EVENING BULLETIN.

The PHILADELPHIA EVENING BULLETIN *is published daily, Sundays excepted, at*

THE BULLETIN BUILDING,
607 Chestnut Street.

The EVENING BULLETIN *is served by carriers, at Eight Dollars per annum, payable at the Office; or Eighteen Cents per week, payable to the carriers; by mail, at Eight Dollars per annum, or Seventy-five Cents per month.*

PEACOCK, FETHERSTON & CO.

Wednesday, June 22, 1870.

☞ Persons leaving the city for the summer, and wishing to have the EVENING BULLETIN sent to them, will please send their address to the office. Price by mail, 75 cents per month.

THE NEW LABOR EXPERIMENT.

Mr. Sampson, a shoe manufacturer of Adams, Massachusetts, is trying an experiment which is attracting a great deal of attention throughout the country, and provoking some very bitter denunciation. His employes struck for higher wages than he could afford to pay, and as they were supported in their refusal to compromise by the trade unions to which they belonged, Mr. Sampson secured nearly a hundred Chinamen, who, after a few days' instruction, are working quietly and efficiently in his factory, at very small wages. The general disposition seems to be to abuse the manufacturer for availing himself of this kind of cheap labor; but neither reason, justice nor common sense warrant such treatment. The shoemakers determined either to control this man's business to their own unrighteous advantage or to break it to pieces; and they succeeded in the attempt they made, and they enjoyed the assistance of a powerful organization in their conspiracy. Placed in such a position, their institutional victim had a perfect right to use in his defence any honorable weapon upon which he could lay his hands. Especially had he the right to exercise the common privilege of American citizens to conduct his business, legitimately, after his own fashion, and to employ whoever he pleased to help him. He could have employed Indians, have chosen negroes, Arabs, Esquimaux, or men of any other race, and nobody would have a right to offer any objection. Particularly were his former laborers debarred, by their own outrageous conduct, from the privilege of making any reasonable complaint.

There are some good reasons why the influx of cheap labor from the East in enormous quantities is to be regarded with apprehension; but if this increasing tide shall overtop and sweep away the fabrics of the trade unions it will, at least, bring one blessing with it. It is eminently right and proper that laboring men should associate themselves for purposes of mutual relief, and to secure to themselves fair wages for their work. If the organizations did nothing more than this they would deserve our sympathy, respect and assistance. But these, unions, having learned their strength, aim to obtain such a control of the labor market that capitalists are placed at a grievously unfair disadvantage, and are oppressed even more than laborers were before trades' unions were thought of. It is a well-known fact that powerful-body-of-selfish-men is the cruelest and most dangerous tyrant that can exercise authority; and the conduct of these unions affords additional proof of its truth. It would be sufficient for their condemnation if they strove to obtain such power that they can offer capitalists exorbitant prices of their terms or destruction; but they do more than this—they discriminate against certain classes of laborers, and with cruel insolence, pretend to determine that certain workmen whom they choose to ostracize shall not be permitted to earn their bread at their respective vocations. As an illustration of this we may quote the case of the negro printer Douglass, who was refused admission to the Washington Typographical Union, and was therefore prevented from his work because he was not a member of the Union. We consider if a greater outrage against the first right of a man—the right to earn his living by honest labor—was ever perpetrated in a free country.

But the members of these unions have been treated with so much consideration by political demagogues in and out of Legislatures, and their battles have been fought so successfully by the journals controlled by them, that at last they have conceived themselves to be endowed with divine rights not given to less favored individuals. They do not choose to reflect that a capitalist has the rights also. Because a man has money he is not necessarily the merciless enemy of every laborer, nor is he more prone to be trampled on by every human being who may happen to possess a smaller amount of cash. An enterprising capitalist is quite as important a member of society as a poor mechanic; he is equally with his sturdiest laborer, a workingman, and the successful conduct of his business is just as necessary to the well-being of the community, and, indeed, to the poor laborer himself, as the welfare of the laborer. Persistent disregard of these facts, and the conduct of which demonds more than an honest compensation for labor, have made the trades' unions dangerous and pestilent, and have excited in the minds of thoughtful men grave fears for the future. If the power of these tyrannical and heartless organizations can be broken by any honorable means, we shall have abundant cause for rejoicing; and if their members are punished for their cruelty and insolence by enormous depreciation of the value of their labor, no man will pity them, but they will be credited with having worked out their own destruction and obtained just retribution. The action of the man Sampson seems to indicate that the time of their defeat is approaching. There is abundance of material of the kind employed by him, and we can see other manufacturers who are threatened as he was, and who suffer as he did, will follow his example.

