BUSINESS NOTICES.

Dr. Schenck's Mandrake Pills, a Substitute for Calomel.

These Pills are composed of various roots, including podophyllin, or concentrated mandrake; the compound having the power to relief the sick headache of the liver and generally and effectually as blue pills or mercury, and without producing any of those disagreeable and dangerous effects which often follow the use of the latter.

In all bilious disorders, these Pills may be used with confidence, as they promote the discharge of vitiated bile, and remove those obstructions from the liver and biliary ducts which are the cause of bilious affections in general.

Schenck's Mandrake Pills expel ascarides, or worms, which are so troublesome to many persons, producing piles, fistula, dysentery, and other painful diseases.

Schenck's Mandrake Pills cure sick headache, and all disorders of the liver, indicated by sallow skin, coated tongue, costiveness, drowsiness, and a general feeling of languor and lassitude, showing that the liver is in a torpid or sluggish condition.

In short, these Pills may be used with advantage in all cases where a cathartic or alterative medicine is required.

Prepared only by Dr. J. H. Schenck, and sold, wholesale and retail, at his principal office, No. 15 North Sixth street, corner of Commerce street, Philadelphia, and by druggists and dealers everywhere. Price, 25 cents per box.

## EVENING BULLETIN.

Tuesday, March 10, 1868.

### THE REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

This important body will assemble in Academy of Music, in this city, to-morrow, an unusual circumstance, as these gatherings generally take place at interior points of the State. There is but little doubt that Auditor-General John P. Hartranft and Surveyor-General Lucien B. Campbell will be renominated by acclamation, a compliment which they have fairly won by faithful and efficient service. General Grant will, of course, be the unrivalled choice of the Convention for the Presidency; but there will be a struggle for the Vice Presidential nomination. The question seems to be narrowed down to ex-Governor Curtin, Gov. Geary and Hon. Galusha Grow. Either of these gentlemen would be acceptable to the Republican party throughout the State, and let the choice fall upon whom it may, there will be a cordial and harmonious support accorded to the successful nominee.

The nomination of Auditor-General and Surveyor-General, the formation of an electoral ticket, the choosing of delegates at large to the National Convention and the adoption of the usual resolutions, will be the business which will occupy the attention of the convention. There will be a good ratification meeting at the Academy of Music on Thursday night.

### MRS. KEMBLE'S READINGS.

There appears to have been no exaggeration in the accounts of the impious snobbishness and vulgarity exhibited by the fashionables of New York at Mrs. Kemble's Readings. Mrs. Kemble's polite reception, her address, her address would be seated before the readings commenced, the patience with which she submitted to the first rudeness that was offered to her, the indignation of the general audience that manifested itself in applause while she was kept standing for five long minutes and waiting for silence, and the denunciations of the public press, — all these seem to have had the effect of increasing instead of diminishing the nuisance.

On Saturday evening this gross impertinence of a few fashionables was again manifested, and the reading was again delayed, and even after Mrs. Kemble commenced she was interrupted by fresh invasions of these vulgar, low-bred snobs. Then, in self-defence, the doors were closed, and this resulted in a contest between the door-keepers and these snobs. Prominent among the latter class were Mr. Leonard Jerome, whom New Yorkers worship as one of the choicest leaders of fashion and models of all elegance and politeness. Mr. A. Oakey Hall, the District Attorney of New York, was another of these elegant gentlemen who, by threats of prosecution and the police, thrust themselves in upon Mrs. Kemble and her audience of respectable and refined people. It is a pity that they should have succeeded. It would have been well to try conclusions with New York snobdom, and settle the question whether a performer at a dollar a message has not the right to be protected from such wilful and annoying intrusions and interruptions. The purchase of a ticket entitles its holder to the quiet enjoyment of the entertainment, in the time and form agreed upon; only that and nothing more. It does not entitle the night-owl to annoy, interrupt or insult ladies and gentlemen who recognize the common law of decency, refinement and propriety. It is just this right that the Jerome and Oakey Hall set of New York claim, and which should be flatly denied them.

