THE DAILY EVENING TELEGRAPH-PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, JANUARY 9, 1871.

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MONDAY, JANUARY 9, 1871.

THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, from original establishment, has been in the receipt of telegraphic news from the New York Associated Press, which consists of the Tribune, Times, Herald, World, Sun, Journal of Commerce, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, and Evening Express. The success which has attended our enterprise is, in itself, a sufficient evidence of the freshness, fullness, and reliability of the news which we have received from this source. Last March we entered Into a special contract by which THE EVENING TELEGRAPH has the exclusive use of the news furnished in the afternoon by the Associated Press to its own members. the North American, Inquirer, Ledger, Press, Age, Record, and German Democrat, of this city, and the leading journals of the East, North, West and South; and hereafter THE TELEGRAPH will be the only evening paper published in this city in which the afternoon despatches of the Associated Press will appear.

45 The earliest regular edition of THE TELEGRAPH goes to press at 11 EVENING o'clock, and the subsequent regular editions at 21, 31, and 41. Whenever there is important news of the progress of the European war, extra editions will be issued after this hour, and before the regular time for the early edition.

GOVERNOR GEARY'S NEXT PER FORMANUE.

It may be of very little consequence what Governor Geary may do in the future, but his position is nevertheless sufficiently important to endow with some interest the rumor that he is courting the Democracy and abolished. We therefore call upon Geneintriguing for their support in the next Senatorial election. Geary's political robes hang loosely upon his majestic form. The Democratic journals alleged at the time he was first nominated as a Republican candidate that he had continued to avow Democratic principles up to the very moment when he commenced solici-Republican nomination, ting the and we should not be at all astonished if this charge was well-founded. The Governor is true to John W. Geary first, last, and all the time, so far as he is able to comprehend the real interests of that exalted individual, but he is regardless of all political obligations which convenience or interest prompt him to ignore. It would, therefore, not be surprising if he should drift back from the Republicans to the Democracy; and there is no doubt that he would pursue such a course if he could thereby minister to his insatiate ambition. The Democracy, while they are ready to flatter and encourage him, are far too familiar with his incapacity and inherent unreliability to confer on him any position that is completely under their control; but there is a bare possibility that in the next Senatorial contest the Democracy may hold the balance of power between jarring Republican factions in the State Legislature, and that Geary, by combining a few detached Republican votes to the Democratic forces, may become a United States Senator. In view of the infliction of six years of the administration of such a weak, vain man upon this unhappy Commonwealth, we can scarcely believe that six more years of his weakness and vanity are to be drivelied out in the United States Senate; and the most probable conjecture is that the pit he is digging now will prove his political grave. But if the Damocracy are determined to make him, in any sense, their leader or champion, the Republicans can at least felicitate themselves on the prospect that he will perform good service by weakening, confounding, and disgusting the ranks of the opposition. Powerless for good purposes, Geary when in high position is more terrible than an army with banners to the party he pretends to support. He has done more to sap the foundations of Republican ascendancy in Pennsylvania than all the Domocratic leaders combined; and if the Democrats should regain power it would be only fair that they should also lavish honors upon Geary, so that the Republicans in turn would have an opportunity to recuperate.

which now stands in the way of Porter's advancement to the dignity of Admiral of the United States navy, was written for the express purpose of injuring General Grant with the administration; and

