BUSINESS NOTICES.

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

This can all be changed by using Hagan's Magnolia Balm, which gives the Bloom of Youth and a refined sparkling Beauty to the Complexion, pleasing everybody and natural.

No lady need complain of a red, tanned, freckled or sallow Complexion who will invest seventy-five cents in Hagan's Magnolia Balm. Its effects are truly wonderful. To preserve and Dress the Hair use Lyon's Kathairon.

S. T.—1860—X.—The unprecedented extraordinary demand for Plantation Bitters is a convincing proof of their being prepared with pure St. Croix Rum, Calisaya Bark, &c., for Drugging complaints that it is almost impossible to keep a supply, and that their orders, owing to the great rush, are not promptly executed. Do not become discouraged. Be sure and get the genuine.

MAGNOLIA WATER.—Superior to the best imported German Cologne, and sold at half the price. ALDEN & CO.

Removal.
DUTTON'S PIANO ROOMS (Chickering Grand, Square and Upright Pianos), removed to 1103 and 1105 Chestnut street.
W. H. DUTTON.
aug 12 tf

Steinway's Pianos received the highest award (first gold medal) at the International Exhibition, Paris, 1867. See Circular. Warerooms of STEINWAY & SONS, No. 1006 Chestnut street.
aug1-tf

EVENING BULLETIN.

Tuesday, August 24, 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.

MR. GLADSTONE'S CHANGE OF VIEWS.

Speculation concerning the probable working of the Irish Church act is, of course, very common. In this country the faith is general that it will greatly advance religion and morality; that the Protestant church, freed from its dependence on the State, will become a live, active body; and that all religions, being put upon an equal footing, will engage in that honorable rivalry in good works that is seen so conspicuously in this land of freedom.

The part taken by Mr. Gladstone in bringing about the disestablishment of the Irish Church, and his earlier opinions on the great question of the union of Church and State, make a more interesting study, because more speculative, concerning the operation of the reform measure. An early work of his, now out of print, and which he would probably like to have forgotten by the world, still shows him to have been enthusiastically opposed to just such a measure as that which he has lately been so enthusiastically supported. But Mr. Gladstone's work on "The State in its relations with the Church" has been endowed with an unenviable immortality through one of the late Lord Macaulay's brilliant essays in the *Edinburgh Review*. The book was printed in the beginning of 1839, and was reviewed by Macaulay in April of that year. Mr. Gladstone had lately graduated at Oxford, and had adopted all the prejudices of that conservative institution, including a bigoted faith in the Church establishment of England. His book appears to have been a well-written composition, and Macaulay compliments him for having, at so early an age, given his attention to such subjects. He then proceeds, in the elegant style of which he was such a master, to demolish every argument of the young author, and to enunciate the doctrine that Church and State should be separate in the clearest and most convincing manner.

While attempting to establish the doctrine that a government, no matter what its religion, should enforce that religion upon its people, Mr. Gladstone, regarded as a believer in the apostolic succession of the Church of England, at last comes to the conclusion that all subjects of England, no matter of what creed or faith, should be made to conform to the English Church. Applying this to the Irish, he would give them a Protestant Church, whether they liked it or not. "We believe," said he, "that that which we place before them is, whether they know it or not, calculated to be beneficial to them; and that, if they know it not now, they will know it when it is presented to them fairly. Shall we, then, purchase their applause at the expense of their substantial, nay, spiritual interests?" It is almost incredible that such false, tyrannical doctrine should ever have been uttered by an enlightened, educated man. It is wonderful that it should have been uttered by a man who, thirty years later, is the real emancipator of the Catholics of Ireland, and the author of the disestablishment of the English Church among them. Macaulay might have merely ridiculed this puerility of opinion in the bigoted young scholar; but he treats him always with respect, and refutes his views with argument and illustrations enough to have made a convert of him at once. Mr. Gladstone's recent course at the head of the English Ministry shows that he is now completely converted.

