BUSINESS NOTICES.

Conrad Meyer, Inventor and Manufacturer of Gold Pens, Nos. 304 and 306 Chestnut street, above Fourth, opposite the Girard's Great Exhibition, London, England. The highest prizes awarded to his manufactures exhibited. Warerooms, 752 Arch street. No exhibition fee. s17s3m rp Jms

To Remove Both Patches, Freckles and Tan from the face, use Perry's Moth and Freckle Lotion. Prepared by Dr. Ed. Perry, Dermatologist, 49 North Tenth street, above Arch. Sold by druggists and fancy goods dealers. Wholesale by Johnson, Holloway & Cowden. 3s9 rp m 30s3

Steinway's Pianos received the highest award first and medal at the International Exhibition, Paris, 1867. See Official Report, or the Warerooms of BLASIUS BROS.,
sell-tf No. 1006 Chestnut street.

The Chickering Pianos received the highest medal at the Paris Exhibition, 1867.
DUTTON,
sell-tf 914 Chestnut street.

EVENING BULLETIN.

Monday, June 28, 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.

THE EMPEROR'S DOG SCHNEIDER.

Jefferson, the comedian, in the character of "Rip Van Winkle," in the scene after the long nap, makes some allusions, pathetic as well as humorous, to his "dog Schneider," the faithful friend that had followed him before he fell under the spell, and for whose absence he can no more account than he can for the many other bewildering changes and disappearances at Waking. Dogs, like Napoleons, Napoleons, and also a Schneider, who has been, heretofore, a most faithful follower. But according to the exile telegrams the Schneider evidently shows a disposition to desert him. Schneider has been President of the Legislative Body, but because one of the Vice Presidents, M. David, has been decorated by the Emperor, Schneider resigned.

Here was a perplexing situation; a bewilderment as great as that of Rip Van Winkle about his dog Schneider. Had the Emperor been asleep and dreaming since 1848-9—the *coup d'état* and the Empire—been only dreams? Was the faithful Schneider, too, only a dream? Had he been in a fall sleep for the moments of waking from a sleep of twenty years? Rousing himself, His Majesty called to his dog Schneider; or rather he wrote him a letter calling to accept the resignation of Schneider, unlike his prototype of the play, answered promptly and withdrew his resignation, and now he is once more following him through the strange scenes that will seem one of these days like a long and turbulent dream, the awakening from which may be terrible.

A change in the Emperor's estimate of Schneider is thought of sufficient importance to decserve transmission by the cable. He says: "The policy of the Government has been made manifest with sufficient clearness to prevent equivocal interpretation. Now, as before the elections, I will continue to perform the task of *reconciling strong power with sincerely liberal institutions.*" This sentence, which we have italicized, is the Emperor's fresh defiance to the large minority of the people who had the courage at the last elections to vote against imperialism and the very spirit in which boast is made in the previous sentence. For nearly twenty years the Emperor has been engaged in the Sisyphean task of reconciling strong power with what he calls sincerely liberal institutions. The people have not been able to see either sincerity or liberality in any portion of his policy. Their dislike has been expressed more boldly at each of the successive elections. At the last, however, this policy had a bare majority of the votes cast, including the many hundreds of thousands cast under compulsion or through fear, by the numerous dependents of the Government.

If the Emperor is still sleeping and dreaming, his dreams now are awaking. Even the faithful Schneider has had the insolence to present a supposed slight from his master, and it has required a display of the whole force and all the flame of a flattering letter, to bring him back to his allegiance. But Schneider is a very important character. He was a man of the people, and is a great machinist, master of enormous wealth, and of works employing ten or fifteen thousand artisans and *workers*. These, as dependents of Schneider, would also be dependents of the Emperor before the Emperor could afford to be condescending and flattering to him. But the condescension is an evidence of acknowledged weakness and apprehension, and it remains to be seen how the people of France are going to bear the continuation of the Emperor's peculiar plan of reconciling strong power with liberal institutions.

A SHADOW IN SPAIN.

