THE DAILY EVENING BULLETIN—PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, MAY 25, 1869. 5

BUSINESS NOTICES.

The Mammoth Cave.

[Extract from a Private Letter.]

"... We proposed spending 3 hours in this wonderful place. Instead of 3 hours we spent 3 days in the wonderful cave. Words are very strange, and fetch the whole of a man's life, and when we come out of the cave is clear and stillnoe, and when we come out beind myself I feel like I had been in a dream, or in a great storm. The great Mammoth Cave is a place of wonders. Its 10 miles long. Its prescribed second 7 miles long. Its third 7 miles long. Its fourth long last good. I may say 7 miles meaning. Mr. Wilson, with whom I was traveling, is in the same boat with me. He was sick when we left the hotel (Cavern) for a day and a half, but he and the hotel (Cavern) proprietor, Mr. Wilson, are in all cases of fever, debility, ague, dyspepsia, &c." And half the time, by gaslight, consequently it is a last resort. In less than three months the first person to recommend Mammoth Cave Bitters to me, was a stranger, right I was on the street, and he said, "Do you all this that you may know how to act in any case of fever, or any similar disease, I firmly believe the PLANTATION BITTERS saved my life."

In my next I will tell you what Bitters I use in detail.

A. J. P.

MAGNOLIA WATER—Superior to the best imported Cologne, and sold at half the price. my24-tu-th-6t

Hagan's Magnolia Balm. This elegant article is the True Secret of Beauty. It is what Fashionable Ladies, Actresses and Opera Singers use to produce that cultivated *distinguee* appearance so much admired in the Circles of Fashion.

It removes all unsightly Blotches, Redness, Freckles, Tan, Sunburn and Effects of Spring Winds, and gives the delicate Complexion a Blooming Purity of transparent delicacy and power. No Lady who values a fair Complexion can do without the Magnolia Balm. 75 cents will buy it of any of our respectable dealers.

Lyon's Kathairon is a very delightful Hair Dressing. my24-tu-th-6t

The "Schomacker" Piano.

BUT A FIRST CLASS PHILADELPHIA MADE PIANO, WITH THE LATEST IMPROVEMENTS, AND EQUALLING THE BEST PIANOS MADE IN ANY AGE HOME INDUSTRY.

PIANOS Pianos sold by Agents are generally the cheapest that can be found in New York or Boston, but Schomacker Pianos are not. Agents generally sell Pianos for what they can get, and the instrument is already covered commissions ADDED before the consumer or purchaser, and in a few years it becomes worthless, and there is no redress.

Persons who have purchased their high reputation Pianos, at FULL CASH PRICES, THEY WERE MADE, have been awarded the highest premiums, and are now admitted to be the finest and most improved pianos in the world, and are warranted for ten years.

Our new and improved Grand Pianos, No. 1163 Chestnut street, are unsurpassed in power and quality of tone, also with a full assortment of superior GRAND, SQUARE and UPRIGHT PIANOS, which we offer on the most reasonable terms. Call and examine them, and all will admit that they are the finest pianos in the city, and that we can sell them at lower prices than any other house can, on the SAME LIBERAL INDUCEMENTS.

THE SCHOMACKER PIANO MF'G CO.,
No. 1163 CHESTNUT STREET.

N. B.—New Pianos to Rent, from $5 to $10 per month. Tuning and moving promptly attended to. 6-23-th-s-tu6p

Albrecht,
BICKES & SCHUTT,
FIRST CLASS GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS
PIANO FORTES.
No. 19 ARCH STREET,
philadelphia

Steck & Co.'s and Haines Bros.' Pianos. Warerooms, 1006 Chestnut street, Philadelphia. Steck & Co.'s Pianos, $300 to $500. HAINES BROS. $300 to $500. Second-hand Pianos, $50 to $300. Pianos to rent, $5 per month. Pianos tuned and moved. Steck's Pianos received the highest award at the International Exhibition, Paris, 1867. See Circular. Steck & Co., Warerooms, 1006 Chestnut street. HAINES BROS. 1013 Chestnut street. 5-24-6m

The Chickering Pianos received the highest award at the Paris Exposition, 1867.
DITTON'S Warerooms,
5-22-tf 923 CHESTNUT STREET.

EVENING BULLETIN.

Tuesday, May 25, 1869.

A BOUNTY ON IMMIGRATION.

Since Great Britain, by her liberality and encouragement of Southern piracy upon American shipping during the rebellion, has done such damage to her great competitor in industry, there have been many speculations and schemes as to the restoration of it to its former prosperity. Trans-atlantic steam navigation, in American vessels, is a business that increased to exist, except in a small, casual and insignificant way. The British government, besides having destroyed American ocean carriage of this place, gives a large subsidy to the Cunard line of steamers for carrying the mails between Liverpool and New York. This subsidy enables that costly line above all competition, and the other and inferior British lines of steamers are sustained chiefly by the immigration of Irish, English, Scotch, Germans and other races, who avail themselves of the comparative monopoly that they have acquired since the depredations of the anglo-rebel cruisers have driven American enterprise from the seas. The profits of this monopoly might almost be considered a ground for an additional claim against Great Britain in the negotiations of a treaty, in place of that which was lately so ignominiously but so properly rejected by the United States Senate.

