BUSINESS NOTICES.

The Empress of Austria Suffered, five years ago, from consumption; Doctor OPPOLZER, the most eminent physician in Vienna, recommended her to go to Nice, Italy. There, with the influence of the fine climate, and the use of HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT, she was cured. The inventor of this remedy, Mr. JOHANN HOFF, of Berlin, was invited to an audience, at which he had conferred upon him by the Emperor the HIGHEST CROSS OF MERIT. fe12 f m w 3t

CONRAD MEYER, INVENTOR AND Manufacturer of the celebrated Iron Frame Pianos, has received the Prize Medal of the World's Great Exhibition, London, Eng. The highest prizes awarded when and wherever exhibited. Warerooms, 722 Arch street. Established 1823. 1y29 w s mtf§

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. sell-tf

THE CHICKERING PIANOS RECEIVED the highest award at the Paris Exposition, 1867. DUTTON'S Warerooms, 14 Chestnut street. se21,tf§

EVENING BULLETIN.

Wednesday, February 17, 1869.

PHILADELPHIA AND THE INDEFINITE WEST.

In looking over the annual report of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, a young man of the present time would hardly believe the statements of older men concerning the difficulties with which the company had to contend in its early days. Newspaper editors, however, who have lived and labored in the same field for over twenty years, can tell them that it was very hard work to get the people of Philadelphia to subscribe liberally to the stock of the company for building a railroad to Pittsburgh. The articles that were written, the meetings that were held, the speeches that were made, the resolutions that were passed—all these, if collected from the files of newspapers twenty or more years old, would fill volumes. It would amaze the young men of to-day to see them and to be told that all such labor, and much more, were needed to induce the people of Philadelphia to subscribe to an enterprise which turns out, now, to be one great source of the prosperity of this city and of the State of Pennsylvania.

As developed at the present time, the great central railroad of Pennsylvania has done far more for the city and the State than was dreamed of by even its most enthusiastic advocates of twenty odd years ago. The twenty-second annual report, submitted to the meeting of the stockholders yesterday, shows a business of over twenty millions of dollars, done in the year 1868, on the Pennsylvania Railroad and its tributaries and dependencies in the State. The road for whose construction from Harrisburg to Pittsburgh we used to labor, has absorbed the old State railroads and canals, has ramified right and left at numerous points, has adopted and supported another great road reaching to Lake Erie, has obtained control of other roads in States further West, and is now securing connections that will make the great railroads from the Pacific tributary to it, and to the city and State that created it. People may say that this exhibits a great overgrown corporation; but commend us to overgrowth that does so much for a community as the Pennsylvania Railroad has already done, and will continue to do, for Pennsylvania.

The trade of the great West has always been the grand prize sought for by the Eastern sea-port cities. New York wrested it from Philadelphia when the Erie canal was constructed. The revolution created by the invention of railroads with steam-power, gave the other cities a fresh chance to enter into rivalry with New York. So Boston, with her various railroad lines to the St. Lawrence and the Lakes, Baltimore, with her road to the Ohio, and Philadelphia, with hers to Pittsburgh, entered into competition with New York, which had, beside her great canal, the New York Central and the New York and Erie Railroads. It is no small triumph for the Pennsylvania corporation that it should be master of the situation, after years of labor and rivalry, and especially of rivalry with New York corporations, sustained by British capitalists as well as by New York speculative gamblers. The annual report, published yesterday, is a model of brevity and comprehensiveness. It indicates the hostility of the New Yorkers to the operations of the company; but it also very quietly indicates the triumph of the company. The arrangements made for the use of roads further West, including a satisfactory adjustment of gauges, show not only fidelity to the interests of the people of Pennsylvania, but great intelligence. The Yankee shrewdness and the New York want of principle that have characterized especially the New York and Erie management for several years, have been overmatched by the practical business qualities of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

The Great West of forty years ago has become a much greater West than even De Witt Clinton could ever have imagined. It has gone beyond the Mississippi and is going beyond the Rocky Mountains. It will not be limited even by the Pacific ocean, but will stretch over to Japan, China and Asiatic Russia, till it overlaps Europe, and this same Great West will come back to us from the East. This is one of the practical paradoxes that modern invention and modern energy are presenting. Commerce is, of course, the motive for all this apparently whimsical defiance of the little principles of traffic which were laid down by writers of the period anterior to steam and electricity, when voyages counted as many months as they now do weeks, and when correspondence required as many days as it now does minutes. In the results of these revolutions of commerce each community has its own peculiar interest. The interest that the community of Philadelphia and Pennsylvania takes in it is expressed mainly in the operations of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and there can be no well grounded doubts as to the perfectly trustworthy character of this corporation, after a candid reading of the brief report just submitted to the stockholders. That report opens a vista extending indefinitely, showing that the work of the company stops not at Pittsburgh, nor at the Mississippi, nor even at the Pacific. Of all which Philadelphia will be the gainer, in spite of every kind of rivalry, if the general management in future shall be as good as it has been in the past.

THE LINCOLN MONUMENT.

Notwithstanding the fact, so gravely asserted by some of the Democratic newspapers, last fall, that all the funds of the Lincoln Monument Association were expended for electioneering purposes, the artist, Randolph Rogers, has gone forward so briskly with his work as to demonstrate that he, at at least, believes that the money is still safe in the hands of the Treasurer of the Association. Recent letters from Rome give the gratifying intelligence that Mr. Rogers has completed his clay model, and that it is now being transferred to plaster, preparatory to being cast in bronze.

The clay model has been inspected by a number of American gentlemen, now in Rome, and there appears to be a general conviction that Mr. Rogers has made a great success in his difficult undertaking, and that we are to have in Philadelphia, not only one of the best likenesses of Abraham Lincoln, extant, but one of the finest pieces of artistic bronze yet sent to this country. The process of transferring to plaster is a brief one, and the model will then go to Munich, to be cast in bronze. Within the present year, we hope to see it erected upon the site which has been selected for it by the Association.

After much consideration the Association has selected the intersection of Girard avenue and Broad street as the most suitable locality for this monument. It is in a fine and improving part of the city, on the grand thoroughfare, and at its most elevated point. The statue, with its granite base, will be about thirty feet high, and will occupy a very commanding position. The figure of Mr. Lincoln is of colossal size, in a sitting posture, holding the pen of emancipation in his hand. Mr. Rogers is reported to have caught as excellent a likeness of his great original as he did in the marble bust executed by him for Dr. George Wood, of this city. We congratulate the citizens of Philadelphia upon the rapid progress of this important work of art, which is so soon to adorn our city, and which is to stand as the memorial to future ages of the patriotism of Abraham Lincoln, and of the city that ever delighted to honor him.

THE AZOICS AGAIN.

If our neighbor, the *Press*, does not look out, it will become Azoic itself. No matter how powerful any journal may be, it cannot long stand the wear and tear of Azoic editorials. "The Assassination of Burgos" and the "Azoic Age" were a heavy strain, but our neighbor seems to have stood it bravely, and this morning gives us "Educational Surges" from the same wonderful pen. We say "the same," for although the "Surges" are considerably modified,—probably in consequence of a fracture of their "conchoid escapement,"—the Azoic indications are plainly discernible. A specimen flower will suffice, culled from a couple of columns of Azoism. It will be remembered that we are discussing "Educational Surges":

> "This ancient, respectable, and laid-aside portion of every modern institution is really its golden reserve. This generation may not see the time when the purely scientific notes now issued will be called in. Indeed, they may never be, but when the currency has become plethoric they will crowd around the institutions of their own accord, and clamor for redemption. By the time this nation has completed its continental transit, ere it has reached its hundredth million, we shall see professors *smeared all over with metallurgic salts, and who have reveled with the Cobols of the deepest mines*, casting wistful glances toward dusty shelves, whose untouched fruitage is the best evidence of its classicality. The very rage of the present revolution is destined to hasten and give impetuosity to the reaction. What God sends then will the colleges prove. They need not build nor even remodel; *they need simply brush up.*"

That is the worst of revelling with the Cobols of the deepest mines. One gets so smeared with metallurgic salts that the whole of his time afterward is consumed in simply brushing up. Professors should be preparing for the continental transit by procuring large aprons and other coarse garments to save their good clothes. The Union Pacific road will be finished in July, and then the continental transit will take place. Arrangements have been made with the Cobols of the mining districts, and a good time generally may be anticipated. If it was not too paradoxical, we would remark, "*Vive les Azoics!*"

Cuban advices inform us that General Dulce is now trying the effect of a retrograde motion. He has repealed all the liberal laws which were given to the people when he landed upon the island, and has assumed power as absolute as that which Lersundi exercised under the Bourbon rule. It is quite impossible to perceive the wisdom of this measure. If the Cubans were not satisfied with liberal rule, and a promise of amnesty, it is not very likely that they will regard certainty of punishment, with a return of the island to tyranny, as a stronger inducement to stop fighting. General Dulce has made a mistake; and he has given it a more serious character by imprisoning Americans and refusing to recognize American consuls. He had much better not add to his troubles by making complications with the United States. It is rather a difficult matter to hold the rebels in check as it is; but if we should become seriously interested in their success, it would be entirely impossible to prevent it.

