged at Washington for a brevet rank of Brigadier-General for the first colonel of the 183d Regiment P. V. This regiment was raised by the Union League of Philadelphia, and consisted of excellent material. But its principal officers proved lamentably incompetent in all respects, and, until the command finally devolved upon the gallant Colonel Lynch, the regiment was only a source of mortification and trouble to the patriotic body which had organized and put it in the field.

The colonel to whom the command was originally committed was, after numerous reprimands for neglect of his duties, ordered before an examining board, whereupon he tendered his resignation, which was promptly accepted. He received notice of the acceptance of his resignation while his regiment was marching toward the field of the battle of the Wilderness. He announced his intention of going into the fight with his command, and was about addressing the men, who were drawn up under cover before being ordered into action, when a shell struck the horse upon which he was standing, and he immediately galloped from the field and was seen no more.

This we learn from responsible officers of the regiment.

That there may be no doubt as to the character of the present claim for promotion, we quote from the official report of this aspirant's brigade commander, with the endorsement of his corps commander. General Nelson A. Miles, in his report to his superior officer, says:

"I will mention incidents which may suggest reasons why this officer should have left the service during the time the regiment was in camp at Stevensburg, from the 26th of March until May 3d (1864). It was then now, and needed every attention, *but was grossly neglected.* There was a want of system and discipline in every department, which is accounted for by the *absence of its commanding officer*, who he neglected to instruct his officers, and had no schools for officers, as required by existing orders, until repeated orders, several times. His officers were without, and had much in need of Army Regulations, tactics and blanks of all kinds, when it was discovered that the Colonel had received the regulations and tactics all these, but allowed them to remain boxed up in his office for two or three weeks."

Here follow quotations from the Inspector-General's report, showing the wretchedly neglected condition of the regiment. General Miles then goes on to say:

"I considered him totally unfit and incompetent to command a regiment, and instructed applied to have him ordered before the examining board, of which Brigadier-General Webb was president, for examination. Thereupon, he tendered his resignation, which I approved *for the good of the service.*"

General Francis Barlow, commanding First Division, Second Corps, at the time, thus endorses General Miles and his report:

"The officers mentioned were grossly unfit for their positions, and the interests of the service imperatively demanded their removal. General Miles' action in the matter met with my entire approval.

"I will say that this officer (Gen. Miles) has been lately promoted for distinguished and meritorious conduct in this and all other campaigns. That no officer in the army, of his age, is more distinguished and honored as a soldier. That he has the confidence and esteem of every good officer and soldier who ever knew him, and that the attempt of worthless and disgraced officers to impute unworthy motives or action to him excites only contempt in this army."

We have no interest in this particular case other than we have in whatever affects the standing of the brave men who, by their patriotic bravery, have won the lasting gratitude of their countrymen. The Military Committee of the Union League will be ready to officer its regiments with brave and efficient men, and, in most instances, it had reason to be very proud of its selections. But it sometimes failed, and in no case, so grievously as in the 183d Regiment. The officers who brought discredit for a time on that brave regiment should be content to have their military record to that obscurity which time is gathering about it, and not revive such a page of history, by seeking, at this late day, for honors which they never won.

The Seymour and Blair men are pretending that they did not expect any gains in Vermont. But the *Age* of yesterday had a despatch which said: "The Democrats are very confident of largely increasing their vote of last year, and are making great exertions." The *World* of Monday had one concluding: "Vermont will give five thousand Democratic increase." Many similar predictions were made, so that it will not do to pretend now that the Democrats let the election go by default.

### THE ALEXANDER CASE.

The case of Alfred Alexander, now under sentence of death in this city, has excited unusual attention from the peculiar circumstances of the case, which, since they have become generally known, have created a strong conviction that the verdict of "guilty in the first degree" was not warranted by the facts which have been developed. The fortnight's reprieve granted by the Governor gives with the entire approval of this community, but that approval will certainly not follow an execution of the sentence of death.

*The Daily State Guard*, occupying a semi-official position at Harrisburg, made a labored attempt, last week, to secure the hanging of this miserable man, by the course of argument from which the element of mercy is carefully excluded, and in which the worst, instead of the best, interpretation is placed upon every doubtful feature of the case. Governor Geary is absent from Harrisburg, and the complimentary reference in that article for the execution of Alexander to the "concurring opinion of the Deputy Attorney General" indicates pretty clearly that this production is inspired by the same brilliant though flippant mind that availed itself of the absence of the Attorney-General to borrow his official dignities for the purpose of hurrying Alexander to the gallows.

