EVENING BULLETIN.

Saturday, December 12, 1868.

NEW YORK SEANNESS.

The ignorance of Philadelphia that prevails in the city of New York, even among people supposed to be intelligent and well informed, is remarkable. One would suppose that the short distance that separates the two cities would enable all New York public characters, and especially newspaper writers, to inform themselves concerning Philadelphia and Philadelphia topics. But they rarely do so, and when they make misstatements, either ignorantly or willfully, they rarely take the trouble to correct them.

A couple of weeks ago there was a first-class sensation created in New York upon a Philadelphia topic—the conviction of Hester Vaughan for child-murder. Several papers filled a page at a time with falsehoods about this wretched woman, about her counsel, about the men and women of Philadelphia, and about the Governor of Pennsylvania. A public meeting was called and held, and at this meeting the falsehoods were reiterated with great exaggeration. Since then the truth about Hester Vaughan, about her trial, her counsel, her treatment in Philadelphia, and Governor Geary's disposition towards her, has been abundantly ascertained. But the New York edition, with one or two exceptions, have not retracted one of their false statements and slanderous charges. As there are many benighted persons who read only New York papers, their ignorance is total ignorance of the facts of Hester Vaughan's case.

Of the growth and prosperity of Philadelphia there is equal ignorance in New York, or else there is a malevolent disposition to misrepresent both. Two days ago, the New York *Times*, in an editorial article, spoke of Philadelphia as a city of about 440,000 inhabitants. The editor must have been consulting a gazetteer of 1851, and made little allowance for the after-growth of Philadelphia; for according to the census of 1850, the population was 408,762. According to the census of 1860 it was 568,034, and it is believed that the real population was much larger. The voters of Philadelphia at each of the last elections were in round numbers, 120,000. These represent a population of fully 800,000, which is nearly double the number allowed by the wisecrack of the *Times*. The census of 1870, if fairly taken, will show Philadelphia to have a population of nearly or quite one million. But all knowledge of this will be carefully avoided by the New Yorkers, and they will still continue to refer to old gazetteers when they want to enlighten their readers concerning Philadelphia.

It is an ascertained fact, which the Building Inspectors' Report for the complete year will verify, that the number of new buildings for which permits were issued in 1868 is just about ten thousand. It may be a few more or a few less, according to the business of this month, but it can be stated in round numbers at five thousand. Permits have been issued also for additions and alterations to the number of about thirteen hundred. The five thousand new buildings are all of brick, stone or marble; most of them are substantial dwellings, but many are costly churches, factories, public halls and other buildings not meant for dwellings. The whole cost of the new improvements of a year in Philadelphia cannot be less than twenty-five millions; probably thirty millions would be a fairer estimate. This is not a small sum to be spent by individuals in one year in the improvement of a city.

But well known as are these facts concerning the wonderful growth of Philadelphia, they will never be mentioned, or in any way recognized, by the men that plume themselves upon being metropolitan editors. These will still persist in speaking of Philadelphia as a town of 440,000 inhabitants. Not troubling themselves to create sensations about cases of wrong or hardship in their own city, they will, when opportunity offers, hunt up another Hester Vaughan case, and ingeniously contrive to create an impression that a woman convicted of a murder and confessing it, instead of being punished at least a little, ought to be made a saint of, and because she is not thus canonized in Philadelphia, the people of Philadelphia are heartless savages, and the Governor of Pennsylvania is a cruel monster. It is by such mean misrepresentations that the journalists of New York endeavor to maintain the character of their "metropolitan" press.

THE CIVIL SERVICE BILL.

Mr. Jenckes's Civil Service Bill aims at such a grandly sweeping reform in our American system of office-holding that it seems almost Utopian to hope for its immediate adoption by Congress. And yet we have had one or two such wonderful examples of the sudden strides by which this nation has started forward in the direction of a perfect form of Republicanism, that we begin to hesitate before they determine to call anything impossible. The abolition of Amnesty, by the single stroke of a Abraham Lincoln's pen, seemed, even now, like an incomprehensible miracle; and yet it set us forward, as a nation, by all the distance that intervenes between human bondage and human liberty. With such an example before us, why should it be deemed a hideous impossible that such a reform should be accomplished in the civil service of the country, as is contemplated by Mr. Jenckes's bill?

One of the essential features of the proposed reform is that a good man being appointed to an office, he shall be kept in it until he is promoted, or until he is removed for incidence, inefficiency or misconduct. The reform is a sweeping one, and yet the mass of the people would hail it with real satisfaction. Its advantages are manifold. Now, the best men of the country, as a rule, not only do not seek, but will not accept office. They cannot afford to give up established positions, for the brief tenure of office moved by the Presidential term; and so the civil service of the country is left in very great measure—for there are many honorable exceptions—to that class of plunderers of the public treasuries who have made the words "politician" and "office-holder" odious in the ears of the people. And not only would better men hold the offices, but the people's work would be better done. Experience is essential to the successful administration of almost any branch of the civil service; but as our government is now constituted, the public officer spends the first half of his time in learning his duties and the last half in trying to secure his re-appointment, and then he is swept away, to be supplanted by another man who must go through the same unsatisfactory process. Meantime, his business connections and business habits at home are broken up, and it is a very rare thing to find the American office-holder settling back quietly or successfully into the ordinary pursuits of private life.

