BUSINESS NOTICES

AMERICAN HOUSE, BOSTON, MASS.—The very important alterations and improvements have been at length been made in this popular Hotel, the property of Messrs. Ingraham, Crosby & Co., and it now offers to Families, and to gentlemen of the public, accommodations not to be equalled in any other hotel in the city. During the past season our additions have been numerous, and it now consists of 300 handsomely furnished rooms, for all kinds of apartments; with baths, gas, and hot and cold water in each apartment; passenger elevators, the best in the country, convenient to every part of the house in an adjoining building, a large and beautifully carpeted and furnished Dining Room, with tables adapted to the wants of families, Telegraph Office, Bill Room, Bar, and Cafe, on the first floor.
6 1-m, W,3m. LEWIS RICE & SON, Proprietors.

MEYERS, NEWLY IMPROVED CRESCENT GUITAR.
GYDER & BRUNO PIANOS,
Acknowledged by the Press and Public to be the Finest Model and Best Instruments. Warerooms, 702 Arch st., 3rd Floors.

EVENING BULLETIN.

Wednesday, February 19, 1868.

THE CITY ICE BOAT.

The experience of many severe winters demonstrates two facts concerning the port of Philadelphia. One is that it can always be kept open by the use of proper ice-boats, and the other, that a single boat is utterly inadequate for the purpose. Since the ice-boat got to work, this winter, it has done good service to the extent of its capacity; but there has still been a great interruption of trade, and yesterday the boat was compelled to haul off for repairs, in consequence of the hard work of breaking a channel in the sea for the ice-bound fleet of steamers and sailing vessels which sailed from this port on Sunday last.

It would seem unnecessary to dilate on the importance of keeping the Delaware and Schuylkill rivers open during the winter, were there not such a hesitation about providing adequate boats. The whole commercial interests of Philadelphia and Pennsylvania are paralyzed by the closing of this port by ice. The enormous coal traffic is arrested, and our New England consumers are driven to devising railroad lines to bring them their supplies directly from the mines, without coming to Philadelphia at all. The community in creasing trade in petroleum suffers in the same way. The commerce of the port, which gives employment and business to such various branches of industry, is suspended. The whole business credit of the city is involved in this one question of an open port, and yet the means to secure these great advantages have never yet been furnished.

The Ice Boat Committee of Councils have determined to report in favor of another boat, and there should be no unnecessary delay in constructing it. A second powerful ice-boat, not built of iron, which judges in and yields to strong ice instead of breaking through it, but of strong timbers whose weight will crush all resistance, would not be *off* that is needed, but would ordinarily prevent a total cessation of river travel. A single boat cannot break the ice and tow vessels at the same time. It needs at least two boats to do the service efficiently. And then there should be a third boat, supported at the expense of the State, which could keep the Schuylkill open and also co-operate with the other two. For it is not Philadelphia alone that is interested in keeping these avenues to the ocean open. All the commercial and agricultural interests of the State are directly concerned. The State of Maryland understands and acts upon this principle, and while Baltimore maintains one ice-boat in her harbor, the State supports another. Every commercial and financial interest of the city and the State calls for prompt, intelligent action in this matter. For about $160,000, if fairly expended, an efficient ice-breaker can be built, and be ready for service before next winter. It will be money well spent, and the whole community will feel the benefit of having the port of Philadelphia kept certainly open to trade and travel at all seasons of the year. If the matter comes before Councils to-morrow we hope that it will meet with a cordial reception and vigorous action.

THE BLUE-NOSE REBELLION.

A divorce case in the honeymoon would hardly be more remarkable than the present quarrel between Nova Scotia and the new Dominion of Canada. The recent union, so called, of the British Provinces was, after all, only a *mariage de convenance*, in which, after the French fashion, neither one of the parties was consulted. It was all arranged in Montreal, Toronto, and finally in London. The virgin, free, independent, rich and prosperous province of Nova Scotia found herself suddenly deprived of her freedom, and made part of a cumbersome, complicated and costly contrivance called a Dominion, which is neither a Kingdom nor a Empire, which can never have a position as a nation, and which seems only to have been made for the sake of furnishing a few fat offices, to be filled by political pets, who are to be paid by fresh taxation of the people who were never consulted about the new government.

