BUSINESS NOTICES.

Dr. Gourand's Oriental Cream or Magical Beautifier.—This preparation has acquired a reputation which makes it sought after by ladies counting them or going to the most distant countries, for it has no equal or rival in its beautifying qualities. Like all other of Dr. Gourand's preparations,this has extended its sale until it has become a popularity by its own merits, and is not the creature of mere advertising notoriety. It is recommended from one customer to another on actual knowledge of its value and utility. Prepared by Dr. Felix Gourand, No. 48 Bond street, removed from No. 42 Broadway, New York, and to be had of all druggists.

"Fresh as a Maiden's Blush" is the pure peach Complexion which follows the use of Dagnan's Magnolia Balm. It is the True Secret of Beauty. Fashionable Ladies to Society understand this.

The Magnolia Balm changes the rustic Country Girl into a City Belle more rapidly than any other emollient.

Redness, Sunburn, Tan, Freckles, Blotches and all effects of the Summer Sun disappear where it is used, and a genial, cultivated, fresh expression is obtained which rivals the Bloom of Youth. Beauty is possible to all who will invest 75 cents at any respectable store, and insist on getting the Magnolia Balm. [jy19 th s to 1m]

Use nothing but Lyon's Kalothion to Dress the Hair.

There is no mistake about it, Plantation Bitters will cure all Fever and Ague and all kindred diseases, if used in time. No family need suffer from the shattering effects of Ague, Fever and Chills, when Bitters is in the house. Bitters is the most powerful and most agreeable important ingredient of this medicine is Calisaya or Peruvian Bark, which is known to be the finest and purest tonic in the vegetable kingdom. The extracts of this herb are therefore principal of the powerful agent used in Bitters prescribed by intelligent physicians. Let everybody who is afflicted with Ague, try a bottle of Plantation Bitters, as no physician, nor medicine may ever be found to equal them in popularity, and the fact is, we can recommend them.

Magnolia Water—Superior to the best imported German Colognes, and sold at half the price. 125-th s 3t

Steinway's Pianos received the highest award at the International Exhibition, 1867, viz: Second Medal, See Official Report. 482 Washington st. jel1-tf Nos. 1006 Chestnut street.

EVENING BULLETIN.

Thursday, July 22, 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 IRISH CHURCH BILL.

The House of Lords has taken direct issue with the Commons on the Irish Church bill. Its amendments having been rejected by the Commons, the upper House adheres to its action by a vote of well nigh two to one against the Government. The bill is practically killed for the present session, as there is no probability of overcoming such a strong majority at a time when there is so much excited feeling and so little spirit of concession evinced by the conflicting legislators.

As the debate on this important measure has gone on, more on both sides of the question have begun to realize its bearings in a wider aspect than at first. What John Bright said in the Commons in reference to the strong public opposition to all religious endowments, is now more plainly declared by Lord Russell, arguing on the other side in the House of Lords. Lord Russell truly says: "If the next session of the bill was to be declared, it should state that the decision of the last election was *against all Church establishments*, those of England and Scotland as well as that of Ireland." This is, unquestionably, the drift of the present conflict in Parliament, and the persistence of the Peers evidently derives much of its strength from the consciousness that the contest is essentially one between the people and the prerogatives of the nobility.

The agitation is become warm and angry. Recriminations of a hotly personal character are passing between the two Houses of Parliament. Lord Cairns accuses Mr. Gladstone of language unworthy of himself and of his position, and Mr. Milbank retorts by asking if it is competent for the Commons to demand an apology from the Lords for the language used, —insolent to the Premier and insulting to the dignity of the Commons. The *News* contemptuously calls the House of Lords "an irresponsible debating society interposing itself between the country and its deliberate purposes and convictions," and the London press generally regards the issue as one of very grave moment, a contest in which the Lords must inevitably be defeated.