The news from Spain this morning cannot be regarded as very promising for the progress of liberal institutions under the Regency. On Saturday, in the Cortes, the Republican members were warned "that their presence in the Chamber was regarded as an act of patriotism, but they could not be tolerated as accomplices in the scheme of building a republic." This sentence is somewhat ambiguous, but its plainest construction seems to be, that the Regency claims that the Republican members of the Cortes hold their positions by the sufferance of the Government; and that the Government has power to suspend them when it considers such an act necessary. "This declaration has created much excitement in the Cortes, and naturally so, for it seems to be a threat against the Republicans already assume to have despotic and absolute authority. The Republicans in the Cortes were elected by the people, just as the monarchists and Carlists and the other factionists were. Although they are greatly in the minority, they hold their offices by the same natural right as the others, and by the authority of that Constitution which, but recently adopted, seems already to be threatened with violation. These men are representatives of a large body of Spanish citizens, and their presence in the Cortes does not depend upon the "permission" of anybody but their constituents.

In the Republican ranks are to be found the very purest and wisest men in the country. To their study just now the success of the revolution is, in a great measure, due; and to their eloquence and sagacity the Spaniards owe the extreme liberality of the new constitution. Indeed, Serrano and his friends reached their present elevation partly through the assistance offered by these Republicans. Anxious as they were for a free popular government, they gave their votes and influence to the advocates of the Regency, because they perceived the present impossibility of consummating their highest hopes. If the Regent, with the empire fairly in his grasp, turns upon those brave and patriotic men, he may find that he has made dangerous enemies. We believe that any attempt on the part of Serrano to gain a higher elevation and fix himself upon a throne, will be followed by another revolution, in which the Republicans will be the triumphant leaders. A *coup d'état* may give temporary power to the usurper, but the Spaniards have the prestige of success in revolutionizing, and the next rebellion will be swifter and more terrible than the last. Possibly Serrano has not been willing to increase the difficulties of the Republican representatives, has an ugly look, and seems to prove the existence of an intention to prevent free expression of opinion and body of intelligence in the Cortes. If this is the design, there is but one course open to patriotic Spaniards—to remove Serrano from his position at once, before he has time to mature any plans for holding it by force.

THE PRINTERS' FUSS IN WASHINGTON.

Those members of the Washington Typographical Union who opposed the admission of the negro Douglass to their ranks, are in hot water, and we are glad of it. The Government has retained Douglass in the national printing office, and given notice to the Union men that they can leave if they do not like it. Some of the members forsook the organization rather than give up their places, while those bigoted gentlemen who would rather starve than labor by the side of a respectable black man, fell back upon the Union and called upon it for protection. The Union held a meeting for the purpose, it appears, of condemning the renegade printers who remained at the Government service "for years," a dirty slang phrase which is applied by the Typographical Union of this country to printers who have independence and self-respect enough to sell their labor and skill as they please. At this meeting, also, a petition was drafted, asking the President of the National Union to interfere for the protection of the men who had suffered from their devotion to the Society laws.

Neither of these measures will be productive of any benefit to the sufferers. Calling hard names is an easy thing, but it hurts nobody. If the hungry and idle Union printers derive any pleasure from the application of so opprobrious a term to the printers in the Government office, possibly the latter can afford to smile at such harmless malice while they pocket good wages, and furnish food and clothing for their families.

The fact is that the best men in the profession are outside of the Unions, and in the independence of their own proficiency they treat with contempt the slang name applied to them. A good workman does not need the protection of a society. It is only the worthless and incompetent who drift into the Union ranks and ask to be taken care of.

The appeal to the chief of the National Union is equally absurd. This potentate may be mighty in his own sphere, but when he attempts to fight the government of the United States he will have his hands rather more than full. The government has done its duty in this matter, and there is not the slightest doubt that President Grant will stick to his position, no matter what may be said by the officers of the Union. If these gentry make

OUR BENIGHTED NEIGHBORS.

The people and the press of Philadelphia have long pleaded for more light in the streets at night. During about half of every month our citizens are left to the caprices of the fickle moon, and if the almanac says there is moonlight, it matters not how dense the clouds, or how Egyptian the gloom that makes the highways of Philadelphia as dangerous as Onslow Heath or the Catacombs. While we have been vainly asking an increase of light, our transDelawarian neighbors have been making a retrogressive step of a notable sort. The Councils of Camden, with the concentrated wisdom of all the Dogberries, have just made an order which extinguishes all street-lamps at one o'clock, and leaves the city for several hours in absolute darkness.