Any one looking at a map of North America will see that Nova Scotia, being almost insular, could not decently, naturally or geographically, be regarded as an appendage of a remote interior province. There was nothing in common between Nova Scotia and Canada, except that they belonged to Great Britain. The Canadians occupied a vast territory, capable of holding a large population, but without an extensive ocean frontier. Their pursuits were mainly agricultural and commercial. One-half, at least, of the inhabitants of Canada were not British by birth and feeling; for if the French, the Irish and the malcontents of other races in Upper and Lower Canada, could be counted, the rest of the population would scarcely be half of what is reported as the whole population. The people of Nova Scotia, on the other hand, are almost one nearly homogeneous. At any rate, in spite of the mixture of races among them, their geographical position has created among them a common feeling which is alien to that of a common race. Call them Nova Scotians, or Provincials, or Blue-Noses, or what you will, still they have a kind of pride of country that comes as near to making what is recognized as patriotism as can be found in a country that is a dependency of another.

Without consulting the people of Nova Scotia, a few politicians intrigued with politicians in Canada and in England, and, depriving them of the little independence they possessed, made their country an insignificant member of a newly invented government, the life of which was never seen before. The chief executive was to reside away in the interior of Canada. There, too, a Parliament was to sit, to legislate upon tariffs and other subjects that they have been used to regulate at home. But worst of all, in addition to the expenses of their local government, they were to be taxed to pay their share of the expenses of the odious government at Ottawa. Ever since the act of union was passed by Parliament in London, there has been growing among the Nova Scotians a feeling of opposition to it that is ready to break out into open rebellion. A repeal is demanded, and if that is refused the province will refuse to make part of the confederation, will not recognize its laws, will not pay to support the Dominion government. It will, in fact, resist the enforcement of the Dominion authority by arms, if necessary.

The so-called union of the British Provinces has no analogy with that of the United States, because it was arranged in London, without the consent of the various peoples, while ours was a voluntary Union of the different States. The creation of a British province cannot, therefore, be resisted as can the secession of a State or States of our Union. Besides, the English, the Canadians and the Nova Scotians have all committed themselves as advocates of the right of secession, even in such a binding Union as that of the United States. The Canadians cannot consistently denied, either in London or in Ottawa. Nova Scotia may secede from the Dominion, and there is much more probability that force would be used to bring her back again. But when one member quits the confederation, what assurance can there be that the others will remain? What guarantee can there be of the permanence or trustworthiness of such a political establishment?

Some of the Nova Scotians are so disgusted with their position in the Canadian Confederation, that they even talk of annexation to the United States. We fancy that, on our tariff, our internal taxes and our Andrew Johnson will, for a time at least, make insuperable obstacles to their admission to the Union. Besides that, many of them made themselves and their country detestable to the loyal people of the United States by the course they pursued with reference to this country during the rebellion. But the difficulties on both sides might be overlooked for the sake of mutual advantage. Nova Scotia is nicely situated for annexation, and would be as a State of the great American Union is far nobler than that of an insignificant member of a disjointed confederacy of not independent colonies of a remote nature. Why Mr. Seward should be trying to annex Arctic icebergs, tropical earthquakes and Fejee cannibals, while a rich and prosperous country close to us is almost ready to come in if asked, surpasses comprehension. Let him barter the Alabama claims for Nova Scotia, and he will be rescued from one of his many political and diplomatic blunders.

A LESSON.

The records of bankruptcy contain many lessons that might be studied with great profit; but it is not often that so pointed and clear a moral is conveyed as in the case of John Steele, better known as "Coal Oil Johnny," whose case at present is the subject of frequent newspaper paragraphs. Steele is now a bankrupt, and his petition to the court for the benefit of the bankrupt law sets forth that his debts amount to $100,000.

