SECOND EDITION.

BY TELEGRAPH.

CARD FROM SECRETARY HARLAN.

He Defines His Position.

Terrible Steamboat Disasters.

Two Hundred and Fifty Lives Lost.

FROM HARRISBURG.

The Judicial Appointments

From Washington.

[Correspondence of the Associated Press.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31st.—Hon. James Harlan, in a card to the *Daily Chronicle*, says that part of the report of his remarks on last Friday evening, which referred to the President, is so imperfect as to change the sense, and he adds:

"After referring to the danger apprehended by some in conferring the elective franchise on a vast multitude of persons so recently released from slavery, and the danger on the other hand of excluding the large portion of the thoroughly loyal part of the population from a voice in the reorganization, I expressed my greater confidence in ignorant loyalty than in intelligent treason, and added that I had never disguised the preference and would not do so in the future, concluding with an expression of confidence in the wisdom and virtue of the President, for whom I was not authorized to speak, and who has been able in the past and would be able in the future to disclose his own views."

Postmasterer-General Dennison, yesterday, directed upward of a hundred post-offices to be reopened in the Southern States.

[Special Despatch to the Bulletin.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—A council is now being held at General Grant's headquarters. It relates purely to military affairs in the Southern States. Gen. Sheridan is not expected, having sent his report to General Grant. If the resolution making General Grant full General is carried, another will will be proposed, making Sherman and Sheridan Lieut.-Generals.

The Special Committee on the Air Line Road to New York will hear the arguments of those opposed to the scheme this evening. The Camden and Amboy and Wilmington and Baltimore interests are here in force. The scheme is backed by a corrupt lobby.

The Steamboat Disasters.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 31.—The steamer Miami had about two hundred and fifty passengers on board, among whom were 91 men of Company B, 13th U. S. cavalry. The accident occurred at 7 o'clock in the evening, just after supper, while the passengers were assembled in conversation around the stoves in the hall. The explosion was of such force as to rend the entire floor asunder and let every person in the front part of the cabin down into the mass of fire and steam below. Great numbers lost their lives by jumping overboard. The total loss of life is supposed to be nearly 150. Thirty soldiers were lost.

The steamer Missouri had 120 persons on board, 25 of whom were passengers. The latest information from Evansville places the loss at about 100. The Missouri was one of the largest passenger boats on the river, and was valued at $100,000.

Judicial Appointments—Official.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 31.—The Hon. Joseph Allison has been appointed to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Judge Oswald Thompson, and the Hon. W. S. Peirce has been appointed to fill the place of Judge Allison in the Court of Common Pleas.

Price of Gold in New York.

[By the People's Telegraph.]

NEW YORK, Jan. 31.—Gold has been quoted to-day as follows:

10.30 A. M.	141	11.45 A. M.	140½
10.45	141⅛	12 M.	140⅛
11.15	140⅞	12.15 P. M.	140@⅝
11.30	140⅞		

CITY BULLETIN.

THE FIRE ON WATER STREET—THE LOSSES AND INSURANCES.—The most serious damage done by the fire on Monday night on Water street was to the stores occupied by W.B. Johns and Messrs. Tomlinson & Hill, Nos. 237 and 239 on Water street and 242 and 244 Delaware avenue. The buildings formerly belonged to the Brock estate, are owned partly by S. & W. Welsh and Thomas A. Newhall. The loss is estimated at $10,000, which is fully insured in the Franklin.

The two upper stories of these two buildings were occupied by James S. Shindler, sailmaker. The loss is estimated at $30,000, about half of which is sustained by parties who had sails in process of manufacture. Mr. Shindler employed between thirty and forty men, who all lost their tools. Among the sails destroyed were full sets for the U. S. steam frigate Chattanooga, and the bark Sea Eagle, and parts of sets for other vessels. The total insurance is $22,000, as follows: $3,000 in the Phœnix, of Philadelphia, $5,000 in Delaware Mutual, $5,000 in State of Pennsylvania, and the remainder in the Etna and North America, of Hartford, Conn., and Springfield, of Springfield, Mass.

Mr. Johns estimates his loss at $18,000, upon which there is an insurnace of $14,000 in the American Fire Insurance Company. The ground floor of this store, on Delaware avenue, No. 242, is occupied by Samuel Williamson & Co., produce dealers. Their loss is by water, and is fully insured in the Reliance.

Tomlinson & Hill estimate their loss at between $15,000 and $18,000. Insured for $14,000.

Budd & Comly's store, No. 235 Water and 238 and 240 Delaware avenue, was slightly damaged in the upper part. A. G. Cattell & Co., and Tomlinson & Hill had some goods in the store. Total loss, $5,000; fully insured in the International, of New York, and Comity Insurance Co., of Philadelphia. On the ground floor, on Delaware avenue, were 132 hogsheads of sugar, belonging to S. & W. Welsh. This was damaged by water, but is fully insured in the American.