The case of Scotland furnished the reviewer with his best illustration of the fallacy of Mr. Gladstone's doctrine. Liberating the church in that kingdom had made the rude and turbulent people peaceful, industrious, intelligent and prosperous. It had destroyed the hostility between the Scotch and the English which had been growing for ages, and the union between them had become one of heart as well as law. Since Macaulay wrote the article in question, the freedom of religion in Scotland has been still further enlarged, and while education, the arts, industry and wealth have been advancing, the people have become as contented and as loyal to the British crown as any of Victoria's subjects. There is no reason why like results should not follow in Ireland, and Mr. Gladstone's advocacy or disestablishment would have arisen as much from policy as from a change of views. But we are disposed to give him full credit for a sincere conversion from the early erroneous belief of his university days. He was only thirty-years old when he wrote his book on Church and State. The thirty years that have elapsed have brought many revolutions and conversions, and the wisest statesmen of England, as well as other countries, are those that have profited by the progress of liberal ideas and been sufficiently flexible to adapt themselves to the expanding and irresistible power of the people. In America the statesmanship that was venerated thirty years ago would be intolerable now. The people have grown in power as well as in wisdom, and the oligarchy of the Southern politicians fell forever when the Republican party, headed by Abraham Lincoln, abolished slavery and established a real government of the people, by the people and for the people. We may have no overshadowing geniuses among our public men, to be idolized as Clay, Webster and Calhoun were. Our public men are less creatures, and the idolot of the people, and that people is most free and happy, in whose country there is not even an aristocracy of genius to distort the democratic system, and among whom politicians are made to bend by the force of the popular will. Mr. Gladstone, in taking, while at the head of the English Government, a position precisely the opposite of that he took when a University student, has given the best evidence of manly growth in intellect, and in knowledge of men and the rights of men. He is still a student, and a writer on subjects that interest the student. But his best study has been in the school of Liberalism, and, unless some unforeseen incident shall occur, we expect to see him, the former champion of Church and State, taking the lead in the disestablishment of the Church in England itself.

THE GETTYSBURG BLUNDER.

The rebel generals have showed better taste than the inventors of the Gettysburg blunder. They decline the invitation to contribute, by their presence, to the perpetuation of the memory of their great defeat. They go further, and, taking advantage of the opportunity so foolishly extended to them, read lectures to our Union officers from the text of their own selecting. The rebel Lees decline to visit Gettysburg, and if their loyalty had been as good as their present taste and sense of propriety, Gettysburg might never have been the grave of thousands of American patriots. They do not desire to see that battle-field marked with granite and iron monuments; why should they? They would like Gettysburg and every other bloody sign of their foul treason blotted out of our country's remembrance, and it is natural that they should. The letters of the two Lees convey a "snub" to the Monument Association which it justly deserves, and to which it deliberately hold itself open.

The meagre attendance of Union officers at this Gettysburg Springs Hotel gathering is a most satisfactory evidence that the brave men who died for their country on the fatal field of Gettysburg are not yet forgotten. Ungrateful as Republics proverbially are, six years have not quite sufficed to blot out the irrevocable fact that fathers, sons, brothers, husbands, friends, of thousands of Northern homes sleep beneath the sod of Gettysburg, the martyrs of the wickedest and vastest rebellion that ever disgraced the history of civilization. It is too soon yet to forget, what never should be forgotten, that rebel men made its most desperate struggle upon the free soil of Pennsylvania, and that perjured traitors saturated that soil with loyal blood, every drop of which should be more precious to us than all that was shed from rebel veins. We cannot contemplate this attempted amalgamation of loyalty and treason on the field of Gettysburg, this wooing the act of equalization of honors between the true and the false, between the friend and the enemy of the Union, between those who were for and those who were against us, in a strife whose issues were as wide asunder as heaven and hell, without hearing the grand, solemn words of Abraham Lincoln again echoing over Gettysburg's graves: "We cannot dedicate, we cannot consecrate, we cannot hallow this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here, have consecrated it far above our power to add or detract. It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us—that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to the cause for which *they here gave the last full measure of devotion.*"

The people here taken increased devotion from the pattern of their loyal dead, and to them Gettysburg gives with associations that permit no admixture of sentimental fraternizing with the architraitors of the war. To the people, there is no mere fitness in embracing Moseby, and Wade Hampton and the Lees, and like rebels and traitors, in the folds of a common military brotherhood *now*, than there would have been when the call, good news first came from the field of Gettysburg. To the people, Gettysburg is not a mere strategic black-board, upon which dry military demonstrations are to be chalked out for the benefit of the future student of the art of war. It is the perpetual memorial of a bloody rebellion, which been received its death-blow at a fearful cost of human lives, sacrificed to the mad ambition of the champions of human slavery.

The Gettysburg affair is a blunder greatly to be regretted. The very proper refusal of the rebel officers to participate in it has made it a failure, and we are very glad of it. Had it been otherwise, it would have been followed up by return invitations to our Union soldiers to entertainments at Ball Run, at Andersonville, and at Salisbury, where monuments might be erected to the prowess of the masters of those situations. Gettysburg belongs to the people of the North. Its, monument is theirs, its honors are theirs; and if history cannot write the story of Gettysburg without these efforts to obliterate the moral distinctions between loyalty and treason, the story had better go down into oblivion.