No one can predict the result of a great popular agitation in England at this time, especially when that agitation has such a strong religious element mixed with it. Every day there is a more restless chafing of the masses against the old bits and bridles which have been worn until they are at last wearing themselves out. The taste of liberty which the people have gained by the Reform bill, has only whetted their appetite for more; and in any contest between the Commons and the Lords with public sentiment inflamed as it now is, there will not only be popular victory in the specific contest, but that victory will at once be turned to account to secure fresh concessions for the people, and to push forward to that general political equality which now looms so clearly before the masses of England that they will never rest until they reach it.

RAILROAD IMPROVEMENTS.

The enormous growth of the railroad business of the United States and the increasing competition of rival companies have produced a wonderful improvement in the facilities of travel, and in the provisions for the comfort and convenience of passengers. The connections established between different lines, by which continuous travel in every direction can be accomplished, often without change of cars; the very great improvement in the elegance and comfort of the cars, including the splendid accommodations of the sleeping-car-system; the modern check-system for baggage; the arrangement adopted on many roads for furnishing decent and comfortable meals to travelers; are among the railroad improvements which have been made within the last few years, and competition is continually pushing these improvements to higher perfection.

But while so much is being done for comfort and convenience, there is very little accomplished for the better protection of passengers. There seems to be more ingenuity expended on luxury than on safety. There is no abatement, but rather an increase, not only in the frequency but also in the horrible character of railroad accidents. Collisions and conflagrations; rotten bridges and misplaced switches; broken rails and mistaken signals, continue to imperil the lives of travelers, and to fill the public press with the details of terrible disaster, destruction and death, as if no past experience has been shocking enough to evoke the inventive genius that is needed to prevent or, at least, to abate the frequency of their recurrence.

And yet some of the horrors of railroad accidents might unquestionably be *additionally avoided*, if railroad companies would determine that it should be done. Take for example the last dreadful catastrophe on the Erie road. An express train, rushing along at midnight, at a high rate of speed, drives headlong into a freight train, whose sleepy engineer has drawn it out upon the main track upon the guess that the express train has passed him in his sleep. Everyone has read the shocking consequences. The crash, the wreck, the conflagration, the terrible torturing death of a man, uninjured and in robust health, who, pinioned among the crushed frame-work of the car, is burned alive, before the eyes of his agonized companions, for want of an axe or a saw to liberate him.

Would it not be a very easy thing to provide against a repetition of such a fearful disaster as this? In nine accidents out of ten, from all causes, the rear cars escape serious injury. There are exceptions, as in the case of the well-known Burlington accident, but these are very few. There can be no difficulty in furnishing every passenger-car with a rack, constructed to hold two or three axes and saws, and a light, portable jack-screw; and there can be no difficulty in placing these implements, after each train is made up, in the rear car. They will take up no room that is otherwise needed, and cannot very well be put to improper use. Many a train may carry these "life-preservers" for years, and never need their service; but, sooner or later they will come into play, and perhaps save scores of precious lives. Better than this, it would not require any very high order of genius to contrive a cheap, passible fire-bucket, a dozen or more of which could be stowed away in the same car, ready for use when needed. Along the greater part of most of the lines of American railroads, water is abundant, but, in such cases as that of the late Erie disaster, there are no means for using it. It is not such an infrequent occurrence for the sparks from a locomotive to fire a train, even where there has been no preceding accident, as to make such precautions as these useless.

Whether tubular iron car-beds are practically available for the purpose of resisting the shocks of collisions, is a question which remains to be tested by practical experiment. The plan certainly seems to offer a greatly increased security, especially if trains of cars so constructed are so accurately coupled as to ensure a practical level of the several platforms. If iron cars should ride up on each other, under the shock of a collision, and be broken or bent up, the escape of passengers would be far more difficult; but if the ends of the iron tubes, constituting the floor or bed of the cars should strike squarely upon each other, they would, apparently, resist a very severe shock.

One thing is very certain. There are very few points in this country which cannot be reached by more than one route, and the public will seek those roads which display the most enterprise in promoting the safety as well as the comfort of its passengers. There are classes of railroad accidents which no human ingenuity or foresight can fully guard against. But there are many others which can either be abated in their fatal results or altogether averted by the exercise of diligence, ingenuity and enterprise, and no one can doubt that railroad companies are bound to use every appliance within their possible reach to protect their precious freights against these terrible disasters which so frequently scatter death and sorrow among the homes of the people.