Under ordinary circumstances we should regret this influx of cheap labor, because it may eventually injure white laborers sorely; but the publishment has been fairly earned, and in most cases is richly deserved; if the Unions are wise they will abate the extravagance of their pretensions and the ferocity of their demands while there is yet time. The majority of capitalists would rather pay white skilled workmen fair wages than to undertake to instruct a lot of pagans who do not understand even the language; but they will not long submit to extortion, interference in the management of their business, and the annoyance of successive strikes, while such cheap and apt material is ready at their doors.

THE WHITTEMORE CASE.

The House, in a grand outburst of virtuous indignation, yesterday excluded Mr. Whittemore from his seat. General Logan led the charge, and denounced the "infamous crime" of the representative from South Carolina in unmeasured terms. There was something absolutely Spartan in the moral courage that, with a well ascertained and overwhelming majority at its back, hurled at Congressional *mathema maramatha* at the devoted head of the scapegoat of the House.

General Logan slaughtered Whittemore in right gallant style. And Whittemore, doubtless, ought to have been slaughtered. His offence was a grave one. It was clearly made out.—He ought to thank his star that the outraged feelings of General Logan did not demand his indictment before the Grand Jury, and send him to the Penitentiary.

But how comes it that this summary proceeding of the House of Representatives falls so flat upon the public mind? The reason is, How is it that, with the endorsement of Whittemore's condemnation, there is everywhere expressed the sentiment that he has been meanly and unfairly dealt with? The answer is simple enough. The whole country sees that this man has been made the scape-goat for the sins of many of his colleagues. If everybody does not know it, everybody ought to know that there are probably a dozen or more other members of the House, some of whom may have voted yesterday to exclude Whittemore, *who sold their very last appointments to West Point and Annapolis.* If the investigating committee did not find these cases out, they must have closed their eyes very carefully indeed.

It is this fact that has taken the moral force out of Whittemore's example; and it is this fact that has prevented Whittemore's indictment under the law of 1853. In a Court of law, Whittemore would be on equal ground with his prosecutors, and his defence would bring to light the facts which the Committee of the House have, either willingly or otherwise, concealed.—It would be a very awkward thing if Mr. Whittemore should set up a line of defence which would put cadets and midshipmen on the witness-stand to account for the processes by which their appointments were procured. It is very safe to assume that Mr. Whittemore will not be indicted.

There is another awkward circumstance connected with this particular case. According to Mr. Whittemore's statement, he procured his re-election and came back to Congress *at the instigation of General Logan himself.* Mr. Whittemore thus tells the story, backed by the sworn testimony of witnesses:

"Immediately after his resignation he went to Mr. Logan and asked him if he had any personal feeling against him, when Mr. Logan replied, "No," that if he went home and got re-elected, he (Logan) would welcome him (Whittemore) back to the House cordially. That on communication with some friends, they united in the opinion that it would be better to send some other party to Logan, and accordingly Mr. Samuel Lee, a South Carolinian, was sent to talk with Logan. The latter made a similar statement to Lee, and Lee now made an effort to the fact

"Whittemore relied on the statement of Mr. Logan, and used it before his constituents to secure his re-election."

It remains to be seen how this interesting incident of the affair is to be disposed of. As the whole matter now stands, it would have been a great deal better for the credit of the House to have let the whole business alone than to have dealt with it in a manner that only suggests an eager determination to use Whittemore as a screen for older and more influential offenders.

THE PRESIDENT'S INDIAN POLICY.

There is a certain characteristic absurdity in the attempt of the *Age* to make capital for its party by abusing President Grant's Indian policy and pretending to hold him responsible for the crimes that have been committed against the Indians by Government agents in former times. It is a fact which no man can dispute successfully that General Grant is only President who ever addressed his attention especially to a solution of the Indian difficulties with an earnest, intelligent and completely honest desire to have exact justice dealt to the savages. After his assumption of the Presidential office one of his very first declarations was an expression of his wish that the ridiculous poetry with which official intercourse with the Indians has been ornamented should be discarded; and that, instead of making treaties with the savages, as if they were aliens, we should educate them to an appreciation of the fact that they are subjects, whose highest duty is to fit themselves for citizenship, as the earnest of his desire to secure generous and just treatment for the Indians he appointed an honest and able man of their own race to the Commissionership; he established the excellent Quaker agencies, and he asked for and secured the assistance of some of the purest and best men in the country in his efforts to correct the abuses which existed in our administration of Indian affairs. The policy of the President has already been good fruit. It has not been entirely successful, but it has had only a brief trial, and the difficulties to be overcome were of the most formidable character. Among other things Congress has failed to make necessary appropriations for carrying out the treaties negotiated with the Indians. But if this honest man has done his duty as well as the President does his, we have faith that the policy of the latter will accomplish more than any other similar scheme devised under former administrations. We believe this to be the sentiment of the intelligent and unprejudiced men of the whole country; and the Democratic newspaper that assails the President in this direction, in the hope to injure him, has a fruitless task. General Grant's conduct of the Indian affairs is one of the most admirable things about his excellent administration of the government.

