BUSINESS NOTICES.

It is strange to see with what carelessness invalids attempt to regain health, only to procure a worthless article of Sherry, which ought to be sent back at first sight. Ladies, and men too, inquire if it is good Sherry, they have seen only one or three bottles, and if they have not tasted it they think it must be good, else they have not touched it. The whole trial has been a mere guess, and the only favorable result has come to pass, namely, that if it is not good, it is worth doing well, "how emphatically is left to the sagacious reader to infer. The health-giving properties of PLANTATION BITTERS have often been proved, and many instances have already been published after world of readers.

MAGNOLIA WATER—Superior to the best imported German Cologne, and sold at half the price. Depot, 1308 Chestnut.

Beautiful Women—If you would be beautiful, use Hagan's Magnolia Balm.

It gives a pure, lasting, blooming Complexion and restores youthful Beauty.

Its effects are gradual, natural and perfect.

It removes Redness, Blotches and Pimples, cures Tan, Sunburn and Freckles, and makes lady of thirty superb but twenty.

The Magnolia Balm makes the Skin Smooth and Pearly; the Eye bright and clear; the Cheek glow with the Bloom of Youth, and imparts fresh, attractive grace to the Countenance. No lady need complain of her sallow Complexion when 75 cents will purchase this delightful article.

The best thing to dress the Hair with is Lyon's Kathairon.

jel5-tu,th,s,3m5

Schomacker & Co.'s Philadelphia GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.

Are unsurpassed in point of excellence by the best instruments made, and have been awarded the highest premium at all the Fairs where they have competed with the best manufactures, including the Great Exhibition of 1867. Call at our warerooms and examine our extensive stock, comprising the finest assortment of Pianos in Philadelphia, and we feel confident that we can offer great inducements. Call at our warerooms, No. 1020 CHESTNUT STREET, and examine our extensive stock, which comprises Sixteen Pianos, of the following celebrated makes:

1 Grand Piano, 7 octaves, in fine rosewood case, of the celebrated *Boston Garden Organ*. It has no rival. The superiority of their instruments over all others is so great that we challenge contradiction. Call and examine them before purchasing elsewhere.

The Horace Waters' Pianos, selected by Mrs. Lincoln for the Executive Mansion, Washington, eight years ago, is now at our Warerooms for exhibition, where it will be shown to any one having a desire to see this *historic relic*.

N. B. We have no second-class Pianos to rent. Tuning and moving promptly attended to. Warerooms open every evening.

SCHOMACKER PIANO MF'G CO.,
1020 CHESTNUT STREET.

jel-tu-th-s-tf

Steck & Co.'s and Haines Bros. Pianos, Mason & Hamlin's Cabinet Organs, Melodeons and Harmoniums.

No. 922 Chestnut street.

m3s2-s-tu-th

Receiving a Piano receive the Highest award (first gold medal) at the International Exhibition, Paris, 1867. See Official Report. Warerooms, 1004 CHESTNUT STREET.

No. 1000 Chestnut street.

The Chickering Pianos received the highest award at the Paris Exposition, 1867.

DUTTON'S Warerooms,
914 Chestnut street.

ap22-tf5

EVENING BULLETIN.

Tuesday, June 15, 1869.

☞ Persons leaving the city for the summer, and wishing to have the EVENING BULLETIN sent to them, will please send their address to the office. Price by mail, 75 cents per month.

GRANT'S ADMINISTRATION.

A new administration of the Government of the United States always has enormous difficulties to contend with. Most of the active men of the party electing it have their separate theories and policies which they wish the new President to adopt. Most of them have their favorites for places in the Cabinet as well as for the foreign missions and for all the principal offices of the States or districts. To satisfy a few of these is to dissatisfy all the rest, and of course there are heart-burnings, complaints and all sorts of sinister predictions.