PRISON SYSTEMS.

When Charles Dickens made his first visit to the United States, his vision was distorted, and the pictures that he drew of what he saw, were either false or grossly exaggerated. His elaborate description of the dismal horrors of the Eastern Penitentiary, in Philadelphia, was about the most false, or the most mistaken thing in the whole of his *American Notes*. It had no more truth in it than was to be found in any of its writer's novels. But having got hold of a topic that suited him to gratify the grudge he then had against the people of the United States, Mr. Dickens indulged in one of his most extravagant flights of fancy, and furnished pages that his countrymen have often loved to quote, in condemnation of Pennsylvania and her system of treating convicted criminals.

The Pennsylvania system of Prison discipline, thus extravagantly condemned by Mr. Dickens nearly thirty years ago, and also repeatedly criticized by advocates of other systems, has survived all such attacks, and has proved itself altogether better than the systems and for the public, than the rival systems of other States and countries. No essential changes have been made in the system. The prisoners are kept apart, except in rare cases, when their number has been so great that each could not have a separate cell. They have work to do, which they do cheerfully, an allowance of money being credited to them for work done beyond the tasks assigned them, which has served as a fund to begin the world with at the end of their confinement. They have regular moral and religious instruction, and books and tracts are furnished to them abundantly. They learn certain trades, which, in after life, are sure to be of great value to them. Although called "solitary," the confinement is, of course, not strictly so. Indiscriminate association with one another is prevented; but the visits of the keepers and the inspectors, and the regular and systematic instructions of the chaplain, make frequent and beneficial interruptions of the monotony of cell-life. The health of mind and body, and the condition of morals, among the prisoners in the Pennsylvania Penitentiaries, are shown by statistics to be much better than those of prisoners in the establishments of other States where different systems exist.

Recent developments in the New York State Prison at Sing Sing, in the Illinois State Prison at Joliet, and in other prisons where the congregate system exists, ought to be enough to condemn that system, in the judgment of all humane and moral men. The scandalously immoral conduct among the prisoners; the terribly barbarous punishments they are subjected to; the frequent conspiracies to revolt and escape, and numerous other features of this congregate system, show that it is not fit to be compared with that of Pennsylvania. Many of the abuses at Sing Sing and Joliet may be owing to bad officers. But under the Pennsylvania system bad officers cannot do mischief. If any bad officers are discovered, the inspectors can easily get rid of them. The congregate system, especially when it is in the hands of party politicians, corrupts the guards and keepers as well as the prisoners. Some of the testimony concerning the management of Sing Sing Prison is of the most shocking character, and every intelligent Pennsylvanian, who may read it, will feel rejoiced that no such condition of things can ever exist in the prisons of his own State.

While the Pennsylvania Democracy are hanging on to the old political theories that existed before the rebellion, but were extinguished at its suppression, the Southern politicians of the old Democratic school recognize the change, and declare that their party no longer exists. The Mobile *Tribune* asserts this, giving as a reason that the State Sovereignty doctrine, which was the corner-stone of the Democratic party, was destroyed in the late war. It adds that Virginia, at the recent election, wholly abandoned the principles of the Democratic party and adopted those of Horace Greeley in their stead. It offers no new code of principles for the Alabama voters, but it begs them to unite and roll up "heavy majorities for the white candidates." The Richmond *Enquirer* is equally frank about the extinction of the Democratic party. Speaking of the late election, it says: "The Democratic papers at the North have committed a very grave error in ascribing this great victory to the Virginia Democracy. There has been no such party in this State for eight years, and its very bones have rotted, and now crumble at the touch. No resurrectionist power could bring that party to life, and its ashes lie mingled with, and undistinguished from that of the Whig party." The Pennsylvania politicians of the Packer school should ponder this declaration, and satisfy themselves that not even their candidate's many millions can revivify these ashes.