The loss of Mr. John C. Davis, No. 233 Water street and 236 Delaware avenue is slight and is fully insured. The first floor on Delaware avenue is occupied by Stephen Cox & Co., dealers in fruit and produce, who suffered considerably by water. Fully insured in the Republic Insurance Company of New York.

Champion, Souder & Co., produce dealers, 244 Delaware avenue, stock damaged by water. Fully insured in the Reliance.

B. Lloyd James, 241 Water and 246 Delaware avenue fully insured in the Delaware Mutual. First floor, on Delaware avenue occupied by Austin & Wood, provision dealers. Loss by water. Fully insured.

No. 243 Water and 248 Delaware avenue, was used for the storage of molasses and hay, by Henry Bumm and others. There was a considerable quantity of hay in the building, and it sustained some damage by water. The upper story was occupied by R. F. Shannon, sailmaker, who sustained a slight damage by water and is insured. The first floor on Delaware avenue occupied by H. A. Mickle, commission merchant. Loss by water. Fully insured.

The total loss by the fire will not exceed $100,000, and it is nearly covered by insurance.

The origin of the fire has not yet been ascertained, but it is undergoing a thorough investigation by Fire Marshal Blackburn.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, &c.—Messrs Thomas & Sons sold at the Exchange yesterday noon, the following stocks and real estate, viz:

20 shares Harrisburg, Portsmouth, Mount Joy and Lancaster R., 55½ $1,100 00
18 " Minehill and Schuylkill Haven Railroad, $54½ 981 00
24 " Lehigh Valley RR. Co., $61 75 .... 1,482 00
10 " Lehigh Coal and Nav. Co., $53 00 .... 530 00
3 " Philadelphia Bank, $142 00 .... 426 00
4 " Bank of North America, $209½ 838 00
$1000 Schuylkill Navigation Co., Boat and Car Loan .... 80 per cent. 800 0
900 Mortgage Schuylkill Nav Co., 75 per cent. 695 00
200 Six per ct. Philadelphia Loan, 86 per cent. 172 00
20 Shares Stubenville and Ind. R., $7 50 .... 150 00
100 " Big Tank Oil Company, 26 cents, 26 00
3,000 " Allegheny R. Schull Run Oil Company, 1½c 45 00
18,000 " " " 1c 180 00
4,500 " " " 1½c 67 50
3,000 " " " 2c 60 00
3,000 " " " 1⅝c 48 75
3,000 " " " 2c 60 00
1,500 " " " 2½c 37 50
2,000 " " " 3c 60 00
10 railroad cars, at $625 each 6,250 00
90 " " at $600 each 54,000 00
Three-story brick dwelling, No. 1417 Marshall street 8,050 00
Three-story brick dwelling, No. 809 Carpenter street, subject to a yearly ground rent of $15... 2,550 00
Three-story brick dwelling, No. 818 Carpenter street, subject to a yearly ground rent of $28... 950 00
Thirteen brick and frame dwellings, Nos. 824 and 826 Carpenter street, subject to two ground rents of $20 a year 2,025 00
Seven dwellings, No. 842 Swansom street, subject to yearly ground rent of $106 66 .... 2,600 00
Neat three-story brick dwelling, No. 1617 Redman street, subject to a yearly ground rent of $72 .... 2 550 00
Three-story brick dwelling, No. 606 Pine street, 8,300 00
Four frame dwellings, No. 418 Monroe street, subject to a yearly ground rent of $24 .... 100 00
Two lots of ground Baltimore street, each subject to a yearly ground rent of $8 .... 210 00
Three-story brick dwelling, 833 Callowhill st 5,015 00
Three-story brick bakery, No. 654 Cherry street 3,800 00
Three-story brick tavern and dwelling, Marlborough and Thompson street 2,100 00
Valuable lot, 6 acres, Chelton Hill, Montgomery county, Pa 2,850 00
Twelve acres, Chelton Hill, Montgomery county, Pa 2,900 00
Farm, 143 acres, Upper Salford township, Montgomery county, Pa 5,300 00
Farm, 91 acres, Montgomery county, Pa 5,300 00

SCENES AT THE CROSSINGS.—The slush department is in full operation, and the incidents at the crossings are quite unique at this time. We would particularly instance Second and Dock streets and Second and Spruce streets. At the former spot a lady nearly broke a limb while endeavoring to ford the sea of slush this morning.

FOR CUTTING TEETH EASILY, there is nothing like Bower's Infant Cordial, rubbed on the gums with the finger. Bower's Laboratory, Sixth and Green. Bottle 25 cents.

PACKAGE OF "PHARAOH'S SERPENTS' sent by mail, 50 cents. Bower's Laboratory, Sixth and Vine.

HERNIA OR RUPTURE—Treated with professional and practical skill by C. H. Needles, S. W. corner Twelfth and Race streets. Ladies' Department conducted by ladies, on Twelfth street, 1st door below Race.

DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES IN EVERY VARIETY. SNOWDEN & BROTHER, Importers, 23 South Eighth street.

