BUSINESS NOTICES.

Prices Greatly Reduced.—To Close Out Winter Stock of Boots, Vamps and Shoes.
Hall may be found at 1102 and 1104 Market street.
Brewer & Co., Sign of the Big Boot, 1102 Market St., Philadelphia.
AND 604 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Ellis' Iron Bitters.
I can conscientiously recommend Ellis' Bitters in cases of general debility and as a Chalybeate or Medical tonic.
CHAS. A. MADDOX, M.D.
No. 20 Grant Street.
Professor in the Philadelphia University of Medicine and Surgery.

Ellis' Iron Bitters
Resist the malaria of the rivers and fens by creating watery and weak, giving a healthy, rosy complexion; and enriching the blood. Sold by all druggists, at $1.00 per Bottle. Office, 1 Dey Street, New York.

Hostetter's Stomach Bitters
Is a most valuable tonic, and a specific for Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Fever and Ague, Debility, Nervousness, and Sleeplessness, arising from malaria, or from any other cause. It is certain in its effects, and may be taken by the most delicate without fear of injury. It is the most popular and extensively used of all the proprietary medicines of the day, and its sale is more than double that of any other bitters. Ask your druggist for Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, and take no other.

STEINWAY PIANOS RECEIVED THE HIGHEST PRIZE—the Medal of Honor—at the International Exhibition, Paris, 1867. See Catalogue Report, or Circular containing the testimony of the Jurors.
No. 1044 Chestnut street.

THE CHICKERING PIANOS RECEIVED the highest award at the Paris Exposition, 1867.
WEYMAN & BRO., 1124 Chestnut street.

EVENING BULLETIN.
Friday, January 29, 1869.

THE PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

The universal indignation which is expressed in the community to-day, with regard to the action of Common Council, yesterday, on the subject of the Public Buildings is natural and just. No member of the Ins and Outs was more generally approved and applauded than the bill passed only about a month ago, creating a Commission for the erection of the Public Buildings on Independence Square. The bill was everywhere hailed with satisfaction, as well as it might be. The buildings are to be erected, the site selected is not only the only suitable one in the city, but would be the first, even if there were a dozen localities to choose from. The bill was passed, the Commission appointed, and the preliminary steps taken to carry this most popular measure into effect, when it leaked out that the parties interested in having the buildings at Penn Square were still endeavoring to overturn the decision, so thoroughly in accordance with the public will, and, like the fabled dog in the manger, to prevent the use of Independence Square even if they cannot get the buildings on Penn Square. The whole work of the Commission is thus thrown into confusion, and the question re-opened for no better reason, that the public can see, than to gratify the private wishes or promote the private interests of a few persons residing in the neighborhood of the Penn Squares.

This action of Common Council has been effected through the agency of new members, aided by three converts, Calhoun, of the First Ward, Manna, of the Tenth, and Myers of the Twenty-eighth, and apparently engineered by a few of the old members, such as Evans, of the Fifteenth, Van Houten, of the Twenty-fourth, and others.

The Ledger, this morning, comments upon this movement in language which expresses the common sentiment upon this important subject. It says:

"It may be a majority of the people of Philadelphia will be grieved, as well as surprised, to hear this morning, that an ordinance was passed by Common Council yesterday, intended to unsettle and overthrow the recent decision of both branches, as approved by Mayor McMichael, to erect the new public buildings on Independence Square. How this new disturbing element has worked its way into the good graces of a majority of the Common Councilmen is not quite clear yet. It will come out, however, for there must be no end to public patience and forbearance, for such reprehensible proceedings. In the way we are now in it cannot and can not be considered as settled. It is to be hoped that arch petty trifling on a great public question, as has just been shown to day by Common Council, will receive no encouragement in Select Council."

We do not propose to impute improper motives to Councils or to any other officials entrusted with our great public interests. But the arguments against Independence Square are so trivial, and the arguments against Penn Square are so overwhelming, that it stretches our faith to the very uttermost, when such a decision as that in question is attempted. We say "attempted," for we are very sure that this movement to kill the Public Buildings will will be arrested and defeated in Select Council. Business interests cannot possibly believe in the objection that there is not room enough on Independence Square, and that there is room upon the much smaller areas of the Penn Squares; while the talk about "desecrating" Independence Square, by devoting it to the uses of the City Government, is the merest clap-trap imagination. There is nothing peculiarly "sacred" about Independence Square. It is true that it is the Public Square of a very sacred spot; but if Independence Hall has not been desecrated by its immediate contact with the "Row" offices, it is very hard to explain how it is to be profaned, by taking those offices away and placing them at the opposite side of the Square.

