BUSINESS NOTICES.

PIANOS.—WM. H. DUTTON, DEALER IN PIANO FORTES, (Celebrated Grand, Square and Vertical Pianos), constantly on hand. Warerooms, 1103 Chestnut street.
W. H. DUTTON.

"Steinway's Pianos received the highest award (first gold medal) at the International Exhibition, 1867. See Official Report, etc. STEINWAY & SONS' Warerooms, No. 1009 Chestnut street.
WILLIAM GEORGE, Agent.

EVENING BULLETIN.

Friday, August 20, 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.

MODERN ENGLISH FOREIGN POLICY.

The riches of the English people constitute a source of power to the government of the English government. But these riches have, in recent times, become an important agent in the preservation of peace among other powers. British capital, overflowing the limits of the United Kingdom and the capacities for investment in home enterprises, has been engaged in works in all parts of the world, and loaned to governments and corporations in almost every country. The profit of such investments depends on the prosperity of each and all of these countries, and their prosperity depends upon the preservation of peace among all nations. Hence, whenever there is an international difficulty whose effects fall in the slightest degree on London, Lombard street is brought to bear upon Downing street, and all the influence of England is employed to smooth over the difficulty or to reconcile the disputants.

In the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries there was a different state of affairs. Then the policy of England was a predatory policy, which either enriched stocks of companies, enriched the nation, its charted companies and its citizens, or promoted quarrels among petty or semi-barbarous States, in the midst of which England or the English could step in and carry off a large portion of the spoils. In those times, the colonies of Great Britain were regarded, not as fields of emigration for the rich subjects at home, and then as sources of revenue for the home government, just as Cuba is now regarded by Spain. The successful resistance of the people of this country to such taxation produced a change in English policy, and the colonies of the subsequent period have been treated not by the home government, in fact, derives no revenue from Canada, Australia or the other provinces. Their value to the mother country is shown by being fields for British enterprise and for the employment of British capital, under the protection of the British flag.

Now that conquest and spoliation by force of arms have ceased to be features of English policy, there is no foreign policy of a distinctive character except that of conservatism and peace, based on motives of economy. The war against Russia in 1854-5, was the last one into which the other European Powers could drag England, and she will probably never engage in another war except for the preservation of her own territory or for the punishment of an outrage on her flag or her subjects. She retired from the joint expedition of France and Spain against Mexico, before a gun was fired. She refused to assist Denmark when Prussia made war upon her. She kept aloof from Austrian war of 1866, and of the Austro-Prussian war of 1866. Her people and statesmen have shown a nervous dread of a rupture with the United States, which cannot be regarded as owing to want of courage, and must be regarded as owing to a dread of the cost, and fear of the loss of some of the immense investments of English money in American Government or corporation stocks, or in American mercantile undertakings, to say nothing of the seriously dread of the destruction of English commerce, which would undoubtedly follow if a war should arise out of England's refusal to settle the Alabama claim fairly. Now that there is a difficulty between the Sultan and the Viceroy of Egypt, England is said to be exerting all her influence to effect a reconciliation, and preserve to the Sultan the integrity of Turkey, because a great amount of English money has been invested in Turkish railways, and this would be in danger if Turkey was to be despoiled of any part of her possessions.

The preservation of the American Union and the amazing power developed in our war of the rebellion have unquestionably had much to do in confirming the modern disposition of England to be a peacemaker instead of a peacemaker among the nations. The only military enterprise she has engaged in recently was the Abyssinian expedition, and it was thought Englishmen boast of it as showing that British prowess is unimpaired, still more of them are grumbling angrily at the cost of the expedition, and trying to cypher out arithmetically the amount of glory gained as compared with the amount of money spent. Twenty millions sterling, or one hundred millions of dollars in gold, was the price paid for the punishment of a negro chieftain and the liberation of a few English English adventurers who had put themselves in his power. The average cost per liberated Englishman turns out to be enormously large, and the average cost per taxpaying Englishman infinitesimally small. When another party of roving subjects of the British crown put themselves in the way of an African savage the Ministry that undertakes to relieve them by a military expedition will have the Abyssinian war thrust before them as a warning.