Mr. Welles was entirely right in considering that the only proper place for it was upon the files of the Navy Department among the other public documents, and it belonged as much to the public as any of the Admiral's official reports This letter had the effect of showing up Admiral Porter in the light of a falsifier, calumniator, and mean sycophant. It required an immense stretch of charity to believe the assertion of his grovelling letter of apology to the President, in which he said that he had no recollection of ever having written the Fort Fisher document, and that it must have been penned amid excitements that scarcely left him responsible for his actions. The general opinion of the disinterested portion of the public was that the letter was written with a deliberate purpose to injure the General of the Army and to glorify Porter. Unfortunately, the General afterwards became President, and had the power to confer a coveted office upon his slanderer; and then the would be Admiral of the Navy laid at the feet of the "man of circumstances" a mean and abject apology that made every high-minded officer of the navy blush to belong to the same service with one who could so demean himself. If Admiral Farragut had ever written such a letter as that which Porter sent to the Secre-

tary of the Navy after the capture of Fort Fisher, he would have acknowledged it like a man, and have taken whatever consequences might be attached to its publication. If Porter had done this he might have preserved his self-respect and have obtained the Admiralty also, for the President, after having nominated him for the position, would not have dared to withhold his name from the Senate on account of a personal quarrel. President Grant's action in nominating Porter to the Senate for the office of Admiral has been represented as one of great magnanimity. We are wholly unable to see it in that light. It is to be presumed that Porter was originally nominated because the President considered him a fit person on account of his abilities and services to be the successor of Farragut; and having once made the nomination, the President could not withdraw it without putting himself down to Porter's level. The letter written by Porter and his apology for it are, however, fit subjects for the notice of the Senate; and if there are any more of

the same kind in existence, we hope that they will be made public, so as to prove in the most conclusive manner possible that Porter ought not to be confirmed as Admiral. In fact, the office has now served the end for which it was created, and it should be ral Butler to publish the letters in h's possession, and assure him that a large majority of the right-thinking men of the country will thank him for so doing. SILENCE THOSE DREADFUL BELLS! ONE of the first reforms instituted by the Fire Commissioners will be, we hope, the suppression of that absurd practice, the ringing of bells. Heretofore the burning out of a sooty chimney caused a most indiscriminate and violent jangling of every bell devoted to fire purposes within a certain district, while the breaking out of a really serious conflagration set the whole city to resounding with the "discordant melody" of tons of metal. The plea for this nonsense was that the volunteers were scattered, perhaps widely, and had to ha summoned to their self-imposed duty. It mattered not that by this ringing children were sent into convulsions, nervous and old people scared, and the sick, to whom an hour's quiet meant perhaps restoration to health, if not life itself, driven wild with pain. It mattered not that by this ringing crowds of persons whose proper places were anywhere else than at the fire, and who ran whooping and howling along the street, or took advantage of the confusion in the neighborhood to plunder adjacent houses, were inevitably called out and notified that their time was come. These things were necessary evils, said the firemen, for the bells must be rung Under the new regime no such plea can be entered. The more the neighborhood of a fire is kept clear, the better can the proper persons paid to put the fire out perform their work. These persons will all be employed specially for this purpose, and will not therefore be scattered over the city at other work. No bells will be required to call them to the engine-houses, and, therefore, no bells need be rung. The less publicity given to the fact of a fire, the less chance will the worst portions of our people have for their nefarious plans. The children, the nervous, the old, and the sick will easily spare them, and their occupation will be utterly gone. Those who made the successful effort to establish a paid department used as one of their principal arguments the assertion that, under a different system from that which so long disgraced Philadelphia, a crowd would no longer be the necessary accompaniment of every fire alarm. If they were sincere, they will see to it that this most certain means of drawing a crowd be forbidden, unless in exceptional cases like the ganpowder fire some years ago. The inclination to waks the "horrid bells" springs from, as it produces in others, a sort of animal excitement which most surely leads to uproar and rowdyism. It is "grand fan" to arense every sleeper for squares around, to gather upon the strests crowds which shall keep up the excitement for several hours, and then to read in the next day's paper that a false alarm of fire from box No. - led to a brickbat and pistol fight. In the name of civilization, let us stop all the bells we can. Then if the "church-going bell" must be rung, if the dead must be buried while the bell is tolled, if "golden t is in any way an improper action. bells' must peal for the promises of wedded

The letter to the Secretary of the Navy, | love, we shall at least be rid of those "braze bells" which tell of fire, and of the "iron bells" which moan and groan in the dead of night.