President Grant has had his full share of criticism and fault-finding from people of this kind; but it has not disturbed him or made him deviate from the line he had marked out for himself before entering the White House. It is rather remarkable, however, that the period of grumbling has been much shorter than usual at the beginning of an administration, and now, in its fourth month, there is little or no fault-finding, except that which is naturally expected from the partisans and politicians of the opposition party. The Republicans are daily becoming better satisfied with the President they elected; the continental house of hitherto those who voted against him is strengthening the confidence of those who voted for him, in his honesty, his ability and his fidelity to the principles of Republicanism that won their greatest triumph when Lee surrendered to him at Appomattox.

The disagreeable but inevitable and important work of making new appointments to offices having been finished, and the disappointed seekers for office having had their full time for grumbling, the people are now able to consider the administration on its merits, and to judge of it by the condition of affairs at home, as well as by its relations with foreign nations. There cannot be no denial of the fact that the country has become singularly calm and quiet since the inauguration of President Grant. While Johnson was in the executive chair he did all he could to keep the Southern people excited and angry, so as to make it the more difficult for Grant to secure the "peace" that he earned and promised for the nation. But since the beginning of March there has been a marked and a growing tranquility, which has produced without resorting to military force and without any of the "despotism" that the demagogues of the opposition declared would follow Grant's inauguration. There is, in truth, far more of peace, prosperity, hope and happiness, far more of industry and its rewards, than there was during Johnson's time. In the States yet excluded from Congress there is a growing disposition to submit to the terms of reconstruction, and there is little doubt that during the next session of Congress every State will be represented.

Of the working details of the administration of President Grant, the most striking and gratifying result is seen in the large reduction of the national debt. Of course, there are many persons that condemn the policy of the Treasury, and there would be no matter what the policy might be. There are many who complain of the dismissal of supernumerary clerks in the Treasury and other Departments. But when such action, the principal of the public debt is largely reduced, and the annual expenses of the Government are brought within a proper figure, the taxpaying people care little for the criticisms of gold-gamblers, or the complaints of dismissed office-holders. "Honesty is the best policy," and the honesty that costs cash in hand to pay debts, and cuts down all unnecessary expenses, is the very best policy for a republican government.

The foreign policy of the Grant administration has hardly had time for development yet, as most of the new ministers abroad have scarcely yet entered upon their duties. But the first indications are that, while there will be no interruption of friendly relations with any foreign power, a course will be pursued which will secure the United States and their citizens in all their rights abroad, and will also strengthen the feeling of respect that all nations have begun to entertain for the great American Republic. The Alabama Claims controversy, of late years, has been with England, and there are signs that it will be brought to an amicable and honorable conclusion by President Grant's Minister to London, Mr. Motley. He will not make a treaty like Mr. Reverdy Johnson's, which was deservedly rejected by the Senate. But we believe his negotiations will result in a convention that can be honorably and cheerfully accepted by each nation.

Unless it may be with Spain, as a result of the Cuban insurrection, there is no probability of any other serious question arising in our relations with foreign powers. The prudence that has marked all the steps of the administration, in foreign as well as home affairs, will doubtless carry it safely through this and all other possible difficulties. It is too early to speculate on questions that have not arisen and may never arise; but there is a healthy feeling of satisfaction and confidence in the strength and wisdom of President Grant and his cabinet, that bids us hope for a most honorable and successful administration. The rough and disagreeable work of distributing offices having been finished, they will all be able to give their whole attention to more important duties; and under these circumstances, the best results for the nation may be anticipated.

BARON HAUSSMANN.

Immediately following the news of serious disturbances in Paris, comes the announcement of the resignation of Baron Haussmann, the Prefect of the Seine, who is really the civil governor of Paris. One cannot help thinking that the disturbances have induced the resignation. Haussmann is the spoiled creature of the Emperor, who, sustained by the throne itself, has been demolishing old Paris and making the splendid new city which is now so justly considered by a moderate sized army. In making the demolitions and improvements, Haussmann accounted to no one. The expenses have been so enormous and the mode of making them has been so ill-regulated, that it is impossible to tell exactly how great is the debt of the city of Paris. It is only known to have been enormously increased during one year of Haussmann's administration, and the taxes have grown to such huge proportions that the citizens and the press have complained loudly, and Haussmann, as the cause of this grievance, has become excessively unpopular, except in the Court circles. Perhaps it has been thought that his displacement or resignation would have the effect of calming the popular rage in Paris.