Fitz Hugh Lee tells the Association, with polite insolence, that "if the nation is to continue as a whole, it is better to forget and forgive rather than perpetuate in granite proofs of its civil war." When the nation does forget the crime of the Rebellion and the cost at which it was crushed, it will be full time that it should cease "to continue as a whole." There will not be virtue enough left among its people to hold it together.

COMFORT FOR THE HOME GUARD.

The summer months stay at home, while the tests for their moralizing are furnished by the absentees. The frivolities, the extravagances, the dissipations, the vulgarities that are of the home guard hear of and preach about, when we speak of the watering places, are more than the sour grapes of the historical Reynard.—As the season advances and the thermometer rises, the enormities of fashionable life out of town become more and more shocking in our eyes. So these eyes are rolled up with an ejaculation of thanks that we are not as other men are; nor as other women, for the women must bear their full share of the condemnation that we saints at home pronounce upon the sinners gone away.

Let us refer to some of the advantages and comforts of city life, as compared with seashore or mountain life, in the depths of midsummer. First of all, Philadelphia scorns the name of a watering place, and by way of emphasizing this scorn, the Schuylkill and the inhabitants are all going dry. Since the big fire in the Patterson warehouses, Philadelphia has lost character even as a whisky-and-water-ing place. The dearth of water saves us from the necessity of frequent bathing, and we have also a very good excuse for dispensing with the weekly nuisance of a washing-day. The same dearth allows us to dispense with the miseries of dirty pavements, dusty streets and filthy gutters, from which arise odors richer, at least, if not sweeter, than the salt air of the sea-side or the fresh air of the mountain top.

While the water at Fairmount is gradually diminishing, we have the cheering prospect of being burned up, or having our houses, stores and offices burned up, for want of means of extinguishing fires. To be sure, a stock of goods was damaged the other day by a deluge of the precious water, in order that one box of burning goods might be saved. To be sure, also, some of our friends out of town had their houses in town all deluged on Saturday, and their furniture ruined, because a neighbor's house caught fire. But we that are at home have the pleasing reflection that when our property is burned, or when it is only drenched with water, we may be burned or drenched along with it. At night time, while reflecting on this under the cosy and refreshing mosquito netting, we have the spicy odors from the gutters wafted in through our open windows; we are lulled to sleep by the roar of the street cars; we are awakened from our slumbers by the music that our noble volunteer fire department discourses nightly with the aid of steam-whistles, bells, tramping horses, barking dogs, and bellowing human lungs. Or if we sleep till daylight, the music that awakens us takes the other form of the rumbling ice-cart, the groaning cart, the screaming berry and peach vender and the melodious fishwoman.

These are some of the delights of summer life in the city on which we of the homeguard may felicitate ourselves. Then it must be remembered that we escape the extortions of the hotels and their multitudinous extras. Those of us that are bachelors escape the nets set by manœuvring mammas and papas, who consider a watering-place a good husband-hunting ground, and summer the best husband-hunting season. Those of us that are single women avoid the risk of being carried off by such gay young sparks as Commodore Vanderbilt, who has just scared off a young woman from a summer resort and made her his bride before anybody knew what he was about. We escape having our names, and our wives' and daughters' names, printed in the sensation journals, and we are in less danger than ever of having Jenkins describe our villas, our fêtes, our croquet games, our pic-nics and our four-in-hands. We avoid contiguity even in print with the millionaires and billionaires that have become so numerous, and we escape all suspicion of belonging to either the codfish or the shoddy aristocracy, of being adventurous swells or bloated boodlehouse. In these and many other considerations there ought to be a great deal of comfort, and we present them thus with perfect liberality, being quite willing that they should be freely shared by our companions in the home guard.

THE PUBLIC TRUSTS.

The Board of Appointment, consisting of the twelve Judges of our several Courts, has nominated the Board of Directors of Public Trusts, the Mayor and Presidents of Councils being *ex officio* members of the Board.

The public interest in this new experiment to administer the Girard and other city trusts is very deep. The amount of property involved, and the great importance of the institutions maintained by these trusts, make the selection of the Board of Directors a matter of high moment. It is true that any Director, moving inefficient or otherwise undesirable, may be removed by a two-thirds vote of the Board of Appointment; but, practically, the liberal now appointed will only be changed by the voluntary resignation of its members. It was, therefore, of the first consequence, that the original selection should be made, not upon any ground of personal friendship or preference, but solely upon the ground of peculiar fitness for the work to be done. The position is one of much responsibility and of a great deal of labor, and requiring a great variety of qualifications.