It has not been the settled policy of our Government to subsidize lines of mail steamers. It has only been done in a few instances, and, except in the case of the old Collins line from New York to Liverpool, at a moderate cost. But American shipping interests are actually suffering from the injuries done during the civil war, and there have been many appeals for relief from the Government. There is a way of relieving this distress, and, at the same time, doing a great deal of good to the nation at large. The completion of the railroad across the continent creates a new and unprecedented demand for labor. The want of this huge country is people. Our present forty millions are not a tithe of what is needed for the working of the soil and mines, the carrying on of the commerce and the various industrial crafts, for all of which so grand a field is opened. The Government can do a great deal towards supplying this deficiency, and it can, at the same time, give relief to the shipping interests. Let it offer to the American steamship companies a bounty of say ten dollars on each able-bodied man they may bring from Europe—with the tools of his trade admitted free, as they now are—and they will at once have an advantage over the the European steamship companies, which will enable them to get along and to prosper. Each able-bodied mechanic or laborer that comes from Europe is worth ten times the bounty that is proposed to be given for him. He tills the soil, he works on railroads, he labors in mines or at one or the other of the scores of mechanical pursuits. He consumes food and wears out clothing, and thus helps to support other workers. He pays taxes, and thus helps to support the government. For all of this he gets what, when reflecting and speaking candidly, he considers more than an equivalent, the superior moral and political position which he acquires in quitting Europe for the United States. In spite of taxes and other difficulties, there is no people on earth whose average condition is so prosperous, happy and comfortable as is that of the people of the United States.

There are millions of people in Great Britain and in Continental Europe, who want only a little help to induce them to come to the United States and become useful, working citizens. Ten dollars a head, paid by the Government to the American steamship companies, would enable them to offer passage at so cheap a rate as to compete successfully with the European lines, each of which is now bringing a thousand passengers a trip. The people interested in shipping have been made to believe that their only hope was in Free Trade. The freedom of trade they need is that of human transportation from Europe, stimulated by a bounty on each able-bodied man they may bring. There must be a strike superior, to prevent the importation of criminals, paupers, vagrants and non-producers generally. But the Government can well afford to pay even more than ten dollars for every sober, moral and industrious man that can be brought to the country. Such a bounty would help to fill up our vast, vacant territory, would work in many ways to the advantage of all branches of industry, and would enable American enterprise to sustain itself upon the ocean against all competition. Will the Committee of Ways and Means of Congress, now engaged upon their arduous vacation labors in this city, take this subject into consideration? Though not strictly in the line of work to which they are sacrificing themselves, they may make inquiries and obtain ideas that they would not reach if kept rigidly within the boundaries belonging to "Ways and Means." They could transfer their information to the Committee on Commerce, and perhaps, then, it would be put in a shape to be made effective in Congress when it meets in December. At all events, let some intelligent member of Congress from Pennsylvania, not engaged upon the severe trials of the Ways and Means Committee, take up this subject of a bounty on immigration, and if he should succeed in having it acted on favorably in Congress, he would do an incalculable amount of good to the whole country.

THE FIRST MILITARY DIVISION.

Philadelphia has just cause to be proud of her citizen soldiery, and the demonstration made yesterday, on the occasion of Governor Geary's annual inspection of the First Division of Pennsylvania Militia, was a gratifying evidence not only of the existing martial order of our people, but of a far higher degree of excellence and efficiency as the organization increases its numbers and improves its drill.

The parade yesterday of the four brigades of the First Division was a brilliant and highly creditable affair. White some regiments, which are just in process of formation, were necessarily imperfect in equipment and drill, the whole effect was by far the finest ever produced by any military display in Philadelphia, except in war times. Many of the regiments were in splendid marching order and moved with all the precision of veteran troops, while, indeed, they are, as the large majority of their officers and men have experienced all the stern realities of the camp and the field, during the late war.

The Philadelphia militia, proper, is in its early infancy, but the material of which it is composed and the degree of military spirit which it displays, must be a very certain sign with the steady public encouragement which our citizen soldiers so well deserve, the coming year will show an advance in the force and effectiveness of the First Division which will make it one of the very finest bodies of volunteer troops in America. We have long been behind New York, Boston, Albany, and other localities in our military establishment, but the days of this inferiority are numbered. Wise legislation, improved popular sentiment, and increased military spirit are combining their influences to bring the militia of Philadelphia up to the highest point of proficiency. From the time-honored City Troop, with its Revolutionary glories, down to the youngest company of yesterday, there is a manifest ambition at work among the intelligent, earnest, public-spirited young men of Philadelphia, a military direction, which must be productive of the best results.