Simultaneously with the announcement of Caleb Cushing's treaty, we hear that two Philadelphians, General Vickers and Captain Alexander Hay, with Mr. Reilly, of Lancaster, have obtained permission to construct a railroad across the territory of Costa Rica from the Atlantic to the Pacific ocean. This road is to be subsidized by the Costa Rican Government, which is to have the privilege of purchase, at an assessed value, at the expiration of forty years. As the Nicaraguan Government is said to have concluded an agreement with a French company for the construction of a ship canal through Nicaragua, while another railroad is promised across Honduras, we shall, in a few years, have, with the Panama road, no less than three inter-oceanic railroads and two canals. There is enough business for all of them, however, and there is no fear that they will interfere with each other. They will all be channels for the commerce and the travel of the world.

OBITUARY.

CHARLES N. BANCKER.

The venerable Charles N. Bancker, President of the Franklin Fire Insurance Company, died at his residence, No. 437 Chestnut street, in this city, last evening, at the advanced age of ninety two years. Mr. Bancker, although a native of New York, has resided in Philadelphia for more than seventy years, having established himself in the wholesale dry-goods business as early as the year 1795.

In 1829, while the business of fire insurance was yet in its infancy, Mr. Bancker was mainly instrumental in organizing and starting the Franklin Fire Insurance Company, and during the last forty years he has been closely identified with the great successes of that corporation. Long after the ordinary period of human life, Mr. Bancker continued in the active discharge of his duties as President of the Company, and his venerable figure and courtly, old-time manners are familiar to all who have been brought in contact with the business to which he devoted the energies and sagacity of his long life. Few men in Philadelphia have enjoyed a higher reputation for all those personal and business qualities which go to make up the character of a Christian gentleman, and a worthy and honorable citizen. Until within the last few days, Mr. Bancker has been at his usual post of duty, and has died, at last, without disease, wearing away quietly under the gentle hand of old age. He will be long regretted by the large circle of relatives and friends who have so long held him in such well-deserved esteem.

CHARLES F. LEX.

Charles F. Lex, Esq., a very well-known and enterprising citizen of Philadelphia, died suddenly at his residence in Arch street, about four o'clock this morning. Mr. Lex was President of the Point Breeze Park Association, and took great interest in it. He has, for years, devoted much time and zeal to the improvement of Broad street, and the removal of the various impediments to its progress. He was in his usual health until within a few days. His age was about sixty-eight.

Bunting, Durborow & Co., Auctioneers, No. 232 and 234 Market street, will hold, on to-morrow (Thursday), Feb. 18th, at 10 o'clock, by catalogue, on four months' credit, a large sale of Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, including 200 packages Domestics; 700 pieces Cloths, Fancy Cassimeres and Coatings, Doeskins, Meltons, Satinet, Italians, &c.; full lines Shirting and Housekeeping Linens; 5 cases Spanish Linen; 10 cases Buff Duck Coatings; 5 cases Buff Barnsley Drills; 2,000 dozen L. C. Hdkfs.; also, Dress Goods, Shawls, 25 pieces high cost Dress Silks, Black Velvets, Balmoral and Hoop Skirts, a large line of White Goods, Hosiery, Shirts and Drawers, Umbrellas, Corsets, Ties, Suspenders, Shirt Fronts, Tailors' Trimmings, Hemp Carpets; also, Kid Gloves, English Hosiery, Shirts, &c.

ON FRIDAY, Feb. 19th, at 11 o'clock, by catalogue, on four months' credit, 200 pieces Brussels, Ingrain, Venetian, List, Hemp, Cottage and Rag Carpetings; Floor Oil Cloths, &c.

Peremptory Sale of Property No. 137 Arch Street.—James A. Freeman, Auctioneer, will sell on Wednesday next, at the Exchange, a valuable property for any wholesale business, on Arch street, below Second. *The sale will be positively without reserve.*

JOHN CRUMP, BUILDER, 1731 CHESTNUT STREET, and 213 LODGE STREET. Mechanics of every branch required for housebuilding and fitting promptly furnished. fe27tf

HENRY PHILLIPPI, CARPENTER AND BUILDER, NO. 1024 SANSOM STREET, PHILADELPHIA. je3-1y4p

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

COPPER, BRASS, IRON AND GALVANIZED WIRE and Wire Cords for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market street, below Ninth, Philadelphia.

THE COG WHEEL CLOTHES WRINGER WILL last longer (we have tested *this fact*) and wring *equal* to any other that we have seen; and we have reduced the price of the $9 wringer to $7 50 each. For sale, with those not thus geared, by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market street, below Ninth, Philadelphia.

PREMIUM BUTCHER AND TABLE STEELS. BRING cut by peculiar machinery, have the grooves deeper and with keener edges than the usual kind, and therefore are superior for sharpening purposes. For sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market street, below Ninth, Philadelphia.

1869.—GET YOUR HAIR CUT AT KOPP'S Saloon, by first-class Hair Cutters. Children's Hair Cut at their Residence. Hair and Whiskers Dyed. Razors set in order. Open Sunday morning. 125 Exchange Place. G. C. KOPP.

SOLUTION OF PEPSIN—(LIQUOR PEPSINI). This preparation is an effective aid to digestion and relieves many forms of Dyspepsia in which other remedies have failed. Prepared and sold by JAMES T. SHINN, Apothecary, Broad and Spruce streets, Philadelphia. fe10tf rp

MAGAZIN DES MODES. 1014 WALNUT STREET. MRS. PROCTOR. Cloaks, Walking Suits, Silks, Dress Goods, Lace Shawls, Ladies' Underclothing and Ladies' Furs. Dresses made to measure in Twenty four Hours.

MARKING WITH INDELIBLE INK, EMBROIDERING, Braiding, Stamping, &c. M. A. TORRY, 1800 Filbert street.

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§

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., FOR SALE AT REMARKABLY LOW PRICES. ja25-1mrp§

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

INDIA RUBBER MACHINE BELTING STEAM Packing Hose, &c. Engineers and dealers will find a full assortment of Goodyear's Patent Vulcanized Rubber Belting, Packing Hose, &c., at the Manufacturer's Headquarters. GOODYEAR'S, 308 Chestnut street South side. N. B.—We have now on hand a large lot of Gentlemen's, Ladies' and Misses' Gum Boots. Also, every variety and style of Gum Overcoats.

WATCHES AND MUSICAL BOXES REPAIRED by skillful workmen. FARR & BROTHER, Importers of Watches, etc. Chestnut street, below Fourth. oc16-tf

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

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. de11-f m w 3mrp§ WM. T. HOPKINS.

SHEATHING FELT FOR SALE.—TEN (10) FRAMES English Sheathing Felt, by PETER WRIGHT & SONS, 115 Walnut street. no17 tf

FRESH LOBSTERS AND SALMON.—500 CASES, 1,00 dozen, fresh Lobsters and Salmon, landing and for sale by JOS. B. BUSSIER & CO., 108 South Delaware avenue.

CROWN BRAND LAYER RAISINS.—WHOLES, halves and quarter boxes of this splendid fruit, landing and for sale by JOS. B. BUSSIER & CO., 108 South Delaware avenue.

CURRANT JELLY.—GENUINE CURRANT JELLY in 5 and 10 lb. cans, for sale by J. B. BUSSIER & CO., 108 South Delaware avenue.

NEW CROP ARABIAN DATES.—100 MATTS, FINE quality, landing and for sale by JOS. B. BUSSIER & CO., 108 South Delaware avenue.

CLOTHING.

We Recommend Our Clothing,
We Recommend Our Clothing,
We Recommend Our Clothing,
We Recommend Our Clothing,
We Recommend Our Clothing,
We Recommend Our Clothing,
1st, For Its Good Quality.
1st, For Its Good Quality.
1st, For Its Good Quality.
2d, For Its Good Make.
2d, For Its Good Make.
2d, For Its Good Make.
3d, For Its Undoubted Cheapness.
3d, For Its Undoubted Cheapness.
3d, For Its Undoubted Cheapness.
SPECIAL CARD.—The close of a season is a good time to buy Overcoats and Suits of every description, at prices that are considerably less than are likely to be soon again.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
LARGEST ASSORTMENT AND LARGEST ESTABLISHMENT IN PHILADELPHIA, THE CORNER SIXTH AND MARKET STS.

EDWARD P. KELLY, TAILOR, S. E. Cor. Chestnut and Seventh Streets. Choice Goods for Present Season. In daily receipt of New and Staple Spring Goods.

CONCERNING SPRING OVERCOATS.

The worst of the winter seems to be gone;
The time when thick overcoats ought to be worn;
And now we may safely begin to sing
Of thinner coats, for the opening spring.