Mr. Jenckes proposes, not only to establish the principle of permanency, but that of appointment for merit. He provides for an examining board, before which the applicant for office must, as in England and France, pass a prescribed competitive examination. The civil service of the country would then open an honorable profession to thousands of young men; it would give a steady impetus to the education of the masses; it would fill the offices with cultivated, respectable men, who would have before them that constant stimulus which is derived from the knowledge that they hold their place upon their own merits and good behaviour. Mr. Jenckes well expressed the advantages of this steady discipline in his argument for his bill when he said:

"Not inferior to the advantages expected to be derived from the proposed mode of admission into the service is that which will be due to the subsequent discipline. The rules and regulations under which each public servant labors will be constantly before him; the causes for which he may be suspended or removed will be impressed upon his memory; the certainty that no amount of personal or political influence can prevent charges against him if he violates these rules, or retains him in his place if he is found guilty of their violation; and the assurance of reward and promotion if he excels in the performance of his duties, will tend to make him observant, exact, faithful, diligent, earnest and laborious. All these influences will create in the civil service that great esprit de corps, which, from the comparions in arms; that *esprit de corps*, that enthusiastic endeavor for success, which infuses a new life into the veins of army and navy officers, with the emblems of honor, although the rewards of the service are comparatively few, and lead to death than to living success. Who can calculate the dynamic force of this power in the civil administration? We know what it is in war, and we believe it would be equally great, and as honorable in time of peace and in aid of peace."

There are many minor considerations which may be urged in favor of this great reform. There would be an end put to a great deal of the present demoralization that is everywhere seen, among those who make politics their business. Under the reformed system, when a vacancy occurred in office, instead of seeing a flock of hungry office-seekers swooping down upon Washington, before the vacant chair is yet cold, there would be a quiet, orderly and suitable promotion to fill the post, from among those who have already been examined and found competent to fill it. The general elections would be deprived of much of their violence, intrigue and dishonesty. And the ordinary pursuits of industry would not be disturbed by the quadrennial unsettling of thousands of men who hope to better their condition by obtaining the brief and uncertain honors and emoluments of public office. We trust that Congress will take up and adopt this grand reform. It tends toward the purification and elevation of our whole civil service, and therefore deserves the cordial support of all who desire the prosperity and perpetuity of the American Republic.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

That *bête noir* of Europe, "the Eastern question," which has been dodged and postponed and compromised for years past, is looming up now in a more threatening shape than ever, and demanding decisive, perhaps bloody settlement. The elements of the difficulty are, the weakness of Turkey; the eagerness of Russia to despoil the Turkish Empire and extend its own dominion in the East; and, lastly, the jealous anxiety of England and France to checkmate the Russian move, and preserve that imaginary "balance of power" over which there has been so much contention in times past. Turkish folly and cruelty seem likely to precipitate the collision which, for a long time, has been regarded as inevitable, between Russia and the two great Western powers. The war waged upon the Cretans by the Sultan has excited the reprobation and disgust of the people of the whole civilized world, not less for its utter want of provocation, than by the hideous barbarity with which it has been characterized. But the Christian nations of Europe, to their shame be it said, have stood calmly by, and regarded, without protest, the onslaught of a Mohammedan nation upon a portion of its people whose only crime was a love of freedom and of pure religion. The spectacle of a mere handful of heroic Cretans, struggling successfully for more than a year against the whole force of the Ottoman Empire, has evoked no manifestations of sympathy anywhere but in the United States, from whence food and clothing have been sent to the suffering; and from Greece, which has ventured to furnish the Cretans with munitions of war. England and France forgot their religion and their humanity in the presence of the fact that any movement against Turkey would strengthen the hands of the Czar. But Greece has done her duty bravely, and with an obstinate persistence which indicates that she is conscious of the support of a powerful ally. Russia, it is thought, furnishes the inspiration for her conduct; and if the object of the Czar in thus aiding the Cretans is to involve Turkey and her allies in another war, he will probably be successful.

The Sultan has protested very many times against the conduct of Greece, and the cable now informs us that he has sent to Athens an ultimatum, requiring an answer in five days. England and France endorse and approve this action, and, unless the Grecian Government recedes entirely from its position, it is next impossible to perceive how war can be avoided.