MORE AMNESTY.

General Butler's Amnesty bill, which he presented yesterday, is not likely to excite any particular enthusiasm either in or out of Congress. Its list of exceptions from the operation of the proposed amnesty is tolerably comprehensive, and is judicious, as far as it goes. But, outside of the mawkish Greeleyism that would long ago have wiped its sponge across the whole black account of the Rebellion, there is a good honest feeling throughout the country that there has been quite enough done already toward conciliating the South, and that longer time is needed by way of probation for those who forfeited not only their rights of citizenship, but their very lives, by their mad and wicked attempt to overturn their Government and the country.

If the country was suffering for want of people to hold its offices and conduct its business, there might be the excuse of expediency at least, in these amnesty propositions. But there is no such necessity, and it may safely be assumed that wherever an ex-rebel is wanted with any public responsibility,—and it is principally for the sake of office that this amnesty is coveted,—some loyal soldiers or citizens could easily be found to fill the place.

If there was any reality in the war for the Union; if the motives under which it was fought out were sound and true ones; if the bacatombs of lives that were freely given to it were really precious to those who survived them and to the country for which they were spent; if the Rebellion was in itself a wicked thing; if the manner of its conduct was cruel and savage; if its whole policy and practice resulted naturally in an irreparable loss to the entire nation; then there is neither good sense nor sincerity or reason in this morbid desire to convince the leaders and actors in the rebellion that they were not so very wrong after all, and that they are entitled to some compensation for the losses which their own treachery, disloyalty and folly brought upon them. When this proposition has passed away, it will be time enough to give back to the brighter the national privileges which their fathers forfeited and which they are not yet fit to resume.

Red Dog, the orator of Red Cloud's Indian delegation, in a speech in New York, attributed his corpulence to the enormous number of lies that had been crammed down his throat by the agents of the Government. If continued exposed to systematic and persistent mendacity produces this extraordinary physiological effect, every habitual reader of the New York *Sun* by the time must be eligible to membership in the Fat Men's Club. The cruelest falsehoods of that journal have been uttered against President Grant in revenge for his neglect to appoint the editor to a lucrative office. The conduct of the latter person, since his hopes were dashed, proves conclusively that the President's skill in estimating character has not been praised too highly. The libel uttered by the journal was printed yesterday. It consisted of an assertion that the President had received as a present a life insurance policy for fifty thousand dollars. This morning the story is denied in the most authoritative manner, by the company named as the utterer of the policy. It is unnecessary to comment at length upon the meanness of this kind of warfare; but we may say that the administration of the president Grant can have no higher praise than the assertion that its bitterest enemies can find in it nothing to attack, but its persistent refusal to meddle in the wretched Cuban business and to embroil the country in a quarrel with Spain; and that, when this topic is exhausted, it is necessary to fabricate falsehoods as texts for foul abuse.

We are very glad indeed to learn that the Police Committee of Councils, to whose discretionary power was confided the fifteen thousand dollar appropriation for public baths, have given five thousand dollars to Rev. Mr. Long for the purpose of erecting baths in the Bedford Street Mission. The money was badly needed, and we are sure that it could not have been applied in a better manner. Soap and water are needed in the Bedford Street district quite as much as Gospel light.

Bunting, Burbower & Co., Auctioneers,
Nos. 232 and 234 Market street, will hold on Thursday, (Thursday) June 23d, commencing at 10 o'clock, a large and important sale of Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, &c., &c., embracing 1000 lots of prime goods, including 10 packages Boots, 50 pieces Cloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins, Satinets, Jeans, Linens, Tweeds, Linsey Goods, Dress Goods, Silks, Gloves, Cloaks, &c.; also, 1000 dozen Men's Linen Collars, 1000 dozen Men's Linen Shirt Bosoms, 1000 dozen Men's Linen Gloves, Traveling Shirts, Ties, Suspenders, Handkerchiefs, Hosiery, Jean, Hemmed Hdk., White Goods, Ambrocs, &c.; also, 500 dozen fine Men's shirts, 200 dozen All-Linen Shirt Bosoms, 200 dozen Linen Collars, &c., &c.