We desire to offer one word of caution or admonition to those in military authority. Nothing is so destructive to military discipline, or so discouraging and demoralizing to volunteer troops, as a want of promptness and punctuality on such occasions as that of yesterday. If companies and regiments are expected to turn out with full ranks, they must have some guarantee against all vexatious and needless delays in their parades. Yesterday, two long, weary hours were wasted, nobody could tell why, before the march began. The men naturally and reasonably became ably impatient and restless, while the thousands of men, women and children who had turned out to witness the parade became tired and disappointed to an extent which deprived them of half of their gratification. If there is one duty more soldierly than another, it is that of promptness and punctuality, and we trust that the universal grumble that rolled along the line yesterday afternoon, from trooper to rifleman, has reached the ears of our esteemed military magnates with such emphasis as will prevent a repetition of any such provoking delays.

A LUCKY escape.

While General Banks was pressing upon the House of Representatives his scheme for the annexation of St. Domingo, we protested against it upon the ground that the movement was bitterly opposed by the people of the island, and that Baez, the mere creature of a revolution, had no authority whatever to cede away the territory, from the government of which he might be deposed at any moment. The news this morning confirms the wisdom of this view. Under the guidance of Baez's rival, Ex-President Cabral, another revolution has begun, having for its object the overthrow of the existing government. It derives its inspiration from the popular hatred of Baez and his annexation schemes; and so universal is the feeling in this respect, that the outbreak has already acquired most formidable and threatening proportions. If Mr. Banks had succeeded in his designs, we should have been subjected to humiliation and loss by the triumph of this insurrection. It was just of the opinion that the United States should assume the debts of the Baez government, estimated variously from a half a million to six million dollars. With the fall of Baez this would have been expended in vain, unless we should have thought it worth while to support our claims by force, in which event the loss would have been even greater; indeed we could not have held the island under any circumstances without the assistance of an army, and the constant exercise of rigid military law. Apart from the unpleasantness of this, the cost would be enormous, far beyond any profits that we could derive from possession of the country. We may be thankful therefore that Mr. Banks was defeated in his designs. The only individuals who will not rejoice are the speculators who have made ventures in the mines of St. Domingo, and who hoped by involving the United States in this foolish scheme, to secure free importation of their copper and salt.

GIRARD COLLEGE.

We referred, a few days since, to some of the principal wants of Girard College. That its management should be controlled by non-political, and entrusted exclusively to men of the highest attainable ability, integrity, known and trusted. In the community at large, is undoubtedly its cardinal necessity. But it needs some other things, which its present Directors can easily supply.

Girard College, with all its spacious accommodations, needs more room. The income of the Girard Estate is steadily and rapidly increasing, and the College, at present, should be looking to an early increase in the already large number of the pupils. The same machinery and the same system that will manage five hundred boys well, will manage a thousand, equally well; and we believe that the time is not far distant when one thousand orphan boys will enjoy the beneficence of Stephen Girard at one and the same time. To this end, the dormitories must be increased, and, with the increasing number of pupils, the College staff must, of course, be enlarged. But it will simply require an amplification, not a change of the system, and the appreciation of the value and productiveness of the Estate would be the early action of the Board in this direction.

There is another improvement wanted for Girard College, with its present members. Its chapel is simply disgraceful. Its cramped proportions, its low ceiling, its bad ventilation, its rough furniture, its imperfect acoustic qualities all combine to demand the erection of a suitable and separate chapel in the college grounds. It is a practical necessity, and we earnestly commend it to the attention of the Board of Directors.

We have still a few other hints to offer on the subject of Girard College, which we will submit on another occasion.

FOUND.—Thousands of Fine Summer Garments, which any one may have by paying costs and removing them from

WANAMAKER & BROWN'S.

PRINTING INK.

[From the National Intelligencer, Washington, D. C.]

PRINTING INK.—We are at present using printing ink manufactured by Mr. C. E. Robinson, at the Gray's Ferry Ink Works, Philadelphia. This ink we regard as superior to any printing ink we have used for years. It works free, does not clog, and flows freely. We can safely recommend its use to all printers.

[From the Philadelphia North American and United States Gazette.]

We publish in another column the recommendations of the printing inks manufactured by C. E. Robinson, at the Gray's Ferry Ink Works. We are using the ink from Mr. Robinson's Works, and are pleased to add our approval of it to the many endorsements he has already received. The ink is of excellent quality, clear, and works freely.

[From Wilmington (N. C.) Morning Star.]

PRINTING INK.—The ink we are now using on the Star is from the works of Mr. C. E. Robinson, Philadelphia. We are much pleased with it, considering it equal to any ink of the same class that we have ever used. The quality and prices we recommend it to every printer.

