BUSINESS NOTICES!

Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Seaweed Tonic and Mandrake Pills.

These generally celebrated and popular medicines have effected a revolution in the healing art, and proved the fallacy of several maxims, which have, for many years, obstructed the progress of medical science. The false opposition that "consumption is incurable," deterred physicians from attempting to find a remedy for that disease, and patients afflicted with it preferred themselves to death, rather than the effort to escape it, from a doom which they supposed to be sure and inevitable. It has now proved, however, that consumption can be cured, and that it has been cured in a very great number of cases, some of them apparently desperate cases, by Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup alone, and in other cases, by the same medicine, in connection with Schenck's Seaweed Tonic and Mandrake Pills. One of the most distinguished practitioners of the country, Dr. Schenck himself, who has devoted nearly all his time for the last twenty years, was supposed, at one time, to be at the very point of death, his physicians having pronounced his case incurable, abandoned his medicines, and had his friends, who were similarly afflicted have class his recovery among the number of cures made by Dr. Schenck's preparations with the same remark also concerning them.

Full directions accompany each, making it not absolutely necessary to personally see Dr. Schenck unless he desires to do so, which he can do at any time, free of charge, at his principal office, Philadelphia, his professional hours being from 9 to 1 and 6 to 8 every Saturday, when all letters for advice must be addressed.

He is also professionally at 25 Tremont Row, Boston, every Tuesday, and at No. 32 Hanover street, Boston, every Wednesday. He gives advice free, but for a thorough examination with his Respirometer, the price is $5. Office hours at each city, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

Price of the Pulmonic Syrup and Seaweed Tonic, each, $1 50 per bottle, or $7 50 a half dozen. Mandrake Pills, 25 cents per box. A full supply of Dr. Schenck's medicines for sale at all times at his office.

Also, for sale by all druggists and dealers.

AMERICAN HOUSE, BOSTON, MASS.—The very important and extensive improvements which have recently been made in this popular Hotel, the largest in New England, enable the proprietors to offer to Tourists, Merchants and Invalids, the most extensive, convenient and elegant accommodations of any other hotel in the country. Instead of numerous additions having been made of numerous outlet of apartments, the entire building has been thoroughly renovated, and by the addition of the mansard roof, the building has been enlarged, and contains the upper story of the house in one immense, the entire house has been newly carpeted, and the entire house thoroughly repiped, and furnished with Gas, Steam Heat, Hydraulic Elevator, and all the modern improvements. Horsecars Office, Baggage Hacks and Cabs on the first floor.

HORACE GRAY, JR., HENRY K. SON, Proprietors.

MEYERS NEWLY IMPROVED GRES OVERSTRUNG PIANOS, Acknowledged to be the best Pianos in the Country. Warerooms, Ninth and Spring Garden streets. Also, Steinway, Chickering, Mason and Hamlin, and SECOND-HAND PIANOS, Ladies to waitON Warerooms, 1103 Arch st., bet. 11th.

EVENING BULLETIN.

Monday, March 9, 1868.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS IN THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

The long cable report of the debate in the House of Commons, on the American claims against Great Britain, cannot fail to interest every reader. The speech of Mr. Shaw Lefevre marks on a very strong ground, on behalf of the United States Government. The tone of Lord Stanley, speaking for the Ministry, is extremely courteous and conciliatory, and the remarks of the other speakers show a remarkably deferential feeling towards the Government and people of the United States.

The lapse of time has manifestly moderated the feelings of exasperation that the depredations of the Anglo-rebel cruisers used to excite, and perhaps this change is all the better for obtaining the satisfaction demanded. But there ought to be no abatement of the demands of our Government. An injustice formally committed, at a time when we were in sore trouble, is none the less an injustice now, when that trouble is over. Indemnity for the destruction caused by the Alabama and other English-built craft, must be insisted on as a matter of right. But, in addition to this, there ought to be such a settlement of the claims as will serve as a precedent in all future cases of a similar character that may arise among any of the nations of the earth. It is unfortunate for this nation that at the time when the Government should be devoting its best energies and talents to the question at issue between it and Great Britain, its Executive and Secretary of State should be engaged in a quarrel with Congress, and in Minister to England should have offered his resignation. If Mr. Johnson and Mr. Seward, instead of retaining Congress and "swinging around the circle" in a vain and discreditable hunt for popularity, had co-operated with Congress, the country would have been quiet and reconstructed, and the Government would have been in a better condition for demanding justice from Great Britain. Even now, a reasonable amount of tact, firmness and temperancy secure the justice that we are entitled to.