How a man engaged in so humble a pursuit could become involved to so large an amount will be a puzzle to those who are not familiar with his history. Steele owned, by inheritance from his mother, a small farm which was situated in the oil regions of this State. Early in the history of the oil fever, flowing wells were "struck" upon his estate, and wealth came in small but so freely that in a short time he enjoyed a royalty of from $1,500 to $2,000 a day. That "Johnny" been a wise man he would have husbanded the great wealth thus suddenly poured into his pockets; and, while avoiding pinching or meanness, he would have managed his affairs with a view to the fact that the source of wealth so suddenly opened to him might be as suddenly stopped. But the oil prince was neither a wise nor a prudent man; and, with the carelessness of his nature brought prominently out by his "run of luck," he enacted the part of the beggar on horseback, and with all his splendid pecuniary advantages, he rode into bankruptcy with the utmost celerity.

"Johnny" came east as soon as he found his position becoming heavily burdened with greenbacks, and he entered upon a round of dissipation in which coarseness and vulgarity were only equalled by reckless extravagance. Thus we find among his uncancelled obligations, a hotel bill of nearly $3,000; a jewelry bill of nearly $6,000; a liquor bill of $2,000; a clothing bill of $562, and so through a long list of heavy bills incurred in the purchase of luxuries. These were the unpaid bills that were left after the squander had gone through with an expenditure of about half a million of dollars. What his bills for the same period amounted to in the aggregate, when "Johnny" was flush and under full headway, and heaping sets of diamonds upon waiter-girls, and giving horses and dogs to pickpockets, can only be guessed at.

"Coal Oil Johnny" has run his course, for he has lost his farm that yielded him his golden flood; he has involved himself in hopeless bankruptcy, and he now finds himself at his proper level as a teamster. His example has done much mischief, but the lesson also should result in much good. How many men there are—merchants, professional men and others—who will read with a sickness of heart the story of the antics of this greasy fool, and to whom the thought never occurs that in their own degree they are scarcely more wise than he. Every cent of income lived up to, every increase of revenue met by increased expenditure, and no provision made for a season of "Coal Oil Johnny" is a fool, these livers up to the ultimate farthing of their means are not wise, and although their petitions filed in courts of bankruptcy might not contain items of enormous expenditure for diamonds and champagne, they would disclose a story of means not adapted to ends, and a want of the wise forethought that in the homely maxim makes provision for a rainy day.

There is a wide distance between the "Coal Oil Johnnies" and the "Scrooges" of the day. The man who recklessly squanders the property of himself and his creditors, and leaves his family helpless and hopeless when the tide of fortune sets in the wrong direction, is no more culpable, and generally not so meanly selfish, as he who hoards his money with miserly hands, denies himself and family the advantages that wealth should procure for them, and who finally leaves this world of ours without having bettered either himself or it by his petty, narrow, sordid love of gain. There is a golden mean between these two extremes; a golden mean where Job's good gifts and providences are used wisely, liberally and well, and where there is neither reckless extravagance nor beggarly, mean, plodding stinginess.

By an act approved the 14th instant, the Legislature created the office of "City Inspector of Refined Petroleum, Kerosene and Burning Fluids," and the appointment has been conferred upon Mr. R. M. Evans of this city. The reason for the establishment of the inspectorship was simply this: With many of the dealers in the above articles, it is customary to use benzine largely as an adulterant, and the result is, that coal oils are made infinitely more liable to explosion than they would be if they were pure samples from the refinery. Benzine is the principle extracted by the process of refining, and it is so much more volatile and dangerous, that even a small quantity will make the product explode at a heat of one hundred and ten degrees without exploding, while, when adulterated as it usually is, it often cannot be heated a temperature of eighty degrees. To this can be traced directly nearly every disastrous explosion of coal oils in private houses, and it must be apparent that the appointment of a competent and faithful inspector had become absolutely necessary to protect our citizens by keeping out of their hands an agent of destruction and death, and, because less dreaded, than gunpowder. The new inspector will begin his examination of the stocks of the various merchants of Philadelphia, and it has been decided to devote the proceeds of the sales of confiscated oils to the Association for the Relief of Disabled Firemen.