Mrs. Kemble, despairing of a decent treatment at the hands of New York "society," has fallen back upon the English fashion, and determined to abolish the system of reserved seats. It is not to be wondered at that Mrs. Kemble should try almost any expedient to rid herself of the intolerable nuisance which she has experienced in New York; but it may well be questioned whether there is any necessity for such an expedient anywhere in America outside of New York. During Mr. Dickens's readings here, he was never annoyed as Mrs. Kemble has been in New York. A Philadelphia audience, or at least such an audience as Mrs. Kemble will have here, is composed of quiet, well-mannered, decent people, who respect the rights of their entertainers, and who will not permit such snobbishness as has been exhibited in New York. We are sorry that Philadelphia should be in any way made to bear the sins of New York, at least until we have had the opportunity to prove that we know how to behave ourselves. There are serious practical difficulties about the proposed plan, which we fear will result in great inconvenience to the audience, and a considerable diminution in the receipts, from the impossibility of persuading people to seat themselves voluntarily in so compact a form as they are compelled to adopt by the "reserved seat" system. There most consequently be a considerable reduction in the practicable capacity of the hall.

We feel so sure that Mrs. Kemble will not be troubled elsewhere, as she has been in New York, that we cannot but express the common regret that it felt that the good people of Philadelphia should be deprived of the undoubted convenience and advantage of purchasing reserved seats for Mrs. Kemble's readings, to which every body is looking forward with so much pleasure. If it should ever come to pass that Philadelphia must shoulder the sins and short-comings of New York generally, we shall have a sorry time of it.

### WHAT MAKES A CITY GROW?

On the growth of a city depends the prosperity of all its inhabitants. It is this growth that determines the measure of success of men of business, the rates of rent, the value of property. And, therefore, the causes that control growth, that stimulate and check it, deserve a more attentive consideration than they are apt to receive.

Of course, all cities tend to grow by the natural increase of population. But some outrun this, others lag behind it. Some continually lose a portion of their natural increase, owing to the superior attractiveness of other places. Others not only retain their own natural increase, but tend continually to draw in new inhabitants from other places. Which of these two courses a city shall take depends to some extent upon natural causes, and a greater or less advantage of position and salubrity of climate. *But it depends vastly more upon the character which the inhabitants of a city succeed in giving to it.* London, for example, is an inland town upon a little river, and with a bad climate, but it is not only the largest city in Christendom, but is also increasing faster than any city in the world.

Therefore it cannot but be profitable to examine briefly the sources of this singular attractiveness which a city may possess, and to see how far they exist in our own city.

*Cheapness of living* is undoubtedly a powerful source of attraction, especially to those who have but small means and yet are not satisfied with country towns. Philadelphia possesses this advantage, but if it is to be retained, our citizens will have to keep a watchful eye upon her rates of taxation. The astonishing effect of increased taxation in raising prices has been sufficiently exemplified in our country at large, and we have no desire to see this costliness of living further enhanced here by increased local taxation, which raises rents, increases the cost of all produce raised around the city, upon which we so largely depend for our markets, and in every way tells on the price of living.

*Amusements*, of a rational sort, are not only an attraction to strangers to visit a large city, but tend to induce to permanent residence. In these respects this city is rather deficient. We have a good opera house, but we have not what we ought to have in the war of halls for concerts, readings, and similar entertainments. A large concert hall, thoroughly safe, and on the ground floor, capable of containing a very large audience, and in which good concerts could be given at low rates, would be very useful.

So, too, good musical performances at the Park might be more frequent, at proper seasons, than they have been. The Park Hall Mr. Johnson been favored with music, as he has been gifted in respect to ears and stubbornness, he would have made a first-class pugilist. He would have borne unlimited "mauling," and would have "come up to the scratch grinning smiling" at each successive "round." Getting his head "in chancery" and having his "knowledge box badly punched" would have failed to bring him to terms, and he never would have consented to throw up the sponge, but would rather allow himself to be thrown over the ropes by his successful opponent and ruled "out of time" by the referee. His friend, John Morrissey, would have been equally willing to "put on the gloves" with him, or to take him to his muscular bosom in a friendly embrace. Mr. Johnson, to use the slang of the P. R. n. now "has his hand in chancery" and while he has not the slightest chance of escape from his Congressional mauliers, he acts as though he was upper most in the set-to. His latest freak is to refuse to receive papers forwarded to him from the army headquarters through the War Department, and he has made a formal request to General Grant that all documents which require his attention shall be transmitted directly to the White House, and not sent through Secretary Stanton's hands. He has also formally established a War Office in the White House, and has directed that in the future all business connected with the army originating in the Executive branch of the Government shall be transacted through his friend Lorenzo. In view of such facts as these, it is pretty evident that the pugnacious President will not throw up the sponge by resigning. He may grow "groggy" from rough handling, or through some more direct influence; but he will come up smiling until the last round, when the Congressional bruisers with whom he is contending will knock him into the close of his term and off to Tennessee.