In improving the French capital, Haussmann has ruthlessly swept away many interesting historical houses. Certain streets that are named in old histories and romances have wholly disappeared, and in their places have appeared grand avenues named Boulevards, each of which is laid out so as to afford ample space for military movements, the passage of artillery especially. It is thought by the Emperor and Haussmann that Paris can never again be made the theatre of a successful revolt against the Government, while it may be its duty to do so in the details, as well as in the general plan of this reconstruction of Paris, Haussmann has been supreme. He has had every effort to thwart the Emperor, who has shown his confidence in him by loading him with honors; for this man, who has thrown a million of people out of their homes, is one pleasure, was of humble origin. Born about 1808, he was in the employment of a notary when a young man, and afterwards studied for the bar. After the revolution of 1830, he was successively sub-prefect of Nérac, Saint Girons and Blaye. He was living in the latter town at the time of the revolution of 1848, and though he had only the year before received the Cross of the Legion of Honor from Louis Philippe, he promptly sided with the Republic. Louis Napoleon, while President, confided to him several important posts, and in June, 1853, made him Prefect of the Seine. In 1857, he made him a Senator, and subsequently gave him the title of Baron. He has been the dispenser of the hospitalities of Paris to all the great personages that have visited there, and the balls and other fetes of the Hotel de Ville, given by him and Madame Haussmann, have rivalled those of the Tuileries.

And now this spoiled child of the Empire quits the scene of his great power, and, we doubt not, the large majority of the citizens of Paris are glad to be rid of him. It is not to be supposed, however, that he will go into retirement. The Emperor will provide for him in some way, though as he has become very rich during the sixteen years that he has governed Paris, he cannot need pecuniary provision. The question of his successor in the Prefecture of the Seine must excite a good deal of anxiety in well as curious Paris.

THE IRISH CHURCH DEBATE.

The cable gives us a full sketch of the debate which opened last night, in the House of Lords, upon the Irish Church bill. The debate covered a wide difference of opinion among the peers, but among all the adverse views of Granville, Clarendon, Harrowby, Rutland, Redcliffe, the Archbishop of Canterbury, and others, one fact is pre-eminently noticeable. Throughout the debate there is a deferential recognition of the power of the Commons, which indicates the certain success of the bill. There is little or no inclination to ignore the growing strength of the people, and the Lords were openly warned by Lord Derby that no matter what the fate of the Reform bill, and to avoid, by prudent concession to the powerful majority in the Commons, another such humiliation as they brought upon themselves by their attempt to override the popular will in that case.

This opening night of the debate indicates that the speedy passage of the Irish Church bill, probably amended in some of its important details, is a foregone conclusion. The ultimate consequences of the disestablishment of the Church in Ireland upon the establishment in England are not yet confessed. Granville declared that "nothing was more suicidal than to point to the principle on which the Irish Church stands, as that on which the English Church is to stand, for this step was not a prelude to the disestablishment of the latter" and yet nothing is plainer to American eyes than that the absolute severance of Church from State is the inevitable, and perhaps not very distant sequence to the measure now under debate in the House of Lords. It will not be long before the great body of dissenters and nonchurchmen will demand the same disfranchisement for England that is now demanded for Ireland. In fact, in the direct line of march which English Reform has taken up, and the House of Lords, if we are to judge anything by the tone of last night's debate, already begins to feel the necessity of steering with a current of popular opinion which it can no longer, with any safety to itself, attempt to stay or stem.

SOLDIERS IN OFFICE.

