EVENING BULLETIN.

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PEACOCK, FETHERSTON & CO.

Thursday, June 23, 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.

A WORD TO COUNCILS.

Councils meet this afternoon, and as the time for their summer vacation is rapidly approaching, they should certainly use all diligence in acting upon some of the most important subjects which await their attention. Among those are two of paramount importance. We refer to the operations of the Board of Health, and to the payment necessities of the Philadelphia Almshouse. To both of these grave subjects we earnestly invite the attention and invoke the practical action of Councils.

On Thursday last, in Select Council, the bill from Common Council, appropriating ten thousand dollars to the Board of Health, was referred to a Committee, and it is likely it will be reported back this afternoon. We ask the members of the body to support the bill, and give the money to the Board of Health as quickly as possible. We understand fully as well as the Councilmen that the Board, so far, has proved itself wholly unfit to be the arbiter, devolving upon it in consequence of the presence of the relaping fever. It has failed to appreciate the serious character of the disease; it has adopted no vigorous and effective sanitary measures to stop its course; it has refused to believe the statements made and the warnings uttered by this journal, for three weeks past, and it has regarded with ill will the active exertions of the missionary to whom the city is actually indebted for knowledge of the existence of the disease. But it is nevertheless a fact that the Board has not had control of enough funds to organize vigorous resistance to the fever, even if it had desired to do so. Its treasury, to-day, is bankrupt, and this, too, in presence of the facts that the disease is now spread over a larger section than ever before; that it is increasing in violence with the growing warmth of the weather, and that the Municipal Hospital contains between one hundred and fifty and two hundred patients, whose numbers are increased daily. We want Councils to appropriate the money asked for. Until they do, there will be at least a partial excuse for the negligence of the Board. If the funds are voted, this single obstacle to the institution of extraordinary measures will be removed, and the Board of Health will assume the entire responsibility for neglect of its duty.

We have hope, however, that a more energetic policy will be adopted in the future. At the public sentiment upon the subject has been awakened, and there is a pressure of opinion, demanding earnest action, which the Board, conservative and slow as it is, can with difficulty resist. The principal Public sense to be that the Board is afraid to assume responsibility. Its powers under the law are very great in an emergency of this character, and the mass of the people will regard their exercise in a most radical way, only with satisfaction and pleasure. We believe the Board will gradually summon sufficient courage to assert its authority. A month or two ago it would not remove to the hospital a fever patient who lay sick in the street, unless the patient consented to go. After hesitating for a few weeks it at last resolved to make removal to the hospital compulsory. It may be that all the obstacles to the enforcement of rigid sanitary regulations will be overcome gradually in the same way. At any rate we want to have every chance given to the Board, so that we may fix the responsibility of further neglect in a single quarter, and for this reason we hope the money asked for will be given immediately.

With regard to the condition of the Almshouse, much has already been said, but not as much as the merits of the case require. Cruelties occasionally occur in this excursion, and we never grudge them these innocent recreations. Now, will not Councils, before they adjourn for the summer, order a first excursion to the Insane Department of the Almshouse? Before they scatter to their various pleasant summer retreats, will they not go and see how the insane poor of Philadelphia are spending their summer? Will they not contrast, by personal inspection, the close, crowded and ill-aerated cells and apartments of the Almshouse, and their wretched inmates suffering all the dreadful consequences of municipal ignorance or indifference, with the hearty comfort, the cleanliness, the invigorating exhilaration of the sea-shore, where many of these gentlemen will enjoy the coming month of July?

Gentlemen of Select and Common Councils, you will enjoy your summer holidays with lights and shadows, with easier consciences if, before you adjourn, you give to the people of Philadelphia practical assurance that this blot upon the name of humanity and upon the fair fame of Philadelphia is to be, at once and forever, done away.

THE CUBAN LOBBY.

The exposure by the EVENING BULLETIN of the infamous scheme for buying sympathy and votes for Cuba, with those most honorable securities, Cuban bonds, naturally produced a nervous flutter among the flock into which this broadside was so unexpectedly pounced. The lobbies at Washington have enjoyed so much immunity in the prosecution of their dirty work, that they were startled more than a little by the publication throughout the country of a detailed narrative of the intrigues and bargains by which the country was to be made to believe that the Cuban cause was of national interest to the United States, and Congress was to be made believe that there was a grand political question at issue in this direction.

