NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—The side-lever Cornish engine intended for the Schuylkill and Spring Garden Water Works is nearly completed.

—A slight fire also took place yesterday morning, about ten o'clock, at No. 806 North Twelfth street, caused by a defective flue.

—William Cody, aged 35 years, residing in Lehigh Valley, engaged in the iron works of Thompson & Co., had a foot cut off yesterday by being caught in a cinder car at the works.

—About quarter to six o'clock last evening a slight fire took place at No. 906 Vine street, occupied by Mr. Frick, dentist, caused by some drapery on a wax figure in the window taking fire from the gas; loss about $300.

—Early yesterday morning, as Policeman Keim was patrolling his beat, near Sixteenth and Callowhill streets, he heard a noise which aroused his suspicions, and upon reaching the corner he discovered that a restaurant there had been broken open. Upon going in he found a young man, whom he took into custody. Several chisels for cutting stone were found on him, with one of which the lock had been forced off the front shutter. The prisoner had a hearing before Alderman Kerr yesterday, to whom he gave the name of William Jones. He was committed for trial.

—The twenty ninth anniversary of the Youths' Temperance Society of the First Independent Church, corner of Broad and Sansom streets, was celebrated last evening. The pulpit was beautifully decorated with evergreens. The exercises were commenced by the children, numbering about four hundred, singing an anthem, after which prayer was offered by the pastor, Rev. John Chambers. The balance of the evening was taken up with addresses, recitations, and singing by the scholars of the Sunday schools.

—A few nights ago, as Mrs. Lovett, residing at No. 2031 Catharine street, was about retiring, the front door was opened by means of a false key, and two men entered whose faces were concealed by masks. They entered the bedroom of Mrs. Lovett, and one of them seized her by the throat, while the other struck her violently on the head with a billy. Her screams scared the ruffians off, and both made their escape, though some of the neighbors hurried to the house as soon as the alarm was heard.

—These was a large attendance last evening at the monthly meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association. Peter B. Simons, Esq., presided. The essay of the evening was read by the Rev. David A. Cunningham upon the subject, "Deism and Christianity Compared." The essay was followed by a debate upon the question, "Is Deism better than no Religion for an individual or a State?" The interest of the occasion was increased by choice selections of music by a large choir. New members were elected to the Association, after which the meeting adjourned.

—The Washington Monument Association of the First School District of Pennsylvania held its annual meeting yesterday. An election for officers was held for the ensuing year, and resolutions were adopted accepting the ordinance of City Councils locating the statue in front of Independence Hall; also instructing the officers of the Association to proceed with the base without delay, and to make all necessary arrangements to complete and inaugurate the statue on the Fourth of July next. The Treasurer's report showed a balance of $891 26 in the treasury.

—The seventeenth anniversary of the Young Maennerchor Society was celebrated last evening at their hall, Fifth and Cherry streets. The entertainment commenced with an elegant supper, which was tastefully appreciated, during which a most excellent band played selections from the great German composers. After the cravings of hunger were satisfied, Julius Hein, Esq., president of the society, made a speech in German, reviewing the progress of the society and its flourishing condition. Toasts were then drunk, and the festivities were kept up to a late hour.

—In the basement of No. 738 Sansom street the policy business has been carried on without the knowledge of the owner of the premises. The owner having some curiosity on the point of who these sub-tenants were, very unceremoniously entered the cellar yesterday afternoon, and found the occupants busily engaged in their illegal pursuits. As soon as he became aware of the nature of the business being carried on, he called out lustily for a policeman, the consequence of which was that in a few seconds he found himself the sole occupant of the apartment. The policy dealers fled in good time to save themselves from the police, and have since found means to remove their effects to the premises of some less conscientious landlord.

Domestic Affairs.

—John C. Breckinridge was in Washington yesterday.

—The fire department of Reading paraded in honor of Washington's Birthday.

—The campaign against the Indians in Arizona is to be resumed with increased vigor.

—The steamer Sacramento has sailed from San Francisco for Panama with $951,000 in bullion.

—A meeting of the officers of the late Army of the Potomac was held in New York yesterday.

—Washington's Birthday was yesterday more generally observed in San Francisco than ever before.

—James Rogers, a respectable citizen of Manchester, Va., was stabbed on Sunday night by one Tom Willis.

—Two men were killed, and three severely injured, by the explosion of a blast near Fonda, N. Y., yesterday.

—Secretaries Schofield and Welles, and Attorney General Evarts, had long interviews with President Johnson yesterday.

—By the premature discharge of a cannon at Harrisburg yesterday, George Church and Marshall Quay each lost a hand.