The idea that there is not room enough on Independence Square is not deserving of an argument. It carries its absurdity upon its very face. And if there were the slightest foundation for it, it would point out to the Penn Square project most effectually, for there is very much less room there, unless the people have consented to the monstrous extravagance of putting up four separate buildings, destroying all architectural effect, and putting an enormously increased burden upon the tax-payers. All the talk about "geographical centres" is equally unreasonable. The seat of the city government is wanted, not in the social, but in the business centre of the city, and, for generations to come, that will be much nearer to Independence Square than to Penn Square.

Common Council has slightly made a very grave mistake. It is not a political one, for both parties have contributed their votes to it, and yet the Republican party, holding the power of the majority, will make responsible before the people for such legislation as this. We trust that Select Council will correct this mistake at earliest moment, and that the Commission will be permitted to go forward in the discharge of its important duties, without further embarrassment.

NUMBER THREE.

Mr. Hemsley got off another Metropolitan Police Bill yesterday, which is number Number Three of the series. It is very inferior to Number Two, which was an excellent bill, and goes far to bring the whole subject back again into the old domain of local politics, elective, at every fall of a state of essential reform. It makes the Police Commissioners elective, at very short terms, by Councils, makes the Mayor a member of the Board *ex officio*, so changing the political nature of the body every time there is an election, and puts the Mayor in the anomalous position of holding two conflicting jurisdictions at once. As Mayor, he is not to control the police; as Police Commissioner is to control them. Number Three has other objectionable features, and is altogether a retrograde movement.

This whole police question has been begun at the wrong end. What the Legislature wants is a small commission of impartial, sensible and honest men who shall inspect and examine the practical workings of the Massachusetts and New York systems, and who shall then report a project for a Metropolitan Police. The subject is a new one to our legislators, and needs study. The fact that one Senator has already introduced three police bills, utterly unlike in principle and detail, proves this assertion. We want a Metropolitan Police bill, but we want it properly matured, and well adapted to promote the peace and safety of the community; and this will never be thoroughly done until the whole thing is lifted above the fluctuation and disturbances of our political agitations. We are content that Mr. Hensey shall continue his experiments indefinitely, but we trust that his successive steps will go forward ones and not backward, as Number Three certainly is.

THE ERA OF GOOD FEELING.

The new movement in Virginia, providing for the full acceptance by that state of negro suffrage, reconstruction and the entire demands of Congress, has produced good results in other Southern States, and now we hear of the formation of new parties upon the same basis in Louisiana and South Carolina. In every instance the movement is headed by the wisest, best and most liberal men in the State; some of them ex-rebel officers, nearly all of them adherents of the old cause, but generally men of undoubted integrity and sincerity. This is the most gratifying and hopeful result of General Grant's election. It proves that the spirit of evil of his party was a prophecy of good things to be, and that at last we are to have genuine and lasting peace. After the frenzy of the last eight years the Southern people have at last recovered their senses, and learned to survey the situation with eyes unblinded by fierce prejudice and passion. They perceive now the folly of that infatuation which led them to follow Andrew Johnson in his mad opposition to the popular will, in the hope that he would rebuild the lost cause with the assistance of a Democratic faction in the North. All the blood and treasure and precious time spent in pursuit of this vain idea have been wasted, and now they have learned, what we knew already, that they must yield or be ruined. They now appreciate the fact that the fourteenth amendment is an integral portion of the fundamental law of the land—as fixed and irrevocable as any clause contained in the instrument. The Congressional policy of reconstruction is seen to be the policy of a vast majority of the people, who have determined, by their votes, that the South must accept this or nothing, must reach this adjustment, or remain forever under ruinous disability. They are tired of violence, poverty, political ostracism, and of useless opposition to a government that holds them in restraint, and yet offers to them, for the mere acceptance, the highest and most beneficent privileges. They perceive that Grant's policy really is peaceful; and that there is not, after all, any bitter animosity in the North against them as a people.

If they will accept the inevitable situation, they will know all this even better. The most radical Republican in the North will rejoice at the beginning of "an era of good feeling," and will gladly welcome the Southern States back into their new relation with the Government. It will be a happy event for the whole country. The South will have its commerce revived, its agricultural interests stimulated by a great and constantly increasing demand for its products; its resources developed by northern capital, and its labor by a population increased by immigration to a section, for the first time, ready to recognize the excellence of free labor. The North will rebuild its Southern trade; and active and steady markets will be opened for all classes of goods, the army will be gradually withdrawn and decreased; and the great Republican party will have the proud satisfaction of having, by positive proof, that it has been right all through this contest, and that the principles and policy advocated and sturdily adhered to, have at last secured permanent peace to the country. We hope Congress will do everything to encourage these movements in the South and to help liberal men to struggle against the latent remnant of rebel spirit which still exists.