> Some YEARS AGO the Democracy though that San Domingo and the Bay of Saman were indispensable to the welfare of th United States, but now, when their utility i vastly increased, the Democracy oppose their annexation to this country. The leading resson of this change of front is that the Ba of Samana project originated in the old pro slavery times, and then the Democracy favored it, as a scheme that would strengthe slavery, while now, since San Domingo sought to advance the interests of freedom the Democracy oppose its acquisition.

"THE PHILADELPHIA POST,"-The Morning Post having passed into the hands of a stock company appears this morning enlarged and improved, unde the title of The Philadelphia Post. The editoria management will be the same as heretofore, but th new paper, for so in a certain sense it must be cot sidered, will start with advantages that the old on did not possess, and this morning's issue certain promises well for those which will follow. The Ph ladelphia Post has talented writers upon its editori corps, who will undoubtedly exert themselves with effect to make it a success, and we sincerely hop that it will receive from the public all the consi eration it may deserve.

THE LUMBER TRADE AT PUGET SOUND .- From th apecial report of W. Mfinor Roberts, Esq., U. Civil Engineer, on the route of the Northern Pacifi Railroad, we take the following paragraph :- Fro Seattle we steamed over to Port Gamble or Tea K Let, where we found important saw-mills, belongit to Pope and Talbot-the largest now on the Soun These mills have made one hundred and fifty those sand feet board measure in twenty-four hour When their new gang saws, now nearly finished, are complete, their capacity will be two hundrad thousand feet per day. This firm owns and sails seventeen vessels to San Francisco, the Sandwich Islands, etc. They have had eight vessels at a time loading lumber at their wharves. They employ a steam-tug for towing large rafts. I present these statistics in order to convey an idea of the magnitude and importance of the lumber business of Puget Sound. Without describing each locality where there are saw-mills, I may state that there are ten establishments now running, whose average daily product is from five hundred to seven hundred thousand feet, and the number and capacity of the mills are on the increase, and the business is yet in its infancy.

NOTICES. SKATING JACKETS, SKATING JACKETS, SEATING JACKETS. SKATING JACKETS. BENNETT & Co., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET STREET, HALF-WAY BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH STREETS, HAVE HAVE A fine assortment of these seasonable and comforta-ble Coats, selling at half-prise. They are nearly and warm As an overcoat, but shorter, and are were by many as the only out-of-doors coat, being found warm enough, and much more convenient than the overcoat for business and for business, and MUCH CHEAPER,

WHITMAN'S JUJUBE .- For singers and public speakers, to keep the throat moist and voice clear, it is excellent. 25 cents per box. Druggists soil it. STEPHEN F. WHITMAN & SON, Sole Manufacturers, S. W. corner of Twelfth and Market streets. aLOTHING. OUR WINTER STOCK Fine Ready-made Clothing MUST BE SOLD TO CLEAR COUNTERS For the reception of an entirely new line of Spring Goods. WE WILL THEREFORE MAKE STILL GREATER CONCESSIONS In the prices of everything. OVERCOATS FORMEN, YOUTHS, BOYS, AND CHILDREN. We still have SKATING COATS, an excellent STREET COATS, assortment of GOODS IN THE PIECE BUSINESS SUITS, TO MAKE UP. DRESS SUITS, TO ORDER, which we YOUTHS' SUITS, will dispose of at BOYS' SUITS. WONDERFULLY LOW FIGURES. CHILDREN'S FANCY SUITS. GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS, HOSIERT, GLOVES, TIES, SHIRTS, COLLARS, AND UNDER WEAR, IN GREAT VARIETY, Made expressly for our own sales. WANAMAKER & BROWN. OAK HALL, POPULAR CLOTHING HOUSE, S. E. Corner SIXTH and MARKET Streets. UPHOLS FERY GOODS, ETC. NEWEST DESIGNS IN LACE CURTAINS LAMBREQUINS. price. STEVENSON & SCHWEMMER, No. 1113 CHESNUT Street, GIRARD ROW. FINE BORDERED SHADES. With best fixtures, put up \$1.50 each. COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF TABLE and PIANO COVERS. 10 12 wfm3m4p CHESNUT STREET SKATING RINK, TWENTY-THIRD AND CHESNUT STREETS. The ice has been reflooded, making an entirely new skating surface; the best ice of the season, MUSIC. MUSIC. MUSIC. By special invitation, the best Amateur Skaters of Philadelphia will be present This Evening. MUSICI BY THE LIBERTY SILVER CORNET BAND.