This economic pounds, shillings and pence policy of England is unquestionably a humane policy and a policy of civilization. But it is also a policy that can never figure in song or story like the ancient policy of England. The military strength of Great Britain has been engrown by that of various other nations, and even if she were to engage in a war with any of them, there is no probability that there would be any repetition of the glories of Cressy, Agincourt, Blenheim or Waterloo, or those of the various naval battles that inspired the boastful refrain "Britannia rule the waves." Such glories will become traditional. The race of English military and naval heroes is fast dying out, and it is already surpassed by the race of English millionaires. If England is not a nation of shopkeepers, it is a nation of money-lenders, and these are more profitable than military heroes, if they are not so romantic or glorious. They restrain their government from costly warn, and they direct the influence of that government in favor of peace among other nations.

THE CHASE MOVEMENT.

It is denied by certain parties in Washington, and admitted by some of the Southern papers, that Chief Justice Chase is hard at work in the field, engaging platform the candidate of the Democratic Presidential Convention of 1872, by making himself the leader, and, if possible, the master of the new party now forming in the South. The Richmond *Dispatch* says that the Chief Justice gave Walker the benefit of his advice, and contributed largely to the success of the so-called Conservative Republican ticket in Virginia; and the same paper hints that he would be an acceptable Presidential Candidate to the men—rebels and—who supported the Walker faction. If all that is said upon the subject is true, it seems quite likely that Mr. Chase has identified himself with the party which is represented by Walker in Virginia, Senter in Tennessee, and Dent in Mississippi; and we are more disposed to believe that he has thus gone over boldly to what is nothing more or less than a rebel Democratic organization, because Mr. Chase, last year, showed that he was ready to forget his honorable record in the past as a Unionist and anti-slavery man, and to descend to humiliating intrigue to obtain the Democratic nomination. When the Presidential fever attacks a man with sufficient violence to induce him to make such sacrifices as Mr. Chase has made, there is very little hope of the victim becoming convalescent; and so nobody will be surprised to learn that the Chief Justice has determined to devote the four years of Grant's administration to eager, ceaseless effort to gain the prize. But he is much too anxious to succeed. The office has rarely been given to men who strove earnestly to reach it, as Mr. Chase's familiarity with the political history of Webster, Clay, Douglas and others should have taught him. His anxiety is displayed so plainly that it has become pitiful. The Democracy will take advantage of it to use him, and then fling him aside, as they did last year. It is perfectly plain to everybody that he has no chance whatever of securing the nomination, and no hope of being elected even if he were nominated for the Republican party is strong enough to defeat any man, no matter who he may be, who can stand upon a Democratic platform. It is Mr. Chase's destiny to be numbered among the politicians who have cast away everything for a delusive hope, and sacrificed their reputation and happiness to reach a prize which, never great, is dearly bought at the expense of honor.

DENT.

No wonder that the wrath of Judge Dent was kindled, and that his indignation found expression in a rude, intemperate letter to Secretary Boutwell. The refusal of the President to countenance the Dent rebel-Democratic party in Mississippi, and the open encouragement given to the Radical Republicans, by Mr. Boutwell, have shattered the hopes of Dent, and demoralized his forces completely. It is now announced that the "Conservative movement" in Mississippi has been abandoned, and that Dent has been abandoned with it. The rebels and Democrats who were so eager to climb to power, disguised as conservative Republicans, have gone back to their old party organization, and will probably attempt to fight their radical enemies without the assistance of any other ridiculous subterfuge. These men seized upon Dent, not because he is a great man or an able leader—his foolish letter to Secretary Boutwell proves his lack of wisdom and discretion—but simply because he is related to the President, and they hoped, through his instrumentality, to seduce General Grant into supporting them with the power of the administration. If they had succeeded in this, the effect would have been disastrous; the pure Republicans and Union men in the State would have been dishearened and demoralized, and all the doubtful men in their ranks would have gone with the Government party. A rebel ticket would have been elected, as in Virginia and Tennessee, and if Congress had admitted the State, this faction would then have thrown off its Republican disguise, sent Democrats to the United States Senate, and bound the State hand and foot in the thrall of the Democratic party. But this beautiful and ingenious scheme has been ruined by the determination of the President to be his duty to the country and his party, no matter who of his relations suffers. And so Dent, having lasted notoriety, having caught a glimpse of the glories of office, and having spurted his rage at a great man and so secured a certain kind of fame, falls back into the ranks a disappointed politician, with only this to save him from total oblivion—that he is brother-in-law of the President of the United States.