On Friday, June 24th, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit, about 300 lots Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, Cottons, Linen and Rag Carpetings, Oil Cloths, Mattings, &c.

☞ This will be the last Carpet Sale for the Spring of 1870.

TOILET SOAP.

For the Summer.

To prevent Sunburn, Freckles, and to make the skin white and beautiful, use

WRIGHT'S
ALCONATED GLYCERINE TABLET
Of Solidified Glycerine.

It is the best of all Toilet Soap. Sold by Druggists generally.

R. & G. A. WRIGHT,
138 CHESTNUT STREET.

PLUTING MACHINES.
All sizes at reduced prices.
GRIFFITH & PAGE,
No. 1 Dock street.

PATENT SUSPENSION TWINE.—Manufactured and warranted by the Penna. Twine Co. Keep the twine off the counter, so that several persons can use it at the same time without inconvenience or annoyance. Put in Abs. Fan of Twine enclosed, for counter use. Sold by Jas. Bell, Walnut st. wharf; Jas. Bell, 54 street, and Wm. Bell, Market st. wharf.

CARDINE SHEARS, AND OTHER styles of Sewing-Machine opposers, which REPAIRS and sells Sewing-Machines of all kinds. THOMAS & HIGHAM, No. 33 Filbert street, Thirty-first Market street, below Ninth.

CHIEF'S TIN POINTS, PALLETTS, Putty and Bucking Knives, Hammers, &c., for sale by THOMAS & HIGHAM, No. 33 Filbert Thirty-first Market street, below Ninth.

PHILADELPHIA SURGEONS BANDAGE INSTITUTE, 8 North Ninth street above Market. L. S. CRESSLER, Trusses positively cures Ruptures. Has Spermatic Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Crutches, Shoulder Pieces, Ladies' Abdominal Supporters, Bandages, &c. 9-17 1yrp

ISAAC NATHANS, AUCTIONEER AND Money Broker, without corner Third and Spruce streets, Philadelphia, Pa., buys or sells, in large or small amounts, Government, State, City, Gas, Railroad, Bank and all good securities. Office Hours from 9 A. M. to 7 P. M. 8-27 tf

TAILORING.—A GENTLEMAN, LATELY established in the business of tailoring, wishes to make a few more customers, at reasonable rates. Apply at Office of this paper.

COTTON.—BALES COTTON NOW landing from steamer Wyoming, for sale by COURTNEY, SUSSDORF & CO., 140 Chestnut street.

WEDDING AND ENGAGEMENT Rings of solid 18-carat fine Gold—a specialty. Full assortment of other goods, suitable for presents. PARKS & BROTHER, Makers, 324 Chestnut street, 2d floor.

CLOTHING.

MAGAZINES FOR JULY.

We receive fresh goods from the other side of the

"ATLANTIC MONTHLY,"

and thus we have

"ONCE A MONTH"

a new supply of foreign fabrics, in addition to our stock of domestics, which is full and fresh

"EVERY SATURDAY,"

enabling us to offer

"ALL THE YEAR ROUND"

to gentlemen and also to

"OUR YOUNG FOLKS"

the best assortment of Fine Ready-Made Clothing to be found in Philadelphia.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,
OAK HALL.

IT IS DELIGHTFULLY REFRESHING
To escape from the sombre ugliness of
BLACK CLOTHES.

It is Gracefully Decorous
To deck your manly frame
In a well-fitting Summer Suit
Of dainty fabric,
Of tasteful color,
Of exquisite cut,
Of the workmanship of
ROCKHILL & WILSON.

It is Truly Appropriate
To purchase for yourself,
For your boys,
For your friends,
Elegant Suits of Linen Duck,
Light weight Coats of Spring Diagonal,
Whitewove Vests as snow,
Pants of Diagonal Stripes,
Which are made and sold by
ROCKHILL & WILSON.

It is Gratifying and Invigorating
To save your money
To get the best Clothes,
At the lowest prices,
Of the strongest materials,
The most elegant cut,
At the GREAT BROWN HALL
OF
ROCKHILL & WILSON,
603 AND 605 CHESTNUT STREET

SPRING AND SUMMER OF 1870.

FINE
READY-MADE CLOTHING.
Combining Style, Durability and Excellence of Workmanship.

JONES',
ONE PRICE ESTABLISHMENT,
604 MARKET STREET.
GEO. W. NIEMANN.

☞ Handsome Garments made to order at the shortest notice. apl3 w f m durp

LADIES' DRESS GOODS.