or rain storms.

tierman war.

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FOURTH EDITION	The Speaker replied that the House had giv Committee of Foreign Affairs the right to rep the subject on five days' notice being given, an that notice had been given last Wednesday.
MOTLEY AND FISH.	Mr. Wood made the point of order-first, th notice had not been authorized by the Commi Foreign Affairs, and, second, that five legis days had not intervened. Both points were overruled by the Speaker.
More Secret History.	Mr. Orth suid that he had been instructed Committee on Foreign Affairs to report ba resolution originally offered by Mr. Banks, v substitute, which was the exact innguage resolution passed by the Senate. It had be
The Long-Sought Correspondence	purpose not to yield to any amendment, but h compelled to make one exception in favor of a ber of the committee (Mr. Ambler), who h amendment to offer. Mr. Wood remarked that the minority committee was not treated with the respect to
Mr. Motley's Letter.	It was entitled. He had understood in the co- tree that he should have the opportunity of of amendments in the House. Mr. Orth denied that there was any such (
And Secretary Fish's Reply.	standing. Mr. Ambler offered his amendment, which add to the third section of the joint resolution following words:-"Provided that nothing i resolution contained shall be held, understo
The Wreck of the Saginaw.	construed as committing Congress to the po- annexing the territory of said Republic of minica." Several Republican members—That is right Mr. Holman moved to lay the joint resolut
The Dakes Ames Failure.	the table. Mr. Cox moved to adjourn and Mr. El moved to adjourn till Wednesday next. Mr. Brooks, of New York, remarked that dilatory motions were made because no doba
Proceedings of Congress	allowed. After some time spent in taking the vote or dilatory motions, Mr. Orth renewed his origin tion to suspend the rules and take fro Speaker's table and pass the Senate joint
Bte., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.,	tion Mr. Farnsworth suggested whether it might as well to give an opportunity for debate. Mr. Bingham objected to any discussion. Mt. Cox renewed the motion to adjourn.
FROM WASHINGTON. The Letter of Mr. Motley Despatch to the Associated Press, to Mr. Fish is dated December 7, in which he says, after alluding to his recail, "It would be impossible for any diplomatic agent to believe himself as more thoroughly possessing the confidence of the Gov- erument which he had the honor to serve than I	tived. PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE S Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third BETWEEN BOARDS. \$2000 Leh Gold L. ca S7 5 sh Cam & Am R. 121 200 do

In order

To make room

For the immense stock

ernment which he had the honor to serve than 1 supposed myself to enjoy at that moment; no inti-mation of a contemplated change had been made to me. No shadow of a difference of opinion existed between the President and his Government and myself as to our relations with Great Britain or any other power, or as to the general policy of his ad-ministration; and I was at that very period engaged in as delicate and confidential a diplomatic corres-pondence with yourself and the British Govern-ment upon several important matters as could well be confided by a government to its foreign agent. be confided by a government to its foreign agent. "The report in the newspapers I dismissed, there-fore, as an idle rumor, the President of the United States being incapable, as I believed, of thus deal-ing with a public servapt whom he had himself so recently appointed. Had a change been contem-plated I felt certain that I should have been pri-vately informed of it first, and the public after wards. Had any charges against me of dereliction from duty been possible I was sure they would have been preferred to my face, so that I might have the oppor-tanity of answering them. No man has the right to doubt that, and in such case I would have at once offered my resignation." At the end of Mr. Motley's long letter he says: ---"I have thus recorded in my last official act a solemn protest against the outrage, 2s I believe entirely without precedent, of my per-