It is not necessary to repeat the considerations which we have urged in this wretched man's behalf. They have appealed to the humanity and love of justice which pervade this community, and have every where met a cordial response. The man has committed a crime for which he should be severely punished. The prevailing sentiment here is that he has not committed murder in the first degree, and this sentiment will not be made stronger should the law now be permitted to "take its course." There is too much doubt about the case to warrant the taking of a human life, even though it be only that of a poor, friendless, deserted negro; and we therefore urge once more upon Governor Geary the exercise of the high prerogative with which he alone is clothed, by the extension to Alexander of a reprieve without time. Common humanity as well as common law demands that every prisoner shall have the benefit of every doubt, and no one will pretend to say that there are not grave doubts hanging about the evidence and testimony of the assault upon Phillis Proctor, and of her subsequent death.

A correspondent of one of our Democratic contemporaries, writing from Vermont a few days since, said *"we expect to reduce the Republican majority 10,000 votes."* The result shows the fallacy of Democratic predictions.

The daily copperhead organ of this city, in its vain efforts to make out a case against the Republican party for its administration of municipal affairs, speaks of the increase of the debt of the city during the seven years it has been placed since the Augustan era of Mayor Vaux. With true Copperhead ingenuousness all this increase is charged to Republicanism, the word being said concerning the millions that were expended for bounties, for the support of the families of volunteers and for the defence of the city. This large increase to the public debt might have been avoided if there had been no obstacles thrown in the way of the march of the Southern wing of the Democracy under Lee, from Gettysburg or Antietam, to Philadelphia. This might have suited our local Democracy, but the mass of the people thought differently, hence the millions that were expended directly and indirectly for defence. Attempting to hold the Republican administration of city affairs responsible for the large outlay caused by an insurrection, and that was the logical result of Democratic teachings and tactics, is simply reviving the old story of the wolf and the lamb.

Vermont sent forth her sons to fight for freedom and the maintenance of the Union, and votes for Grant and Colfax. Kentucky helped to fill the armies of the South, to butcher Northern men, and votes for Seymour.

If the Board of Presidents will not determine upon the total prohibition of smoking in the city railway cars, they should do the next best thing and regulate that all smokers shall take seats inside. The men who now blows would give other passengers some chance for a mouthful of fresh air. While non-smoking riders could gaze at their leisure upon the features of the gentleman who is amusing them. The present system of confining the smokers to the front platform insures the passage through the car of every whiff of smoke, and there is no escape from the fumes. Besides the smoker on the front platform has his back toward his victims and he does not see their disgusted faces. By all means compel the smokers to take seats inside.

Slave-hound Kentucky proclaims for the rule of Blair, Wade Hampton, the Butcher Forrest and another war. The hardy Green Mountain Boys of Free Vermont proclaim for Grant, and say "Let us have peace."

In the general rejoicing over the grand victory in Vermont, little Delaware must not be forgotten. Wilmington held her municipal election yesterday, and returned her Republican Mayor Valentine to his seat, with a largely increased majority over last year's vote. Seymour and Blair may see in these two elections the omens of a "whirling tide" that is so soon to sweep them out into the ocean of political oblivion. Good for Wilmington! The "eyes of Delaware" are upon her!

Kentucky and Seymour demand shinplasters and a continual paper currency. Vermont and Grant ask for specie and lower prices for the necessities of the laboring man.

Vermont heads the column for Peace and Freedom, Seymour for Grant and Colfax. Keep the ball moving.