ANDREW JOHNSON'S FIRST OFFENCE

In March 1865, after the disgraceful exhibition that Andrew Johnson made of himself on Inauguration Day, the BULLETIN was the only Republican paper that condemned him. Here is an editorial article on the subject, which appeared in the columns of this paper:

"TWO VICE PRESIDENT.—If drunkenness in high office could be made a felony of an impeachable offence, it would be a good thing for the country. In Congress, especially when the slave States were fully represented, we have had many disgraceful exhibitions of inebriety, and one of our Presidents used to drink himself into a notorious imbecility, if not into a drunkard's grave. But it was reserved for Mr. Andrew Johnson, Vice President of the United States, to inaugurate the shameful and mortifying display—of drunkenness, in the Senate Chamber, on Inauguration day, in the presence of the President, his cabinet, the members of Congress, the diplomatic corps, and some thousands of ladies. It is not a pleasant thing to think of, but such conduct ought not to go unrebuked by those who assisted to place Mr. Johnson in his exalted position. It will not do to have only the political opponents of the Vice President censoring his disgraceful conduct. They have a right to condemn him, and it is not unnatural that they should try to make political capital out of the affair, and try to make the Republican party answerable for the act of a man whom they have placed in office. But that is not the proper way to treat so grave an offence. Mr. Johnson was a much longer time a Democrat than he has been a Republican, and the habit, which is now said to be confirmed, was probably acquired before the change in his political sentiments. But, without reference to his opinions, he is deserving of the universal censure from all parties, because he has disgraced his office and insulted the nation. It would be a relief to the whole country and a small amount for the wrong he has done, if he would, without delay, resign his office, and let the Senate fill his chair with a worthier man."

If the Democratic papers generally had assumed the tone of the BULLETIN in regard to Mr. Johnson's outrageous conduct at the inauguration, he might have been compelled to resign, and the nation would have been spared the long succession of other outrages which have at last driven Congress to the tardy remedy of impeachment. But the general tone of the party journals was apologetic, when the offence was alluded to at all; most of them preserving total silence in regard to it. The evil results of this tenderness have long been manifest; but it is a great satisfaction to the proprietors of this paper that its opinions on the subject of Mr. Johnson's conduct were publicly recorded in the language quoted above.

THE COST OF ARMED PEACE IN EUROPE.

A German statistician, Herr Kolb, deputy to the Munich Parliament from the Palatinate, is the author of a Manual of Statistics from which the Frankfort *Zeitung* has derived some interesting facts concerning the different nations of Europe, their revenues and expenses, during the present time of peace. The gross revenues of the different European States are put down at 10,500,000,000 francs, or $2,100,000,000. The expenses of collection reduce this revenue to 8,400,000,000 francs, or $1,680,000,000. The expenses of the different governments are stated to be 9,375,000,000 francs, or $1,875,000,000. The matter may be more succinctly stated thus:

Revenues	$2,100,000,000
Expenses	1,680,000,000
Annual deficit	$105,000,000

Of the net revenue of the various powers thus aggregated, the civil lists absorb 2.63 per cent; the standing armies 24.32 per cent; the interest on the public debts 37.33 per cent. There remains, therefore, for the actual needs of the continent only about one-fourth of the net revenue. The Frankfort editor puts the whole force kept under arms in this time of profound peace at 2,600,000 soldiers and 200,000 sailors, total, 2,800,000 men, which must be very far below the actual number, but we are following his figures and the speculations based upon them. He estimates an average day's work of a man at the moderate rate of one franc and eighty-five centimes, or about 36½ cents, and at this low estimate he makes the armed peace cost daily 3,750,000 francs or about $750,000, and this simply from the loss of the labor of the soldiers and sailors, without reference to their maintenance and pay. Counting 300 working days in a year, and estimating also the loss of the labor of about 100,000 oxen and artillery horses, he gets an expenditure of about 1,300,000,000 francs, or $260,000,000 per annum, simply from the employment in military service of so many men who might be engaged in the pursuits of peaceful industry. Another loss, which cannot be estimated, is suffered from the clandestine emigration of young Germans unwilling with conscription, and from the enormous mortality of barracks and camps.

