BUSINESS NOTICES.

Piles or Hemorrhoidal Tumors, internal or external—blind, bleeding and itching—positively, perfectly and permanently cured, without pain, danger, instruments or caustics, by W. A. McCANDLESS, M. D., 1926 Spring Garden street. References to over one thousand of the best citizens of Philadelphia.

Mrs. Dr. McCANDLESS gives her attention to all female patients.

Many American and European Physicians prescribe HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT as a T N C, as well as a pleasant remedy for dyspeptics, Debilitated, Consumptives, Convalescents, Invalids and Weak persons.

The eminent physicians, Drs. CRANE and WHITE, of New York, say: "We have used HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT in practice, and the results have been such as to fully justify the claims made for it; we feel certain that it is destined to supply a want long felt." feb-1-m-w-3t

STEINWAY'S PIANOS RECEIVED THE highest award (first gold medal) at the International Exhibition, Paris, 1867. See Official Report, at the Wareroom of BLASIUS BROS., No. 1006 Chestnut street. se11-tf

THE CHICKERING PIANOS RECEIVED the highest award at the Paris Exposition. DUTTON'S Warerooms, 14 Chestnut street. se21,tf

EVENING BULLETIN.

Friday, February 5, 1869.

THE STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE

The Republican State Central Committee met yesterday at Harrisburg, and fixed the 23d of June for the Convention to nominate candidates for Governor and Supreme Judge. This will be rather a disappointment to our Democratic friends, who are extremely anxious to have the Republican ticket announced at the earliest possible day. The postponement of the Convention to June will enable Congress to complete its work upon the Constitutional Amendment, thus determining whether the important question of universal suffrage shall or shall not enter into the political contest in Pennsylvania. Meantime there will be, of course, an active canvass among the friends of the various gubernatorial aspirants, and before June their relative strength in the State will have been definitely determined.

The Central Committee also took decided grounds in favor of the Metropolitan Police Bill, but the reports do not say *which* of the three bills now before the Legislature was recognized as *the* bill. We cannot too strongly urge upon our friends the most careful and broad-minded consideration of this question. Give us a Metropolitan Police, but do not give us any half-and-half measure that will be a reform only in name, while it retains the essential objections of the present system.

THE PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Select Council, as we have before said, has always maintained a perfect consistency in its attitude on the question of the Public Buildings, and yesterday put a quietus upon the extraordinary attempt which we have lately witnessed to unsettle a decision that had been deliberately arrived at by both Councils by large majorities and had been ratified by the Mayor. The question was ably argued by Mr. Hodgdon and Mr. Hopkins. The remarks of the former gentleman were so well-conceived and so much to the purpose that we quote them briefly here. Mr. Hodgdon, after referring to the misstatements as to insufficient size, said:

> One other erroneous assertion, that the centre of population should determine the location, is equally futile. No sensible man would put forth such an argument. It is refuted in every commercial city in Europe and this country. It is well known that the centre of business has always universally been adopted as giving to all classes of the community greater facilities for the transaction of business. Concentration is always desirable, by not having great distances to travel, taking the time that should be devoted to business.
>
> The question then arises, where is the centre of business? I reply, where your Custom House, Post Office, the new Appraisers' Building, Corn Exchange, banking institutions, insurance companies, savings fund institutions, importers of foreign merchandise, domestic ditto, wholesale groceries, sugar refineries, agents of various manufacturing companies of our city, the various buildings of our railroad and canal companies, in fact, everything connected with the commercial and manufacturing interests of our city. And just here it may be asserted, all the various interests alluded to, as now located, will remain so as long as the Delaware river flows along the eastern front of the city, and will never be removed unless, indeed, you can cause the river Delaware to flow in the neighborhood of Broad and Market streets. We hear a great deal about the extension of the city westward, but not a word about its extension north-west, north and northeast, and all those portions of our city are connected with passenger railways, all of them making a circuit in the immediate neighborhood of Independence Square; and it costs no more to ride in the cars to reach Independence Square than to Penn Square, although, as some of the north and south roads do not give exchange tickets, it costs double fare to reach Penn Square. These are the facts and arguments why I deprecate the change as made by the ordinance of Common Council, and now under consideration by the members of Select Council. I do hope and trust if Common Council chooses to turn a summersault and so summarily change front, that members of the Select Council will not stultify themselves, but prove to our fellow-citizens that there is stability in our legislation; that we practice no vacillating policy; are not to be influenced by personal interests nor controlled by jobbers, but that we will perform our duty and always endeavor to legislate for the best interests of our fellow-citizens, without fear, favor, or reward; and therefore I hope, sir, the ordinance now under consideration will be indefinitely postponed.

This argument is well put. We regret to see that Mr. Barlow, who, in December, took a different view, stated that the Commission "had reported that Independence Square was not large enough," when the fact is, the committee reported exactly the reverse, that the Square was abundantly large. After giving every Department all that it asked for *on the most liberal estimate of its needs*, (and no Department would be likely to ask for insufficient space,) it was found that the plan proposed allowed one third more than this.

An absurd statement has been published that the proposed plan would leave but a strip of ground 14½ feet wide. It must be a bad case indeed that needs such distortion. The truth is that the new buildings and those of the old, which it is proposed to let stand, will leave more than half the surface of the square free.

Even, however, if this were otherwise, and the Square was smaller than it is, it is the right place for the buildings. Fortunately, it possesses the requisites of both size and position.

It is difficult *to* sift out, as yet, the precise animus of this movement in Councils to defeat the popular will. Like all such movements, it is probably composed of mixed elements. Private interests have undoubtedly been brought to bear upon this question, in some cases, while, in others, a part of this stubborn opposition comes from a fixed obstinacy, and, in still others, from an inability to comprehend the question in its proper relations.

The record of this whole proceeding must be kept accurately before the people. Councils, having ordered the erection of the Public Buildings on Independence Square, a Commission was immediately organized, which was well selected, and went to work under the hearty approval of the people, as expressed in private and through the press generally. Thereupon an opposition was started, which first manifested itself in the Commission itself, on the part of one of the *ex-officio* members, and was then developed in Common Council, where, by some unexplained influence, a majority was obtained to remove the site to Penn Square. This action aroused a universal indignation, and a universal curiosity as to the causes which had produced this sudden change. The people, however, looked confidently to Select Council to counteract this retrograde movement, and they have not been disappointed. That body yesterday refused, by a very decided vote, to lend itself to this unpopular act of Common Council, and so the subject is indefinitely postponed.

The debate, yesterday, brought out the whole weakness of the Penn Square argument, and added new strength to that in favor of Independence Square, and we sincerely trust that the opposition, which certainly assumed a very factious attitude yesterday, will now be abandoned, and that the Commission will be allowed to go forward in good faith, and with the hearty support of the municipal authorities. Mr. Stokley's threat of continuing the agitation and refusing to confirm any contract except for buildings on Penn Square was probable made in the heat of a rather excited conversation, and is too inconsistent with all ideas of official dignity or propriety to be attributed seriously to the President of Select Council. It was not uttered, as stated in the *Ledger*, as a part of the regular debate, but rather as a colloquial reply to some remarks from Mr. Fox. We have heard similar threats made in private, by other members of Councils who have been working hard to defeat the erection of the Public Buildings; but as no gentleman would jeopard his standing before the people by the open avowal of any such factious ideas as these, they should not be allowed undue weight when expressed in the heat of conversational discussion.

There are several points in the arguments of the Penn Squarites which are too absurd to be permitted to pass unnoticed, but we must defer reference to them to another occasion.

PATENT OFFICE SWINDLES.

The old English laws made a distinction between petit larceny and grand larceny, which prevails still, in modified forms, in all countries deriving their laws and customs from England. It is under the head of petit larceny that the swindling must be classed which is reported by a Congressional Committee to be practiced in the Department of the Interior, in its purchases of stationery. To be sure, the Government is swindled annually out of many thousands of dollars, by the patent methods of the Patent Office. But other swindles that go on just as openly are counted by millions, and these are entitled to the courtesy of being called cases of grand larceny. The report on the frauds in the stationery contracts, and the proceedings thereupon in Congress, were published in this paper yesterday afternoon. After all, the swindles reported are so small by comparison with many others, that they seem almost too contemptible to be made the subjects of Congressional action.