### OFFENBACH'S OPERAS.

It must be a source of regret to every one in this country who desires education of popular taste in the appreciation of good music, that the demand and the supply of opera *bouffe* in the United States are constantly increasing. We are threatened this season with performances by no less than four different companies, and the aggravation is intensified by the fact that the scanty repertoire of each of these is furnished only with the compositions of Mr. Offenbach. At a time when Americans were beginning to feel a lively interest in musical matters, and when their capacity for comprehension of the better class of compositions has been enlarged by familiarity with good music, interpreted by skilful native and foreign artists, the introduction of Offenbach for the stage of our Academies, and his quick popularity, can be regarded as little less than calamitous. Offenbach is not a great musician, and his compositions are utterly in a place beside the nearest productions of the men who are entitled to be called great musical composers. Possessing a thorough musical education, he is a master of all known styles, and is capable of all possible effects; but he has not the faintest spark of genius, and none of that creative power which distinguishes the divine art to giving a false attractiveness to prurience. As an English journal expresses it, "he is the troubadour of ladies of doubtful reputation." All his operas, excepting the failure alluded to above, were written for a theatre of very questionable character in Paris. It is the home of fast men, fewd men, women of bad character, and the grossly sensual of both sexes. M. Offenbach can adapt himself to the taste of such a Paris. The text of his operas bears sufficient evidence of the fact that they were written to suit the tastes of the frequenters of the Bouffe Parisiennes. *La Belle Hélène* is a gross caricature of the heroes of Greek mythology. In this Offenbach's complices have represented it in scenes which are vilely indecent. The heroine of *Barbe Bleue* was written for a coarse and vulgar actress. The libretto is filled from first to last with obscenity and filth. *Génévième de Brabant* is a lewd story of intrigue, and the music is adapted to the nature of its use of terms than that of *Barbe Bleue*. *La Grande Duchesse* is the purest of them all, but its opportunity for obscenity is taken by the fact that it was written for the Bouffe Parisiens, and the music is much better than his compositions as Offenbach's opera seems superior to those of Walt Whitman. If Offenbach deserves fame, our own Foster is entitled to immortality.

The plea that he is an artist in burlesque will not avail. Whatever his special field of operation, he claims to be a musician; it is as a musician he comes before the public, and in this character we must judge him. It is not necessary, however, that a composer of comic opera should be a fantastic trickster,—a whipper of harmonic syllables that are froth and nothing more. Beaumarchais and pure and harmless farce are more likely to be the offspring of genius and correct taste than the creations of talent which indulges in mad pranks and recklessly defies the laws of order, and more than that, of decency. Auber, Rossini, and Donizetti have written comic operas, and wedded humor to immortal music. These men rank with the old masters of English comedy, while Offenbach is the author of three poisonous farce writers who are engaged by the theatre to tickle the public fancy with dramatizations of the latest scandals. His music is sometimes funny, but it is offensive contemptible. He presents the epitome of a man who has risen to popularity without a particle of genuine merit, and by purely factitious means, while other composers, whose genius is unquestionable, linger in comparative obscurity. There is more genius exhibited in one of Strauss's waltzes than in the whole of Offenbach's compositions, and yet there are thousands who know of Offenbach who never heard of Strauss.

And Offenbach is entirely incapable of doing anything better. He made one attempt to contribute to legitimate comic opera in Paris, and failed disastrously. A second effort was made to compose music for a new ballet at the Grand Opera, and again the utter want of respectability was demonstrated. He does not know the true meaning and mission of music, as a musician should. He does not comprehend that it is a rich, various and emotional language which speaks to the inner consciousness of men, with an expression as wide as the range of human feeling, and as subtle as the senses. He seems to perceive the outward existence without the deeper significance, and he whirls his chords and cadences into disjointed fellowship, with as little comprehension of the meaning and the relations of musical language, as if some one should rifle the dictionary of its odd words, and form them into a new and meaningless jargon of sentences. That such a musician as this should have crowded from the stage the noble composers of the day, the large outlay caused by an insurrection, and that was the logical result of Democratic teachings and tactics, is simply reviving the old story of the wolf and the lamb.


**CLOTHING.**

**Autumnal Attire for Gentlemen and Juveniles.**

Wanamaker & Brown.

**EYRE & LANDELL,**

**Fourth and Arch.**

**GOOD BLACK SILKS.**

**GOODS COLORED SILKS.**

**1868.**

**FALL GOODS OPENING,**

**FANCY AND STAPLE.**

**EDWARD P. KELLY,**

**TAILOR**

**S. E. Cor. Chestnut and Seventh Streets.**

**Weekly Report of the Markets.**

**EATABLES generally are to be had, either by paying for them or getting trusted. The former is the most trustworthy method.**

**PEARS.**—More plenty. Some of them pretty green. The folks who eat the green ones are a shade greener. If you eat too many you get the new "Grecian Bend." At the eating-houses half a two cent canteloup for fifteen cents.