With the incoming of President Grant's administration there has been, in all branches of the Government, a liberal and proper recognition of the debt which the country owes to its brave defenders. Even if there had not been the clear expression of the popular will upon this subject, such a Government as we now have could not have failed to have accepted the obligation which the gallant and patriotic devotion of the citizen-soldiery of the Union has imposed upon a grateful nation. In every department of the civil service there has been the same disposition to discharge this obligation, and while President Grant has distributed a large proportion of the offices in his gift among the soldiers of his late armies, his appointees, whether soldiers or civilians, have carried out the same principle in the appointment of their subordinates.

The first requisites for office, demanded under the new order of things in the civil service, are honesty and capacity, and, judged by this standard, there are necessarily many applicants for office, both soldiers and civilians, who are disappointed. There were thousands of brave soldiers who would make wretchedly bad clerks; and many others, who served faithfully and were discharged honorably, while in the four years that have succeeded their discharge from the army, have fallen into bad habits and bad associations, are no longer capable of a proper performance of the responsible duties of the civil service. That there should be such a class among the hundreds of thousands of the armies of the Union is inevitable; and when complaints are heard, here and there, from some soldier who has failed in obtaining a government office, indignation will usually develop the fact that he belongs to this minority class of the brave fellows who formed the victorious armies of the Union.

We refer to this subject at this time, because we observe, here and there, a disposition to deny that this principle of grateful recognition of the services of the soldiers is being faithfully carried out. Thus it has been asserted, several times, in the *Sunday Republic* of this city, a paper usually very honest and fair in its statements, that there are but a dozen soldiers in the Philadelphia Custom House. Thus, "their eleven soldier colleagues," "the less than a dozen soldiers in Custom House," and similar expressions, have been used for weeks past in that paper, until some people have, no doubt, come to believe that our worthy Collector has failed in his duty in this respect. We have published a table from official sources, showing that there are *one hundred and thirty-two* honorably-discharged soldiers in the Custom House; whereupon our contemporary, with unexpected disingenuousness, changes his ground, and asserts that these soldiers were in the Custom House prior to Mr. Moore's appointment. Its previous repeated assertion was the unqualified one that there were "less than a dozen soldiers in the Custom House."

We do not care to argue such a question as this, after having published the table referred to above; but we are not willing that any misrepresentations should gain credit in the public mind regarding such an excellent officer as the present Collector of the Port. We therefore call attention to the fact that every Custom House official, whether new or old, holds his office by the choice of the present Collector, and, therefore, every soldier that he keeps in office is as much to his credit as those that he appoints *de novo*. But beyond this obvious fact, the new Collector has made *eighty-five* appointments in the Custom House *more than forty*, or just about one-half, are honorably discharged soldiers. This is nothing more nor less than what might have been expected from a gentleman of Mr. Moore's patriotic antecedents. He has simply carried out the general principle of President Grant's administration, as it is being carried out in the Post-office, the Mint, and other branches of the public service. The Collector, or the Postmaster, or the Director of the Mint, deserves no special credit for his recognition of the debt of gratitude which the country owes to its soldiers; but either of them would deserve the severest reprobation if he neglected or ignored it.

The New York Maritime Register, published weekly at 50 and 52 Pine street, is a most valuable paper for all interested in shipping. It contains an alphabetical list of all vessels engaged in American trade, with the latest report concerning each.

AUCTION SALES.

CARD.

I will hold an immense Sale of first-class FURNITURE, exclusively of my own make and fully warrantied, at the large Auction Rooms of M. THOMAS & SONS, 139 and 141 South FOURTH Street, on FRIDAY, June 18th.

The Spring business having failed and not wishing to disband my workmen, I take this method of reducing my stock. As usual at my public sales, the goods will positively be sold to the highest bidder, without limitation or reserve. Being fully aware that the goods will sell low, I respectfully ask the attendance of purchasers, assuring them that they can rely on the sale of every article offered. Duplicates of the articles in the Catalogue can be had at my Store at private sale.

GEO. J. HENKELS,

Thirteenth and Chestnut Streets.