Mr. Sheppard, while sacrificing to the golden calf last night, ventured to make the point that the mouths of the Republican journals were sealed on the subject of Asa Packer. Mr. Sheppard, we fear, does not read his Republican newspapers as regularly as he should. If he wants to see a regular case of lock-jaw, he should say "Ahern" or "Stewart" to the *Age*.

By the same token, we are glad to announce that we have succeeded in extracting the following glowing eulogium of the Democratic ticket from our paralyzed neighbor, the *Age*. It says this morning:

"The Bulletin insists that we shall give our views upon the local ticket of the Democratic party. We have said it is just what we desired and hoped most earnestly to obtain, but at the same time it is composed of men who, individually and collectively, are better than those on the Radical ticket. A nearer comparison can be made if the one presented does not suit our contemporary."

We are gratified with our partial success. The *Age* confesses that it does *not* like the ticket. To be sure, it rather nullifies its confession by immediately accepting the ticket "individually and collectively." By all means, let us have the "nearer comparison." Suppose we begin, for instance, with "Johnny Ahern." Mr. Sheppard can furnish the points.

The Democracy paste a great deal about retrenchment, and in the Packer-Perishing platform they demand «reform in the administration of the federal and State governments in the management of their financial affairs." In the meantime, the people remember that during Curtin's and Geary's administrations, while the State taxes have been reduced, the State debt has been reduced six or eight millions. They also observe that under Grant's administration the reduction of the national debt is going on at the rate of about ten millions a month. Republican practice of this kind is worth a good deal more than Democratic promises.

We publish elsewhere an official statement of the Fire Insurance Companies of Mr. M. D. Evans's General Insurance Agency, No. 431 Walnut street. They stand the test of the most critical examination, and are known at home and in this State for their good reputation, sound financial condition, and promptness and liberality in the adjustment of losses. Mr. Evans's long experience in fire underwriting, and assiduous attention to the interests of his customers, render his agencies desirable to insurers, and we cheerfully commend him to all who may require the aid of a reliable and experienced insurance agent.

Mr. Furman Sheppard was unnecessarily rough on his party, last night, when he declared that it is not often we get a chance to vote for such men as Asa Packer." Furman evidently had a long list of Democratic candidates in mind, including Ahern, Stewart and all that lot. To see the Democracy licking their lips in unctuous expectation of the fleshpots of Mauch Chunk, reminds us of those ancient days when men made a golden calf and fell down and worshipped it.

Judge Perishing said last night that he did not think it right for candidates for the Supreme Bench to be dragged into politics, and that he did not propose to be the first to introduce the bad system into the campaign. He proved his sincerity by haranguing a Democratic street crowd in front of his hotel, where he was *accidentally* staying, last night.

Mr. Sheppard was uncommonly flighty last night at the Packer serenade. Quoth he, «his *overthrown* is no inappropriate text for the shots aimed at him fall harmless at the feet of the shooters." How long is it since Mr. Packer mounted an executioner? And wasn't Mr. Sheppard thinking of boomerangs when he talked about weapons that fell at the feet of the shooters?

Judge Perishing, according to Sheppard, has passed through the Legislature without carrying with him even the smell of smoke. It might have been added that Asa Packer passed through the Rebellion with a holy horror of the smell of gunpowder, only the comparison with Governor Geary would have been unpleasantly "odorous."

Special Auction Notice.—We desire to call the attention of our readers to the sale of Furniture, Mattresses, &c., on to-morrow (Friday) morning, at the Auction Rooms, 457 Chestnut street, by T. A. McClelland, Auctioneer.

DR. R. F. THOMAS, THE LATE OPERator of the Cohen Dental Association, is now the only one in Philadelphia who devotes his entire time and attention to the practice of dentistry, and who uses the pure nitrous oxide gas. Office, No. 827 Walnut street.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIGINATORS OF VITALIZED AIR, administer this agreeable and perfectly safe anæsthetic to patrons at their Office, Eighth and Walnut street. mh26-1yrp

JOHN CRITCHLEY BUTLER, 721 CHESTNUT STREET, Manufacturer of every branch required for horse-building and selling promptly furnished. jy7 tf

CLOTHING.

