BUSINESS NOTICES.

The Great Chance for Consumptives.

MD. J. H. SCHENCK, of Philadelphia, devotes his entire time exclusively to the cure of consumption, and the diseases which lead to it, such as liver complaint, &c. He has been at it such a great length of time, and has had more than thirty-five years' experience, on account of this long experience, and the undivided attention he has given to the subject, he is perhaps better acquainted with all the phases and peculiarities of pulmonary disease than any other man in the United States. Accordingly, the cures effected by him appear, in many cases, to be almost miraculous. He uses three medicines, but these are adapted to every peculiar case, and sometimes one alone is sufficient. Dr. Schenck's principal remedy, the Pulmonic Syrup, has been before the public for many years, increasing reputation, founded on its unexampled success as a remedial agent. Dr. Schenck himself was cured by his medicines, though he was apparently in a dying condition, and his physician had given up and abandoned all hopes of his recovery. Many other cures equally begrious. When the stomach or liver is affected, which is often the case with consumptives, the Seaweed Tonic or Mandrake Pills must be used to invigorate the appetite of the patient, and invigorate digestive system; and if the bowels are constipated, obstructed or costive, the Mandrake Pills are required to bring that on regular, healthy state, which is absolutely important every to effect a cure of consumption. The delicacy which accompany such maladies point out which of the remedies is to be used, and in what cases all of them are required.

Dr. Schenck is professionally at his principal office, No. 15 North Sixth street, Philadelphia, every Saturday, where all letters for advice must be addressed.

He is also professionally at No. 32 Hood street, New York, every Tuesday, and at No. 3 Hanover street, Boston, every Wednesday. He gives advice free, but writes a thorough examination with his Respirometer, for which he receives $5 in each city, from 9 A. M to 5 P. M.

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

Also, for all druggists and dealers. 1t

AMERICAN HOUSE, BOSTON, MASS.—The very important and extensive alterations and improvements have been made to this popular hotel, by its proprietors, Messrs. Crosby & Nichols, are now completed to offer to Tourists, Families, and the Travelling Public, accommodations in every respect equal to any other HOTEL in the city. During the past season, the entire house has been thoroughly renovated, and a large number of apartments, with bath, water closets, &c., added. Crosby's Tuft's magnificent passenger elevators, the best ever constructed, conveys passengers to any story of the house in one minute; the cellars have been newly paved with Portland stone, and the whole building is now perfectly secure against fire, making it, in the opinion of many, the most safe and desirable hotel in the country. "Colorado" Cities, Bill Hadley and Cady, proprietors. fstu4w

LEWIS RUE & SON, Proprietors.

EVENING BULLETIN.

Friday, March 20, 1868.

OFFICE SEEKING.

There was an interesting debate in Select Council, yesterday, on the subject of office seeking. An effort is being made at Harrisburg to repeal the existing law which provides that members of Councils shall not be eligible for any other municipal office during their term as Councilmen. The law is a good one and serves as a check to aspiring gentlemen who go into Councils simply as a stepping-stone to higher and more lucrative positions. The debate, yesterday, does not appear to have been at all a political one, but the subject was discussed upon its abstract merits. Mr. Page offered a resolution asking the Legislature not to repeal this salutary law, and this resolution was the text for the debate. It was contended, on the one side, that the law, as it now stands, is a safe-guard against political intrigue and corruption, and that its provisions clearly apply to the whole term for which Councilmen are elected, whether they resign or not. On the other hand, both Democrats and Republicans took the ground that a member might resign at any moment and accept another higher office. One gentleman argued directly that service in Councils entitled members to other offices, and another thought that the law was a disfranchising one, which the people do not respect, and which should be treated as "crash of no use." After a pretty warm debate, Select Council adopted the preamble and resolution by a decided vote of nearly two to one, without party distinction, and so declared a preference for keeping the law as it is. This conclusion was a wise one. Although there are some precedents for the theory that, under the law, a member may resign his office when he has helped himself to a better one, we do not believe that such is the true intent of the law. And it is far better on all accounts that there should be this safeguard against a most natural and common temptation. To hold high and honorable public office is a perfectly proper ambition for any good American citizen, but there is obvious danger in the opportunities that office affords for obtaining promotion. Nominations and appointments are not always made on account of peculiar merit, but are frequently the result of that skillful management which enables an official to gain and hold the "inside track" against the private citizen, in the race for "honor and emolument." The law, as it now exists, checks this tendency, and if enforced in its full scope, would prevent it altogether, and would have all municipal officials to the quiet and faithful discharge of present duties, undisturbed by those tempting visions of preferment which necessarily engross much time and talent that might be better employed.