PRINTING INK.—We have tried most of the first-class printing inks made in this country, and know whereof we speak in recommending that manufactured at the Gray's Ferry Printing Ink Works, of Philadelphia, as superior to any we have used in all sorts of weather, is clear, clean and pretty, and in many cases far above any other at higher prices. We recended it this recommendation by our pressman, in the experience of many years, who has recently returned to the press rooms we have unlimited confidence.—*Pittsburgh Daily Gazette.*

PRINTING INK.—We would direct attention to the advertisement of the Gray's Ferry Printing Ink Works in another column, and would add our testimonials from newspapers, speaking in the highest terms of the ink manufactured by them. Specimens of their ink have been used in this establishment, and have given entire satisfaction.—*Daily Telegraph.*

[From Harrisburg Patriot.]

PRINTING INK.—A very important requisite to the production of a well-printed newspaper is a suitable ink. In printing the Bulletin we have been using a very superior article, which we obtained with a great many difficulties in obtaining ink that would give satisfactory results. We refer our friends especially to the *Intelligencer* by C. E. ROBINSON, corner of Sixth and Chestnut streets, Philadelphia. Our pressmen always come nearer the mark than any other pressmen we have had, and we attribute the cause of it to the fact that we are supplied by other publishers, by choice, by the following extracts:

PRINTERS' INK.—A GOOD ARTICLE.—The publication of our paper has been supplied for some time with the Gray's Ferry Printing Ink Works of C. E. ROBINSON. It is clean, free from grit, and is of a good color; the brother printers can judge of its quality by comparing it with ink from other manufacturers.—*Delaware County Republican.*

TO PRINTERS.—We have been using for several years the printing ink from the Gray's Ferry Ink Manufactory of CHARLES E. ROBINSON, which our pressmen state to be best for cylinder press work we have used for a long time. It is a clear black, and free from all kinds of sediment. Mr. Robinson is a gentleman of enterprise, liberal and courteous in all his transactions, and as he has manufactured his ink under our own eyes for some time we more free to recommend his ink and himself to the patronage of all printers who desire a good article at very cheap rate.—*Delaware Gazette.*

One of our cotemporaries also recommends it as follows:

FINE PRINTING INK.—We have for some time been using the same ink manufactured at the Gray's Ferry Printing Ink Works, Philadelphia, by C. E. ROBINSON, and as our friends some weeks ago, have found it better adapted to our presses than any ink we have had in our office for years. It is not only a very excellent article of ink, but it is furnished at very reasonable prices. The Works are conducted by a gentleman of liberal dealing and business habits. Varnishes, &c. Their address is Sixth and Chestnut, Thirty-third street—*Germantown, Maryland, Herald.*

We never recommend an article in these columns unless it really merits it, and to learn whether our own opinion of the merits of the ink we have been using with our pressmen's, we inquired his estimate. He replied, "Good every good," and we never have failed to deviate from the truth, we inform our fellow-printers that we can safely recommend the ink of Mr. Robinson's Philadelphia Printing Ink—*Tar Paper, New York.*

We have recently been using for our newspaper the ink manufactured by Messrs. Robinson, Ink Works, corner C. E. ROBINSON, and as it gives the best satisfaction, we cheerfully recommend it to brethren of the press generally.—*The Americus, Mobile, Ala.*

This week's edition of the *News* is printed with ink from Gray's Ferry Works, Philadelphia. The ink is all that could be desired, and we cheerfully recommend it to the craft.—*Shippensburg News.*

The ink with which the issue of the *Times* is printed is of a very superior quality. It is made by Mr. C. E. ROBINSON, of Philadelphia, who makes a good article.—*Wells, Port Tobacco Times, Maryland.*

GOOD INK.—One of the greatest sources of annoyance in a printing-office is bad ink. We have tried various samples, some of which would dry, others would fading. We now use the ink manufactured at Gray's Ferry Printing Ink Works, by C. E. ROBINSON, and it gives satisfaction. We shall continue to use it, and commend it to the craft with confidence.—*Jeffersonian, West Chester, Pa.*

Many of our offices have been in the habit of sending away for their inks. We would call attention to the advertisement of the Gray's Ferry Printing Ink Works. We can state that the inks from these works are fully equal to any in quality and price, and take pleasure in adding our testimony in its favor.—*Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.*

[From Savannah (Ga.) News.]

FINE PRINTING INK.—We take pleasure in calling the attention of printers to the advertisement of Mr. C. E. ROBINSON, Ink Manufacturer, Philadelphia. The superiority of the inks made by this establishment, have been used in this establishment, and have given entire satisfaction.—*Daily Telegraph.*

[From Boston Evening Post.]

PRINTING INK.—We have been using for several years the printing ink from the Gray's Ferry Printing Ink Works of C. E. ROBINSON, corner of Sixth and Chestnut streets, Philadelphia, which comes nearer the mark than any other we have used, and we cordially add our testimony to those in the advertisement.

[From Buffalo Evening Post.]