The Board of Appointment consists of twelve judges, each of whom has selected one Director, (except Judge Strong, who is understood to have been unable to decide which of the editors of this paper he would nominate, and therefore nominated no one.) Most of the selections are, in themselves, good ones. The majority of the Board are gentlemen well-known and highly-respected in the community. Most of them are gentlemen engaged in extensive private business, but not more than one or two of them have any experience in the peculiar class of duties now imposed upon them. If they are able and willing to devote the large amount of time which will be required for these duties, they will bring to their discharge a high degree of integrity, intelligence, education and public spirit. Whether they possess among themselves those degrees of congeniality and that congruity of feeling and purpose which are essential to their successful and harmonious working may, perhaps not be known for a time. One or two of the appointments have undoubtedly been made upon considerations of personal favoritism which should not have been allowed to enter into the selection. But these form but a small minority of the Board. We should have been glad if the Board of Appointment had taken some of the best men who have been familiar with the workings of Girard College, and we think they have made a serious mistake in not doing so.

The whole question of the constitutionality of this Board of Trustees yet to be tested in the Courts. If the law stands the test of this litigation, we believe that it will prove of great value in the future administration of the public trusts. The small size of the Board will impose a very serious amount of labor upon its members, and no one should undertake its duties, who is not ready and able to devote himself almost exclusively to them.

JUST RECEIVED AND IN STORE 1,000 cases of the Celebrated Catawba and Sparkling Hock Wines, Sherry, Jamaica and South Side Rum, Brandies and Whiskies, Madeira and Port. P. J. JORDAN, 220 Pear street, Near Third and Walnut streets, and above Third street.

CLOTHING.

WATER.
We shall have enough!
CLOTHING.
We have an immense supply!
WANAMAKER & BROWN.

EXCURSIONS.

FOURTH GRAND EXCURSION
Around New York Bay
AND STATEN ISLAND.
With Prof. McCrossan's full band, the family is this year delightful equal. New steamers, with every comfort, leave Broad street wharf, Delaware side, at 8 A. M.
GLOUCESTER POINT.—GO
FIRE-PROOF SAFES.

THE GREAT FIRE AT YONKERS.
Herring's Safes Again Tested!
HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES, the most reliable protection from fire now known. HERRING'S NEW PATENT BANKERS' SAFES, combining hardened steel and iron with the Patent Franklinite or SPIEGEL PLATE, furnishes a certain and safe boring and cutting tools to an extent heretofore unknown.
Farrel, Herring & Co., Philadelphia.
Herring, Farrel & Sherman, No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray St., N. Y.
Herring & Co., Chicago.
Herring, Farrel & Sherman, New Orleans.

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

Our Motto.
Cheap! Cheap!! Cheap!!!
Is still our motto!
You ought to see
The goods we've got, Oh!
The August sun
Shines hot, hot, hot, Oh!
Fine clothes, display,
A splendid lot! Oh!
Cheap! Cheap!! Cheap!!!
Is still our motto.
WE are determined
To buy only shall go
Without Good Summer Clothes!
WE are determined
To rush off
Our Summer Stock
Regardless of Price.
WE are determined
To satisfy all
Good Folks
Who want
Good Clothes.
WE are determined
Not to be
Undersold
By anybody at all.
So, Come! Come! Come!
To the Great Brown Hall of
ROCKHILL & WILSON,
603 and 605 CHESTNUT Street.

DR. R. F. THOMAS, THE LATE OPERator at the Colton Dental Association, is now the only one in Philadelphia using the Nitrous Oxide in practice to extracting teeth, absolutely without pain, by the application of the gas. Office, 826 North Tenth street.
mh5-1tmrp

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION OFFICE, situated the assemblée use of
ADMINISTERING THE LAUGHING GAS,
And devote their whole time and practice to extracting teeth without pain.
Office, 826 Chestnut street.
apr20

JOHN CRUMP, BUILDER,
1124 CHESTNUT STREET,
Mechanics of every branch required for the erecting and fitting promptly furnished.
jy27-tf

POSTS AND RAILS, POSTS AND RAILS, all styles. Four-hole, square and half round posts. Spitting—long and short heart and sap. 20,000 feet first common boards.
Shingles, lath and store-fitting material, made a specialty.
MCGILLODY'S
Seventh and Germantown streets.
may5-tfrp

HENRY PHILLIPPI,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
NO. 224 SANSOM STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
WAREHOUSE, WITH IMPROVED, VENtilated and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented) in all the fashionable styles of the season, opening on the next door to the Post-Office. oct-tfrp

FOR SALE—THE BILL-POSTS, ETC., on front doors, are very convenient for children or others to distribute bills, circulars, etc. Apply for sale by THUMAN & SHAW, No. 635 (Eight Thirty-five) Market street, below Ninth.