—The "Boys in Blue" of Washington had a brilliant torchlight procession last night; they were reviewed by General Grant.

—Railroad connection between Sacramento and San Francisco will be completed in time for the first through train over the Pacific Railroad.

—The hospitalities of Baltimore were tendered to A. J. yesterday. Our present President will accept the hospitalities of the Monumental City when he becomes our ex-President.

—The Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives yesterday arrested John A. Bell and David W. Reese, prominent Democratic politicians in the rural districts of New York, for refusing to answer questions before the Congressional Investigating Committee.

Foreign Affairs.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—Baron Lionel Rothschild, Liberal, has been elected to Parliament from London city, in place of Bell, Conservative.

In the House of Commons to-day, in reply to an inquiry, Mr. Fortescue said that the Government proposed to release from imprisonment forty-five Fenians who were convicted of treason last year in England and Ireland, including several leaders.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 22.—The decrees and orders recently issued by the Sublime Porte against the Greeks have been revoked, and the Turkish ports are open again to Greek shipping.

DUBLIN, Feb. 22.—Costello and Warren, the Fenian prisoners, have been set free.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—Despatches from Athens announce that the Greek Chambers have been dissolved, and that elections for members of the new Legislature are to be held in May.

MADRID, Feb. 22.—The press of the country urge upon the Provisional Government the necessity of preserving the friendship of the United States.

HAVANA, Feb. 22.—Further advices from Mexico represent a disgraceful state of affairs at the capital. Lerdo de Tejada is reported to be against progress. Foreigners, especially Americans, are strongly of opinion that the Government is imbecile, and that the Ministers are corruptly making money and sending it to foreign countries.

It is reported that Englishmen and Americans are negotiating in the United States for the payment of English claims, the United States to take Mexican territory in consideration thereof.

HAVANA, Feb. 22.—The 7th Battalion of Volunteers, which forms a portion of the present garrison of the city, sent a deputation to the Captain-General and demanded that vigorous measures be resorted to against the rebellion, to save the island. When relieved of duty during the day, the soldiers of the battalion shouted "Death to traitors!" "Viva Esperal" These demonstrations caused great agitations, which however subsided towards evening.

To-day the excitement was renewed. The volunteers sent another committee to the Captain General to reiterate their demand for severe measures. General Dulce replied firmly that he could not permit any interference with political or military plans of the Government. The Captain General has resolved to effect pacification on the island within the limits of the law, and in this determination he stands firm. The volunteers demand that those revolutionists who were arrested during the late riots, and whom they call assassins, be immediately put to death.

General Dulce replied that the courts must first try these prisoners. He declares that he counts on the indorsement and aid of Spain, and on the sympathy and moral aid of the United States, because he intends to act in accordance with law; and he believes, as a matter of policy, that precipitate action in the existing state of affairs would be highly imprudent. He is determined, if it becomes necessary, to repel force by force, although he would regret shedding fraternal blood.

ELECTION FRAUDS.

How New York was Carried by the Democrats—Judge Lawrence's Report to Congress.

Judge Lawrence has prepared a voluminous report upon the New York election frauds of last November. He will present it to Congress to-day. Judge Lawrence says:—

"But appalling and startling as the frauds have been in our past history, they are all surpassed in some respects by those perpetrated in the general election in the State, and especially in the city, of New York. These frauds were the result of a systematic plan of gigantic proportions, stealthily prearranged and boldly executed, not merely by bands of degraded desperadoes, but with the direct sanction, approval, and aid of many prominent officials and citizens of New York, with shrewdly concealed connivance of others, and almost without an effort to discourage or prevent them by any of those in whose interest and political party associations they were successfully executed, who could not fail to have cognizance of them, and whose duty it was to expose, defeat, and punish them.

"They were aided by corrupt and corrupting official patronage and power, which not only encouraged, but shielded and protected the guilty principals and their aiders and abettors. These frauds are so varied in character that theo comprehend every known crime against the elective franchise. They corrupted the administration of justice, degraded the judiciary, defeated the execution of the laws, subverted for the time being, in New York State, the essential principles of popular government; robbed the people of that great State of their rightful choice of electors for President and Vice-President, of a Governor and other officers; disgraced the most populous city of our Union; encouraged the enemies of republican government here and everywhere to deride our institutions as a failure, and endangered the peace of the Republic by an attempt to defeat the will of the people in the choice of their rulers.

'The events of the past year in New York, and the evidence taken by the committee, furnish proof of all these allegations. Amongst the most glaring of the frauds committed by the Democratic party in the city and State of New York, in connection with the election in November, 1868, are these:—Many thousands of aliens fraudulently procured or were furnished with certificates of naturalization, illegally or fraudulently issued, by means of which they were enabled to register as voters, and voted in violation of law. Many hundreds of certificates of naturalization were granted in the names of fictitious persons, to be used by native-born and naturalized citizens and aliens in falsely registering as voters, and to enable them to vote many times at the same election.

