BUSINESS NOTICES.

Lovely Women.—A completely few ladies monopolize the Beauty as well as the attention of Society. This ought not to be so, but it is; and will be while men are foolish and single out pretty faces for companions.

This can all be changed by using Hagan's Magnolia Balm, which gives the Pallid and Sallow a healthy sparkling Brunette Complexion, pleasing, powerful and natural.

No lady complains of a red, tanned, freckled or rustic Complexion who will invest everywhere in Hagan's Magnolia Balm. The effects are truly wonderful. To preserve and Dress the Hair use Hagan's Kathairon.

110 Lispenard Street, New York, Oct. 1, 1867.—DEAR SIR:—It with much pleasure that I say to you that I consider the HAGAN'S BITTERS that I had value. In the small case of Chills and Fever, which I had on my system, they cleared it off with great difficulty that I could breathe. I have worked hard ever since, and I feel no more pain in my right side, or pleurisy. I can truthfully say to you, that I owe my life to the attending use of your medicine. I shall always recommend your HAGAN'S BITTERS, as I have done since I first taking them, to most of the time since, and I am sure that they will do as good for your friends as they have done for my family. Yours, &c., SEAN WILSON.

MAGNOLIA WATER.—Superior to the best imported German Cologne, and sold at half the price. sn3tu th ath

DITTON'S PIANO ROOMS (Chickering Grand, Square and Upright Pianos), removed to 1124 and 1126 Chestnut street.

W. H. DUTTON.

Steinway's Pianos received the highest Prize at the Paris Universal Exhibition, 1867. See Official Report. STEINWAY & SONS, 82 BLEECKER STREET, NEW YORK.

EVENING BULLETIN.

Thursday, August 19, 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.

ASIA—AMERICA—EUROPE.

In all recorded history there has never been mention of any voluntary emigration of the Asiatic races to foreign lands, until now. The people of India, of China, of Japan, and of the Western nations of Asia have clung to their own soil with a tenacity that has had in it as much of prejudice as of patriotism. They have repelled as much as possible the advances of the Europeans; resisting all efforts to introduce their commerce, their politics, their religion and their social institutions. Such resistance would probably have continued forever, and the Asiatics would have maintained their old exclusiveness, but for the growth of a great and free nation, with no ancient prejudices; a nation that has become known all over the world as liberal in its own policy and religion, and as never interfering nationally with the policy and religious institutions of others. The Dutch, by a somewhat similar course, obtained, a long time ago, a partial foothold in Japan; but the privileges granted them were jealously guarded. The restrictions imposed upon them would, most probably, have never been relaxed, but for the perseverance of the greater and more liberal government of the United States of America.

The policy of England in Asia, especially in the early days of the East India Company, was a policy of conquest, and from that circumstance arose the feeling among the Asiatic races that the Europeans were their natural enemies. The English masters of India made war upon the religious faith, upon the caste system, and upon the social and political institutions that had been held sacred in the eyes of the natives through uncounted centuries. English enterprise never met so successful a field as in India, because the Chinese were put on their guard by the calamities of the Hindoos, and shut their doors more rigidly than ever against the rapacious Western strangers. A commerce was established between the two nations, but only after several conflicts of arms. This commerce has been productive of vast gains, but the wise and the philanthropic among the Chinese would willingly have intercourse with Great Britain forever broken off, for the sake of destroying the infamous opium smuggling, which has produced such mischievous effects upon the populace of China. The poisonous drug, grown in British India, and introduced into China by British agents, is as hard a burden upon the Chinese as is the political yoke endured by the East Indians. Thus the whole course of English policy has been such as to make the European and Asiatic peoples as antipodal in feeling as their countries are groups jubically.