No sooner was the exposure of the tricks of the Cuban lobby made than the interested parties raised the cry of "Stop thief!" and started in full pursuit of our Washington correspondent. While members of Congress, upon whom the exposure pressed with greater force and directness, denounced the despatch as a terrible outrage, correspondents of newspapers in this city and in New York, who are deeply implicated in these Cuban bargains, and who are believed to have pocketed not less than thirty thousand dollars' worth of the Cuban bonds, piled their journals with despatches designed to divert attention from themselves and to discredit the intelligence of our correspondent. Congress ordered an investigation, not so much to inquire fairly into the complicity of its members or the reporters referred to, with the alleged briberies, as to decide whether our correspondent should not be expelled from the reporters' gallery for making false statements.

The investigation was promptly courted and met; and has resulted as we had every reason to believe it would. The Committee has reported, to the effect that the correspondent of the EVENING BULLETIN has done nothing deserving of expulsion or even to warrant any formal resolution of censure, and that Mr. Fitch's motion to that effect be laid on the table. The report fully exonerates Representatives Fitch and McComick, from complicity with the Cuban lobby, which does not however, contradict Taylor's statement that he tried to spread these gentlemen.

We have permitted the Washington despatches of the *Inquirer, Press* and New York *Herald* to go unnoticed, contented to abide the decision of the Select Committee, and fully confident that the *animus* of these assaults upon our correspondent would be fully developed, whenever the facts of the case got fully and fairly before Congress. The facts already in our possession are enough to warrant the remark that there are no sources in Washington from which this base and cry against our exposure of the Cuban lobbyists could have come with less grace or sincerity than those from which it emanates.

Thus far, all General Butler's efforts to get the report of the Judiciary Committee on the Cuban lobby before the House have been vigorously and rather mysteriously resisted. Why the majority of that Committee should refuse to let Congress and the country know the result of its investigations is unaccountable, except upon the hypothesis that the evidence needs whitewashing; in other words, that the persons implicated in receiving these bonds are powerful enough to prevent a Standing Committee of Congress from revealing evidence that will criminate men who live upon the pickings and stealings of Washington lobbies.

The attempt last made to lead off public judgment from this rascally scheme of the Cuban demagogues, by the publication of a statement by Mr. John T. Pickett,—suggestive name!—is a poor device. The insolent flippancy with which this man refers to his connection with this affair, is, of itself, quite enough to discredit his entire story. His scandalous assault upon General Butler will stand as most of the assaults upon this "best-abused man" have resulted. Whether any portion of his statement is true or not, it is so garnished with impertinence, egotism and general swagger, as to divest it of any effect. In influencing the public mind to doubt that there has been a deliberate effort made to buy Cuba through Congress by the use of the poor unfortunate of a lot of Cuban bonds, there is strong reason, which daily grows stronger, to believe that those who have been implicated, in print and in Washington circles, to denounce the despatches of the EVENING BULLETIN on this subject, will be found to be anything but clean-handed in the matter, when the bottom of it shall have been reached.

BOILED LIES.

A fortnight ago everybody was admiring the declaration made in the Cooper Institute by Red Dog, the professional cloctionist of the Indian embassy. As this literary gentleman, indulging his own comfortable obesity, declared that he had grown fat upon white men's lies, we were all quite lost in admiration of the grand assimilating economy of nature, which could turn the foulest mendacity and the most abominably adulterated Indian stores into healthy human tissue. There even arose in our mind sundry sketched plans of organizing troves of such robust native scavengers, to be turned into the foul ways of our civic corruption and legislative wrong, that we might one day see the earth entirely cleared of lies, when the latter should be digested into the sane brains, enclosed in the same bodies, of some chartered Company of Red Dog Boilers. This fond venture, given up as chimerical, receives an unexpected side-wind from the far East. There are human constitutions, it appears, that can thrive on, and demand, upon professional unfairness and systematic deception. A learned and amiable missionary in Syria, the Rev. Dr. Jessup, relates that the Hakeems of that country use Mr. Greeley's editorials alternatively and emetically:

"A native doctor," says the good clergyman, "one day came to me and asked me for a few old newspapers, to which appeal I responded by the gift of a few well-worn copies of the New York *Tribune*. A fortnight after, the grateful recipient came back to me in wonderful spirits, and thanked me most heartily for the gift, inviting me to go and eat grapes and sign in his vineyard, saying, 'I thank you very much for those old journals. There is nothing like them; they have worked wonders for my patients!' What was my surprise, on entering the home of the patient, to be invited to look into an earthen jar, in which these newspapers had been soaked to a pulp in water and then in olive oil, quantities of which astonishing mixture had been swallowed by this fellow's credulous patients with such amazing benefit! I learned that the old Hakeem gravely thought it was the magic charm of the printed letters which did the business."

Only think of that. The duplicity and insincerity under which we groan, to be swallowed with good hygienic effect in other lands! How inexpressibly "soothing," as Freikauft would say, is this notion of our national compensation! The *Tribune* stultifies itself upon the City of Boston hoax; we suffer the ridicule alone; but an interesting patient on the Jordan takes up the soil and wakes to the other side of that difficult stream. A gold-cornier is made on the news about the Darien, and the *Tribune* has nothing adjacent in—and a delicate Damascus consumptive gets well on the strength of Greeley's determined ignorance and misrepresentation. The Roumanian report, which agitates the Jewish community to its depths, is unheard of, or coarsely denied, and obliquely triumphed over by the *Tribune*; and while we reckon as for waste of human sympathy and professional honor, some wounded Jew, to whom the fraternity of Hakeems have communicated the healing influence, recovers under a plaster of this very sheet that derided his wrongs. Truly, the law of recompense is great. Allah is Allah, Bismillah; the digestive functions of the oriental races are sublime, when Greeley makes their profit.

CONGRESSIONAL MANNERS.

The floor of Congress is certainly not the very best school in which to study morals or manners, if we judge from such scenes as that of yesterday. The assault of Mr. Farnsworth upon Mr Butler was not only disgraceful in itself, but also in the evidence it gave with which the exhibition of vituperation, slang and violence was received by the House at large.

Mr. Butler is an exceedingly unpleasant person, when attacked. There is no man on the floor of the House who has a tithe of his ability for ready, bitter retort, or for merciless punishment of those who attempt to pander to that vulgar fashion of abuse, which is so grateful to the Southern mind, when heaped upon the personal character or military and political record of General Butler. Rarely if ever, does this nimble, keen, adroit swordsman come off second-best, in the frequent duellos to which he is taunted and driven upon the floor of the House. Armed at all points, determined to defend himself against all comers, reckless in language, a terribly hard hitter, a very master of the bitterest invective, utterly fearless of his adversaries, General Butler is an excellent man to let alone. No living man has been so lavishly abused. No public man has had so many foolishly false things said about him. No modern character has ever had so many absurdities believed about him. And it is no wonder that he stands at his post, like a "fretful porcupine," and that when he is assailed as he was yesterday, by Mr. Farnsworth, he should overwhelm his assailant with the almost savage invective that he poured upon him.

We are neither admirers nor defenders of General Butler. But the attack made upon him, yesterday, by Mr. Farnsworth, was outrageous in the extreme, and deserved all the castigation to which it received. The charges were transparently malicious, and was thoroughly exposed both as to its falseness and its malicious spirit. But the fault was in the body before whom this unseemly passage of personal abuse took place. Not only was there no serious attempt to puta stop to it, but there was a general desire exhibited to promote and encourage and prolong the disgraceful scene. Mr. Farnsworth made nothing by his motion. General Butler, with all the excusable display of bad temper, came out, as he almost invariably does, uppermost in the fight, and the House at large has the discredit of having amused itself with a bear-garden squabble, which the self-respect of the members ought to have suppressed at the very outset.

SPAIN AND SLAVERY.