These are startling and appalling figures, particularly when it is considered that there is a prospect of their increasing instead of diminishing. Every year is adding to the expenditures and reducing the revenues of the Continental States of Europe. National jealousies and rivalries, dynastic fears and personal ambitions are adding yearly to the burdens of the various peoples. How long can they bear these ever-growing burdens? The German editor truly says Europe ought to be very strong and very rich to stand such a system. And he adds, pointedly, "The unexampled aggrandizement and enrichment of the United States, where no such burdens are required, shows what Europe might become if she could dispense with them."

THE SINKING SHIP.

If the newspaper correspondents at Washington tell the truth, and there is not the slightest reason to doubt them, the rats are making preparations to leave the sinking ship. Even the departmental clerks who formed a Johnson club some time ago, and who were ready to take their places when the present Andrew was a far greater man and a purer patriot than the first presidential Andrew, are now as mute as mice. They cannot be persuaded even to hold a meeting to sustain their patron in the hour of his adversity, and as the certainty of impeachment becomes more apparent, the probability becomes stronger that they will change the name of their organization to the "Ben Wade Club." Poor Mr. Johnson! The very best thing he could do would be to resign; he might thus continue to be a possible power in the land, without his hands being tied for all time by a sentence of impeachment, and he might also hope for some little share of public sympathy. Once impeached, he will be laughed at by Democrats and scowled at by Republicans, as the "most unkindest cut of all," he will be "cut dead" by the noble army of champions in the cause of Bread and Butter. Mr. Johnson has well made matters bad enough around the circle from a humble Alderman, to justice of the peace, member of the Legislature, Congressman, Governor, Senator, Vice President and President; but without he has failed to learn the lesson, so important to statesmen of small calibre, that gratitude is a lively sense of favors to be received. There are very many persons who have had far less experience in circle-swinging than Mr. Johnson, who thoroughly understand that when a man who undertakes to buy his way through to the attainment of any object, has the means of paying out off, those whom he would buy fall off also. In the impeachment of Mr. Johnson impeached would stand; and even Mr. Johnson, blind egotist as he is, must realize by this time that impeachment is almost reduced to a certainty. Change Seyton to Seward and Mr. Johnson might, with great propriety, repeat the following lines of the great dramatist:

"Seyton!—I am sick at heart.
. . . . Seyton, I say!—This pale.
Will cheer me ever, or disseat me now.
I have liv'd long enough: my way of life
Is fallen into the sear, the yellow leaf;
And that which should accompany old age,
As honor, love, obedience, troops of friends,
I must not look to have; but in their stead,
Curses, not loud, but deep, mouth-honor, breath,
Which the poor heart would fain deny, but dare not."

GENERAL HANCOCK.

General Hancock has acted wisely in asking to be relieved from the command of the Military District. Politics, wherever it is the field, his services to the country in her hour of greatest peril cannot be over-estimated and will never be forgotten. But the duty assigned to General Hancock by the President, when he sent him to New Orleans, was one for which he was not fitted, either naturally or professionally. Over-indifferent by Mr. Johnson's cajoleries, promises and flatteries, he undertook the ungracious work of undoing what Sheridan had done so well, and that he should not only have failed in carrying out Mr. Johnson's designs, but should have suffered great personal annoyance, is a result which was inevitable. No man can do Andrew Johnson's work with impunity, for that work is so mixed up with political trick and intrigue, and so utterly unsupported by the great loyal sentiment of the country, that it breaks down whoever lends himself to it. General Hancock has failed in New Orleans, and we are glad of it, for his own sake. He has accomplished nothing for Mr. Johnson and has placed himself in the mortifying position of having his orders revoked by General Grant. Mr. Johnson did what he could to make him ridiculous by his absurd message to Congress in reference to him, and he will probably pursue him with his fatal favors, until his own removal from office prevents the further exercise of his mischief-making propensities.

It is given out from the White House that Schofield will be placed in command of the new Department of the Atlantic. This position, which is one of, at least, very doubtful legality, has already been refused by Sherman and Thomas, and Hancock will be a sensible man not to compromise himself by accepting a post which has been declined by his most distinguished brother officers, who doubtless they recognize it as one of the President's manœuvres which is sure to compromise and injure those who lend themselves to it.