BRONZE Ink Stands, Fans, Card Receivers, Jewel Caskets, Cigar Cases, Cutlery, etc. SNOWDEN & BROTHER, Importers, 23 South Eighet th stre

The Fur Trade of Minnesota.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 22, 1866.—The fur trade forms an important feature in the wealth and prosperity of Minnesota. Although the business is by no means as extensive as it was a few years ago, still it gives employment to thousands, and is a matter well worthy of investigation. In good seasons furs valued at half a million of dollars have been shipped from this point; but this season the exports will fall short about $100,000. The trade seems to be monopolized by three or four large houses in this city, one firm alone claiming to have exported $150,000 worth; but there are small dealers scattered all over the State who drive a profitable business, and invest their earnings in land, with the expectation of being as rich some of these days as their more showy neighbors of St. Paul. Trappers usually resort to this city in great numbers at this season of the year. Here they can dispose of their furs at the highest prices, and refit on terms more reasonable perhaps than at any of the smaller towns in the interior. They are a hardy, industrious class of people, and frequently whole families are supported during the winter by the untiring activity and wonderful skill of these backwoodsmen. Their stock in trade consists of a few steel traps and a rifle, together with a natural aptitude for the business, without which few of them can be successful.

Chief in importance is the mink fur which is a source of considerable revenue to the trappers and traders throughout the northern part of the State. In former years, when mink was not considered a fashionable fur and martens were all the rage, skins could be bought for twenty-five or thirty cents each; but now they will bring from six to seven dollars apiece by the gross. Last year they could not be had for less than nine dollars; but an unusually mild fall at the East lessened the demand for fur goods, and a fall in the price of skins followed as a natural consequence. The Chippewa Indians are the most successful trappers we have, and monopolize the lion's share of the fur business, eepecially since the expulsion of the Sioux, with whom they were ever at war. The hunting ground are located in the wildest and most uninhabitable parts of the State, chiefly in the neighborhood of the headwaters of the Mississippi, and along the shores of that chain of lakes which distinguishes the northern boundary of Minnesota, and forms a natural line between the territory of the United States and the possessions of the Hudson Bay Company. The trapping season usually commences in October, and continues through the greater part of the winter. Furs obtained in December are the most valuable, on account of weight, mink at that season of the year being considered "full furred," as the traders express it. Experienced dealers can, by examining the pelts, tell to a nicety almost in what particular month the animals are killed, and fix a price upon the skins accordingly.

In trapping the mink great caution and ingenuity have to be exercised by the hunter in order to be successful. Before the snow covers the ground it is difficult to find their hiding place, and it requires all the wiiy art of the aborigine to discover their whereabouts; but as the winter advances and the "fleecy mantle" shrouds the earth there is less trouble attending the operation, and even the bungling farmer's boy can track the animal to its hole. The hiding place once discovered, the unerring trap is produced, and the fate of the poor mink is sealed. Most trappers bait their traps with minnows, which are easily procured in any of the neighboring lakes.

Next in importance to the mink comes the muskrat. It is found very plentifully in all the lakes throughout the entire State, and large quantities of the furs are shipped from St. Paul for the European markets. The skins are worth about twenty-five cents each, and are easily converted into good warm gloves, which find a ready market among the poorer classes of our population. Bear skins, which are becoming rather scarce now, are brought in by the Chippewas generally, and find a ready market at fifteen dollars each. Wolf and raccoon skins, which are used principally in the manufacture of robes, are plentiful this year. The wolf skin is worth about four dollars and the raccoon about one dollar. Fox skins are gathered for exportation. In some parts of Europe, especially Germany, large quantities of these furs are used for trimming purposes. The fur of the American fox is preferred to the European, and good profits can be made on shipments from this country.

The best otter skins are sent to China, where the fur is highly prized. Pelts are worth from seven dollars to eight dollars each. Beaver is the only fur sold by weight. It is worth three dollars per pound, and is bought up by the agents of Eastern manufacturers in considerable quantities. Buffalo skins are brought here by the Red river traders, but not in large quantities, the great bulk of the skins being sent down the Missouri river to St. Louis. Good buffaloes can be purchased for seven or eight dollars by the quantity, although retailers here have the conscience to charge fifteen dollars. A white buffalo skin is considered a great rarity, and is very much sought after by traders. Major Hatch, of this city, while acting as the agent of the Blackfeet Indians several years ago, was presented with a couple of white buffolo skins by the the chief of the nation. They were the only skins of that description in the possession of the tribe, and the compliment was esteemed the highest that could be paid. The recipient regards the favor very highly, and would not part with the present for love or money, I suppose.

In deer skins there is not much doing, on account of the scarcity of pelts. The Sioux played great havoc with the deer before their expulsion from the State, rendering that description of the game quite scarce; but now that these relentless hunters are away, it is hoped that these monarchs of the forest will become more plentiful. The skins are principally bought on account of New York houses, and are worth about five dollars each. From New York they are transported to Johnstown and Gloversville, N. Y., to be manufactured into gloves and a variety of useful articles.