The Atlantic for March.

The March number of the *Atlantic Monthly* contains two articles that will especially interest its Philadelphia readers. One is a delightful account of the "Old Philadelphia Library," by John Meredith Read, Jr. The other, called "The Sequel to an Old English Story Tale," is by L. Clarke Davis, of this city. It gives an account of the career in this country of Captain James Harvey Tarbiscot, who fought a duel with the Earl of Cardigan, and of his wife Margaret, who is described as a second "Becky Sharp." The death of the latter in Colorado is a fact not heretofore generally known. Of the other articles may be mentioned a spirited story, called "The Truth of January," and relating to the destruction of the Pemberton mills at Lawrence, Mass., by E. Stuart Phelps; a good historical sketch—the first of a series—by A. D. Richardson, on "Free Missouri;" "A Conversation on the Stage," by Kate Field, and "Some of the Wonders of Modern Surgery," by W. T. Hickmott. Part three of Mr. Bayard Taylor's "Byways of Europe," concludes an interesting chapter on Cape Ligatia, to

CLOTHING.

Overcoats at Low Prices.
Overcoats at Low Prices.
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Overcoats at Low Prices.
Overcoats at Low Prices.
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 CLOTHES NOT CALLED FOR AT LOW PRICES.
BOOT AND SHOES.
$10. $8. $7.
MY ENTIRE STOCK
OF
CUSTOM-MADE CALF BOOTS
FOR
WINTER WEAR
Will be closed out at
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
To make room for Spring Stock.
BARTLETT,
33 South Sixth Street, above Chestnut.
COAL.
Extra Large Lehigh Nut Coal, $5 50.
Lehigh Stove and Furnace, $6 50.
WARRANTED PURE AND HARD
Also, a superior
Rebroken Schuylkill Coal,
ALL SIZES, $5 TO $6, AT
WM. W. ALTER'S
COAL DEPOT,
Ninth Street, below Girard Avenue,
AND
Office, corner Sixth and Spring Garden.

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SPRING GOODS.
RICKEY, SHARP & CO,
No. 727 Chestnut Street,
Have opened this morning several cases of
NEW SPRING GOODS.
CHOICE SHADES PLAIN AND MIXED MOHAIRS, FOR SPRING SUITS.
NEW AMERICAN CHINTZES.
NEW 7-8 AND 4-4 ENGLISH CHINTZES.
HANDSOME RICH STYLE FRENCH CHINTZES, FOR WRAPPERS.
VERY CHOICE STYLES SCOTCH AND FRENCH GINGHAMS, VERY CHEAP.
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H. STEEL & SON
Have just opened, for the Spring and Summer Season, a very choice assortment of
SILK POPLINS,
Silver Grays,
Figures, Stripes, and Plaids.
Nos. 713 and 715 N. Tenth St.

SATIN FACE BLACK SILKS.
Black Gros Grains.
Black Silks, Strength Unsurpassed.
Black Silks, Colored Figures.
Plain Black Silks, Choice Colors.
Fine Corded Silks, Choice Colors.
Evening Silks, Choice Shades.
H. STEEL & SON,
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RESTAURANTS.

AMERICAN HOTEL,
Chestnut Street, opposite Independence Hall.
Extensive additions to this establishment have just been completed at great expense. They comprise
A Splendid Brilliant Saloon,
32 by 40 feet, with carpeted floor, and richness of Parlours improved Throughout
A Bathing Department,
complete in all its appointments, with Plunge, Shower, supplied with showers, hot and cold water, &c., in first-class
Restaurant and Drinking Bar,
fitted up in elegant style, and a well-appointed
Barber Cutting and Shaving Saloon.
S. M. HELLIGAS, Proprietor.