The Chinese have made their efforts to establish intercourse with the great Asiatic powers, had the advantage of being known to differ from Great Britain and the other European powers in their form of Government, and especially of being known as a nation tolerant of all religions. Propagandism, whether political or religious, has never been attempted by any accredited agent of our Government in Asia, and the American missionaries of the different ecclesiastical bodies have always gone and always acted independently, and have been known to be without any authority from the government. The government has been known by its embassies, and its power has been represented by its ships of war. The American people have been known by their mercantile enterprises, their manufactures of all kinds, and by their active, aggressive, but never unfriendly endeavors to bring about intimate commercial relations. In the common course of things it might have required several generations to bring about such relations. But the acquisition of California by the United States and the discoveries of gold, a score or more of years ago,have done the work of many generations. The creation of our Pacific States, and their occupation by a great, industrious and intelligent population, have made the Pacific line of steamers and the Pacific Railroad necessities, and these necessities being supplied, the United States are now virtually as near to Asia as they are to Europe. The Asiatics recognize the advantage of the approximation,and now Japanese and Chinese emigration to America is so extensive as to have become a question that is exercising the minds of many intelligent men as to the probable effects, for good or evil, of the influx of this new element in our already mixed and heterogeneous population. But those must be weak and timid minds that, after all the trials that our Government has undergone, though, can doubt its ability to preserve its system in future trials, and to maintain the principle of equal rights to all, which was proclaimed in 1776, but was only fully established, nearly a century later, by a bloody war.

The miscellaneous immigration from Europe to America is now to be met with a miscellaneous emigration from Asia to America. The Chinese have already come to our Pacific States in swarms, and are making railroads, tilling farms, and doing their full share in hundreds of different minor industries. The Japanese have begun to follow the Chinese, and are introducing new industries from their native land, which are likely to add greatly to the wealth of the land they have adopted. Intelligent Chinese and Japanese are traveling through the United States, and speaking, in good American English, and not in the barbarous Anglo-Chinese, or "pidgeon" jargon, in behalf of their government's claims upon the kindness and protection of the American government and people. However much these claims may be resisted, by such demagogues and fools as related the idle claims of the negro race for generations, they will eventually be fully acknowledged; and these same demagogues will, before many years, be manoeuvring to secure the vote of the despised Asian, as they are now manoeuvring to secure the vote of the despised African. This is a safe and easy prediction, upon which we need not enlarge.

The map of the world which ought now to be adopted and studied, by Americans at least, is that known as "Mercator's Projection," in which the American continent is in the centre, with Europe and Africa at the right or east, and Asia and Australia on the left or west. America is really the centre of the superficial earth, towards whose fresh woods and pastures new," the redundant populations of Europe and Asia are flocking, and will continue to flock. The amazing growth of this country, in past years, will be greatly surpassed by that of the years yet to come. The commerce of the Pacific is going to surpass that of the commerce of the Atlantic. The United States of America, which are destined to include the whole continent, will become the central portion of the political, commercial and financial world, and the time will come, to many now living, when our relations with the great nations of Asia will be regarded as far more important than our relations with the diminished nations of Europe.

ANTI ANTHONY.

The National Labor Convention has got into a world of trouble over Miss Anthony. It feels equal to a radical re-adjustment of all the great political, financial and social relations of the world, but when it comes to deal with one woman, maintaining her claims, single tongued against a whole Convention of able bodied men, it confesses its impotence and flounders helplessly in a sea of contradictions. Through much tribulation, Miss Anthony achieved a seat in the Convention, and, as a natural consequence, immediately began to make speeches, and her speeches were very far from dull ones. She is a practised speaker and agitator, and she perfectly not only understood the noble science of self-defence, but, Grant-like, she proposed to move immediately upon the works of the enemy. The New York Typographical Union took natural alarm at the advances made by this champion of feminine printers, and straightway ordered up reinforcements. Their Cassius, one William Sitek, despatched instant telegrams to their Brutus, one Marcus Romulus Walsh:

"Brutus, a word with you.
You know not what you do; do not consent
That Anthony speak in this convention.
Know you how dangerous the people may be moved
By that which she will utter?"

Walsh rushed to the rescue, and threatened that he and his fellows—brave men all, brave men, we call, considering, high-toned, chivalric men all—would pack right off to dear New York, if the terrible Anthony was not instantly ejected from her seat in the Convention. And this brave Convention wilted at the threat, and, although it had declared, only the day before, that the lady was a delegate, they wheeled round and finally protested that she was not. And then, adding insult to injury, or injury to insult, we do not know which, they determined that Miss Anthony should sit as an observer, but *not to be allowed to speak!* This was simply the old torture of Tantalus revived, and we are not sure that the "S. P. C. A." might not properly and humanely interfere in Miss Anthony's behalf.