Probably three-fourths of all the furs furnished by this State find their way to New York, where they are sold to manufacturers and then distributed all over the country. The New Your houses have their agents here, and appear to monopolize all the trade. There are two or three establishments here where furs are dressed, but the most valuble furs are transported to New York to be dressed; so that the best class of fur goods can be bought cheaper in that city than they can here. There is a good opening here for a first-class dressing and manufacturing house, and it is surprising that some astute Yankee has not jumped at the chance ere this.

The Hudson Bay Company have an agency in this city, but not for the purchase or sale of furs. It is merely a forwarding agency for the transportation of goods to Fort Garry and the numerous posts throughout the territory of that ancient monopoly. Most of the goods received at these trading posts come from England; but St. Paul enjoys a fair share of the patronage, especially in the winter season, when the supplies at the posts are apt to run short. Fort Garry, which is the post whence all the other posts obtain their supplies, is only about sixty miles from the northern bonndary of this State; so that you will perceive it is quite convenient to this market, and can be readily supplied at any time of the year. The Hudson Bay Company enjoy the reputation of being the oldest business concern on this continent. Their charter was granted by James the Second—two centuries ago.—*N. Y. Herald.*

COMMERCIAL.

SALES OF STOCKS.

FIRST BOARD

$50 U S 5-20s '62		102	5 sh Morris Cnl pf		114½
1500 do reg		101¾	10 sh Cam & Am R		116½
5500 U S 6s '81 con		103⅞	3 sh do		117
350 U S Treas 7 3-10 Notes June		98¾	82 sh Penna R		54⅛
12100 City 6s new		91	100 sh Read R	s30	49⅞
200 do gas		85½	300 sh do	b30	50
6000 Phil & Sun 7s		90½	500 sh do		50
200 sh Catawissa pfd		33¾	100 sh do	s5wn	49⅞
100 sh do	s15	33¾	200 sh do	s5	49⅞
100 sh do		34⅛	200 sh N Pa R		37
600 sh do	s30	34⅛	100 sh do	2 ds	37
200 sh do		34⅛	100 sh Phila & Erie		29⅝
400 sh do		34⅛	100 sh do	b5	29⅝
200 sh do		34⅛	200 sh New Creek		1 1-1
100 sh do	s5	34⅛	200 sh N Y & Middle Coal Field		7
100 sh do com		23	200 sh do	b30	7¼
109 sh do		23¼	100 sh Fulton Coal	b30	7⅛
300 sh do		23⅛	100 sh Big Mountain Coal		5⅛
209 sh do		13¾	100 sh Swatara Falls		2
800 sh do		24	800 sh St Nicholas C	s30	8⅛
600 sh do	s5	24	3 sh Preston Coal		18
400 sh do	b5	24	26 sh 10th & 11th St R		52½
100 sh do		23¾	20 sh 13th & 15th St R		32
700 sh McClint'k		1⅛			

Public Board—Philadelphia Exchange.

REPORTED BY S. C. JOHNSON, STOCK BROKER, No. 323 WALNUT STREET.

FIRST CALL.

200 sh Catawis pf		33¾	400 sh American Gum Paint Co	2 ds	1
100 sh do	s30	33¾	100 sh Phillips Oil		⅞
100 sh Read R	b80	49¾			
100 sh do	s10	49⅞			

Finance and Business—Jan. 31, 1866.

The Stock Market closed with a stronger feeling at the Stock Board this morning, but there was very little activity in anything but Catawissa Railroad, of which about ten thousand shares changed hands, opening at 33¾, and selling up to 34⅛—an advance of ⅞. The Common stock advanced ⅛. Reading Railroad sold at 49¾@50—closing at the latter quotation—an advance of ⅛. Pennsylvania Railroad sold at 54⅛—no change; Camden and Amboy Railroad at 116½@117—an advance of ½, and Philadelphia and Erie Railroad at 29⅝—an adance of ⅛. Government Loans were extremely quiet, but prices were without change. There was but few of the better class of Railroad and Canal Bonds, and prices were steady. Canal stocks were dull. 53½ was bid for Lehigh Navigation; 28 for Schuylkill Navigation Preferred; 21½ for the Common stock; 57 for Wyoming Valley, and 5 for Union Canal Preferred. Bank shares were unchauged. Oil stocks were very heavy. We notice by auction of 35,000 shares Schurl's Run Oil Company at *one to three cents per share!* In Passenger Railway shares the only sales were of Hestonville at 34, and Thirteenth and Fifteenth Streets at 32.

Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government Securities, &c., to-day, as follows:

	Buying.	Selling.
U. S. 6's, 1881	103⅞	104
Old 5-20 Bonds	103	103½
New " 1864	101¾	102⅛
5-20 Bonds, 1865	101¾	102⅛
10-40 Bonds	93	93½
7 3-10 August	98¾	99¼
" June	98⅝	99
" July	98⅝	99
Certificates of Indebtedness	98½	98⅞
Gold—at 12 o'clock	140⅞	140⅝

Messrs. DeHaven Brother, No. 40 South Third street, make the following quotations of the rates of exchange to-day, at 1½ M.:

	Buying.	Selling.
American Gold	140½	141
Quarters and halves	136	
Dimes and half dimes	131	
Spanish Quarters	131	
Penna. Currency	⅛ dis.	¼ dis.
New York Exchange	1-10 dis	par.

Smith, Randolph & Co., Bankers, 16 South Third street, quote at 1 o'clock as follows:

Gold	140⅜@140⅞
U. S. 1881 Bonds	103¾@104
U. S. 5-20, 1862	103 @103¼
" 1864	101¾@102
" 1865	101¾@102
U. S. 10-40	93½
U. S. 7-30's—1st series	98⅞@ 99
" 2d series	98¾@ 98⅞
" 3d series	98¾@ 98⅞
U. S. Certificates of Indebtedness	98⅜@ 98⅝

Philadelphia Markets.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 31.—The topid condition of trade noticed for some time past, still continues, and for most descriptions of goods there is a steady depreciation of values.

No. 1 Quercitron Bark is scarce, and if here would readily command $32 50 ℔ ton.

There is no falling off in the demand for Cloverseed and 800 bushels fair and choice quality sold at $7 12½@$8 44—an advance. Prices of Timothy are nominal. Small sales of Flaxseed at $3 15 ℔ bushel.

The Flour market continues extremely dull and only a few hundred barrels were disposed of for home consumption at $7@7 50 ℔ barrel for superfine, $8@$8 50 for extras, $8 75@$9 for Northwestern extra family, $9 50@10 50 for Penna. and Ohio do. do., and at higher figures for fancy lots—according to quality. Small sales of Rye Flour at $5 50. In Corn Meal nothing doing and Prices are nominal.

There is some inquiry for prime Wheat but inferior can only be sold at low figures. Sales of 1000 bushels Red at $2@$2 20 ℔ bushel, and 400 bushels Penna. White at $2 25. Rye ranges from 90 cents to $1. Corn comes forward slowly and is in good request, with sales of 8,000 bushels yellow at 78 cents. Oats are dull; 1000 bushels Penna. sold at 48 cents.

Whisky is very quiet. Small sales of Penna. and Ohio barrels at $2 26@$2 27.

WINDOW SHADES.

Window Shades---Holland.

Window Shades---Gilt.

Window Shades---Painted.

Window Shades---Plain.

In Every Desirable Color, Style or Price.

LACE CURTAINS

Parlor Curtains,

Drawing Room Curtains,

Library Curtains,

Dining-Room Curtains,

Sleeping-Room Curtains,

Piano and Table Covers

IN ENTIRELY NEW DESIGNS.

I. E. WALRAVEN,

MASONIC HALL,

719 Chestnut Street.

A. S. ROBINSON,

910 CHESTNUT STREET.

LOOKING GLASSES.

PAINTINGS,

Engravings and Photographs.

Plain and Ornamental Gilt Frames.
Carved Walnut and Ebony Frames,
ON HAND OR MADE TO ORDER.

DREXEL & CO.,

BANKERS,

34 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

5-20's,

7-30's,

10-40's,

1881's,

Certificates of Indebtedness,

Compound Interest Notes of 1864, and

GOLD AND SILVER,

Bought and Sold.

Drafts drawn on England, Ireland, France and Germany.

5-20's of 1862 exchanged for the old issue of 1862 and the market difference allowed. no21-tf 5p

Gray's Patent Molded Collars.

Wholesale Dealers in PAPER COLLARS can obtain new terms on single orders for 50,000 or more Collars.

HATCH, JOHNSON & CO.,

Selling Agents American Molded Collar Company,

31 WARREN STREET.

ja27-12t 5p NEW YORK.

W. I. SHREVE. W. H. INSKEEP

WILLIAM I. SHREVE & CO.,

BANKERS

AND COMMISSION BROKERS,

No. 9 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK.

Miscellaneous Stocks and Bonds, State, County and Railroad Securities, not quoted at the New York Stock Exchange.

Government Securities Bought and Sold. Ja23 5p-1m

To Iron Founders.

500 Tons Lehigh and Schuylkill Lump,

IN STORE AND FOR SALE LOW, AT

Shinn's Coal Depot,

ELEVENTH and WILLOW STS.

OFFICE—222 Walnut Street. ja27-10t 5p

THE

FIRST NATIONAL BANK

HAS REMOVED,

During the Erection of the New Bank Building, to

No. 305 Chestnut Street.

ja17-tf rp

FIRST

NATIONAL BANK,

Philadelphia, Sept. 20, 1865

TIME DEPOSITS ON INTEREST.

INTEREST AT THE RATE OF FOUR PER CENT. PER ANNUM WILL BE ALLOWED BY THIS BANK ON DEPOSITS, FOR WHICH CERTIFICATES WILL BE ISSUED, PAYABLE AFTER FIVE DAYS' NOTICE.