But it is well to make a beginning of the small swindles, and the House Committee's report on the frauds in the Interior Department deserves attention and respectful consideration, because it seems to be the first critical and candid exposure of a very vile and criminal practice, which seems to have been growing up for years, under successive heads of the Patent Office, each one adopting the bad habits of his predecessor and improving upon them, claiming still to have had precedent and example to justify his own especial swindles. In the course of ten years the aggregate of these swindles must have reached a good many hundred thousand dollars, and though this may be a small sum for a nation that can luxuriate in a debt of twenty-five hundred millions, it becomes important when it is considered as a specimen among many others, some of them probably ten or a hundred times larger. It may serve as a lesson for the big swindlers, the perpetrators of the grand larcenies constantly committed by the various "rings" upon the property of the American people.

The committee that has reported upon the Patent Office swindles has done part of its duty very well. It has exposed the system of the swindles, and it has reported a resolution against paying certain prices to certain contractors. But the most important duty of the committee has been neglected. It advises no measures for the trial and punishment of the thieving public functionaries who have been allowing these swindles, and who have probably been participators in the profits as well as in the crimes of the contractors. Let Congress insist on punishing such officers, and perhaps a way may be opened for reaching and punishing those who engage in or tolerate the grand larcenies that are daily going on at Washington.

THE THIRD DISTRICT CONTESTED ELECTION.

As this case nears its close the Democrats are struggling hard to avoid the judgment of the public. Mr. Moffet's grand *coup d'état* has been reserved till now. He called three witnesses to show that the Republicans drove out the election officers in the tenth division of the Nineteenth Ward. This week, Mr. Longstreth, the counsel for the contestant, called several witnesses, who completely disproved the whole story on which the Democracy was building. Mr. Addis, the Republican judge, was the duly elected officer whom the law designated as the proper person to serve, and the police were only called in to remove a man who claimed to act as an officer contrary to law. The election was conducted fairly, and not a voter was kept from the polls. This explodes the last hope of Mr. Moffet's friends. Each day Mr. Myers is adding to the proof of the gross frauds committed against him, and no doubt remains that he is entitled to his seat.

PASTERS AND FOLDERS.

A great deal of clamor has been expended upon the appointment of twenty-seven additional hands in the pasting and folding department of the Legislature. Very much of this clamor is entirely misdirected, as any one will see who will take the trouble to give his personal attention to the amount of work required to be done, and to the fact that *twenty-two mails* are made up daily at Harrisburg, and that the documents must be handled and mailed in time for each of these. After a careful inspection of the subject, with the benefit of the thoroughly reliable testimony of General Selfridge, we are convinced that the remedy for the evil complained of lies, if anywhere, not in a reduction of the force, but in a reduction of the amount of documents. If the constituents of the Legislature would agree to get along with a smaller quantity of Legislative literature, it would require less money to print, and fewer hands to distribute it. But with the present work to be done, we doubt if there is any unnecessary force employed.

The *Pittsburgh Commercial* makes a capital suggestion on this point. It proposes that this work shall be done by the boys from the soldiers' orphan schools. This plan is perfectly feasible and would save the whole expense. A detail of boys of fifteen years of age, of any number required, could be made by Colonel McFarland, to serve for one month, and to be relieved by a second and third detail. These boys are well disciplined, and would do the work well. The temporary detachment from their regular studies would be of no serious consequence, and they would be paying back to the State the whole amount of the interest on the annual appropriation now made for the support of the schools. The boys would be under the immediate supervision of the Superintendent of Soldiers' Orphan Schools, whose headquarters are at the Capitol, and we have no doubt that the plan would work well, and be a great saving to the State.

The *Press*, this morning, says that "no one will deny that the boys cannot do the work." We do deny this, as the work is light, and the boys are a sturdy, healthy set of young fellows. There would be no difficulty on this score, and we are surprised that our neighbor should suppose that an American boy of fifteen cannot fold and paste a newspaper.

It is a good thing for the honest people of New York city, that amid all the corruption, rascality and imbecility of a Democratic government, they have one judge of a criminal court who is not afraid to do his duty. For years past, crime has increased with frightful rapidity in that city, simply because the worst outlaws were either the political friends of the law officers, or could bring sufficient pressure to bear upon them in other ways, to effect release or procure merely nominal punishment. This reign of the scoundrels reached its climax when Mr. Rogers was savagely murdered, in broad daylight, upon his own pavement. People took alarm, and the press raised a hue and cry, so that vigilance committees were talked of, and men began to consider seriously whether the law of self-preservation did not demand violation of farcical legal forms. But Judge Hackett has found a readier and more effectual solution of the problem. He has undertaken to prove that New York law has terrors sufficiently great to compel respect for it. Yesterday he sent one gentle burglar to prison for forty years; two others were sentenced to twenty years each; while lesser scoundrels were awarded penalties equally severe in proportion to their offences. One of the felons was so amazed at this unexpected result that he fainted. This is better than Vigilance Committees. Severity will not entirely prevent crime, but it will check it. If men know that Judge Hackett will lock them up for life, if they come into his court, they will be more careful to keep out of his honor's way. Knowledge of the absolute certainty of punishment will be apt to induce sober second thought in the mind of the felon who contemplates crime.

The only danger now is that Governor Hoffman, elected by fraud and by the votes of the dangerous classes, will be true to his party theories, and pardon the victims of outraged law. But if the executive does not abuse the pardoning power most shamefully, Judge Hackett can continue his good work with the certain knowledge that he is conferring an inestimable benefit upon his fellow men. If there is any gratitude in New York he will be entitled to warm praise as a very bold and very efficient reformer.

Reverdy Johnson's toadyism to the English people that set themselves to work to bamboozle him was enough to create a prejudice in the minds of candid and high-spirited Americans, against any treaty he sought to negotiate on the subject of the Alabama claims. A careful and deliberate examination of this treaty has proved that any such prejudice would have a good foundation. But there is a very strong prospect that the Senate will reject the treaty for much better reasons than mere prejudice. The Johnson-Clarendon treaty, while apparently very fair on its face, may be construed in such a way as to amount to a virtual abandonment not only of all claims for the Alabama's depredations, but of the very principle on which those claims were made. It has been very cleverly devised so as to outwit Reverdy Johnson; but it is a treaty not fit to be confirmed, and we rejoice at the prospect of its prompt rejection by the Senate. General Grant will send another Minister to England, who will not let himself be carried all over the Kingdom to be plied with roast beef and champagne, and to make twaddling speeches totally misrepresenting the feelings of Americans towards Englishmen. He will be instructed to insist on the fair settlement of the claims of Americans against England, and to devote himself exclusively to that business. Then a treaty may be expected that can be ratified by the Senate.

For seventeen years the EVENING BULLETIN has been steadily engaged in educating our people up to the idea of a Paid Fire Department, and, at last, there seems to be a practical approach to this great reform. Councils yesterday appointed a Joint Special Committee to take the subject into consideration, and we trust that its labors will be wisely directed and radically successful in bringing about this important measure. It will require good judgment and strong nerve to accomplish the desired end, but the great popular will is undoubtedly on the side of the reform, and Councils will be heartily sustained in giving us a Paid Fire Department.

CLOTHING

CLOSING OUT WINTER STOCK.
Closing Out Winter Stock.
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Closing Out Winter Stock.
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Closing Out Winter Stock.
Closing Out Winter Stock.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Determined to close out all the stock of the former firm, we again call attention to the fact that since the appraisement we have reduced the prices of all our goods. The assortment of Men's and Boys' SUITS and OVERCOATS still very good.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,
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OAK HALL,
THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE,
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.

VELOCIPEDAL RHYMES.

VELOCIPEDE? Oh! yes! Indeed!
I'll ride on the new VELOCIPEDE.

It goes with the tearingest sort of speed;
The funny, new fangled VELOCIPEDE.

So easy it moves, like a centipede,
If you carefully drive the VELOCIPEDE.

It's cheaper than paying for horse's feed;
For it eats no oats; the VELOCIPEDE.