The rebel ram, "Lady Davis," which some time since was sold to a dealer in old iron in this city, is now being broken up. This fate is typical of the processes that will soon be performed upon the list formidable relic of the "Lost Cause." The "Lady Davis" was designed to ram her head against Sherman's fleet of the United States, but she was captured before before an opportunity had offered of putting her amiable intentions into execution. The other relic of the rebellion butted his head against Uncle Sam's craft to such purpose that the butter has become the butted, and he is about to share the fate of the "Lady Davis." The consummation so devoutly wished for cannot come too soon to keep pace with the desires of the loyal people of the country.

### Death of a Well-known Publisher.

Information reached this city yesterday of the death of Mr. Edward C. Markley, of the firm of E. C. Markley & Son, printers and publishers, No. 422 Library street. Mr. Markley served his apprenticeship with Crissy & Goodman, and after the retirement of the latter, in the year 1839, Mr. Markley was taken into the firm, and continued to be an active member of the concern until the period of his death. He was prominent in politics as a Democrat, and was active in his advocacy of the principles of the old Whig party. In later years he has been a zealous and useful member of the Republican party. For a considerable period Mr. Markley has been in failing health, and since his remarkable journey in Florida, whither he had gone in search of a more genial climate.

LOST.

LOST.

This morning, between 10 and 11 o'clock, on either Chestnut or Market streets,

SUM OF MONEY,

amounting in between $235 and $240. The finder will be rewarded by leaving the same at this Office.

LOST—PERPETUAL POLICY NO. 2296 ENTERprise Insurance Company. Application has been made for payment of the amount of the policy, and notice of fraud (been return to JOS. D. THORNTON, No. 121 Jefferson street.

LOST—A DIAMOND BREAST-PIN, SATURDAY morning, either on Ninth, Spring Garden or Green streets. Any finder will be well rewarded by leaving it at No. 1027 Spring Garden street.

DOWNING'S AMERICAN LIQUID CEMENT, FOR mending broken ornaments, furniture, glass, China, Ivory, Wood, Marble, &c. No bottle required. Sold by druggists and fancy stores. Price 25 cents. Always ready for use. JOHN R. DOWNING, Stationer, 1027 Spring Garden street, Philadelphia. Warehouse, 20 South Eighth street.

JOHN CRUMP, BUILDER,
1112 CHESTNUT STREET,
and 23 LODGE STREET,
Mechanics of every branch employed. Jobbing and fitting promptly furnished. 3 mth 6 mos

ATLANTIC'S IMPROVED, VENTILATED and very durable Hats (patented), in the latest fashions, at the manufactory, 214 Arch street, Philadelphia. Celebrated Dollar Hat.

JONES, TEMPLE & CO.,
No. 2 SOUTH NINTH STREET,
Have introduced their spring styles, and invite attention that which is that combines lightness, elegance and durability to call and examine them.

PATENT DOOR BOLTS, WHICH CAN EASILY BE applied to any door, by any person, for sale at the Hardware store, by the sole agent, JOHN H. MCCLOSKEY, and a variety of other keys, bunks, hasps, and call-bells, for sale by THOMAS & SHAW, No. 910 Spring Garden (Twenty-fifth Ward) Market street, below Ninth.

PROPRIETARY AND SADDLERY HARDWARE, A large assortment, cheap, low, wholesale and retail. THOMAS & SHAW, No. 910 Spring Garden (Twenty-fifth Ward) Market street, below Ninth.

TEA CANISTERS, FLOUR BOXES, NUTMEG GRATERS, tea and sugar, pepper, boxes, bath mats and brushes, japanned tin ware, for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 910 (Twenty-fifth Ward) Market street, below Ninth.

TRUST MONEY, IN SUMS OF $500 TO $2,000, TO Loan on approved mortgage security.
E. H. JONES, Conveyancer,
No. 2 South Ninth street.

1868. MR. ELIAS HULL, FOR MANY YEARS AT 1868. Second and Spring Garden streets, Hat Finisher, respectfully announces the opening and fall in trade. Repairs in order. Open Sundays morning. Exchange Place.
1t* G. C. KOPP.