A BAD BILL.

Senator White has introduced a bill into the Pennsylvania Legislature, providing that no person shall be committed to an insane asylum, except under the action of a commission of lunacy, as provided in the act of 1836. The *Inquirer* this morning points out briefly, but forcibly, the impracticability of such legislation. This subject is so ably discussed in the last number of the *American Law Review*, that we cannot better express our own views of the serious harm and wrong which such a law would inflict than by quoting its language:

"People who have little knowledge of insanity, and a great deal of faith in time-honored phrases, have proposed a trial by jury, impanelled expressly for the purpose. It is shocking to the notion of common property, and repugnant to that instinctive delicacy which shrinks from exposing the infirmities of those we love. A jury, such as a public officer, the proposer, has proclaimed in the newspapers, and the grief of a stricken family become food for heartless gossip. A grosser perversion of this noble institution can scarcely be imagined. Observe how it would work practically in a case of acute mania, as it often appears. The patient is noisy, boisterous, and self-sufficient, bent on paying out about his business, and threatening violence to all who endeavor to prevent him. He refuses food and medicine, perhaps insists on having stimulants, and requires the unremitting attention of two or three nurses. The house is in confusion, the family are frightened, the nurses are obedient with difficulty, and every day reveals some fresh phase of the trouble. Confinement is possible no longer, and application is made to the commissioners. They appoint a day for hearing the case, and notice is given accordingly in the public papers. Counsel appear for the patient, and solicit more time for preparation. Of course the request must be granted, and another week or ten days of agonizing care and anxiety must be endured. At the trial, the children of the family are laid open to public gaze; the actions and the discourse of the patient are described in his presence by those who would, in the natural course of things, regard them as something they were bound by every sentiment of honor and propriety to conceal; and when, at last, the commission rises the order for his admission to the hospital, he goes there with redoubled excitement, and with tenfold hostility towards those who have never ceased to love and protect him. If the patient is really insane,—and such is admitted to be the fact in the great majority of cases,—what method could be better calculated to exasperate him to duty, and, on recovery, to overwhelm him with mortification and shame?

We trust that the Judiciary Committee will give their most careful attention to all such legislation as this. The terrible wrong which it threatens is one that affects all classes of the community and may fall upon any individual member of it.

AN INCIDENT NEAR ROME.—On Sunday, January 3, an artillery officer hired a horse for a ride on the Campagna. At a few miles from Rome he dismounted, and while he was standing, with the reins in his hand, the ground under the horse's hind legs suddenly gave way. The struggles of the horse with his fore legs, and the efforts of the officer, who held the reins until they broke, were alike unavailing. After balancing for a few seconds on the brink, the horse fell backwards, down what proved to be a deep well, against the sides of which the horrified rider heard the last strike as it fell to a depth of at least a hundred feet. It may readily be imagined that the officer was not a little disgusted at the narrow escape from an involuntary repetition of the fate of Mutius Curtius.

THE FINE ARTS.

Church's large painting of Niagara still proves attractive at Earles' Gallery.

Gardner's sale, on account of Goupil & Co., will take place next Monday and Tuesday evenings. The auctioneers are M. Thomas & Sons. The paintings are now on view at Goupil's. American taste has, to its own credit, gone completely super to French art. This, we say, to our credit, because the Paris school only appeals to the higher kind of intelligence; its pictures are apt to be wanting in subject, and they lose the glamour of beauty they might otherwise possess, because handsome models,—I pretty Frenchwomen,—are scarcely discovered anywhere by the artists. The connoisseur therefore shows works of pure art-quality; the art-quality that can make a potsherd interesting, and not that which depends upon superficial sweetness or the literary force of a situation.

The Gospil collection is the first fair exhibit of French art, in cabinet size, that we have had in Philadelphia. For delicacy, finish, choiceness and compactness, these pictures make you think of cases of Sevres china. Several of the best of them, in fact, are of a purely decorative character, and remind you of the pictures on a cup. To two by Brion (illustrator of Les Miserables: his Mentian interior made a sensation in the Paris Salon last Spring), for instance, titles and nothing more: two shaboby females relieved upon the light, one holds a child against their apiece. Sometimes the other helps her boy to chamber amongst the autumn grapes.—Even the delicate Jacque of Rouen seems more fit for a plate or majolica than for canvas and gilt frames. One is an impersonation of twilight; it is a goblin figure, wrapped in many veils, and floating up from a field of drowsy poppies into a silvery sky, in which the first star is glittering. The other, less carefully painted, has a more searching intention. It is a Greek girl, lovely and silly, hardly more substantial than a cloud, occupied in feeding honey to a bed of snap-dragon; nothing can be more expressive than the way in which these devouring male flowers, by and by, will be found to have exchanged vows with each other, opening wide their hot mouths, until maid-school's cup of hydromel shall be drunk to the lees. Her head is ignorant, serene, content with the intelligence of the flowers, was necessary to finish the conception. Who but a French painter, or a French amateur, would have hit upon this fantasy?