**OYSTERS.**—Hardly in season yet Small and lean. A puny oyster, with a big lump of batter round him, is called "Fried." "Much fry and little oyster.

**SPRING CHICKENS.**—Very young and long legs; dearest any price. They were formerly cut in half at the eating-houses, but now, being too tough to cut, are served whole.

**CLOTHING!**—Summer Clothing, rather thin for these cool evenings. Don't get rheumatism by going too early with a light, as it is one of my "arms" of the day, or night either. Elegant Light Cassimere Suits, all the go for late at night in the early fall, powerfully cheap, at

**ROCKHILL & WILSON'S**

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**603 and 605 Chestnut Street.**

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**FURS.**

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**No. 728 Chestnut Street,**

**Above Seventh.**

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**No. 1212 CHESTNUT STREET**

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**LADIES' FINE FURS,**

CONSISTING OF

**Russian Sable, Hudson's Bay Sable, Mink Sable, Royal Ermine, Chinchilla, Fitch, &c.**

All of which they offer at REASONABLY LOW PRICES.

**SETS OF FURS FROM $5 UPWARDS.**

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**Special Notice.**

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**LINEN STORE,**

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**Linen Ducks and Drills, White Drills and Ducks, Flax Colored Drills and Ducks, Buff Coating Ducks, Fancy Drills, Fast Colors, Striped Drills Fast Colors, Mottled Drills, Fast Colors, Blouse Linen Drillings, Plain Colored Linens, for Ladies' Traveling Suits, Printed Shirting Linens, Linen Bosom Protectors.**

**The largest assortment of Linen Goods in the city selling at Less than Jobbers' Prices.**

**GEORGE MILLIKEN,**

**728 Arch Street.**

**MISCELLANEOUS.**

**E. S. BOYD,**

**UPHOLSTERER,**

**No. 136 North Ninth Street,**

**Nos. 403 and 407 N. Second Street,**

**WINDOW SHADES, BEDS, MATTRESSES, CURTAINS AND CARPETS.**

**NOTICE.**

**JOHN W. THOMAS**

Has just received from his own manufactory a full line of

**PIM BROS.'**

**FIRST QUALITY IRISH POPLINS,**

FOR FALL AND WINTER WEAR.

**BLACK, BROWN, NAVY, SLATE, STONE, MODE, GARNET, CLARET, GREENS, WHITE, DRABS, GREYS.**

In Colors,

Which will be sold at the very LOWEST MARKET PRICES.

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**OFFER,**

**AT POPULAR PRICES,**

A VERY EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF

**FALL DRESS GOODS.**

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# SECOND EDITION.

BY TELEGRAPH.

## LATER CABLE NEWS

Financial and Commercial Quotations.

## FROM NEW YORK

## THE REPUBLICAN VICTORY

## THE DEMOCRACY SURPRISED.

## The Democratic Nominee for Governor

## THE WILMINGTON ELECTION

### By Atlantic Telegraph.

LONDON, Sept. 2, A. M.—Consols firm for both money and account. American securities dull; United States Five-twenties, 71½; Great Western Railroad, 38; Illinois Central, 91½; Erie Railroad, 31.

FRANKFORT, Sept. 2, A. M.—United States bonds, 75½.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 2, A. M.—Cotton firm; the sales are estimated at 12,000 bales.

LONDON, Sept. 2, A. M.—Tallow quiet.

LONDON, Sept. 2, A. M.—Sugar quiet; Calcutta linseed, £63.

### Arrival in New York.

(Special Despatch to the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.)

NEW-YORK, September 2.—The first gun of the campaign once more echoes from the Green Hills. The Democrats are surprised, and the Republicans rejoiced at the increased majority in Vermont. The former congratulate themselves that the second gun, California, will have a more favorable ring.

A despatch from Rutland to-day gives returns from eighty-two towns, some of which are not full, and Republican Paige's majority is over thirty thousand. The vote was the heaviest ever cast in the State.

The delegates to the Democratic State Convention are all at Albany to-day, and there is a good deal of talking about the nomination of Governor Murphy out of the way, but the Brooklyn Senator is determined to run. Hoffman's chances of success are decidedly better than any other, and E. Ketchum and Erastus Corning, Sr., are mentioned as possible candidates to-day. At the meeting of the Democratic State Committee it appeared to be strongly in favor of Mayor Hoffman.