REPEATERS.

"Many hundreds of persons voted in New York city from two to forty times or more, each under assumed or fictitious names, fraudulently registered for the purpose. Extensive frauds were committed in canvassing tickets, and names of voters were entered on the poll lists, and Democratic tickets counted, as if voters representing them voted, when no such persons voted at all.

GROSS NEGLECT OF DUTY.

"To accomplish these frauds gross, neglect of duty and disregard of law, so great as to evince criminal purpose, prevailed in some of the courts, while the officers and Democratic partisans of almost every grade, either by official influence or otherwise, aided, sanctioned, or knew of, and failed to prevent them. The same influence shielded perpetrators in nearly all cases from detection and arrest; and when arrested, they have, through the agencies of judicial officers and others, charged with the duty of prosecution, escaped all punishment.

"Through these agencies the Democratic electors of President and Vice-President, and the Democratic candidate for Governor of the State of New York were fraudulently elected, and the investigations of the committee show that the existing State laws and the mode of enforcing them are wholly inadequate to prevent these frauds; but that Congress has power to enact laws which, if faithfully executed, will, to some extent, furnish protection hereafter. There is no law of Congress professing to prevent or punish frauds in voting or conducting elections, and the penalties relating to certificates of naturalization are by no means adequate.

NATURALIZATION PAPERS.

"The largest number of naturalization papers ever granted in one year in New York city, before 1868, was in 1856, when only 16,493 were issued, while in 1868 there were 41 112 issued. In October about 10,070 were naturalized by our courts. The Superior Court, on October 14, issued 2109 papers, and one Judge issued 955 on October 19, and averaged 718 per day during October. The Republican Naturalization Committee procured papers for only 2085. The New York Printing Committee ordered, between September 16 and October 23, blank applications amounting to 105,000, and of certificates of naturalization, 69,000; in addition to this, other presses were running on blanks for other Democratic committees."

The report quotes the specific evidence of naturalization certificates fraudulently procured or issued in October, 1868, to persons never appearing in court. One witness swore that one hundred and fifty were sent to the Democratic Club at Peekskill and used. Papers were issued on fictitious names and used by repeaters. Frauds in issued papers were not confined to New York, but extended over Orange, Ulster, Monroe, West Chester, and other counties.

"Among the frauds practised under the Naturalization laws were false personation of applicants for naturalization, perjury of witnesses under assumed names, fabrication of applications for naturalization, and others in support of them, with the names of applicants and witnesses forged; granting of certificates of naturalization in fictitious names, and on applications regular in form, but without the presence of any applicants, and to persons not entitled to them: applicants for naturalization or those professing to represent them, with their witnesses, were sworn in groups, sometimes larger and sometimes smaller, and without any separate examination of each witness in the Supreme Court, not merely occasionally, but habitually, is proved beyond controversy.

OBSTRUCTIONS TO THE COMMITTEE

"The committee say that obstructions were thrown in the way of this investigation by the Judges of the Supreme Court and Clerks, Charles E. Loew. In Mr. Loew's office the whole number of blank certificates received was 39,000: issued as records show, 10,070; blanks on hand, 4862; leaving unaccountad for, 27,068. Mr. Leverson testified that in October he was in the room formerly used as a sheriff's office, in the basement of the City Hall building, in which the court was held, and clerks were engaged in filling up blank applications. The committee estimate, from what is proved, that sixty-eight thousand three hundred and forty-three fraudulent certificates were issued in New York, Ulster, Monroe, Westchester, Rensselaer, Putnam, Green, and Orange counties, and there is no evidence of any Republican court ever having issued a single fraudulent certificate.

JUDGE M'CUNN'S METHOD.

"In naturalization before Judge John H. McCunn, he did not swear any witness or applicant to testify 'the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth,' nor even to make true answers to such questions as should be put, but he professed to swear applicants and witnesses in these words:—'That these affidavits you have subscribed are true.' Before this, sometimes, though rarely, questions were asked as to age, residence, and moral character, but never under oath, unless, indeed, swearing to the truth of their affidavits could be so considered.

EXTENT OF THE FRAUDS.

"If the committee had devoted the whole time from their appointment to the close of this Congress, it would not have been possible to ascertain or to take testimony to prove the number of persons who voted more than once in each of the 340 districts, in all of which there were cast at the elections in November, 156,060 votes, a number nearly as great as all the votes cast in six of the States of the Union at the same election.