A peaceable, quiet kind of a steed,
Is that queer machine, the VELOCIPEDE.

Of whip or spur I shall have no need,
When I straddle the swift VELOCIPEDE.

'Tis a horse of a novel sort of a breed;
Come jump on the new VELOCIPEDE.

But it's hard to manage; it is, indeed;
The ridiculous old VELOCIPEDE.

And I'll tumble down, if I don't take heed,
From my seat on the queer VELOCIPEDE.

And I'll bruise my shins; and my nose will bleed,
When I tumble off the VELOCIPEDE.

But, after all, I believe I'm agreed
To try again the VELOCIPEDE.

And so the Velocipede I'll drive
To "six-hundred-and-three and six-hundred-and-five;"
The busiest sort of a busy hive;
Where the folks are all the time alive,
Making and selling the finest clothes
For those who walk; and also for those
Who think they need such a curious steed
As the newly invented VELOCIPEDE.

Now is your time, gentlemen! Winter goods rolling off with the speed of a well managed Velocipede. You can't do better than at the

Great Brown Stone Hall
OF
ROCKHILL & WILSON
603 and 605 Chestnut Street,

JOHN CRUMP, BUILDER.
1731 CHESTNUT STREET,
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Mechanics of every branch required for housebuilding and fitting promptly furnished. fe27tf

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WARBURTON'S IMPROVED, VENTILATED and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented) in all the approved fashions of the season. Chestnut street, next door to the Post-office. oc6 tfrp

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GALVANIZED HARDWARE WILL NOT RUST. We have belts, turn-buckles, clothes-lines, and clothes-line hooks, awning and hitching hooks, screws, chains, coal scuttles &c., thus protected. TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market street below Ninth, Philadelphia.

ISAAC NATHANS, AUCTIONEER, N. E. CORNER Third and Spruce Streets, only one square below the Exchange. $250 000 to loan in large or small amounts, on diamonds, silver plate, watches, jewelry, and all goods of value. Office Hours from 8 A. M. to 7 P. M. Established for the last forty years. Advances made in large amounts at the lowest market rates. ja8.tfrp

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Cloaks, Walking Suits, Silks,
Dress Goods, Lace Shawls,
Ladies' Underclothing
and Ladies' Furs.
Dresses made to measure in Twenty-four Hours.

WHITMAN'S FINE CHOCOLATE FOR BREAKFAST, FOR DESSERT. To those in health, as an agreeable and sustaining nourishment. To invalids, for its restoring and invigorating properties. To all, even the most delicate, as containing nothing injurious to their constitution. Manufactured only by STEPHEN F. WHITMAN, store No 1210 MARKET street. ja23-2m rp§

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M. A. TORRY,
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GENUINE FARINA COLOGNE.—
FINEST FRENCH EXTRACTS FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF,
POMADES, RICHLY SCENTED SOAPS,
HAIR PREPARATIONS, &c., in great variety.
For sale by JAMES T. SHINN,
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MONEY TO ANY AMOUNT LOANED UPON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, PLATE, CLOTHING, &c., at
JONES & CO'S
OLD-ESTABLISHED LOAN OFFICE,
Corner of Third and Gaskill streets,
Below Lombard.
N. B.—DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, GUNS, &c.,
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WATCHES AND MUSICAL BOXES REpaired by skillful workmen.
FARR & BROTHER,
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THE
HARRISON BOILER
Has Safety from Destructive Explosion:
Great Economy of Fuel:
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For Illustrated Circular and price, apply to

THE HARRISON BOILER WORKS
Gray's Ferry Road, near U. S. Arsenal.

UNION SUGAR REFINERY, CHARLESTOWN, Mass., Jan. 21st, 1869.—*Mr. Joseph Harrison, Jr.*—SIR: In my last communication to you with regard to your six fifty horse power steam boilers, I promised to give you at a future time the exact amount of saving in fuel.

I am pleased to be able to do so now, as I kept a very close and accurate account of the fuel used from December, 1867, to December, 1868, in order to compare your boilers with the old ones, which we took out in September, 1867.

The amount of raw sugar we refined during that time was larger than ever before. The steam pressure was always kept over fifty pounds, and we were therefore enabled to do more work in a shorter time with the same machinery and apparatuses than with our old steam boilers, in which the pressure at times could not be kept up higher than twenty to thirty pounds.

The actual saving in fuel during this time was one thousand and seventy-one tons of coal.

Yours, truly, GUSTAVUS A. JASPER, Superintendent.

KEYSTONE ZINC WORKS, BIRMINGHAM, Huntingdon county, Pa., January 25th, 1869.—*Joseph Harrison, Jr.*—DEAR SIR: In reply to yours of the 7th inst., would say it gives me great pleasure to bear testimony in favor of your boilers. We have had them in use for two years. I put them up myself, and had never seen anything of the kind until they came here, and with the aid of your draft I had no trouble in erecting them.

They use less coal, never get out of repair—in fact, I have no hesitancy in saying they surpass anything in the shape of boilers.

Yours, E. O. BARTLETT, Sup't. ja26 12t4s§

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PERFUMERY AND TOILET SOAPS,
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NEW "NIAGARA,"
His last important Picture, and the best and most comprehensive view of the
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On Exhibition for a Short Time.
Admission 25 Cents.
EARLES' GALLERIES,
AND
LOOKING GLASS WAREROOMS,
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ONE POUND OF BUTTER
MADE FROM
ONE PINT OF MILK.

$25 profit made by investing $1 for a bottle of the EXTRACT OF BUTTER PLANT, which, with six gallons of milk, will produce 50 lbs of prime fresh Butter. This inexpensive, excellent Butter is now daily consumed from the tables of the first Hotels, Restaurants and private families in New York city and elsewhere.

State, County and City Rights for sale, offering to capitalists rare opportunities for establishing a staple business, paying enormous profits. Agents wanted everywhere.

A bottle of the Extract, sufficient to make 50 lbs. of Butter, with full directions for use, will be sent to any address on the receipt of $1 00.

The public are cautioned against all worthless imitations, sold under the name of "Butter Powders, Compounds, &c.," as the EXTRACT OF BUTTER PLANT is prepared only by the

ECONOMY BUTTER COMPANY,
Office, 115 Liberty Street.
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N. B.—By the use of the Butter Plant a pure and excellent Table Butter is made at a cost of sixteen cents per pound. ja11 6mrp§

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PRICES REDUCED.
Shaw & Justice's Mercury Steam and Test Gauges
are entirely reliable, indicating by the absolute weight of Mercury the exact pressure upon the Boilers. Manufactured by
PHILIP S. JUSTICE,
14 North FIFTH Street, Philadelphia.
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Infallible Low-Water Signal,
Always indicating by the melting of Rosin in the bowl of the Steam Whistle and sounding the alarm, when there is a dangerously low stage of water in the Boiler. Manufactured by
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Saddlers, Harness-Makers, Manufacturers of Clothing, Boots, Shoes, &c.
Will find it to their interest to use our UNRIVALLED MACHINE TWIST and the "Milford Linen Thread." Manufactured expressly for us from the best material, and warranted a superior article.
THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY
Manufacturers and Proprietors of the SINGER SEWING MACHINE.
No. 1106 Chestnut Street.
WM. E. COOPER, Agent. my2 1yrp

LEGAL NOTICES.

ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS AGAINST THE Estate of ANN M. FINES, late of this city, deceased, are desired to present them for payment, and those indebted thereto are requested to pay the same to
SAMUEL M. FINES, Administrator,
No. 18 South Seventh street.
2d mo. 5, 1869. fe5f,6t§

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SILKS! SILKS! SILKS!
STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER'S
SILK DEPARTMENT
Is now unusually attractive. The assortment is large and prices reasonable.