That Greece will cet the lock in such a manner is not unspeakable. She has committed herself to the policy of assisting the Christians, and, with Russia at her right hand, she can afford to be defiant. Declaration of hostilities on the part of Turkey is then the inevitable consequence, and if Russia ventures to interfere, France and England, as the allies of Turkey, and as her counsellors in this movement, are pledged to enter the arena.

We can only regard the efforts of two of the greatest Christian nations in the world to prop the throne of an empire which supports heathenism and polygamy, and whose barbarism is a stain upon European civilization, as disgraceful. Americans will give their hopes and prayers to Russia, not only because they desire the downfall of the Turk, but because they wish success to the Cretans in their struggle for liberty; and will regard the overthrow of the Sultan's empire as another great stride taken in the direction of universal freedom.

PARK PURCHASES.

The Park Commission of Philadelphia is a body authorized by the Legislature and approved by the city of Philadelphia. It is composed of gentlemen fairly chosen, not with reference to politics, but as good citizens, who could be trusted with the direction of the great Park which is to be one of the finest and most valuable embellishments of the city. Acting in good faith, the Commission has agreed to purchases of property for the Park, principally, in many cases, on appraisements below the valuation of the owners. Some of these purchases were made early last summer, and the sellers were promised their money promptly. The Court has approved and confirmed the purchases, but the money is not forthcoming, because Councils refuse to pass the Park loan bill. The persons agreeing to sell the various properties cannot make use of them or collect rents from tenants living upon them. Councils are bound, by every principle of law and justice, to confirm these purchases of the Park Commission, and the delay in passing the loan bill is giving rise to many injurious suspicions and insinuations against the members who resist it. We cannot give countenance or currency to such things; but they can be put wholly to rest by the prompt passage of the Park loan bill by Councils at their next meeting.

Throughout the whole Spring Garden district of this city the shades of night, both in the houses and in the streets, are a great deal more gloomy than they ought to be. From housekeepers, storekeepers and pedestrians come constant complaints of the wretchedness of the light furnished by the gas lamps. It is just one degree removed from darkness, and the lamp-lighters, when they wish to extinguish the street lamps, have to hunt for them with a lantern and a pointer dog. In consequence of the miserable light in the streets in the upper part of the city are so gloomy and dark, that the gas might nearly as well be turned off completely, for all the good it does. In the shops and houses it is no better. Storekeepers use twice the proper number of burners, and then hardly anything but the obscurity is visible, and none of them can conscientiously say to the passer by "There's a light in the window for thee." Persons who wish to see or read in the evening, are compelled to light up a whole chandelier before they can do so with any degree of comfort and ease, and if, unfortunately, there should be but a single burner in the room, it is quite impossible to do either at all. A small coal oil lamp gives more light than almost any one burner in that section of the city.

Now this matter ought to be attended to at once, and the difficulty, of whatever character it may be, removed. If it is the quality of the gas, let us have an improvement in that respect; if the pressure is not strong enough, for humanity's sake let the trustees order the cock to be opened wide, and be turned round a half inch further. If the main is not large enough—and this we suspect is the trouble—let it be taken up and replaced by a more convenient one. The people pay enough for the gas to have it served to them properly. They submit to heavy bills; to the imperiousness of officials who refuse to listen to any complaint, or any dispute of the amount of quarterly payment; they affect to believe implicity in the reckless guesses of the men who bolt into their cellars with the facetious announcement that they have come to examine the meters; and they submit to the arbitrary right of the trustees to turn the gas off and add a heavy percentage to the bill if it is not paid promptly. But they have some rights. This is a free country, and if a gas company takes a public grant, it ought to and must yield to a popular demand for decent treatment. The Spring Gardeners only want justice, and it is the duty of the gas trustees to see that they have it.

It is an odd thing to observe the immense latitude enjoyed by the clergy of the Episcopal Diocese of New York. Many persons suppose that the discipline and practice of that denomination are of the "cast-iron" order, and that its ministers are rigidly fettered thereby. It is a mistake. Nothing characterizes other Protestant bodies. But precisely the opposite is the fact. Allegiance to Episcopal authority is evidently a mere voluntary matter; and it is only because it is the choice of the majority of the clergy and of the great laity, that the eccentricities of the Tyngs and Ewers, which have excited, or are still exciting so much attention, are confined to two small but extremely lively wings of the great body. The Episcopal Church, Mr. Tyng devotes himself to demonstrating that the Canons of its Church are a nullity, and spends his time in preaching in odd places and on odd occasions. Mr. Ewer at the other extreme, preaches courses of sermons to prove that his own Church is a fallacy, and illustrates his precepts by out-doing St. Albans, in his anti-Protestant ceremonials and teachings. Meantime, worthy Bishop Potter sits helplessly on the Episcopal throne, and beholds these uncommonly Broad Church doings, with a dignified refusal to interfere. He washes his hands of Ewer, and is deaf to the sound of Tyng. Webster, defining the word Potter, says: "See Podder." And Podder means "to perplex; to embarrass; to confuse; vulgarly, *to bother*."

