BUSINESS NOTICES.

ON WEDNESDAY, THE 19TH INST., WE WILL OPEN OUR NEW STORE,

With an entire NEW STOCK

OF

CURTAIN AND UPHOLSTERY GOODS.

Our stock will comprise the latest of new styles of all Goods appertaining to the

CURTAIN, WINDOW SHADE, CARPET AND FLOOR TRADE.

We by long experience in the business and the public by generosity may be assured of our customers the benefit of the

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE OF CURTAIN GOODS.

And assure them that no old goods will be offered.

Accounts of the late SAMUEL CASWELL CARRINGTON & CO. will be collected and settled by

CARRINGTON, DE ZOUCHE & CO.,

128 Chestnut street,

Corner of Thirteenth and Chestnut.

AMERICAN HOUSE, SOUTHWARK.—The very important and extensive improvements which have recently been made to this popular hotel, by the addition of a large number of rooms, fitted up in the most modern style, for the accommodation and convenience of the travelling public, and the general improvement of the whole house, made it unnecessary to offer superior to any other hotel in the city. Having purchased some additional houses made of mirror mirrors and other improvements, the proprietor feels justified in saying that this hotel, with its 200 rooms, is one of the best ever constructed, conveys guests to the upper story of the house in a new and easy manner, the rooms have been newly and elegantly carpeted, the furniture has been thoroughly replaced, and the house is now in all respects a first-class hotel, and is the only one in the city, Bonnaffon's Oyster Office, Billiard Halls and Cafe on the first floor.

JAS. W. ALLEN, LEWIS BEER & SON, Proprietors.

MEYERS NEWLY IMPROVED GRAND AND SQUARE OVERSTRUNG PIANOS.

Acknowledged by the Professors to be the Finest Medal and Highest Awards, America, Vienna, Paris, REGIMENTAL and SECOND HAND PIANOS.

Warerooms, 1103 Arch st. bet. Ninth.

EVENING BULLETIN.

Monday, February 17, 1868.

THE GIRARD COLLEGE CASE.

The radical change in the management of Girard College, contemplated by the proceedings commenced in the Supreme Court, has attracted universal attention. The proposition to remove the whole control of the Girard Trust from the City of Philadelphia, and vest it in the Supreme Court of the State is a startling one, and will naturally excite a strong opposition on the part of those who are at present most intimately connected with the Trust. The allegations of mismanagement set forth by the relators are numerous and very strong. So far as they can be satisfactorily proved, they certainly form ground for the deposition of the Court. It is only to be regretted that this document does not discriminate between those who have been discharging the Trust and those who are merely using it for their own selfish or corrupt purposes. Many gentlemen might be named, both in the Board of Directors of Girard College and in other departments of the Trust, who are as pure and as capable as any who could be selected by the Supreme Court, and it imposes a temporary hardship upon these gentlemen to be connected with legal proceedings of this sort. This, however, seems to be a necessity, and should the Supreme Court grant the prayer of the relators, it would become its duty to reappoint those who by common consent are free from complicity with the abuses complained of. The proposed reform appears to be the immediate result of the misconduct of the ten Directors who occupy the an important prominence before the community from their treatment of the late President of the College, Major Smith. Those who complain of the movement now inaugurated could hold those ten Directors chiefly responsible for placing the management of the College before the public in such a light as to justify this appeal to the Supreme Court.

It is not because the city government is Republican that it is held to be necessary to remove the patronage of this important Trust. Under a Democratic administration it would undoubtedly be far more abused than it now is. But experience has shown that it is almost impossible to keep the best men in charge of important public charities, and other institutions, so long as the appointments are made under the pressure of political influence. Every good and honest man in the present city government desires to see the avenues to corruption closed to the temptations to dishonest and incompetent management of public affairs abated. Every such man knows that many good men, rather have the public patronage diminished than increased. It is felt that every department whose appointments have been vested in the courts has been really bettered by the change, and that legislators and other officials can act more freely, disposedly and independently in proportion as they are relieved from the influence of the intrigues and the importunities of the crowd of hungry office seekers who, either from force of the power or the still baser motive of pecuniary advantage, are ready to force themselves into positions of responsibility and trust for which they possess no one single requisite. Such men as these are the bane and curse of all political parties. They are always a small, but active and persistent minority, despised and repudiated by the great masses of any party, but able to bring any organization into disrepute unless, by some determined effort, they are starved out or choked off.