When the weather is soft, and the days are warm,
Some folks do their constitutions harm
By throwing their outer clothing off,
And thus contracting a troublesome cough.

It isn't right for a man to expose
Himself to disease, for the want of clothes;
Good friend, if your overcoat's too thick,
Get one that's thinner, but don't get sick.

Don't get rheumatic, just for the lack
Of a suitable overcoat on your back,
But purchase a light, thin, overcoat sack,
Brown, or blue, or speckled, or black,
Or any color,—we have them all,
Cheap for cash, at the Great Brown Hall.

JUST FINISHED, a varied assortment of Meltons, Silk Mixed and other desirable goods. We would call especial attention to our TEN DOLLAR SPRING OVERCOATS. ONLY TEN DOLLARS for a good Overcoat, fashionably cut and well trimmed! Gentlemen wishing heavier Clothing for themselves or Boys, can buy at their own price, as we desire not to carry over any winter stock. Call and look at our New Styles Spring Overcoats.

ROCKHILL & WILSON 603 and 605 Chestnut Street.

INSTRUCTION.

Crittenden's Commercial College, 637 Chestnut St., Cor. of 7th. Instruction Day and Evening.

PAPER HANGINGS.

HOWELL, FINN & CO, PAPER HANGINGS, AT No. 1117 CHESTNUT STREET, Until completion of their Store, S. W. corner of Ninth and Chestnut Sts. Trade Supplied as before the Fire. fe13 s m w 6t4p

CARPETINGS, &C.

$50,000 WORTH OF CARPETINGS, AT PRICES LOW ENOUGH TO INSURE THEIR SALE, TO MAKE ROOM FOR SPRING IMPORTATIONS. R. L. KNIGHT & SON —1222— CHESTNUT STREET. fe8 m w f 13t4p

ELASTIC SPONGE.

Pennsylvania Elastic Sponge Co., 1111 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia. 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. ja20 m w f 1yt

GREEN GINGER.—LANDING AND FOR SALE BY J. B. BUSSIER & CO., 108 South Delaware avenue

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NOW READY. THE MARCH NUMBER OF LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE. With a full-page Illustration. CONTENTS:
I. BEYOND THE BREAKERS: AN AMERICAN NOVEL.—PART III. By Hon. Robert Dale Owen.
II. INAUGURATION ODE.
III. ACTOUS' MEMORIES.
IV. HANS BREITMANN AS A POLITICIAN: A POEM. By Charles G. Leland.
V. THE SHADOW OF FATE: A TALE.
VI. THE BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY. By L. Clarke Davis.
VII. THE FOUNDLING HOSPITAL OF LONDON.
VIII. OVER YONDER: A CHARMING NOVELETTE. PART II. By the author of "The Old Mam'selle's Secret," "Gold Elsie," etc. Illustrated.
IX. OUR PROVINCIALISMS.
X. THE FORTRESS OF THE TAIKUN.
XI. THE DOUBTER: A POEM.
XII. MY GRANDMOTHER—THAT MIGHT HAVE BEEN: A TALE. By Alice Cary.
XIII. THE REVOLUTION IN CUBA.
XIV. OUR MONTHLY GOSSIP.
XV. LITERATURE OF THE DAY.

ANTHONY TROLLOPE'S NEW NOVEL. The Publishers of LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE take great pleasure in announcing to their subscribers that they will commence in the July Number of that Magazine a NEW SERIAL NOVEL by ANTHONY TROLLOPE, author of "Orley Farm," "The Claverings," "Phineas Finn," etc. For Sale at all the Book and News-Stores. *Yearly Subscription, $4. Single Number, 35 cents.* SPECIMEN NUMBER, with Premium List, sent to any address on receipt of Thirty-five cents. Address J. B. LIPPINCOTT & Co., Publishers, 715 and 717 Market Street, Phila. fe17 w f 2t§

LADIES' DRESS GOODS.

Removal! FOR THE BETTER CONVENIENCE OF HER PATRONS, MRS. M. A. BINDER HAS REMOVED HER Dress Trimmings & Paper Pattern Store TO THE N. W. cor. Eleventh and Chestnut Sts. fe17 1trp§

GROCERIES.

STILTON CHEESE. Just in Store, a new invoice of VERY FINE STILTON CHEESE. ALSO, CHOICE ENGLISH CHEDDAR. SIMON COLTON & CLARKE, S. W. corner Broad and Walnut Sts. fe1 f m w

THE FINE ARTS.

LAST DAYS OF THE EXHIBITION OF CHURCH'S NEW "NIAGARA," AT EARLES' GALLERIES, No. 816 Chestnut Street.

FURNITURE, &c.

GEO. J. HENKELS, CABINET MAKER, 1301 and 1303 CHESTNUT STREET. fe1 3mrpt

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

ENGAGEMENT AND WEDDING RINGS. A large assortment of Coin and 18 karat always on hand. LEWIS LADOMUS & CO., Jewelers, 802 CHESTNUT STREET. fe9 rpt§

MACHINERY.

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. Shops—Seventeenth and Coates Streets, Philadelphia.

Infallible Low-Water Signal, Always indicating by the melting of Resin 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 PHILIP S. JUSTICE, 14 North FIFTH Street, Philadelphia. Shops—Seventeenth and Coates Streets, Philadelphia.

Hydraulic Jacks and Testing Machines of all sizes from 4 to 100 tons lifting power. Manufactured by PHILIP S. JUSTICE, 14 North FIFTH Street, Philadelphia. Shops—Seventeenth and Coates Streets, Philadelphia. ja4 m w f 2mrp§

SEWING MACHINES.

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. my2 1yrp WM. E. COOPER, Agent

OLIVES FARCIES, CAPERS, &c.—OLIVES FARCIES (Stuffed Olives), Nonpareil and Superfine Capers and French Olives; fresh goods; landing ex Napoleon III., from Havre, and for sale by JOS. B. BUSSIER & CO., 108 South Delaware avenue.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TURNER & WAYNE, IMPORTERS OF DRUGGISTS SUNDRIES, Perfumery, Essential Oils, &c., NO. 26 SOUTH FOURTH STREET, Offer to the Trade a well assorted stock, comprising in part

Low, Son & Haydon's Soaps and Perfumery.
Bonbow & Son's Soaps and Pomades.
Lubin's Extracts, Lavenders and Soaps.
Lubin's Toilet Powders, "Rose," "Violet," &c.
Coudray's Perfumery, Cosmetics, &c.
Marceron's French Blacking (in tin).
Taylor's Patent Lint.
English Graduated Measures.
Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes.
Buffalo, Horn and Ivory Dressing Combs.
French Extracts, "in bulk."
Mortars, Pill Tiles and Sick Feeders.
Maw's Nursing Bottles.
Filtering Paper (white and gray).
Orange Flower Water.
Bay Rum, Chamois Skins.
Hards Farinaceous Food.
India Rubber Goods.
Otto of Roses, "in fancy vials," &c., &c.

AGENTS FOR Jean Marie Farina, No. 4 PLACE JULIERS, COLOGNE. ja23-s w 3m4p§

THE HARRISON BOILER Has Safety from Destructive Explosion: Great Economy of Fuel: Durability and Facility of Repair. For Illustrated Circular and price, apply to THE HARRISON BOILER WORKS Gray's Ferry Road, near U. S. Arsenal.

PHILADELPHIA, February 12th, 1869. *Joseph Harrison, Esq., Philadelphia*—DEAR SIR: The Harrison Boilers of 300 horse power, ordered in December, 1866, for the Plymouth (Mass.) Cordage Company, have given excellent results. When doing the same work as the company's old boilers (which are of the fire-box flue variety, of the best construction and in first-class order), a saving of about 20 per cent. in fuel has been effected.

The new boilers were erected to supply steam for a Condensing Beam Engine of 500 P., and no difficulty is experienced in obtaining an ample quantity; in fact, a surplus of steam for all requirements. I would, however, argue in this connection the advantage of having an excess of boiler power, on the ground of the greatly diminished consumption of fuel which is sure to follow, for instance: two 50 P. Harrison Boilers furnished an abundance of steam for the engine above referred to, where developing about an average of 175 P.; two additional 50 P. boilers were attached (making four in all), and the decrease in the consumption of coal was fully one-seventh.