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LACE SAQUES,
NEW STYLES.
Opened, this morning, direct from Paris, per Ville de Paris, 300 Lace Sacques, of the latest and most elegant styles, and at the lowest prices, also, an entirely new novelty in Lace Saques, not before exhibited in this country.
CLOY, O'YOUNG,
1102 Chestnut street.

DO YOU USE TREGETT'S CHELTENHAM ALE? Well—the celebrated J. T. T. is now the choicest of the day. Why? Because it will do doctors by generous treats, and have a sweet, pure breath, certainly do. Sold by the proprietor, A. M. TREGETT, 1020 Filbert street, and by all druggists.
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THE NEW SUMMER RESORT!
Near at Hand—Easy of Access.
Comfort for the Millions.
Defiance to the Hot Weather.
BATHING, FISHING, HUNTING AND RIDING SUITS.

NOW OPEN FOR THE SUMMER,
and offering to the people, the
BEST OF ACCOMMODATIONS
at the
LOWEST OF CHARGES.
GREAT OAK HALL,
THE SUMMER RESORT,
most popular with Philadelphians, visited by more them either
CAPE MAY OR ATLANTIC CITY.
Be sure you take "OAK HALL" in your trip this season.
WANAMAKER & BROWN.
Proprietors.

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

A SCREAM
FROM THE BIG JUBILEE
AT BOSTON!

The Boston folks are full of joke
And fond of mighty music;
They hold their monstrous JUBILEE
With twenty thousand voices.

Eleven hundred instruments;
Big fiddles, fifes, and cannon,
With kettle-drums and great bassoons,
And gongs to do the bangin'.

The dogs will bark from dawn till dark;
The bells will keep on ringing,
The organ scream, the people scream
To split their throats with singing.

And this, the song they'll roll along,
Joining in jolly chorus,
So clear and long, so loud and strong,
They'll shake the building o'er us:—

"*Wesing our song in chains so strong,*
"*We folks with LINEN DRILLS on,*
"*The reason why, for cash we buy,*
"*OF ROCKHILL and of WILSON.*
"*At GREAT BROWN HALL the people all*
"*Find, cheap for cash, with pleasure,*
"*Coat, pants, and vest, all of the best,*
"*On hand, or made to measure.*

Though the twenty thousand singers should crack their throats, and strain the buttons off of their coats, and each, in trying to sing, his best, should split the seams of his Sunday vest, and though the men with the big bassoons should rend asunder their pantaloons; yet we are proud to be allowed to join the crowd to hurry along, after singing their song, and we'll fit them out, without a doubt, in summer clothing, so cool and nice, as every one knows, at the lowest price, at the place where the people love to call, the palace known as the

GREAT BROWN 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 at a very low unsurpassed, and upon moderate terms.
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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.,
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DR. R. F. THOMAS, THE LATE OPERator at the Colton Dental Association, is now the only one in Philadelphia who devotes his entire time and practice to extracting teeth, absolutely without pain, by the use of nitrous oxide gas. Office, No. 952 Spring Garden street.
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Mechanics of every trade furnished at a moment's notice. Jobbing promptly attended to. Jobbing shop, 23 Lodge street.

POSTS AND RAILS, POSTS AND RAILS, all styles. Four-hole, square and half round posts. Straight and bevel rails. Post and rail caps. Hitching posts. Shaving, lining and store fitting material made a specialty.
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CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
No. 1224 SANSOM STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

☞ WARBURTON'S IMPROVED, VENTilated and Easy-sitting Dress Hats (patented) in all the approved fashions of the season. Gentlemen strongly recommend the easy-fitting Warburton Hat. Ladies' Riding Hats, Boys' Hats, etc. Warburton's Hat Manufactory, 418 CHESTNUT Street, below Fourth.

SPRINGS FOR CLOSING DOOR—MOSS. Spring Cushions, and adjustable Window Screens, which are adjustable to a moment's fit any of your windows. For sale by THOMAS & SHAW, No. 836 Eight Street (Street Market street, below Ninth.