DINCHING AND CURLING-TONGS, Hot and Cold Curlers, Crimpers, etc. THUMAN & SHAW, No. 635 (Eight Thirty-five) Market street, below Ninth.

OF WOODEN AND TIN-WARE WE have added a number of articles useful to Housekeepers up to our usual low prices. THUMAN & SHAW, No. 635 (Eight Thirty-five) Market street, below Ninth.

WANTED BY A LADY (A FRIEND)—Furnished house. Address E. L., BULLETIN Office.

ALBRIGHT'S FIFTH JARS,
Pint and Quart.
Qts. 82 00 per dozen; No. 10 North FIFTH street.

1869.—GET YOUR HAIR CUT AT Nos. 1004 and 1006 Chestnut street, by Hall Cutters. Shave and Dress Ladies' Hair. Razors set in order. Ladies' Hair Cutting Dyed. Opera Shaving Parlors, 125 Exchange Place.
G. C. KOPP.

HORSE COVERS, FLY NETS, LAPROBES, at very low rates, at ACKLEY'S Harness Store, 1102 Market street, opposite the Market. Stirrups in the door.
jy30-tf

JORDAN'S CELEBRATED PURE TONIC Ale and Porter, family use, &c. The subscriber is now furnishing a well-known favorite article, in pints and quarts, of well-known flavor and age. The whole process and bottling are by order of physicians, for invalids, use of families, &c., commended by the medical faculty. Orders left at the Brewery, Twenty-second and Lombard streets, will receive prompt attention, and the article prepared from the best malt and hops, for home use or transportation. Orders by mail or otherwise promptly attended to. P. JORDAN,
No. 220 Pear street,
Near Third and Walnut streets.

FOR INVALIDS—A FINE MUSICAL Box as a companion for the sick chamber; the finest assortment of the choicest music; from 4 to 50 tunes. Imported monthly. FARR & BROTHER,
mhb17-tf 324 Chestnut street, below Fourth.

LIQUID RENNET,
A SUPERIOR, CONVENIENT ARTICLE for making JUNKET or CURDS and WHEY in a few minutes. Prepared only by CHAS. RUSH, Druggist, corner Ninth and Spring Garden streets.

PHILADELPHIA SURGICAL BANDAGE INSTITUTE, 1,006 NORTH NINTH street, below Girard avenue. Trusses, Shoulder Braces, Crutches, Supporters, Bandages, Ladies attended by Female.
jy10-1tp

H. P. & C. R. TAYLOR,
PRINTERS,
60 and 62 North Ninth street.

SIMON GARFIELD,
UNDERTAKER,
South Thirteenth street, 328-tfrp

CANTON PRESERVED GINGER.—Preserved Ginger, in syrup for sweetening, long hand; also, Dry Preserved Ginger, in boxes, for market. For sale by Thos. R. BUSSIER & Co., 30 South Delaware avenue.

D. A. CHEESE—AN INVOICE OF NORton's celebrated Cattle Soap, Chloride of Lime, &c., just received and for sale by JOS. B. SCHEIDER & CO., Sole Agents, 1 Market street.

GROCERIES, LIQUORS, &C.

Preserved
CANTON GINGER,
Just imported, in fine order,
FOR SALE BY
MITCHELL & FLETCHER,
No. 1204 CHESTNUT STREET.
aug 17 tf

LONDON
FANCY BISCUIT.
Just received per steamer Louisiana, a fresh invoice of the
Very Choice Fancy Biscuit.
SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
AGENTS,
S. W. cor. Broad and Walnut Sts.