This is one of the most remarkable evidences of the progress of civilization which has been afforded to this community, during the present century, and we are wholly at a loss to account for it upon any reasonable theory. One o'clock at night is just the hour when a Board of Burglars, or a Committee of Cracksmen, would be likely to order the street-lights extinguished; but as the object of these lamps is protection rather than plunder, it is very perplexing to try to guess at the principle upon which the Camden authorities offer this premium to the whole fraternity of rogues. With the streets plunged in utter darkness, the police are of very little use, and while those whose legitimate duty or equally legitimate pleasure keeps them up later than one o'clock, go stumbling and groping their way home, the owl-eyed thief and burglar will ply their nefarious trades with an increased immunity from interference or detection which will bring down blessings upon the heads of those remarkable conservators of the public welfare who, like Scrooge in the "Christmas Carol," have voted that "darkness is cheap and we like it." Holy Writ describes but one class of people who "love darkness rather than light," and explains their preference on the simple theory, "because their deeds are evil." And few people will doubt that the extinguishment of the street-light of Camden at such an untimely hour as one o'clock is a deed likely to produce a great deal of evil.

CLOTHING.

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.

WAS THERE EVER
SUCH A SUMMER STOCK?

The "ROCKHILL & WILSON" clothes are growing more and more popular every day.

The "ROCKHILL & WILSON" Great Brown Hall is daily resorted to by crowds of well-dressed men, who buy the beautiful Summer Clothing, cheap for cash.

The "ROCKHILL & WILSON" cut of Summer styles is entirely ahead of anything in the market.

The "ROCKHILL & WILSON" scale of price for clothes is so remarkably low as to make people open their eyes in astonishment.

The "ROCKHILL & WILSON" customers are the happiest lot of men in town.

The "ROCKHILL & WILSON" invitation to the public is as free and cordial as ever; and the public gratefully accept of it.

The "ROCKHILL & WILSON" garments are now so cheap that you may do well to lay in a stock for

TWENTY SUMMERS TO COME!

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

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MILWAUKEE LAGER BEER.
Just received and constantly on hand,
MILWAUKEE LAGER BEER.
From the celebrated Brewery of Best & Co., Milwaukee. Five cents a glass. Undoubtedly the best in existence.
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PHILADELPHIA PHARMACY,
Corner Washington and Jackson Streets,
Cape May City, N. J.
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PERFUMERY AND TOILET SOAPS,
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DEDICATION OF THE SOLDIERS' NATIONAL MONUMENT
GETTYSBURG BATTLE GROUND.
The Pennsylvania Central, Northern Central, Hanover Junction and Gettysburg Railway Companies will run SPECIAL EXCURSION TRAINS from PHILADELPHIA TO GETTYSBURG on TUESDAY, JUNE 29th and 30th, as follows:
Leave Philadelphia.....11.50 A. M.
" Parkesburg.....12.30 P. M.
" York.....2.30 P. M.
" Hanover Junction.....3.20 P. M.
Arrive Gettysburg.....6.15 P. M.
Returning trains will leave Harrisburg on the arrival and connect at Hanover Junction with those from Philadelphia, as follows:
Leave Gettysburg, July 1st.....4.00 P. M.
" Harrisburg.....8.30 P. M.
Arriving at Harrisburg at 8.30 P. M.
Returning trains will leave Gettysburg July 2 for Philadelphia and Baltimore, as follows:
Leave Gettysburg.....9.00 A. M.
Arrive, Wrightsville.....12.30 P. M.
" Lancaster.....1.40 "
" Parkesburg.....2.30 "
Leave Hanover Junction.....4.30 " W. Philada.....12.00 M.
" Baltimore.....6.35 " 3.55 A. M.
Arrive New York.....3.17 " 6.17 "
The 9.00 A. M. train from Gettysburg, July 2d, will run through to Harrisburg only, and connect with Mail train at Harrisburg.
The 12.30 P. M. train from Gettysburg, July 3d, will run through to Harrisburg only, and connect with Mail Line West.
FARE FOR THE ROUND TRIP:
From Philadelphia to Gettysburg and return, via Wrightsville.....$5 50
From Baltimore to Gettysburg and return, via Harrisburg.....$7 20
From New York to Gettysburg good from June 30th to July 1st, inclusive.....$10 00
Tickets from Gettysburg good from July 1st to 3d, inclusive.
For tickets, and other information, apply to John S. Wilson, Agent, Philadelphia; Thomas Fetter, Agent, Baltimore; or Agents of the Companies.
By order of the Committee of Arrangements.
JOHN W. FORNEY, Secretary.
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WATERING PLACES, HOTELS, and Boarding Houses can obtain first-class waiters by calling for attaching to keys, clothing, &c., and a large variety of keys, at the Hardware store of THUMAN & SHAW, No. 1026 (Right Thirty-five) Market street, below Ninth, Philadelphia.