Said Vedder to us a couple of years ago, when Hanson and he were neighbors and almost rivals in Rome, "I'd be sorry if I could draw no better than Hanson; his figures have no more consistence than boiled puddings." The criticism was unjust. The effects sought by Hanson are such as would make elaborate drawing more noxious. It is a case where it is absolutely necessary to conceal your condition. You might as well attempt to describe the beauty of Fenella in terms of anatomy, and speak of the shape of her delicious and trapezius, as express the fancies of reverie in the manner of Michael Angelo. An artist whose task is to paint perfume and air must keep his brush light and his oil suitable and volatile.

Hanman with a name so similar, has a style all different: he is a painter of incident, a lover of chivalry, a Wehsley in color. He contributes a small, rich scene of Faust and Marguerite (No. 135)—Come Cecile, with somewhat similar color and tone, loves scenes of milder romance, the domestic ballad style. He painted the charming "Flight of Swallows" and "Bird let loose," of which we see the engravings in the print-shops. His contribution is No. 61, "Where ignorance is bliss, 'tis folly to be wise." This Parisian, an excellent and favorite painter, has at home a reputation which an American artist would do too proud or too vain to seek. He, like Jean Longpre, besides painting sentiment-pieces, is well known for the grace of his—fashion plates!

Plassan, a celebrity for his color and small scale, is well represented by 59, a figure all out of proportion, but sumptuously painted.—Paul Boyer, not so well known here, has performed in many at home to his Econon neighbor Frere. (Nos. 62, "The Lunch."—Hugdes Merle, famous for his "Marguerite with the Jewels," has a small example, 128, "Sewing."—Dagoulle, a painter of minutiæ, whose name Hip. Prayer quite off his feet on his own ground, has only been known in this country a short time. His "Fruits and Bloom" (130) contains a representation of a gold statuette, supporting a tazza, which is almost miraculous in delicate finish.—Chaplin, cold, chalky and sun-blue, has No. 141 "At Prayer."—The equally frigid and elegant Willems, of Belgium, contributes one of his fine pendants, titled, "The Toilet" (142).

In another notice we shall attend to the Amer ican participants in this collection, most of them men of a Paris education.

The whole gallery numbers 185 pictures, and fills the two eastern rooms of the Academy.

ELECTRICITY

IF YOU WILL CUT THIS OUT YOU WILL have the gist of what we have said from time to time about the merits of WANAMAKER & BROWN'S Clothing House.
1. Their Clothing is cheap.
2. It wears well.
3. It is stylish.
4. It is comfortable.
5. They willingly make exchanges.
6. They never fail to fit.
7. They treat all alike.
8. They deal plainly and honestly.
9. They have made special provision for country trade.
10. They have the largest store and the largest stock in Philadelphia.
11. They save time, trouble and money for you.
12. They suit the boys.
And if there is any other advantage desirable in purchasing Clothing, it is not on this list, not because we do not offer it, but because we have not thought to mention it.
A CARD.—Prices of everything reduced since the appraisement of Stock. The assortment of both Men's and Boys' SUITS and OVERCOATS still very good.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE,
OAK HALL,
THE CORNER OF SIXTH AND MARKET STS.

EDWARD P. KELLY,
TAILOR,
S. E. Cor. Chestnut and Seventh Streets.
REDUCED PRICES.
Closing Out Pattern Coats and Clothes not Delivered at Low Prices.

E. M. NEEDLES & CO.,
1126 Chestnut Street.
Ja28 10trp

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THE
HARRISON BOILER WORKS
Has Safety from Destructive Explosion:
Great Economy of Fuel:
Durability and Facility of Repair.
For Pamphlet Circulars and price, apply
HARRISON BROTHERS & CO.,
Ja28-3tmp Southwark Foundry.

J. E. CADWALLADER & CO.,
JEWELLERS,
Having supplied themselves with an entirely
NEW STOCK OF GOODS
Throughout, will be happy to meet their many friends and the public generally at their present place of business,
NO. 819 CHESTNUT STREET.
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NEW PUBLICATIONS.

ONLY 2,000 LEFT
OF THE
NEW MUSIC ALBUMS
Handsomely bound in Leather and Etch Gilding, containing FIFTY of the Newest Pieces of Music for Piano, both Vocal and Instrumental.
Real Value $25, and Sold for Only $2 50.
AT
J. E. GOULD'S PIANO WAREROOMS,
923 CHESTNUT STREET.