OUR MODEST FRIENDS.

If there is one phase of Mr. Johnson's political character more offensive than all others, it is his habit of assuming the position of injured innocence, and high self-devotion to the cause of patriotism, regardless of all expense. The country is periodically informed by those who are supposed to be his spokesmen that this timid and modest President's cup is only longing for the close of his term, that he may retire to the peaceful shades of private life, where he desires to live until the next generation, which is to award him that justice which, as he plaintively remarks, is denied him by the obdurate cruelty and ingratitude of the present. The Democrats of Cincinnatus has no aspirations for the Democratic nomination, which is a very fortunate circumstance, as his impeachment will leave him disqualified to accept a situation as postmaster or tax-collector, much more the Presidency. His intense emigration of young Germans unwilling conscription, and from the enormous mortality of barracks and camps.

These are startling and appalling figures, particularly when it is considered that there is a prospect of their increasing instead of diminishing. Every year is adding to the expenditures and reducing the revenues of the Continental States of Europe. National jealousies and rivalries, dynastic fears and personal ambitions are adding yearly to the burdens of the various peoples. How long can they bear these ever-growing burdens? The German editor truly says Europe ought to be very strong and very rich to stand such a system. And he adds, pointedly, "The unexampled aggrandizement and enrichment of the United States, where no such burdens are required, shows what Europe might become if she could dispense with them."

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CLOTHING.

SUSTAINED BY THE PEOPLE.

In our efforts to cultivate the taste of the people of Philadelphia as to the quality and style of Gentlemen's Clothing, we have to acknowledge a very hearty and generous response, and feel encouraged to present this season the best stock of

Spring 1868. Ready-Made Clothing AND Custom Tailoring Goods. Spring 1868.

That has ever been collected in one establishment.

☞ The Prices are ☜ The Prices are

Marvelously Low. Marvelously Low. Marvelously Low.

We are now receiving large lots of Spring Goods, and, as there are many who want the first choice of styles, we have fixed Thursday, March 12, Thursday, March 19, Thursday, March 26, for the

General Opening Spring Goods. General Opening Spring Goods. General Opening Spring Goods.

And cordially invite the public.

WANAMAKER & BROWN, WANAMAKER & BROWN, WANAMAKER & BROWN.

Largest Establishment and Largest Assortment.

SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

On the Corner.

☞ In the meantime, we are Sacrificing Overcoats and other Winter Goods, rather than pack them away

SPRING GOODS.

EDWARD P. KELLY,

S. E. Cor. Chestnut and Seventh Sts.,

BEST MAKES ENGLISH, FRENCH, SCOTCH AND BELGIAN

CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES,

FOR SALE AT RETAIL.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Spring Styles in Fine Custom Made Boots and Shoes for Gentlemen. The only place in the city where all the Leading Styles in First Class Boots and Shoes may be obtained. Prices Fixed at Low Figures.

BERRETT, 33 South Sixth Street, above Chestnut.

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF BOX TOES, ALL MEASURES.

RETAIL DRY GOODS.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

One Hundred Thousand Dollars worth of very desirable

SPRING AND SUMMER

DRESS GOODS,

Left over from last season, will be closed out by the 1st of May at a

GREAT SACRIFICE.

EDWIN HALL & CO.,

NO. 28 SOUTH SECOND ST.

RETAIL DRY GOODS.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

We are now receiving our Spring supply of

WHITE GOODS, EMBROIDERIES, and HOSIERY.

At Greatly Reduced Prices.

New Style Fringed Lace Tidies.

" " Applique Tidies.

" " Crochet Tidies.

Tucked Muslins, Ruffed Muslins, Lace Muslins, Brilliantes, French Mull, Soft Cambrics, Jaconets, Tape Checks, Nainsooks, India Mull, Cambrics, Lawns, Organdies, Tarlatans,

White and Colored Piques, French Percales, Madapolams,

Together with a choice assortment of

Collars, Cuffs, Sets, Worked Edgings, Insertions, Bands, Cambric Hdkfs.,

HOSIERY.

Sheppard, Van Harlingen & Arrison,

1008 Chestnut Street.

H. STEEL & SON

WILL OPEN TO-DAY

A LARGE ABSORTMENT OF

CHOICE SPRING DRESS GOODS.