INTEREST WILL NOT BE ALLOWED UNLESS THE DEPOSIT REMAINS AT LEAST FIFTEEN DAYS.

C. H. CLARK, President.

NEW RAISINS.—500 boxes Bunch and Layer Raisin 300 boxes Valencia Raisins, 100 mats Seedless Raisins for sale by JOS. B. BUSSIER & CO., 115 South Water street.

BOND'S BOSTON BISCUIT.—Bond's Boston Batter and Milk Biscuit, landing from steamer Norman, and for sale by JOS. B. BUSSIER & CO., Agents for Bond, 108 South Delaware avenue.

ORANGES AND LEMONS.—Sicily Oranges and Lemons, in prime order, for sale by JOS. B. BUSSIER & CO., 108 South Delaware avenue.

THIRD EDITION.

3:00 O'Clock.

BY TELEGRAPH.

LATE FROM WASHINGTON.

THE PROPOSED AMENDMENT.

INTERESTING FROM HAVANA.

PRIVATEERS IN THE GULF.

AFFAIRS IN MEXICO.

From Washington.

[Special Despatch to the Bulletin.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—The question of exempting Savings Banks from taxation will be argued before the Supreme Court this week. If the Court decides against them, they will appeal to Congress for a special exemption law.

The Reconstruction Committee authorized their chairman to report back the resolution amending the Constitution, recommitted to them yesterday, striking out the words "and direct taxes," making it read "representatives shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union according to their respective numbers counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. *Provided,* That whenever the elective franchise shall be denied or abridged in any State, on account of race or color, all persons therein of such race or color shall be excluded from the basis of representation."

From Havana and Mexico.

NEW YORK, Jan. 31.—The steamer Moro Castle has arrived with Havana advices of Jan. 27th.

A royal decree had been received disapproving the formation of a society for the suppression of the slave trade, reprimanding the Captain General for countenancing it and ordering its suppression.

There was no cholera at Havana but considerable small pox at Regla, a small town opposite the city.

It is reported that the gulf is full of Chilean privateers. A schooner and steamer flying suspicious flags had been seen; the latter is believed to have come from New Orleans, and to be cruising in the gulf.

War risks are being effected at Havana by the ship owners, but one company had refused to take them.

The steamer Tonawanda, from Boston, arrived at Havana January 27th via Matanzas, having been without fuel for two days. She would proceed on the 30th inst.

The steamer Vera Cruz arrived at Havana from Vera Cruz January 22d, and would sail January 28th for New York.

Private advices say the French are tired out and freely discuss the abandonment of the empire.

There is an intense feeling against the Americans, and the French say they want war with the United States and to be sent to Texas to wipe out the Bagdad affair, which they say was the work of the Federal troops.

The Earthquake at Caraccas.

The reports of the New York papers that Caraccas has been destroyed by an earthquake are incorrect. The shocks of the 15th and 18th December were severe, but did no damage to the city. Advices have been received in this city as late as the 9th instant, when all was quiet, and all fears had subsided.

XXXIXth Congress—First Session.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.

SENATE.—Mr. Lane (Kansas) presented the petition of the women of Lawrence, Kansas, in favor of the extension of the right of suffrage to women. Referred to the Committee on Reconstruction.

Mr. Lane (Ind.) reported a bill to extend the benefits of the pension laws to artificers of the army.

Mr. Grimes (Iowa), from the Naval Committee, reported the resolution of thanks to Admiral Farragut, which was passed.

Mr. Sumner (Mass.) presented the petition of William Cornell Jewett, in favor of the abolition of all distinctions on account of color. Referred to the Committee on Reconstruction.

Mr. Anthony (R. I.), from the Committee on Printing, reported in favor of printing 5,000 copies of the report of the Revenue Commission. Passed.

Mr. Sprague (R. I.) moved to reconsider the vote by which the bill to extend the time for the withdrawal of goods from the public stores was passed.

Pending the consideration of the above, Mr. Trumbull called for the regular order, which was the bill to protect all persons in their civil rights.

Mr. Davis took the floor against the bill and the pending amendment to it declaring all persons born in this country not subject to any foreign powers to be citizens of the United States.

HOUSE—The House passed the bill ordering that the produce of the forests of Maine on the St. John's river and its tributaries, owned by American, and sawed or hewed in New Brunswick, by American citizens, the same being manufactured in whole or in part, which is now admitted into United States ports free of duty, shall continue to be so admitted.

Mr. Washburne (Ill.), from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill repealing all fishing bounties. Not acted on.

Mr. Eliot (Mass.) reported a bill further to amend the registering of vessels. It is in effect declaring that sailing vessels under foreign flags during the rebellion shall not be again entitled to the privileges of American vessels, except under the provisions of an act of Congress authorizing such register. Debated but not acted on.