Rich Black Silks,
Rich Fancy Silks,
Rich Plain Silks,
Rich Evening Silks,
Pink Silks,
White Silks,
Corn Colored Silks,
Scarlet Silks,
Blue Silks,

Plain Dress Silks,	$2 00
All Shades Dress Silks,	$2 00
Rich Corded Silks,	$2 75
Very Wide Heavy Silks,	$3 50
Good Black Silks,	$2 00
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Just received, per late steamer, full assortment of
Silk and Linen Poplins in Plaids,
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Central Dry Goods House,
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OOLONG TEA,
Extra Fine Quality.
Just received, of the new crop, an invoice of
Very Extra Fine Quality Black Tea,
in small boxes of Seventeen and a Half pounds each. Those wishing a small package of very fine Tea will find this the best seen here in many years. For sale by the box at the LOWEST WHOLESALE PRICE.

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WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

J. E. CALDWELL & CO.,
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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,
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Pennsylvania Elastic Sponge Co.,
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ELASTIC SPONGE,
A SUBSTITUTE FOR CURLED HAIR FOR ALL UPHOLSTERY PURPOSES
CHEAPER THAN FEATHERS OR HAIR, AND FAR SUPERIOR.
The Lightest, Softest and most Elastic and Durable material known for
MATTRESSES, PILLOWS, CAR, CARRIAGE AND CHAIR CUSHIONS.
It is entirely indestructible, perfectly clean and free from dust.
IT DOES NOT PACK AT ALL!
Is always free from insect life; is perfectly healthy, and for the sick is unequaled.
If soiled in any way, can be renovated quicker and easier than any other Mattress.
Special attention given to
FURNISHING CHURCHES, HALLS, &c.
Railroad men are especially invited to examine the Cushion Sponge.
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.
THE TRADE SUPPLIED.
1y20 m w f 1y§

HOOP SKIRTS.

1115. WM. T. HOPKINS. 1115.
Manufacturer of the Celebrated Champion Hoop Skirts, has removed to his new and commodious building, No. 1115 Chestnut street, (Girard Row,) where he has opened for inspection the largest assortment of Hoop Skirts, Corsets &c., in this country, including every quality, style, size and shape, from the highest to the lowest grade of goods at such prices as cannot fail to meet the views of all.
SKIRTS MADE TO ORDER, ALTERED AND REPAIRED.
Special attention is invited to our assortment of
LADIES' UNDER GARMENTS,
which we are selling at very low prices.
We buy our Goods at first hands, in large QUANTITIES, for CASH, and at such prices that we CAN and WILL sell every article in our line CHEAPER than they can be had anywhere else.
Please call and judge for yourselves, at our Manufactory and Salesrooms, No. 1115 Chestnut street.
de14 m w-3mrp§ WM. T. HOPKINS.

HOOP SKIRT AND CORSET MANUFACTORY, NO. 812 Vine street. All goods made of the best materials and warranted.
Hoop Skirts repaired.
no7 3mrp§ E. BAYLEY.

WINES, LIQUORS, &c.

CHAMPAGNE!
Just received, a small invoice of Bouche fils & Co. Champagne, of a superior quality.
E. P. MIDDLETON,
No. 5 North Front street. fe2-6trp§

JORDAN'S CELEBRATED PURE TONIC ALE FOR invalids, family use, &c.
The subscriber is now furnished with his full Winter supply of his highly nutritious and well-known beverage. Its wide-spread and increasing use, by order of physicians, for invalids, use of families, &c., commend it to the attention of all consumers who want a strictly pure article; prepared from the best materials, and put up in the most careful manner for home use or transportation. Orders by mail or otherwise promptly supplied.
P. J. JORDAN,
220 Pear street,
Below Third and Walnut streets. de7-tf

JUST RECEIVED AND IN STORE 1,000 CASES OF Champagne, sparkling Catawba and California Wines, Port, Madeira, Sherry, Jamaica and Santa Cruz Rum, fine old Brandies and Whiskies, wholesale and retail.
P. J. JORDAN, 220 Pear street,
Below Third and Walnut streets and above Dock street. de7-tf

EDUCATION.

THE LEHIGH UNIVERSITY,
SOUTH BETHLEHEM PA.
The Second Term will open on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 3d, 1869. The special schools of Civil Engineering, Mechanical Engineering, Mining and Analytical Chemistry are in full operation for advanced Students seeking a professional course. Practical instruction in the Machine Shop and Rolling Mill, and in Railway Engineering on the road, is combined with theoretical exercises in the class room. Apply to
HENRY COPPEE, LL. D.,
ja8 1mrp§ President.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION—The beautifully Located and superior built brownstone Dwelling, French Roof, Gas, Bath and heated throughout, N. W. corner of 42d and Penn Streets, Camden N. J. Terms accommodating. Apply on the premises, or at 36 S. SIXTH Street, Philada. fe3 3t§

SECOND EDITION.

BY TELEGRAPH.

LATER CABLE NEWS

Financial Quotations.

The Weekly Cotton Report

By the Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, Feb. 5, A. M.—Consols 93¼ for money and account. United States Five-twenties, 76¾. Stocks quiet. Erie, 23¾. Illinois Central, 95¾. Great Western nominal at 38.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 5, A. M.—Cotton firmer; Middling Uplands, 12¼d.; Orleans, 12½d.; sales of the day probably 15,000 bales; sales of the week 140,000 bales, of which 15,000 were for export, and 63,000 for speculation. Stock 257,000 bales, of which 85,000 are American.

LONDON, Feb. 5, A. M.—Calcutta Linseed declining. Spirits Petroleum, 9.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 5.

SENATE.—Mr. Stinson read in place and had passed a bill incorporating the Business College in Upper Providence Township, Montgomery county. He also read one to repeal the last proviso of the 89th section of the act approved April 29, 1844, relative to the State Board of Revenue Commissioners.

Mr. Davis, one allowing the Philadelphia, Reading and Pottsville Telegraph Company to purchase and maintain any line or lines of telegraph upon, along and between the terminal of any lines of railroad in this State, now or hereafter to be operated by the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Co.

Mr. Fisher, one for the protection of the manufacturers of shoes in Lancaster.

Mr. Turner, one incorporating the North American Coal Company. Also, one incorporating the Anthracite Transportation Company of Luzerne.

The joint resolution protesting against Congress incorporating railroad companies in this State was passed finally.

An act incorporating the Twelfth and Sixteenth Streets Passenger Railway Company was considered.

Mr. Coleman, of Lebanon opposed the bill because it was not printed; and

Mr. McCandless, on behalf of the friends of the bill, expressed an entire willingness to postpone until as many thousand copies were printed as the gentlemen desired.

The bill is an ordinary passenger bill of ten sections, its title expressing its route, and the corporators being J. C. Sleeper, Wm. Dougherty, John Bradey, James Kirkpatrick and Robert Laughlin. The bill was sent to the State printers.

An act allowing the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company to extend the branch now located and being built through Jefferson, Clearfield and other counties in that section to the State line between Pennsylvania and Ohio, was passed.

The act providing that insurance companies chartered by the Court of Common Pleas under the act of March 26, 1867, shall be first class, and for other purposes was passed.

The act to place the tax upon the capital of the State banks the same as on the National Banks was passed.

The act allowing the Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company to hold additional real estate in Philadelphia was passed.

Adjourned until next Tuesday at 11 A. M.

HOUSE.—Various petitions were presented, among them the following:

One from farmers on the line of the Pennsylvania Railroad, asking for a law for the protection of cattle.

One from the miners in the Schuylkill county region, for the better ventilation of mines.

One from two children of Stanly and Mary Hemman, praying that their parents may not be divorced, and alleging that their father seeks the divorce for the purpose of marrying a woman of equivocal reputation.

One from citizens of Philadelphia in favor of a German ship line.

The use of the hall of the House was granted to the Independent Order of Red Men in July next.

The postage bill of the House for January ($3,552 98) was ordered to be paid.

A resolution was offered by Mr. Longnecker providing for the discharge of all the officers of the House not already sworn in. It was defeated, being refused a second reading.

The City Passenger Railway Committee reported an act to incorporate the Central Passenger Railway of Pittsburgh.

Mr. McGinnees, of Phila., said that the Committee had held no meeting.

It finally appeared that the committee had held no meeting, but that the bill had been sanctioned informally by a majority of the members.

The following bills were introduced and referred to the appropriate committees:

Mr. Hervey, one providing for the adjudication and payment of certain military claims extending the time for one year from 1869.

Arrival of Steamers.