Captain Shaw, Chief of the London Fire Department is in this country, and yesterday inspected the working of the Paid Fire Department of New York. Having formerly witnessed the beauties of the volunteer system in New York, Captain Shaw expressed himself in warm appreciation of the great reform achieved by the change. This gentleman is coming to Philadelphia, and our firemen are preparing to give him a hospitable reception. This is as it should be, but we are sorry to hear that it is proposed to give him an exhibition of our volunteer system. An alarm is to be sounded by Chief Downey, and then Captain Shaw is to have his politeness taxed by witnessing what follows. We trust that some of the regular features of a general alarm will be omitted. It should be strictly a "dress parade." The yells and shouts and oaths of the swarming retainers of the several "engine companies" ought to be suppressed. If possible, fights, or, at least, bloodshed, should be scrupulously avoided. If there is to be a sham battle, it ought to be limited to a few hundred dollars' worth of goods were destroyed by this useless torrent of water, and the precious stores of Fairmount were drawn down for no good purpose whatever. Such a reckless waste of water is bad enough at any time; at such a crisis as this, it is absolutely criminal.

The Collector of Internal Revenue of the Second district of this State announces that the annual income tax for 1868, taxes on watches, carriages, &c., and the special license tax for the year ending April 30, 1870, is due and payable at his office up to September 11th, after which the penalties for non-payment will be added.

We receive, too late for adequate notice today, the September number of *Lippincott's Magazine*. It commences all the usual attractions of that ably the previous reputation of the periodical—a variety of light and classic fiction, poetry, and a good, solid argument or so—on Land Monopoly, on the Debt,—to save the self-respect of the reader and make him feel that he is solidifying his intellect. The illustrations to Mr. Anthony Trollope's novel are two, one native and one foreign; the latter is in the English style, "an imitation of an etching; the other, previously noticed by us, is one of Bensell's subtle character-studies, cut with great care and neatness; it is a credit to the publishers' credit that they contribute from their capital to the encouragement of native art, by paying for engravings so expensive as this and its predecessors evidently must be. *Lippincott's* is sold by the publishers, by Messrs. Porter & Coates, and by Turner Bros. & Co.

The Atlantic and *Our Young Folks* are received from Turner Bros. & Co.

CLOTHING.

WATER.

We shall have enough!

CLOTHING.

We have an immense supply!

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BAYARD TAYLOR,

Jacob Flint's Journey.

JAMES PARTON, Log Rolling at Washington.
JAMES FREEMAN CLARKE, Conscience and the Choice.
WM. D. HOWELLS, The First Crisis.
HENRY JAMES, Jr., Gabrielle de Bergerac, Part 3.
JAMES JACKSON JARVIS, The Genius of Dore.
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THIRD GRAND EXCURSION

Around New York Bay

AND STATEN ISLAND.

Leaving Philadelphia, Market Street Wharf,

On TUESDAY, August 24, 1869, at 7.30 A. M.

FARE FOR THE EXCURSION:

Single Tickets $2 00
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Tickets can be procured at the offices, Nos. 721 and 921 Chestnut street; office of Beck's Band, 20 South Street; No. 20 Girard avenue, and at the wharf on the morning of the Excursion.

aug20-2tp

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Around New York Bay and Staten Island,

BY THE PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE,

Accompanied by the National Correct Band and Orchestra. Leave Philadelphia from Walnut Street Wharf,

SATURDAY, August 21, 1869, at 7.30 A. M.

FARE FOR THE EXCURSION:

Single Tickets $3 00
Gentleman and Lady 5 00
Children and Family 3 00

Make early application for Tickets, as a limited number only will be sold. Tickets can be procured at the Board of Trade Rooms, No. 108 South Delaware avenue; at Delmonico's and Blood's Dining Saloons, Chestnut, and the Depot on the morning of the Excursion.