CHOICE
OLD GOVERNMENT JAVA COFFEE
BY THE BAG OR POUND.
FINE
GREEN AND BLACK TEAS
IN SMALL BOXES.
DAVIS & RICHARDS,
ARCH AND TENTH STREETS.
jy26 rp1f

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE SINKING FUND.
TREASURY DEPARTMENT OF PENNSYLVANIA,
HARRISBURG, August 20th, 1869.
Sealed bids will be received for the redemption of ONE MILLION DOLLARS OF THE LOAN OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA, due July 1st, 1870, until 12 o'clock M., October 1st, next.
Communications to be addressed to
B. W. MACKEY, Esq.,
State Treasurer, Harrisburg, Pa.,
And endorsed "Bids for Redemption of State Loan."
F. JORDAN, Secretary of State.
J. P. BLANCHARD, Auditor General.
B. W. MACKEY, State Treasurer.
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.
N. B.—No newspaper publishing the above without authority will receive pay therefor.
aug23 3tsrp5

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

1869. FALL TRADE. 1869.
The advertising columns of the
WILMINGTON DAILY COMMERCIAL
offer to the Merchants of Philadelphia a convenient and economical medium of making
Fall Business Announcements
to the citizens of Wilmington and surrounding country and on the line of the Delaware Railroad.
THE DAILY EVENING COMMERCIAL EDITION is the weekly edition of the COMMERCIAL, and has a commanding circulation and increased advertising patronage among the
Farmers and Fruit Growers,
without party distinction, in every portion of the State, eastern Shore of Maryland and the southern sections of Chester and Delaware counties, Pennsylvania.
For advertising rates address
JENKINS & ATKINSON, Proprietors,
Wilmington, Delaware.
aug23 tfrp5

FURNITURE, &C.

FURNITURE.
A. & H. LEJAMBRE
HAVE REMOVED THEIR
Furniture and Upholstering Warerooms
TO 1127 CHESTNUT STREET,
GIRARD ROW.
mh4 s tu th tfmrp

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.
oct2 s tu th 1yrp

MAGAZIN DES MODES.
1024 WALNUT STREET.
Cloaks, Walking Suits, Silks,
Ladies' Outfitting Store.
Ladies' Underwear and Ladies' Furs.
Dresses made to measure in Twenty-four hours.

MONEY TO ANY AMOUNT
ON GOVERNMENT BONDS, DIAMONDS, JEWELRY, PLATE, CLOTHING, &c., at
JONES & CO.'S
OLD-ESTABLISHED LOAN OFFICE,
Corner of Second and Spruce streets.
N. B.—DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, GUNS &c.,
FOR SALE AT
REMARKABLY LOW PRICES.

MARKING WITH INDELIBLE INK
Embroidering, Stamping, Stencils, &c.
M. A. TAYLOR, 1307 Filbert street.

REPAIRS TO WATCHES AND JEWELRY.—Watches, Jewelry, Silverware, Fine Clocks, Musical Boxes, Fine Jewelry, Silver and Plated Ware, Repaired by Skillful Workmen. 24 Chestnut street, 3 doors below Fourth.

WEDDING AND ENGAGEMENT RINGS.—Gold 18 karat fine quality; a full assortment of sizes, and a variety of styles. JAMES A. BONSALL, 24 Chestnut street, below Fourth.

HUFNAGEL'S
PHILADELPHIA PHARMACY,
Corner Washington and Jackson Streets,
Cape May City, N. J.
aug 18 2m

PATENT OFFICES,
N. W. cor. Fourth and Chestnut
(Entrance on FOURTH Street.)
FRANCIS D. PASTORIUS,
Solicitor of Patents.
Patents procured for inventions in the United States and foreign countries. Models and Drawings, if required, promptly executed. Calls made for models for patents. Office open until 9 o'clock every evening.
jy7-tf

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

EARLES' GALLERIES,
816 CHESTNUT STREET,
C. F. HASELTINE'S GALLERIES,
1125 Chestnut street.
Owing to important alterations the Galleries o Paintings will be closed until September.
For the same reason we offer our splendid stock of LOOKING GLASSES, ENGRAVINGS, CHROMOS FRENCH PHOTOGRAPHS, &c., at a reduction. An unusual opportunity for the Public to obtain bargains.
aug13-1tmrp

TO RENT.

A First-Class Residence
FOR SALE.
The New Brown-Stone Dwelling, with Coach House,
No. 1507 SPRUCE Street.
The house is 22 feet front, three-story and Mansard roof, and three-story double back buildings, with bath rooms on the second and third floors, and water closets on second and third floors, and every modern convenience. The lot is 22 feet front by 220 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 proprietor, and has been occupied only one year, and offers it for sale only on account of leaving the city.
Furniture new and will be included, if wished.
Possession immediately desired.
APPLY ONLY TO
J. NORRIS ROBINSON,
At Drexel & Co.'s.

No. 34 South Third Street.
aug 16 tf

FURNISHED HOUSE,
No. 206 Price Street, Germantown,
TO RENT,
From October 1 until May 1.
Apply on the premises, or to
WILLIAM H. WEBB,
No. 227 South FOURTH Street.
aug18 tstf5

FOR RENT.
THE DWELLING, 1016 CHESTNUT Street.
Well suited for business.
aug11 tf5

MISCELLANEOUS.