OWING TO THE LATENESS OF THE SEASON, THE ENORMOUS SIZE OF OUR STOCK, AND ALTERATIONS ABOUT TO BE COMMENCED ON OUR BUILDINGS, WE WILL REDUCE ALL OUR PRICES AND SELL OUT OUR SUMMER STOCK, SUITS, COATS, PANTS, VESTS—EVERYTHING, AS A HEAVY DISCOUNT.

☞ Those who know how very cheap we have been selling this season will be surprised at our being able to make a STILL FURTHER REDUCTION, but our object is to clear our shelves and "tables" of the stock with which they are still loaded, notwithstanding the fact that our sales this spring have been 20 PER CENT. GREATER than ever before.

WANAMAKER & BROWN, THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE, OAK HALL, The Corner of SIXTH and MARKET Sts.

EDWARD P. KELLY, TAILOR, S. E. cor. Chestnut and Seventh Sts. Complete Assortment of Choice Goods. REDUCED PRICES.

TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND PEOPLE OUT OF TOWN!

The above stock will be offered for the coming month at 50 per cent. less than regular prices.

A voice from the ocean
A voice from the land,
"Ho! folks in the city!
"You'd better come down!"
"Come down and be merry,
"Come down, for it's grand,
"How we're frisking about
"In the surf and the sand?"
See the thousands and thousands
Of folks at the shore,
But there's room in abundance
For some thousands more.
Why look ye so happy,
Ye jolly folks all?
"We've purchased our clothing
At Great Brown Hall!"
That's enough to make a man
HAPPY,
Whether he gets to the sea-side, or stays at
HOME.
To be happy either at home or abroad
☞ BUY SUMMER CLOTHING OF
ROCKHILL & WILSON,
GREAT BROWN HALL,
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, upon moderate terms. mh28 tu th s 2mrps

SUMMER RESORTS.

SUMMER TRAVEL VIA NORTH PENNSYLVANIA R. R.

The most popular route to

Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Mauch Chunk, Easton, Hazleton, Mt. Carmel, Allentown, Bethlehem,

And all points in the

LEHIGH AND WYOMING VALLEYS.

Four through Trains in connection with Lehigh Valley and Central Railroads of New Jersey. The

Commodious Cars, Smooth Track, Fine Scenery, Excellent Hotels,

Are the specialities of this route.

Through Trains leave the Depot,

Deposit American Streets,

At 7.45 A. M., 5.45 A. M., 1.45 and 5.00 P. M.

ELLIS CLARK, General Agent.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked through at MANN'S EXPRESS OFFICE, 55 South FIFTH Street. jy20 lmrps

HENRY PHILLIPPI, CARPENTER AND BUILDER, No. 1024 SANSOM STREET, jy20-1yrp PHILADELPHIA.

PERFUMERY AND TOILET SOAPS. ALF. S. C. H. TAYLOR, 611 AND 613 ARCH STREET.

1 WARBURTON'S IMPROVED, VENTilated and only Gitter Dress Hats (patented in all the approved fashions, for sale by the manufacturer, next door to the Post Office. jy17 tf

HORSE SHEARS, FOR TRIMMING Manes, Mares, Horses, Dogs, Sheep, Hand Combs, Hitching Hooks and Chains. Terry Hair Mane Hitter Chains, Exercising Harness Horse Boots, for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market street, below Ninth, Philadelphia.

WHEN CORN GROWS OLD, AND IT IS rather tough, the superiority of the Patent Corn Cracker is the more manifest by separating all the nutritious portion from the husk, cob and stalk. For sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, Manufacturers, &c., No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market street, below Ninth, Philadelphia.

MOLE TRAPS, AND A VARIETY OF other Mole Traps, for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market street, below Ninth, Philadelphia.

1869.—GET YOUR HAIR CUT AT NOPPEY'S, Nos. 4 and 6 Bond street, First Door. Shave and Bath only 25 cents. Razors set in order. Gentlemen's Hair Cutting a Hair Cut. Open Sundays, 125 Exchange Place. G. O. K. OPP.