☞ FOR CAPE MAY, TO MORROW.—The fine steamer Lady of the Lake will leave Arch street wharf To-MORROW (Saturday) morning, August 21, at 7 o'clock, and return on MONDAY.

Fare for the morning carriage hire, $2.25. Excursion tickets, good to return on Monday, $3. Tickets, good to return by cars on Sunday afternoon, or by train leaving at 4 P. M. Sunday, are sold at $2.50. Children and servants, half price.

☞ GLOUCESTER POINT.—GO BATHING for your health and take the family to this cool, delightful place, To-MORROW (Saturday) afternoon, and every afternoon and evening thereafter. Cars leave Market street every half hour.

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THE HANDSOME BROWN-STONE

ARCH STREET RESIDENCE,

N.W. corner Twenty-first Street.

Replete with conveniences.

Lot 64 feet on Arch Street.
106 " " Twenty-first Street.

Furniture also, if desired.

APPLY TO

JOHN WRIGHT,

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FOR RENT.

A First-Class Residence

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The New Brown-Stone Dwelling, with Coach House,

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The house is 22 feet front, three-story and Mansard roof, and three-story double back buildings, with bathrooms on the second and third and water closets on first, second and third floors, and every modern convenience. The lot is 22 feet front by 240 deep to Latimer street, on which there is a fine coach house and stabling for four horses.

The house was built and finished in the most complete manner for the present owner, who intended it for a home for a year, and offers it for sale only on account of leaving the city.

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From October 1 until May 1.

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HORSE COVERS, FLY NETS, &c.—Dusters, at very low rates, at KNEASS'S New Store, 1102 Market street, opposite the Market. Use Horse in the door. 1-17-1y 4p

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Only 25 cents. Saloon set in operation. Ladies' and Children's Hair Cut. Open Sunday morning.

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GREAT NOVELTIES

IN

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Owing to important alterations the Galleries o Paintings will be closed until September.

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ON SATURDAY MORNING next, at 10 o'clock at the Bazaar, No. 525 Market street, by order of Messrs. Barnes, early last spring from Kentucky, a very young chil, believed to trot together near 3 minutes, warranted to be perfectly sound, and to be a good family horse; also, a very superior pair of gelding mares, by Wallace's Blackhawk, in perfect order.

Also, a very superior family horse, superior double and single harness, Fancy Goods, Dry Goods, Groceries, order; Sheldon Beds, Bedsteads, Bedding, Carpets, &c. Also, a very superior family carriage, nearly new. May be seen by applying at the Bazaar.

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BANDAGE INSTITUTE, H. S. SMITH, 1312 Ridge avenue, Opposite Reed street. Three positively cures Rupture. Gloves Trusses, Elastic Stockings, Suspensories, Shoulder Braces, Crutches, Suspensories, Pile Bandages. 1y-1-tuths

SECOND EDITION

2:15 O'Clock.

BY TELEGRAPH.

TO-DAY'S CABLE NEWS

European Financial Quotations

American Securities Quiet and Steady

COTTON SALES FOR THE WEEK

FROM WASHINGTON

THE CUBAN QUESTION.

The Dissensions Among the Patriots

Departure of Vessels with Ammunition

By the Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, August 20, A. M.—Consols, 93 for money and 93½ for account. American securities quiet and steady. U. S. Five-twenties of 1862, 81½; of 1865, old, 81½; of 1867, 81½; Ten-forties, 74½; Erie Railroad, 19½; Illinois Central, 94½.

LIVERPOOL, August 20, A. M.—Cotton active; Middling Uplands, 13½d.; middling Orleans, 14d. The sales for to-day are estimated at 20,000 bales. Sales of the week reach about to 111,000 bales, including for export 18,000 and for speculation 30,000 bales. The stock of cotton in port is 229,000 bales, of which 105,000 bales are American.

Other markets are unchanged.

LONDON, August 20, A. M.—Linseed cakes, £10 6s. Spirits Petroleum, 10½d. Sugars on the spot, firm.

QUEENSTOWN, August 20, A. M.—Arrived—Steamers Russia and Denmark, from New York.

LONDON, August 20, Noon.—United States Five-Twenties of 1862, 81½; of 1865, old, 82; of 1867, 81½.