In conclusion, it gives me pleasure to state that I regard the Harrison Boiler with the highest favor as a safe, reliable and economical steam generator, and believe, with proper management, its durability and freedom from repairs will prove additional recommendations for it. Yours, respectfully, E. D. LEAVITT, JR., Consulting Engineer, Lowell, Mass. fe9 14trp

The Wilcox Safety Portable Steam Generator and Engine, Ranging from 2 to 10 Horse Power—simple, compact and economical. For sale by KELLY, HOWELL & LUDWIG 525 Minor Street, Philadelphia, Pa. fe12 6trp*

FITLER, WEAVER & CO. NEW CORDAGE FACTORY NOW IN FULL OPERATION. No. 23 N. WATER and 23 N. DEL. ave

H. P. & C. R. TAYLOR, PERFUMERY AND TOILET SOAPS, 641 and 643 N. Ninth Street.

FLOUR.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT! Flour Dealers and Grocers Take Notice! LANGLEY'S CELEBRATED FAMILY FLOUR Again in the Market! "Ivory Sheaf," "Rural," "Neds," "Langley." The above brands of Flour are now arriving from the mills, and will be constantly on hand and for sale in lots to suit purchasers by BROOKE, COLKET & CO., FLOUR AND GRAIN DEALERS, Nos. 1727, 1729, 1731 and 1733 Market St. fe16 1m4p§

SECOND EDITION.

TO-DAY'S CABLE NEWS

Financial and Commercial Quotations.

FROM HARRISBURG

THE ERIE RAILROAD CONTEST

By the Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, Feb. 17, A. M.—Consols, 93 for both money and account; U. S. Five-twenties, 78⅝; Stocks quiet; Erie, 24¾; Illinois Central, 97¼; Great Western, 37.

FRANKFORT, Feb. 17, A. M.—U. S. Five-twenties, 82½.

PARIS, Feb. 17, A. M.—The Bourse is firm; Rentes, 70f. 45c.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 17, A. M.—Cotton quiet; Middling Uplands, 12@12⅛d.; Middling Orleans, 12¼@12⅜d. The sales to-day will probably reach 8,000 bales. Shipments from Bombay to the 13th, 51,000 bales. Petroleum dull; Spirits, 8¾d.

LONDON, Feb. 17, A. M.—Sugar firm, both on the spot and afloat. Sperm oil, 98. Refined petroleum, 1s. 10½d.

LONDON, Feb. 17, P. M.—United States five-twenties, 78⅝. Stocks unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 17, P. M.—Cotton dull; Uplands, 12d; Orleans, 12¼d. The sales will not exceed 7,000 bales. Breadstuffs dull. Lard flat.

HAVRE, Feb. 17.—Cotton opens flat at 136f. on the spot.

The Erie Railway Contest.

[Special Despatch to the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.]

HARRISBURG, February 17.—The act introduced into the Senate, last week, intended to prevent the present stockholders of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad from managing their own property, by keeping three-fourths of the old directors in office, still remains in the Senate committee, with very little prospect of its passage. It was expected here that the annual report of the Pennsylvania Railroad would express some interest in the contest between the Fort Wayne Directors and the Erie Railway, but the report is not only silent on the subject, but speaks highly in favor of the Columbus route between Pittsburgh and Chicago, in opposition to the Fort Wayne. This independent position of the Pennsylvania Railroad narrows the conflict down into an effort of the present Fort Wayne Directors to keep themselves in office.

It is hinted that the effort is made in reality in order to throw the Democratic influence of the Road in favor of the nomination of one of its officers for Governor of this State. The Erie Railway has paid no attention to legislative efforts to interfere with the vested rights of the stockholders, believing all such efforts unconstitutional.

Fire.

BOSTON, Feb. 17.—A fire this morning destroyed the Congregational Church on Foster street, in Melrose. The loss is estimated at $20,000. The property was insured for $10,000.

Fatal Accident.

WORCESTER, Feb. 17.—F. G. Wilson was killed at Milbury station, yesterday, by cars.

Navigation.

NEW YORK, Feb. 17.—Hudson river is open to West Point.

Weather Report.

Feb. 17, 9 A. M.	Wind.	Weather.	Ther.
Plaister Cove	N. W.	Cloudy.	30
Halifax	N. W.	Cloudy.	30
Portland	S.	Clear.	29
Boston	W.	Clear.	35
New York	W. S. W.	Cloudy.	38
Philadelphia	N. W.	Cloudy.	42
Wilmington, Del.	S. W.	Clear.	36
Washington	S. W.	Cloudy.	39
Richmond	S.	Cloudy.	40
Charleston	S.	Cloudy.	55
Augusta, Ga.	W.	Raining.	56
Oswego	S.	Clear.	30
Buffalo	S.	Cloudy.	40
Pittsburgh	—	Cloudy.	33
Chicago	W.	Raining.	40
Mobile	S. E.	Raining.	57
New Orleans	S. E.	Raining.	61
Key West	—	Clear.	65
Havana	—	Foggy.	73

State of Thermometer This Day at the Bulletin Office.

10 A. M. .....42 deg. 12 M. .....45 deg. 2 P. M. .....48 deg. Weather cloudy. Wind Southwest.

FINANCIAL and COMMERCIAL

The Philadelphia Money Market.

Sales at the Philadelphia Stock Exchange.

FIRST BOARD.

5600 City 6s new	lts	100¾	500 sh Read R	lts			46¼
600 City 6s old	c	97¼	100 sh	do	b30		46¾
200	do		97¼	350 sh	do		46
1800 Pa 6s 1 sers	s5	104¾	100 sh	do	s10 lts		46-1-16
1000 C & Am 6s 83		86	100 sh	do	b60		46¼
2000 Lit Sch R Bds			100 sh	do	do		46
	b5wn	99	100 sh	do	lts		46-1-16
26 sh Manuf Bk		31	100 sh	do	b10		46-1-16
200 sh Heston'e R lts		11¾	200 sh	do	s60		46¼
7 sh Leh Val R		55¼	200 sh	do	b30 lts		46-3-16
100 sh Penna R	s30	57	400 sh	do	do		46
190 sh	do	lts 57	200 sh	do	s5 lts		46
100 sh	do	b60 57	300 sh	do	s5		46
5 sh W Jersey R stk		60	100 sh	do	2dys		46
100 sh Read R	s30	46	200 sh	do	b5 lts		45-94
100 sh	do	s30wn 46	300 sh	do	b30		46
200 sh	do b10 lts	46-1-16	100 sh	do s5wn&in			46
200 sh	do	do 46	200 sh	do	b15		45.94
100 sh	do	46-1-16	400 sh	do	lts		45⅞
100 sh	do	46-3-16	200 sh	do			45-81
100 sh	do b60 lts	46¼	100 sh	do s30			45-81
200 sh	do	46¼	100 sh	do 2dys			45-81
100 sh	do	45¾	100 sh	do s10wn			45-81

BETWEEN BOARDS.

200 City 6s old		97¼	200 sh Read R		45¾
21 sh Cam&Am		122¾	100 sh	do b30	46
9 sh	do	123	200 sh	do b15	45¾
200 sh NY&Mid		4⅛	300 sh	do s10	45¾
4 sh Girard Bank		58	200 sh	do	46
100 sh ReadR		45-81	100 sh	do 2dys	45¾
200 sh	do b5&in	45¾	700 sh	do lts	45¾
100 sh	do 2dys&int	45¾	200 sh	do b30	45¾
200 sh	do lts	45-94	100 sh	do b5&int	45-94

SECOND BOARD.

1000 PennR 2mgt6s	96	1000 Lehigh Gld ln	lts	90
2500 Penna 6's 2d ser	105	1000	do	90¼
1000 City 6snew	100¾	1000	do	90¼
4800 do 2dys	100¾	100 sh Read R b30		46¼
750.60 Morris Cl Scp	64	100 sh	do	46

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 17, 1869.—There are slight symptoms of a money stringency to-day, though the effect is not very marked as yet, which will depend on whether it is artificial or real. Certain it is that yesterday the "bears" of Wall street made a combined assault on the gold and bond market, and succeeded in forcing up the price of the former and checking the natural advance in the latter. The combination is accused of extending its operations to our city, though we doubt its truth.

The demand from Europe yesterday for our securities was large, and no less than $5,000,000 changed hands in New York, at an advance over Monday's quotations of 1@1¾ per cent. on the favorite issues of 1862-5-7. At last advices from Europe the 5-20s were selling at 78⅝, in London, and at 82 in Frankfort, with a prospect of a further rise. Notwithstanding this favorable turn in our national bonds in Europe, they are still below their real market value, which is the result of the Wall street "bears" to depress them by selling gold "short." This is a selfish and very injurious proceeding, as it enables foreign capitalists to obtain our securities at low figures.

The local money market is quite active under a more pressing demand from business men, and the quotations of yesterday were decidedly firmer. Call loans were made mostly at 6 per cent. on Governments, with exceptions at a lower figure, and at 7@8 per cent. on miscellaneous securities. Street transactions were extensive at 7¼@10 per cent. according to grade and time to run.

There was less business at the Stock Board to-day, and for all the speculative shares on the list the tendency was downward. Government Loans were steady at our quotations. State Loans, first series, fell off ¼, and City Loans ⅛ per cent.

Reading Railroad again declined ¼, and closed at 45¾@46; Pennsylvania Railroad sold at 57—a decline of ¼; 123 was bid for Camden and Amboy Railroad; 48 for Little Schuylkill Railroad; 55½ for Lehigh Valley Railroad; 32½ for Catawissa Railroad Preferred, and 25¼ for Philadelphia and Erie Railroad.