DELL METAL KETTLES, FOR PREserving.—There is no article for the purpose more universally fine than these. We know of none which have hunted down through four generations without a single complaint. For sale by THOMAS & SHAW, No. 836 Eight Street (Street Market street, below Ninth.

FOR QUICKLY COOLING A GLASS of Soda Water or other drinks, drugists, hardware dealers, will find the *Ice Plane* invaluable. It can be allowed into each small particles that it almost instantaneously cools the liquid and cools it. THOMAS & SHAW, No. 836 Eight (Street Market street, below Ninth, Philadelphia.

WEDDING AND ENGAGEMENT RINGS—Wedding Rings of 18 carat fine Gold—especially adapted for marriages, and warranted the same as coin, etc. FARR & BROTHER, Makers,
324 Chestnut street, below Fourth.

FIRE-PROOF SAFES.

DARING ATTEMPT TO ROB
HERRING'S
Patent Franklinite Banker Chest.

PERRYSVILLE STATION, Penna. R. R.,
June 12, 1869.

Messrs. FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
629 CHESTNUT Street, Philadelphia.

GENTS: A persistent but unsuccessful effort was made on the night of May 29, 1869, to drill the Bankers' Chest received from you a few months ago.

From facts that have come to our knowledge, it is evident that the attempt to open it was renewed on Sunday evening following. Finding all efforts to drill it useless, the effort was then made to break the lock. The hammering was heard by parties in the neighborhood for several hours, but supposing it to arise from the railroad men replacing a defective rail, it excited no alarm. The tools, with the exception of the drills, were left. It is evident that they are not such well prepared, but perfectly familiar with the construction of your Chest. That they failed is another evidence that your Bankers' Chests are what you claim for them—Burglar-Proof.

Respectfully, yours,
J. BALSBACH, Agent.

jel5-6trp5

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ANTHONY TROLLOPE'S NEW STORY,
"THE VICAR OF BULLHAMPTON,"
IS COMMENCED IN THIS NUMBER.
NOW READY.
THE JULY NUMBER
LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE
Commencing Vol. IV.
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A New Serial of great interest, by Anthony Trollope, Author of "Orley Farm," "The Bertrams," etc.
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XVII. LITERARY NOTICES.
XVIII. LIBRARY OF THE DAY.

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No. 724 Chestnut Street.

N. B.—We sell everything at Wholesale Prices.
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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

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GREAT NOVELTIES
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PICTURE FRAMES, &c., &c.
New Chromos,
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Old Established Photographic Portrait Gallery.
Furnished Rooms for the accommodation of the public.
Entrance to the Gallery by new passage from the Lady Dressing Room to the Operating Room.
Photographs taken by a Patent process, "Everything," "Minimum" on pewtoid, "Ambrotypes" on glass, "Nevitypes" on leather.
"NEW Crayons" originated with this establishment.
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GALLERIES OF THE ARTS,
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Always on FREE Exhibition and for sale, Fine and Original Oil Paintings.
A complete stock on hand of old and new Engravings, Chromos, French Photographs, Looking Glasses, Artists' Materials, &c.
On Special Exhibition—Admission 25 cents—"The Princess of Morocco," by Lecompte; "Fairy Footsteps," by Hom the Sculptor; "Venus," of Paris, with other rare and great works of art.
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REPAIRS TO WATCHES AND JEWELRY promptly executed by skillful workmen.
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FINE GROCERIES
FOR THE COUNTRY.
Families Supplied at their Summer Homes
(Within reasonable distance).
By Our Wagons.
Goods Carefully Packed for Transportation.
MITCHELL & FLETCHER,
1204 CHESTNUT STREET.
ap2 1 tyrp

The Party Harmonizing on Gen. Grant's Suspension of the "State Guard"

By the Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, June 15th, A. M.—Consols for money, 93½, and for account, 93⅝@93¾. Five-Twenties, 80¼; Erie, 19½; Illinois Central, 94½.