Under the advice of Gov. Seymour and other leading Democrats, General Rosecrans has concluded not to publish the Address of the Southern leaders for the present. He is greatly troubled over the recent writings of Jenkins about his movements and designs.

The loss by the fire at Saratoga yesterday turns out to be more serious than at first supposed. The Exchange Hotel and buildings on Broadway and Spring streets were totally destroyed, and would have cost seventy-five thousand dollars, upon which there was only a partial insurance.

The Rank Lodge of Freemasons was reopened here last night with great ceremony. Several distinguished French, English and German Masons were present.

Gold appears to be strong at 145 this morning. The weather is pleasant to-day.

### Wilmington Election.

WILMINGTON, Sept. 2.—Joshua S. Valentine, the Republican candidate for Mayor of this city, was re-elected yesterday by 314 majority, being a gain upon his majority a year ago of 44, when he ran 50 ahead of the Republican ticket. The average Republican gain on the rest of the ticket is about 150.

### The Vermont Victory—Salute Fired.

ALBANY, Sept. 2.—The Republican General Committee have received a telegram announcing a midnight last night in honor of the glorious result in Vermont.

## DISASTERS.

### DISASTROUS FIRE AT SARATOGA.

**Loss Estimated at $300,000.**

SARATOGA, Sept. 1, 1868.—Saratoga has again been the scene of a destructive conflagration. Twenty thousand worth of property has been destroyed, and like the previous large fires involving the destruction of the United States Hotel, and in 1866 Congress Hall, nobody can account for the occurrence. The alarm, always a terrific one in Saratoga, was given about ten o'clock last night, and instantly caused an immense flutter among the fashionable throng of loiterers on the gayeties of the Saratoga season. At first, now it was thought, that flames would consume Hall and taken fire, the adjacent buildings, and spread a wide ruin upon the corners and turrets of that edifice. A wild rush was made from the dancing and card crowds of men, women and children filling the place with a wild exclamation that the entertainment was entirely safe. The fire originated in a barber's shop, in Broadway, and spread in a very short space of time included in the ruin a large number of dwellings and barns in the vicinity of its origin. The square bounded by Broadway, Philadelphia, Putnam and Spring streets was in danger of destruction, when the Saratoga hotels and brands managed other portions of the village. An open space between Handy's restaurant and Tonder's hotel on Putnam street, happily shut off the fire in that direction. Tearing down fences and demolishing sheds prevented a much larger ruin than the destruction of valuable property. The east wing of Cox's block on Spring street, was totally destroyed, as was the village hall. There was no insurance on Cox's block. The loss, as already stated, will foot up at least $300,000.

[For the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.]

### The Newsboys and Bootblacks.

Why is it that, in this generous, liberal, and benevolent community, a large class of boys are suffered to grow up to manhood amidst contagious influences of vice and crime, with scarcely any organized effort to afford them the means of escaping from the abyss of a half-vagrant life?

I allude to the newsboys and bootblacks, whose destitute condition and peculiar temptations do not appear to have forcibly obtruded upon the attention of even a careless observer.

Half a dozen years ago, in cities as Boston, New York, Washington, St. Louis, and Chicago—Philadelphia was then a sleepy place, waiting for a trifling sum, three classes of boys are furnished success at a reasonable profit, and Mr. Pinkerton, E. Church and Erastus Corning, Sr., are mentioned as possible candidates to-day. At the meeting of the Democratic State Committee it appeared to be strongly in favor of Mayor Hoffman.

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[For the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.]

### The Newsboys and Bootblacks.

Why is it that, in this generous, liberal, and benevolent community, a large class of boys are suffered to grow up to manhood amidst contagious influences of vice and crime, with scarcely any organized effort to afford them the means of escaping from the abyss of a half-vagrant life?

I allude to the newsboys and bootblacks, whose destitute condition and peculiar temptations do not appear to have forcibly obtruded upon the attention of even a careless observer.

Half a dozen years ago, in cities as Boston, New York, Washington, St. Louis, and Chicago—Philadelphia was then a sleepy place, waiting for a trifling sum, three classes of boys are furnished success at a reasonable profit, and Mr. Pinkerton, E. Church and Erastus Corning, Sr., are mentioned as possible candidates to-day. At the meeting of the Democratic State Committee it appeared to be strongly in favor of Mayor Hoffman.