The action of the Convention in this business has laid it open to general ridicule. It has devoted so very large a portion of its sessions to determining the status of a single woman, and has ended with such a flat surrender to the arbitrary dictation of a single man in New York, assuming to speak, at best, for but one society of workingmen, that it has necessarily brought itself into contempt, while its opposition to women's labor has left it open to unreasonableness and by its glaring inconsistency, formed the strongest reinforcement to the women's rights movement that it has yet received.

The Convention is managing its affairs as might be expected from a body of men who have resolutely shut their eyes to the rights of everybody but themselves. By the revolutionary doctrines which it is announcing, by the unmixed selfishness of its propositions, and by its cowardly retreat from the position which it had taken on the right of women to earn their own living, it has accomplished much good. It has shoved to the country, including many thousands of honest, intelligent, sensible mechanics, its true drifts and tendencies, and it has opened the eyes of multitudes of people to the essential tyranny which is the main spring of its actions.

Miss Anthony, whose champion we do not pretend or propose to be, has no cause to complain of her treatment at the hands of the National Labor Convention. Her cause will be greatly sea forward by it. The women of the country, who are now seeking enlarged avenues of self-support, will see that those who make the loudest professions of devotion to the cause of labor are not always its best friends. They will learn the wise lesson of self-dependence, and will steer clear of the shoals and breakers among which they are sure to be involved, if they lend themselves to the malicious schemes, tricks and the increasing tyrannies of the tradesmen.

The National Labor Convention desires the highest wages for its members that can be attained by any means whatever. It does not want its chances interfered with, by an increase in the laboring forces of the country. It no more wants women to come into competition with it than if they were those new bug-bears, the Chinamen. It regards equality with women a degradation. One of its delegates expressed this brilliant idea, yesterday, when he said, "the object of Miss Anthony was not to elevate women to the standard of men, but to degrade men to the standard of women." What a pretty sentiment to come from the mouth of an American workingman! "Degrade men to the standard of women!" There are a few places in Europe, and a great many in Japan, China and Central Africa, where the idea of woman's "degradation" beneath the "standard of men," would be in perfect accordance with the general condition of society; but we can fancy the sublime pity with which Miss Anthony or Miss Dickinson or any other strong-minded, independent woman must have heard the expression of this sentiment from the lips of a delegate of an American National Labor Convention.

Upon the whole, the Labor Convention is doing good, by its extravagances. It is teaching thousands of people lessons which they will not be slow to learn. Its arm failure to grasp any true and noble idea of the dignity and the universality of human labor will tend, by its startling contrasts, to inculcate higher and better views on the whole subject among the masses which constitute the great army of real American laborers, and so the National Labor Convention will not be without its beneficial results, even although they spring from its own exhibitions of tyrannical selfishness and shortsighted ignorance of the great subjects with which it has attempted to deal.

THE BYRON SCANDAL.

We continue to-day our publication of extracts from Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe's history of the causes of Lord Byron's separation from his wife. This article, which appears in the *Atlantic Monthly*, for September, is the most extraordinary bit of scandal with which we have been favored for many years, and it will be certain to create an unexampled sensation in literary circles in this country and in Europe. Mrs. Stowe's story, epitomized, is to the effect that Lady Byron separated from her husband, because she discovered that before and after his marriage he had been guilty of the horrible crime of carrying on an intrigue with his nearest blood relation. Mrs. Stowe makes this charge deliberately, and then asserts that Lady Byron, after making a heroic but hopeless attempt to redeem her husband, left him, and determined to keep the dreadful secret, preferring rather to bear the charges brought against her by the world and by the sinner himself, and to submit patiently to misrepresentation and slander, than to expose Lord Byron's wickedness. To the remorse and the dread of the consequences of discovery, Mrs. Stowe naturally attributes Lord Byron's misanthropy, melancholy, and gloominess, and also the wild dissipation in which he indulged so recklessly. These former characteristics, once subjects for the enthusiastic admiration of romantic school girls, have long been regarded by sensible men and women as the affectations of a vain man of genius, who was fond of attitudinizing before the world. It may be, after all, that they were real, and that this man's soul was not only gloomy, but devilish, and that he was tormented by the consciousness of the foulest guilt which can blacken the human heart. This revelation throws a new light upon many of his actions, and we can see that his affected tenderness for his wife, his pretended regret at their separation, and his assumption of the position of a martyr were merely blinds to hide the truth from the world, and to cast upon the wife, in whose silence and determination to save him from shame he implicitly trusted, the odium of having caused their domestic troubles. If Mrs. Stowe's story is true, his treatment of this patient, noble woman adds immeasurably to his infamy, and makes him appear wholly monstrous.