J. WAGNER JERMON,
Attorney and Counsel at Law,
HAS REMOVED HIS OFFICE,
To 710 SANSOM street. 6t18m,rp6

MUSICAL BOXES, SHIPPED TO WHIT ANY of the fashions of a sick chamber, or for a business business present.
FARR & BROTHER, Importers,
704 Chestnut street, below Seventh.

FOR SALE—TO MERCHANTS, STOREKEEPERS, Hotels and Saloons—Old Cabinet Champagne and Sherry Cider, Sweet Cider, Champagne and Cogn. J. JORDAN,
20 Pear street.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT FOR THE CITY AND County of Philadelphia.

JAMES EVANS vs. JOHN A. POLLOCK et al.

Vend. Ex., December Term, 1867. No. 1.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to distribute the proceeds of the fund arising from the sale of the above writ, of the following described real estate, to wit:

All the undivided one-half part of the three-story brick front, pitch roof, with the fixtures thereto belonging, and the lot of ground on which the same is erected, situate on the south side of North street, one hundred and twenty-four feet south of Wharton street, in the city of Philadelphia; front on said North street, 16 feet 11 inches; in rear, 16 feet 2 inches; north line 82 feet 6½ inches, and front on rear line parallel with said North street, 82 feet 2 inches; contains one hundred and twenty dollars.

Will meet the parties interested for the purposes of his appointment, on Saturday, the 14th day of March, 1868, at 10 o'clock, at his office, No. 140 South Fifth street, where, when all persons interested will attend, the distribution of the money will be made.

WILLIAM L. DENNIS,
Auditor.
March 10th, 1868. mwf3t rp10

WALNUTS AND ALMONDS—NEW CROP GRENOBLE Shelled Walnuts and Almonds, for sale by J. B. BURDIER & CO., 108 South Delaware avenue.

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 general support, 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
☞ 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 new styles, we have fixed Thursday, March 12,
Thursday, March 12,
Thursday, March 12,
Thursday, March 12,
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

ONE PRICE ONLY.

JONES'

Old Established

ONE PRICE

CLOTHING HOUSE,

604 MARKET STREET,

ABOVE SIXTH.

For style, durability, and excellence of workmanship, our goods cannot be excelled. Particular attention paid to cutting to order, and a perfect fit guaranteed to all. 6m3t-tu-th-sa

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. m2 1tp

MILLINERY.

WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT.

OPENING.

Wednesday, March 11, 1868.

STRAW AND MILLINERY GOODS

Our own Importation of

FRENCH FLOWERS,
PATTERN BONNETS
English Straw Goods,
Laces Illusions, &c.

WOOD & CARY,

No. 725 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.
mh10 3tp

THE FINE ARTS.

Philadelphia, Feb. 26th, 1868.

Mr. Chas. F. Haseltine:

DEAR SIR—Understanding that you desire to dispose of the cabinet of Art in your possession, we would suggest that it be done at Public Sale, so that all may have an opportunity to view and admire them.

We are, truly yours,
JAY COOKE,
JAMES L. CLAGHORN,
J. G. FELL,
THOS. A. SCOTT,
C. L. ROBIE,
H. F. BURR.

MR. CHARLES F. HASELTINE'S
CHOICE SPECIMENS
OF
PAINTINGS
(Including nearly 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 9, 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.
mwf3t March 9

HONG KONG GONGS.
Fifty Chinese Gongs just received at the Chinese Store of
JAMES S. WORTHINGTON,
28 South EIGHTH Street.

ELDER FLOWER SOAP,
H. P. & C. R. TAYLOR,
No. 641 North Ninth.

MARKING WITH INDELIBLE INK, EMBROIDERY, &c.
M. A. TOBEY,
1608 Filbert street.

1033 WALNUTS AND LIVER WINDOW SHADES—Paper Window Shades manufactured and for sale at 1033 Spring Garden street, below Eleventh.

RETAIL DRY GOODS.

EDWIN HALL & CO.,

NO. 28 SOUTH SECOND ST.,

Will open this day

THEIR SPRING ORDER

OF THE

REAL JOUVIN KID GLOVES

NEW SPRING GOODS

Opening Daily.

Fancy Plaid Silks,
Best Make Black Silks,
Superior Colored Silks.
Plain Silk Poplins,
Figured Silk Poplins.
Stripe Silk Poplins.