The Girard Trust is designed for great and noble purposes, and it should always be administered by men whose characters are beyond suspicion and whose reputations are known and respected by the entire community. The present proceedings in the Supreme Court are aimed, not against individuals, but against a defective system, and should the Court sustain those proceedings there can be no doubt that the important interests involved in this vast Trust will be benefited, and the municipal authorities relieved from a class of appointments which they must feel to be a ceaseless source of annoyance and dissatisfaction.

COLORED SOLDIERS' ORPHANS.

The Committee who have taken in charge the interests of the orphans of our colored soldiers and sailors, have presented their case to the public in a circular. It sets forth a few facts that are worth knowing of themselves. On the 22d of December, 1865, by the exertions of this Committee, the benefits of the State provision were first extended to colored soldiers' orphans, and there are now twenty of them at the Home for Destitute Colored Children at Maylandville, West Philadelphia. This excellent Institution has no room for more, and yet there are seventy-six others who have applied for admission, and probably as many more are awaiting proper notice. These children are in most destitute circumstances, and the deaths among this class have been as seven to one among the colored white orphans. It has therefore been resolved to procure a school home for them by purchase, and to raise ten thousand dollars for it.

This sum is sought, however, as a loan and not as an absolute gift, and for these reasons: By a calculation based on the exact ages of the seventy six applicants now awaiting their shelter, it appears that two-thirds of all our colored soldiers' orphans will have reached the age of sixteen by the year 1876. The money then remaining will be so small as to be absorbed in other institutions; the property can then be sold, with a fair probability of an increased value, and the proceeds returned to the contributors. The School Home, once established, can, it is believed, be maintained by the support given by the State.

The appeal for aid in this manner, by the loan of small sums for a few years, is made on behalf of a class who rarely come to the public for help. Their claim is based rather on justice than on either the sympathy or the generosity of the public, and yet in invoking the help of all who can and will come forward to their aid, it is plain that every dollar asked for will save the community ten, by rearing trained men and women, instead of the helpless, hopeless class now growing up, through the poverty and neglect to which they would otherwise be condemned. Such an appeal should meet with a prompt and hearty response. The State authorities stand ready to extend their cheerful aid to this class of soldiers' orphans, as soon as the proposed accommodations are provided, and the modest sum required should be advanced without delay by those who remember how nobly the "Black Regiment" of Pennsylvania came forward to do their share in maintaining the cause of the Union.

INTERNATIONAL COINAGE.

When we come back to the system of every bank throughout the Union was putting out its own paper, when every part of the country had a different currency, and when almost every business transaction was encumbered with calculations of discount, we then, and only then, realize the full value of a currency which passes unquestioned from Maine to Texas.

A precisely similar reform is now proposed in the metallic coinage of the world. A very slight change in the value of existing gold pieces will enable America, England and France to adopt a uniform money system in which five francs will make a dollar, and five dollars a pound sterling. The American five dollar piece will then pass all over the world either as five dollars, or as a pound sterling, or as twenty-five francs, and will be tendered as such in England, France and all other countries which fall in (as all must) with the new system. Thus all international business will be cleared of its intricacy, and we shall have a reform of just the same character in the world's business as that which we have effected with so much satisfaction at home.

Such a measure comes with peculiar advantage at the present moment. The slight change necessary to be made in the value of the dollar is wholly unimportant now, as we are off a specie basis, and it is of no real consequence whether, when we return to coin, we return to a dollar worth a small fraction more or less. The English, with all their iron-bound prejudices, are prepared to join in this measure at a much greater sacrifice than us, for they must change the value of a coin in actual circulation, a ten times more serious alteration than with us, for they have adopted a modern break upon some hundred years, whereas with us the change comes imperceptibly, by reason of our paper currency.

But even if the change were a serious one, it would be duly compensated by the advantages connected with it. Nations after a time come to adopt and enjoy the advantage of the uniform coinage, which will even from the very first circulate from one end to the other of the habitable globe.

MR. CLARK'S LITTLE BILL.