LIVERPOOL, August 20, Noon.—Corn, 32s for European. California wheat, 11s. 2d. Red Western, 9s. 10d. Flour, 25s.

LONDON, August 20, P. M.—The weather is fair and favorable for the growing crops. American securities are firmer. Erie, 19¾; Illinois, 94½.

LIVERPOOL, August 20, P. M.—The cotton sales to estimated at 10,000 bales, of which 20,000 bales are American.

Corn is easier, but not lower. The receipts of wheat at Liverpool for the past three days have been 30,000 quarters, whereof 15,000 were American.

Lard is quoted at 78s. Bacon, 65s. Tallow, 47s. 3d.

LONDON, August 20, P. M.—Sugar is firmer, at 36s. 6d. to 38s. 9d. on the spot, and 27s. 3d.s 28s. afloat.

The Cuban Dissentions.

[Special Dispatch to the Phila. Evening Bulletin.]

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—The divisions among the Cubans, before alluded to in these dispatches, have assumed more importance since it has become known that Spaniards have been made to the Spanish Government for the purchase of a vessel in the United States authorities. It is well understood that, while Mr Lennox gave his full assent to the purchase, Gen. Rivas has been heard to protested against it. This division, it is feared, weakens the position taken by Secretary Fish in regard to the fitting out of a vessel that he cannot control both the Cuban factions.

Rumor has it that the financial condition of the Cuban Junta and the use made of money by Mr. Lennox, is not foreign to this controversy, and the disagreement may yet assume a serious aspect.

Information has been received here that two vessels lately left Jacksonville, Florida, with ammunition of every description, for Cuba. It is said that the United States authorities, although aware where the vessels were going, and for what purpose they were bound, took no means to prevent them from sailing. This new violation of the neutrality laws is the subject of a good deal of talk in official circles.

Suicide of a Criminal.

WILLIAMSPORT, Aug. 20.—The body of Martin Billmyer, of Northumberland county, was found hanging in the jail yard this morning. He was arrested yesterday on a charge of horse stealing in order to get good for transport to California. He was a desperate character, and had been in the penitentiary for horse stealing five times in five years.

THIRD EDITION.

3:15 O'Clock.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Additional Cable Quotations

A Suicide in Jersey City

By the Atlantic Cable.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 20, 1.30 P. M.—The sales to-day are reported at 10,000 bales, including 2,000 bales of American.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 20, 3 P. M.—Cotton opened at 13½d. for the spot quiet; sales at 13d. 50c. afloat.

Suicide in Jersey City.

[Special Dispatch to the Phila. Evening Bulletin.]

NEW YORK, August 20.—A Jersey City policeman named Samuel Ramsey, a brother of the Assistant Quartermaster-General, this morning, by shooting himself in the General's office, committed suicide. It appears that Ramsey had been drinking for several days.

[Correspondence of the Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, August 20.—Samuel Ramsey, brother of General Ramsay of the Union Army, committed suicide by shooting in Jersey City to-day. A combination of domestic troubles and rum was the cause, it is said, in his family.

Reddy, the Blacksmith, arrived here to-day from California.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS IN NEW YORK

AN EASINESS IN THE MONEY MARKET

SLIGHT ADVANCE IN GOLD

Governments Firmer and Improved

Stocks Firm and Slightly Better

[Special Dispatch to the Phila. Evening Bulletin.]

NEW YORK, August 20.—The Toledo and Wabash and Lake Shore roads have been considerably weakened by the decision of the 100, Lake Shore stock at 120, with a tax dividend of 3 per cent. on the 20th inst. The Southern gave notice to the Stock Exchange to-day that the issue of $1,000,000 of new bonds in 30 days.

The money market is easy at 6@7 per cent. on call. Foreign exchange is firm; and prime bankers' bills at sixty days are quoted at 109½. The gold market was weak at the opening at 135, and fluctuated afterwards rallied to 135. Loans were made at 3 per cent. for carrying.

The government bond market was steady and lower early in the day, but afterwards rallied and improved, and Southern State securities are generally steady.