"All that could be done was to prove, as the evidence does, that an organized system was perfected and carried into effect by the members of the Democratic party, to register many thousands of names, fictitious or assumed, and then to vote on them by hundreds of persons voting from two to forty times each for the Democratic candidates. There is evidence to show that it was part of the gigantic scheme of carrying the Democratic ticket in the State of New York by fraud; to delay the canvassing of the vote in the city until the result in the counties should be known; then to make up the deficiencies not supplied by repeating and other fraudulent voting; by stuffing the ballot-boxes, and by a fraudulent canvass on the count of the vote.

"It is abundantly proved that many names of voters were put on the poll lists of voters when no such names were registered. It was not possible for the committee to trace this species of fraud in all the districts. Its existence is proved. It was not confined to one locality, but was wide spread. Ample arrangements were made to perfect it. No Democratic official, officer of justice, or politician took any measures to detect or prevent these frauds; but they did take measures to aid them and to obstruct the purposes of those who attempted in vain to defeat them. These frauds are so monstrous in character and extent that they could not have been the work of a few or of many individuals; it was the work of the Democratic party. In their purposes and modes of execution they showed a systematic plan devised by controlling minds for purposes of carrying the election in the State. The plans were comprehensive enough to accomplish the purpose designed. The means employed to secure these thousands of illegal votes were the use of fraudulent certificates of naturalization to enable aliens and repeaters to vote, the system of repeating so successfully and extensively adopted, and the frauds in canvassing the result of the vote. All these have been adverted to. To make these means successful, the necessary agencies were employed to prevent detection as far as possible, and to defeat the purposes of those who would expose or interfere with the execution of these fraudulent schemes, the police census was obstructed and prevented, and challenging was prevented by terrorism and violence. The evidence of a grand conspiracy to perpetrate these frauds is abundant.

CHARGES AGAINST GOVERNOR HOFFMAN.

"The Mayor of the city, now Governor of the State, the Attorney-General of the State, District Attorney, now Mayor, and other less distinguished officials, rendered it valuable aid. With the courts and officers of justice all controlled by men elected as Democrats, and with the vast official and personal influence of the dominant party in the city, men can escape all punishment for crime. Immunity and protection were promised repeatedly to those engaged in these election frauds. The committee argue that the vote of the city was too great, compared with the vote of former years, as was shown by the average ratio of the voters to population. The committee think that two thousand fraudulent votes were cast in the Sixth ward alone.

REMEDIES PROPOSED.

"The committee recommend the withdrawal of naturalization from the New York City Courts, and offer a bill for that purpose; also, a bill amending the Naturalization laws, and recommending one day throughout the United States for the election of Representatives in Congress, and providing for the contesting elections of the President and Vice-President, and a constitutional amendment authorizing Congress to regulate the appointment of President and Vice-President directly by the people, or by electors chosen by single districts."—*Inquirer.*

President's Message to the House of Representatives Vetoing the Copper Tariff Bill.

The President, to-day, communicated the following message to the House of Representatives:—