Plain Silks, Choice Colors.

Rich Black Silks.

3,000 YARDS

Striped Summer Silks

At $1 25, Worth $1 75.

These are Novel Silks, and all Boiled.

Fine Linen Lawns, 25 cts.

Fine Linen Percales for Sacks.

Fine Mohairs, Rich shades.

Alpacas and Mohairs, Colored Grounds.

Plain Alpacas, choice shades.

Black Alpacas, all grades.

Black Silk Poplins.

Large Wide Poplins for Suits.

Bleached Table Damasks and Doylies.

100 PIECES DRESS PIQUE AT 45c.

PIQUES, A BARGAIN, 37c.

FINE PIQUES, 50c.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.

Eighth and Market.

50 Pcs. Fine Shirting Cambrics, 20c.

PRICES FOR SPRING CHINTZES, 5c.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,

Eighth and Market.

300 Pieces Fine Shirting Muslins.

50 PIECES WIDE SHEETING.

LOWEST WHOLESALE PRICES BY THE PIECE.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,

Eighth and Market.

HAVE RECEIVED ☞

ANOTHER CASE BONJOUR POPLINS FOR SPRING WEAR. 37c. PEARLS AMBERS. MODES AND BLUES WILL BE SOLD AT 86c. AND 81 A YARD.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,

Eighth and Market Streets.

LINEN GOODS.

Best WHITE TABLE LINN'S 88, 41.

GOOD WHITE TABLE LINENS, 87c.

BLEACHED DAMASK TABLE LINENS, 87 1.

WHITE LINEN SHEETINGS, 41 1.

PILLOW LINENS, 18, 20, 25, AND 30.

BUTCHER LINENS, 45, 50 AND 62c.

20 pcs. LINEN SHEETING, 5-4 to 12-4 wide.

450 DOZ. LINEN TOWELS, 20, 25, 33 and 42 c.

BIRDS EYE AND DIAPER DAMASKS.

Marseilles Quilts, from $3 to $15.

HONEYCOMB QUILTS, 81 75 to $2 25.

LAMARTINE QUILTS, 81 50 to $2 50.

ALLENDALE QUILTS, 81 75 to $2 50.

MARSEILLES QUILTS, 8 to $2 75 to $5 50.

JACQUARD QUILTS, 84 00 to $6 50.

ALL KINDS OF QUILTS BY THE CASE, DOZEN OR SINGLE QUILTS.

CASH AND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,

N. W. corner Eighth and Market Sts.

Blankets! Blankets!

11-4 ALL WOOL BLANKETS, $4 50.

11-4 VERY HEAVY BLANKETS, $7 00.

ELEGANT GRAY MEDDLE BLANKETS, $10 TO $13 PER PAIR.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,

N. W cor. Eighth and Market Sts.

727 CHESTNUT. 727.

POPULAR GOODS

AT

POPULAR PRICES.

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,

727 Chestnut Street,

Have just received and are now offering a great variety of new and desirable

SILKS AND DRESS GOODS.

Rich Brown Corded and Plain Silks.

Rich Modes Blue and Green Silks.

Rich Steel and Wine Colored Silks.

A full assortment of the most desirable makes of

BLACK DRESS SILKS.

Choice Shades Mohair for Spring Suits.

Superb Styles French Chintzes.

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,

727 Chestnut Street.

MAGNIFICENT NEW STOCK

OF COLORED AND FANCY SILKS.

BLACK AND COLORED GRENADINES, 81.

FANCY PLAID SILKS, 81 25.

ELEGANT GRENADINES, 87 25.

SUPERB COLORED FIGURED SILKS, 82.

HEAVY CORDED SILKS, 81.

BLACK SILKS.

FINE BLACK SILKS, 81 37 TO 82.

EXTRA HEAVY GRO GRAINS, 82 50 AND 82 50.

WIDE CORD DESIRABLE, 82 BARGAIN.

VERY HEAVY CORDED SILKS, 82 TO 83 50.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,

Eighth and Market Streets.

MAGNIFICENT NEW SPRING

GOODS

AND

LACE CURTAINS.

N. R. CHARLES F. HASELTINE'S

CHOICE SPECIMENS

OF

MOST EVERY SCHOOL OF ART,

WILL BE ON

Free Exhibition

AT THE

Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts,

From March 5th to March 23d,

Every day from 9 until 7, and on Saturdays until 10.