NEW YORK, Feb. 5.—Arrived—Steamships Russia, from Liverpool, and Cambria, from Hamburg. The Cambria experienced heavy weather.

Weather Report.

Feb. 5, 9 A. M.	Wind.	Weather.	Ther.
Plaister Cove	N. W.	Cloudy.	30
Halifax	W.	Cloudy.	34
Portland	N. W.	Cloudy.	24
Boston	W.	Cloudy.	21
New York	N. W.	Cloudy.	24
Philadelphia	W.	Cloudy.	25
Wilmington, Del.	N.	Snowing.	28
Washington	W.	Clear.	25
Fortress Monroe	W.	Clear.	31
Richmond	W.	Clear.	25
Augusta, Ga.	N.	Clear.	32
Charleston	N. W.	Clear.	42
Oswego	N. W.	Clear.	21
Buffalo	N. W.	Cloudy.	17
Pittsburgh	W.	Clear.	19
Chicago	W.	Clear.	10
Louisville	N. W.	Clear.	22
New Orleans	N. E.	Cloudy.	48
Key West	N.	Clear.	67
Havana	N. W.	Clear.	73

State of Thermometer This Day at the Bulletin Office.

10 A. M........25 deg. 12 M........26 deg. 2 P. M........25 deg. Weather clear. Wind Northwest.

Annexation of San Domingo.

The Washington correspondence of the New York *Tribune* contains this:

M. Louis Paul Angenard, a resident of St. Domingo City, arrived here two weeks since and waited upon Mr. Seward, presenting his credentials from President Baez, of the Republic of San Domingo, according him plenary power, so far as he and the Cabinet could do so, to treat for the annexation of that Republic to the United States. The conditions of the proposed annexation are the payment on our part of the indebtedness of that Republic, amounting to several millions, with full recognition of its territory and people as an integral part of our own, and the establishment of a territorial government therein. The ultimate hope is that this Territory would become a State of the Union. President Baez's Envoy claims for the Dominican administration that the proposition is simple and frank, and made in the interests of his own people, the major portion of whom desire nothing so much as good order and peace, while returning an immense equivalent to the United States. The population of the Republic is less than 200,000, while the territory is three-fifths as large as Ireland, and could support 10,000,000. Their prosperity has declined greatly under the depression and disorder produced by the Spanish occupation and more recent petty revolutionary attempts. Mr. Seward received M. Angenard cordially, entering at once into his plans. The Protectorate of Gen. Banks and the annexation ecstatics of Judge Orth were supposed to have been put forth to feel public sentiment. The Committee on Foreign Affairs met this morning informally, and listened to statements from Mr. Angenard and Mr. Schumacher, of Baltimore, who acts as interpreter. They gave an interesting sketch of the present posture of affairs in San Domingo, and urged the proposal of President Baez as advantageous to both countries. The Committee were much interested in the information, General Washburne being especially attracted by the statements made of the vast mineral resources and fertility of the island. No action was taken or suggested. It is expected that in a few days another resolution will be presented in such a way as to bring on a discussion. Considerable interest is manifested among members. It appears that before Judge Orth's resolutions were presented, the Democrats held a caucus, and agreed to oppose their adoption. Some of the more prominent, such as Woodward, Kerr, and Pruyn, are now moving for a reconsideration of this action. General Butler earnestly supports the project, and is working energetically to bring members to consider it favorably. The Dominican Envoy expected to have completed his mission and started home ere this. When he left St. Domingo, Gen. Baez was confident his proposal would be accepted.

FINANCIAL and COMMERCIAL

The Philadelphia Money Market.

Sales at the Philadelphia Stock Exchange.

BEFORE BOARDS.

100 sh ReadR b5&in 47-44

FIRST BOARD.

200 City 6s new lts	100¾	100 sh Leh Nv stk b60	31¾
1000 Lehigh Gld Ln	90¾	402 sh Read R	47¾
600 Cm&Am mt 6s'89	93	13 sh do lts	47¾
1000 Phila&Erie 7s 2ds	80¾	100 sh do lts c	47-64
1000 Union Cl Bds b60	10¾	100 sh do b30	47¾
1000 Warren & Franklin 7s	84	100 sh do	47¾
		600 sh do s30 lts	47¾
500 N Penna R		100 sh do	47-56
7 p c scrip	85	100 sh do b5&in	47-56
2 sh Bank of N A	240	13 sh Penna R	58
10 sh Cent Nat Bk	124	200 sh do b30 lts	57¾
5 sh Bk N Liberties	115	100 sh do	57¾
100 sh Hestonv'eR	12¾	200 sh do b60wn	58
23 sh Cam&Am R ls	124¾	200 sh do s60	57¾
100 sh Catawa pf b5	34	200 sh do b60	58
7 sh do R lts	9	10 sh North Cent R	49¾

BETWEEN BOARDS.

200 City 6s old	97	600 sh Read R b30	47¾
400 City 6s new	101¾	100 sh do b10	47¾
200 do	110¾	100 sh do 3dys	47-56
1000 do	101	300 sh do 2dys	47¾
2000 Lehigh R ln	85	100 sh do	47¾
30 sh Penna R	58	100 sh do b5	47¾
100 sh 60dys after 10	47½	200 sh do b10 lts	47¾
100 sh ReadR	47¾	1500 sh do lts 2dys	47¾
100 sh do b5wn&in	47¾	100 sh do b15	47¾
200 sh do 2dys&in lts	47¾	100 sh do b30	47-56

SECOND BOARD.

100 sh Hesn'ville R	12¾	100 sh Pa&Erie b60	28
28 sh Penna R lts	57¾	9 sh LehValR	55¾
10 sh Cam & Amboy	124¾	200 sh Read R lts	47½

FRIDAY, Feb. 5, 1869.—The money market to-day was quiet. The demand for funds was not very pressing, though the current rates were quite firm. The banks are increasing their deposits as well as their loans daily, but the former are slightly in excess, which enables them to supply the wants of their customers, and occasionally outsiders, at the legal interest. Exceptional cases occur in which six per cent. is accepted on the street on very acceptable paper.

Outside the banks the business was quiet on account of the small offerings of acceptable paper. We continue to quote call loans at 5@6 per cent. on Government bonds and at 6@7 per cent. on mixed securities. Money is firm at these figures, and whilst the supply and absorption are so evenly balanced as at present it is not likely that a decline will take place. The stock market was active, but prices tended downward. Government and State securities were firm; city sixes were not so strong—sales of the new issues at 100¾.

Reading R. R. declined, selling as low as 47.44, closing at 47½@47⅝; Camden and Amboy sold at 124¾; Pennsylvania R. R. at 57¾, and Catawissa Preferred at 34.

Canal shares were neglected; sales of Lehigh Navigation at 21½ b. o. In bank stocks there were sales of Central National at 124, Bank of North America at 240 and Northern Liberties at 115. Hestonville Passenger Railway sold at 12¾.

Messrs. De Haven and Brother, No. 40 South Third street, make the following quotations of the rates of exchange to-day, at 1 P. M.: United States Sixes, 1881, 112¾@112¾; do. do., '62, 118¾@113¾; do. do., 1864, 109¾@109¾; do. do., 1865, 111¾@111¾; do. do., '65 new, 108⅝@108⅞; do. do. 1867, new, 108¾@109; do. 1868, 108¾@109¼; Five, Ten-forties, 108¾@108¾; United States 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 101¾@102; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 19¾; Gold, 135@135¼; Silver, 131@132¾.

Smith, Randolph & Co., bankers, Third and Chestnut, quote at 10½ o'clock as follows: Gold, 135¾; United States Sixes, 1881, 112¾@112¾; Five-twenties, 1862, 113¾@113¾; do. do. do., 1864, 109¾@109¾; do. do. do., 1865 111@111¾; do. do. July, 1865, 108¾@108¾; do. do. do., 1867, 108¾@109; do. do. do., 1868, 109@109¾; U. S. Fives, Ten-forties, 108¾@108¾.

Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, &c., to-day as follows: U. S. 6's, 1881, 112¾@112¾; old Five-twenties, 113¾@113¾; new Five-twenties of '64, 109¾@110; do. Nov. 1865, 111@111¾; Five-twenties of July, 108¾@109; do. 1867, 108¾@109¾; do. 1868, 109¾@109¾; Ten-forties 108¾@108¾; Gold, 135¾; Pacifics, 101¾@102.