Of course there will be differences of opinion as to the truth of the narrative; and the evidence in support of it does not appear to be quite so overwhelming as to compel a change which will make a man's name a hye-word and a reproach for all time ought, certainly, to be very strong. Mrs. Stowe says that Lady Byron confided the particulars to her during her first visit to England, and that she has refrained from publishing them hitherto because she thought such a proceeding would vary until—the Countess Guiccioli, Byron's mistress, issued her book, which is from beginning to end, a mere indictment of Lady Byron. This story of the wife is related to vindicate her character from the slanders of the mistress. Of course nobody will,for a moment, doubt that Mrs. Stowe's statement of the manner by which she came into possession of the narrative. It is Lady Byron's veracity that is in question. But it is fair to believe that Mrs. Stowe would not have accepted the statement without knowing something of the evidence upon which it was founded. Of course the circumstantial details of the manner in which Lady Byron ascertained the truth cannot be published; but Mrs. Stowe gives us sufficient assurance of her own acquaintance with them when she says: "But there came an hour when, *in a manner which left no kind of room for doubt*, Lady Byron saw the full depth of the abyss of infamy which her marriage was expected to cover, &c." Besides this, the *indications* of the truth of the story, as presented by Mrs. Stowe, have almost the strength of positive proof, so nearly do they coincide with the narrative. Lady Byron's character, too, is worthy of consideration in weighing the matter. She was known to the world, and to her friends as an eminently pure and good woman, who led a blameless life, made more beautiful by most gracious and kindly charities. Even her husband admitted her surpassing goodness; a goodness that seemed to him too nearly perfect to be pleasant. The simple statement of such a woman, in usual cases, would need no collateral testimony. Some persons in seeking for this might claim to find it in the strange conduct of Byron's biographer, Tom Moore, who is known to have destroyed numbers of documents left in his hands by his friend. The responsibility for this deed has been charged upon Lady Byron and her influential friends, of whom Moore stood in awe. But this is mere surmise, and there is at least the color of probability to the theory that the papers contained the proofs of Byron's great crime, and that Moore destroyed them and kept their contents secret to save the reputation of the poet. These things, and others, bearing upon the truthfulness or falsehood of the story, are likely to be thoroughly discussed during the excitement which will be sure to follow Mrs. Stowe's publication.

One of the first questions that will be likely to arise in every mind upon perusal of the narrative will be—Why did Lady Byron reveal her secret and blast the memory of her dead husband, after having kept it faithfully for so long a time? When she took Mrs. Stowe into her confidence she thought she was upon her deathbed, and she confessed it to her that, possibly, to do what she could to counteract the hurtful effects of Byron's writings. Mrs. Stowe's advice was asked, and it was finally determined to withhold the facts until after Lady Byron's death, when Mrs. Stowe was to publish them or not at her own discretion. Perhaps Lady Byron overestimated the present influence of Byron's poems. Once it was enormous; but as years have passed, men have come, not to disparage the greatness of his ability, but to estimate his character at something of its true worth; and the new generation have neglected him, in a great degree, for later and purer and more natural poets. But even if the influence of Byron's poems remained undiminished, his apologies for vice and his glaze at goodness and purity, without a sensation of horror. His name will go down to posterity linked with a crime whose hideousness is made more appalling by the grandeur of his genius.

WORDS OF WISDOM.

Mr. Isaac Myers, of Maryland, or whoever may have written the powerful address presented by him, in behalf of the colored women to the Labor Convention, yesterday, deserves honorable mention, as having produced by far the ablest document which has been put forth by that body. This, alone, would not be saying much, as there has not been any very large amount of ability displayed in the documents of the Convention. But the address is, in itself, worthy of the highest commendation, for its excellent language, its moderate tone, its sound logic, and its courageous and manly appeal against false doctrines and practices of the trades-unions and of the Convention.