BARGAINS FROM AUCTION
AT
MAXWELL'S,
S. E. corner Chestnut and Eleventh Sts.,
Will Open on Monday, June 13,
From New York and Philadelphia Cash Auction Sales.
Bargains in Ribbons, Laces, Fringes, Fans, Slippers, Cambrics and White Goods.
Balance of Stock of Trimmings has been marked down to 10 cents per piece.
Black and White Zephyrs, 10c. per oz.
Colored Zephyrs, 10c. per oz.
Agents for E. Butterick & Co.'s
Celebrated Paper Patterns.
DRESSMAKING ALL THE SEASONS.
m23 w f m 6mrp

THE FINE ARTS.
NEW STYLES
LOOKING GLASSES
At the very lowest prices.
New Engravings,
New Chromos.
Picture Frames—Every Variety,
At Revised Low Prices.
Rogers's Groups,
SOLE AGENCY.
Rustic Frames, Easels, Porcelains, &c.
GALLERY OF PAINTINGS
OPEN FREE AT ALL TIMES.
JAMES S. EARNEST & SONS,
816 Chestnut Street.

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS, &C.

Fifteen hundred and the demand increasing.
Fifteen hundred and the demand increasing, Fifteen hundred sold and the demand increasing.
THE GREAT
KINGSWASHER.
Fifteen hundred sold within the last two months. THE BEST, CHEAPEST, MOST DURABLE AND EXPEDITIOUS
WASHING MACHINE.
GENERAL AGENCY,
J. H. COYLE & CO.,
Wooden-Ware Dealers,
No. 1 Market Street.
m12 3mrp

BUSINESS ESTABLISHED 1836.—SCHUYLER & ARMSTRONG, Practical Plumbers, 127 Dock street above Second st., Philadelphia. Gas Fitting, Bathing Apparatus, Pumps, Lead Pipe, &c. apl-1mrp C. S. ARMSTRONG.

CONDENSED MILK, EAGLE BRAND.—The very best article for travelers, infants, invalids, and all who use Condensed Milk. Sold by Grocers and Druggists everywhere. Depot, 115 Maiden lane, New York. JAMES L. SHINN, Agent for Eagle Brand, Newark, N. J.

SHEATHING FELT, TEN FEMMS per hundred feet. Tarred Felt, for sale by PETER WRIGHT & SONS, 30 Walnut street.

GROCERIES, LIQUORS, &C.

CRIPPEN & MADDOCK.
New Smoked and Spiced Salmon.
A large and fresh invoice of
LIGHT WINES FOR SUMMER USE.
Sherry, Claret, Hocks, Sauturne, &c.
For sale at prices greatly reduced.
CRIPPEN & MADDOCK,
Dealers and Importers in Fine Groceries,
118 South Third Street, below Chestnut.
m28 w f m 6p

CLARET WINES.
OLD AND NEW STOCK
OF
HIGH AND MEDIUM GRADES,
From Four Dollars Up.
E. BRADFORD CLARKE,
Successor to SIMON COLTON & CLARKE.
S. W. corner Broad and Walnut Sts.
m24 1mrp

JUST RECEIVED.
DRY GOODS.
NEW SMOKED AND SPICED
SALMON
JOHN W. THOMAS
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
DEALER IN FINE GROCERIES,
Corner Eleventh and Vine Streets.
SELF-SEALING JARS.
THE VALVE JAR
FOR SALE BY
A. H. FRANCISCUS & CO.,
513 MARKET STREET.

Nos. 405 and 407 North Second Street,
OFFERS HIS STOCK OF
SUMMER SILKS AND DRESS GOODS
AT THE
LOWEST MARKET PRICES.
Entire Stock bought for Cash.
m20 2mrp

400 ARCH STREET, 400
EYRE & LANDELL
Are Closing Summer Goods at Low Rates.
Read what the New York *Independent* says:
"We have examined the new Jar and are satisfied it is merely *perfection attained*, and will fill a want long felt by families and those who preserve fruit and vegetables. This we believe to be the only *perfect self-sealing Jar* yet invented."
GAS FIXTURES, &C.

ENAMEL AND GILT
CHANDELIERS,
AND
ENTIRELY NEW DESIGNS.
CORNELIUS & SONS,
Manufacturers.
WHOLESALE
AND
RETAIL SALESROOMS,
821 CHERRY STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
☞ We have no Store or Salesroom on Chestnut Street.
CORNELIUS & SONS.
m 6 2m5

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

The Latest London Made-up Scarf,
THE "BEAU IDEAL."
J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
No. 814 CHESTNUT STREET.
A CASE OF NEW STYLE
FRENCH SHIRTINGS
JUST RECEIVED.
tu,th,s w fm ctrp1

Notice to Gentlemen.
JNO. C. ARRISON,
Nos. 1 and 3 North Sixth St.,
Would particularly invite attention to his
Improved Pattern Shoulder-Seam
SHIRT.
MADE FROM THE BEST MATERIAL.
WORK DONE BY HAND,
THE CUTTING FINISH OF WHICH CANNOT BE EXCELLED.
Warranted to Fit and give Satisfaction.
Also, to a large and well-selected Stock of
SUMMER UNDERCLOTHING,
COMPRISING
Gauze-Merino, Silk, Cotton Shirts
and Drawers,
BOSOMS,
HOSIERY, GLOVES, Etc.
SUMMER RESORTS.