The indisposition to abolish slavery once and forever in the colonies, displayed in the Spanish Cortes, more than anything else will incline the people of the United States to give their sympathies to the Cubans. The scheme for general emancipation which has found favor in the Cortes, constitutes the servitude of a very large majority of the slaves during their lives, and is nothing less than a denial of that divine right to freedom which belongs to every man, and which is the only justification of the revolution which placed the present Spanish government in power. The sentiment of the civilized world regards human slavery as a cruel and horrible wrong; and its immediate abolition is demanded, without regard to policy, but in compliance with the requirements of morality, justice and advanced civilization. The Cuban insurgents recognized the force of this demand, and one of their very first actions, after fixing the standard of revolt, was to proclaim universal freedom. Indeed, the revolution is to be attributed in a large measure to the fatuity of Spain in offer to her colonies the advantages of the liberal principles which she had proclaimed as the basis of her reformed government. If slavery had been abolished, the right of representation admitted, and the fabric of the old tyranny overthrown in Cuba as soon as Spain secured the blessings of liberty for her own people, there would probably have been no rebellion in Cuba; and if an uprising had occurred, the leaders would have been deprived of any reasonable excuse for their conduct. As it is, the people of this country may easily be pardoned for extending their sympathies to men who have at last begun to appreciate the rights of every man of every race to his liberty. We regard interference in the Cuban quarrel, by the United States, as a thing to be avoided at all hazards; but if Spain adheres to her illiberal policy, and determines to perpetuate in the island the curse of human slavery, it will not be long before a change of sentiment among our people will make it easy for the advocate of interference to accomplish their purposes.

We rejoice to see that there is a certainty almost of Broad street, the largest and finest avenue of our city, being occupied, in the not distant future, by other than unsightly coal sheds and dilapidated buildings. Broad street has long exulted in the possession of those nuisances to its beauty, and the disposition manifested on all sides and by all classes of the community for its speedy improvement, will surely result in their banishment to other and more suitable quarters. The paving of the street for its entire length causes be delayed much longer, and when that grand step in its improvement is completed, we will then have the nucleus of an avenue which will be the pride and boast of every Philadelphian. Even now, with all its drawbacks, it is a splendid thoroughfare, but when it is paving shall be completed and handsome residences rise on either side, and the march of improvement through its entire extent everywhere be visible, then it will be the avenue *par excellence* of the world, and will repay a hundred fold all the outlay expended in bringing it to so desirable a state of completeness and beauty.

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To escape from the sombre ugliness of
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It is Gracefully Decorous
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Pants of Diagonal Stripes,
Which are made and sold by
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It is Gratifying and Invigorating
To save your money
To get the best Clothes,
At the lowest prices,
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Coffee and Tea Services,
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At Fixed Prices, commending them to Closest buyers.
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NEW FIRMS FOR JULY, 1870.
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A Very Superior Article.
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SPICED SALMON.
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ARCH AND TENTH STREETS,
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HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS, &C.
Fifteen hundred sold and the demand increasing.
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Fifteen hundred sold within four months.
THE BEST, MOST SIMPLE, DURABLE AND ECONOMICAL
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SECOND EDITION
WASHINGTON.

THE BUTLER-FARNSWOUTH FIGHT.

PISTOLS AND "COFFEE"

FROM WASHINGTON.

(Special Despatch to the Phila. Evening Bulletin.)

The Butler-Farnsworth Squabble.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—The disgraceful scene which took place in the House yesterday, between Generals Butler and Farnsworth, is much commented upon in political circles, and regretted by many persons from the bad effect which it is likely to have upon the Republican party, and as justifying the charges that Congress is rapidly degenerating into an undignified assembly.

The partisans of both Butler and Farnsworth were discussing the situation with much earnestness to-day, and it was seen by freely expressed that the quarrel could not be settled satisfactorily without blood being shed. General Farnsworth's friends say that unless Butler retracts some language used he will be called to account for by the former, but this, of course, must be accepted with some hesitation.

Jno. Morrissey had his pocket-book stolen this morning.

FROM THE WEST.

(By the American Press Association.)

Lynch Murder Case.