HUFNAGEL'S
PHILADELPHIA PHARMACY,
Corner Washington and Jackson Streets,
Cape May City, N. J.
aug 18 2m

PATENT OFFICES,
N. W. cor. Fourth and Chestnut
(Entrance on FOURTH Street.)
FRANCIS D. PASTORIUS,
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Patents procured for inventions in the United States and foreign countries. Models and Drawings, if required, promptly executed. Calls made for models for patents. Office open until 9 o'clock every evening.
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NEW CORDAGE FACTORY
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No. 22 N. WATER street and 23 N. DELAWARE avenue

SECOND EDITION

BY TELEGRAPH.

TO-DAY'S CABLE NEWS

Financial and Commercial Quotations

From the White Sulphur Springs

REBEL FESTIVITIES

By the Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, August 24, A. M.—The weather continues fair. Consols for money 93⅛, and for account 93⅛@93⅜. American securities quiet and steady: U. S. five-twenties of 1862, 81½ (of 1865, old, 81½; of 1867, 82). Erie Railroad, 20; Illinois Central, 93; Great Western, 25½.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 24, A. M.—Cotton quiet; Middling Uplands, 13¼; Middling Orleans, 14d. The sales for to-day are estimated at 8,000 bales. Breadstuffs quiet.

LONDON, Aug. 24, A. M.—Sugar firm, both on the spot and afloat. Spirits Petroleum, 10½d.

QUEENSTOWN, Aug. 24.—Arrived, steamer City of Cork, from New York.

LONDON, Aug. 24th, Afternoon.—Consols for money, 93¼, and for account, 93⅝@93⅞. Five-twenties, 81¾@82; 1867, 82. Erie, 20¾. Railways firm.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 24, Afternoon.—Cotton steady. Receipts of wheat for the past three days, 50,000 quarters, of which 25,000 were American, and of flour, 20,000 barrels. Peas, 45s. Pork, 105s. Lard quiet. Bacon, 60s. Tallow, 47s. 3d.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 24.—Arrived out, steamships Nova Scotian, at Londonderry, from Quebec, and St. David, at Glasgow, from Quebec.

From the White Sulphur Springs.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, Greenbrier county, W. Va., August 24, 1869.—Gay Paris comes off here on Tuesday, Aug. 31st. Among the managers are General Beauregard, the Turkish Minister, Gen. Sickles, ex-Senator Bright, and others. Ten ex-rebel Generals are here, among them Gens. Lee and Beauregard. Gen. Lee is looking for a position.

State of Thermometer This Day at the Bulletin Office.

10 A. M. ..76 deg. 12 M. ..82 deg. 3 P. M. ..84 deg.
Weather clear. Wind Southwest.

THE LATE ANDREW JOHNSON.

He Speaks a Piece at Knoxville.

The great and good old A. J. was serenaded at Knoxville, Tenn., the other evening, and took advantage of the complimentary circumstance to make a few unpremeditated remarks. After assuring the public that the present Government is engaged in a conspiracy to overthrow the Republic and establish a despotism, he added:

There is a debt owing by the United States, amounting to $2,000,000,000. These men who are engaged in this conspiracy to change our republican government into an empire say that this debt was created to "preserve the republic." Now, what is immoral? Simply that we must destroy this republic for the purpose of paying the debt, by converting the republic into an empire. My countrymen! before God and the world, I declare, I would rather that the republic was preserved and the debt set up. [Loud cheers.] The debt was created to save the republic. Now the republic must be destroyed to pay the debt. Rather let the government be preserved and the debt go. [Loud cheers.] The debt distresses me. It is now about the only thing of importance in San Francisco has relaxed and that further adjustment will be unnecessary. This debt, also, proposes to oppose the claim movement in gold to-day. The money market was abundantly supplied at six per cent. Commercial paper was quiet at par to 7 per cent. Sterling Exchange was dull and nominally 109 bid. Revenues, barring internal revenue, are supplying tolerably to make returns of their capacity. Gold opened at 135 and fell to 134¾ after little made an exhaustive report on the subject. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue, in his report, says that a proposition to repeal the tax on purchases or sales of stocks, is hardly according to the universal opinion of business men. He also, in favor any State of its equal suffrage in the Senate." The Indian Commissioner, in Virginia and says that until the rattles the XVth Amendment, will be a dead letter in the Senate."