24 I believe entirely without precedent, of my per-emptory femoval." The Motley correspondence is down to the 30th of The Molley correspondence is down to the 30th of December. At that date Mr. Fish addressed a letter to Mr. Moran, Secretary of Legation, saying Mr. Motley having closed his mission, asks no permis-sion, but assumes as a right to place his statement on record. Questioning the taste and denying the right of this assumption. Mr. Fish nevertheless allows a place in the diplomatic record of the coun-try to Mr. Motley's history of the end of his mission. Mr. Fish remarks that Mr. Motley says it has been fumored he was removed from the nost of Minister rumored he was removed from the post of Minister to England on account of the opposition to the San Domingo treaty made by an emitent Senator, who honors him with his friendship. Secretary Fish says:---"Men are apt to attribute the causes of their own failures or their own misfortunes to others than themselves, and to claim association or seek a partnership with real or imaginary greatness with which to divide their sorrows or their mistakes. There can be no question as to the identity of the Antice of the senter of the sentered of the se seeking a vicarious cause of his loss in confidence and favor, and it is unworthy of Mr. Motley's real merit and ability, and an injustice to the venerable Senator alluded to, to whose influence and urgency he was originally indebted for his nomination, to attribute to him any share in the cause of his re-moval." Mr. Fish states among the reasons for the recall of Mr. Motley, that shortly after his appoint-ment and before he left this country for his post of duty, it became apparent that upon a ques-tion of controlling interest at that moment occupy ing the attention of the thoughtful and prudent to restrain the passions which had been excited by eloquent declamation and thetoric, Mr. Motley accepted the views upon which popular excitement had been stimulated and wrought to the verge of cangerous irritation rather than those which the President dermed to be sound, and based upon the true principles of public law. 10.00 The Wreck of the Saglaaw. The following is a copy of the official telegram an-nouncing the wreck of the U.S. steamer Saginaw: SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. S.—Hon. George M. Robeson, Secretary of the Navy:—The Saginaw was lost on the Ocean Island on the 29th of October. Lieutetenant Tablot, with four men, reached the Sand-wich Islands after a voyage of thirty days, by boat. He was drowned, with three men, by the sarf. One survivor 1sft, who gave the information. The Hawalian steamer and a schooner sailed for the rescue of the crew immediately, John A. Winstow, Rear-Admiral Commanding. FROM NEW ENGLAND. The Oakes Ames Creditors - An Extension Allowed. BOSTON, Jan. 9 .- At a meeting of the creditors of Oakes Ames & Co. to-day, the committee previously appointed to examine their affairs, reported the assets of the firm exceeding their indebtedness by over eight million dollars, and recommended an extension of six, twelve, eighteen, and twenty-four months. The creditors are to receive seven per cent. interest, which extension the committee believe will assure the payment of every dollar, prin-cipal and interest. The report was accepted. Bark Foundered. BOSTON, Jan. 9.-The bark Volunteer, from Ma-lags, toundered of Cape Cod this forenoon. The crew was saved. FROM THE SOUTH. Unreasonable Printers. SAVANNAH, Jan. 9.—The newspaper printers in this city are on a strike for sixty cents per thousand ems. The proprietors have refused to pay it. The price' now is fifty cents, and the printers who work a full week make from \$30 to \$50 per week at that CONGRESS. FORTY-FIRST TERM-THIRD SESSION. Continued from the Third Edition Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, asked if he could present at this time the petition of some forty Boston merchants in favor of annexation. Mr. Cox objected. Mr. Brooks, of New York, desired to offer an amendment, giving the appointment of the commis-sioners to the Speaker of the House and President Mr. Orth asked Mr. Brooks whether with that amendment he would vote for the joint resolution. Mr. Brooks replied that he would. The Speaker remarked that the discussion was not in order except by unanimous consert. Bingham objected. Brooks remarked that the President of the United States had been charged with malfoasance in regard to this matter, and that it was but just and right, if commissioners were to be appointed, that the appointment should come from Congress Mr. Garfield inquired whether the motion was in such a shape as would permit amendments offered to the resolution. The Speaker replied that it was not. The motion was to suspend the rules and pass the Mr. Garfield hoped that that motion would not be persisted in. Mr. Cox desired to have the title amended, so as to make it read "Joint resolution to foster private Air, Orth said that at the suggestion of his friends he would modify his motion and make it simply to take the Senate joint resolution from the Speaker's Positively no postponement on account of snow table. Several Republican members exclaimed, "Fnat is right." The motion as modified was rejected-yeas 121, The motion as modified was rejected yeas 121, J. A. PAYNE & BRO. ne motion as mouthen was rejected -yeas off, ners 62-two-thirds not voting in the affirmative. Mr. Orth then rose to report from the Committee on Foreign Affairs an original joint resolution on the same subject. M ENNERCHOR BAL MASQUE, AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, TUESDAY, February 14. One-half of the proceeds will be appropriated to the sasistance of the sufferers in the French and the rinan war. Mr. Eldridge asked by what right the repart was made ?