POSTS AND RAILS, POSTS AND RAILS, 10 miles from city, cedar posts, chestnut rails, post and rail complete, long and short, heart and sap. 50,000 feet first-class post timber. NICHOLSON'S, jy19-1tmp Seventh and Carpenter streets.

JAMES DESMOND'S MODES, 1014 WALNUT STREET.

MRS. PROCTOR, Clocks, Walking Suits, Sills, 731 CHESTNUT STREET, Dress Goods, Cloaks, Shawls, and 22 SOUTH STREET, Ladies' Underclothing, Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, Ladies' Furs. Dyeing promptly furnished. jy7 tf

THE TURF.

POINT BREEZE PARK. MATCH $200. Friday, July 23. Three to five to harness. M. GOODIN names HENRY. J. B. HEINES, n. NELLIE. Admission, $1. jy20-stu2t

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE AUGUST NUMBER OF LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE CONTAINS MAGDALENA: A Novelette. Part I. By the author of "Old Mam'selle's Secret." With a full-page illustration. 72 pp. Price 25 cents. Sold by Newsdealers. Lippincott's Publications, 715 and 717 MARKET Street, Philadelphia. jy22 th s 2t

DRY GOODS.

EDWARD FERRIS, IMPORTER, No. 807 CHESTNUT STREET. Great Inducements to Retail Dealers.

Nainsooks, Plain, Plaid and Striped.
Cambrics, Soft and Hard, all widths.
Jaconets, do. do.
Mulls, India and Swiss.
Victorias and Bishops.
Organdies, 4-4 and 8-4, French.
Plques, Figures and Welts.
Embroidered Sets.
Collars and Cuffs.
Laces and Lace Goods.
Handkerchiefs.

The above stock will be offered for the coming month at 50 per cent. less than regular prices.

RICKEY, SHARP & CO. 727 CHESTNUT STREET, Are Closing Out LAWNS, ORGANDIES AND OTHER Summer Dress Goods At Greatly Reduced Prices. jy16 tf

THE FINE ARTS.

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

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, French Photographs, Looking Glasses, Artistic Novelties. On Special Exhibition—Admission 25 cents.—"The Prisoners of Morocco," by Lumpes of Munich; "Bearing Home the Sheaves," by Veron, of Paris, with other rare and great works of art. my13-1yrps

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Fine Custom Made BOOTS AND SHOES FOR GENTLEMEN. BARTLETT, 38 S. Sixth Street, above Chestnut. A Good Fit may always be obtained. oct7s tu th lyrps

FURNITURE, &c.

FURNITURE. A. & H. LEJAMBRE HAVE REMOVED THEIR Furniture and Upholstering Warerooms TO FIFTH STREET, GIRARD ROW. mh8 s tu th 6mrps

GEO. J. HENKELS, CABINET MAKER, Established 1844. 1301 and 1303 CHESTNUT STREET. my7-3mrps

MONEY TO ANY AMOUNT LOANED UPON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, PLATE, CLOTHING, &c., at JOHN A. COX & CO.'S OLD-ESTABLISHED LOAN OFFICE, Corner of Third and Shippen streets, Above Market. N. B.—DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, GUNS, &c., FOR SALE, AT REMARKABLY LOW PRICES. my24 1tmrp

GROCERIES, LIQUORS, &c.

HAMS! HAMS! The Best Food for Hot Weather. We have in stock the celebrated brands, "Davis," "Maryland," "Virginia," "Newbold." MITCHELL & FLETCHER, No. 1204 CHESTNUT STREET. ap17 1yrp

CHAMPAGNE, ERNEST IRROY & CO.'S Carte Blanche and Special FRUITY AND GENEROUS WINES, Fully equal to the best on all the list of Champagnes. FOR SALE AT THE AGENTS' PRICES BY SIMON COLTON & CLARKE, S. W. cor. Broad and Walnut. "FIRST OF THE SEASON." NEW SMOKED SALMON ALSO, FRESH SPICED SALMON IN CANS. DAVIS & RICHARDS, ARCH and TENTH STREETS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