EXCELLENT NEWS INK.—We are now using in the printing of our Post Sheet a black printing ink made by C. E. ROBINSON, 1880, on Gray's Ferry Road and Thirty-third street, Philadelphia. It is of excellent quality, and we take pleasure in recommending it.

[From Daily Phoenix, Columbia, S. C.]

PRINTING INK.—We commend to our brother publishers the printing ink manufactured by Mr. C. E. ROBINSON, of the Gray's Ferry Printing Ink Works, Philadelphia. The present issue of the *Phoenix* is printed with ink from this factory, and shows for itself.

[From Record and Courier, Connersville, Pa.]

The ink used on this paper is from the Gray's Ferry Ferry Printing Ink Works. We can cheerfully indorse the recommendations of the Ink published in another column.

[From Daily Transcript, Portsmouth, Va.]

Weare using Mr. C. E. ROBINSON'S Printing Ink, and find it to hold of it in the numerous extracts above to be true. 1t

CLOTHING.

SPECIAL PROVISION FOR OUR FRIENDS IN THE COUNTRY.

The finest stock, and the finest store
Are what we often hold our friends invite;
And our rich, new styles are just the thing
That the public want for the present spring.

The people know, when they come to town,
That, by marching right to our Hall as Brown,
They can suit themselves, at the lowest price
With clothes that are stylish, good, and nice.

And as fast as the boats and trains arrive,
It is fun to see the people strive
To get ahead of the multitudes all
Who are rushing for clothes to the GREAT BROWN HALL.

While we have made splendid and ample provisions for our friends who live out of town, we are also ready to make every one of our neighbors happy and handsome with a

NEW SUIT OF
ELEGANT
SPRING CLOTHES.
Come and Examine,
Come and Inspect,
Come and see the prices,
Come and see the quality,
Come and BUY, BUY, BUY

AT

The Great Brown Stone Hall of
ROCKHILL & WILSON,
603 and 605 CHESTNUT Street,

OGDEN & HYATT,
TAILORS,
No. 827 ARCH STREET.
LATE WITH WANAMAKER & BROWN.
All the novelties in Fine Goods, which will be made to order in a style unsurpassed, and upon moderate terms.
my18 tu th s 3mp

THE STAR.
THE LARGEST ONE-PRICE
Clothing House.
No advantage taken of a want of knowledge of goods.
FINE GOODS AT THE LOWEST RATES.
STRICTLY ONE PRICE.
PERRY & CO.,
No. 606 CHESTNUT Street, above SIXTH.
sp30 1 tu th 3mp

EDWARD P. KELLY,
TAILOR,
S. E. cor. Chestnut and Seventh Sts.
Choice Goods for Present Season.
In daily receipt of New and Staple Spring Goods.

REDUCTIONS! IMPROVEMENTS!
Second Story Stock Very Attractive.
PRICES ALL REDUCED.
"BOYS' CLOTHING.
BOYS' CLOTHING.
LADIES' SILK MANTLES.
LADIES' SILK MANTLES.
LADIES' CLOTH CLOAKS.
LADIES' CLOTH CLOAKS.
LLAMA LACE POINTS.
LLAMA LACE POINTS.
500 SUMMER SHAWLS.
500 SUMMER SHAWLS.
500 SPRING SHAWLS.
500 SPRING SHAWLS.
COOPER & CONARD,
S. E. cor. Ninth and Market Sts.
my3-1mwp

TO RENT.
TO RENT.
A Very Elegant Country Seat,
Completely Furnished.
Corinne House, Ice House, beautiful Lawn of 4 acres, and an abundance of Shade, Shrubbery, Fruit and Vegetables. Gardener on the place. Will be rented very low to a careful tenant.
J. T. WAY, 322 Chestnut Street.
my 19 2rpd

A DESIRABLE OPPORTUNITY—A whole lady, with one child, having a large modern furnished house, in the best locality in Germantown, would rent the same to a similarly situated family of children. RENT TAKEN IN BOARD.
None but parties of the highest respectability need apply.
Address, with reference,
BULLETIN OFFICE.
my24-2tpd

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

GENUINE TAPIOCA, WITH FULL directions for use, Fresh Bethlehem, Canada and Scotch Oatmeal, Fresh Graham Flour, Buckwheat, Cox's Gelatine, Carmine Corn and other Delicacies. For sale by JAMES T. SHINN, N. W. cor. Fifth and Spruce streets.
sp13 rp

GROCERIES.

FINE GROCERIES
FOR THE COUNTRY.
Families Supplied at their Summer Homes
(Within reasonable distance)
By Our Wagon.
Goods Carefully Packed for Transportation.
MITCHELL & FLETCHER,
1204 CHESTNUT STREET.
sp21 1 yr

The Original and Genuine
ALBERT BISCUITS,
MANUFACTURED BY
MACKENZIE & MACKENZIE,
Edinburgh.
These Biscuits are supplied regularly to the Queen, the Royal Family, and the nobility of England.
FOR SALE BY
THOMPSON BLACK'S SON & CO.,
Broad and Chestnut Streets.