Every One Interested
A GOOD MEAL AT PRICES FOR WHICH FIVE CENTS
Pounds Beef, Lamb, Potatoes, Pepper Pot, Tea, Coffee, Pickled Mackerel and pickled Cabbage, Pie and Milk, Pound, Fruit, and a go many assortments of Cakes, Oysters, Jellies, Ice Cream, Water Ices, etc., etc. F. POSEY,
Corner of Ninth and MARKET Streets.

THE FINE ARTS.

EARLES' GALLERIES,
816 Chestnut Street,
Philadelphia.
We would respectfully announce our sixth and most important Public Sale of Oil Paintings, the works of the most distinguished artists, to take place in the Foyer of the Academy of Music on the Evenings of Friday, February 28th, and Saturday, February 29th, at seven o'clock precisely.
The collection is now arranged for Exhibition in the
Eastern Gallery of the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, and will continue on view daily from 8 A. M. until 10 P. M., with Catalogues.
Cards of admission will be required at the door, and can be procured without charge at our Galleries, 816 Chestnut Street, Earles' Gallery, 1020 Chestnut street, opposite the Academy of Fine Arts. Cards of entrance to the Academy of Music on the evenings of sale will be indispensable, and may be obtained on the previous days at the same places.
Among the most prominent names of artists in the catalogue will be found those of Leu, Herzog, Hoguet, Siegert, Hennings, Zimmermann, Milkner, Verschuur, Arnold, Von Sehen, Jacobsen, Hubner, Sohn, Graefele, Schoultz, Paul Weber, Van Deventer, Waugh, E. D. Lewis, Lambdin, Serres, De Vos, Van Lamputten, Heck, Van Starkenborgh, Amberg, Marteilonl, Manzuoli, Moratti, Cornielelius, Van Dieghem, Maes, Koeykens, Jordan, Nordenberg, Bosch, Patrois, Simler, Werner, Geselschap, Walraven, Maure, Addisone Richards, Sonntag, Kong-hardt, Fichel, Grips, Epps, Conder, Accard, Rorat, Salentin, Chillie, Leutze, Trimble, X. Smith, Mary Smith, Sheridan Young, Thonberg, Martin, Sondermann, Meyerheim, Peale, Boker, Kaufman, Stadelmann, Schuessele, Brandt, Michael, Webb, Voltz, Hengsbach, Muhlig, Jungheim, Lindsay, Lindemar, Wouters Waertens, Kretschmar, Boettcher Bojesson, Bettke, Roth, De Haas, Fanfani, Schutte and Durrie.

JAMES S. EARLE & SONS,
816 Chestnut Street.
PH. SCOTT, Jr., Auctioneer.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Just Ready.
THE MARCH NUMBER
OF
LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE,
CONTAINING:
1. DALLAS GALLATIN. An African Nov ver vii.
2. THE LITTLE SHEPHERD.
3. ST. ROMAIN'S ROMANCE.
4. SONNET OF NATURE—PESSIMISM.
5. SONNET OF GRATITUDE.
6. CULTURE.
7. A PAGE UPON THE SHORE.
8. THE GOLDEN WEDDING OF ROSE.
9. A CONFLAGRATION OF FOREST.
10. AN ELASTIC SONNET.
11. AN ELASTIC SONNET.
12. AUTUMN.
13. AUTUMN.
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J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO., Publishers,
715 and 717 Market St., Philadelphia.

SECOND EDITION.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM HARRISBURG.

The New School Bill.

MASS MEETING IN HARRISBURG.

The State Temperance Convention

Young Men's Christian Association.

From Harrisburg.

[Special Despatch to the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.]