Wallace & Keene, Bankers, 142 South Third street, quote Border State Bonds to-day as follows: Tennessee, old, 67¾@67¾; do. new, 67¾@67¾; Virginia, old, 57@58¾; do. new, 61¾@61¾; North Carolina, old, 63; do. new, 61@61¾; Missouri, 86¾@86¾; Georgia Sixes, 88; Sevens, 92@92¾.

The inspection of Flour and Meal for the week ending February 4, 1869, is as follows:

Barrels of Superfine	8,491
do. Fine	9
do. Rye	126
do. Corn Meal	400
Total	9,026

Philadelphia Produce Market.

FRIDAY, Feb. 5.—There is rather more doing in Flour, but without change from yesterday's quotations. The sales comprise 100 barrels of Superfine at $5 25 per barrel; 400 barrels Iowa and Wisconsin Extra Family on secret terms; 100 barrels Minnesota do. do. at $7 50; 100 barrels Western Winter Wheat, low grade, at $7 75; 200 barrels good Ohio at $9 50; 200 barrels Indiana Extra at $8, and some fancy brands at $10 50@12 50. Rye Flour sells in a small way at $7@7 50.

In Corn Meal nothing doing to fix quotations.

The Wheat market continues greatly depressed, and the only sales reported are 500 bushels fair Pennsylvania Red at $1 60, and 600 bushels good No. 1 Spring at $1 60. Rye comes in slowly, and demands $1 52. Corn is not so abundant, but the demand has fallen off. Sales of new yellow at 85@88c. Oats are steady, and further sales of 1,000 bushels Western are reported at 72@74 cents. No sales of Barley or Malt.

Clover Seed is steady, with further sales at $9@9 50. Timothy is worth $4@4 25, and Flax Seed commands $2 60@2 65.

Whisky is dull and ranges from 97c. to 1.

New York Money Market.

[From the N. Y. Herald of to-day.]

FEB. 4.—The stock market to-day was quite feverish and weak. At one time in the forenoon affairs in the Long Room looked like a panic, and stocks were thrown on the market in large quantities. The prime cause of the uneasiness which led to this "drop" was the announcement of another defeat of the Erie clique in the sudden passage of a bill in the Pennsylvania Legislature continuing those features of the present directors in power of the Erie. This was another severe blow to the interest of the Erie operators. "It never rains but it pours," seems a true saying with reference to the misfortunes of this institution. The defeat of the Pittsburgh scheme was followed by the defeat of the Columbus and Chicago stockholders to ratify the lease of the roads to the Pittsburgh city, and now the last card in the game for a through Erie connection to the metropolis of the West seems to be played in the battle fought in the Pennsylvania lawmakers. It was feared that the clique would be forced to sell their stocks, and hence there was a general decline in those of the list which are supposed to be in their hands or under their manipulation.

The attacks upon Erie and its exclusion from the list at the boards have produced a decline of all stocks among brokers who wish to deal in it. It is a merchantable article, like everything dealt in by Wall street, they claim, and should not be prohibited at the third board or. Mr. Fisk threatens to establish a separate board for its sale and purchase.

Gold continued to decline and fell off to 135⅛ at one time. Late in the afternoon a prominent representative of one of the cliques attempted to restore the tone of the market and offered a quarter of one per cent. to call gold at 1-8 in fifteen days.

Loans were made at 4 to 6 per cent. for carrying. The gross clearings amounted to $45,000,000, the gold balances to $1,192,613, and the currency balances to $1,675,411.

[From the New York World of to-day.]

FEB. 4.—The money market was easy at 6 to 7 per cent. on call, and 7 to 8 per cent. for prime business notes.

The government bond market was firm throughout the day. Some of the banks were buyers of round lots to-day in order to employ their surplus funds, and considerable purchases were made by some of the foreign bankers. There is a borrowing demand for 1862s and 1865s. In 1867s there was a large business transacted. In London the latest quotations for five-twenties was 76¾, and the Bank of England reports a decrease of £615,000 sterling in its vaults.

The foreign exchange market is weak, and rates are without change.

The Latest Quotations from New York

[By Telegraph.]

NEW YORK, Feb. 5.—Stocks feverish and unsettled. Gold, 135¾; Sterling 109¾; Five-twenties, 1862, 113¾; do., 1864, 109¾; do. 1865, 111; new, 108¾; 1867, 108¾; Ten-forties, 108¾; Virginia Sixes, 61¾; Missouri Sixes, 86¾; Canton Company, 59; Cumberland Preferred, 36¾; New York Central, 161; Reading, 94¾; Hudson River 135; Michigan Central, 119; Michigan Southern, 92¾; Illinois Central, 13½; Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 93¾; Cleveland and Toledo, 104¾; Chicago and Rock Island, 128¾; Pittsburgh and Fort Wayne, 117¾.

Markets by Telegraph.

[Special Despatch to the Phila. Evening Bulletin.]

NEW YORK, Feb 5, 12½ P. M.—Cotton—The market this morning was firm with a good demand; sales of about 2,500 bales. We quote as follows: Middling Uplands, 30¾; Middling Orleans, 31¾.

Flour, &c.—Receipts—3 890 barrels. The market for Western and State Flour is a shade firmer, with a fair demand; the sales are about 8,000 barrels including Superfine State at $6 00@$6 45; Extra State at $7 00@$7 25; Low grades Western Extra at $6 75@$7 10; Southern and California Flour is dull and unchanged.

Grain—Receipts Wheat 150 bush. The market is dull and tame. The sales are — bush. No. 2 Milwaukee at $1 57@1 58 in store, and $1 59@1 60 afloat.

Corn—Receipts—18,000 bushels. The market is steadier and salable; sales of 20,000 bushels New Western at 88 @ 90 cents afloat. Oats—Receipts 31,000 bushels; market firm with fair demand, sales 25,000 bushels at 75 cents.

Provisions—The receipts of Pork are 329 barrels. The market is firm with demand fair at $33 50@$31 60 for new Western mess. Lard—Receipts 600 pkgs. The market is dull and steady. We quote fair to prime steam at 20¾@21. Hogs—Receipts—126; market better; Western, 15¾@15¾. City, 15¾@16.

Whisky Receipts— — bbls. The market is firm. We quote Western free at 94@95c.

[Correspondence of the Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, Feb. 5.—Cotton firm; 1,900 bales sold at 30¾. Flour steady, and without decided change. 6,000 barrels sold. Wheat dull and without important change; sales of 7,500 bushels No. 3 at $1 51. Corn steady; 29,000 bushels sold at 88c.@90c. for mixed Western. Oats quiet. Beef quiet. Pork firm; new mess, $33 50@33 75. Lard quiet, steam rendered, 20¾@21¾. Whisky quiet.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 5.—Cotton very firm. Middling Uplands, 30. Flour dull and nominal. Wheat flat; prime to choice Red at $2 20@2 25. Corn firmer; receipts small; sales of White, 88@90c.; Yellow at 86@87c. Oats firm, at 70@75 cents. Rye dull, at $1 50. Pork firm at $33. Bacon firm; rib sides, 17¾@18c.; clear do., 18¾ cents; shoulders, 15¾ cents; hams, 20 cents. Lard firm at 21 cents.

THIRD EDITION.

2:30 O'Clock.

BY TELEGRAPH.

LATER CABLE QUOTATIONS

FROM WASHINGTON

NEW YORK ELECTION FRAUDS

The Alaska Purchase

RECOVERY OF MR. WASHBURN

By the Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, Feb. 5, P. M.—Consols for money, 93. U. S. Five-twenties quiet and steady. The stock market is easier. Erie firmer at 24¼.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 5, P. M.—Cotton steady. Linseed Cakes, £11 5s. Cheese, 76s.

LONDON, Feb. 5, P. M.—Sperm oil easier.

HAVRE, Feb. 5, A. M.—Cotton opens quiet and steady; sales at 140f. on the spot, and 141f. afloat.

Report—The Alaska Purchase—Washburne.