The cable despatches from Spain this morning confirm the worst fears expressed by this paper yesterday. There has been desperate fighting in the streets of Cadiz between the republicans and the Government troops, and the rebels seem to have had the best of it. Symptoms of discontent have appeared in other parts of the country, and a general uprising is hourly expected. In the meantime, the Provisional Government is terribly embarrassed by its want of funds, and more than that, by the great responsibility with which it is suddenly burdened. If the rebellion against its authority becomes general, it is a very serious question whether its duty will not be to yield to the popular demand for an immediate formation of a republican Government. Both parties are rebels, and the Divine right of each is about equal. The postponement of the meeting of the Cortes until the latter part of January was a great—perhaps a fatal mistake.

The British Parliament was opened on Thursday evening, and, strange to say, there was no royal speech. No reason is given for this omission. Perhaps there was nothing particular for the Queen to say. Perhaps Disraeli's disastrous business has, through Beverdy Johnson's foolery and Mr. Seward's disapproval of his course, got into such an awkward shape, that nothing definite could be said about it; and a speech from the throne now, without an allusion to the American difficulty, would be unsatisfactory. In this country people ought not to complain of a want of executive speeches in any other. We huge been tormented with diagnosful ones for several years, and every one would have rejoiced if our Congress could have met this session without the shameful message sent to it by President Johnson.

Hunting, Burdsall & Co., Auctioneers, No. 232 and 234 Market street, will hold during next week, the following important sales, by catalogue, viz:

On Monday, December 14th, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit, 1,000 pieces French, German, British and Colored Silks, Satins, Poplins, Delaines, Merinoes, Cashmere Plaids, Cloth Cloakings, Black and Colored Alpacas, Fancy Silk, Satin, Velvet, Velveteens, Shawls, Cloaks, Cloakings, Ribbons, Gloves, White Goods, Embroideries, Hosiery, Brown and Bleach Tycmanings, Bonnets, Zephyr Goods, Umbrellas, Hoop Skirts, Bibbs, elegant Furs, Notions, &c.; also, a line of Domestic Goods, 4-4 and 5-4 Real Shaker Flannels; also, 20 cases Lonsdale 4-4 Cotton Sheting. Also, for cash, for

ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

A large stock of Dry Goods, damaged at the late fire on Thursday morning, comprising in part of Merino Shirts, Flannel Shirts, Hosiery, Gloves, Cardinals, Felting Skirts, Beaverteens, Cloth, &c.

On Tuesday, December 15, at 10 o'clock, 1,000 packages Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Travelling Bags, Valises and Brass Screws, on six months' credit.

On Tuesday, Dec. 15, at 3 months' credit, 1,000 pieces and lots of Ingrain, Brussels, Venetian, Hemp and Cocoa Carpetings, Oil Cloths, Matting, &c.

Auction Notice—Sale of Boots and Shoes.—Peremptory Sale.—Their interest extended the large and attractive sale of Boots and Shoes, to this evening, commencing at 7 o'clock, precisely, Dec. 14th, at 10 o'clock, by C. D. McHose & Co., Auctioneers, Nos. 525 and 527 Market street.

For Sales of Real Estate and Stocks next week, by order of the Orphans' Court and Executors, see the Auctioneers' Advertisements Second and Eighth pages, and catalogues issued to-day.

COVERS PATENT
SPRING MATTRESS SOFA BEDSTEAD. It has the appearance of a Parlor Sofa, with arms back and ends, and is a Bedstead, Sofa, Lounge and Ottoman combined. It is the most complete and extended into a Bedstead French Bedstead, with hair spring mattress, warranted to be the cleanest, most comfortable and most durable Sofa Bed now in use.
For sale at the Cabinet Warehouse of
JAS. S. COVERS,
Owner and Sole Manufacturer,
No. 1006 CHESTNUT Street, Second street.
JOHN GRAHAM, BUILDER,
No. 1107 CHERRY STREET,
AND 23 LODGE STREET,
Mechanics of every branch employed for beautiful dwellings and stores, or jobbing.

HENRY PHILLIPS,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
NO. 1918 RANSOM STREET,
Below Lombard, West side.

WAREROOMS IMPROVED, VENTILATED and enlarged, affording ample facilities for the approved fashions of the season. Chestnut street, next door to the Continental.

SKATES CORRECTLY SHARPENED AND REPAIRED, and Ladies' Skates fitted to boots, at a variety of Stands, Cellars and Saloons in the United States, at THOMAS & SHAW'S, No. 836 North Third street, Second door above Poplar.