BUY THE BEST.
QUINTON TOMATOES
FULL NATURAL FLAVOR RETAINED.
By our improved process in Canning the vegetables are cooked in their own juice, and the flavor is not impaired by the addition of water. We stand alone in this process in New Jersey with seed of a Tomato excellent all allowance in solidity and the flavor, and in packing the only the largest case.
FOR SALE by ALL GROCERS AND MARKET MEN
AGENCY, 42 NORTH WATER STREET.
QUINTON PACKING COMPANY.
my18 1mrp4

WINES AND LIQUORS.

CHAMPAGNE
KUPFERBERG'S IMPERIAL,
One of the finest Wines ever used in this country, and among the most popular known in Russia.
Received direct through the Agency, and for sale at the Agents' prices by
SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
S. W. corner Broad and Walnut.

THE FINE ARTS.

GREAT NOVELTIES
IN
Looking Glasses,
PICTURE FRAMES, &c., &c.
New Chromos
New Engravings.
EARLES' GALLERIES,
816 CHESTNUT STREET.

WENDEROTH, TAYLOR & BROWN'S
Old Established Photographic Portrait Gallery,
Furnished with every convenience and facility for producing the best pictures in the Fine Art of Photography. Also, Dressing Room to the Operating Room. All the requisites of Photography, "Albums, Stereoscopes, Pictures" on porcelain, 25 pa 25 per cent. Cabinets.

New Crayons Originated with this establishment.
WENDEROTH, TAYLOR & BROWN,
914 CHESTNUT STREET.
sp27 to th s 6mrp

HASELTINE'S
GALLERIES OF THE ARTS,
1125 Chestnut Street.
Always on FREE Exhibition and for sale, Fine and Original Oil Paintings.
A complete stock on hand of old and new Engravings, Chromos, Fremo-Photographs, Looking Glasses, Artists' Materials, &c.
On Special Exhibition—Admission 25 cents—The Princess of Morocco, "by Lecompte, of Paris; "Bearing Home the Sheaves," by Veron, of Paris, with other rare and great works of art.
my19 1yrrp5

NOW IS THE TIME TO PLANT
The Bulbs of the Superb
NEW FRENCH
HYBRID GLADIOLUS.
My collection stands unrivalled for extent and variety, all the newest varieties from France have been received, which, in addition to my own large stock, forms the finest collection of bulbs in this country.
THE FIRST PREMIUM WAS AWARDED
to my collection. These bulbs are of such easy cultivation, and flower so freely, that they are equally desirable for city or country residences, and their flower can excel them for variety and richness of hues. As an indispensable accompaniment, the following assortments are offered:
No. 1. Twelve good old varieties, with name..... $2 00
No. 2. Twelve choice varieties, with name..... 3 00
No. 3. Twelve very choice varieties, with name..... 5 00
No. 4. Twelve mixed varieties..... 1 00
FLOWER SEEDS.
Twenty-five beautiful free-blooming varieties for $1.
HENRY A. DREER
Seedsman and Florist,
No. 714 Chestnut Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
The above assortment mailed without additional charge.

SECOND EDITION

BY TELEGRAPH.

LATER CABLE NEWS

State of the London Money Market

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET

FROM NEW YORK

Destructive Fire at Hunter's Point, L. I.

OLIFINE OIL WORKS DESTROYED

TEN VESSELS CONSUMED

Explosion of a Philadelphia Steam-Tug

TWO MEN KILLED

By the Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, May 25, A. M.—Consols, 93¼ for both money and account. U. S. Five-twenties, 73. American Stocks quiet. Erie Railroad, 18½; Illinois Central, 94½; Great Western, 23½.

LIVERPOOL, May 25, A. M.—Cotton is firmer but quiet. Middling Uplands, 12d.; Middling Orleans, 12d.; the sales to-day are estimated at 10,000 bales. Shipments of Cotton from Bombay to the 18th inst., since last report, 42,000 bales.

LONDON, May 25, P. M.—To-day being the first of the Epsom races, causes a dullness in the money market. The tone of consols is easier. U. S. Five-twenties are easier. The stock market is generally dull. Erie and Illinois shares are firmer. Erie Railroad, 19; Illinois Central, 94½.

LIVERPOOL, May 25, P. M.—The cotton market is irregular. The sale to-day will not exceed 8,000 bales. Advices from Manchester are less favorable, which exerts a dullness in the cotton market. California Wheat, 9s. 6d.; Red Western, 8s. 6d. Corn, 27s. 6d. Lard, 60s. Tallow, 43s. 6d.

HAVRE, May 25.—Cotton opens dull for both on the spot and afloat. Sales on the spot, 133.

Destructive Fire at Hunter's Point, L. I.

[Special Despatch to the Philada. Evening Bulletin.]