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H. STEEL & SON,
Nos. 713 and 715 N. Tenth Street,
Have just opened a job lot of
3,000 YARDS FINE FRENCH LAWNS,
AT 40c., WORTH 62½c.
25 PIECES FINE FRENCH ORGANDIES,
AT 40c., WORTH 62½c.
20 PCS. FINEST ORGANDIES IMPORTED,
AT 60c., WORTH 87½c.
Great Bargains in Plain Black Silk Hernanies.
Lepin's best qualities, 3-4, 4-4, 5-4 widths, $1 to $5.
Diamond Grenadine Hernanies,
ALL-WOOL, REDUCED TO 55c. FROM $1.
Rich Styles of Shawls for the Sea Shore.
Handsome Styles of Carriage Shawls.
Newest Styles of Sea-onable Shawls.
We are now closing out the entire balance of our stock of choice and desirable Spring and Summer Dress Goods At Greatly Reduced Prices.

MILLIKEN'S
LINEN STORE,
828 Arch Street.
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SPECIAL CHEAP LOTS.
Linen Sheetings, 31 25; worth $1 75.
PLAIN DRESS LINENS,
In Fine Gray, Lead Color, Chocolate, Cinnamon and Fawn Colors, 25c.
FINE QUALITIES, FROM 37½ CENTS.
LINEN DRILLS AND DUCKS
REDUCED 15 PER CENT. TO CLEAR OUT THE STOCK.
LADIES' HEMSTITCHED HDKFS.,
The cheapest. Handkerchiefs we have opened this season.
WHITE LINEN CAMBRIC DRESSES.
JUST RECEIVED.
Bargains in Thin White Goods, Piques, &c.

NEW IMPROVED BATHING ROBES,
For Ladies and Gentlemen.
Stylish Bathing Caps and Belts.
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Rooms retired, prices low.
Serges to make them.
Flannels, yard or piece.
TOURISTS' GOODS.
White Shawls of every kind.
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Best Water-Proof Cloaks.
Stylish Silk Sacques.
Linens for Traveling Suits.
Cutlers, Cuffs, Ties.
Hosiery, Handkerchiefs.
Having kept up our stock of these and some other essential Summer things, we invite buyers' examination, feeling confident a visit will repay.

DRY GOODS.

POPULAR PRICES
FOR
DRY GOODS.
RICKEY, SHARP & CO.
727 CHESTNUT STREET.
REDUCTION IN DRESS GOODS.
POPLINETTES,
JAPANESE SILKS.
GREY GOODS FOR SUITS.
EMBRODERED GRENADINES.
LAWNS.
GINGHAMS.
CHINTZES.
CHOCOLATE COLORED LINENS.
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WHITE GOODS.
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BLACK SILKS, IMPERIAL BLACK.
EYRE & LANDELL,
Fourth and Arch.
Have just received a large assortment of
DOUBLE-WARP MAGNIFICENT BLACK SILKS,
FOR BALL DRESSES AND FINE ORGANDIES.
BROWN AND WHITE LINENS.
JAPANESE SILKS, IN ALL SHADES.
LINEN AND BEACH SUITINGS.
LINEN AND BEACH SAWNS.
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EYRE & LANDELL,
FOURTH AND ARCH STREETS.
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THE ONLY GENUINE AND ORIGINAL
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The largest Biscuit Manufacturers in Europe.