The railway market was active and excited in the Wabash and Lake Shore stock in consequence of the consolidation. Wabash opened at 71, and fluctuated with frequent and wild fluctuations and heavy dealing. Lake Shore opened at 107½, and rose to 108½, with an active business. The balance of the market was firm, and, on the whole, a little better. New York Central is selling ex-dividend of 4 per cent. on the certificates, equal to 339 per share. New York Central, 201@202½; Rock Island, 116@116½; Wabash, 83@83½; Pacific Mail, 34½; Western Union Telegraph, 35½; Erie, 18½@18¾. The miscellaneous list was dull and heavy. Cumberland Coal, 35@35½; Pacific Mail, and the stock sold up to 35. The balance and the Express stocks were dull.

Election Frauds in Tennessee.

A Nashville dispatch says:

As the time passes by we receive further accounts of the manner in which the legal election was carried on, at the recent election, deprived of their suffrage. In one portion of the city, a body of negroes, 150 strong, armed with rifles, colored men, partially drilled by Fort Pillow veterans, stationed in the polls leading to Nashville, where they were joined by a number of white men, the colored Republicans whom they saw fit to vote, with the threat that they would certainly be put in jail if they went to the polls. The latter, at the request of about a hundred colored men in that portion of the city, without counsel, called on the number of colored men living in the neighborhood of Jackson Hewitt, who were warned not to near the polls on election day on pain of death. Not even the doctor's bills, of which one hundred and unbilled in nearly ten miles to vote. Returning late in the evening, he was set upon by three drunken men, who charged him with going to the city to vote. He had hidden his ballot in his hat, and succeeded in saving it. He had voted. Notwithstanding this he was knocked down and left for dead. He survived subsequently to drag himself to a house near by, where he now lies in a dangerous condition. The man has a brother-in-law in Nashville, from whom I received these facts. At Dandridge, Captain Shade Harris, the well-known Union leader, was shot down upon and so badly beaten that his life has been despaired of. The rebels have actually spent their money where they pleased. They say that for years and years they have spent two dollars or less per day, while the operators were making fabulous sums. Said one rebel, "The operators keep us ignorant, and then they blackguard us because we cannot read and write."

We would like to devote a part of our time to books and papers, but how can we when the street and the operators are opposed to the bright-hour law?" It was the universal complaint that the operators were not in favor of the miners sending their children to school. Thousands upon thousands of the children of miners, from eight to ten years of age, are obliged to work ten hours per day.

Much has been said about the miners seeking to control the market. This is the idiomatic argument: "When all the men are at work they can supply the market in about seven months. Last year 13,000,000 tons were required; this year the amount required will be about 14,000,000. Now they claim it is much better for them to work moderately all the year, or at least nine or ten months, but to glut the market in the spring, and then lie idle a part of the year. Again, they think it is far better to keep coal at about $4 or $5 per ton round, than to have the prices ranging from $10 to $20.

"For years past the operators have competed with each other, and "cut" the prices of the miner's expense, and at the expense of the country. Now they propose to stop this business and get control of the market, or, if this cannot be done in every instance, at least to share the profits with their employers. Here comes in the trouble. They start out with an idea of being content with fair returns; and to share with their workmen is the last thing they think ridiculous. The sliding scale of prices was adopted; but the moment it was found it was willing to mine cheaper when the prices fall below a certain point."

Who, then, is responsible for the present high price of coal? Unquestionably it is limited between these three classes:

First—The great mining monopolies, the managers of which are not satisfied with a fair profit on the coal mined, but who "bull" the market in a score of ways.

At the very time when our great commercial centers are suffering on account of a short supply of coal, and the price is being forced to an outrageous figure, it is a fact that the railroads to cease freighting the coal. Vast armies of railroad laborers are thus compelled to be idle and directly aid the swindling operations. Transportation tariffs are increased; cars are released to the smaller companies out of the way, and all the machinery of monopoly, pulous railroad corporations, is thrown into the scale to force the price of coal to a higher figure.

Second—The *Transportation Monopolies*, that have ample protection from the very hands of the companies and the individuals responsible for the present high price of coal.

Third—The miners, who are not, as a class, are fair and honorable in their dealings with the men, who have to force the force of speculative operations aimed at the manufacturing and household interests of the country.

For—The *City Speculators*, who, to say the least, are not over scrupulous; take still higher advantage of the needs of the community.