OCEAN HOUSE,
CAPE MAY, N. J.
This favorite FIRST-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL, with additional home-like comforts and attractions, will be RE-OPENED ON JUNE 16th.
Terms, $3 per day; $18 per week.
Application to be made to
LYCETT & SAWYER,
CAPE MAY, N. J.
jel 20t 4p*

SECOND EDITION

BY TELEGRAPH.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

THE HARVEST IN FRANCE
ENCOURAGING PROSPECTS
THE LATE DROUGHT
The Accounts Greatly Exaggerated

WASHINGTON NEWS.

THE CUBAN BOND EXPOSURE
FURTHER DEVELOPMENTS
The Investigation to be Reopened

FROM EUROPE.

[By the American Press Association.]

FRANCE.

Harvest Prospects.

PARIS, June 22, 2 P. M.—The prospects for a successful harvest are very encouraging. Advices received from all parts of the country announce of some of the grain has manifested itself since the recent rains, which have excited great apprehensions regarding the growth of all the cereals, although it is feared that the damages in some districts may prove irremediable, owing to the duration of the drought previous to the rainfall.

ENGLAND.

The "Times" on the Drought in France.

LONDON, June 22, 2 P. M.—The *Times* has an editorial upon the prospects of the yield of cereals in France, based upon the late advices received from districts where the drought prevailed with the greatest rigor.

The Times, after reviewing the advices, infers that the effect of the drought upon the grain provinces has been to a certain extent, strange to say, counteracted by a great improvement perceptible since the storms of a few days ago, and which leads to the conclusion that the crops can scarcely show a diminution in yield.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Special Despatch to the Public Evening Bulletin.]

The Cuban Corruption Business—A Story of Butler.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—Ex-rebel General John J. Pickett, who has been mentioned in connection with the Cuban bond exposures as the attorney of N. B. Taylor in making a contract with Mr. Ruiz for one million dollars' worth of Cuban bonds to influence legislation, published a card in the morning's *Republican* in relation to his connection with the matter. He denies, first, that he ever made a contract with Mr. Ruiz on behalf of Taylor or any one else; second, that he never authorized or instructed Taylor to offer bonds or money to any member of Congress or any official; and, third, that Mr. Taylor says that about $30,000 cash is a fabrication.

He admits, however, that Taylor and himself talked over the Cuban business, and that he promised Taylor that if the Cubans were recognized as belligerents, he should be munificently rewarded. Pickett then says, in reference to the conversation held with Taylor, that neither did he introduce the name of more than one member of Congress, a distinguished gentleman from Massachusetts, the initials of whose name are Benjamin Franklin Butler. He said "this gentleman had offered to put the Cuban business through Congress for $200,000 and said that if we didn't employ him, the other side would."

Pickett adds: "I replied, that my opinion of General Butler's patriotism and sincerity, and of his peachable integrity was such that I was sure he (Taylor) was mistaken, and so declined to negotiate."

Pickett admits his willingness to appear before the Butler Investigating Committee, and says he is ready to testify at any time.

General Butler this morning expressed great surprise that Pickett should come in for the above manner, and says he will reopen the investigation, and summon Pickett to testify, and he will also probably write to have information on the subject.

A Treasury Order.

Secretary Boutwell this morning issued an order forbidding any person not connected with the Treasury Department from entering the room in which the money is counted or handled. This order was issued in consequence of the recent loss of $29,000.

Pat Woods.

The Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms of the House yesterday received a telegram with Pat Woods, the Congressional prisoner.

ROME.

Irish Clerical Adhesion to the Holy See—Infallibility and National Devotion.

[From the Cork Herald, of June 8.]