Canal stocks were nominal; 29 was the best bid for Lehigh Navigation Preferred.

Banks and Passenger Railways were neglected.

Smith, Randolph & Co., bankers, Third and Chestnut quote at 10½ o'clock as follows: Gold, 135¼; U. S. Sixes, 1881, 114¾@114⅞; Five-twenties, 1862, 114⅝@115; do. do., 1864, 111@111⅜; do. do., 1865, 112⅛@112⅜; do. do. July, 1865, 110⅜@110½; do. do., 1867, 110⅝@110¾; do. do., 1868, —@—; U. S. Fives, Ten-forties 109⅜@109⅝; City 6's, 101@101½.

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, 114@114¼; do. do., '62, 114⅝@114¾, do. do., 1864, 110⅝@111½; do. do., 1865, 112⅛@112⅜; do. do., '65 new, 110@110⅛; do. do. 1867, new, 110⅜@110½; do. 1868, 110⅜@110¼; Five, Ten-forties, 109⅜@109⅝; United States 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 101⅜@101⅝; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 19¼; Gold, 135@135¼; Silver, 130@131½.

Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, &c., to-day as follows: U. S. 6's, 1881, 114@114⅛; old Five-twenties, 114⅝@115⅛; new Five-twenties of '64, 111@111¼; do. Nov. 1865, 112⅛@112⅜; Five-twenties of July, 110⅜@110⅛; do. 1867, 110⅜@110½; do. 1868, 110⅜@110⅞; Ten-forties 109⅜@109⅞; Gold, 135⅛; Pacifics, 101½@101¾.

Philadelphia Produce Market.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 17.—There is no change in Cloverseed, and further sales are reported at $9 75@10, and some from second hands at $10 25. Several small lots of Timothy sold at $2 75. Small sales of Flaxseed at $2 65 per bushel.

The Flour market continues very torpid, the inquiries being limited to the wants of the home trade. Small sales of Superfine at $5@5 25 per barrel; Extras at $5a6 50; Iowa and Wisconsin Extra Family at $7 25@7 50; Minnesota do. do. at $7 75@7 75; Penna. do. do. at $8@8 75; Ohio at $8 50@9 75, and fancy lots at $10@12 50. The demand for Rye Flour is light, with small sales at $7@7 25. Prices of Corn Meal are nominal.

The market is very poorly supplied with prime Wheat, and this description commands full prices. Small sales of Red at $1 75@1 80; and some Amber at $1 9@2. Rye comes forward slowly, and 1,000 bushels Western sold at $1 55@1 58. The offerings of Corn are small, but fully ample for the demand. Sales of 5,600 bushels Yellow at 87@89 cents, and White at 85 cents. The demand for Oats continues fair, and further sales of 8,000 bushels Western were made at 75@76c., and Delaware at 65c.

Whisky—The article is at a stand, as the contraband and doctored article is abundant and crowding the legitimate article out of the market.

New York Money Market.

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

FEBRUARY 16.—Government bonds were steady at the opening, but, with the activity in money and the absence of any news from Europe, holders began to realize, and the market became as excited over a decline as it had previously been over the advance. The usual cable telegram was not forthcoming, and "no news" being "bad news" there was a pressure to sell, especially as many felt that it might have been suppressed to keep back unfavorable reports. When it did finally come, about half-past four o'clock, announcing the advance of five-twenties in London to 79, there was another rise in the prices, which threatened to reach the best figures thus far attained until a second telegram announced a relapse to 78⅝. In the decline referred to '67's sold down to 110⅞. At five o'clock the market was unsettled and changing, making it difficult to fix quotations.

Gold was dull during the board at 135@135½. The activity in the money market created activity in the lending rate for cash gold, which ranged from 6 per cent. to 1-32 for carrying. After the board, upon the receipt of the cable telegram announcing the rise of bonds in London, the "bears" hammered the price down to 134⅝. The price at 5 o'clock was 134⅞@135, with sales at the sixteenth. The gross clearings were $45,397,000, the gold balances $1,711,931, and the currency balances $2,551,534.

The failure of the cable telegrams to come through on time, coupled with the heavy transactions which took place in the interval, created the suspicion that the delay was the result of speculative interference, and there was a general agreement among dealers that all steps should be hastened which shall bring the new French cable direct to this city.

Foreign exchange was again depressed. Sales were made of prime bankers' sixty days, at 108⅞@109, and transfers by cable took place at 109½.

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

FEB. 16.—The money market was active and excited, but good borrowers were supplied freely at 7 per cent. in currency, although 6 per cent. gold was paid by some few. The combination to lock up greenbacks was broken up this afternoon by the withdrawal of some of the parties thereto, and no increase in stringency is expected, but, on the contrary, an abundant supply at 7 per cent. currency. The domestic exchanges are generally in favor of New York, and the natural course of the money market is toward greater ease until next fall. The passage of the act of Congress against locking up greenbacks by lending on them cannot be too soon put in force. The injury of a tight money market by artificial means extends throughout the whole country, and falls most heavily on the business community. It is, accordingly, important to our spring trade that our money markets should remain easy and undisturbed by the trickery of stock-jobbers.

The foreign exchange market is weak and unsettled. The quotations are 108⅞ for prime bankers' sixty-day sterling, and 109¾ for sight and cable transfers; good bankers' long, 108⅝, and short, 109½ to 109⅝.

The gold market is in a critical condition. The gold room and our merchants have been "bears" on gold for some time past, and they are all short of it to an amount not less than $30,000,000. Washington officials and honorable representatives of the people have been selling gold short. During the last three weeks Europe has bought not less than $30,000,000 of bonds, and the gold against them has been thrown upon the market. In the face of this avalanche of sales, the price of gold has remained stubbornly firm in the neighborhood of 135.

American credit is improving in Europe. The European capital that has been stagnant for two years, since the panic of 1866, is flowing into this country. What is the result? Increased importations from Europe and increased indebtedness, and an increased demand for gold from this country to pay for all these. The last three weeks $30,000,000 of our bonds have gone to Europe, thereby creating a new debt of $1,800,000 gold per annum to be remitted therefor. Our account with Europe will require remittances of gold for interest of not less than $84,000,000 per annum, for the most moderate estimate is that Europe holds about $1,400,000,000 of five-twenties, and $600,000,000 of other bonds, shares &c.—making a total of $1,400,000,000, at an average interest of 6 per cent. per annum. The advance in the price of five-twenty bonds in Europe will tend to increase the drain of gold from this country, and, as gold is practically an article of merchandise, its price must advance according to the law of supply and demand, which regulates all price. Foreign firms hold in this city through their correspondents at least $20,000,000 in loose gold, while all our banks report is the paltry sum of $27,000,000. With the enormous amount of our bonds held by Europe, constituting as they do, "certified checks for gold payable on demand in New York," and the chance of war or political convulsions in Europe to create a run upon us for gold, what is there in the future to lead a prudent merchant to postpone buying the gold he wants to cover his merchandise sales? If any "bull" combination should be formed to advance the price of gold, its price could be twisted upwards at the present moment with extraordinary care, owing to the enormous uncovered short interest and the feverish condition of the Government bond and gold markets. The sudden rush to buy this evening after 5 P. M., and the instantaneous advance from 134⅞ to 135¼ to 135⅜, startled the shrewder operators and made plain the dangerous condition of the market and the rapidity with which it might jump up at any moment.

The gold market opened at 135¼, and closed at 3 P. M. at 135. The rates paid for carrying were 6¼, 6, 7, and 1-32 per cent. After the board adjourned the market declined to 134⅞ to 135, afterwards recovering to 135⅛ to 135⅛ at 5 30 P. M.

The operations of the Gold Exchange Bank to-day were as follows:

Gold balances	$1,711,931 93
Currency balances	2,551,524 74
Gross Clearances	45,397,000 00

The Latest Quotations from New York

[By Telegraph.]

NEW YORK, Feb. 17.—Stocks weak. Gold, 135; Exchange, 108⅞; Five-twenties, 1862, 114⅝; do., 1864, 111; do. 1865, 112⅛; new, 110; 1867, 110⅝; Ten-forties, 109⅝; Virginia Sixes, 62; Missouri Sixes, 88; Canton Company, 59; Cumberland Preferred, 36⅛; New York Central, 161⅞; Reading, 91⅞; Hudson River 135; Michigan Central, 118; Michigan Southern, 93; Illinois Central, 143; Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 90⅛; Cleveland and Toledo, 104; Chicago and Rock Island, 127⅞; Pittsburgh and Fort Wayne, 117⅛.

Markets by Telegraph.

[Special Despatch to the Phila. Evening Bulletin.]

NEW YORK, Feb 17, 12½ P. M.—Cotton—There was a heavy feeling in the market this morning, with a limited demand. We quote as follows: Middling Uplands, 29½@29¾; Middling Orleans, 30.