The colored men in the Labor Convention, if this address speaks their mind, have singularly clear views of the various branches of human labor. Only yesterday they were ignorant of everything but the division of labor into "work" and "play." To-day they discuss the question from a higher point of view and with a wider comprehension than have been exhibited by anything yet said or done in the Convention. They plead eloquently against the proscription of the colored laborer. They comprehend the harmonious relations of capital to labor. They oppose the Convention's doctrine of repudiation one of the abject arguments which has yet been condensed into a small space, and every word of their argument on this point should be spread over the country in letters of gold. The whole document is a remarkable production, and would be creditable to the ablest and pure of any colored man in America. What notice the Convention will take of it remains to be seen. It is an elephant much larger than Miss Susan Anthony, and we imagine that the Convention will walk around it more carefully, and not undertake to handle it at all.

The conduct of the Schuylkill Navigation Company during the present drouth has been so generous as to entitle the officers to the gratitude of this entire community. Controlling the water supply of a great city, absolutely, they possessed the power to deprive the city of a supply, and if they had chosen to consult their own immediate interests and to carry on their business on the usual plan, at the risk of our citizens, they could have caused incalculable suffering. Instead of this, they opened their sluices and poured water into the river to the city, while their traffic, which at this season is at its height, was completely stopped. In the meantime, while their boats are lying idle, the wages of their hands are paying, and there is a constant expenditure of money for the support of the stock belonging to the company. We think it but fair that the city should compensate this company for their trouble, perhaps, for the suppositious losses consequent upon the cessation of their business, but for the actual pecuniary outlay which they are compelled to make to keep their line in readiness for immediate operations when the water comes. The cost to the city will be small, and out of proportion to the benefits received. It will be a simple act of justice to the company. We hope Councils will consider the subject at their first meeting.

"WE have at last extorted a confession from our adversaries that Sozodont has not left their ticket is not what it should be.—*Age.*

But blandishments, gibes, gentle remonstrances, threats and severe and denunciations have all failed to extort from the *Age* any opinion, either favorable or unfavorable, upon the merits of the Democratic city ticket. To this day nobody knows whether the *Age* thinks John P. Ahern a suitable person for the Clerkship of the Quarter Sessions Court, or whether it considers the fact that he stands indicted for felony upon the records of said Court a sufficient reason for his rejection by Democratic voters. We have this satisfaction, however; even if the *Age* has no opinion upon the subject, the people have, and they will express it intelligibly at the polls.

DR. B. P. THOMAS, THE LATE OPEROator at the Cedar Dental Association, is now the only one in Philadelphia who devotes his entire time and practice to the dental profession, exclusively. Office, fresh nitrous oxide gas. Office, No. 127 Walnut street. mh8-3m

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION OR NITROUS OXIDE, OR LAUGHING GAS, Administered with the utmost care and propriety in extracting teeth. Office, 701 Chestnut and Walnut street. apo19

JOHN CRUZE, BITTLEMAKER, 1107 CHESTNUT STREET, Manufacturer of every branch required for home-building purposes. Cedar ware, &c. ap7-3m

POSTS AND RAILS, POSTS AND RAILS, Shingles—Long and short; heart and sap. 50,000 Cedar Posts; Shingles, Lath and store-fitting material, made a specialty. JOHN C. MOORE, Seventh and Carpenter streets. ap26-1yr

HENRY PHILLIPPI, CARPENTER AND BUILDER, NO. 1024 SANSOM STREET, PHILADELPHIA. jel0-1yrp

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED, VENtilated and easy-fitting Brass Plate spectacles are the approved fashions of the season. Chestnut street, next door to Post-Office.

MONEY TO ANY AMOUNT LOANED ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, PLATE, CLOTHING, &c., at the OLD-ESTABLISHED LOAN OFFICE, Corner of Sixth and Chestnut streets. Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Guns, &c. FOR SALE AT REMARKABLY LOW PRICES. my24 tf rp

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WATER.

We shall have enough!

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We have an immense supply!