MUCH GOOD COAL IS THROWN INTO YOUR ASH barrels by not having the ashes first screened. The Patent Screen Ash Barrel, which we have now in use, will effect the saving for themselves in the coal saved. Call and see it. Sold by the Patentee, Thirty-two Market street, before Second, Philadelphia.

ANY ONE OF THE NUMEROUS CLOTHES Wringers which have rubber rolls will warm the cockle of your heart if you will only give them a little attention. Rubber is a good thing in its place, but it is not good for the rollers, because we know them to be the most destructive. They are all the time forcing out of shape the rubber, because Wringers with rubber rolls require to be set up tight, and, in spite of the market, lubricant, hold the rollers tight.

GAUFFERING SCISSORS, WITH TWO AND Three Crimpers, Gauffering Irons, Tailors' Goose and Stocks, Best Patent Irons, Tailors' Goose, and Stocks, Best Patent Irons, Tailors' Goose, and Stocks, Size of THOMAS & SHAW, Forty-first Market street, below Arch.

CRANBERRIES—3 BOXES, 20 BBLS. RECEIVED Daily. For sale by C. P. KNIGHT, 1 Dock and 32 South Wharves.

MAGAZIN DES MODES.
1144 WALNUT STREET.
MRS. PROCTOR.
Cloaks, Walking Suits Silks, Dress Goods, Lace Shawls.
Ladies' Underclothing.
Dresses made to measure in Twenty four Hours.

MONEY TO ANY AMOUNT LOANED UPON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, PLATE, CLOTHING, &c.
OLD GOLD AND SILVER BOUGHT.
OLD PENNSYLVANIA LOAN OFFICE,
Corner of Third and Dock Streets.
Entrance on Dock Street.
N. B.—DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, GUNS, REMARKABLY LOW PRICES. Ja25-1m rpts

DRY GOODS.

COTTON GOODS DEPARTMENT.
STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER
CENTRAL DRY GOODS STORE,
Corner Eighth and Market Sts.
PHILADELPHIA.
We shall continue to maintain and increase the reputation we have sustained of being the largest and cheapest MUSLIN HOUSE in the city.
Receiving our supplies from first hands only, we shall hereafter sell all Muslins by the piece, at the regular wholesale prices.
THIRTY-FIVE CASES AND BALES MUSLINS, comprising all the leading brands and widths of
PILLOW MUSLINS,
WIDE SHEETINGS,
FINE SHEETINGS,
WAMSUTTA, WILLIAMSVILLE,
NEW YORK MILLS, BAY MILLS
BLACKSTONE, FORESTDALE,
FRUIT OF THE LOOM, HOUSEKEEPER.
Our constant aim will be to make the lowest price in the market.
Good yard-wide SHIRTING, 12½c.
Yard-wide UNBLEACHED MUSLIN, 16c.
Yard-wide UNBLEACHED SHEETINGS, 50c.
HOUSE FURNISHING LINENS
In large assortment.
STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER

WHITE PIQUES.
1,000 Yards at 75 Cents.
This special lot of Goods have been retailing at $1 25 and new importations of the same quality will have to be sold at that price.
E. M. NEEDLES & CO.,
1126 Chestnut Street.
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HARRISON BOILER WORKS
Has Safety from Destructive Explosion:
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Real Value $25, and Sold for Only $2 50.
AT
J. E. GOULD'S PIANO WAREROOMS,
923 CHESTNUT STREET.

Billy's Letter to his Uncle in the Country

dy darling old uncle:
I write you this letter,
To tell you that cheaper
Clothing, or better,
Never was seen
Than that which we read of
At Rockhill & Wilson's;
I'e what I'm in need of.
And I wish, my dear uncle,
You'd hurry and send me
A very few dollars
(I know you will lend me,)
To spend on my clothes,
For you know I need raiment:
Send the money, dear uncle,
To make the cash payment.

BILLY'S UNCLE TO BILLY.

Billy, my boy,
Pa full of joy
When you tell me you feel
Like going to deal
AT ROCKHILL & WILSON'S elegant HALL,
The biggest and cheapest and best of all.
And Billy and I,
Will, cash down, buy
A good suit of clothes,
The finest of those
Which Rockhill and Wilson always keep
So wonderful fine; so marvelous cheap.

The winter stock is moving off, and Billy and his uncle must come soon if they want any of it. Cheaper and cheaper and cheaper than ever. A Bargain for every man and every boy in town or country.

Come and see the clothes and the prices.