BEAUTIFUL POCKET KNIVES, OF WORTH, Finding a ready sale at our store, we have just received a fresh supply of the celebrated Rogers' highly finished Knives in razor and single blade, Ivory Handles, Pearl Handles, Stag Handles, Ebony Handles, Silver Handles, Shell Handles, &c. For sale by THOMAS & SHAW, No. 836 (Eight Hundred and Thirty-Six) North Third street.

THE GREAT CENTRAL HOTEL FOR HIS CHRISTMAS GUESTS! Cloth Cloaks, Sacks, Dress Coats, and Dress Pants! Ready to be turned round to fit him. For sale by THOMAS & SHAW, No. 836 (Eight Hundred and Thirty-Six) North Third street.

DEW IN ST. LUKE'S CHURCH, IN MIDDLE AISLE: Apply to Rev. Dr. Stone, Post office.

HAMMERCLOTHS.
As we make them a specialty, Ladies and Gentlemen will find the best of materials and workmanship at moderate prices.
E. M. NEEDLES & Co.,
No. 1006 Chestnut Street, Second floor.

WANTED—A FURNISHED HOUSE IN THE CITY, for a family of three. Best references given. Address R. C., at this office.

VEILS!
We have received in addition to our usual assortment one lot French, embroidered in colors to match, which we offer at 75 cents, worth $1 25. Also, a few more veils at 75 former price.
MASON & CO.,
907 Chestnut street.

USE UP ALL ELEGANT FANCY ARTICLES, FOR Holiday Gifts.
MASON & CO.,
907 Chestnut street.

ROSEWOOD DESKS, RUSSIA AND TURKEY WRITING Cases, foreign and domestic.
MASON & CO.,
907 Chestnut street.

VIENNA, PARIS AND LONDON ALBUMS, CHEAP Books in Russia, Turkey and Calf.
MASON & CO.,
907 Chestnut street.

ROGERS, WORSENHOLM AND OTHER FINE English makes, Pocket Knives and Scissors.
MASON & CO.,
907 Chestnut street.

BRONZE AND CARVED WOOD INKSTANDS IN great variety.
MASON & CO.,
907 Chestnut street.

CARVED PAPER KNIVES, BOOK MARKERS, PENCILS, PENCIL HOLDERS, MATCH and PAPER BOXES, in WOOD and IVORY.
MASON & CO.,
907 Chestnut street.

XYLOPLASTIQUE INSTANDS, WITH INKS OF EVERY WEIGHT, and MATCH BOXES, SCOTCH GOODS—A large assortment.
MASON & CO.,
907 Chestnut street.

WEDDING AND VISITING CARDS, ELEGANTLY engraved, N. B.—Our patrons will oblige us by giving our orders for engraving intended for Holiday Presents, at an early date.
MASON & CO.,
907 Chestnut street.

HOOP SKIRT AND CORSET MANUFACTORY, NO. 704 Arch street. Ladies' Hoop Skirts made of the best materials and warranted.
Old Skirts repaired.
MRS. SMITH, 2d Story.

MARKING WITH INDELIBLE INK, ENGRAVING, Stamping, &c.
M. A. TOBEY,
Elbow street.

GENUINE FARINA COLOGNE.
FRENCH EXTRACTS FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF.
POMADES, HIGHLY SCENTED SOAPS, HAIR PREPARATIONS, &c., in great variety.
JAMES S. GIBBONS,
Broad and Spruce sts., Phila.

TODDY'S CELEBRATED PURE TONIC ALE FOR invalids, family use, &c.
The subscriber has received his annual supply of this highly nutritious and well-known beverage, which he offers to his customers, by order, at the price of clean, for bread, in use of families, &c. Its great value as a tonic for all consumers who want a strengthening, pure ale, prepared with the best materials, and in the most careful manner for home use or transportation. Orders by mail or otherwise promptly filled.
JOHN F. JORDAN,
Dec 5-tf 220 Pear street.

Below Third and Spruce streets.

MONEY TO ANY AMOUNT LOANED UPON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, PLATE, CLOTHING, ETC.
LEWIS, LEWIS & CO.'S
OLD ESTABLISHED LOAN OFFICE,
Corner of Third and Gaskill streets.
Dec 5-tf

N. B.—DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, GUNS, &c.

REMARKABLY LOW PRICES.
SILK, GOLD AND GINGHAM UMBRELLAS, for Holiday Presents.
2 and 4 North Fourth street.

A GOLD MEDAL, 1867, AWARDED FOR BEST Silk Umbrellas; very elastic silk handles.
2 and 4 North Fourth street.