HOW PHILADELPHIA IS TREATED.

There are, in almost all families that contain numerous members, two distinct classes: the one is made up of the sharp people, who are determined upon having the full measure of their rights, and who, while exacting the last copper of advantage conspicuous upon their connection, decline to bear any portion of the drawbacks and responsibilities that are incident to all family experience. The other class is made up of the patient ones who quietly bear the burthens of the whole, and who are expected to put up with the best possible share of advantage while bearing the full brunt of all the disadvantages that socially aggregated humanity is subject to. As it is in families, so it is in communities, from petty corporations to the great family of sovereignties called the United States. Some sections of the country, New York city for instance, belong to the hungry class that is always clamorous in its demands and that is silent as the grave when there is any suggestion of reciprocal claims upon it. Philadelphia, upon the other hand, is the modest sister, ever giving brother, who is expected to keep quiet when there are any fat things to be divided, but who is confidently looked to for prompt action when there is any nursing to be done or any extraordinary expenditure of time or money to be incurred. Mr. Governor Curtin, in the course of a recent speech, said that during the gloomiest times of the war Pennsylvania always was confidently relied upon for supplies of men and money, and he, as executive of the State, never failed to meet with a ready response from the city whenever an emergency arose and a demand was made. When, in 1863, the turning point of the war had been reached, and when Philadelphia was sending forth by thousands the prime of her young men under the auspices of such organizations as the Union League, the Corn Exchange and the Coal Exchange, dozens of regiments had to be hurried from the hard won field of Gettysburg to subdue the rampant spirit of rebellion which had never been more than half concealed in New York. But New York can demand and receive huge appropriations for federal public buildings while anything is deemed good enough for her quiet sister upon the Delaware. The concession of a new Post-Office and Court-House combined, that is not half large enough for the postal and judicial wants of the city, seems to have impressed the federal authorities as the first cup of bitter gruel presented Mr. Bumble, and we are now looked upon as the Oliver Twist of this section. We have timidly asked for a little more.

This little more was what the Hon. Charles O'Neill asked for to eke out the appropriation for the new Appraisers' stores in this city. Twenty-five thousand dollars, a sum that would scarcely be sufficient to pay the commissions of a New York Alderman in the sale of a slice off the Park as a site for a Post-office, was appropriated to build our new stores! Mr. O'Neill, aware of the utter insufficiency of the amount, endeavored to have this sum increased to seventy-five thousand dollars, and Mr. Washburne of Illinois, who knows about as much about customhouses as the bulk of his constituents know about ship-building, opposed the motion to such good purpose that the House, yesterday, voted down the increased appropriation. This decision will be that unless more enlarged views prevail at Washington, the site of the old Bank of Pennsylvania, which, through bungling management, has been a wreck and a ruin ever since the days of Franklin Pierce, will continue in a condition of dilapidation, an eye-sore to our people and a reproach to the short-sighted parsimony of the general government. It is time that our people were more mindful of their rights, and they should accustom themselves to insist upon it at Washington and elsewhere, that it is not everything that is good enough for Philadelphia.

THE LEAGUE ISLAND PURCHASE.