EDWIN HALL & CO.,
No. 28 South Second Street.

ALL-WOOL SPRING POPLINS,

of the new and desirable shades of colors.

Chenoa, Stripe and Plain Mohairs,
New Style Spring Mohairs,
Silk and Wool Poplins,
Novel Shades Poplin Alpacas,
Plain Alpacas, Choice Shades.
Fancy Styles of Dress Goods,
Dress Goods at Low Prices.

EDWIN HALL & CO.,
No. 28 South Second Street.
mh9 3t rp 7t

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.
" App'lque Tidies.
" Crochet Tidies.
Tucked Muslins,
Puffed Muslins,
Lace Muslins,
Brilliantes,
French Mull,
Soft Cambrics,
Jaconets,
Tape Checks,
Nainsooks,
India Mull,
Sheer Lawns.
Organdies,
Percales.

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.
mh9 1tsrp

Spring Trade. 1868.

EDWARD FERRIS,

Importer,

No. 36 South Eleventh Street,

Have the pleasure of offering to their customers

VERY SUPERIOR GOLD WATCHES,

MADE BY

H. R. EKEGREN,

IN GENEVA, FROM COPENHAGEN.

These Watches received the

FIRST GOLD MEDAL

AT THE LATE

PARIS UNIVERSAL EXPOSITION,

and were manufactured expressly for their retail sales.
m9 1tp

JOBBERS AND IMPORTERS.

Red Cross Wig-ans.

Dressing from manufacturer the genuine well-known make, together with our great stock LORIEY JEANS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, TWEEDS, ALL-WOOL FLANNELS, WIG ANS, &c., to which the attention of Trade is respectfully invited.

THOMAS R. GILL,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 6 Strawberry Street.
6t 20 mw

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NEW BOOKS

PUBLISHED BY

J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO.

OUR CHILDREN IN HEAVEN: THEIR WORLD AND THEIR WORK. By Rev. Thomas Brooks. Cloth, $1 25; Gilt edges, $1 50.

DIXON'S SPIRITUAL WIVES. By W. Hepworth Dixon. Cloth, $2 50; Library edition, $2 00; Paper, $1 75.

"The Holy Land" etc. Complete in one crown 8vo volume. Cloth, $3 50; Library edition, $3 00; Paper, $2 50.

THE LIFE OF THE REV. JAY COOKE. By James L. Claghorn. Cloth, $1 50.

THE WHITE ROSE. A Novel. By G. J. Whyte Melville. Paper, 75 cents; Cloth, $1 00; Library edition, $1 25.

THE AMERICAN BEAVER AND HIS WORKS. By Prof. Lucien Carr. Cloth, $2 50; Gilt edges, $3 00.

"Handsome in illustration, and full of valuable and interesting facts."—Boston Transcript.

THE AMERICAN BEAVER AND HIS WORKS. By Prof. Lucien Carr. Cloth, $2 50; Gilt edges, $3 00.

"Handsome in illustration, and full of valuable and interesting facts."—Boston Transcript.

Published by

J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO.,

715 and 717 Market Street, Philadelphia.
mh10 3t

NEW BOOKS! NEW BOOKS!

PUBLISHED THIS DAY AND FOR SALE BY

T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS,

No. 306 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

THE HOLY TREE AND OTHER STORIES. By Charles Dickens. Complete in one large octavo volume, double columns, uniform with Dickens' works. Price, $1 50. Also, in Paper Cover, Illustrated, Price, 75 cents. Also, in Paper Cover Edition for the Railroad and Fireside. Price, 50 cents.

GUY MANNERING. By Sir Walter Scott. Being the fourth volume of an entire new edition of "The Waverley Novels," now publishing in a uniform and handsome style, to be complete in twenty-four volumes, to be issued one volume per month, and sold everywhere "Kenilworth," "The Pirate," and "Waverley" are also published.

HUNTED DOWN; AND OTHER REPRINTED PIECES. By Charles Dickens. Price, $1 50. Also, in Paper Cover, Price, 75 cents. Also, in Paper Cover Edition for the Railroad and Fireside. Price, 50 cents.