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

LOW WATER IN THE SCHUYLKILL

A BIG DRY TIME!!

ROCKHILL & WILSON

NOT DRIED UP YET!!!

River Schuylkill going dry!
Water all used up, I think?
All the water running out!
Not enough to drink!
Fishes dying up!
Water all gone!
Can't get enough to wash;
Folks feel forlorn.

Can't souse the pavements now;
Dry! Dry!! Dry!!!
Won't let the hoses play;
That's the reason why
Cow plants Dried!! Even if
Can't squirt the hose;
ROCKHILL & WILSON have
Lots of splendid clothes!!

Even if the river goes entirely dry—
There are yet
Lots of splendid piles
Of the best of Summer Styles
Of Fine Clothes at Low-Tide Prices at

ROCKHILL & WILSON'S

Great Brown Stone Hall,
603 and 605 CHESTNUT Street.
FIRE-PROOF SAFES.

THE GREAT FIRE AT YONKERS.

Herring's Safes Again Tested!

YONKERS, N. Y., August 13, 1869.
Messrs. HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN, New York—*Gentlemen:* At the great fire here on Sunday last, your safe, No. 1, which covered an area of two blocks, we had two of your safes in our building, which passed safely through the conflagration. When we recovered they were surrounded by burning lumber, and near evidence of having had a severe heat, and were in the midst of ruins occupied seven hot, all covered with buildings and lumber, all of which were entirely consumed, and to that heat the safes were exposed. It was with great satisfaction that we found, upon opening into our safes, as they were so warped and swollen they could be opened in no other way, that our books and papers and money were all saved; indeed the bills came out of the safe without a single mark, showing the slightest injury to the books or the books. Respectfully yours,
ACKERT & QUICK.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES, the most reliable protection from fire now known. HERRING'S PATENT SAFES, with Marvin & Co.'s celebrated burglar-proof steel and iron with the Patent Frankline or SYLVESTER LOCKS, furnishes a reliable safeguard against boring and cutting tools to an extent heretofore unknown.

Farrel, Herring & Co., Philadelphia.
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Herring & Co., Chicago.
Herring, Farrel & Sherman, New Orleans.

HUFNAL'S PHILADELPHIA PHARMACY, Corner Washington and Jackson Street, Cape May City, N. J. MAGAZIN DES MODES, 914 WALNUT STREET, MRS. PROCTOR. Cloaks, Walking Suits, Dress Goods, Lace Shawls, Dress Trimmings, Corsets and Ladies' Furs. Dresses made to measure in Twenty-four Hours.

FUTLER, WEAVER & CO. NEW CORDAGE FACTORY NOW IN FULL OPERATION, No. 82 N. WATER and 22 S. DELAWARE avenue

AUCTION SALES.

PENNYPACKER'S BAZAAR, 1020 CHESTNUT STREET, SPECIAL SALE EVERY DAY, ELEGANT GIVING ESTABLISHMENT. ON SATURDAY, AUGUST 21, at 10 o'clock, adm Bazaar, will be sold a pair of beautiful and elegant Bay Horses, 7 and 8 years old, perfectly sound, working six horses, shifting top Buggy, square box, pole and shaft by Willis & Blanchard, in perfect order.

An extension-top Phaeton by Jacob Rhoads, field to order, nearly new, cost $350, will be sold to the highest bidder to order, cost $350, will be sold to the highest bidder.

Also, one about breaking up his stable.

Also, one Gentleman's Family Horse, 6 years old.

Also, one Family Horse, 7 years old, the usual catalogue of Horses, &c., on Wednesday.

Sale of Horses, &c., on Wednesday, Auctioneer, ALFRED H. MARPLE, NO. 1000 CHESTNUT street.

HORSES COVERS, FLY NETS, LIPDusters, at very low rates, at KNEASS, Saddler, Harness and Trunk Manufactory, No. 1011 Market street, opposite Bank of Penna.

TAGG'S SALOONS, AUCTIONEERS, NO. 1 corner Third and Spruce streets, only.

Sales of Real Estate, Stocks, Bonds, Horses or any amount of property, at Private Sale, at Public Auction, at any place of value. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 7 P. M. Sales at Auction, Saturday Evening, at Private Residence, at 8 o'clock.