A correspondent complains that the BULLETIN in its strictures upon the bill introduced into the Legislature by Mr. Clark of the Twenty-third Ward, and intended to compel the city to clear the roads of snow, does great injustice to the gentleman named. He urges the respectability and integrity of Mr. Clark, which we have never hinted a doubt of, and insists that the bill does not mean all that we said it meant. In reply to this, we have only to say that this is the fault of the bill and not of those who have to construe it. Our correspondent further says that the word "roads" is not intended to apply to the paved streets of the city, but to the highways which lead into the built-up districts. Well, and suppose it is not so intended? The Germantown turnpike is certainly a road; Frankford road is a road, and unless we err in our local geography there is an unpaved road which runs from a short distance above Girard College to Manayunk. There is also a road which runs from West Philadelphia to Darby, and upon all these roads there are passenger railway tracks. Now Mr. Clark may intend what he pleases; but if the English language means anything, his bill requires that the city shall clear all these roads and railway tracks of snow on occasions of storms, and that the enormous cost of the work shall be paid out of the city treasury.

But leaving the railway part of the question out of the discussion, and taking the word "roads" in its narrowest and most restricted sense, Mr. Clark's bill unquestionably requires the city to clear away snowy obstructions from hundreds of miles of highways, involving an amount of labor and expense that would be enormous if not impracticable. There is yet another point that cannot be too strongly insisted upon, and that is that when the citizens of Philadelphia desire to enter into so wholesale a shovelling and carting business, they will prefer to do it in their own way, without requiring the authorities of the State to interfere in what is purely a local concern.

Solomon O'Ball, who claims to be a lineal descendant of Cornplanter, the well-known Indian Chief, was at Harrisburg the other day, and by invitation of the Legislature he made a speech to the House of Representatives. He was arrayed in savage costume and spoke in his Indian tongue. The latter was unintelligible to the assembled wisdom of the State, and the services of an interpreter were needed to convey an idea of the meaning of what he said. This was done in the briefest and least round-about way. The pith of the story was that the O'Ball is impoverished and thinks that he thinks he ought to recover all the land in the oil regions, as his ancestor was once Chief of that district, and, failing to get the whole of the county, he would like to have sufficient money to enable him to return to his home. This come-down in his demands reminds one of the persevering gentleman who wanted President Jackson to give him a foreign mission, and who fell lower and lower in his demands until he proposed to compromise for a suit of the President's old clothes. The original Complainer, who was the issue of an Indian woman and a gentleman of Irish extraction named O'Ball, is the bitter enemy of the American people during the Revolutionary war, and he was much given to boasting of his prowess in Wyoming massacres after self-interest had prompted him to go over to the other side. Mr. Solomon O'Ball has no capital in his account to command him to public notice in the present generation, and it would be better for him to avoid attempting to grind unavailable financial tomahawks before Democratic legislatures, and dropping his war paint and feathers, turn his attention in the direction indicated by the name by which his ancestor was popularly known.

Death of William M. Swain, Esq.

Mr. William M. Swain, one of the projectors and original proprietors of the *Public Ledger*, died yesterday morning, at his residence in North Broad street, after a lingering illness. Mr. Swain was born in Dutchess county, New York, in May, 1809. At the age of three years he lost his father, and very early in life he was thrown upon his own resources for a livelihood. At the age of sixteen he became apprenticed to the printing business, and worked in the office of James Wilson, in Utica, New York, where he remained until he was nineteen, when he purchased his indentures and commenced the world upon his own account. While working at his trade as a printer, he found time to read law and development of the steam engine, and he thus laid the foundation for his future business and mechanism, and wending his way to Philadelphia when scarcely more than a boy in years, he was employed for a time as a pressman in the office of the *Inquirer*, then owned by Mr. Jesper Harding. He subsequently returned to the city of New York, where he worked at the "case," and as foreman in the office of the *Sun*, until the year 1836, when, with Messrs. Abell & Simmons, he came to Philadelphia and started the *Public Ledger*. Like most newspaper enterprises, the *Ledger* had a struggle hard to keep afloat during the early period of its existence, and while all the proprietors, who were practical printers, laboured industriously to secure success, Mr. Swain was undoubtedly the master spirit of the concern. After determined effort and the most laborious and untiring exertions, the paper became an assured success, and its proprietors then extended their business and turned their attention in other directions of enterprise. The *Sun* was established in Baltimore, and Mr. Abell lived his residence in that city, while Mr. Swain conducted the paper. Mr. Swain was a thorough newspaper man, and during the active period of his business life he devoted most of his time to the use of machinery and the extension and improvement of the magnetic telegraph. He was largely instrumental in the introduction of the "fast press" of Col. Hoe, and for a number of years he was President of the original Magnetic Telegraph Company.