In the Common Council yesterday the Committee on League Island reported an ordinance providing for the payment of interest on the purchase money of the property. Quite unexpectedly there was opposition made to its passage, and the opponents succeeded in offering a postponement. The usual outcry was made that the money was due to "a soulless corporation;" and yet if there is a corporation in this city comprising whole-souled, liberal and enlightened men, it is the Pennsylvania Company for Insurance on Lives and Granting Annuities, to whom this debt is due. The interest due on it was paid, the first year, without a word of objection. The city is bound by its contract to pay the interest, and, if it fails, this whole League Island purchase may fall through. A critical time may arrive, when it is vitally important that the purchase should be consummated. There may be a change in the Navy Department before many weeks, and the successor to Gideon Welles may not be as favorable to the projected naval station as he is and has always been. The City Council ought to make haste to complete the purchase; but this delay to pay the interest on the debt is likely to defeat it altogether. Property all over the city has greatly increased in value since the project was started, and the extension of improvements in a southerly direction has made League Island worth far more than the sum for which the city is enabled to purchase it. The company is unquestionably entitled to interest, and as its payment and the assurance of the speedy establishment of the naval station, will be worth many millions to the people of Philadelphia, the expenditure of money to pay the interest is a very small matter. We hope that at the next meeting the ordinance may be passed without further opposition.

GIRARD COLLEGE.

Select Council yesterday again passed over the Girard College case. It is true that there was much interesting and important business before the Chamber, and that the time of the session was very fully taken up. But there should be time taken to dispose of this important subject. Although the Investigating Committee failed to come to a unanimous conclusion, the examination of the affairs of the College was conducted with much impartiality, and the Committee having done so well in this respect, it will be most unfortunate if they fail to complete their work to the public satisfaction by permitting their reports to be smothered in Council from a failure to call them up and obtain action upon them. Any gentleman in Select Council may do this, whether he be on the Committee or not. As the matter now stands, it begins to look as if the ten Directors are afraid of a verdict, and are using their influence to prevent action upon the reports. It is, at least, difficult to account for the continued delay upon any other theory.

MARYVILLE COLLEGE.

Maryville College is an institution located in the central portion of East Tennessee. It was founded in 1819, and from its commencement, has exercised a steady and powerful influence in the direction of human freedom and progress. The free spirit of East Tennessee has been largely developed under the influence of this College, and the strong loyalty of that section during the rebellion proved that there had long been a tone of healthy education among the people of that "hill country."

The Maryville College, like most of the public buildings which stood in the track of the contending armies during the rebellion, suffered severely. The buildings were seriously damaged and the library utterly destroyed. But the College has survived the trying period of the war and is now more deeply at work in the effort to secure an endowment of $100,000, of which $20,000 have already been pledged. The President of the College, delegated the Rev. Samuel Sawyer to represent their cause and its claims in the Eastern States, and the appeal should meet with a liberal response. Maryville College has long served the cause of freedom by the education of a class of men who go out, with an intelligent comprehension of the great principles of human liberty, to leave the mass of ignorance and prejudice which has been such a hindrance and curse to the people of the South. Such an institution has a wider field of usefulness before it than ever. Properly educated men are wanted, all over the South,—men who do not need to learn, themselves, the first principles of a sound education as American citizens, before they undertake to teach others, still more ignorant than themselves. This College is raising the right kind of men for this important work, and it should be placed, at once, upon such a substantial basis of endowment as will secure it from all future contingencies.

The State Legislature yesterday voted down an act repealing the "act compelling the admission of negroes to railway cars." The Democratic members, who opposed the measure, voted solid for the repeal. Every person who rides frequently in the city railway cars knows whether the colored fellow-passengers have in the main done anything to merit this attempted lapse into wrong and injustice, and all can judge for themselves. But now pitiful the predicament of a man who used to have seats given him at banks and tariffs to fight, that now has no nobler purpose than to prevent poor inoffensive blacks from getting the benefit of their seven cents worth of car-riding!