NEW YORK, May 25.—This morning at 3 o'clock this morning, in Pratt, Devoe & Co.'s oilfire of W. A. Pratt, at Hunter's Point, on the East river. The buildings were very extensive, and contained very valuable property, and everything necessary for the business of manufacturing oil. They were entirely destroyed. The flames communicated to Hunter's Point, and a yards adjoining, adding to the fury of the flames, which, increased by the combustible of the large amount of lumber, enveloped a portion of the Long Island Railroad Company's buildings, but the rolling stock was removed undamaged before the fire could get at it. There were ten vessels, lighters, yachts and schooners, used for carrying oils, all of which were burned. Several explosions took place while the fire was at its height, one of a boiler, causing a heavy concussion of the earth. The new bridge across Newtown creek, making connection with Greenpoint, was in great danger this morning. The flood-tide was flowing very strong, and the loose floating vessels towards the bridge, which was crowded with people who had come to witness the fire. The approach of the blazing boats caused great excitement, and many persons jumped overboard to escape from the burning vessels, which were completely enveloped in flames. Several of those who jumped overboard are reported drowned.

The business firms principally interested are: No. 1, 1,500 barrels, all of which are thrown out of work by the calamity. The flames illuminated this city to a great extent, when they blazed out.

SECOND DESPATCH.

NEW YORK, May 25.—The property burned this morning belonged to Pratt, Devoe & Co., who have their place at Hunter's Point. About half-past nine this morning the flames were extinguished, and they made a requisition for oil received on commission.

NEW YORK, May 25.—The fire this morning was seen at Newtown, and extended across the Greenpoint yard, which is still uninjured. The fire will be confined to the premises of the firm from going on. The vessels destroyed were the big 2 lighters laden with oil for Seville, and several lighters.

The loss by the fire at Hunter's Point is estimated at from $750,000 to $1,000,000. The Devoes say that they have not been able yet to fix the amount of their loss, but that it is entirely covered by insurance.

Accidents in New York Harbor.

[Special Despatch to the Philada. Evening Bulletin.]

NEW YORK, May 25.—The steam-tug W. Parker, of Philadelphia, exploded her boiler at 10.35 o'clock, this morning, while lying at the foot of Jackson street, East River, pier 4. Two of the crew were killed by the explosion.

A sloop capsized and sunk this morning, at ten o'clock, off the foot of Jackson street.

SECOND DESPATCH.

NEW YORK, May 25.—The report of two being killed by the explosion on the Wm. Parker is at hand. Nothing is yet known, but, badly scalded about the legs, and thrown a distance of forty feet to the opposite side. Charles Powell, a deck hand, and the steamer, was instantly killed by the explosion and scalded. They were taken to the hospital. The rest of the crew escaped safely.

The 1 boiler was allowed to carry 62 pounds of steam, and measured 55 or 57 pounds at the time of the explosion. The iron was quite thin at places, apparently worn.

The Indian sloop Pigglebs Maggiore was run down and sunk, at 11 o'clock this morning, off the Battery, by the steamer Sorsoll.

The steamer Sorsoll ran into a mud scow and sunk, at 10 o'clock this morning, off Fulton Ferry, and immediately sank. No lives were lost.

Fire in Cleveland—Water Tunnel.

CLEVELAND, May 25.—Miller & Co.'s malt-ing establishment was destroyed by fire last night. The loss is $25,000, on which there was but $5,000 insurance. The loss is mostly in the malt destroyed or damaged. The fire is supposed to have originated from a spark.

A tunnel to supply the city with pure water from the lake, was opened this morning, near Chicago, is to be commenced immediately. It will cost about $300,000.

The Great Lodge of Good Templars.

OSWEGO, May 25.—The Right Worthy Grand Lodge of Good Templars, of North America, are holding their annual session here for the week, Right Worthy Grand Templar C. H. Fowler, of Massachusetts, presided in the absence of Right Worthy Grand Vice Templar Rebecca A. Reed. Right Worthy Grand Secretary J. A. Spencer, of Ohio, was in his seat, and the business in the organization, are present. Nearly every State in the Union, and the territories and provinces in Canada are represented. Delegates from California and Montreal, Wednesday and Thursday, are arriving by every train, and it will undoubtedly be the largest and most important gathering of the kind ever held.

Suit of the Commonwealth vs. The Credit Mobilier.

HARRISBURG, May 25.—In the Supreme Court this morning in the case of the Commonwealth vs. the Credit Mobilier of America, two writs of error were argued on two exceptions to a demurrer, and a motion to file a new plea, by George L. Crawford, W. L. Hirst and Hon. W. M. Porter, Attorney-General for the Commonwealth, and James O. Herron and Hon. W. A. Porter for the defence. The Court finally, on the suggestion of Mr. Brewster, allowed the new plea to be filed, and that the hearing of the case be had at Philadelphia on July 1st, for final judgment on the whole case.

Dreadful Fire on the Steamer Bienville.