The Entire Collection will be Sold at Public Sale

ON THE

EVENINGS OF MONDAY, MARCH 23d, AND TUESDAY, MARCH 24th,

Commencing at Seven o'clock, at the

ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS,

S. W. corner Tenth and Chestnut Sts.

JAMES A. FREEMAN, Auct'r.

CONFECTIONERY.

Choice Manufactures

IN

CHOCOLATE PREPARATIONS

AND

RARE CONFECTIONS

FOR PRESENTS.

STEPHEN F. WHITMAN,

No. 1210 Market Street.

RESTAURANTS.

Every One Interested

A GOOD MEAL AT FOGG'S FOR TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

Poultry, Beef, Lamb, Oysters, Pepper Pot, Tea, Coffee, Chocolate, Milk, Cream, Pastry, Fruit, Nuts, Candies, Cigars, Ice Cream, Water Ices, etc., etc.

EIGHTH and MARKET Sts.

BUTLER, WEAVER & CO.

NEW CORDAGE FACTORY

NOW IN FULL OPERATION.

No. 22 N. WATER and 23 N. DELAWARE

SECOND EDITION.

BY TELEGRAPH.

ATLANTIC CABLE NEWS

Financial Quotations.

TO-DAY'S COMMERCIAL NEWS

FROM CALIFORNIA

The British Ship Viscata Ashore.

Snow Slide on Central Pacific Railroad.

SIX CHINAMEN KILLED.

The Weather Report.

By the Atlantic Cable.

LIVERPOOL, March 9, A. M.—Consols, 93¾ for both money and account. U. S. Five-twenties, steady, 71¾@72¼. Atlantic and Great Western, 28. Illinois Central, 89¾. Erie 50¾.

PARIS, March 9, A. M.—U. S. Five-twenties, 75¼.

LIVERPOOL, March 9, A. M.—Cotton active and buoyant, prices advanced 1-16 to 1-8 penny. Uplands at 10¾. Uplands and Orleans 10¾. The sales will probably reach 2,000 bales. Breadstuffs firm. Corn higher, sales at 43s. for new. Other articles quiet and steady.

LONDON, March 9, Afternoon.—Consols, 93¾ 93¾. Illinois Central, 89¾. Great Western, 28¼. Others unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, March 9, Afternoon.—Cotton irregular but quotably unchanged. Corn, 43s. 6d. Beef, 115s. Pork, 77s. 6d. Medium Rosin, 12s. Tallow, 45s. 3d. Naval stores dull.

ANTWERP, March 9, Afternoon.—Petroleum steady at 67 francs.

SOUTHAMPTON, March 9.—Steamship Deutschland, from New York February 27, arrived at 9 o'clock this morning.

QUEENSTOWN, March 9.—Steamship Palmyra, from New York Feb. 29, arrived last evening.

From California.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 8.—The British iron ship Viscata, which sailed yesterday for Liverpool, with a cargo of wheat, valued at over $90,000, went ashore just outside of Golden Gate, last night. It was thought at first she would be driven overboard, but the vessel became imbedded in the sand, and it was found impossible to move her. As yet, she has made no water.

A snow slide occurred, five or six miles in length, near Cisco, on the Central Pacific Railroad. Fifteen Chinamen and burying seven locomotives, besides destroying considerable other property.

Weather Report.

March 9 9 A. M.	Wind.	Weather.	Thermo-meter.
Port Hood,	N. W.	Clear.	44
Halifax,	N. W.	Clear.	44
Portland,	N. W.	Clear.	36
New York,	N. E.	Clear.	40
Wilmington, Del.,	N. E.	Hazy	50
Washington, D.C.	N. W.	Cloudy.	42
Fort Monroe,	N. E.	Cloudy.	42
Richmond, Va.,	N. E.	Cloudy.	42
Buffalo,	N. W.	Clear.	28
Pittsburgh,	S.	Cloudy.	35
Chicago,	N. E.	Cloudy.	30
Louisville,	N.	Cloudy.	50
New Orleans,	N. E.	Cloudy.	60
Mobile,	S.	Clear.	68

THE COURTS.

SUPREME COURT.—Justices Strong, Read, Agnew and Sharswood.—Judgments were entered this morning in the following cases:

Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company vs. Rhoads.—The Court being equally divided in opinion, the judgment is affirmed.