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NEW SMOKED
SALMON
ALSO,
FRESH SPICED SALMON
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SECOND EDITION

BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

RECIPROCITY TREATY WITH CANADA

Recognition of the Cubans as Belligerents

BANK ROBBERY IN NEW YORK

THE OCEAN BANK PLUNDERED

A COMPLIMENT TO GOVERNOR GEARY

Government Sales of Gold in New York

TO-DAY'S CABLE QUOTATIONS

From Washington.

[Special Despatch to the Philada. Evening Bulletin.]

RECIPROCITY TREATY WITH CANADA.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—Mr. Rose, the Canadian Minister of Finance, is expected here about July 10, to negotiate a new reciprocity treaty.

RECOGNIZING CUBAN BELLIGERENCY.

Secretary Fish had a long interview with the President on Saturday, when the question of the recognition of the belligerency of the Cubans was fully discussed in all its bearings, and the conclusion arrived at was to postpone any action for a brief period, until further advices are received from the island. The Cubans here are more hopeful than ever before of the success of their cause.

Henry Robbery of a New York Bank.

[Special Despatch to the Philada. Evening Bulletin.]

NEW YORK, June 28.—The Ocean Bank, corner of Fulton and Greenwich streets, was robbed between Saturday evening and this morning of an amount variously estimated—by some as high as $2,000,000. What amount in currency and gold. The President of the bank, however, puts the loss as low as $30,000.

The robbery was discovered in a very cool and premeditated manner. The thieves, three in number, rented an office in the basement of the building, and gave out that they intended of opening a branch office of the Chicago Insurance Company, and have ever since been perfecting their arrangements for this grand stroke.

At 4 o'clock of yesterday high finish, worth $800, were left behind and were found in the office. They include two hydraulic presses, which were used in cutting through the floor. The outside combination lock was unaligned and must have been left open, while the two safes, Mr. Marshall says, were open. The bank proceeds with business as usual.

Compliment to Governor Geary.

[Special Despatch to the Philada. Evening Bulletin.]

HARRISBURG, June 28.—Governor Geary received notification to-day, in complimentary letters from Gen. Horace Porter and Gen. Shriver, that President Grant has appointed his son, William Logan Geary, to a Cadetship-at-large at West Point, for the class of next year.

Sale of Government Gold.

[Special Despatch to the Philada. Evening Bulletin.]

NEW YORK, June 28.—The Government sold a million in gold to-day. Bids were received for $2,550,000. The following were the awards: H. Clews & Co., $500,000, at 137.39; Sloan, Stokes & Co., $100,000 each, at 137.461, 137.46½; 137.46½, 137.46½, 137.46½, 137.46½; Fisk & Hatch, $100,000, at 137.47½; Kennedy, Hutchinson & Co., $50,000, at 137.51.

By the Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, June 28, P. M.—Consols for money, 92¾, and for account, 93. United States Five-Twenties, 1865, 87½. Illinois Central, 94½. Erie Railroad, 19¾; Illinois Central, 94½.

FRANKFORT, June 28, A. M.—U. S. bonds, 86½.

LIVERPOOL, June 28, A. M.—Cotton active; Middling Uplands, 12d. Sales to-day are estimated at 12,000 bales, of which 2,000 are for speculation and export. Breadstuffs quiet. Red Western, 9s. Other articles unchanged.

LONDON, June 28, P. M.—Weather unchanged. England is fair.

LONDON, June 28, P. M.—Consols for money, 92¾; for account, 93. Stocks dull; Erie, 19¾; Illinois Central, 94½. Five-Twenties, 87½.

FRANKFORT, June 28.—Cotton opens buoyant at 147 francs on the spot and 145½ francs afloat.

From New York.

NEW YORK, June 28.—Governor Connolly, of Jersey City, reported dead by the morning papers, is now improving rapidly.

Henry Fisher's house, at Bergen, was struck by lightning on Saturday night. The bolt knocked down, and the building and grounds somewhat damaged.