The history of the *Ledger* is well known, and it is only necessary in this connection to say that Mr. Swain was intimately identified with its management until the valuable property was disposed of to Mr. George W. Childs. His business and foresight in business matters, and his tact and enterprise, prompted him to make investments and speculations that proved great sources of wealth to him. He owned large tracts of real land that became very valuable, and his fortune, at the time of his death, amounted probably to more than two millions of dollars. A widow and two sons survive him.

The *Morning Post* asks a fair question, which we have no objection to answering. It wishes to know how the EVENING BULLETIN can consistently sustain General Grant in the Presidency if it believes the word of its own Washington correspondent, and the testimony of Mr. Stevens, that General Grant personally advised to defeat impeachment. The answer is a very simple one. Our Washington correspondent gives us Mr. Stevens's opinion that General Grant either negatively or positively interfered to defeat impeachment. Mr. Stevens's conviction may be perfectly correct, but it cannot possibly mean anything except that General Grant, in common with a majority of the Reconstruction Committee, believes that an impeachment movement would or might fail, and is therefore opposed to such a movement. If there is any connection between this opinion of General Grant's and his choice by the people as their next President, it is so extremely indefinite that we cannot see it. What the EVENING BULLETIN regretted was, not the failure of the impeachment report, but the want of such grounds as would enable the country to see its way clearly through an impeachment if it were commenced.

Sale of Stocks and Real Estate, Tomorrow, at the Exchange, by M. Thomas & Son, Auctioneers.

DOWNING'S AMERICAN LIQUID CEMENT, FOR MENDING GLASS, CHINA, EARTHENWARE, TOYS, FURNITURE, WOOD, METAL, &c. Warranted, a trial of the article to be needed, or the Cement. A trial costs nothing for one. For sale by

JOHN K. DOWNING, Stationer,

Sole Agent for the United States, 139 South Ninth street, Philadelphia.

WARRINTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED PATENT SHIRTS, Warranted to be the best in use. Also, a full assortment of Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, at the door to the Post-office.

BRANCH BANKER'S CHECKS, FOR HALF CENTS, Actually cut, or for attaching to hotel bills, receipts, and every variety of form for sale at the Stationery, THURAN & SHAW, No. 52 (REMINGTON) Sixth Street, near Ninth, Philadelphia.

THE PATENT CIGAR AND LAMPLIGHTER MATCHES, Make a very little flaring, yet very powerful light, and are perfectly safe; are in demand by hotels, restaurants, and all smokers. Sample, 25 cents. Wholesale, THURAN & SHAW, No. 52 (Remington Building, Sixth Street, below Ninth.

CMOUNCE COFFEE SPICE MILLS WITH PLY Wheels, and a variety of Coffee Mills and Coffee Pots, for sale by the manufacturer, A. J. CMOUNCE, Patentee, Thirty-five Market street, below Ninth, Philadelphia.

J. WAGNER JENKINS, Counsellor and Counsel at Law,

HAS REMOVED HIS OFFICE, 70-76 BANNOCK street.

CONDENSED MILK OF NEW YORK MILK, EX-Ist quality of Beef, Robinson's Patent Barley, Robinson's Groats, Imperial Gravy Beef, Tapioca, with full directions for use, Chocolate, Cocoa, Mustard, Pickles, Sauces, Sardines, and other delicacies for invalids, for sale by JAMES T. SHINN, Southwest corner of Broad and Spruce streets.

FOR SALE—TO MERCHANTS, STOREKEEPERS, Hotels and dealers—300 Cases Cigars, Cheap Cash Order. 150 Box. Champagne and Claret.

J. M. JORDAN, 28 Dock street.

MARKING WITH INDELIBLE INK, EMBROIDERY, Ivoriding, Stamping, &c.

M. A. TOBY, 814 Filbert street.

1033 LOOK! LOOK! LOOK!—WALL PAPERS, Cheap, cheaper, cheapest at the 1033, 1035 and 1037 Ridge road, Gold Paints, Paper Hangings, Window Shades, Fixtures, Looking Glasses, JOHNSTONE, WALTON & BLAKE, Spring Garden street. m14-1yrp.

CLOTHING.