Under the advice of Gov. Seymour and other leading Democrats, General Rosecrans has concluded not to publish the Address of the Southern leaders for the present. He is greatly troubled over the recent writings of Jenkins about his movements and designs.

The loss by the fire at Saratoga yesterday turns out to be more serious than at first supposed. The Exchange Hotel and buildings on Broadway and Spring streets were totally destroyed, and would have cost seventy-five thousand dollars, upon which there was only a partial insurance.

The Rank Lodge of Freemasons was reopened here last night with great ceremony. Several distinguished French, English and German Masons were present.

Gold appears to be strong at 145 this morning. The weather is pleasant to-day.

### Wilmington Election.

WILMINGTON, Sept. 2.—Joshua S. Valentine, the Republican candidate for Mayor of this city, was re-elected yesterday by 314 majority, being a gain upon his majority a year ago of 44, when he ran 50 ahead of the Republican ticket. The average Republican gain on the rest of the ticket is about 150.

### The Vermont Victory—Salute Fired.

ALBANY, Sept. 2.—The Republican General Committee have received a telegram announcing a midnight last night in honor of the glorious result in Vermont.

## DISASTERS.

### DISASTROUS FIRE AT SARATOGA.

**Loss Estimated at $300,000.**

SARATOGA, Sept. 1, 1868.—Saratoga has again been the scene of a destructive conflagration. Twenty thousand worth of property has been destroyed, and like the previous large fires involving the destruction of the United States Hotel, and in 1866 Congress Hall, nobody can account for the occurrence. The alarm, always a terrific one in Saratoga, was given about ten o'clock last night, and instantly caused an immense flutter among the fashionable throng of loiterers on the gayeties of the Saratoga season. At first, now it was thought, that flames would consume Hall and taken fire, the adjacent buildings, and spread a wide ruin upon the corners and turrets of that edifice. A wild rush was made from the dancing and card crowds of men, women and children filling the place with a wild exclamation that the entertainment was entirely safe. The fire originated in a barber's shop, in Broadway, and spread in a very short space of time included in the ruin a large number of dwellings and barns in the vicinity of its origin. The square bounded by Broadway, Philadelphia, Putnam and Spring streets was in danger of destruction, when the Saratoga hotels and brands managed other portions of the village. An open space between Handy's restaurant and Tonder's hotel on Putnam street, happily shut off the fire in that direction. Tearing down fences and demolishing sheds prevented a much larger ruin than the destruction of valuable property. The east wing of Cox's block on Spring street, was totally destroyed, as was the village hall. There was no insurance on Cox's block. The loss, as already stated, will foot up at least $300,000.

## FROM NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Sept. 2.—Mr. Peter Cooper, as President of the Citizens' Association, has addressed a letter to Street Commissioner McLean, on the abuses in the Street Department. He charges that the Department has expended contrary to the provisions of the city charter relative to contracts, the sum of $1,000,000 during the last six months of 1867, $180,000 were expended in repairing the streets, and only $25,000 were expended in repairing the sewers.

The Brooklyn Board and Collar Campaign Club of the city of New York, numbering over 1,000 members, met last night, at No. 7 Delancey street. Rev. Wolf Schanfarber, Jr., Adam Ott, Jacob Lerg and S. Lang made short addresses. Sixty names were added to the roll of the Club, which now shows to convince the Hebrew population of this city sufficient to fill the Cooper Institute, twice over.

John Allen, "the wickedest man in New York," had another prayer-meeting at his dance-house in Water street. Two hundred attended, but there is to be held three to-day, commencing at 10 o'clock.

Messrs. Wallace & Keene, Bankers, 42 South Third street, quote Border State bonds as follows: Tennessees, old, at 64½@64¾; new, 62¾@63; Virginia's, old, 59@59½; new, 59½@59¾; North Carolina's, 36@36½; do. new, 34@34½; Missouri's, 92¾@93.