The Committee on Reconstruction reported back the constitutional amendment with a modification, striking out the words "direct taxes" and confining the appointment to Representatives.

The resolution with this exception, is precisely as originally reported from the committee.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 31, 1866.

SENATE.—Messrs. Connell, Nichols and Haines presented remonstrances against Sunday travel.

Mr. Ridgeway presented a petition in favor of an act allowing persons to testify in their own case.

Mr. Nichols read a bill authorizing the construction of a free bridge over the Schuylkill, to be commenced within one year, to be built by the city, and to be free.

Mr. Ridgeway, one closing the doors of the Library Street Stock Board to the public.

Mr. Hodge, a supplement to the Pennsylvania Tubing and Transportation Company.

HOUSE.—Mr. Negley called up the act extending the time for one year for the reception of soldier's claims, which passed.

Mr. Davis called up the act for the organization of the Schuylkill county police force, and moved to consider, which the House refused.

Mr. Markley offered a resolution giving the use of the back seats of the gallery to colored persons. Not agreed to.

The Committee of Ways and Means reported favorably an act for the relief of citizens of Chambersburg, who suffered from the rebel fire. The Committee on Local Judiciary reported favorably an act making eight hours a day's labor in Philadelphia.

The Maryland Legislature.

ANNAPOLIS, Jan. 31.—The Legislature to-day, appropriated $8,000 making with former appropriations $15,000, to complete the work of enclosing grading and ornamenting the Antietam Cemetery, which will be ready early in the spring to receive the bodies of heroes who fell in that memorable battle.

Their bodies, to the number of 8,000, are now buried in the mountains, roadsides and fields in that region. Maryland has done her part, and the commissioners look for prompt action by the Legislatures of the loyal States, to enable them to properly inter the bodies of the soldiers of those States who fell at Antietam.

Sentence of a Murderer.

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 30.—Albert Starkweather, convicted of murder in the first degree, having killed his mother and sister, has been sentenced to be hung on the third Friday in February. He was completely self-possessed while receiving the sentence of the court.

Important to Mariners.

HALIFAX, Jan, 31.—*Blunt's Coast Pilot* incorrectly reports the Cape Race and Cape Pine lights as changed. No alteration has been made in them. The Cape Race light is a fixed, and the Cape Pine light a revolving one.

Later From Europe.

NEW YORK, Jan. 31.—The steamship New York, from Southampton, on the 17th inst., has been signaled below.

Specie for Europe.

BOSTON, Jan. 31.—The Asia sailed to-day for Liverpool, with a small specie list.

Markets.

NEW YORK, Jan. 31.—Cotton is quiet at 49@50 for middlings. Flour quiet but unchanged; sales of 7,000 barrels. Wheat quiet but unchanged. Corn firm but quiet. Beef quiet. Pork heavy at $28 37½@28 50 for mess. Lard heavy but unchanged. Whisky dull and nominal.

Stocks are better. Chicago and Rock Island, 100; Illinois Central, 116¼; Michigan Southern 69⅞; Reading, 99½. Hudson River, 102; Erie, 81⅝; Galena and Chicago, 52¼; U. S. Coupons, 1881, 102⅞; Ditto, 1864, 101¼; Ditto, 1865, 101⅞, Treasury 7 3-10's, 98⅞@99; Gold, 140.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 29.—Flour is dull; Howard Super $8 75@$9; Extra $9 50@$10. Wheat firm; Red $2 35@2 40. Corn dull; white, 93c.; yellow, 78c. Oats steady, at 49@50c. Clover seed, $8 25@8 50. Provisions steady. Lard sells at 18@18½c. Sugar heavy. Coffee firm at 19@21c. Whisky dull at $2 31.

THE GERMANTOWN MURDER.

Trial of Christian Bergner.

OYER AND TERMINER.—Judges Allison and Ludlow.—The case of Christian Berger, charged with the murder of Mary L. Watts, at Germantown, on the 6th of January, was continued after the BULLETIN went to press yesterday. The witnesses examined after we closed our report were James Watson, Edward Hughes, Mrs. Hughes, Elizabeth Lippincott, Smith E. Hughes, Detective Benjamin Franklin, Naaman Keyser, Mr. Ferguson, Thomas Braithwaite, George Hardy, Thomas Roche, C. W. Littell and Lieut. Dungan.

The case was resumed this morning. As on the previous days, the court room was uncomfortably crowded.

Alderman Thomas, sworn—I identify this deed (deed exhibited); I handed it to Miss Watts.

Cross-examined—Delivered it to her in the summer of 1857; don't know that it remained in her possession all the time.

Wm. Bender, sworn—I found the deed on the North Pennsylvania Railroad, just below Fisher's lane, about a mile and a half below; I was out in the woods to cut a straight pole; I had my dog along, and there being snow on the ground, and looking around I came to a drain, and thought perhaps there might be a rabbit there, and I stooped down to look, and there saw the deed; it was poked under the drain about a foot and a half; I think this was on Friday, the 12th of January; this was on the road to Philadelphia; took the deed to the Sergeant of Police; the deed was very damp when I got it.