[Special Despatch to the Phila. Evening Bulletin.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—The report of the Committee on the New York Election Frauds which will be made early next week, will cover six hundred printed pages.

U. H. Painter, the correspondent, has appeared before the Alaska Corruption Committee and denied *in toto* the evidence given by Frederick P. Stanton and Robert J. Walker, that he attempted to blackmail these gentlemen on the Alaska purchase.

Mr. E. B. Washburne, who has been quite ill for several days, was able to appear at the meeting of the Committee on Appropriations, this morning.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—There seems to be an indisposition in the Committee on Ways and Means to prolong the time for holding whisky in bond after April, as requested by the whisky holders throughout the country. There also seems to be a change of mind in the matter of converting registered bonds into coupon bonds.

Last Friday the Supreme Court ordered a writ of prohibition to be served on Judge Underwood, based on the application of the Attorney of the Commonwealth of Virginia, who alleged that Judge Underwood had improperly and illegally interfered with sentences of the State Courts by discharging certain convicts. Judge Underwood has acknowledged the service of the writ, and the Supreme Court has designated Friday next for the hearing of the cause.

Fortieth Congress—Third Session.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.

SENATE.—The President presented a petition praying for the amendment of the Constitution so as to recognize Almighty God as the source of all civil authority.

Messrs. Conkling, Cameron and Sherman presented similar petitions.

Mr. Conkling also presented a petition in behalf of the Sisters of Mercy of Charleston, South Carolina, signed by Gen. Burke and other surviving officers of the Irish Brigade of the Army of the Potomac, setting forth the loyalty and valuable services of the Sisters, and praying that their claim for property destroyed during the war may be favorably considered. Referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. Ramsey introduced a bill amendatory to the act granting lands to Iowa and Minnesota to aid in the construction of certain railroads. Referred to the Committee on Railroads.

Mr. Stewart offered an order that the Senate hold evening sessions, beginning at 7 P. M. each evening, for the consideration of the Constitutional Amendment until it shall be disposed of. Carried—Yeas 30, nays not counted.

Mr. Cragin presented the petition of 400 citizens of New Hampshire for woman suffrage.

Mr. Morgan introduced a bill defining the nature and extent of the powers of the Coroner in the District of Columbia. Referred to the Committee on District of Columbia.

Mr. Corbett, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a substitute for the bill to provide for the protection of fur-bearing animals in Alaska.

Mr. Pomeroy, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported adversely to the bill providing for the sale of lands to aid the construction of the Western Virginia Central Railroad.

Mr. Whyte presented a remonstrance of the Board of Trade of Baltimore against the proposed abrogation of State and municipal laws in regard to the licensing of pilots.

Mr. Harlan presented the petition of the colored men of America, signed by the President and Secretary of the Colored Convention lately held in Washington.

Mr. Conness offered resolutions directing the Attorney-General and Secretary of the Interior to communicate the papers and correspondence relative to the case of the United States agent, Vincent Gomez, for the Panoche Grande. Adopted.

Mr. Edmunds offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Patents to inquire the reasons for the dismissal of certain clerks from the Patent Office and the appointment of others in their places since September 1, 1868. Adopted.

On motion of Mr. Trumbull, the Senate then took up and passed the bill to give effect to certain treaty stipulations with foreign countries. It authorizes the President to employ a military force when necessary to guard alleged criminals delivered up by foreign countries and under extradition treaties.

HOUSE.—Mr. Moore presented the petition of owners and masters of vessels of Hoboken, New Jersey, praying the intervention of Congress to protect all engaged in navigation from illegal exactions by State and municipal corporations.

Mr. Starkweather presented the petition of citizens of East Lynne, Waterford and New London, Connecticut, asking an appropriation to improve the channel of Niantic river, Connecticut.

Mr. Boutwell, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill for the relief of Admiral Farragut and the officers and men of his fleet that passed Forts Phillips and Jackson under fire.

The bill provides that they shall be entitled to the benefits of the prize laws in the same manner as they would have been if the District Court for the Eastern District of Louisiana had been then open, and the prizes libelled therein. It gives cognizance of the case to any United States Court having admiralty jurisdiction, and directs the payment of the awards out of the treasury.

Burning of a Watertown Hotel.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 5.—The Robinson House, in Watertown, was burned to-day. The loss is $18,000; insured for $9,000.

Marine Intelligence.

BOSTON, Feb. 5.—Arrived—Steamship Hecla, from Liverpool.

THE COURTS.

QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Ludlow.—Richard Perry was acquitted of a charge of larceny.

George Williams was convicted of a charge of stealing gum shoes from a store door.

John Thomas and George Smith pleaded guilty to stealing coffee from the front of a warehouse.

Jacob Slizer was acquitted of a charge of the larceny of $50, because the testimony established that the technical offence had not been committed, as the accused had retained money which he had collected on a bill for his employer.

Thomas and George Emerson and George Sharp were acquitted of a charge of larceny.

NISI PRIUS—Justice Read.—Scott vs. the Spring Garden Fire Insurance Co. Before reported. Verdict for plaintiff for $3,119 52.

DISTRICT COURT—Judge Greenbank.—Kessler vs. Adger. Before reported. Verdict for plaintiff for one cent.

MACCARONI AND VERMICELLI.—125 BOXES Italian Curled Maccaroni and Vermicelli landing from ship Memnon, direct from Genoa, and for sale by JOS. B. BUSSIER & CO., 108 South Delaware avenue.

FOURTH EDITION.

3:15 O'Clock.

BY TELEGRAPH.

LATER FROM WASHINGTON

ANNEXATION OF ST. DOMINGO

FRESH COMPLICATIONS

The Union Pacific Question

Argument on the New Amendment

The Back Pay of Southern Members

Annexation of St. Domingo.

[Special Despatch to the Philada. Evening Bulletin.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—The question of the annexation of the Dominican Republic is leading to fresh complications. M. Louis Paul Argenard, the confidential envoy accredited by President Baez and his cabinet to this country, has now been here several weeks, and his instructions are now generally known.

M. Argenard has had several informal interviews with members of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, which holds a special meeting to-morrow to consider the subject. He offers on the part of his government to cede their territory to the United States, without reservation, upon the sole condition of assuming their debt, amounting to some twelve or fifteen millions, which its English holders are pressing, through their government, for immediate payment.

The House Committee are anxious for early action, lest the opportunity should be lost. The delicate position in which Baez's government would be placed in case of failure is the reason why they are reluctant to place themselves upon record until they have some assurance that their offer will not be rejected.

The Union Pacific Question.

[Special Despatch to the Phila. Evening Bulletin.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—The Senate Pacific Railroad Committee had a long wrangle to-day on the various schemes before them, and made little progress with their omnibus bill. They substantially determined, however, upon the connection of the Union Pacific, Eastern Division, with the main Southern trunk on the 35th parallel.

Argument on the Constitutional Amendment.

[Special Despatch to the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—The Senate to-day decided to hold evening sessions to consider the Constitutional Amendment until it shall be disposed of. Argument on the amendment was continued by Senator Williams.

Back Pay to the Southern Members.

[Special Despatch to the Phila. Evening Bulletin.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—The proposition to give back pay to the Southern members again raised its head, but only succeeded in getting severely criticised by Messrs. Trumbull and Morton.

Judge Thayer's Contest.

[Special Despatch to the Phila. Evening Bulletin.]

HARRISBURG, Feb. 5.—The examination of the box of the Sixteenth Division of the Twentieth Ward has resulted in finding 79 votes in favor of Judge Thayer.

From Montreal.

MONTREAL, Feb. 5.—Further investigations show that no lives were lost by the St. Patrick Hall catastrophe. About 30 persons were injured, many seriously. About midnight the company in the Hall were startled by a sharp crack, like a pistol-shot. In a few moments a second and louder report was heard, when the plaster began to fall. A panic seized the crowd and a rush was made for the stairs, most of them making good their escape. The roof was of massive iron, surmounted by a statue of St. Patrick. The calamity is attributed to the hasty manner in which the Hall was erected.

A violent snow-storm has prevailed here for the past two days. All the trains are blocked up, and no mails have been received for forty-eight hours. In the neighborhood of Ottawa and Quebec the storm was also very severe.