### Philadelphia Produce Market.

WEDNESDAY, September 2, 1868.—The Flour market is characterized by extreme quietness, and only a few hundred barrels were disposed of to the home consumer, at $9 for Superfine, $9@9 50 for Extra, $9 50@10 for fair and good Spring Wheat Extra Family, $10@12 75 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do., and $13@16 for choice, and $18@24 for Fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour commands $9 50 per barrel. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

There is not much activity in Wheat, and no demand except for prime lots. Sales of 7,000 bushels new red at $2 35@2 45, including 1,000 bushels Indiana Amber at the latter rate. Rye is unchanged; sales of new Western at $1 60, and old Pennsylvania at $1 68. Corn—The offerings continue small, and prices have an upward tendency; sales of yellow at $1 28@1 30, and western mixed at $1 22@1 25. Oats move slowly at former rates; sales of 1,000 bushels new Pennsylvania and Western at 70@73c., and Southern at 65@66c.

Rye is dull at $1 40.

Barley is steady at $1 60@1 70.

Barley malt is firm at $1 80@1 90.

Nothing doing in Barley or Malt.

Buckwheat is dull at $1 10@1 20.

Cloverseed is selling at $8 50@9 per 64 lbs. Timothy ranges from $2 75 to $3 25. Flaxseed ranges from $2 70@2 80.

Whisky is in good demand with sales at $1 25 @1 30, tax paid.

### American Hay in England.

(Correspondence of the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.)

18 Cornhill Street, LIVERPOOL, Aug. 22, 1868.—Owing to the present and prospective scarcity of English, the American hay should now and for some months forward, come into play.

We have and are receiving from the New York steamers some 1,500 bales and trusses, which have been sold at from £5 to £5 10s. per ton, the price too low to last, with English fetching £5 5s. Our English newspapers teem with leading articles and letters on the score of "want of fodder," and it is upon the strength of this opportunity may arise for the hay growth of the United States.

ALEX. E. MACRAE,
Oil and Produce Broker, Liverpool.

### New York Stock Exchange.

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

SEPT. 1.—The gold market has been steady and moderately active to-day. Sales of gold were made at 144¾, at the opening, to 145, with the tendency to the advance. The opening price on the board at 145, following which this price was bid, and the quotation advanced to 145¾@145¾. There was a good borrowing demand for gold, and the rates ranged from 2 to 6 per cent and at one to three per cent for carrying. The Treasury Department announced on Saturday, $4,102,000 in gold, and the currency balances at $2,000,000. The Treasury sold for September interest on the ten-forty loan $200,000 coupons, and purchased $1,000 Sub-Treasury paid out $300,000 in gold. The Gold Exchange Bank took $100,000 in specie. The speculative feeling in the gold market is still the strongest rather bunn, but as the leading speculators have some time ago realized a large profit in consequence of the premium by speculative influence to depress the price, it is not improbable that it will go still higher. The strong firmness in the rates for money, and the tendency to advance in gold, now in giving tone to the gold market, and there is no reason to anticipate a fall in the price of late.

Money continues almost a drug and loans are made freely on government securities and other first class securities at three and four per cent, while the banks hold a large unemployed surplus, notwithstanding the loss in deposits they have sustained during the last month, owing mainly to remittances of currency westward. The latter have, however, temporarily fallen off very materially, and the applications for accommodation from the West have at the same time ceased. There is but little city commercial paper being made, and the best paper commands a premium, a noteworthy that the demand for money in England is quite active, and that prices for the partial revival of speculative animation in the produce market, which, however, Government securities have been dull throughout the day, and the tendency of prices is to "long" stock, although prices receded a fraction, except in the case of the 6s of 1881, which, however, by the bears, who are "short," at lower figures, and which, in the opinion of many, will assist the upward tendency of prices. There was an active borrowing demand for the 6s, issues of five-twenties, and this is also the case in other divisions, and especially Sixties. The offerings from the country are light, and fully offset by the investment demand. A further reduction in the advance in prices is probable, according to all the general indications.

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

SEPT. 1.—The Government bond market was quiet and declined under the pressure of sales by the bears. The foreign bankers were buyers of Five-twenties of 1862, and held fully offered the beam. The foreign bankers were buyers of the coupons of 1862 for Europe. There is an active borrowing demand on most of the issues.

The following parties were fined on call yesterday, on call, and 6 to 7 per cent, on discount:

The foreign exchange market is rather firmer, owing to the absence of bond bills, but prime bankers' long sterling continues offered at 109 and others at 108¾. Commercial bills are steady.

The Gold market is stagnant. The opening price was 144¾, the l