To Smokers. JUST RECEIVED, 500 lbs. HONRADEZ SMOKING TOBACCO Imported direct. B. C. WORTHINGTON, 106 S. Sixth St. jy16 tf rp

CHARLES RUMPP, Porte Monnaie, Pocket Book and Satchel Manufacturer, No. 47 North Sixth Street, below Arch. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. jy9 1mrp

FITLER, WEAVER & CO. NEW CORDAGE FACTORY [NOW IN FULL OPERATION. No. 22 N. WATER street and 23 N. DELAWARE avenue WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

CHESTNUT AND TWELFTH STS. NOTICE. From the SIXTH of JULY until further notice we will CLOSE our Store at FIVE P. M. BAILEY & CO., JEWELERS. jy12 tu s to 10rp

Removal. J. T. GALLAGHER JEWELER, LATE OF BAILEY & CO., Has Removed from his old location, Thirteenth and Chestnut, to his NEW STORE, 1016 CHESTNUT STREET. jy12-1tmp

CARRIAGES.

D. M. LANE, Builder of First-class Light and Heavy CARRIAGES, Respectfully invites attention to his large stock of finished Carriages. Also, orders taken for Carriages of every description. Manufactory and Warerooms, 3423, 3424 and 3426 MARKET STREET, Three squares West of Hamilton Railroad Depot West Philadelphia.

EXCURSIONS.

GLOUCESTER POINT.—GO aboard cars at Market street wharf, foot of Market street. New steamers, with every comfort, leave South street wharf every few minutes. jel5 3rd

HORSE COVERS, FLY NETS, LAPDusters, at very low rates, at KNEASS'S New Harness Store, 132 Market street, opposite Market. Big Horse in the door. jy17 4t rp

PHILADELPHIA SURGEONS' ELASTIC INSTITUTE, 11 NINTH street, above Market. Trusses, Shoulder Braces, Crutches, Supporters, Bandages, Elastic Hosiery, Shoulder Braces, Crutches, Supporters, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Crutches, Supporters, Pile Bandages. Ladies' Entrance by Rear. jy13 1tmrp

SECOND EDITION

TO-DAY'S CABLE NEWS

Financial and Commercial Quotations

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA

Another Trial of the Air-Ship Avitor

Republican Victory in Washington Territory

FROM HARRISBURG

The State School Superintendents' Convention.

TO-DAY'S PROCEEDINGS

By the Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, July 22, A. M.—Consols, 93¼ for money, and 93⅜@93⅝ for account. United States Five-twenties firm at 81½. Railways steady. Erie, 19; Illinois Central, 95; Atlantic and Great Western, 35¼.

LIVERPOOL, July 22, A. M.—Cotton a shade firmer. Uplands, 12¼; Orleans, 13¼; the sales to-day will reach 10,000 bales. Red Western Wheat, 8s. Old Corn, 20s. New Corn, 22s.

LONDON, July 22, A. M.—Sugar on the spot firm at 28s.; afloat easier at 28s.

LONDON, July 22, P. M.—Railways firm. Illinois Central, 94. Atlantic and Great Western, 23¾.

LIVERPOOL, July 22, P. M.—California Wheat, 10s. 5d. Cheese, 63s. Lard, 69s. 6d.

HAVRE, July 22.—Cotton firm, both on the spot and afloat.

From California.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 21.—Another successful trial of the airship Avitor was made today in the presence of members of the press, a portion of the Chicago party and engineers. Several of the inventors express the opinion that the larger machine now under construction will be a success.

The sale of the Gould-works of the Choltar Potosi mine, at Virginia, Nevada, were burned to-day, with the company's boarding-house and several other surrounding buildings. The employes escaped through a hole in the Norcross shaft. The loss is over $100,000; partly insured.

The official vote of Washington Territory is 5,238; increase in two years, 698. Garfield, Republican, for delegate to Congress, has 186 majority. The vote on the State Convention is small—400 for and 688 against.

The Republican State Convention met at Sacramento, to-day, organized and, adjourned until evening.

Convention of State School Superintendents.