CINCINNATI, June 23.—The arguments in the trial of Lynch, the murderer of Officer Jones, will be made to-morrow.

Commencement of a New Railroad.

NEW LEXINGTON, June 23.—The ceremonies of breaking ground for the connection of the Atlantic and Lake Erie Railroad took place to-day.

Congressional Nomination.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 23.—Upson has been nominated to Congress by the Republican Congressional Convention for the Eighteenth District.

The Machine Company.

COLUMBUS, June 23.—The Secretary of the Alliance Machine Company was filed to-day with the Secretary of State.

Burglars at Work.

Burglars are committing great depredations in this vicinity.

Public School Commencement.

The commencement exercises of the High Schools begin in this city to-day.

Collapsed Stocks.

LIMA, June 23.—The Presbyterian Synod of Toledo yesterday adopted their permanent officers, formed four new Presbyteries, when they adjourned *sine die*.

Opening Ball at a Fashionable Summer Resort.

YELLOW SPRINGS, June 23.—The opening ball at the Neff House, a fashionable summer resort, came off to-day. The collection of the ladies were fashionable and costly. The guests comprised the Governors of Ohio, Indiana, Nevada, Columbus, Zanesville and Delaware were well represented.

Fatal Railroad Accident.

DAYTON, June 23.—A man named Nick Boden was run over and instantly killed by a Little Miami train, this morning.

Another Drowning Case.

A son of Wm. B. Hoffman was yesterday drowned at Lake Erie.

FROM THE SOUTH.

(By the American Press Association.)

WEST VIRGINIA.

Republican Convention—Nominations of Governor and Congressmen.

PARKERSBURG, June 23.—The Republican State Convention met yesterday and formed a series of resolutions. Gov. Stevenson was re-nominated by acclamation. The convention adjourned *sine die*. Mr. Golf and Mr. McGrew were nominated as candidates for Congress from the First and Second Districts.

KENTUCKY.

Sale of Stocks.

FRANKFORT, June 23.—The annual sale of stock by Mr. Alexander took place at Woodburn, yesterday. A large crowd was in attendance. Sixty horses were sold, realizing $23,292.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Commencement Exercises of the Protestant Episcopal Divinity School.

The regular annual commencement of this institution was held yesterday morning in St. Luke's Church, on Thirteenth street, below Chestnut. A large number of clergymen participating in the exercises entered the Church from the Divinity School room, and passed up the main aisle, in procession, to the chancel rail.

Right Rev. Bishop Lee, of Delaware, presiding, in place of Right Rev. Bishop Stevens, who was absent, on account of illness.

Officiating clergy, in surplices, viz.:—Rev. Dr. Wolcott, Rev. Dr. Shaw, Rev. Dr. Leeds, Rev. Dr. Hare.

Members of the Faculty, in gowns, viz.:—Rev. Drs. Butler and Claxton.

Members of the senior graduating class, in academic gowns.

Members of other classes in the Divinity School, in their order of precedence.

The Bishop and officiating clergy passed into the chancel, where the Bishop took his seat on the throne, and the clergy in their proper stalls. The other participants took seats in the front pews, which had been reserved for their use.

The exercises were opened with the usual Daily Morning Prayer, Rev. Dr. Potter reading the Exhortation, Confession, Lord's Prayer and Psalter for the day; Rev. Dr. Newton the Lessons, and Rev. Dr. Hare the Creed and prayers. Rev. Dr. Howe then announced the book, Selection of Psalms from the Prayer Book.

Mr. James Curel, of the Graduating Class, was then introduced by the Bishop. He read an essay on "Prayer." The essay showed earnest thought and considerable power, and was attentively listened to by the large audience.

At the close of Mr. Curel's essay, Mr. Arthur Brooks, of the graduating class, read an essay on "The Connection of Morality with Religion." Mr. Brooks is a younger brother of the Rev. Phillips Brooks, late Rector of the Church of Holy Trinity, in this city, and his style of speaking resembles his brother very much, and the essay showed that he shares largely in the great talent of the family.

Rev Dr. Hare then announced the 104th hymn, which was sung to the tune of Old Hundred.