The accompanying bill, entitled "An Act Regulating the Duties on Imported Copper and Copper Ores," is, for the following reasons, returned without my approval to the House of Representatives, in which branch of Congress it originated. Its immediate effect will be to diminish the public receipts, for the objects of the bill cannot be accomplished without seriously affecting the importation of copper and copper ores, from which a considerable revenue is at present derived. While thus imparing the resources of the Government it imposes an additional tax upon an already overburdened people, who should not be further impoverished that monopolies may be fostered and corporations enriched. It is represented, and the declaration seems to be sustained by evidence, that the duties for which this bill provides are nearly or quite sufficient to prohibit the importation of certain foreign ores of copper. Its enactment, therefore, will prove detrimental to the shipping interests of the nation, and at the same time destroy the business, for many years successfully established, of smelting home ores in connection with a smaller amount of the imported article. This business, it is credibly asserted, has heretofore yielded the larger share of the copper production of the country, and thus the industry which this legislation is designed to encourage is actually less than that which will be destroyed by the passage of the bill. It seems, also, to be evident that the effect of this measure will be to enhance by 70 per cent, the cost of blue vitriol, an article extensively used in dyeing and in the manufacture of printed and colored cloths. To produce such an augmentation in the price of this commodity will be to discriminate against other great branches of domestic industry, and by increasing their cost to expose them most unfairly to the effects of foreign competition. Legislation can neither be wise nor just which seeks the welfare of a single interest at the expense and to the injury of many and varied interests, at least equally important and equally deserving the consideration of Congress. Indeed, it is difficult to find any reason which will justify the interference of Government with any legitimate industry, except as far as may be rendered necessary by the requirements of the revenue. As has already been stated, however, the legislative intervention proposed in the present instance will diminish, not increase, the public receipts. The enactment of such a law is urged as necessary for the relief of certain mining interests upon Lake Superior, which it is alleged are in a greatly depressed condition, and can only be sustained by an enhancement of the price of copper. If this result should follow the passage of the bill, a tax for the exclusive benefit of a single class would be imposed upon the consumers of copper throughout the entire country, not warranted by a need of the Government, and the avails of which would not in any degree find their way into the Treasury of the nation. If the miners of Lake Superior are in a condition of want, it cannot be justly affirmed that the Government should extend charity to them in preference to those of its citizens who in other portions of the country suffer in like manner from destitution. Least of all should the endeavor to aid them be based upon a method so uncertain and indiscreet as that contemplated by the bill, which, moreover, proposes to continue the exercise of its benefaction through an indefinite period of years. It is, besides, reasonable to hope that positive suffering from want of it may exist, it will prove beneficial in a region where agricultural labor is so much in demand, and so well compensated. A careful examination of the subject appears to show that the present low price of copper, which alone has induced any depression the mining interest of Lake Superior may have recently experienced, is due to causes which it is wholly impolitic, if not impracticable, to remedy by legislation. These causes are in the main an increase in the general supply of copper, owing to the discovery and working of remarkably productive mines, and to a concurrent restriction in the consumption and use of copper as the substitute of other and cheaper metals for industrial purposes. It is now sought to resist by artificial means the action of natural laws, to place the people of the United States in the enjoyment and use of an essential commodity upon a deficient basis from other nations, and especially to compensate certain private and sectional interests for the changes and losses which are always incident to industrial progress. Although providing for an increase of duties, the proposed law does not even come within the range of protection in the fair acceptation of the term.

It does not look to the fostering of a young and feeble interest with a view to the ultimate attainment of strength and the capacity of self-support. It appears to assume that the present inability for successful production is inherent and permanent, and is more likely to increase than to be gradually overcome. Yet in spite of this it proposes, by the exercise of law-making power, to sustain that interest and to impose it, in hopeless perpetuity, as a tax upon the competent and beneficent industries of the country. The true method for the mining interests of Lake Superior to obtain relief, if relief is needed, is to endeavor to make their great natural resources fully available by reducing the cost of production. Special or class legislation cannot remedy the evils which this bill is designed to meet. They can only be overcome by laws which will effect a wise, honest, and economical administration of the Government, a re-establishment of the specie standard of value, and an early adjustment of our system of State, municipal and national taxation, especially the latter, upon the fundamental principle that all taxes, whether collected under the internal revenue or under a tariff, shall interfere as little as possible with the productive energies of the people. The bill is therefore returned, in the belief that the true interests of the Government and of the people require that it should not become a law.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

Hebrew Charity Ball.

To the Editor of The Evening Telegraph:—

For the information of your readers and the numerous contributors to the Hebrew Charity Ball, I beg to state that the net receipts amounted to $5127·27, which sum the managers of the ball have directed to be distributed among the following Hebrew charities, to wit:—

Hebrew Relief Society,	$1808·00
Jewish Hospital,	1500·00
Hebrew Fuel Society,	500·00
Jewish Foster Home,	400·00
Hebrew Education Society,	400·00
Female Hebrew Benevolent Society,	131·82
Ladies' German Hebrew Benevolent Society,	131·82
Ladies' Hebrew Sewing Society,	131·81
German Hebrew Sewing Society,	131·83
Total,	$5,127·27

Yours, respectfully,
A. HART,
Treasurer of the Hebrew Charity Ball.
Philadelphia, Feb. 22, 1869.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.
SUN RISES.....6 44 MOON SETS.....4 23
SUN SETS.....5 45 HIGH WATER.....11 32

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.
JOS. C. GRUBB,
E. A. SOUDER,
GEORGE L. BUZBY,
GEORGE N. ALLEN,
COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.

Bellona	London	New York	Jan. 30
Virginia	Liverpool	New York	Feb. 3
Baltimore	Southampton	Baltimore	Feb. 4
India	Glasgow	New York	Feb. 5
Tarifa	Liverpool	New York	Feb. 9
Colorado	Liverpool	New York	Feb. 9
C. of Antwerp	Liverpool	New York	Feb. 10
Denmark	Liverpool	Portland	Feb. 10
Moravian	Liverpool	Portland	Feb. 11
Java	Liverpool	New York	Feb. 13
C. of Manchester	Liverpool	New York	Feb. 13
Germania	Havre	New York	Feb. 13
Ville de Paris	Brest	New York	Feb. 13

FOR EUROPE.