HARRISBURG, Feb. 19.—I note your editorial in reference to Public Schools yesterday. The following is a verbatim copy of the original bill: "That it shall be the duty of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of Philadelphia, on or before the first day of April, 1868, to appoint under their hands and under the seal of the said Court a citizen of the Twenty-eighth Ward of said city, to serve as a Controller of Public Schools for said Ward, whose term of office shall end on the 31st day of December, 1870, and the said Court shall thereafter appoint a citizen of the said Ward to serve as Controller of Public Schools for said Ward in like manner as is provided for the other Wards of the city of Philadelphia under and by virtue of an act of Assembly approved the 5th day of April, 1867, entitled 'An act to provide for the appointment of Controllers of the Public Schools for the First School District of Pennsylvania. Sec. 2. That the Controller so appointed shall have and possess all the rights, powers and privileges which by virtue of the aforesaid act are conferred upon the other Controllers of Public Schools of said district, and shall by virtue of his said appointment be a member of the Board of School Directors of the said Twenty-eighth Ward. Sec. 3. The said act shall apply to the said Ward in all respects so far as the same is not inconsistent with this act.

The bill was passed in the House on January 27th, and the Senate on February 18th. It was amended in the Senate by striking out "Common Pleas" and inserted "District Court" in lieu thereof, and by striking out Section: Sec. 4. That the School Directors hereofore elected for the Twenty-eighth Ward, shall now reside in the Twenty-eighth Ward, shall continue in office and the School Board of the Twenty-eighth Ward for the term for which they were elected.

The Senate amendment was yesterday sent to the House for concurrence, and yesterday afternoon Mr. Hong moved to refer the bill and amendment back to the Municipal Corporation Committee, which was agreed to.

Murder of a Car Conductor—Escape of the Murderer.

[From the N. Y. Times of today.]

About nine o'clock last night, Thomas F. Leavelle, conductor on board of car No. 10, of the Seventh avenue line, was shot by a man who had just before refused to pay his fare, and was being ejected from the car. It appears that the car passed from Barclay street to Canal, and the starter, Mr. Halligan, noticed that a man, apparently in liquor, was somewhat demonstrative, and ordered the conductor not to take the fellow in, for he was sure to give any trouble. While passing through Church street Leavelle collected the fares, and, to obtain that of the unknown, who was quite abusive toward him, asking how much he intended to steal, and making other offensive remarks, Leavelle, contrary to his rule, ascended the rollers of the platform, pulling the bell and signal cord again as he went up. The man ran after the car and overtook it on the corner of Reade street, where he jumped on the step and plunged a knife in the abdomen of Leavelle, making good his escape. The wounded conductor entered the car, sat down, and in a minute or two fainted. He was removed to the New York Hospital, where death occurred at 11 o'clock. Neither the passengers on the car, Mr. Fisner, of No. 150 Fulton street, nor Mr. Halligan, the wound inflicted, though they saw the man run into the car. The murderer, after the murder is described by these gentlemen as of medium height, about 25 years of age, with black hair and whiskers. He wore a dark suit, and a silk hat. The Police profess to have no clue to his identity, as he is alleged to be the same man who knocked down a man on the same evening with a Sixth avenue car conductor, he having pretended to have paid his fare. The deceased was a married man, and resided at 50 Hook st. The murder is described as a great equipoise as conductor on the day of his death. An inquest will be held to-day by Coroner Rollin.

The Outrage on the Wabash Railroad—Measures to Obtain Redress.

HAVANA, Feb. 18, 1868.—Advices from Kingston, Jamaica, inform us that the American Consul (George) has arrived at Port Antonio, for making the services of a man-of-war to obtain redress for the outrage committed on the American whaler Hannah Grant. The Captain has gone to Port Antonio to obtain assistance from that point if possible.

STATE OF THE THERMOMETER THIS DAY AT 7 A. M., 12 M., AND 3 P. M.

10 A. M.....38 Degs. 12 M.....41 degs. 3 P. M.....46 degs.

Weather Cloudy. Wind Southwest.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

The Philadelphia Money Market.

Sales at the Philadelphia Stock Exchange.

BOARD.