Robbery in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 5.—A lady in this city, yesterday afternoon, lost or had stolen from her ten $1000 bills. The money was lost while going from the corner of Gray and Fayette streets, in the cars, to the corner of Gilmer and Baltimore streets. A reward of $1,000 is offered for its recovery.

From Aspinwall.

NEW YORK, Feb. 5.—Arrived, steamer Rising Star, from Aspinwall.

Fortieth Congress—Third Session.

[SENATE—Continued from the Third Edition.]

On motion of Mr. Morton, the resolution to authorize the payment of Senators from the reconstructed States from the beginning of the Fortieth Session of Congress, was taken up.

Mr. Morton made a brief argument in favor of the resolution, and cited several precedents in the action of both Houses of Congress, which he claimed authorized the proposed payment.

Mr. Trumbull had thought that this proposition was dead. The Senate had always distinctly declared that the Senators in question should be paid only from the time their States were declared entitled to representation in Congress. Besides, every Senator was obliged to declare upon his honor how many days he had been absent from the Senate, in order that his pay for that time might be deducted, so that these Senators from the South, not having taken part at all in the first session of the Fortieth Congress, nor much in the second session, could not legally accept pay for these sessions.

While Mr. Trumbull was speaking, the morning hour expired, which brought up the unfinished business, the Constitutional Amendment.

[House—Continued from Third Edition.]

Mr. Butler (Mass.) supported and explained the bill. He said that Admiral Farragut's fleet, while it did more fighting than any other fleet, had not received any prize money, the reason being that its captures were generally river steamers that were taken for the use of the army and were afterwards sold by the Quartermaster's Department. These boats could not be sent anywhere for prize adjudication, because they could not go to sea, and there was no way of getting up the river to Cairo, because the rebels held the river blockaded. This bill was for the purpose of giving jurisdiction to the United States District Courts, the same as if the prizes had been sent in.

The bill was then passed without a division.

Mr. Wood introduced a bill to promote the progress of the fine arts. Referred to Committee on Patents.

It provides for the registry of new and artistic designs, and for the creation of the office of Register of Fine Arts.

Mr. Maynard, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill for the relief of the Illinois Iron and Bolt Company. After an explanation by Mr. Farnsworth, the bill was passed.

Mr. Brooks presented a memorial from the New York and Antwerp Mail Steamship Company, asking that the steamships and materials used in the construction thereof be released from all dues payable to the United States.

Mr. Butler (Mass.) offered a resolution directing the Secretary of the Treasury to furnish information as to the state of the American fisheries on the coast of the British North American provinces, the license and tonnage duties levied, and the state of the trade between the Provinces and the United States. Adopted.

Mr. Moore introduced a bill authorizing the straightening of the Washington canal for the more perfect drainage of the city. Referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Mr. Orth, from the Committee on Private Land Claims, reported a bill for the relief of Solomon Oliver. Passed.

Mr. Spalding, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported back the Senate amendments to the Navy Appropriation bill. Referred to the Committee of the Whole and made the special order for Monday next.

Mr. Woodbridge offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of War for a memorial addressed to him by Brigadier-General H. E. Roberts, on the subject of the drainage of the surplus waters of the Great Lakes into the Upper Mississippi, Ohio and Illinois rivers. Adopted.

The following private bills were reported from the Committee on Military Affairs—For the relief of H. A. White, late Captain of the Third Regiment of North Carolina Mounted Infantry. Passed.

For the relief of George C. Haynie, late Captain of the Second Regiment North Carolina Mounted Infantry. Passed.

For the relief of Lieut. James Ulio, 16th U. S. Infantry. Passed.

For the relief of Lieut. Leonidas Smith, 22d Indiana Infantry. Passed.

FROM NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Feb. 5.—Gen. U. S. Grant and his wife, accompanied by Major-Gen. Schofield, Secretary of War, Brig.-General Dent, and Brig.-Gen. Badeau, arrived in this city yesterday afternoon by the through train from Washington. The entire party were driven directly to the Fifth Avenue Hotel. During the evening Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Fish and Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Stewart called on the General, after his return from Niblo's Garden, where his appearance was greeted with much enthusiasm. Gen. Schofield attended the Arion Ball. To day the General and Mrs. Grant will be the guests of Mr. Hamilton Fish at his residence corner of Second avenue and Seventeenth street.

John Dobbs, charged with being concerned in the robbery of $150,000 from the office of Camberling & Pyne, 14 Wall street, on New Year's day, was arraigned before Justice Dowling, at the Tombs, yesterday, for examination. Captain Jourdan testified that the prisoner had partially confessed to his complicity in the crime. Dobbs thereupon admitted the truth of the Captain's deposition and expressed his willingness to make any disclosure that may further the ends of justice. He formally pleaded not guilty, however, and was committed without bail.

On Tuesday night, when Boyle, the Michigan murderer, was held for safe keeping in a room at Superintendent Kennedy's office, a large party of roughs congregated in the neighborhood for the purpose, it was ascertained, of overpowering the policemen on duty there, taking possession of the keys and releasing the murderer. A detective discovered their intentions and obtained strong reinforcements, whereupon the crowd dispersed.

At a meeting of the Union Republican General Committee last night a committee was appointed to wait on General Grant to learn when and where he would receive the members of the above organization. A committee was also appointed to get the same information from Senator Fenton.

The seamen on a strike held a meeting yesterday and reduced the standard of wages that they had been demanding to from twenty to thirty-five dollars for sailing vessels, and forty for steamers.

Assessor Webster continues to keep the Wall street brokers in a scare by his preparations to tax their active capital. A delegation of brokers left for Washington yesterday in order to consult with Commissioner Rollins on the subject.

The Chamber of Commerce yesterday adopted resolutions inimical to the project of a bridge over East river, and requesting the United States Senate to suspend action in the matter until after the further action of the Chamber.

In the Brooklyn Supreme Court yesterday the case of Elnathan L. Sanderson against the *Sunday Mercury* for libel was tried, but the verdict was not rendered.

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FIFTH EDITION

4:00 O'Clock.

BY TELEGRAPH.

LATEST CABLE NEWS

A Movement in Favor of Amnesty for Fenians.

NEWS BY THE CUBA CABLE

By the Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, Feb. 5.—A large meeting was held in this city last night in favor of granting amnesty to the Fenian prisoners.

MADRID, Feb. 5.—Espartero has refused to accept a seat in the Cortes, to which he was recently elected.

PARIS, Feb. 5.—The bullion in the Bank of France has increased 9,800,000 francs in the last week.

From Cuba.

HAVANA, Feb. 5.—Arrived, steamship Eagle from New York January 28. The sugar market is animated. Provisions quiet. Other articles flat and nominal.

The *Diario* has a long editorial article to-day, attempting to prove that the revolutionary General Arango was assassinated by order of General Quesada.

Later advices from St. Domingo state that the town of Seybo, in the province of the east, has pronounced against Baez and is in open rebellion. A vessel just arrived from St. Thomas reports that the project for annexation to the United States is watched with a great deal of interest.

Late Venezuela papers say the vomito is still prevalent at Caraccas. The Italian Chargé d'Affaires had died of it. Many of the people prefer Rupert Monagas for President.

Fortieth Congress—Third Session.

[SENATE—Continued from Fourth Edition.]

The amendment offered yesterday by Mr. Williams was read as follows:

"Congress shall have power to abolish or modify any restrictions upon the right to vote or hold office prescribed by the constitution or laws of any State."

He addressed the Senate in advocacy of it. One objection to the amendment reported by the Judiciary Committee was, that it might be evaded by State legislation providing that colored people should be disfranchised as disturbers or enemies of the public peace, or upon some similar pretext, having on its face no reference to race, color, or previous condition of servitude, although these, or one of these, might be the real ground of the disfranchisement. Another objection was that it treated the suffrage question too narrowly, with reference only to the immediate future, and to but one class of citizens, while the signs of the times indicated that that question must soon be considered with reference to all classes of citizens. His amendment was not open to these objections, but could be applied to all races, classes and conditions, as might be thought necessary at any given time.

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