Dickens' Complete Works, Illustrated, of Shorter Length and Lighter Character, Edition de Luxe, title with "American Notes," and "The Uncommercial Traveller," "Reprinted Pieces," "Pictures from Italy," "New Yorkers," "Sketches of Young Couples," "Sketches of Young Gentlemen," "Uncle Humphrey's Goldmine," "Hunted Down," "Christmas Stories," "Uncle Sam's Money," "Martin Chuzzlewit," "Nicholas Nickleby," "The Old Curiosity Shop," "Dombey and Son," "Barnaby Rudge," "Pickwick Papers," already issued. Price $1 50 each. This edition is printed from large type, leaded, and more volume is not to be bound, to be equitable. The Cheap Edition of Dickens' Works, Price, $1 50 per vol.

All Books published are for sale by on the moment they are issued from the press, on receipt of price. Call in and examine our stock, or send for a catalogue.

T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS,
306 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

All NEW BOOKS are at PETERSON'S.



SECOND EDITION.

BY TELEGRAPH.

LATER CABLE NEWS.

WASHINGTON.

A TALK WITH MR. McCULLOCH.

HIS RESIGNATION ALL "BOSH"

RUMORS AND CONTRADICTIONS.

STORIES ABOUT MR. WADE.

President's Son-in-Law.

HIS VOTE IN THE TRIAL.

FROM NEW HAMPSHIRE

FIRE AND LOSS OF LIFE.

By the Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, March 10, A. M.—Consols, 93¾@93⅞ for money and account. U. S. Five-twenties, 71⅞ @71⅞; Illinois Central, 89⅞. Erie 49⅞.

LIVERPOOL, March 10, A. M.—Cotton quiet and unchanged. The sales will probably reach 10,000 bales. Breadstuffs firm. Petroleum dull.

LONDON, March 10, Afternoon.—Consols, 93¾ @93⅞ for money and account. Illinois, 89⅞. Others unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, March 10, Afternoon.—Cotton quiet and steady. Corn advanced to 45s. Pork firm. Lard declined to 58s. Other articles unchanged.

QUEENSTOWN, March 10.—Arrived, steamship City of Washington, from New York.

Rumors and Contradictions.

[Special Despatch to the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.]

WASHINGTON, March 10th.—For the time approaches for the President to answer the summons served upon him from the Court of Impeachment to appear and answer the charges and specifications which he has in contemplation increases.

Last night political circles were greatly disturbed by the report that Mr. Stanton would be impossible to get at the true and exact condition of affairs. He has, however, been approached, and, gained considerable credence, that Secretary McCulloch had tendered his resignation and that it would be accepted by the President.

Another statement was set afloat to the effect that the case of General Thomas would come up in the Cabinet meeting on Friday, and that he would be recognized by the entire Cabinet, and then would issue a general order as Secretary of War.

Your correspondent visited Secretary McCulloch this morning, in order to ascertain what truth there was in the statements regarding his course. In a firm and decided tone Mr. McCulloch declared that not one word had passed between himself and the President as to his resignation, and that the stories to this effect were without foundation. He had no intention whatever, he said, of tendering his resignation while the present condition of affairs existed. It had been stated that the Treasury Department had refused to honor drafts drawn by Mr. Stanton as Secretary of War. There was no foundation in such stories, he said, as no such drafts had been made. Nothing, this, a crowd of over five hundred, of both sexes, had assembled on riding in wagons, were there to see the execution of one of the most notorious murderers of the age in the annals of crime.

The prisoner, escorted by his confessor, Father Parke, arrived at the scaffold about 12.30 P. M. The drop fell at exactly 1 P. M., and he was pronounced extinct at twelve minutes after. He did not struggle, and died, to all appearances, a fair death.

Senator Wade's Position.

[Special Despatch to the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.]

WASHINGTON, March 10th.—Senator Wade's friends have, during the past two weeks, pretended to give, apparently by authority, the views of Senator Wade on the present crisis, and things, Congress has been extensively telegraphed that, in order to prevent any division in the Republican ranks, the Senator would not vote for the removal of Mr. Johnson, if he saw that impeachment was sure to go through, as President of the Senate, and thus permit Mr. Colfax to succeed to the Presidential chair.

All such stories are, of course, mere speculations, and without any authority whatever. Mr. Wade is not the idle talker that these stories would make him out. No one has been authorized to make any such statement, and the few personal friends he has communicated them. In the present state of affairs he holds that it is not proper for him to say how he would vote, in an entire reticence.