Yesterday the jury in the Court of Quarter Sessions brought in a verdict of guilty against a negro charged with perjury, in accusing Captain Wagner of having assaulted him and chain while the General had charge of Camp William Penn. This verdict relieves General Wagner from an odious charge which clung to him and injured him not a little for several years past. The evidence upon this trial proves conclusively that he has been the victim of an outrageous conspiracy, and strongly devised that it was extremely difficult to prove his innocence. Every good man in the community will rejoice that justice has at last been done, and that the guilty party will be severely punished.

Yesterday, in the State Legislature, the act changing the rules of evidence in the civil courts of this Commonwealth, allowing all interested parties to testify, was debated on a second reading by a vote of 49 to 35. The fairness of the proposed change was so obvious that this result will cause surprise and regret. The reform was urged by the great majority of the Philadelphia bar and bench, and it had the sanction of European and American experience. The Legislature by this action has decreed that we shall continue to grope along in the old blundering way of excluding from the witness stand the only parties who know anything about the matters in dispute.

"Atlantic" and "Young Folks" for April.

We receive from Mr. T. B. Pugh the April numbers of these ever-welcome Magazines. The former contains "A Plea for the Afternoon," an essay on the best features of the prime of life which follows middle age. A paper on "Spenser," one of the *Atlantic's* admirable series of criticisms on the Elizabethan or pre-Elizabethan age of literature. "Lagos Bar," the first instalment of a promising story. One of Bayard Taylor's agreeable "By-ways of Europe," related in the easy, level prose to which this author has now attained. The present number depicts the Ax-les-Bains Valley, in the Pyrenees. "Our Roman Catholic Brethren" is a study of Romanist education or craft, many centuries ago, at this time of Protestant upheaval and anarchy. "The Poison of the Rattlesnake" will be read by all who wish to shiver over "Hair-breadth Escapes." There is a second paper on "Free Missouri," which may well be satisfied if it has for readers everybody who read the first. A good "Art" notice of the situation to a newly discovered Danish sculptor named Wilhelm Mathiesen. The poems are rather mediocre for the *Atlantic*, excepting a delightful bit of gossip written apparently for an annual reunion, in which we detect a master hand, style of Dr. Holmes. We hope to find a corner for it in an early issue of the BULLETIN. The book notices of course are good.

Our Young Folks opens with Dickens's witty "Holiday Romance," embellished with a drawing by John Gilbert of the boy-prince and his fairy tive. The history of the "First Crusade" follows, judiciously studied and written out by J. T. R. Boise. A very pretty sketch, called "Anna Maria's Visit to the Minister," will be read on the ground of its delicate appreciation of a character addressed by the writer. "Driving the Cow," by Marian Douglas, is touching:

"The grass is green on Billy's grave,
The snow is on my brow.
But I remember still the shriek
When we two drove the cow!"

The present paper on "Parlor Magic" explains some amazing card tricks. The French Exposition for Twenty Cents," by Chas. Dawson Shanly, is concluded. "The Little Jew" is a charming ballad, with a humane moral; but it is rather defaced than adorned by the illustrations. Mrs. Stowe's powerful name is attached this month to a rather spiritless novelette, "Emily at Home Again." The Heroic trans from Schumann and Mozart—the "Happy Farmer" of the former and "Andante Cantabile" of the latter. The puzzles in "Round the Evening Lamp" look attractive; but we absolutely decline to turn our hair gray in attempting to guess them.

Important Art Sale.

We call attention to the collection of Mr. Charles F. Haseltine's pictures, the sale of which commences on Monday next, and the free public view of the same now offered at the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts.