Flour, &c.—Receipts—4,000 barrels. The market for Western and State Flour is irregular; No. 2 and Superfine scarce and firm. Other grades dull and heavy. The sales are about 5,000 barrels, including Superfine State at $6@$6 40; Extra State at $6 70@$7 00. Low grades Western Extra at $6 75@$7 15. Southern Flour is dull and heavy. California is dull.

Grain.—Receipts—Wheat, 14,000 bushels. The market is quiet and steady. The sales are 15,000 bus. No. 2 Milwaukie at $1 59@1 61½ in store, and No. 1 do. at $1 70 delivered. Corn—Receipts—16,800 bushels. The market is quiet and steady; sales 3,000 bushels new Western at 90@91½c afloat. Oats—No receipts. The market dull; sales of 15,000 bushels at 74@75c.

Provisions.—The market is better with a good demand, at $33 for new Western Mess. Lard—The market is firmer with a fair demand. We quote Prime steamer at 19¼@20c. Hogs—market better; Western, 14@14¼; City, 14¼, 15c.

Whisky—Receipts—50 barrels. The market is unsaleable. We quote Western free at 97c.

[Correspondence of the Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, Feb. 17.—Cotton easier; sales of 400 bales at 29½@29⅝c. Flour dull and declined 5@10c.; sales of 7,000 barrels; State $5 80@7 25; Ohio, $6 75@8 25; Western, $5 75@8 50; California, $6 25@8 25 for old, and $8 50@10 75 for new. Wheat dull and lower; sales of 15,000 bushels No. 2 at $1 61, and No. 1 at $1 70. Corn heavy; sales of 31,000 bushels mixed Western at 90@91½c; yellow Southern, 93c. Oats dull; sales of 12,000 bushels—prices unchanged. Beef quiet. Pork firm: new Mess, $33 75. Lard quiet. Whisky dull and nominal.

BALTIMORE, Feb 17.—Cotton quiet and dull; Middling Upland nominally 29 cents. Flour fairly active, and prices weak. Wheat dull; choice Valley Red, $2 25. Corn firm; prime White, 92@94 cents; prime Yellow, 90@92 cents. Oats firm at 70@75 cents. Rye firm; prime, $1 75. Provisions quiet and unchanged.

CURTAIN MATERIALS.

I. E. WALRAVEN, MASONIC HALL, No. 719 CHESTNUT STREET. Calls attention to his varied stock of UPHOLSTERY GOODS, LACE CURTAINS AND DECORATIONS, Embracing some of the richest ever imported. Tapestry Table and Piano Covers. Eider and Arctic Down Quilts, For Invalids cannot be excelled. WINDOW SHADES OF ALL VARIETIES.

THIRD EDITION.

2:30 O'Clock.

Fortieth Congress—Third Session.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.

SENATE.—Mr. Conkling presented a petition for the amendment of the Constitution so as to recognize Almighty God.

Also, a petition for a modification of the naturalization laws.

Also, remonstrance of a Wool Growers' Association in New York State, against the renewal of the reciprocity treaty.

Mr. Pomeroy presented several petitions for equal suffrage; and one praying for the amendment of the Constitution so as to recognize Almighty God.

Mr. Wilson presented a memorial asking the Government to purchase Brady's collection of war views.

Mr. Nye presented a remonstrance of citizens of San Francisco against the passage of the pending bill to protect the fur-bearing animals of Alaska.

On motion of Mr. Drake, the report of the Committee of Conference upon the bill to amend the various acts relating to the Navy was then taken up.

Mr. Grimes explained the bill, and said it was designed to make a great reduction in the size and expense of the Navy, and especially the marine corps.

Messrs. Edmunds and Davis criticised the report of the committee as introducing new matter not contained in the original bill, and the latter objected to it upon the further ground that it provided for too great a reduction of the marine corps.

Mr. Grimes said he was in favor of still further reducing the marine corps, and saw no reason why it should now be any larger than before the war.

The report was agreed to.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 17.

SENATE.—Mr. Henszey read a bill to incorporate the Imperial Fire and Marine Insurance Company, of Philadelphia.

Also, one to incorporate the Philadelphia Commercial Weighing Company, for the purpose of weighing coal or other merchandise, and charging such rates for the same as may be agreed upon. They shall have public scales on any street, and pay for the use of the streets one cent for every ton weighed. The incorporators are, John J. Kersey, J. D. McKee, W. C. Lawsen, C. W. Carpenter, Charles J. Wolbert and J. B. Hood.

Also, one for the protection of the poor and for the prevention of buying stolen goods in Philadelphia, appointing an inspector of all pawn-broking establishments.

Mr. Connell, one empowering the Laurel Hill Cemetery Company, to hold all lands in the Twenty-first Ward, between the southern line of said cemetery and the northern line of Fairmount Park, and the west side of Ridge avenue, not exceeding in all six acres.

Also, one to incorporate the Fiscal Agency and Improvement Company of Pennsylvania. This is the same bill that passed the Senate last year and was defeated in the House.

Also, one authorizing the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts to occupy and use the southwest quarter of Penn Square. Also, one to provide for old and faithful public school teachers, who are discharged for other causes than moral delinquency, one-half their usual pay out of the school fund of their district. Also, one relating to apportioning city claims after the filing thereof in Philadelphia.

Mr. Henszey, one to allow the Schuylkill River Passenger Railway Company to convert their road wholly or in part into a freight railroad, to transport freight as well as passengers, to change such portions of their route as may be deemed advisable, and to connect with any other road, provided their road shall be in close proximity to the Schuylkill river, and shall not extend at any point east of Twenty-second street, and provided the change of location shall be made under the direction of the Chief Engineer and Surveyor of the city.

Mr. Coleman, one to pay *six hundred and fifty-seven dollars* to Elizabeth Trop, of Harrisburg, for property destroyed by a mob of troops, June 15th, 1863.

Mr. Fisher, one extending the provisions of the act of 1868, for the payment of gratuities and annuities to the soldiers of 1812, or the widows of such soldiers as served forty days in said war.

Mr. White, one allowing the Cambria Iron Company to change its name to the Cambria Iron and Steel Company; to make the capital five millions; to issue bonds, and authorizing the purchase of real estate.

HOUSE.—Mr. Vankirk offered a resolution, discharging the twenty-seven extra employes of the House, who had been appointed without authority of the act of assembly.

A discussion arose as to the possibility of getting pay for the men, the Senate having absolutely refused to sanction their appointment. The House has no power to draw money from the Treasury except with the concurrence of the Senate, and it was held that it would be unjust to discharge the men without providing for their payment.

Mr. Nicholson suggested that the men be now discharged by a simple resolution, and that a joint resolution be then offered for their payment.

Mr. Strang, of Tioga, made a speech explaining, in very earnest language, the position which he had assumed during this session in regard to the appointment of these officers. In substance he had acted as the organ of the party, and expressed its will, as indicated at a caucus meeting.

Mr. McMiller, of Montgomery, as one of the Democratic members of the House, defended the position which he had assumed in originally voting for the increase of officers. The increase had been necessary. The men having been appointed, should now be paid, and if the Senate refused to make the appropriation, he (McMiller) would personally assist in making their compensation by appropriating a portion of his salary as a member of the House. He regarded the matter as an implied contract between the Legislature and the officers employed, and would consider it a dishonest act on the part of the Legislature to refuse payment.

The question having degenerated into a political argument, Mr. Davis, on behalf of the Republican party, said that since 1859 that party had reduced the State debt more than six millions of dollars, and had contributed largely to the State charities.

Mr. Playford (Dem.) replied that the interest now paid was two hundred thousand dollars per annum more than it had been before 1859, and that of eleven millions which had been raised, six millions had been used to pay the State debt and five millions had been put in the pockets of the Republican party.

Mr. Davis (Rep.) replied that the increase in interest was owing to the difficulty sustained in raising money in time of war.

CITY BULLETIN.

THE NEW PUBLIC BUILDINGS.—A meeting of the Commissioners for the erection of new public buildings was held this afternoon in the Common Council Chamber, William S. Stokley, President, in the chair.

The President stated that the meeting had been called in consequence of a resolution of Common Council, directing the President of the Commission "to furnish Common Council with the ground plan submitted to the Commission at their meeting on February 2d, of the intended buildings on Independence Square, together with the area of ground to be occupied by said buildings, and the space that will be left open, as reported by a sub-committee of said Commission."

Mr. Harper said that no plan had been adopted. Some drawings had been submitted, and it seemed to him that the proper reply to the resolution was that no plan had yet been agreed upon.

Mr. Walter remarked that he entertained the same idea as Mr. Harper. Upon receiving the resolution of Common Council, his first impulse was to call together the Committee on Plans and Architecture, but that committee had no authority to reply to the resolution. Common Council had evidently heard of some paper which had been laid before the Commission, and he thought that it was better not to withhold anything. Nothing done by the Commission is private, and he was in favor of responding to the resolution in the manner suggested. He therefore offered the following:

Resolved, That the President of the Commission be requested to transmit the diagram referred to, to the Common Council, with the explanation that no *ground plan or design* for the public buildings has yet been submitted to the Commission, and that the diagram in question was prepared to facilitate the calculation of areas and for no other purpose.