FORTRESS MONROE, May 25.—Captain Baker, of the steamer Bienville, reports that the vessel caught fire off Cape Henlopen, on Saturday, but owing to the admirable arrangements of the steamer, the fire was extinguished at once without any injury to the vessel.

State of Thermometer This Day at the Bulletin Office.

8 A. M.....72 deg. 12 M.....78 deg. 2 P. M.....83 deg.
Weather—Cloudy and Pleasant.

TRAGEDY IN WILMINGTON, DEL.

An Attempted Murder.

The Wilmington *Commercial*, of last night says:

At about quarter before 9 o'clock last evening the residents in Seventh street, between Orange and Tatnall, were startled by two pistol shots fired in rapid succession. Chief of Police Dougherty was passing there at the time and saw one colored man fire at another; he immediately sprung to arrest the man who fired the shot, but before he could do so he had fired a second time. Before he could fire again the Chief had wrenched the weapon from him and taken him into custody.

He proved to be Joseph H. Morris, and the man he shot at Henry Hinson. One of the shots grazed Hinson's leg, leaving no mark, and the other pulled in his hair, his teeth between the lips and the lower rib, inflicting a slight but probably dangerous wound. Morris was taken to the City Hall, where he still is held awaiting the result of Hinson's injuries. Hinson was taken home, but was able to walk before he "finished" Hinson. Both are colored men.

The cause of this deadly assault is alleged to be jealousy on the part of Morris, between the wounded man and the prisoner's wife.

THE COURTS.

Haggerty's Case.

QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Hare.—The morning was occupied in the hearing of the application for a remission of the forfeiture of Hugh McAnany's recognizance, in the case of Haggerty.

An affidavit was filed by Mr. McAnany setting forth that the defendant Haggerty had paid the costs of the prosecution, and that the prosecutor had been compensated; that he was not acquainted with the whereabouts of Haggerty, and believed he was beyond jurisdiction of the Court. He believed he could any efforts to bring Haggerty back to the city, and asked the Court to remit the forfeiture of his recognizance. Mr. McAnany, being sworn, said he was a resident of this city; Brevet Brigadier-General David B. McCoy, Brevet Major-General John M. Geodlue, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel R. G. Fairgrieve, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel McLord, Brevet Lieut.-Col. G. H. Higbee, S. P. Lee, George Sotheran, G. A. Woolverton, E. B. Knox, Brevet-Major H. F. Brinton, Captain Gordon and G. Vaughan Merrick, Captains E. H. Lincum, H. Smith, N. Thompson, Lieutenants Hoffman, Hunter, Ely, Ellis, Ballett, J. McMullen, Charles Whetton, Brevet-Major Wm. Ross, Captains Wm. Schmidt, Madison Earle, James S. Thompson, C. H. Rotzinpiller, Appleton D. Palmer, First Lieutenants R. W. Ashby, J. H. Hulbert, J. H. Whittier, Andrew M. Frolinger, F. J. Hubert, F. E. Tyson, Eugene Hoffman, Brevet-Major Taylor.

The following changes have been made in the Medical Department of the Navy: Surgeon John Ametbyte is ordered to the Naval Hospital, at Norfolk, on the 15th of June, relieving Surgeon Joseph Wilson, who is ordered to the Lancaster, and as fleet Surgeon of the South Atlantic Squadron; Surgeon C. O'Brien is ordered to the Macedonia, relieving S. Robinson, who is ordered to the Ossipee, attached to the Asiatic Squadron; Surgeon Woolverton is detached from the Monocacy and ordered to return home.

Matters at the Executive Mansion to-day were very quiet, the attaches of the house being deserted by callers and petitioners for Executive favors. No appointments were made to-day.

The President will probably remain at Annapolis until to-morrow evening, where he will spend Sunday afternoon with his son and guests of Admiral Porter.

Surgeon Thomas J. Henderson is detached from the Pacific Squadron and ordered home. He will be relieved by Surgeon Lowe, whose duties on the coast of Mexico have been resolved. Passed Assistant Surgeon E. C. Vermilion is detached from the Pocosen and ordered to the Dale. Passed Assistant Surgeon J. H. Dunn is detached from the Tallapoosa. Commander William E. Hopkins is ordered to the Navy Yard, Philadelphia, as Officer at Philadelphia, and ordered to New York as inspector of Ordnance. Commander James O. Kane has been detached from duty at the Hydrographic Office, and ordered to the Lancaster.

The Fire at Hunter's Point.

New York, May 25.—Destructive fire of refinery of Devoe & Pratt, located at Hunter's Point, Long Island, was discovered by three this morning. The loss is $100,000. The flames extended to the establishment of John Provost, adjoining, which, altogether with its contents, was consumed. Several adjoining buildings were burned down.

A brig lying at the dock also took fire and was burned to the water's edge.

The total loss will not fall short of one million dollars.

The fire at Hunter's Point is still raging. Four large stores are now burning, eight propell