State of Thermometer This Day at the Bulletin Office.

10 A. M.....82 | 12 M.....86 | 2 P. M.....86 | 4 P. M.....85 deg.
Weather clear. Wind Southwest.

The Late Andrew Johnson.

He turns up at Washington—Black-guardism, filth and Profanity—He spits his Tobacco Juice on the Floor.

A New York *Herald* reporter has had a talk with Andy Johnson, who is now in Washington. We extract the following items from his account of the interview:

Correspondent.—Johnson, what do they now think of this administration down in the country?

Andy Johnson—I don't know that you ought to ask me such a question, for I suppose it is very likely to attribute an unfavorable opinion from me as prompted by personal motives. You know very well, sir, for you were familiar with all my views, that I have expressed my estimate of Grant was, and I don't know of anything that has occurred since to have caused me to change my mind the slightest.

I know Grant thoroughly, and I had ample opportunity to study him when acting as President, and my conviction formed he is the greatest farce that was ever thrust upon the people. He is a humbug, a fellow—excuse me for using the expression, but I can't help it—who has him—the little fellow has nothing in him. His career as a soldier is based upon his own conception of what the country requires. He don't understand the Constitution, or a single great question, and is completely lost in trying to manage his own situation. He is incidentous, cunning and treacherous. He has been a failure from boyhood up, and I convicted him by my whole Cabinet; but that even was not enough. Why, he were it the only instance, but it was not. He had on many other occasions. The fact is that Grant is nothing more than a bundle of petty impulses and contemptible prejudices. For these you may Grant is a second Washington. Only think of it! When you compare him to Washington or Jefferson it makes me blush. You know a man must put your finger on him. He is little, upstart, a contemptible specimen, physically and intellectually to be compared to George Washington! Why, it makes me laugh. I have more pity for the man than contempt, for I have no spite against him. But I fear for the country when such a man is allowed to the father of his country. Why, Washington considered that a man's greatness was measured by his morality, by the standard of his soul. And I have always considered that the more soul a man had, the more he developed the soul or intellect within him, the more Godlike he became. But, sir, Grant has nothing. Physically, mentally and morally he is a nonentity. Why, sir, his soul is so small that he could write his name on a periphery of a hazel nutshell and it might float about for a thousand years without touching against the walls of the shell. That's the size of his soul. It is degrading to the office of President of the United States to have such a man there. They talk about his generalship. Well, he was a mere incident of the war. Men and arms were supplied in abundance, and his forces were so massive that they simply could not be defeated. Why, sir, I could have been done had Grant never been born. Therefore he was a mere incident. But the little fellow has come to think he is somebody really. I can't help playing him when I think how well I know him. He has indeed a phenomenal cruelty he really is. I often think that about the filthiest place for Grant is at some place in the country where there are cross roads. I have been at Washington and have often noticed the scenes. At one corner perhaps there is a small blacksmith's shop. At another corner of the cross roads there is a grocery store, and at another a house where the squire meets to settle cases. Well I have often noticed at such a junction of several roads that when the squire's business is over some drinking will progress. Some one and to give interest to the fisting a barrel of cider and perhaps a pig of whiskey will be staked on the result. Now Grant is just suited to such a situation. His ideas are of the cross-roads order, and he has a pig-sh appetite that

Correspondent.—What do you regard as the proper course for the crisis?

Andy Johnson.—Why, sir, I sometimes wonder whether there be not some strange hallucination over me. I put my hand to my head and ask myself if I am sane. I find myself sane enough, but the situation is so novel and irresistible by some of the greatest minds in the country that I am myself beginning to perhaps laughed at. I have found myself laughing at it. Why, sir, I, who have been President, over great constitutional questions, have called a Cabinet of the most capable minds in the country, more than half of whom were my superiors in wisdom, and then comparing all, and adding my own to the number, I was my own mind, I have endeavored to present to the country what I deemed best to the people, and yet I have seen such innumerable votes of censure as Grant attaches to the Cabinet, and I have seen the whole country in a perfect uproar, and I have seen the whole country in a perfect uproar, and I have seen the whole country in a perfect uproar