Resolved, That the questions propounded by the Common Council in reference to the amount of ground that will be occupied by the buildings, and the quantity of open space that will remain, be answered by submitting the following extracts from a report made to the Commission on the 2d inst., to-wit.:

"Independence Square contains 206,926 square feet. Suitable buildings erected on Fifth, Sixth and Walnut streets, will cover about 77,475 square feet, leaving unoccupied space amounting to 126,451 square feet.

"These buildings would contain an aggregate of room in the several stories, exclusive of halls, stairways and walls, equal to 150,000 square feet. The aggregate of room now required by all the departments in connection with the City Government, upon the most liberal estimates, amounts to 115,379 square feet, making an excess of floor room equal to 34,621 square feet.

"The court-yard in the centre will measure about 230 by 310 feet, equal to 69,000 square feet."

Mr. Spering considered the resolutions very proper. The plan which had been laid before the Commission was merely illustrative of what might be done.

Col. Page said that he desired City Councils to have the fullest information in regard to the doings of the Commission. The plan spoken of is a simple sketch, prepared at his suggestion, by Mr. Walter, and has never been before the Committee on Architecture. It was drawn merely to show what amount of space will be left in Independence Square. On this sketch the buildings extend along Fifth and Sixth streets to Chestnut street, and it is not designed to go beyond the southern line of Library and Sansom streets. Even with those buildings to Chestnut street, the space left in Independence Square will be 230 by 310 feet. He hoped that Councils will have their minds disabused by the presentation of this sketch.

Mr. Walter said that the Committee on Plans and Architecture had discussed the matter of areas, and he was directed to prepare a diagram embodying the general idea spoken of in the Committee. He prepared the sketch, but there has been no plan, architectural or otherwise, in regard to the character of the buildings, yet proposed.

The resolutions of Mr. Walter were then adopted.

Messrs. Walter and Kneass were then requested to prepare the diagram in proper shape to be laid before Common Council.

Mr. Harper said that it had been suggested to him that a proper place for military drill should be provided in the new public buildings, and he moved that the Committee on Plans be instructed to provide such an apartment in making their plans for the buildings. Agreed to.

Mr. Kneass stated that the time in which the city had the right to purchase the property of the American Philosophical Society had expired.

Mr. Walter said that he had recently had a conversation with an influential member of the society, and was informed that the members were not disposed to take any advantage of the expiration of the lease. They are discussing the possibility of getting accommodations in the proposed new city buildings, and will throw no obstacle in the way of their erection.

After the transaction of some business of no importance to the general public the Commission adjourned.

MINERS' AND MANUFACTURERS MEETING.—At half-past ten o'clock this morning a meeting of manufacturers and miners interested in the health and growth of our home industry was held at the Board of Trade Rooms.

The public call of the meeting states its object to be "to reorganize a more efficient national league or association, to include all our useful industries, and to be a centre for unity of plan and action for the association of special industries."

About seventy-five gentlemen were present representing different parts of the United States. Hon. Henry D. Moore was called to the chair, and Mr. G. B. Stebbins was selected as secretary.

Mr. Moore, on assuming the chair, made a few remarks, in which he stated the object of the meeting, and mentioned that its success was vital to the life, health and prosperity of our home industries. Mr. Moore stated that it was necessary for the nation to have protection. We must have a tariff, and our manufacturers will be ruined without this tariff.

The Secretary, after a few remarks, read the following resolution:

Resolved, That for mutual acquaintance and co-operation, to gain and impart broad views of the relation and inter-dependence of all useful industries and their effect on trade and finance; to strengthen and correct public opinion, and gain wise legislation touching home industry, we deem it important to organize and maintain a National Industrial League.

After some debate, the resolution was adopted. Other resolutions were proposed, but, after some debate upon them, which was participated in by Ex-Governor Alvin, of New York; Mr. Kennedy, of Philadelphia; Mr. Metger, of Boston; Mr. Elder, of Johnstown, Pa.; Mr. Brannan, of Pottsville, and Mr. Wartman, of Philadelphia, they were laid upon the table.

The constitution intended to govern the business and affairs of the proposed association was then read by the Secretary.

After the debate the succeeding resolutions mentioned above were laid on the table. The Chairman of the meeting, Mr. Henry D. Moore, having pressing business engagements, begged to be allowed permission to retire, and after granting the request, the meeting called on Mr. Kennedy, of Philadelphia, to act as President *pro tem.*

A gentleman present thought that it would be useless to effect any organization without adequate means, and he thought that arrangements should be at once made to secure a fund of at least $50,000 or $60,000 per annum to enhance the interests of the Association when formed. He spoke of the immense amount of money at the disposal of the Free Traders, and stated that they would spend any amount of money to scatter Free Trade principles.

The meeting then proceeded to consider the Constitution as read by the Secretary.

The Constitution was then adopted.

Ex-Governor Alvin then moved that, for the purpose of effecting an organization, the Secretary be authorized to receive at once the names of persons desirous of becoming members of the League, and that each subscriber pay the sum of $10 to the Secretary. Agreed to.

The names of subscribers were then taken, and twenty-five gentlemen became members.

The Constitution adopted reads as follows:

CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE 1.—The name of this organization shall be "The National Industrial League."

ART. 2.—Its objects shall be to promote the manufacturing and other producing interests of the country; to gather facts and spread information touching all departments of home industry and our business and financial condition; and thus help the growth of correct public opinion and the gaining of such legislation as shall secure a wise economy in public affairs, the simplest and best system of internal revenue taxes, and such tariff arrangement as will give that just and fair protection to our industry needed for the development of our resources, the best condition of our people and the highest honor of our Government.

ART. 3.—Any person wishing to aid these objects may become a member by paying ten dollars; and associations of special industries may be members by their authorized delegates on such terms as may be decided by a member of the Executive Council.

ART. 4.—The officers shall be a President, thirteen Vice Presidents, a Treasurer, a Secretary, and an Executive Council of nine members, with power to delegate authority to a sub-committee of their number; and all of its officers shall be *ex-officio* members of the council, all officers to be chosen annually.

ART. 5.—The President, or a Vice President in his absence, shall preside at meetings, and do whatever else usually pertains to his office.

ART. 6.—The Treasurer shall keep and account for all moneys, pay orders of the Executive Council signed by the Secretary, make annual report on finance, and hand over moneys and property to his successor.

ART. 7.—The Secretary shall keep a record of meetings, receive and answer communications, collect moneys to be paid to the Treasurer, collect and arrange facts, give general aid as may be best, and make annual report of the acts of the Association and the progress and prospects of American industry.

ART. 8. The Executive Council shall provide needed rooms and furniture, see to the publication of documents and newspaper articles, the collecting of funds, giving orders on the Treasurer, and auditing accounts, fix the salary of paid officers or agents, fill vacancies in offices, adopt by-laws, call meetings, and generally care for the objects of the League.

ART. 9. The regular meetings of the League shall be at the discretion of the Council, yearly or oftener, and ten days' notice shall be given of any meeting.

ART. 10. No money shall be appropriated beyond actual receipts, and no debts contracted.

ART. 11. This Constitution may be amended at any regular meeting by a two-thirds vote, except article ten, which shall stand unaltered.

Nominations for permanent officers of the League were then gone into, and a motion was carried to have a temporary Council of Nine to select candidates for the Vice Presidency, and fill up the list of other officers. The following-named gentlemen were selected as the committee:

Mr. Hawley, of Syracuse, N. Y.; Mr. Metcalf, of Boston; Mr. Stebbins, of Detroit, Mr. Littlefield, of Rhode Island; Mr. Senter, of Wilmington, Delaware; Mr. Kennedy, of Philadelphia; Mr. Horton, of Philadelphia; Mr. Ward, of Detroit; and Mr. Bannon, of Pottsville, Pa.

Mr. Kennedy, of Philadelphia, was nominated as temporary President, and Mr. Stebbins, of Detroit, was nominated as temporary Secretary.

A motion was made for the Council to report at 3 o'clock to-morrow afternoon. Agreed to.

Adjourned until Thursday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

FOURTH EDITION.

3:15 O'Clock.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON

The Corcoran Claim

A "SPUNKY" WITNESS

He Declines to Answer Questions

Punishment Far More Preferable

Andy's Amnesty Proclamation

THE NAVY YARD FRAUDS

The Corcoran Claim.

[Special Despatch to the Phila. Evening Bulletin.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—The Senate Committee on the District of Columbia had the Corcoran claim under consideration again this morning. The Russian Minister's steward, who was present at the dinner party when Mr. Corcoran is reported to have said that "he would give $100,000 to have Mr. Lincoln put out of the way," was before the Committee and declined to testify as to what took place. He was respectful in his manner, but said he should consider himself no better than a spy if he revealed what he heard on such occasions. He would accept any punishment the committee might choose to inflict, but must persist in his refusal to violate the confidence reposed in him by his employers.