The following is the translation of the address recently presented to Pio Nono by the Lord Bishop of the diocese—the Most Rev. Dr. Butler. The address was drawn up by the Dean of the diocese and unanimously adopted by the clergy of his deanate in conference assembled, and signed by the whole—that is by the thirteen parish priests, including the Administrator of Abbeyfeale and by thirteen curates of the deanery. It was most frequently adopted at the conference of Rathbeale. Rev. Dr. Collins, parish priest of Rathbeale by eight parish priests and twelve curates, at Rathkeale, Newcastle, Patrick and twelve curates, and at Limerick by six parish priests, and the Administrator of St. Michael's and St. John's, and sixteen curates, one of the parish priests of the city, the total number of names being 123 secular and regular clergy in the diocese of Limerick.

The following is the address:

Most Holy Father—We, your servants, Archdeacon, Vicars General and clergy (secular and regular) of the diocese of Limerick, in Ireland, humbly approach the feet of your Holiness to offer to you the venerable and unanimous expression of our devotion towards you, Most Holy Father, and towards the most sacred See of St. Peter. No one is ignorant that the Irish, in every age, have been remarkable for their love of St. Peter, and that they have counted nothing dearer or more sweet than, to venerate and religiously the patriarchal Pontiffs of Great Rome." Our fathers left nothing undone to celebrate the feast of the Divine See, and, in unanimous calls it, as the teacher of the faith, and have shrunk from no suffering to manifest their love and fidelity to the same chair of Peter. During this Jubilee, we, by the light of their ancestors and supported by most evident testimonies of the sacred Scriptures and the Holy Fathers, the trials of the present day are filled and animated by no less respect, reverence and obedience. Hence—Most Holy Father—it is impossible doubt that they would consider it a duty well the crown of the Holy See, and an ornament of the Church of Christ, if during the reign of that Pontiff, who has endured so many and such grievous things for the glory of God, the fathers of the present Holy Vatican Council should decree as a dogma of faith the infallibility of the Sovereign Pontiff when teaching *ex cathedra* on faith or morals. Wherefore the above named clergy, regular and regular, of the Diocese of Limerick, earnestly supplicate that his Holiness would deign to propose to the fathers the cardinal point of doctrine, that, being defined by a solemn judgment and precise formula, it may bring peace and consolation to the hearts of the faithful. Indeed, Most Holy Father, it is known to all the Church, and to all the faithful which server enjoys in those times, weighed of creeping, but of running, always requires an authority to be provided for her by which she may *provide* her children from the fatal poison of falsehood. Such an authority we recognize to be in the judgment of the Holy See; and, therefore, most Holy Father, prostrate we supplicate at the feet of your Holiness, we ardently, but humbly and unanimously implore the definition.

LIMERICK, May 8, 1870.

REPLY.

The following most gracious reply was sent from the Vatican on the 24th May, ult., to the Lord Bishop of Limerick:

Venerable Brother—Health and Apostolic benediction. Although we know well that whatever reverence and love is shown by the Irish people to this Holy See is an inheritance from their fathers and mothers, being imbibed with their mother's milk; and although, therefore, this people, from their devotion and affection renders dearer to us their faithful services; yet we cannot congratulate the zeal that your Clergy respond so beautifully to the sentiments of your own Faith and of your national fidelity to the vice prerogatives of this Holy See. We receive therefore, best Brother, your address with very grateful heart, rejoicing that we can trace then all in you, and that we recognize present with us, as it were, through you, every Irish Bishop, and Irish Clergy, and Irish people. Wherefore, as an earnest of those graces, and a pledge of our special benevolence to you, venerable brother, we most lovingly impart to you and to your clergy and your whole diocese our Apostolic benediction.

Given at Rome, on St. Peter's, 24th May, 1870, in the 24th year of our Pontificate.

PIUS P. P., IX.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Philadelphia Stock Exchange Sales.

500 N Penna 7s	96¼	41 sh N Cen RR	48¾
1000 Leh Nav 6s '98	92¼	100 sh Leh Nav	50¼
500 Reading 6s	92¼	100 sh Reading	49¾
500 Read R 2d 6s	90	100 sh do 10 days	50
1000 Phila 6s new	100	100 sh do 10 days	50¼
4 sh Hibshift Bk	140		

BETWEEN BOARDS.

3000 Penna RR 1 Cts 7s	92	100 sh Leh Nav	50¼
1000 Leh Nav 6s '98	92¼	100 sh do 5 days	50¼
1000 Phila 6s new	100	100 sh do 5 days	50½
200 Leh Nav 6s	92	100 sh do 5 days	50¾
200 Leh Nav 6s	92	100 sh do 5 days	50¾
2 sh Leh Valk	65	100 sh do 5 days	50¾
100 sh do	65	100 sh do 5 days	50¾
1 sh Black Creek	50	100 sh do 5 days	50¾

SECOND BOARD.