This is the accumulation of several years spent among the "things of art" by a man of taste. We noticed, in a hasty examination, some excellent foreign names, such as Fiesson and Perrus, Bouguereau, &c. A delicate little sketch of a nymph, by the first, especially caught our fancy. A New York artist, who has 50L in a long American residence, forgotten to be a Frenchman—Mr. Nehlig—exhibits one or two of the most important paintings contributed by that city. The Philadelphia names of Hamilton, Moran and Cresson, among a host of others, will attract the curiosity of our fellow-townsmen.

We are not afraid to predict the success of Mr. Haseltine's enterprise, endorsed as it is by such names as those of the Messrs. Claghorn, Cooke, J. G. Fell, Caleb Cope, &c.

Real Estate Sale, March 20.—James Derbyshire will sell on Monday next at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange, a large list of real estate to be sold next Wednesday by order of the Court of Common Pleas and the Orphans' Court, at the Philadelphia Exchange, will be ready to-day.

For Sale of Stocks, See Sale Books, Pamphlets, &c., next week, by order of the Orphans' Court, Executors, and others, see Thomas & Sons' advertisements.

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American, National, Howard and Tremont

WATCHES.

WHICH we offer

BAILEY & CO.,

819 CHESTNUT STREET,

Have just received a full invoice of the

CELEBRATED WATCHES,

MADE BY

PATEK PHILIPPE & CO., in Geneva.

Among them an improved

TIMING WATCH.

Three Watches took the

FIRST GOLD MEDAL

At the Paris Exposition, 1867.

BAILEY & CO.

Jeweler and Silversmith.

EDWARD P. KELLY,

TAILOR,

S. E. Cor. Chestnut and Seventh Sts.

Large stock and complete assortment of

SPRING GOODS,

From the best *Foreign* Manufactories. Clothes equal or superior in fit, style, finish, comfort and durability to those of any other FIRST-CLASS TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

Moderate Prices. Liberal Discount for Cash

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All-Wool Cassimere Suits.

All-Wool Cassimere Suits.

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Ready Made Clothing.

Fresh Made and Reduced Prices.

Fresh Made and Reduced Prices.

Boys', Boys', Boys' Clothing.

Boys', Boys', Boys' Clothing.

Boys', Boys', Boys' Clothing.

Always on hand a carefully selected stock of recent goods for Men and Boys' wear. Clothing made to order.

We make the Boys' trade an especial feature in our business, and parents may rely on purchasing at this establishment Boys' Clothing well cut, well made, well trimmed, and durable.

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608 and 605 Chestnut Street.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

APRIL MAGAZINES.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY.

CONTENTS: A PLEA FOR THE AFTERNOON, by Antoinette B. Blackwell; THE WRECK OF THE TIC-CAHOCHEE, by Celia Thaxter; SPENSER, by E. P. Whipple; LAGOS BAR, Part 1, by W. Winwood Reade; BY WAYS OF EUROPE, Part IV, by Bayard Taylor; ONCE MORE, by Oliver Wendell Holmes; OUR ROMAN CATHOLIC BRETHREN, by James Parton; THE POISON OF THE RATTLESNAKE, by Dr. S. Weir Mitchell; A MORE EXTRAORDINARY CASE, by Henry James, Jr.; DOCTOR ROLFES FRIENDS. Part III. By Isaac I. Hayes; FREE MISSOURI. Part II. By A. D. Richardson; APRIL, by Mrs. E. R. Hudson; ART, by John S. Dwight; REVIEWS AND LITERARY NOTICES.

OUR YOUNG FOLKS.

CONTENTS: HOLIDAY ROMANCE. Part III. By Charles Dickens, with full-page illustration by John Gilbert; THE FIRST CRUSADE, by J. T. R. Boise; CORPORALGILES, by Walter Wise; ANNA MARIA'S VISIT TO THE MINISTER, by G. Howard; DRIVING THE COW, by Marian Douglas; LESSONS IN MAGIC, by F. H. C.; THE FRENCH EXPOSITION FOR TWENTY CENTS. (Concluded.) By Charles Dawson Shanly; THE LITTLE JEW, of this Bachelor of the "John Halifax" kind, by Author Dinah Maria Mulock; THE LADY WHO PUT SALT IN HER COFFEE, by Lucretia P. Hale; THE HOLIDAY STORY TELLER; THE FAIRY GODMOTHER; THE FAITHFUL FARMER; A SADDAUNTY CANTABILE, by Julius Eichberg; ROUND THE EVENING LAMP; LITTLE PUZZLES.