SIMON GARZIA, SOUTH TRITCHMITH STREET, UNDERTAKER, Corner of Lombard, Philadelphia.

WEDDING AND ENGAGEMENT Rings of solid 18-carat fine Gold—superior quality, assortment of sizes, and patterns for marrying names, at the Manufacturer's, No. 4 Commerce street, near Chestnut, above Second. PARR & BROTHER.

PARR'S ESTABLISHMENT, 4 COMMERCE STREET, near Chestnut, above Second, manufacturers of Gold Pens, Pencils, Spectacles, Pen Handles, Jewelry, &c. Repairing of Watches and Jewelry by skillful workmen. PARR & BROTHER, 4 Commerce street, below Fourth.

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MITCHELL & FLETCHER,

No. 1204 CHESTNUT STREET,

HAVE EXCELLENT TEA,

In Small Chests,

At Moderate Prices.

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BLACK AND GREEN TEAS.

A large assortment of the finest quality of Oolong, Young Hyson, Imperial, Gunpowder, Japan and Chulan Teas.

Also, the finest quality of Old Government Java and Mocha Coffees,

Always on hand at very low prices.

SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,

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CHOICE OLD GOVERNMENT JAVA COFFEE BY THE BAG OR POUND.

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GREAT NOVELTIES IN Looking Glasses, PICTURE FRAMES, &c., &c. New Chromos, New Engravings.

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Owing to important alterations the Gallerie of Paintings will be closed until September.

For the same reason we offer our immense stock of LOOKING GLASSES; ENGRAVINGS, CHROMOS FRENCH PHOTOGRAPHS, &c., at a reduction. An unusual opportunity for the Public to obtain bargains. aug12 3trp

MISCELLANEOUS.

BRYSON & SON, Nos. 2 and 8 North Sixth Street, PRINTERS AND STATIONERS. BLANK BOOKS AND GENERAL STAPLE STATIONERY. PRINTING in every variety executed at this office of the shortest notice. aug16 4t rp.

ICE PLANES, FOR SHAVING ICE INTO Snow, for preserving fish, fruit, meat, wines, &c., invented by or for medical gentlemen. For sale by THOMAS & SONS, No. 52 DOCK street, below Second street, below Pine.

PENNYPACKER'S AWL AND HANDLES, for attaching a variety of small tools, all fitting one handle, for sale by the Manufacturer, No. 65 Hedge Alley, near Market street, below Ninth.

TINMEN'S SHIP SHEARS, OF SEVERal sizes, for sale by the Manufacturer, Blue Ball Tinmen, Old Market, near Second, below Chestnut.

NITROUS OXIDE, OR LAUGHING GAS, And Ether administered with the utmost care and propriety in extracting teeth. Office, North and Walnut street. apo19

JOHN CRUZE, BITTLEMAKER, 1107 CHESTNUT STREET, Manufacturer of every branch required for home-building purposes. Cedar ware, &c. ap7-3m

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HENRY PHILLIPPI, CARPENTER AND BUILDER, NO. 1024 SANSOM STREET, PHILADELPHIA. jel0-1yrp

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THE DAILY EVENING BULLETIN—PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, AUGUST 19, 1869.

SECOND EDITION

BY TELEGRAPH.

CABLE NEWS.

State of the London Money Market

Liverpool Cotton Market Active

FROM SAN FRANCISCO

The Gettysburg Re-Union

By the Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, August 19, A. M.—The weather is fair and favorable for the ripening crops.

Consols, 93 for money and 93½ for account.

U. S. Five-twenties, 83½ for bonds of 1862; 82½ for old bonds of 1865; and 81½ for bonds of 1867.

U. S. Ten-forties, 74½. Erie Railroad, 19½. Illinois Central, 94½.

LIVERPOOL, August 19, A.M.—Cotton active; Middling Uplands, 13½d.; Middling Orleans, 13½d. The sales to-day amounted at 15,000 bales.

LONDON, August 19, A. M.—Linseed Oil, £33 17s. Sugar to arrive, quiet and steady. Calcutta Linseed, 67s. 6d.

LONDON, Aug. 19—The minimum rate of discount of the Bank of England, has been reduced to 3½ per cent.