FURBAS BALE, M. 1868 CROSS, SHIPPING Glasses.—Very valuable Farm and Country Seat, for Sale at Auction.—Will be sold at Public Sale, on Thursday, the 5th day of January, 1869, at 12 o'clock, at Exchange, Philadelphia, the following valuable Real Estate, viz: No. 1. All that valuable farm and country seat, situate on the Bristol turnpike road, in Bristol township, Bucks county, containing about 8 acres, more or less, bounded and described as follows, viz: Beginning at a stone in the middle of the said turnpike road, thence by land of Thomas Hardwood, land of Joseph Cox, and land of Jacob Cox, one hundred and forty-six perches and one-half perch to a stone; thence by land of Jacob Cox, and land of Thomas Hardwood, one hundred and forty-six perches and one-half perch to a stone in the middle of the said turnpike road; thence along the same, one hundred and forty-six perches and one-half perch to the place of beginning. Thereon are erected a two-story stone dwelling house, with a two-story stone kitchen attached, and other improvements. The premises are in good order and repair, and are well supplied with fruit trees, and are in a good neighborhood. Terms of sale—Ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid to the undersigned at the time of sale, and the balance on the delivery of the deed, which will be ready for delivery on the 1st day of February, 1869, when the purchaser will be entitled to the rents and profits. Further terms of sale will be made known at the time of sale. Apply to THOMAS & SONS, No. 232 Market street.

CLOTHING.

Second Week of the GREAT SALE of READY-MADE CLOTHING, as per arrangement with EXECUTORS. Prices Still Down and Stock being Rapidly Sold. Is your best opportunity for a GREAT BARGAIN in FINE CLOTHING at WANAMAKER & BROWN'S.

☞ See other advertisement.
Open from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M.

FALL GOODS.

S. W. corner Broad and Walnut.

EDWARD P. KELLY,
TAILOR
S. E. Cor. Chestnut and Seventh Streets.

Lord Chesterfield Ale Stout.

SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
S. W corner Broad and Walnut,

Acceptable Christmas Present.

LADIES HAVING GENTLEMEN FRIENDS WHO ARE FOND OF

A GOOD CIGAR,

Will find our stock superior to anything ever offered in this line by the box, thus giving them as opportunity of making a handsome present.

Pates de Foies Gras,
Potted Meats and Prairie Game,
IN GREAT VARIETY.
SARDINES AND OLIVES.
DO YOU WISH
Fine Imported Cheese
WE HAVE
Royal Stilton,
Cheddar,
Parmesan,
Rouquefort,
Limburger,
Edam,
Gruyere,
Pine Apple,
Young Ambrica, and
Rich Cream Cheese.
SIMON COLTON & CLARKE.
S. W. corner Broad and Walnut.

CHAMPAGNE.
The Most Popular Brands at Agents' Prices.

FLOUR.
FAMILY FLOUR.
In Lots to suit GROCERS, or by the single Barrel,
For Sale by
J. EDWARD ADDICKS,
1230 MARKET STREET.

TABLE SHERRY.
At $2 75 per gallon by the cask of twenty gallons, or $3 per gallon by the five-gallon demijohn. Other grades of finer Sherries at the importers' prices, of our own direct importations.
OLD PORT WINES,
Twenty-One and Thirty-Eight Years Old.
This Wine cannot be had at any other store in the country.
JAMES S. WELCH'S
BEST FAMILY FLOUR
No. 196 MERCER STREET, GEORGETOWN, D. C.

BOYS' CLOTHING.
COOPER & CONARD.
S. E. corner Ninth and Market.

ROCKHILL & WILSON
Great Brown Stone Clothing Hall,
603 and 605 Chestnut Street.

AGENT
FOR
GEO. F. ZEHNDER'S
FLOUR DEPOT,
FOURTH AND VINE.

UMBRELLAS
OF THE LATEST
London and Paris Styles
FOR CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
FOR SALE BY
WM. A. DROWN & CO.,
246 Market St.

H. P. & C. R. TAYLOR,
PERFUMERY AND TOILET SOAPS,
641 and 643 N. Ninth Street.

SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
S. W. corner Broad and Walnut,
Grocers,
Have everything in their line of business that mortal man can desire, and at the
LOWEST CASH PRICES.

SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
S. W corner Broad and Walnut,
Keep the Largest Stock,
The Greatest Variety,
And Sell at the Lowest Prices.
An examination of our goods is all we ask to insure sales.

SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
S. W. cor. Broad and Walnut Sts.

SECOND EDITION.

BY TELEGRAPH.

ATLANTIC CABLE NEWS

To-Day's Quotations

Money, Cotton and Breadstuffs.

WASHINGTON.

The Transfer of Indian Affairs

The Christmas Holidays

By the Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, Dec. 12.—Console for money, 93¾. and for account, 93⅝@93¾; United States five-twenties, 74¾; Railways, steady; Erie 26¼; Illinois Central, 95¼.

PARIS, Dec. 12.—The Bourse closed quiet last night. Rents, 70f. 50c.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 11, A. M.—Cotton quiet; sales of 10,000 bales.