The graduating class, consisting of Messrs. G. Latimer Bishop, Arthur Brooks, James Caird, W. H. Graff, Jacob Hall, Jr., John A. Lindefelow, George H. Kirkland, Jos. W. Lee and Algernon Sydney Sullivan, then came before the church rail by Rev. Dr. Childs, the secretary of the faculty.

Bishop Lee then addressed the graduates, impressing on them the solemnity and importance of the work which they were now about to enter upon, exhorting them to study the Word of God their study in an earnest, candid and child-having heart, and to keep them that the holier they were, and the nearer they lived to the Lord Jesus, the more useful they would be to the church and the world.

The Bishop, at the close of his address, pronounced the Apostolic Benediction upon the graduates, after which they were presented with their diplomas.

The hymn

"Jerusalem the Golden,
With milk and honey blest,"

was then sung, after which the Bishop offered a prayer and pronounced the benediction, when the assembly dispersed.

The Reunited Presbyterians.—Daily Session To-day.

The Synod met at 9 A. M., to-day, for worship. At 9½ o'clock they entered upon the business of the session. Rev. Mr. Richards, Moderator, in the chair.

After the calling of the roll the minutes were read and finally adopted after a few unimportant emendations. Those were the suggestions of Dr. Musgrave in regard to explicitness in the minutes of the old Presbyteries of which the newly constructed ones are the legal successors.

The Secretary made a motion amending the minutes relative to the matter of legal succession.

It was agreed to.

Rev. Dr. Rice, Rev. Mr. Moore and Rev. Mr. Patterson were now appointed a committee to prepare resolutions to the Synod of the Synod, to be reported at the next deliberation of the Synod.

Rev. Dr. Rice moved that the Synod meet on the third Tuesday of October next, as a point hereafter to be decided upon. Agreed to.

Gentlemen from Honesdale, Scranton and Wilkesbarre urged the desirability of the respective places for the sitting of the Synod.

The choice fell upon Scranton.

Rev. S. C. Logan, of Scranton, then, by request, appointed a committee of the Scranton members to make arrangements for the proposed Assembly.

Mr. Logan's substituted resolution of yesterday was then read, it is to that the Presbytery of Lackawanna be constituted of the counties of Bradford, Sullivan, Wayne, Wyoming, Susquehanna and Luzerne, and Luzerne county north of Wilkesbarre mountain.

Mr. Logan spoke in favor of the resolution.

Mr. Crane had no objection to a large Presbytery, but not so large as Mr. Logan proposed. The country is mountainous, and some parts of it are with difficulty accessible to other parts. The newly-developed coal regions in Sullivan and Luzerne counties will, after a while, be densely populated. They are large enough to constitute a Presbytery, and to constitute a flourishing Presbytery.

Rev. Mr. Marshall, Rev. Mr. Hoffman, Rev. Mr. Miller also made addresses on the subject of Presbyteries.

Adjourned till this afternoon.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Philadelphia Stock Exchange Sales.

500 City 6s New	99	2b sh LehVal	54¼
1000 Reading 6s	70	100 do	54½
600 do	70	2b sh Penna R	57¼
500 Sch Nav 6s 1st	78	2b sh O & C RRW	34¾
100 do	78	100 Cat Pref Scrip	50
100 Mich Sou 6s	100½	100 sh Sch Nav std	19
100 do	100½	100 Penna RR	56
100 do	100½	100 do	56
100 do	100	100 sh Minehill R	50
100 do	100	100 sh Leh Nav	35
100 do	100	32 sh do	35
100 do	100	100 do	35

BETWEEN BOARDS.

600 City 6s new cfs	100½	100 sh C & ARR	34¾
1000 Reading 6s	70	100 sh Leh Nav	35
1000 Sch Nav 6s 1st	78	100 do	35
500 Sch Nav 6s 2d	72	100 do	35
100 Mich Sou 6s	100½	100 sh Penna R	57¼

AFTER BOARDS.