Overcoats at Low Prices.
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Overcoats at Low Prices.
Immense variety Gents' and Boys' Suits at lowest prices for years.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,
The Largest Clothing House,
Oak Hall,
The Corner Sixth and Market Streets.

EDWARD P. KELLY,
TAILOR,
S. E. Cor. Chestnut and Seventh Sts.
Complete assortment of
CHOICE GOODS,
which will be made to best manner at
MODERATE PRICES.
CLOSING OUT PATTERN COATS AND CLOTHS NOT CALLED FOR AT LOW PRICES.
m2? 1yrp

PENNSYLVANIA, SS.

IN THE NAME AND BY THE AUTHORITY OF THE

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

J. W. GEARY, Governor.

A PROCLAMATION

TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS REWARD

For the Arrest of the

MURDERERS OF JOHN CASEY.

(SEAL.)

WHEREAS, The Senate and House of Representatives have communicated to the Executive Department a resolution, viz.: "Joint Resolutions relating to the death of John Casey.

"*Whereas*, During the session in the evidence of the case of JOHN MORRISSEY against SAMUEL T. SHUGART, one of the sitting members of the Senate from the twenty-first Senatorial District, a certain JOHN CASEY was examined as a witness on behalf of the said John K. Shugart, and that the said John Casey, after his examination was waylaid in the county of Clearfield and most cruelly and shamefully beaten and maltreated, the injuries received in said beating; therefore,

"*Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in Grand Assembly met, and it is hereby resolved by the authority of the same*, that the Governor be and he is hereby authorized and required to offer a reward of

TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS

For such information as will lead to the arrest and conviction of the person or persons who committed the said offence, and that the Treasurer of the Commonwealth is authorized and directed to pay the said reward out of money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated." Approved the twelfth day of February, A. D. 1868.

And whereas, The acquittal of the Government, that a reward should be offered for the apprehension of the perpetrators of this infamous outrage, and that the ends of justice and public punishment.

Now therefore, I, JOHN W. GEARY, Governor of the said Commonwealth, in compliance with the said Joint Resolution, do hereby offer the reward therein mentioned in so, do hereby make my Proclamation, hereby offering the said reward of TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS to any person or persons who shall apprehend and secure the perpetrators of the said outrage upon the person of CASEY, to be paid upon the conviction of the criminal or criminals, and I do hereby call upon all good and good citizens everywhere to be vigilant and assist in the apprehension of the said perpetrators, as a crime of such a character as this cannot be allowed to go unpunished or be continued with impunity.

Given under my Hand and the Great Seal of the State at Harrisburg, this fourteenth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, and of the Commonwealth the ninety-second.

JOHN W. GEARY.

By the Governor,
F. JORDAN, Secretary of the Commonwealth.
feb17 2tds

CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

"MARIANA RITA."

Our standard Havana Cigars under this brand, being of a very superior quality of Havana Tobacco, we offer at Ninety Cents a hundred—not to be confounded with the ordinary Havana Factory.

We also make a variety of sizes, the most of which are selected into grades according to appearance. The most of the Cigars we offer are of fine quality.

Time is what we sell the brand, "MARIANA RITA." We can offer for these goods high grade Cigars.

For cash or approved paper at moderate prices, with extra inducements to buyers by the box or larger quantity.

STEPHEN F. WHITMAN,
No. 1210 MARKET STREET.

IMPORTED HIGH GRADE HAVANA CIGARS.—We offer a fine assortment of Cigars, at Ninety Dollars per M., "Paragas," "Upmann," "Cabaras," &c. Offered at lower rates.

STEPHEN FOGUT,
No. 22 South Front street.

IMPORTED LOW GRADE HAVANA CIGARS.—We offer a large assortment of Cigars, at Forty Dollars per M., in order to close them, and to avoid the payment of the current tax—stamps for retail at the Store. These goods are of a very superior quality for the price. Offered at lower rates.

STEPHEN FOGUT & SONS,
No. 22 South Front street.

"MARIANA RITA."

The Cigars manufactured by us under this brand are being made exclusively for best selected goods.

Our Cigars are made of Havana Tobacco, and we promise to repeat the same with the same quality, and will be delivered in good order, and will be delivered in good order.

The quality maintained prevents their being only "Imported." Our Cigars are made of Havana Tobacco, and we promise to repeat the same with the same quality, and will be delivered in good order.

We have the best Cigars