Etna	New York	Liverpool	Feb. 23
Allemannia	New York	Hamburg	Feb. 23
Cuba	New York	Liverpool	Feb. 24
Nevada	New York	Liverpool	Feb. 24
Bremen	New York	Bremen	Feb. 25
Aleppo	New York	Liverpool	Feb. 25
C. of Antwerp	New York	Liverpool	Feb. 27
C. of London	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 6

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

H. Chauncey	New York	Aspinwall	Feb. 24
J. W. Everman	Philada	Charleston	Feb. 25
Morro Castle	New York	Havana	Feb. 25
Tonawanda	Philada	Savannah	Feb. 27
Juniata	Philada	New Orleans	Mar. 3

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Hunter, Harding, 36 hours from Providence, with mdse. to D. S. Stetson & Co.

Schr Ellis B. Emery, Young, from Providence, with mdse. to Lathbury, Wickersham & Co.

Steamer Chamberlain, Lawson, 2 days from Nantricoke river, with lumber to Collins & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Pioneer, Catharine, hence, at Wilmington, N. C., yesterday.

Barque Maria Adelaide, for Philadelphia, entered out at Liverpool 5th inst.

Brig Charles Miller, Gilkey, for Philadelphia, cleared at Savannah yesterday.

Brig J. W. Drisler, Eaton, from Pensacola for Remedios, was spoken 16th inst, 50 miles west of Tortugas.

Brig John Sanderson, Coulter, hence, at Mayaguez, P. R., 5th inst.

Schr Ida May, Buck, arrived at Carupano, Venezuela, 24th Jan., and was chartered to load sulphur for Philadelphia.

Schr Frank Herbert, Crowell, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 20th inst.

Schr Jacob Bell, of Philadelphia, lumber loaded, was seen 14th inst. off Cape Lookout, steering north.

Schr —— (Br.) from St. Lucia for Delaware Breakwater for orders, was loading at Mayaguez 5th inst.

Schr T. T. Tasker, Allen, cleared at Savannah 20th inst, for Providence.

Schr Minnie, Hudson, cleared at Mobile 17th inst for Providence.

Schr Z. L. Adams, Robbins, from Boston for Philadelphia, at Newport 20th inst.

Schr Jacob Raymond, for Philadelphia, sailed from New London 19th inst.

Schr Chester, Kennedy, hence, at Halifax, N. S., 19th inst.

Schr Addie Ryerson, Houghton, for Philadelphia, cleared at St. John, N. B., 13th inst.

Schr Ralph Souder, Wooster, at St. John, N. B., 15th inst., from Eastport.

Schrs Western Star, Crowell; R. W. Whildin, Robinson; and Manantico, Claypoole, hence, at Boston 21st inst.

Schr Wm. S. Doughten, Tatem, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 19th inst.

NOTICE TO MARINERS

Official information has been received that on the 1st day of January, 1869, the following lights would be established to facilitate the navigation of the river Pontrieux, north coast of France:—

1. The lower light, on the extremity of the peninsula of Cont-Mer, is a fixed red light elevated 39 feet above high water, and in clear weather should be seen from a distance of 7 miles.

The illuminating apparatus is dioptric

The light will be exhibited in front of a window of the keeper's house, 16 feet above the ground; position, lat 48 48 20 N., long. 3 05 46 W. from Greenwich.

2. The upper light, bearing SW. by W. ½ W., 722 yards from the lower light is a fixed red light, visible through an arc of 12 degrees on each side of above bearing, elevated 131 feet above high water, and in clear weather should be seen from a distance of eight miles.

The illuminating apparatus is catoptric.

The tower is square, built of stone, painted white, and 15 feet high.

Directions—On entering the river keep the flashing lights on Roche de la Croix and Bodic heights in line, and when near the first named keep a little to the southwest, in order to get the two red lights in line, which, so kept, will lead to the anchorage of Cont-Mer.

By order, W. B. SHUBRICK, Chairman.
Treasury Department, Office Lighthouse Board, Washington, D. C., Feb. 15, 1869.

GEORGE PLOWMAN,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
REMOVED TO No. 134 DOCK Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

CORN EXCHANGE
BAG MANUFACTORY.
JOHN T. BAILEY,
N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets,
Philadelphia.
DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING
Of every description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand
Also, WOOL SACKS.

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 26 NORTH WHARVES
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH CATTELL.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR SUBSISTENCE STORES.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE INDIAN TERRITORY, OFFICE CHIEF COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, FORT GIBSON, C. N., Jan. 21, 1869.

Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, will be received at the office of the undersigned, at Fort Gibson, C. N., until 12 o'clock M., MONDAY, March 15, 1869, for the delivery of Subsistence Stores, as follows:—

AT FORT GIBSON, CHEROKEE NATION, I. T.

550,000 pounds of Flour.
75,000 pounds of Bacon.
25,000 pounds of Salt.
5,000 gallons of Vinegar.
400 barrels of Pork.

And Corn Meal in such quantities as may be required.

The Flour to be equal in quality to the best XXX brands of the St. Louis market, and put up as follows:—125,000 pounds to be put up in barrels full head lined, and 425 000 pounds to be put up in double sacks, of gunny sacking and cotton sheeting.

The Bacon to be of first quality, and put up as follows:—20,000 pounds in tierces or casks, and 55,000 pounds in gunny sacks of about 125 pounds each.

The Salt to be of good quality, and put up as follows:—10,000 pounds in barrels and 15,000 pounds in double sacks of gunny sacking and cotton sheeting.

The Vinegar to be of best quality, and made of whisky of full strength, and to be put up as follows:—1000 gallons in barrels of good quality, securely hooped, and 4000 gallons to be put up in casks containing not more than 23 gallons each, the casks to be of best quality, painted, and to have four iron and eight hickory hoops on each.

The Pork to be prime mess pork, to be put up securely in good barrels containing 200 pounds each.

The Corn Meal to be of best quality, and put up in barrels or sacks, like the flour, as may be required. The person or persons to whom any award is made must be prepared to execute contracts and give the required bonds at once, and be in readiness to commence the delivery of stores on the 20th day of April, 1869, and to continue the same in such quantities as may be required until the 1st day of December, 1869, at which time the whole amount of the article or articles contracted for must be supplied.

Samples of articles (except meats) must accompany the proposals, in boxes or bottles, and not in paper parcels.

Each bid must be accompanied by a good and sufficient guarantee from two or more persons whose loyalty and solvency are certified by a clerk of a court of record), setting forth that they will, in the event of its acceptance, give ample bonds and security for the faithful performance of the same.

The name and place of residence of each bidder and surety must be given.

No proposal will be entertained, unless satisfactorily represented, that does not fully comply with the terms of this advertisement.

Proposals may be for the whole or any part of the stores required.

Any contract awarded under this advertisement will be made subject to the approval of the Commissary-General of Subsistence, U. S. Army, and the right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

All stores delivered will be subject to a rigid inspection.

Payments upon the contracts awarded will be made monthly in current funds, or as soon as the same shall have been received.

Bidders are invited to be present at the opening of proposals, which will take place on the day and hour above specified. Blanks for proposals and bonds will be furnished on application to this office.

Proposals must be plainly indorsed, "Proposals for Subsistence Stores," and addressed to the Chief Commissary of Subsistence, District Indian Territory, Fort Gibson, C. N.

By order of Brevet Major-Gen. B. H. GRIERSON.
A. F. ROCKWELL, Bvt. Lieut.-Colonel and A. Q. M. U. S. A., C. C. S. Dist. Indian Territory. [2 65w

CITY ORDINANCES.

AN ORDINANCE

Supplementary to an Ordinance Entitled "An Ordinance Regulating the Assessment upon Property for the Construction of Sewers." Approved May 12, 1866.

Whereas, The General Assembly of the State of Pennsylvania did, by act approved March 30, 1866, direct that all charges and rates to be made by the City of Philadelphia, for the construction of sewers, shall be fixed from time to time.

And whereas, The charge as fixed in ordinance to which this is supplementary throws a greater burthen upon the general taxation than is fair and just; therefore,

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That on and after the date of this ordinance, all bills of assessment which shall be prepared against properties fronting on sewers hereafter to be built, shall be made out at the rate of one dollar and fifty cents per foot linear of frontage.

Section 2. That so much of Section 1 of "Ordinance regulating the assessment upon property for the construction of sewers," approved May 12, 1866, as fixes said assessment at one dollar and twenty-five cents per foot linear of front, be and the same is hereby repealed.

LOUIS WAGNER,
President pro tem. of Common Council.
Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.
WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Select Council.
Approved this sixteenth day of February, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine (A. D. 1869).
DANIEL M. FOX,
2 19 Mayor of Philadelphia.

AN ORDINANCE

To Pay a Claim of Joseph D. Maull for the Construction of a Sewer on the line of Sixth Street, from Reed Street to Tasker Street.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the sum of one hundred and ninety-two dollars and twenty-five cents be and the same is hereby appropriated to pay the claim of Joseph D. Maull, for the construction of the sewer on the line of Sixth street, from Reed street to Tasker street; and the Chief Commissioner of Highways is hereby authorized to draw a warrant for the same, in conformity with existing ordinances.