The Speak Committee of	er replied that the House had given the	SEWING MACHINES.
the subject of that notice h Mr. Wood notice had n	on five days' notice being given, and that had been given last Wednesday. made the point of order—first, that the ot been authorized by the Committee of	Тив
Foreign Aff	airs, and, second, that five legislative t intervened.	WWWEETER & WUISON
Mr. Orth s Committee o	aid that he had been instructed by the on Foreign Affairs to report back the	WHEELER & WILSON
substitute, w	riginally offered by Mr. Banks, with a which was the exact language of the assed by the Senate. It had been his	SEWING MACHINE,
purpose not	to yield to any amendment, but he was	For Sale on Easy Terms.
ber of the c amendment Mr. Wood committee w it was entitle tre that he s	committee (Mr. Ambler), who had an	NO. 914 CHESNUT STREET. 4 mind PHILADELPHIA.
Mr. Orth d standing.	lenied that there was any such under-	HOLIDAY GOODS,
add to the th	er offered his amendment, which was to hird section of the joint resolution the ords:-"Provided that nothing in this	
construed as annexing t minica."	ontained shall be held, understood, or a committing Congress to the policy of the territory of said Republic of Do-	HOLIDAY GOODS.
Mr. Holma the table.	epublican members—That is right, an moved to lay the joint resolution on moved to adjourn and Mr. Eldridge	Spring Horses,
moved to ad Mr. Brook	s, of New York, remarked that these	Rocking Horses,
allowed.	tions were made because no debate was the time spent in taking the vote on these	Children's Carriages,
dilatory mot	tions, Mr. Orth renewed his original mo- ispend the rules and take from the and pass the Senate joint resolu-	BOYS' SLEDS, WAGONS,
tion Mr. Farnsy	worth suggested whether it might not be	VELOCIPEDES, Etc. Etc.
Mr. Bingh	am objected to any discussion. enswed the motion to adjourn. Nega-	H. J. SHILL,
tived.	PHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES	Factory, No. 226 DOCK Street,
Reported by \$2000 Leh G	De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street. BETWEEN BOARDS. old L. ca S7 200 sh Readls.2d.49.56 & Am R.121 100 dob30.49.56	1294p BELOW EXCHANGE.
200 do	121 200 do	
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80 do	OLOTHING.	DRAWS EXCHANGE ON LONDON AND PRIN- CIPAL CITIES OF EUROPE.
MITS	T AND SHALL.	DEALERS IN
		Government and Bailroad Securities,
	R. & W.	Drezel, Winthrop & Co., Drezel, Harjes & Co., No. 18 Wall Street, New York. No. 3 Rue Soribe, Paris.
		PIANOS.
The whole o	f our remaining Winter Stock of Ele-	STEINWAY & SONS'
	iment for Gentlemen at the GREAT WN HALL of ROCKHILL & WILSON, must and shall be sold	Grand Square and Upright Pianos. Special attention is called to their ne Patent Upright Pianos.
603		With Double Iron Frame, Patent Resonator, Tubular Metal Frame Action, etc., which are matchices in
603	NOW ! 605	Tone and Touch, and unrivalled in durability.
	In order	