The miners themselves would prefer that the price of coal should remain at five or six dollars in New York the year round. If it drops below the minimum price, the miners cannot support their families, and they must quit work. On the other hand they do not desire that the price of coal should ever advance above the maximum figure (seven).

When coal sold at New York for $5 per ton, at Port Carbon it sold for $2 per ton, while in Schuylkill county was for miners, $14 per week; inside laborers, $13; outside laborers, $11 per week. In Luzerne, miners received $16, inside laborers, $14, outside laborers, $11 50; and when prices for coal advanced to $20 per ton, the miners demanded and have received twenty per cent. of said advance. To illustrate: If coal advanced to $8 per ton at Port Carbon, for which it has not yet, the miner's wages would then be $22 40 per week. It is not the miners who put up the price of coal at Port Carbon and New York. They do not receive any more money for coal when it goes until the coal is mined and sold, and the money in the pockets of the operators. They they demand the twenty per cent. of the advance, which, at present, would be equivalent to $8 or $3 fixed as the basis. But if the price of coal is reduced, the miners are required to work without a murmur on their part.

Yet many who are so indignant that it is a question whether Government should not take possession of the coal mines of the country, paying the present owners a fair value for the same, and now that the mines as the gold mines of California have been seized in the interest of the whole people. The reserve coal, if all the coal in the country, should never pass out of the hands of the people, and be controlled by monopolists.

E. L. Roseman, Stillman B. Pratt, Samuel Y. Ash, Jr., Jacob Ridgway, C. Cameron, Committee.

Adjourned until two P. M.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—A despatch received at the Central Station this afternoon, announced a fire in Manayunk, in Montgomery county, opposite Manayunk, and on the Schuylkill river. The fire companies from Manayunk were soon present, but owing to the low water in the Schuylkill, were unable to do much towards stopping the flames.

A steam engine from Germantown was ordered to the place, and arrived there.

At two o'clock this afternoon the fire was in a state of fearful progress, and the total destruction of the mill, with the contents, was imminent.

MARINE BULLETIN.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA—AUG 20.

☞ See Marine Bulletin for Arrival of Vessels.

ARRIVED THIS DAY.

Steamer Rebecca Clyde, Clyde, from New York, with mdse to W P Clyde & Co.

Schr Ada Hancox, Hancox, Cohasset, Lambs, 5 days from Cohasset, with Scrap Iron to Pusey and Jones Co.

Schr Z Barker, Cole, Boston, 3 days from Gardiner, with ice to Lennox & Burgess.

Schr Ellen Stanwood, Hall, 2 days from Gardiner, with ice to Lennox & Burgess.

Schr S P Adams, Tallman, 3 days from New York, in ballast to J E Ward & Co.

Schr Mary Townsend, 1 day from Brandywine, with flour to Jas Barton.

Schr Ada Alvin Beyer, Beyer, from Newburyport, in ballast to Knight & Sons.

Schr Hannah Ross, Ross, from Boston, in ballast to Knight & Sons.

Schr Ellen Stanwood, Hall, from Boston, in ballast to Knight & Sons.

Schr Henrietta, White, from Saco, in ballast to Knight & Sons.

Schr Julia E Pratt, Mulverson, 5 days from Boston, in ballast to Knight & Sons.

Schr Ellen Stanwood, Hall, 2 days from Gardiner, with ice to Lennox & Burgess.

Schr Pioneer, Brewer, 4 days from Norfolk, with lumber to Crowell & Collins.

Schr Active, Coombs, 5 days from Boston, with ice to Carpenter Ice Co.

Schr Ellen M Carver, Dickinson, from Middletown, in ballast to Knight & Sons.

Schr Pioneer, Brewer, 4 days from Norfolk, with lumber to Crowell & Collins.

Schr Active, Coombs, 5 days from Boston, with ice to Carpenter Ice Co.

Schr Ellen M Carver, Dickinson, from Middletown, in ballast to Knight & Sons.

Schr Caroline Hall, Vickers, 3 days from Richmond, with coal to master.

Schr Z Barker, Cole, Boston, 3 days from Gardiner, with ice to Lennox & Burgess.

Schr Ellen Stanwood, Hall, 2 days from Gardiner, with ice to Lennox & Burgess