As to whether he would vote on the final question of impeachment, your correspondent is not permitted to state. So far as his right to vote, if he should be present, is concerned, it cannot be questioned. He was elected from Ohio to represent that State, and it is his vote which he would cast, and no body has the right to question it, in a very delicate one, but Mr. Wade's friends can be assured that he is fully cognizant as to the position he will occupy, if he should be present at the vote, and he is fully prepared to meet the grave question.

Declining to know how Senator Patterson, the President's son-in-law, regarded his vote in this case, Mr. Wade said, "I know that he thinks it right to be sworn in as a member of the Court was being discussed in the Senate, and proposed that he (Patterson) should take his place during the entire trial. This Mr. Patterson positively refused to do, and asserted that he should demand his right to vote on the final question. Had Mr. Patterson felt inclined thus to pair off with Mr. Wade, it by no means certain that Mr. Wade would have done so.

Fire and Loss of Life.

MANCHESTER, N. H., March 10.—The dwelling of Denis Kelley was burned last night, and Mrs. Hannah Sullivan, aged 20 years, perished in the flames. The victim, it is supposed, was in the upper rooms of the house when the fire broke out.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, March 10.—Information having reached the revenue officers in Norfolk that an illicit distillery was in operation on the Dismal Swamp Canal, steps were taken to secure the right to search for and seize the illicit stills. Accordingly, a detachment of Lieutenant Ludlow's command, consisting of a few men, with whom he was on friendly terms. He murdered them for their small sums of money, which he was anxious to obtain in order to pay debts in Germany—at Hamburg, Bremen, and Paris. He made on the following confession, in jail, at Parkersburg:

"I, the undersigned, confess from my own free will that I killed the Rev. Mr. Parkes, Mr. Joseph Litschfield and Rudolph Tenzler, and that I intended also to kill Mr. Herrmann, but that God had not prevented it, for which I thank him on my knees day and night. I want no witnesses and no defence, and cannot really give any reason for my conduct, except that I was so excited and so lost, that I could not resist it.

"I leg, also, that no disgrace may attach to my wife, who is free from blame, as I always arranged matters so that she would not have any suspicion. I also pray that those to whom I owe money should be paid, for I am innocent, and I am anxious to give each man his own as near as possible.

A despatch from Parkersburg gives the following account of the execution of Tetzler:

PARKERSBURG, March 6.—The weather was cloudy and very cold, the ground being covered mud. Notwithstanding this, a crowd of over five hundred, of both sexes, had assembled on riding in wagons, were there to see the execution of one of the most notorious murderers of the age in the annals of crime.

The prisoner, escorted by his confessor, Father Parke, arrived at the scaffold about 12.30 P. M. The drop fell at exactly 1 P. M., and he was pronounced extinct at twelve minutes after. He did not struggle, and died, to all appearances, a fair death.

Senator McCulloch thought there was undue excitement existing in political circles, which would cool down in a few days.

Senator Wade's Position.

[Special Despatch to the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.]

WASHINGTON, March 10th.—Senator Wade's friends have, during the past two weeks, pretended to give, apparently by authority, the views of Senator Wade on the present crisis, and things, Congress has been extensively telegraphed that, in order to prevent any division in the Republican ranks, the Senator would not vote for the removal of Mr. Johnson, if he saw that impeachment was sure to go through, as President of the Senate, and thus permit Mr. Colfax to succeed to the Presidential chair.

All such stories are, of course, mere speculations, and without any authority whatever. Mr. Wade is not the idle talker that these stories would make him out. No one has been authorized to make any such statement, and the few personal friends he has communicated them. In the present state of affairs he holds that it is not proper for him to say how he would vote, in an entire reticence.

As to whether he would vote on the final question of impeachment, your correspondent is not permitted to state. So far as his right to vote, if he should be present, is concerned, it cannot be questioned. He was elected from Ohio to represent that State, and it is his vote which he would cast, and no body has the right to question it, in a very delicate one, but Mr. Wade's friends can be assured that he is fully cognizant as to the position he will occupy, if he should be present at the vote, and he is fully prepared to meet the grave question.

Declining to know how Senator Patterson, the President's son-in-law, regarded his vote in this case, Mr. Wade said, "I know that he thinks it right to be sworn in as a member of the Court was being discussed in the Senate, and proposed that he (Patterson) should take his place during the entire trial. This Mr. Patterson positively refused to do, and asserted that he should demand his right to vote on the final question. Had Mr. Patterson felt inclined thus to pair off with Mr. Wade, it by no means certain that Mr. Wade would have done so.