Gumpham vs. The Commonwealth.—The Court being equally divided in opinion, the judgment is affirmed.

Shomo's Appeal. From the Register's Court, Berks county. In this case there was a widow of a decedent. Here was the first right to administrate, but she renounced in favor of her son, William D. Shamo, who was also a son of the decedent, and the Register granted letters of administration to him. He subsequently revoked the letters thus granted, and granted others to Charles P. Shomo, an elder brother. The Supreme Court rules that after the Register had exercised his discretion in a choice among the sons, his discretion was gone. It was no longer in his power to revoke the letters granted and issue them to another, unless for cause.

The decree of the Register's Court, affirming the decree of the Register, which revoked the administration granted to William D. Shomo, is reversed, and the said letters are affirmed, and the letters to Charles P. Shomo are revoked.

Keeling's appeal from C. P. Berks county. Decree affirmed.

Campbell vs. Daly. Error to D. C., Philadelphia. Judgment affirmed.

Appeal of John H. Lamb, Orphans' Court, Philadelphia. Appeal dismissed and decrees affirmed at the costs of the appellant.

John Greiner et al. vs. Mark Darrah. Error to C. P. Berks Co. Judgment reversed, case dismissed and *procendo* awarded.

The East Pennsylvania Railroad Company vs. The County of Berks. Error to C. P., Berks county. Judgment affirmed.

The County of Berks vs. The East Pennsylvania Railroad Company. Judgment reversed as to the machine shops, blacksmith shops, carpenter shops, and all other buildings, but affirmed as to the other property in dispute, but not as to the value.

Ayres vs. Watson. Decree reversed, and it is ordered that the plaintiff do have and hold the complainant, William Ayres, the indenture of mortgage mentioned in the bill, free and for the payment of the cost thereof he satisfy the same and record, and that he do this at any time the ground rent deed in the said indenture mentioned, shall be tendered or paid to him.

NISI PRIUS—Chief Justice Thompson.—Charles Ellis et al. vs. Thomas Ellis et al. Verdict for Defendants. Before reported. Verdict for plaintiff for $300.

Mary Ann Hoffman vs. The Philadelphia, Germantown and Norristown Railroad Company. This was an action for damages for the loss of a mare and injuries done to the following circumstances: Plaintiff's husband was driving the mare in a ticket at Ninth and Green streets for passage to Germantown. The mare was the property of her husband, who purchased it, and it was again replaced. Plaintiff's husband was to pay $15 for it, and the conductor stopped the cars and ejected him. Plaintiff's husband was ejected, and the allegeo that he lost $2,200. On trial.

Ejectment—Judge Peirce.—Prison cartes occupied the attention of the Court this morning.

CITY BULLETIN.

STATE OF THE THERMOMETER THIS DAY AT THE BULLETIN OFFICE.

10 A. M.....46 Deg. 2 P. M.....54 Deg.

Weather clear; Wind Northeast.

BOARD OF HEALTH.—This morning, about 11 o'clock, Patrick Murphy and Nathaniel Hurst were seriously injured by being struck by a sheet pole, which was being carried on a car street wharf, in Richmond. They were conveyed to their homes. Murphy was injured in the head, street below Cedar, and Hurst on Somerset street, below Cedar.

DIED.

MARKLEY.—At St. Augustine, Florida, E. C. Markley, Jr., of the city.

Due notice will be given of the funeral.

CURTAIN MATERIALS.

UPHOLSTERY

GOODS

AND

LACE CURTAINS.

The attention of Housekeepers is invited to our Spring Importations, carefully selected in Europe, and embracing many novelties.

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REMARKABLY LOW PRICES. 1435 2m

ITALIAN VERMICELLI—In 50 lb. boxes, quality "white, insect-free and for sale by JOS. B. BUSSIER & CO., 108 South Delaware avenue.

NEW PECANS.—18 BARRELS NEW CROP TEXAS Pecans landing, from brig Independence, and for sale by JOS. B. BUSSIER & CO., 108 South Delaware avenue.

WHITE CANDIED SWEET POTATOES—A SUPERIOR article, landing from brig Independence, and for sale by JOS. B. BUSSIER & CO., 108 South Delaware avenue.