ROCKHILL & WILSON
Great Brown Stone Clothing Hall,
603 and 605 Chestnut Street
PHILADELPHIA.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

H. P. & C. R. TAYLOR,
PERFUMERY AND TOILET SOAPS,
641 and 643 S. Ninth Street.
WHITMAN'S FINE CHOCOLATE
Is the best for a luncheon, for dessert, or to take to health, as so agreeable and nutritious.
Sold by all Druggists and Confectioners. Manufactory and office, 1307 Cherry street, Philadelphia.
SAW MATHANS, AUCTIONEER, N. E. CORNER Third and Spruce Streets, only sure place to sell Watches, Jewelry, Diamonds, Pianos, Silver Plate, Clothing, &c. Cash advances made in large amounts at the lowest market rates.

INSURANCE.

INSURANCE COMPANY
OF THE
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.
Fire, Marine and Inland Insurance.
Capital and Surplus, $600,000.
Has Paid Over $10,000,000 in Losses.
OFFICE NOS. 4 AND 5 EXCHANGE BUILDING,
North side of Walnut Street, east of Third Street.
RATES AS LOW AS ANY OTHER GOOD COMPANY.
Philadelphia merchants will do well to see that their policies are issued at home.
HENRY D. SHERRERD, Prest.
DIRECTORS:
Henry D. Sherrerd, Thomas S. Lewis,
Charles Macalister, Samuel C. Lewis,
William Sparkman, Edward K. Knight,
George H. Brown, John B. Austin,
Thomas H. Wattson, William J. Hoffman,
Henry C. Gibbons, J. Dale Benson.
WILLIAM HARPER, Secretary.
Ja25-6t rp

INSURANCE STATEMENTS.

FRANKLIN
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF
PHILADELPHIA.
Capital, $400,000 00
Assets, $2,677,372 13
Statement of the Assets of the Company on January 1st, 1869, as published in the Ledger of December 31st, and sixth section of the act of Assembly of April 1, 1868:
MORTGAGES.
On property valued at over $4,000 00, being first mortgages on City Trusts, City and County of Philadelphia, except $28,250 17, in the neighboring counties, $2,260,235 25
REAL ESTATE.
PURCHASED AT SHERIFF'S SALES, ENDEAVOR Eight houses and lot, S. W. corner Chestnut and Seventeenth streets.
A house and lot, south side of Spruce street, west of Eleventh street.
Two houses and lots, south side Cope street, north of Barnum street.
Ground rent and lot, south side of Sassafras street, east of Beach street.
A house and lot, Herkimer street, east of Ninth street.
10 lots of ground on Buckley street and Queenvale avenue, Bustleton.
A house and lot, west side of Broad street, south of Race street.
A house and lot, south side of Filbert street, west of Fifteenth street.
A lot of ground, south side of Lombard st., west of Twenty-third street.
Real estate owned and valued at $115,000 41.
Cost, $54,369 22
LOANS.
Temporary Loans on Stocks or Collateral Security (Market Value, $47,113 30
STOCKS.
88 200 U. S. 6-20ds, 1867.
40 000 U. S. Loan Registered Bonds, 1925.
22,700 Philadelphia City Loans, not taxable.
9,050 Pennsylvania State Six per cent. Loan, Mar. 1861.
1,000 North Pennsylvania Railroad Bonds, 6s.
200 North Pennsylvania R. R. Coupon Scrip.
10 shares Pennsylvania Railroad Co.
10 shares Franklin Fire Insurance Co.
10 shares Penn Mutual Life Ins. Co.
17 shares Northern Bank of Kentucky.
100 shares Lehigh Coal & Navigation Co.
15 shares Insurance Company of the State of Pennsylvania.
Cost, $1,000,000 00
Market Value, $1,000,000 00
Loans on Bond and Mortgage, Demand Loans, Cash in Bank, Cash in Office, Premiums in course of collection, Bills receivable for Marine Policies, Accrued Interest, Rents, and other Assets, $30,935 11
STOCKS.
Market Price, $30,600 00
Cost, as above, 17,267 00
Authorized Value, $31,043 13
Total, $2,677,372 13
LOSSES BY FIRE.
Losses Paid during the year 1868, $113,540 02
By order of the Board.
CHAS. N. BANCKER, PRESIDENT
Attest JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary pro tem.
DIRECTORS.
CHAS. N. BANCKER, ALFRED FITLER,
GEO. W. CHILDS, THOMAS SPARKS,
GEO. W. RICHARDS, WM. S. GRANT,
ISAAC LEA, ALFRED G. BAKER,
GEO. TALLEN, THOMAS S. SAILER.
CHAS. N. BANCKER, President.
GEO. FALKS, Vice President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary pro tem.
Ja25 w 1m rp

GROCERIES.