50 USS 5-20s 67 ½ | 100 sh Phil&Erie 20 27 ½
$1000 Leh Nav 6s 100 ½ | 100 sh do 20 27 ½
10sh City 6s old 95 ½ | 100 sh do b10 26 ½
$1000 City 6s old 95 ½ | 100 sh do 26 ½
2000 Cam&Amb 6s 100 ½ | 100 sh do 26 ½
100 sh do 100 ½ | 100 sh Ocean Oil 2 ½
$5000 do 100 ½
100 sh West Phila 6s 65 ½
100 sh Penna R 60 ½ | 65 ½

$1000 Leh Nav 6s 100 ½ | 100 sh Steubenville, 1st, bds 5 ½
$1000 do 100 ½ | 100 sh do 5 ½
$1000 do 100 ½ | 200 sh City 6s new 95
$1000 Phila 6s old 95 ½ | 100 sh Penna R 60 ½
$700 do 95 ½ | 100 sh do b4 60 ½
$1000 do cp new 100 ½ | 100 sh do 60 ½
$550 U S 1863 reg 111 ½ | 500 sh do b5 60 ½
$1000 do 111 ½

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$1000 City 6s new 95 | 1000 Leh 6s '84 100 ½
$1000 Cam&Amb 6s 100 ½ | 1000 Leh 6s '84 100 ½
$1000 Morris Canal 100 | Penn Bank 6s 99
100 sh Penna R 60 ½ | 50 sh Mechanics' Bank 50

Philadelphia Produce Market.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 19.—There was a fair inquiry for Cloverseed, but prices are unchanged; sales of 300 bushel, at $7 50@8—the latter price for extra. Timothy ranges from $3 75 to $3 per bushel. Small sales of Flax seed at $2 362½@2 37½.

There is rather more inquiry for Flour for the supply of the home trade, but prices remain without change; sales of Superfine at $7 50@8 75 per barrel; Extras at $8 50@9; extra Northwest and Pennsylvania family at $10@12; and 100 barrels Minnesota at $12; 150 barrels good Pennsylvania Fancy at $13, and fancy lots at $13@16. Rye Flour is scarce and commands $8 50@8 75. Prices of Corn Meal are nominally unchanged.

There is change to be noted in Wheat. The offering of good quality Western is quite limited, and the demand is active for the home trade, and for export; sales of prime Western at $2 40; in store at $2 37½; in active request and 2,000 bushels Pennsylvania at $2 40; 1,000 bushels Southern at $2 35@2 40. Rye comes in very slowly and meets a steady inquiry; sales of 1,000 bushels Western at $1 45, and 1,500 Pennsylvania at $1 45. Corn is very scarce and quite active; sales of 2,000 bushels yellow at $1 15@1 17; 1,000 bushels Western at $1 15; Prices of Barley and Malt remain quite quiet.

In Groceries and Provisions no change.

The New York Produce Market.

FEBRUARY 19.—The gold market was steady and quiet to-day in the absence of any new Washington sensation. The opening was dull at 135¼@135½, and it ran up to 135¾ at the close, the last transaction being at 135¾, the highest point, and the lowest 135¼. There was a moderately active demand for money, but it was easily met, for there were more than enough to lend, and loans were made at about four per cent. The Treasury disbursements were quite large, and the Treasury balances show a decrease in the current balance to $1,000,000. It will be observed that the Treasury has paid the interest on the bonds for more than one month before it fell delinquent the delinquents are a class of bondholders who are not in the habit of clipping coupons, and who have to be reached through the agency of the national banking interest (well powerful in Congress). The Senate has passed a resolution calling for the publication of the delinquent list, and it will be published in a few days. Gold, Silver, Coupons, Sixes, Fives, Tens, Twenties, Tens, Fives, Sixes, Seven-Thirties, Ten-forties, Pacific Railroad Sixes, Pacific Railroad Seven-Thirties, Cotton Market, Flour, Wheat, Corn, Oats, Pork, Beef, Lard, Turpentine, Rosin, Petroleum, Freights, Cotton Freight, Cotton Sales, Cotton Receipts, Cotton Stock, Cotton Port Receipts, Cotton Port Stock, Cotton Port Sales