LONDON, Dec. 11, A. M.—Sperm Oil, 49?; Calcutta Linseed, 57s.; Spirits of Petroleum, 8¾d.

LONDON, December 12, Evening.—Consols for money 93⅞; for account, 93⅞. United States five-twenties 74⅝. American stocks firm; Erie Railroad 26¾; Illinois Central 95¾.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 11, Evening.—Cotton quiet; upland middlings 10½d., Orleans middlings 11d.; sales of to-day 10,000 bales. Lard firm at 70s. 6d. Cheese to-day, 62s. Other articles unchanged.

HAVRE, Dec. 12, Evening.—Cotton firm, both on the spot and afloat.

The Adjournment Over the Holidays.

(Special Despatch to the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—There is a good deal of opposition among Senators to the House resolution for a recess from the twenty-first of December to the fifth of January. It is felt by many even in favor of its passage, with a possibility of some change of date.

Lord Chesterfield's Ale Stout.

Lord Chesterfield was a gay old fellow;
A gay old fellow was he;
He died on the twenty-fourth of March,
In seventeen seventy-three.
A splendid gentleman of the ancient school,
From his hat to his shoes was he;
But what he was chiefly famous for
Was the elegant style of his clothes.

In Chesterfield's day they had to pay
For a cock to fight with a cock;
Five times as much as you do, to-day,
For the finest *Chesterfield Stock*.
And, if you inquire for a good ale stout
They had to pay so much more,
We answer, they then had no such thing
As ROCKHILL & WILSON'S STORE.

Neither Lord Chesterfield, nor any other man of past generations, could get as beautiful clothes, as well-fitting clothes, as well-made clothes, as durable clothes, or as desirable clothes, in any respect, as you can now buy, for a mere trifle, at the great BROWN STONE HALL. In olden times, good clothes were worn only by the wealthy few. But now the great public come with their cash, and buy Chesterfield Stocks, Cheviot Overcoats, Beaver Cloth, Tricot, and other materials, look a great deal better than even old Chesterfield himself ever did.

COME AND BUY OD

ROCKHILL & WILSON
Great Brown Stone Clothing Hall,
603 and 605 Chestnut Street.

THIRD EDITION.

2:30 O'Clock.

FROM WASHINGTON

The Purchase of Cuba

THE LEGAL TENDER ACT

Gen. Grant's Movements

The Purchase of Cuba.

(Special Despatch to the Phila. Evening Bulletin.)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—Many contradictory statements are afloat about the reported negotiations by our Government for the purchase of Cuba. It was affirmed positively last night that Caleb Cushing had been sent to Madrid by the State Department to make an offer for the Island, but an examination of the lists of passengers which have sailed from New York for several days past does not show his name among them. That he has been sent somewhere on a mission, cannot reasonably be doubted; he was expected to argue several important principles before the Supreme Court here during next week, and has notified the parties that he would not do so. Several members of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs have been in consultation on matters which will result in the purchase of Cuba. There is a rumor afloat this afternoon that Mr. Cushing, instead of going to Madrid, has sailed for St. Domingo, to confer with the ideas of Secretary Seward about the purchase of the Bay of Samana.

General Grant—The Legal Tender Act.

(Special Despatch to the Phila. Evening Bulletin.)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—General Grant expresses himself highly pleased with his trip to New England, and the many courtesies shown him while there.

The opinion delivered recently by Mr. Blaine on the issues settled by Grant's election has been ordered here in large numbers by the Republican members of Congress, to be extensively circulated among their constituents.

Chief Justice Chase has notified the other members of the Supreme Court that no opinion will be had on the legal tender case for some time to come.

He will prevent any decision on the matter being made at the present time. He is understood to have stated that he could not do so for ten days.

General Grant's Movements.

(Special despatch to the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—General Grant and staff, Secretary Schofield and staff, and Mr. Jeremiah Sloneman, and many other prominent military officers, left here this morning on a special train at four o'clock for Chicago. It is General Grant's wish that no demonstration be made along the route.

The Indian Bureau Transfer.

(Special Despatch to the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—The Senate Committee on Indian Affairs has not held a meeting to consider the House bill transferring the Indian Bureau to the War Department. They will take no action until the arrival of their Chairman, Senator Henderson, who is now on his way here.

Outrage in Hindiam — Three Men Scalped.

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 12.—The Seymour night lance committee visited the New Albany jail this morning, about three o'clock, and hung the Reno brothers and Charles Anderson, inside the jail yard, and left the bodies there. No reason was given.

Senator Morton's Finance Bill.

(Special Despatch to the Philada. Evening Bulletin.)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—Senator Morton will on Wednesday next introduce his bill for the finances in the Senate, and deliver an elaborate speech in support of his theory.

CITY BULLETIN.