[Special Despatch to the Philada. Evening Bulletin.]

HARRISBURG, July 22.—Resolutions providing that the School Directors shall be sworn for the faithful performance of their duties; asking the Legislature to repeal the law exempting mortgages, judgments, &c., from taxation for school purposes, as detrimental to the interests of common schools; recommending for the better support of the poorer districts by an equalized or uniform system of taxation; and a resolution offering the county superintendents to apply a portion of the county funds in defraying the expenses of county institutes, were all adopted.

Professor Wickersham, State Superintendent, addressed the Convention, indicating his purpose to fight the battle of education with all the energy in his control, and appealing to the Superintendents to aid him. A great change would be made in the school system, perhaps, and he asked for a place in his pocket the draft of a new bill, revising the system of Pennsylvania. Much depended upon the energy of the friends of education. We must aim higher in Pennsylvania, with all our riches as a State. We must not rest until we have the best system of schools in which the highest branches shall be taught, with its doors open to every youthin the Commonwealth.

The colleges must be supported by State aid and open to every child. Academies and high schools must receive State aid. We can afford to teach the rising generation something more than reading, writing, arithmetic and grammar. Our schools must be made higher; and more than all, the children of all races, colors, creeds and conditions must be admitted to the blessings of a free education. [Applause.] This is the only firm basis upon which the common school system can be established for the benefit of mankind.

He (Mr. Wickersham) intended to bring all these matters before the next Legislature, and hoped for victory.

Mr. Persons, of Crawford, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, reported the following, among others, were adopted unanimously:

Resolved, The interchange of experiences and opinions upon the subjects of common interest, and the public discussion of plans for advancing the interests of the common cause must always result in good. Therefore,

Resolved, That the annual convention of the School Superintendents of the State, for the purpose of discussing topics and plans, relating to their work and the general interests of education in our Commonwealth, will be productive of general improvement.

Resolved, That the appointment of Hon. J. P. Wickersham as State Superintendent of Common Schools has given great satisfaction, and that we will heartily cooperate with him to the utmost extent in his laudable efforts to bring out whatever plans and suggestions he, in his good judgment, shall see fit to propose and offer.

Resolved, That we are pleased with the appointment of Henry Houck, Esq., to the position of Deputy Superintendent of Schools, and we believe that his services and ability will be of signal benefit to the educational interests of this Commonwealth.

Resolved, That we shall ever hold in deep veneration and affectionate remembrance the memory of the late lamented Hon. C. R. Coburn, whose presence, has so much graced our former meetings and educational gatherings in the different parts of the State, by whose words of wisdom, experience and advice we have so frequently been enabled to pursue the sincere pleasure and much profit; and that in the death Pennsylvania has lost one of her most zealous, faithful, efficient and devoted friends of the cause of education.

Resolved, That the presence of prominent educators from other States, and their participation in our deliberations, have been to us both pleasant and profitable;

Mr. Domhell, of Allegheny, offered a resolution for increasing the minimum school term to six months. Debated and laid over.

Messrs. Brown, of Lancaster, Domhell, of Allegheny, Persons, of Crawford; Jones, of Erie, and Boyd, of York, were appointed a committee on statistical tables.

The Convention at noon adjourned to meet at the call of the State Superintendent.

President Grant in New York.

NEW YORK, July 21.—The President Grant is at the Astor House, and will return to Long Branch at 4 P. M.

State of Thermometer This Day at the Bulletin Office.

10 A. M.....74 deg. 12 M.....76 deg. 3 P. M.....80 deg. Weather clear. Wind Southwest.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

Philadelphia Stock Exchange Sales.

FIRST BOARD.

100 Cliffy 5s old 94; 500 O C & A R 1s 93½; 400 City 6s new 102; 200 Little Sch 5s 75; 100 Leh Nav 5s 81; 300 N Cen R 6s 90; 200 Penna R 5s 94; 100 Penna R 6s 100; 100 Leh Val R 5s 85½; 100 do 85½; 100 do 85½; 100 do 85½; 100 Lehigh Nav 5s 81; 100 do 81; 100 do 81; 100 do