ERNEST IRROY & CO.
CHAMPAGNE.
CARTE BLANCHE AND SPECIAL
Just Received and for Sale at the Agent's Price.
The Wines from this house, so favorably known in England, are fruity and generous. They need but a trial to place them on an equality with the finest Champagne here.
SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
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WEDDING STATIONERY—NEWEST FRENCH and English Styles. Engraving, Printing and Embossing. W. G. PERRY, 22 Arch.

SECOND EDITION.
BY TELEGRAPH.
LATER CABLE NEWS
Financial Quotations.
The Weekly Cotton Report
FROM HARRISBURG
The Greenbank Contested Election
A PRIZE FIGHT

By the Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, Jan. 29, A. M.—Consols for money, 93⅝@93¾; for account, 93¾; U. S. Five-twenties, 75⅝@76; American stocks steady; Erie R. R., 20¾; Illinois Central, 92¾.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 29, A. M.—Cotton steady; Middling Uplands, 11½d; Middling Orleans, 11⅝@11¾; the sales for speculation amounted to 12,000 bales; sales of the week, 77,000 bales; for export, 12,000; the sales for speculation, 19,600 bales. The stock in port, 209,000 bales, of which 77,000 bales are American.

METAL PORT, 29th.—Petroleum quiet.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 29, P. M.—The stock of Cotton afloat is 301,000 bales, including 141,000 American.

Lard and Pork firm. Bacon, 59s. Tallow, 46s. 6d.

HAVRE, Jan. 29, P. M.—Cotton dull, both on the spot and afloat. Sales on the spot at 123f. 50c. for fair.

LONDON, Jan. 29, P. M.—Sperm Oil, £94. Tallow, £45 6s.

LONDON, Jan. 29, P. M.—Consols 93⅝ for both money and account. U. S. Five-twenties, 75½. American stocks easier, without change in quotations.

The Greenbank Contested Election.

[Special Despatch to the Philada. Evening Bulletin.]

HARRISBURG, Jan. 29.—Hon. Thomas Green, bank, of Philadelphia, appeared before the Joint Committee of the Legislature this morning, and put in his answer to the petition of M. Russell Thayer. The answer denies the majority. After stating the principal allegations of the contestant, the respondent alleges extensive frauds on his part in behalf of the other side. Among other things he alleges that a true addition of the votes cast in the city of the Protheonotary's office, will show a majority for himself of 229 votes.

The following gentlemen, of the Philadelphia Bar, are mentioned as counsel for the respondent: Hon. William A. Porter, Henry M. Dechert, and George Ball.

Prize-Fight near Harrisburg.

[Special Despatch to the Philda. Evening Bulletin.]

HARRISBURG, Jan. 29.—A prize fight is reported to have taken place near this place last evening. The combatants were known as "light weights," and were both from Philadelphia. The affair appears to have been regularly but hurriedly organized, and, with a referee, time-keeper, backers, holders and other appliances.

After fifteen rounds, it is said that both contestants, becoming dissatisfied with some of the decisions which had been made, attacked their own referee and bottle-holder, and ended the affair in a general melee. It is said that a woman was the cause of the dispute.

Marine Intelligence.

NEW YORK, Jan. 29.—Arrived, steamer Australasian, from Liverpool.

MR. GEORGE PEABODY.

The Gold Medal presented by Congress—Correspondence between the Secretary of State and Mr. George Peabody was transmitted to the Senate on Wednesday by the President:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, June 27, 1868—*Mr. George Peabody, London:* Sir: I have the pleasure to inform you, that pursuant to the resolution of Congress of March 16, 1867, the President has caused a medal prepared for presentation to you, in the name of the people of the United States, in recognition of the great services and inscriptions, in acknowledgment of your munificent donation for the promotion of education in the more destitute portions of the Southern and Southwestern States. The testimonial, from the hand of the artist, in pursuance of resolution referred to, will remain in the hands of this department, subject to your order, or be immediately transmitted to your wishes with regard to their further disposition.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant, HAMILTON FISH.

LONDON, SEPT. 16, 1868.—*Sir:* I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication, dated the 25th of June, informing me of the completion of the gold medal prepared pursuant to an act of Congress of March 16, 1867, to be presented to me in the name of the people of the United States, in recognition of the services and inscriptions, in acknowledgment of your munificent donation for the promotion of education in the more destitute portions of the Southern and Southwestern States. The testimonial, together with an engrossed copy of the resolution referred to, will remain in the hands of this department, subject to your order, or be immediately transmitted to your wishes with regard to their further disposition.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant, GEORGE PEABODY.

MR. PEABODY'S REPLY.