ROBBED IN THE MARKET.—A poor woman who had gone into the South Second Street market house, this morning, for the purpose of procuring some provisions for her family, was robbed of her pocketbook, containing $5 50. The unfortunate lady of the act, a colored man, was arrested and locked up for larceny.

THROWN FROM A WAGON AND INJURED.—Geo. Crossdale, residing in Sharswood street, and Peter J. Morrison, were thrown from a wagon in which they were riding last evening, at Second avenue and Master street. Crossdale had his left arm broken in three places. Morrison had his collar bone and three ribs broken. Morrison was taken to St. Joseph's Hospital, and Crossdale to his residence.

The Alaska Purchase Money—An Extraordinary Story Charged of Corruption.

The Worcester *Spy* is responsible for the following story:

"Of the $7,200,000 in gold voted for Alaska, the amount, it is now reported, Russia actually got was $6,000,000 in gold—about one million pound sterling. This leaves $2,200,000 to be accounted for. But with regard to the outstanding, the third honest one, fifteen years and more independents—it is reported that seven $500,000 in greenbacks was spent among the Lobby, and, as a banker here, is said to have obtained from the Secretary of Treasury, in exchange, at the close of the debates, etc., which terminated by the purchase of Alaska, a lot of the same notes in specified. That loan was (if it had any real existence), for other reasons, never made, but disappeared immediately on the receipt by Mr. Rigge, newspaper man, and others known as lobbyists, of the owners of drafts of various amounts on the Treasurer of the United States, which, in declared General Spinner's books will show were cancelled.

"Among the sums specified in the reports are such items as New York, $25,000; for the purchase of the Washington Bureau: $5,000. Boston, a large selection of Lake Collars, Linen Bosoms and Cuffs, and Jewelry, $2,000. Philadelphia, $10,000. Cleveland, $25,000. The correspondent of the *Times*, of the *World*, the *Journal*, Philadelphia *Press*, Chicago *Tribune*, Boston *Advertiser*, *Sunday Post*, and Boston *Post*, all set-down as having been paid various sums each, from $2,000 to $25,000. Some of them are anxiously inquiring what has become of the money, as it has never been paid to them. The daughters of a member from Ohio got $10,000 each, but this is the only one that has yet been sent back. Robert J. Walker got $25,000 in gold. The certificates for this amount were, I believe, stolen from him in Boston or New York. He says it was a prolonged trained from the Russian government. He appears also to have been acting professionally for the Russian minister, as a special part of the Rigges $300,000 appears to have passed into his hands."

The N. Y. *Evening Post* commenting upon this story, says:

The editor of the Worcester *Spy* is, we believe, a member of Congress. It will cost but little trouble to ascertain the facts and relations spoken about this matter, before the Senate, which, confirmed the treaty, and voted the money for which made the appropriation, so considerable a part of which is now said to have been stolen.

The story is a disgraceful one; and if it is not true, its falsehood ought to be exposed, for the credit of our Government; while if it is true, the persons who have been guilty of such corruption and chicanery ought to be detected, and made to discorge their unlawful gains.

There is no likeness of truth in it. It will be observed that, to make it true, we must suppose that the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. McCulloch, the Treasury, General Spinner, and a prominent Washington banker, Mr. Rigge, to have combined for the transfer of a money from actions and scandalous pieces of rascality. We must suppose, too, the Russian government, to have been so swindled of nearly a third of the money for which its minister had to give a receipt. Most improbable as all this is, it deserves investigation, and we think it should be made, if it is true, the cause of convicting at a disgusting theft will come out somewhere else. What, for instance, of the charge that General Spinner's books will show some traces of Mr. McCulloch's transactions? Or of the charge that Mr. McCulloch lent himself—and a part of the public money—to this thieving operation?

Mr. J. D. Baldwin, the editor of the Worcester *Spy*, is an anonymous person; he is a member of Congress. Mr. McCulloch and Gen. Spinner have a right to demand that our accusations, when made by an official person, shall be either proved or retracted; and we believe the public would be glad to have the whole matter exposed, and will thank these officers if they will demand Mr. Baldwin's witnesses.

FOURTH EDITION

3:15 O'Clock.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Resignation of Commissioner Rollins

Commissioner Rollins Resignation.

(Special Despatch to the Phila. Evening Bulletin.)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—Commissioner Rollins, after an interview with President Johnson this afternoon, prior to the General's departure for Chicago, announced that he had now determined to send in his official resignation; but has not decided upon the exact day when he should forward it to the President. He will leave the President and the Senate to settle between them selves on the question of his successor.

New Railroad Connections.

The Harrisburg Telegraph says:

We learn that the Philadelphia and Baltimore Central and Columbia and Port Deposit railroads have each finished the grading and laid the rails to the junction of their roads on the Susquehanna river, and that freight is already being carried from along the line of the Philadelphia and Baltimore Central to Port