500 City 6s new	99	2 Penn R	57
500 Sch Nav 6s 1st	78	100 Leh Val	54
2 do	78	100 do	54
2 do	78	100 sh LehVal	54
500 Sch Nav 6s 2d	72	100 do	54
100 do	72	100 sh Sch Nav std	19
100 Mich Sou 6s	100	100 sh Sch Nav 5s	34
100 do	100	100 sh Leh Nav	35

Philadelphia Money Marets.

The demand for good paper from business men in the city continues as dull as ever. Money is going out of the city to a large extent, for the purchase of Western produce, and for investment in Western stocks, and to the seaside watering places, whither many families are now wending their way with their effects, in search of change, recreation and excitement. There is, however, a good demand for money on Government securities, and for first class collateral, for which parties are prepared to pay liberal rates. Prime paper—for instance, the paper of our leading manufacturers—is in fair demand at 7 per cent. Other descriptions of paper are dull at 8 per cent, and upwards, according to the character of the security offered.

The Stock Market was very dull and heavy this morning, and prices generally ½ per cent lower than last evening. Reading fluctuated between sellers of 70 and buyers of 69¾, and closing at the latter figure, seller 60 days. Lehigh Navigation sold at 35, a decline of ½ per cent. Lehigh Gold Loans were steady at 100 for the new issue, and 99 for the old issue. Lehigh Zinc sold at 19, a decline of ½ per cent. Mine Hill Railroad sold at 50, a decline of ½ per cent. Schuylkill Navigation Common sold at 19, a decline of ½ per cent. Pennsylvania Railroad sold at 56 per cent, a decline of ½ per cent. Philadelphia and Erie sold at 34, and Old Central at 11½, both lower.

Coal stocks were dull and nominal. 30 shares of Schuylkill Navigation Preferred sold at 34 per cent.

Bids were made for Minehill Railroad, Little Schuylkill and Elmira Common, without sales.

Bids were made for Lehigh Navigation Scrip, Catawissa Preferred and Lehigh Zinc, without sales.

Bids were made for Lehigh Navigation Scrip, opening in the morning at 34¾, and closing at 34¾ cash, and 35 seller 60 days. Catawissa Common sold at 11¼, and Pennsylvania Railroad at 56 per cent, for the last Forty Years. Advances made in Coal and Navigation stocks, and Pennsylvania Railroad, since the commencement of the year, are not to be lost sight of by those who are interested in the market.

We quote Gold at 9 A. M. at 112¾@112¾; at 10 A. M. at 112¾@112¾; at 11 A. M. at 112¾@112¾; at 12 M. at 112¾@112¾; at 1 P. M. at 112¾@112¾; at 2 P. M. at 112¾@112¾; at 3 P. M. at 112¾@112¾; at 4 P. M. at 112¾@112¾; at 5 P. M. at 112¾@112¾.

Philadelphia Gas Stocks.—Gas Stocks are quiet and nominally unchanged. We quote Philadelphia Gas Stock at 12 bid, and Philadelphia Gas Scrip at 12 bid.