WAREROOMS,

THE PUBLICATION OF PORTERS LETTERS.

In 18 reported that General Butler has in his possession several letters in the handwriting of Admiral Porter, in which General Gunnt is spoken of in exceedingly disparaging terms, and charged with incompetence, drunkeunces, and other offenses. We have no doubt that General Butler does hold such letters, or that they are of the character indicated, and if he gives them to the public he will be doing no more than his duty. It is perfect folly to pretend to say that the publication of such documents is a breach of coulidence, or that



FAMILY FLOUR.

(1 5 6i4p*

No. 1006 CHESNUT STREET. V 13 Urp PHILADELPHIA. PATENT Arion Piano Fortes. Warranted to stand in tune longer than any other Planos in the market. ALSO, ESTEY'S COTTAGE ORGANS, With the Jubilant. E. M. BRUCE, No. 13 North SEVENTH Street. Music Bound at lowest rates. 129 fmw1mrp WATOHES. Established in 1854. P WATCHES. EVERGOING STEM-WINDERS. KEY-WINDERS. QUARTER SECONDS. MINUTE REPEATERS. ETC. ETC. ETC. C. & A. PEQUIGNOT. 608 CHESNUT STREET. PHILAORLPHIA. \$1 m.) + OOPARTNERSHIPS. THE FIRM OF ELLIOTT & DONN IS THIS day dissolved by mutual consent. Either mem-ber of the firm will sign in liquidation. WILLIAM ELLIOTT, J. H. DUNN. PHILADELPHIA, January 9, 1871. The undersigned have this day entered into a CO-PARTNERSHIP for the purpose of transacting a general Banking business, at No. 109 Soath THIRD Street, under the name of ELLIOTT, COLLINS & CO. WILLIAM ELLIOTT, FREDERIC COLLINS, ADOLPHITS W. ELLIOTT, FREDERIC J. ELLIOTT, I 3 6t The undersigned have this day entered into a CO-PHILADELPHIA, January 2, 1871. COPARTNERSHIP IS THIS DAY FORMED A between the undersigned, who propose to carry on A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS, at Nos. 51 ard 53 South THIRD Street, in this city, under the style of DUNN BROTHERS. J. H. DUNN, R. M. DUNN. 2d January, 1871. 1 8 COAL. ANTHRACITE COAL. Per Ton of 2240 Pounds, Deliv. ered. LEHIGH-Furnace, \$7.75; Stove, \$9; Nut, \$7. SCHUYLKILL-Furnace, 17; Stove, \$7 25; Nut, EASTWICK & BROTHER. Yard corner TWENTY-SECOND Street and WASH. [S 20 rptf INGTON Avenue. Office, No. 228 DOCK Street. OPTICIANS. SPECTACLES. Microscopes, Telescopes, Thermometers, Mathe-matical, Surveying, Philosophical and Drawing In-struments, at reduced prices. JAMES W. QUEEN & CO., No. 994 CHESNUT Street. PHILADELPHIA. T BO mwf64p MACHINERY. HOISTS FOR ANY LOCATION, WORKED by Steam, Bolt, and Band. GEORGE O. HOWARD, a) No. 17 South EIGHTEENTH Stress 59 ml