☞ Twenty four Illustrations.

TICKNOR & FIELDS, Publishers, Boston.

T. B. PUGH, Subscription Agent,

607 CHESTNUT STREET.

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NEW SPRING GOODS.

We are now receiving our Spring supply of

WHITE GOODS,

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At Greatly Reduced Prices.

New Style Fringed Lace Tidies.

" " Applique Tidies.

" " Crochet Tidies.

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NEW STOCK

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SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS

NOW OPEN.

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CARPETINGS AND OIL CLOTHS.

E. H. GODSHALL, TWO. S. WHITTEMORE.

Just Received, New Lot of

FINE CARPETINGS,

of fresh designs, and offered at low for cash.

Oil Cloths, Mattings, &c.

E. H. GODSHALL & CO.

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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

We are now receiving our Spring supply, and are prepared to offer a great selection from former prices.

LEEDOM & SHAW,

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Between Ninth and Tenth Streets.

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NO. 917 WALNUT STREET.

WOOD HANGINGS

Positively don't fail to see them before ordering anything else. Will paper a room for $5.

"Things That Were."

WOOD HANGINGS

Cost so much and are selling by the thousand rolls per day. See them and be convinced. No speculation, but strictly business.

Specimens are on view at the store.

JAMES L. FINN & SONS,

Southeast corner Tenth and Walnut streets.

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Notice.

FOR NEW YORK,

Via Delaware and Raritan Canal.

EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

The Steam Propellers of the Lines will commence leading on SATURDAY, 21st inst., leaving Daily, as usual.

Through in 24 Hours.

Goods forwarded by all the Lines going out of New York, North, East and West—free of commission.

Freight received at our Wharf, Market above Fifth.

WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North Wharves.

JAS. HAND, Agent,
No. 192 Water Street, New York.

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1033 WALL PAPERS AND LINEN WINDOW SHADES. BLINDS. Parlor Paper, 5c. Hall, 6c. Window Shades, complete, 37c. WINDOW SHADE DEPOT, No. 1033 Spring Garden street, below Seventeenth.

SECOND EDITION.

BY TELEGRAPH.

LATER CABLE NEWS.

London and Paris Money Markets

The Weekly Cotton Report

EXPLOSION OF THE MAGNOLIA.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

Suit for False Arrest and Imprisonment.

A FIRE IN ILLINOIS.

FROM HARRISBURG.

THE SUSQUEHANNA SUBSIDING.

NO SERIOUS DAMAGE DONE.

By the Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, March 20, Forenoon.—Consols, 93@93¼ for money and account. Illinois Central, 85¾; Erie, 47¾; United States Five-Twenty bonds, 72¾.

FRANKFORT, March 20, Forenoon.—United States Five-Twenties, 72¾.

LIVERPOOL, March 20, Forenoon.—Cotton quiet and steady, sales probably 10,000 bales. Sales of the week, 70,000 bales; for export 14,000, for speculation 13,600. Stock, 371,000 bales, of which 229,000 are American. Breadstuffs and provisions quiet.

PARIS, March 20, Forenoon.—The increase of bullion in the Bank of France, 4,000,000 francs.

GLASGOW, March 20.—The steamship Hibernia, from New York on the 7th, has arrived.

Marine Intelligence.

Arrived at Queenstown, March 20, United States Five-twenties, 72¼@72¾; Erie, 47¾; Illinois Central, 85¾.