LIVERPOOL, June 15th, A. M.—Cotton shade firmer; Uplands, 11¼d.; Orleans, 12d. The sales will reach 8,000 bales. Tallow, 43s. 6d.

LONDON, June 15th, A. M.—Calcutta Linseed, 60s. 9d.

LONDON, June 15.—The weather throughout England is wet and unfavorable to the crops.

LONDON, June 15, P. M.—Consols, 93½ for money, and 93⅝ for account. Illinois Central 94. U. S. Five-twenties quiet and steady.

LIVERPOOL, June 15.—Yarns and fabrics at Manchester are quiet. Corn firmer, but not higher. Flour firm. California Wheat buoyant at 9s. 6d.; No. 2 Red Western, 8s. 7d. Lard firmer at 72s. 9d.

HAVRE, June 15.—Cotton opens firmer, but not higher.

From Harrisburg.

[Special Dispatch to the Philada. Evening Bulletin.]

HARRISBURG, June 15.—Information received here from all sections of the State indicate that the Republicans generally are harmonizing upon Geary as their candidate for Governor. The friends of other candidates are closing in for him, and express themselves as satisfied with the inevitable result, though the contest was very bitter in interior sections, as duty bound, in the Convention. Numerous letters to this effect have been received, which show the feeling to be quiet as fighting Governor Geary.

The proposition to suspend the *State Guard* this morning announce a suspension of its issue until different arrangements can be effected. Its publication will doubtless be resumed on or about the first day of July, under the new arrangements.

The status of Victory, from Italy, is now ready to be holoted to its position on the Mexican monument, in the Capitol grounds. It will be done without any formal ceremony at present.

Arrival of the Cuba.

[Special Dispatch to the Phila. Evening Bulletin.]

NEW YORK, June 15.—The steamship Cuba, from Liverpool June 5, is below. She will be up at 5 o'clock.

Weather Report.

June 15, 9 A.M.	Wind.	Weather.	Ther.
Pilot's Cove	S. W.	Cloudy.	66
Halifax	S. W.	Cloudy.	61
Portland	S. W.	Cloudy.	61
Boston	S. W.	Cloudy.	62
Sandy Hook	S. W.	Raining.	66
Washington	S. W.	Cloudy.	72
Philadelphia	S. W.	Cloudy.	66
Washington	S. W.	Cloudy.	72
Norfolk	S. W.	Clear.	72
George	S. W.	Clear.	66
Richmond	S. W.	Clear.	66
Chicago	S. W.	Clear.	62
Louisville	S. W.	Clear.	69
Cairo	S. W.	Clear.	72
New Orleans	S. W.	Warm.	85
Mobile	S. W.	Warm.	85
Savannah	S. W.	Clear.	78
Augusta, Ga	S. W.	Clear.	72
Augusta, Me	S. W.	Cloudy.	58
Charleston	S. W.	Raining.	69

State of Thermometer This Day at the Corner of Third and Chestnut.

10 A. M.....76 deg. 12 M.....76 deg. 2 P. M.....78 deg.

Wind S. Weather Cloudy.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

Philadelphia Stock Exchange Sales.

2000 City 6s new C&P	99	250 sh Reading R b30	49
500 do do b30	99	100 sh do b5	49
42 sh Manuf'ds	30	100 sh do c	49
100 sh Penna R	56	100 sh do b30	49
100 sh Leh V R	30	100 sh do b5	49
15 sh Lehigh Val R R	56	100 sh do b30	49
100 sh do b5	56	100 sh do b5	49
200 sh Niagara Oil b30	3	100 sh N Penn R	36
2 sh Leh Nav	50	100 sh do	36
100 sh do b5	50	100 sh Cath Cem Pref	25
200 sh Philad Exc	50	100 sh do b30	25½
100 sh do b5	50	100 sh do b5	25½
100 sh do c	50	100 sh do b30	25½
100 sh do b30	50	100 sh do b5	25½
100 sh do b5	50	100 sh do b30	25½
100 sh do c	50	100 sh do b5	25½
100 sh do b30