Has it, I forgotten that when he once, as President, undertook a little stroke of business in relation to Texas, he made the discount that he required the States which were then out in the cold to ratify a certain amendment to the Constitution of the United States, before he would recognize them as entitled to representation in the Senate or House either? Can it be possible that the garrulous old gentleman intelligently vindicate the XVth Amendment, which he proclaimed to be a dead letter, on an accidental President, because it was not in the way of reconstruction than the legal law-making power of the land? Such inconsistency, such modesty, which are both remarkable, are exhibited in his speech, yesterday, in the new address as follows:

"I think that the people of Tennessee for the kindness and regard with which I have been welcomed all over the country. I have no concealments to make. *I never played false to the people.* I never deceived the people. If the government is ever restored, then will the principles enunciated in the Gettysburg address, messages to Congress be the basis of the restoration."

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

Philadelphia Stock Exchange Sales.

FIRST BOARD.

$500 City 6s new ..... 100½ | 10 sh Morris Cl pf 60¾
$1,000 do ..... 100½ | 6 sh Penna RR 57
200 Lehigh 6s '34 ..... 84 | 7 sh Penna R 57
$1,400 Leh Nav 6s ..... 84 | 100 sh do 57
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$500 Lehigh Gold Ln ..... 93 | 100 sh do 57
10 sh Girard Bk ..... 30 | 100 sh do 57

SECOND BOARD.

$500 City 6s new ..... 100½ | 100 sh Morris Cl Scrip 61
600 do ..... 100½ | 10 sh Leh Val R 36
$1,000 Leh Nav 6s '64 ..... 84 | 100 sh Penna R 57
100 sh Mechanics' Bk ..... 30 | 100 sh do 57
100 sh Kinsing Pk ..... 30 | 100 sh do 57
$2,000 Penna 5s ..... 73 | 100 sh do 57
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2000 Leh Val R Cs Bs ..... 87 | 100 sh do 57
100 sh Schuylkill R ..... 57 | 100 sh do 57
100 sh Schuylkill R ..... 57 | 100 sh do 57
100 sh Bentonville R ..... 60 | 50 sh Leh Nav 42½
50 sh Leh Nav Stk bds 42½

Philadelphia Money Market.

TUESDAY, Aug. 24, 1869.—There is a fair demand for money for short, but the supply continues somewhat ample, and likely to add to the activity of the loan market for some days to come. There was a decrease in deposits of $360,311, and of legal tenders and specie of $92,481, which, added to the previous week, the aggregate decrease amounts to $376,855. A portion of this has been effected by increased individual withdrawals of Philadelphia money, by drawing on the legal reserves. This exhibit is not very encouraging, and it is to be hoped that the Secretary of the Treasury will be induced to suspend the Sinking Fund for a short period, or reverse such, for money, if not probably.

The calls for loans and discounts are very firm, but unchanged.

Gold opened strong this morning at 132½, but subsequently declined, and closed at 132¼@132½.

Government securities are very dull, but prices are unchanged.

State securities are very dull, and prices are lower to-day, but prices were rather drooping. State Loans sold down to 70 for the old issue, and 69½ for the new issue. City Loans are very dull, and prices are lower. Reading Railroad sold at 57, and Lehigh Valley Railroad at 56¾.

Nothing transpired now (noon) for Canal shares to-day, but the value nevertheless. Morris Canal sold at 30, and Lehigh Navigation at 42½. Lehigh Navigation preferred, 36; for Lehigh Navigation, and 30 for Morris Canal preferred.

The annual transaction in the Philadelphia Bank at $285.—a decline of ½. In Gas and Passenger Railway shares there is no change to quote. Small sales of Union and Spring Garden Gas at $5.50@$5.60, and rather the tendency is downward.

Bank Stocks.—Sales of Mechanics' Bank at 30, and Kinsington Pk at 30. Small sales of Penna Bank at 57. In Gas and Passenger Railway shares there is no change to quote. Small sales of Union and Spring Garden Gas at $5.50@$5.60, and rather the tendency is downward.

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The money market was abundantly supplied at six per cent., and the demand for loans continues to be very moderate. Commercial paper was quiet at par to 7 per cent. Sterling Exchange was dull and nominally 109 bid. Revenues, barring internal revenue, are supplying tolerably to make returns of their capacity. Gold opened at 135 and fell to 134¾ after little made an exhaustive report on the subject. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue, in his report, says that a proposition to repeal the tax on purchases or sales of stocks, is hardly according to the universal opinion of business men. He also, in favor any State of its equal suffrage in the Senate." The Indian Commissioner, in Virginia and says that until the rattles the XVth Amendment, will be a dead letter in the Senate."

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