LIVERPOOL, March 20, Afternoon.—Cotton quiet, but steady; total stock afloat, 183,000 bales, of which 146,000 are American. Breadstuffs and Wheat, 1d. for No. 2 Red Western, and 1d. for California White Flour, 72s. Lard easier, sales at 60s. Cheese, 56s. Other articles unchanged.

From Cincinnati.

(Special Dispatch to the Phila. Evening Bulletin by the Associated Press Telegraph Company.)

CINCINNATI, March 20.—Since the first report of the explosion of the Magnolia, the following additional particulars have been received: A few minutes previous to the disaster the engineer examined the steam gauge, and says she was only carrying 125 pounds of steam, and was entitled to carry 160 pounds by the inspector's certificate. The boilers were inspected on the 11th of December last, and pronounced to be in good order; but the muddy water in the boilers, which had been used since probably burned them out. When the boat left port there were on board about one hundred and forty persons, including the officers and crew. As the number was not registered, and has not been recovered, it is impossible to give any accurate statement in regard to the number lost, but from the names which are lost, it is hoped that there were about eighty lives lost. The citizens of California did all in their power to alleviate the sufferings of the unfortunate passengers. The factories immediately suspended operations, and the employés, with shifts, surrounded the wreck in search of other victims. Many persons before the Magnolia left this port a young man applied to the captain of the steamer for a berth, and was refused him to keep off the river, remarking at the same time that he was liable at any minute to be blown up. He was afterwards severely injured by the explosion.

From St. Louis.

(Special Dispatch to the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.)

ST. LOUIS, March 20.—An action has just been brought by James H. Blair, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, against the Board of Police Commissioners, claiming $25,000 damages for false arrest and imprisonment.

Fire in Illinois.

(Special Dispatch to the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.)

CHICAGO, March 20.—A fire at Morris, Ill., last night, destroyed property to the amount of several hundred dollars. The loss is estimated at $20,000.

The Floods and the Railroads.

(Special Dispatch to the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.)

HARRISBURG, March 20.—The great floods in the Susquehanna has subsided and the main lines of railroads are again in operation. The Pennsylvania Railroad was yesterday relieved by the displacement of the timbers of a small culvert on one of the tracks near Highspire by the accumulating of drift wood, ice, logs, rubbish and debris upon the rails where the rubbish was thrown by the force of the stream on the left bank. Yesterday about fifty men were put to work yesterday, and by noon they had the entire line of track cleared and repaired in the best possible running order, since which time all the trains have been running on regular time. The upper Susquehanna has subsided, but a small portion of the track below Lock Haven, on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, was washed away, but is now replaced. The accounts of damages on the upper waters were greatly exaggerated, only one bridge, on the North Branch, having been lost, and that on the headwaters, near the New York State line.

The greatest height of the freshet was four inches below that of the great flood of 1865, and although it threatened at one time to be very destructive, it has done but little damage.

Among the railroad accidents of the last few days was the injury and partial destruction of the roof of a passenger car by contact with a rock while passing through a tunnel, on the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, to the great alarm of the passengers.

Suicide.

(Special Dispatch to the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin by Franklin Telegraph Company.)

WORCESTER, Mass., March 20.—Mr. James Walker, a respectable citizen of Oxford, committed suicide a few days since by hanging himself. Anxiety in regard to business transactions is supposed to have caused temporary insanity.

STATE OF THE TREASURY ON THIS DAY AT WASHINGTON.

Gold	$107,000 00	Currency	$1,000 00
Coin	1,000 00	Coin	1,000 00

Marine Intelligence.

PHILADELPHIA, March 20, 1868.

Arrived this morning, the steamship Hibernia, from Glasgow, with 1,000 tons of coal to John Dallas Lippincott.

Steamer Ivy, from Baltimore, with 1,000 tons of coal to Lippincott, Dallas & Co.

Schr. Ellen Stanton, Cleaver, from Boston, with ice to Jas. Hand.

Schr. Ann Eliza, Cleaver, from Boston, with ice to Jas. Hand