GROUND CHERRIES, WALNUTS—18 BALES NEW CROP, just received, and for sale by JOS. B. BUSSIER & CO., 108 South Delaware avenue.

THIRD EDITION.

2:30 O'Clock.

BY TELEGRAPH.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

41st Congress—Second Session.

SENATE.—Mr. Beverdy Johnson (Md.) presented the credentials of Mr. George Vickers, recently elected Senator from Maryland, and asked that he be sworn in.

He was advancing to the President's desk for that purpose, when Mr. Sumner (Mass.) rose and offered a resolution referring the credentials to the Judiciary Committee, with instructions to inquire whether the government of Maryland is republican in form sufficient to allow her to send a Senator at this time.

After debate, Mr. Sumner withdrew his resolution, and Mr. George Vickers, the new Senator from Maryland, took the oath.

Mr. Conkling (N. Y.) presented the concurrent resolutions of the New York Legislature for an appropriation for the improvement of Buffalo harbor, in accordance with a plan prepared by the Secretary of War, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Also, a petition of 150 destitute colored citizens of Georgia and Alabama, setting forth that, "we are able to work and willing to do so for $40 and $60 a year, they cannot obtain work because of prejudices and injustice, and praying for an appropriation of $100 each to enable them to emigrate to Liberia.

Mr. Howard (Mich.) presented petitions from various parts of Michigan praying for a reduction of the internal revy, &c., in the interest of retrenchment, and for the purpose of reducing taxation.

Mr. Ramsey (Minn.) presented petitions of the citizens of Minnesota in favor of retrenchment.

Mr. Wilson (Mass.) presented the petition of Joseph Sexar, a citizen of Virginia, setting forth that an adjudication of the Supreme Court on his property during the war, and that he had always been a loyal citizen, and praying that his property be returned to him. Referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. Morgan (N. Y.) presented remonstrances against the repeal of the internal revenue stamp on publishers, as well as bookbinders of New York, and also against the repeal of the copyright law. Referred to the Committee on the Library.

Mr. Ingersoll (Ill.) presented a petition of cigar-makers against the stamping of cigars. Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

☞ motion of Mr. Howard (Mich.), it was ordered that a copy of the *Congressional Globe* from the commencement of the session be presented to the Chief Justice of the United States.

Mr. Thomas (Md.) presented a petition to abolish the office of President of the United States, and to substitute the sovereignty of the people in its place. Laid on the table.

Mr. Nye (Nev.) presented a petition to repeal the order of issuance in the morning hour on Monday, of the calendar of Bills and Joint resolutions for reference only.

Bills and Joint bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read twice and referred, as follows:

By Mr. Van Winkle (W. Va.), extending the benefits provided for in the acts of July 22d, 1861, and July 28th, 1866, to the widows, minor children and parents of drafted men who died or were killed in the service, and of all soldiers who were charged on the rolls with desertion but who returned to duty and served faithfully and were killed in the service. To Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, resolutions of the New York Legislature in relation to an appropriation for the improvement of Buffalo harbor. To the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. Eliot (Mass.), to indemnify owners of vessels for property sacrificed to save human life on the coast of Massachusetts.

The bill provides that when property has been sacrificed to save human life, the owners of property so sacrificed may have a claim against the United States of the full value of the property so sacrificed, and the United States shall have power to decree payment of such losses, and that on presentation of the certificate of decree to any collector of the United States, such claim may be ordered.

By Mr. Peters (Me.) to reduce the expenses of the Navy. To Committee on Naval Affairs.

The bill provides that all the officers of the Navy, on reaching the age of 60 years, shall be retired from the service, and pensions shall take place to any new grade created since Jan. 1st, 1866, and wherever the grades of admiral, vice admiral, rear-admiral, commodore, captain, commander or ensign, shall become vacant, they shall be abolished. The bill provides that the present academic year the operations of the naval academy shall be suspended, and Congress shall provide for their resumption.

By Mr. Morgan (N. Y.) to enact that all the national debt should not be paid off by the present generation. To Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, declaring it to be the duty of Congress to make provisions for the amelioration of the prejudicial inability in the existing government. General Grant's letter of the 4th inst. to the army of the United States. To Committee on Claims.

Yesterday and Tuesday, to encourage commerce and internal trade by facilitating direct communication. To Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. Welker (Ohio), to incorporate the Ohio Ca'ar Canal Navigation Company. Referred