Thomas Shingle sworn—I live on Queen street; I saw the prisoner on the morning Miss Watts was murdered; about ten minutes of 7 o'clock; on the corner of Queen and Main streets; I first noticed him when I was on Queen street, southwest of Main street; I approached towards him on the opposite side of the street, until I got to the corner opposite to him; I then crossed towards him and noticed that he was watching me very hard; I returned his look—looked him in the eye until I got to him, and as I got near he turned his head away; after passing him about five yards I turned around to look at him again and he made a motion as if about to cross the street, and when I got to Shoemaker's lane, I turned and he had disappeared.

Cross-examined—He was dressed in dark clothes; he had a long overcoat that came to his knees; he had a black slouched hat; I noticed him because there was no one else about, and because he was standing there on such a cold morning; the cars passed this way.

To Judge Allison—I never recollect to have seen Berger before; I saw him at the Coroner's Inquest where I at once recognized him.

Wm. Yake, sworn—I live in Queen street, southwest of Green; I have seen the prisoner; am not acquainted with him; I saw him on the corner of Green street for ten days or two weeks before the murder, nearly every morning; saw him on the morning of the murder, on the corner of Green and Main streets, about 25 minutes of seven o'clock; I then went to the stable, groomed a horse, cleaned the stable and came out for a bucket of water, when I met Berger on the opposite side of the street, on Queen street; he said "Good morning" to me, and passed on towards Miss Watts' house.

Cross-examined.—I am engaged in the store at the corner; one morning I said to Mr. Funk, "tha man looks as if he was worried about something;" he laughed; noticed his dress that morning; he had on dark clothes and had a long overcoat and a black slouched hat pulled down in front; heard of the murder at half past eight o'clock.

Re-examined. This man said "good morning" to me; he only knew me by coming around the store for ten days or two weeks previous to the murder; one morning he was standing on the corner, and I asked him "will you ride down," he said he guessed not, he would wait a little while longer for a car—that he wanted to see about something before he went to town.

William S. Funk affirmed—I keep a grocery store at S. W. corner of Main and Green streets; I recognize the prisoner; saw him standing on my corner for a week or ten days before the murder; saw him on the mornings between half past six and seven o'clock; became familiar with him in this way.

Cross-examined—I saw him on the morning of the murder; Green street is a public thoroughfare; cars go up and down Main street.

Henry Gravensteine sworn.—I live corner of Green and School street; I know the prisoner by sight; saw him on the morning Miss Watts was murdered, going down Green street; he lives three doors the other side of where I live; he was going in the direction of Miss Watts; it was half-past six o'clock in the morning.

Cross-examined—The prisoner lived in School street, near Green; he lived there with Mrs. Butcher, his wife's grandmother; I spoke to him that morning; I halloed to him; he stopped a little and then went on again; he was in a great hurry; he answered me and then went on.

Elizabeth Vanderslice sworn—My husband keeps a grocery and provision store; I saw the prisoner on the morning of the day Miss Watts was murdered; between 10 and 11 o'clock; he came to the store; he came in and said he had been to town; he went to the stove and I went around; he had some money in his hands and said to me 'rub that off the slate;" then he said "wait on me;" he owed me $23 84; he gave me two $10 notes, a $2 note and two $1 notes; he then bought meat and provisions to near $8; he had not stopped dealing with us; he mostly paid for everything within five or six weeks; he paid for some things between times; he didn't get everything on trust.

Henry H. Kephart, sworn—I am employed at Vanderslice's store; remember Berger being at the store Wednesday before the murder; he then owed $23 84; told him that he could not have any more things until he paid the bill; I told him Mr. Vanderslice said so; he did not get anything of me then.

Cross-examined—He said he would pay Mr. Vanderslice; that he had never owed anybody elsewhere and would not in Germantown.

Cross-examined—He was in my store when I got news of the murder; that was between ten and eleven; don't recollect who came in and told about the murder; there were a great many in at the time; I suppose he heard the persons who told about the murder; he was in the store while it was the subject of conversation; there was nothing peculiar in his manner; he was perfectly quiet and collected.

Re-examined—I said to him, "Have you been down to the house?" and he said "No."

☞ CORN EXCHANGE ASSOCIATION, PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 31, 1866.

At the Annual Meeting of the members of the CORN EXCHANGE ASSOCIATION, held on Tuesday evening, the following officers were elected for ensuing year:

PRESIDENT,
CHARLES H. CUMMINGS.
VICE PRESIDENT,
NATHAN BROOKE.
SECRETARY,
JOSEPH S. PEROT.
TREASURER,
JOB S. IVINS.
MANAGERS,
John T. Bailey, Edward Lukens,
Seneca E. Malone, George W. Mears,
Henry S. Hannis, Geo. L. Buzby,
John H. Michener, E. W. Hunsicker.
JOSEPH S. PEROT, Secretary.