LONDON, Aug. 19, Afternoon.—Consols, 93 for money and 93¼ for account. American securities were active and firmer. U. S. Five-twenties, 82½ for 1862's, old, and 81¾ for 1867's. Ten-forties, 74½. Railways quiet. Erie, 19½; Illinois, 94½.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 19, Afternoon.—Cotton active and excited; Uplands, 13¼d.; Orleans, 13¼d. Sales of 10,000 bales. The sales to-day will reach 20,000 bales. Pork, 103s. 6d. Bacon, 68s. 6d. Tallow, 48s. Rosin, 7s.

MOVILLE, Aug. 19.—Arrived, steamship Europa, from New York, for Glasgow.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 18.—Vice President Colfax, Senator Stewart, Dr. Linderman, of Philadelphia, and others, appeared to Secretary Boutwell to-day with the transfer of several millions from the Sub-Treasury here, the amount being replaced in the Sub-Treasury of New York, which was drawn upon to meet the exigency of the money market, but received no answer.

It has since transpired that the Secretary of the Treasury permitted one firm to draw funds from the San Francisco sub-treasury, and then make swindlers of the gulled accomplices. The action of the Secretary is denounced by the press and is creating the indignation of the entire community.

The steamer Golden City sailed for Panama to-day with $280,000 in treasure, of this $230,000 is for France, $10,000 for London and $10,000 for Panama.

Whaling Intelligence.—Advices from St. Lawrence Bay to July 24th, of the whaling fleet, are unfavorable. The whaleship Corinthian, which left St. Lawrence last winter, has been sunk, and is a total loss. The following whalers have been spoken: Ships H. Y. Taber, Active, California, George Howland, Hibernia, Josephine and Ohio, with two whale ca. Ship John Howland, six whales; ships Helen Mar, Onward, and Florida, one whale each; ship Tiernan, one whale; ship Europa, five whales; ship Daniel Webster, one whale.

Flour is quiet at $5 50a$6. Wheat—choice nominal at $3 25a$3 30 per bushel.

Arrived—Ship Marta J. Smith, from Sidney.

Cleared—Ships Neorles, for Liverpool, with 31,000 sacks of wheat; Sarah Sewall, with 33,000 sacks; Carnsmore, for Liverpool, with 31,000 sacks, and Portland, for Liverpool, with 37,000 sacks of wheat.

Sailed—Ships Lady Ann, for London, and Haze, for Liverpool.

The Gettysburg Re-union.

GETTYSBURG, Aug. 19.—The boarding houses and hotels of this new watering place are replete with the elite of Pennsylvania, the attendance of the generals of both armies as the indication of the battle-field, to commence next week. A recent military review had more parts that he had an interview with General Lee, and expresses the opinion that Gettysburg is destined to become a watering place, and that he wholly approves of the measure, but that regarding the indication as a foregone conclusion, he had not completed the men he commanded in this battle to be present at a work which will probably occur in a historic place, and which, he says, because he desires to avoid the misconstruction which would be placed upon his absence from the ceremonies of the occasion and re-union between the two sections. It is proposed to mark the termination of the labors of the dead in a magnificent manner, visitors by a grand ball, in which the fashion and beauty of the principal cities are expected to participate.

Sales of Cotton.

[Special Despatch to the Philada. Evening Bulletin.]

NEW YORK, August 19.—The first bale of new cotton, class Low Middling, changed hands here yesterday, at 36½ cents a pound.

Burned to Death.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 19.—Mrs. Fitzgerald, of Sturgis township, was burned to death a few days since by the explosion of a coal oil lamp.

State of Thermometer This Day at the Bulletin Office.

10 A. M.....78 Deg. 2 P. M.....86 Deg.
Weather cloudy. Wind southwest.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

Philadelphia Stock Exchange Sales.

FIRST BOARD.

200 City 6s Old	97½	50 sh Leh Val	57¾
100 Old Ctwd	34	50 sh do	57¾
400 do	34	100 sh Read R	50
200 Lehigh Val 6s	90	100 sh Penn Sol	3¾
2000 do	90	100 sh do	3¾
2000 Penn R 2d mg 6s	97½	100 sh do	3¾
		100 sh do	3¾
		100 sh do	3¾