LONDON, Sept. 16, 1868.—*Sir:* I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication, dated the 25th of June, informing me of the completion of the gold medal prepared pursuant to an act of Congress of March 16, 1867, to be presented to me in the name of the people of the United States, in recognition of the services and inscriptions, in acknowledgment of your munificent donation for the promotion of education in the more destitute portions of the Southern and Southwestern States. The testimonial, together with an engrossed copy of the resolution referred to, will remain in the hands of this department, subject to your order, or be immediately transmitted to your wishes with regard to their further disposition.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, Your humble servant, GEORGE PEABODY.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

The Philadelphia Money Market.

Sales at the Philadelphia Stock Exchange.

FIRST BOARD.

[illegible]

SECOND BOARD.

[illegible]

Philadelphia Produce Market.

The Gold Medal presented by Congress—Correspondence between the Secretary of State and Mr. George Peabody was transmitted to the Senate on Wednesday by the President.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, June 27, 1868—*Mr. George Peabody, London:* Sir: I have the pleasure to inform you, that pursuant to the resolution of Congress of March 16, 1867, the President has caused a medal prepared for presentation to you, in the name of the people of the United States, in recognition of the great services and inscriptions, in acknowledgment of your munificent donation for the promotion of education in the more destitute portions of the Southern and Southwestern States. The testimonial, together with an engrossed copy of the resolution referred to, will remain in the hands of this department, subject to your order, or be immediately transmitted to your wishes with regard to their further disposition.

To you, Sir, individually, I beg to convey the earnest wish of the President, that the interest which you have personally manifested on the occasion, and for the cordial manner in which you have consented any request made to the transmission of this gracious record of my country's favor.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, Your humble servant, GEORGE PEABODY.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

The Philadelphia Money Market.

Sales at the Philadelphia Stock Exchange.

FIRST BOARD.

[illegible]

SECOND BOARD.

[illegible]

The Bank-Grant Correspondence.

[Special Despatch to the Philda. Evening Bulletin.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—The last day of January bill day in the House, the proceedings were uninteresting.

It is expected that the correspondence in the Bank-Grant affair will be given to the public within a day or two from Gen. Grant's headquarters. So many conflicting versions of the affair have been in circulation, that it is deemed best to give the true history to the country. There appears to be no doubt as to Grant's having received positive verbal instructions to suspend General Grant, and the correspondence, when published, will show this fact. Of the truth of this I have the most positive assurances from unquestionable authority.

General Banks had a protracted interview with General Grant this morning.

The Speakership of the House.

[Special Despatch to the Philda. Evening Bulletin.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—The question as to who will succeed Mr. Colfax in the Speakership is growing more interesting daily. Those who have given the subject much reflection have no doubt but Mr. Blaine will be elected. The New England delegation are divided between Blaine and Hale, the latter supports Blaine, Massachusetts Dawes. Neither New Hampshire nor Connecticut has yet held Congressional elections, therefore neither will cast votes for a speaker. Rhode Island and Rhode Island together send five members, who are all for Blaine. So far as I can learn, there is a majority of the Western members prefer Blaine. If by any chance the Speakership should go West, Colfax, of Illinois, has the best chance, and he would undoubtedly be chosen, unless the General Garfield is prominently mentioned, but the Ohio delegation are so divided that members of the Ohio delegation would prevent his election.

The St. Thomas Treaty.

[Special Despatch to the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—It seemed settled now that the Committee on Foreign Relations will not report to the Senate on the St. Thomas treaty during this session of Congress.

The Appropriation Bills.

[Special Despatch to the Philda. Evening Bulletin.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—The Senate Appropriation Committee to-day cleared their docket by publishing the Consular-Diplomatic bill, which is the last of the appropriation bills now on the House, the Invalid pensions, Military Academy and Naval bills having already been reported.

Mr. Morrill will call up the Invalid Pension bill to-day, and asked the Senate to proceed at once with the consideration of this and other appropriation bills, and he shall continue to press for debate, leaving the responsibility with the Senate if these important measures are crowded aside or at the close of the session.

In the Consular and Diplomatic bill reported to-day, provision is made for a commission for consolidating the South American missions, is stricken out, and a provision for consolidation substituted.

Bills and Receptions Last Evening.

[Special Despatch to the Philda. Evening Bulletin.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—The receptions and parties which were given last evening were brilliant and well attended. Tout of Secretary Welles was one of the most brilliant, given the reason, and the solve given at Willard's Hotel by the proprietors has never been equaled. Algerine, last night was the second gala night of this gay season.

Fortieth Congress—Third Session.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.

SENATE.—The President presented the credentials of Hon. Zachariah Chandler, Senator elect from Michigan, which were read and placed on file.

Mr. Frelinghuysen, presented a memorial signed by M