LOUIS WAGNER,
President pro tem. of Common Council.
Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.
WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Select Council.
Approved this sixteenth day of February, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine (A. D. 1869).
DANIEL M. FOX,
2 19 Mayor of Philadelphia.

AMUSEMENTS.

CONCERT HALL.
GRAND OPENING NIGHT,
INAUGURATION EVENING,
THURSDAY, MARCH 4, 1869,
OF THE
GREAT ARABIAN NIGHTS' COMBINATION ENTERTAINMENT
Comprising Fifty Beautiful Tableaux,
WITH A
GRAND COMBINATION OF TALENT.
CARLETON,
The Great IRISH COMEDIAN and VOCALIST, will appear in his unequalled characters:—
THE DUBLIN DANCING MASTER,
PAT MCCANN,
DANDY PAT,
JOLLY IRISHMAN,
IRISH SOLDIER BOY,
WHISTLING PAT,
HAPPIEST PADDY OUT,
PIG AND THE STILE,
Etc. Etc. Etc.
PROFESSOR M. O'REARDON,
the ORIGINATOR and INVENTOR of the TUMBLESONICON,
will appear in his GREAT SPECIALTY of playing THREE DISTINCT TUNES at once
The management are happy to announce the arrival from London and engagement of
SIGNOR CHARLES GARMIO,
the Great Vocalist and Caricaturist, from the Alhambra, London, in his unequalled Character Songs:—
MAJOR WELLINGTON DE BOOTS,
GUINEA PIG BOY,
FASHIONABLE FRED,
PRETTY LITTLE FLORA,
THE LANCASHIRE LASS,
THE EEL PIE SHOP,
THE TAILORS OF THE BOOTS,
WALKING IN THE ZOO,
UP IN A BALLOON,
IMMENSE A KOFF (Russian),
I LIKE TO BE A SWELL,
THE THOROUGHBRED,
HARD AS STEEL,
Etc Etc. Etc. Etc.
During the Evening,
MISS CARRIE VERNON,
the Accomplished Vocalist, from London, will sing several of her popular songs and ballads, together with a great array of other talent.
FOR PARTICULARS SEE BILLS OF THE DAY.
The Entertainment will conclude each evening with a [2 22 9t
GRAND PRESENTATION
OF
ONE HUNDRED
VALUABLE GIFTS
TO THE AUDIENCE.
MATINEES
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AFTERNOONS,
Commencing at 2½ o'clock.
TICKETS.....FIFTY CENTS
RESERVED SEATS.....SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS
MARSHALL & CO.....PROPRIETORS
GEORGE GORDON.....DIRECTOR

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF THE FRENCH OPERA
JAMES FISK JR.....Proprietor
ADOLPH BIRGFELD.....Director and Manager
BRIEF SEASON
OF ONLY
SIX NIGHTS AND ONE MATINEE.
COMMENCING MONDAY, MARCH 1,
OF THE
GRAND DOUBLE OPERA TROUPE,
comprising the following renowned Artists:—
Mlle. TOSTEE, Mlle. IRMA,
Mons. AUJAC, Mons. DECRE,
Mlle. DUCLOS, Mlle. THOLER,
Mlle. ROSE, Mons. LEDUC,
Mons. DARDIGNAC, Mons. LAGRIFOUL,
Mons. DUCHESNE, Mons. BENEDICK,
Mons. THOLER, Mons. EDGARD,
Mons. HAMILTON. Mme. HAMILTON, Etc.
GRAND CHORUS OF
OVER FIFTY TRAINED VOICES
FULL ORCHESTRA,
comprising the first talent of New York and Philadelphia.
THE REPERTOIRE
of the Combined Troupes comprise
LA PERICHOLE,
the best composition of Offenbach, and the great sensation of the season in Paris and New York;
LES BAVARDS;
CHANSON DE FORTUNIO
(all three performed for the first time in Philadelphia);
BARBE BLEUE,
LA GRANDE DUCHESSE,
LA BELLE HELENE,
AND
ORPHEE AUX ENFER.
SUBSCRIPTION.—Seats for the entire week (seven performances) may be subscribed for on and after
TUESDAY MORNING, Feb. 23.
Secured Seats of Seven Performances.....$7 50
At the Music Store of BONER & CO., No. 1103 CHESTNUT Street. 2 18

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at 7:30.
New Comedy and Grand Burlesque.
MONDAY AND EVERY EVENING,
A. W. Young's Three Act Comedy of
A VICTIM OF CIRCUMSTANCES,
Virginia de Merlot.....Mrs. JOHN DREW
Aided by the Full Company,
Concluding with John Brougham's
POC