Fire and Loss of Life.

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FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

The Philadelphia Money Market.

Sales at the Philadelphia Stock Exchange.

SECOND BOARD.

[illegible]

The Retrenchment Investigation.

[Special Despatch to the Phila. Evening Bulletin.]

WASHINGTON, March 10.—Much interest has been manifested here in regard to the forthcoming report of the Committee on Retrenchment. The Committee's attention was early directed to examining into the nature and extent of the frauds in the non-payment of the tax on whiskey and tobacco, now far government officials were concerned and what remedy should be recommended. The investigation into this subject was delegated to Mr. Van Wyck, of New York, and that gentleman has prepared a very lengthy report, which he made to the full Committee at the meeting to-day, and which will be presented to the House to-day or to-morrow.

After citing the testimony taken before the Committee of the Thirty-ninth Congress, as to the collusion of officers of the Government with dishonest parties, the report says: "The President has abundant evidence in numerous cases, showing conclusively the unfaithfulness of many officers, yet they are indictable. No effort has been made to detect flagrant violations in cases where individuals had amassed princely fortunes by cunningly devised schemes. Instances of this kind had been reported, yet no criminal action has been compelled to disgorge the fruits of his crime—not one victim has been made to suffer the penalties and penalties of civil laws."

The report then says that, with honest payment of the tax on whiskey, two hundred million dollars could have been realized, whereas only twenty millions were received. All revenue officers are not dishonest, and the Committee think that did not the President stand like adamant to protect his friends in office, Secretary McCulloch and Commissioner Rollins would have prevented much fraud. Dishonest officials exist mostly in large cities, and not in the country districts. Many frauds are consummated through bonded warehouses. Few warehouses are located in districts where honest officials have the control. The "ring" soon ascertain where they can store their whisky, operate the distillery and defraud government. The present law, therefore, from inherent defects and fraudulent execution, is a failure. The Committee think a great error was committed by Congress when the tax was raised to two dollars per gallon. It should have been fifty cents. The report goes into details, fully, to show the various methods adopted by distillers to defraud the Government. The report says that some of the worst men receive appointments as inspectors and agents, some who have lately been prisoners, and others who have served as rebels in the rebel service. Many cases are then cited by the Committee which are illustrations as to how these officials secure bail, or mail, and it says that whenever such cases have come to the attention of Mr. Rollins, he has acted promptly, but the President has, in all cases, refused to do so, but, instead, has encouraged such practices when these parties would pay money into Democratic election funds. As to the remedy, the Committee recommend, first, a simplification of the system, and the abolition of bonded warehouses, that the great and expensive army of officials may be mustered out. Second, that the tax should be materially reduced and collected at the still, exempting the tax on the first twenty or thirty cents per gallon. By this reduction double the amount of revenue would be received. In conclusion the Committee say: "The great temperance and moral sentiment of the country should favor a reduction of the tax, for the increase of taxation drunkenness has increased. Distilleries have wonderfully increased since the tax was raised to $2 00. Small stills, not before in use, were introduced, so that at one time the coppersmiths of St. Louis, were employed day and night, and brought to the city. The cargo in the lower hold of a steamer, which left St. Louis, for New Orleans, hangs firmly on the rock, and will have to be pumped out and raised before she can be got off. At high tide her stern will be nearly covered with water.

XIth Congress—Second Session.

SENATE.—Mr. Morgan (N. Y.) presented a memorial from the Chamber of Commerce of New York, against the passage of the international copyright bill.

Mr. Stewart (Nev.) presented a memorial from the Legislature of Nevada, in favor of the construction of a Pacific railroad by the United States. Referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. Howard (Mich.) presented a memorial of the committee of the Colonization Society, which, after detailing the progress of the society, says that it has now established a colony on the coast of Africa, with a population that some 300,000 persons nearly from North Carolina, Virginia and Maryland, and that the funds of the Society have been exhausted by sending out the last expedition of emigrants.

Mr. Howard (Mich.) from the select committee of the Senate, reported back the House bill to provide for the relief of distressed citizens, providing the Board of Trustees of the Freedmen's Bureau should be the trustees under the act, and to pass by a party vote. Ayes, 18; Noes, 13; 8 Dem.

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