300 Penna RR 1 Cts 7s	92	100 sh Hibshift B 5d	5
500 Phila 7 3 mg 6s	103	100 sh Penna R 5d bwn	58¾
1000 Phila 6s new	100	100 sh do 5d	58¾
100 sh Read R 5d	49¾	100 sh do 5d	58¾
100 sh do	49¾	100 sh Dalzell 5d	74

Philadelphia Money Market.

WEDNESDAY, June 22—There is no material change to report in the money market. Confidence is still with small receipts and greatly reduced stock. Almost all operations are confined to the wants of the trade, and the demand for money is very limited. Gold is $1 off for low clearings, up to $2 off for good and clean. Government securities are very quiet, and the offerings do, do, at 64 for 6s, and fancy lots at 97 bid. Prices for the 5-20s range from 102 to 102½ for the old issue, and 101½ for the new issue. The Wheat market is firmer and for strictly choice a shade higher prices are realized. Sales include 1,000 bushels Pennsylvania red at $1 37, and 1,000 bushels do do at $1 38. Rye is firmer, with sales at $1 05. Corn is in better request and may be quoted 2c. higher. Sales of a few hundred bushels Pennsylvania yellow at $1 07, and high mixed at $1 05. Oats are in good demand and 2c. higher, with sales of 3,000 bushels Delaware at 48c. Barley or Malt is very quiet. Sales of Western at $1 03 cf.

Philadelphia Produce Market.

WEDNESDAY, June 22.—There is no essential change to report in the flour market. Continued demand with small receipts and greatly reduced stock. Almost all operations are confined to the wants of the trade, and the demand for money is very limited. Prices range from $5 50 for low grade, up to $6 75 for good and choice lots. Penna. extra at $5 50@$5 75, and Ohio do. do. at $5 62½@$5 75, and fancy lots at $7 00@$7 50. Rye Flour is selling at $5 25@$5 50 per bbl. The Wheat market is firmer and for strictly choice a shade higher prices are realized. Sales include 1,000 bushels Pennsylvania red at $1 37, and 1,000 bushels do do at $1 38. Rye is firmer, with sales at $1 05. Corn is in better request and may be quoted 2c. higher. Sales of a few hundred bushels Pennsylvania yellow at $1 07, and high mixed at $1 05. Oats are in good demand and 2c. higher, with sales of 3,000 bushels Delaware at 48c. Barley or Malt is very quiet. Sales of Western at $1 03 cf.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, June 22—Cotton is dull and firm, at 19½ cents for middling uplands. Flour is 5@10c. better, with a fair demand for the trade. Wheat is steady and firm. Corn is 1@2c. higher, with a fair demand for the trade. Pork is steady and firm, at $21 50@$21 62½ for mess. Lard is steady, at 12½@12¾c. Beef is steady and firm. Cut Meats are steady and firm, at 9@9½c. for middles. Whiskey is steady at 95.

BALTIMORE, June 22—Cotton is dull and firm, at 19½ cents for middling. Flour is dull and lower. Wheat is steady and firm, at $1 35@$1 40 for red. Corn is firm, at $1 07@$1 10 for white and yellow. Oats are firmer, at 50@52c. Rye is firm, at $1 20. The Flour market is very strong, but quiet; Howard Street Superfine, $5 25@$5 50; Extra, $5 75@$6; Family, $6 50@$7 50. Wheat is firm, with a good demand; Western Red, $1 40@$1 45. Corn is firm; White, 110@115c.; Yellow, 115@120c. Provisions are firm but very firm. Bacon Shoulders, 10 cts. sides, 12; clear rib, 12½; bulk meat shoulders, 9½; sides, 12½; clear rib, 12½. Lard, 13c.

Cotton is firmer and more active; sales of 500 bales; Texas, middling, 19½@19¾c. Whiskey is steady at 95.

The New York Money Market.

[From the New York Herald of to-day.]

TUESDAY, June 21—The movement of the Wall street markets was interrupted to-day by a very active movement at the Stock Exchange, the activity being the sequence of a sharp decline in prices. Certainly, some of the influences which have contributed to the depression of the market were of a very trifling character, which, announced the unanimous opposition of Congress to the measures of the Secretary of the Treasury bill. According to these despatches from Washington, the Committee on Appropriations in the House yesterday, after hearing the elementary description of Garfield's measure—and accordingly, without discussion, or even a reading of its provisions, unanimously resolved to report it back to the House with a recommendation that it should not pass. The effect of this action upon the minds of the ninety-two million bill, on the Senate was to run in the direction of a conclusion that the bill, if it should pass the House, would be defeated in the Senate, and, when it is the intention of one of the partisans to make a speech against the measure, and to have it "on" hands hearing two per cent interest,