Philadelphia Gas Company, 12 South Third street, quote at 12 bid, as follows: Gold, 112½; Silver, 110; Sixes, 1880, 112½; Sixes, 1881, 112½; Sixes, 1882, 112½; Sixes, 1884, 112½; Sixes, 1885, 112½; Sixes, 1886, 112½; Sixes, 1887, 112½; Sixes, 1888, 112½; Sixes, 1889, 112½; Sixes, 1890, 112½; Sixes, 1891, 112½; Sixes, 1892, 112½; Sixes, 1893, 112½; Sixes, 1894, 112½; Sixes, 1895, 112½; Sixes, 1896, 112½; Sixes, 1897, 112½; Sixes, 1898, 112½; Sixes, 1899, 112½; Sixes, 1900, 112½; Sixes, 1901, 112½; Sixes, 1902, 112½; Sixes, 1903, 112½; Sixes, 1904, 112½; Sixes, 1905, 112½; Sixes, 1906, 112½; Sixes, 1907, 112½; Sixes, 1908, 112½; Sixes, 1909, 112½; Sixes, 1910, 112½; Sixes, 1911, 112½; Sixes, 1912, 112½; Sixes, 1913, 112½; Sixes, 1914, 112½; Sixes, 1915, 112½; Sixes, 1916, 112½; Sixes, 1917, 112½; Sixes, 1918, 112½; Sixes, 1919, 112½; Sixes, 1920, 112½; Sixes, 1921, 112½; Sixes, 1922, 112½; Sixes, 1923, 112½; Sixes, 1924, 112½; Sixes, 1925, 112½; Sixes, 1926, 112½; Sixes, 1927, 112½; Sixes, 1928, 112½; Sixes, 1929, 112½; Sixes, 1930, 112½; Sixes, 1931, 112½; Sixes, 1932, 112½; Sixes, 1933, 112½; Sixes, 1934, 112½; Sixes, 1935, 112½; Sixes, 1936, 112½; Sixes, 1937, 112½; Sixes, 1938, 112½; Sixes, 1939, 112½; Sixes, 1940, 112½; Sixes, 1941, 112½; Sixes, 1942, 112½; Sixes, 1943, 112½; Sixes, 1944, 112½; Sixes, 1945, 112½; Sixes, 1946, 112½; Sixes, 1947, 112½; Sixes, 1948, 112½; Sixes, 1949, 112½; Sixes, 1950, 112½; Sixes, 1951, 112½; Sixes, 1952, 112½; Sixes, 1953, 112½; Sixes, 1954, 112½; Sixes, 1955, 112½; Sixes, 1956, 112½; Sixes, 1957, 112½; Sixes, 1958, 112½; Sixes, 1959, 112½; Sixes, 1960, 112½; Sixes, 1961, 112½; Sixes, 1962, 112½; Sixes, 1963, 112½; Sixes, 1964, 112½; Sixes, 1965, 112½; Sixes, 1966, 112½; Sixes, 1967, 112½; Sixes, 1968, 112½; Sixes, 1969, 112½; Sixes, 1970, 112½; Sixes, 1971, 112½; Sixes, 1972, 112½; Sixes, 1973, 112½; Sixes, 1974, 112½; Sixes, 1975, 112½; Sixes, 1976, 112½; Sixes, 1977, 112½; Sixes, 1978, 112½; Sixes, 1979, 112½; Sixes, 1980, 112½; Sixes, 1981, 112½; Sixes, 1982, 112½; Sixes, 1983, 112½; Sixes, 1984, 112½; Sixes, 1985, 112½; Sixes, 1986, 112½; Sixes, 1987, 112½; Sixes, 1988, 112½; Sixes, 1989, 112½; Sixes, 1990, 112½; Sixes, 1991, 112½; Sixes, 1992, 112½; Sixes, 1993, 112½; Sixes, 1994, 112½; Sixes, 1995, 112½; Sixes, 1996, 112½; Sixes, 1997, 112½; Sixes, 1998, 112½; Sixes, 1999, 112½; Sixes, 2000, 112½; Sixes, 2001, 112½; Sixes, 2002, 112½; Sixes, 2003, 112½; Sixes, 2004, 112½; Sixes, 2005, 112½; Sixes, 2006, 112½; Sixes, 2007, 112½; Sixes, 2008, 112½; Sixes, 2009, 112½; Sixes, 2010, 112½; Sixes, 2011, 112½; Sixes, 2012, 112½; Sixes, 2013, 112½; Sixes, 2014, 112½; Sixes, 2015, 112½; Sixes, 2016, 112½; Sixes, 2017, 112½; Sixes, 2018, 112½; Sixes, 2019, 112½; Sixes, 2020, 112½; Sixes, 2021, 112½; Sixes, 2022, 112½; Sixes, 2023, 112½; Sixes, 2024, 112½; Sixes, 2025, 112½; Sixes, 2026, 112½; Sixes, 2027, 112½; Sixes, 2028, 112½; Sixes, 2029, 112½; Sixes, 2030, 112½; Sixes, 2031, 112½; Sixes, 2032, 112½; Sixes, 2033, 112½; Sixes, 2034, 112½; Sixes, 2035, 112½; Sixes, 2036, 112½; Sixes, 2037, 112½; Sixes, 2038, 112½; Sixes, 2039, 112½; Sixes