The President's Amnesty Proclamation.

[Special Despatch to the Phila. Evening Bulletin.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—In the Senate to-day the Judiciary Committee submitted a report on the President's amnesty proclamation. Their conclusions appear in the accompanying resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That in the opinion of the Senate the proclamation of the President of the United States, of the 25th of December, 1868, purporting to grant general pardon to all persons guilty of treason or acts of hostility to the United States during the late rebellion, with a restoration to the rights, &c., was not authorized by the Constitution or laws.

The Navy Yard Frauds.

[Special Despatch to the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—The House Naval Committee are very much divided about the alleged frauds in purchase of machinery at the Philadelphia Navy Yard. Judge Kelley's report, which has been in print and under consideration by the Committee for some time, will not be sustained, and will appear as a minority report.

Reductions in the Naval Establishment.

[Special Despatch to the Phila. Evening Bulletin.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—The report of the Conference Committee on the Naval Appropriation bill, which makes important reductions in the naval establishment, was concurred in by the Senate.

The Thirty-second Parallel Route.

[Special Despatch to the Phila. Evening Bulletin.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—The bill granting the simple right of way to Fremont's 32d parallel Pacific Railroad has been favorably reported from the Committee on Public Lands.

The U. S. Supreme Court.

[Special Despatch to the Phila. Evening Bulletin.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—The Judiciary Committee reported a bill allowing United States Judges over seventy years old to be retired on full pay.

Regulating Indian Treaties.

[Special Despatch to the Phila. Evening Bulletin.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—Senator Conkling, from the Committee on Revision of the Laws, reported a resolution requiring Indian treaties to be considered in open session, with an amendment excepting cases where such treaties are sent by the President to the Senate in confidence.

Escape of Burglars from Jail.

HARTFORD, Feb. 17.—Jesse Allen, alias P. W. Spencer and James Lyons, alias S. A. Rogers, burglars, who have been convicted of one robbery, and were to have been tried to-day in the Superior Court for another, escaped from jail last night by breaking the locks of the cells and outer doors. A ball-tender named Curry is also missing, and the burglars are supposed to have escaped by his aid. A reward of $500 is offered for their arrest.

Bruiser Dead—Desperadoes at Work.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 16.—Aaron Jones, the noted pugilist, died, early yesterday, near Leavenworth.

Advices from Harlan county, Kentucky, state that an armed party, headed by Lige Baker and others, has been committing outrages and depredations in the neighborhood of Mount Pleasant. Peaceable citizens have been driven from their homes. A few days since a party met Mr. David Middleton on the road and shot him to pieces.

Fortieth Congress—Third Session.

[SENATE—Continued from Third Edition.]

A resolution was adopted directing the Attorney-General to furnish a list of persons convicted of violating the Revenue laws, with the fines and other punishments imposed upon them, and the number and dates of their pardons given to such persons by the President.

On motion of Mr. Sherman, Monday, the 22d inst., was set apart for the consideration of business from the Committee on Finance, and on motion of Mr. Frelinghuysen, Saturday next was set apart for the consideration of the bill to regulate naturalization.

Mr. Edmunds, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported on the President's message regarding his Christmas Amnesty Proclamation, that it was not authorized by the Constitution or laws.

Mr. Stewart moved to take up the message from the House asking for a committee of conference in regard to the Constitutional Amendment. Carried.

HOUSE.—Mr. Upham, from the Committee on Elections, made a report in the Louisiana contested election case, with a resolution declaring that Simon Jones, having not received a majority of the votes cast for Representative from the Second Congressional District of Louisiana, was not entitled to a seat, and that neither J. W. Menard nor Caleb S. Hunt were entitled. The report and resolution, with a minority report from Mr. Kerr, were laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

On motion of Mr. Judd, the Secretary of War was directed to have an examination and survey made at the port of Chicago, with a view to securing such additional and enlarged harbor facilities as the necessities of commerce at that point demand.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the act supplementary to the National Banking bill.

The previous question having been seconded yesterday, and Mr. Pomeroy, who reported the bill, being entitled to close the debate, he yielded part of his time to Mr. Poland, who argued in support of the amendment which he had offered, looking to the withdrawal and cancellation of all the United States legal-tender notes, their conversion into a new issue of bonds bearing interest at 4½ and 4 per cent., and redeemable after 30 or 50 years. He defended the New England States from the charge of being grasping. They had taken the National Banking Currency because they thought that to be for the good of the country. They had taken it because the Western States did not then choose to take it up. He declared himself in favor of the free banking system, believing it to be the true remedy to which they should at last come.

Mr. Butler (Mass.) addressed the House for twenty minutes in advocacy of an amendment submitted by him to the section of the bill in reference to the mode of letting banks go into liquidation. It proposes that the interest on the bonds deposited to secure their circulation shall cease, and that on the delivery to the Comptroller of the Currency of their circulation notes in sums of $100, or multiples thereof, a pro rata proportion of the bonds shall be delivered up, and the accrued interest on them be paid.

CITY BULLETIN.

ACCIDENT AT A MILL.—This morning, about ten o'clock, a shafting at a Rolling Mill, at the corner of Cedar and Hunter streets, gave way. Charles Tye, aged 22 years, residing on Somerset street, had his shoulder fractured, and was taken to the Episcopal Hospital.

THE COURTS.

Fairmount Park Assessment

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Allison, P. J.—The following important decision was this morning given by Allison, P. J.:

We have before us the petition of owners of land embraced within the limits of Fairmount Park, with whom agreements have been made by the Commissioners of the Park for compensation to be paid to them by the City of Philadelphia, for property taken for public use, under the acts of March 24, 1867, and April 14, 1868.

The petitioners pray that interest on the sums due them by agreement shall be paid by the City of Philadelphia.

The title to and the ownership of the land taken is vested in the city of Philadelphia by the terms of the act, and compensation to the owners of property taken appropriated is to be ascertained by a jury to assess damages, or by agreement with the Commissioners.

The third section of the act of March 26, 1867, provides that in any case in which the Commissioners may agree with the owners of any part of the ground as to the price, they shall report the same to the Court of Quarter Sessions, and if confirmed and approved by the Court, it shall be conclusive on the city. And by the sixteenth section of the supplement of April 16, 1868, it is further provided: Whenever any report of the Commissioners or of the jury shall have been confirmed by the Court, the valuation made shall be forthwith paid by the city of Philadelphia.

It will thus be seen that the action of the Commissioners in their negotiation and agreement with the owners of property was not to be regarded as conclusive, but was made subject to the revision of the Court of Quarter Sessions; and such agreement was not binding on the city until confirmed by the Court. If rejected it falls, and the parties claimant are thrown back upon subsequent negotiation with the Commissioners or to a jury to assess damages. In either case, of agreement or assessment the valuation is to be paid on confirmation. The direction of the act of 1868 is—it shall be *forthwith* paid by the city of Philadelphia.

Interest is not demandable as of common right on a claim of payment of money, but by legislation and the adjudication of courts, is given under certain well understood state of facts: By agreement between parties as to retention of money when it should have been paid; for purchase money of land when possession has passed to the vendee; or when one has derived a benefit from the money of another.

There is here no agreement except as to amount to be paid; and this is not an absolute or binding contract, but is made dependent upon the approval of a tribunal to which the question of payment of the amount agreed on is referred. There is no obligation to pay until confirmation, and the law fixed that as the time when the money is demandable, and not before. The city could not pay at an earlier moment if it desired to do so; there is, therefore, no obligation to pay except upon approval and confirmation by the Court. Till such confirmation is had the agreement is contingent, uncertain, and dependent. It becomes a nullity for all purposes if it be not confirmed.

As there was in these cases no agreement to pay interest, as the city was not in the actual enjoyment and possession of the premises, it follows that interest can only be claimed for the detention of money after it should have been paid by the city; and this, we hold, is from the time when by the restrictive as well as mandatory directions of the law, the power and the duty were given, and imposed, at the same moment—to pay when confirmed, and to pay forthwith.

We do not consider it a sufficient answer to this plain direction of the law, by those who oppose the payment of interest altogether, that Councils had not made the necessary appropriation; that the parties knew that no action had been taken by the city to raise the money by loan, with which to make payment. The obligation to pay remains, even though the city neglected or refused to perform it; and it is this obligation to pay it at a given time which carries with it the penalty of interest, in default of payment of money by the city when due. Nor do we consider the claim in the report of the commissioners, that the valuations are made subject to the exhibition of a good title by the claimant, a valid objection to the view we have expressed. The Commissioners were required to report their agreements as to the amounts to be paid; no question whether the title was a good or a bad title, for this question was properly one for the Court, to be rightly guarded only on condition that the reports should be confirmed. It is made part of their agreement, for greater caution, and does not alter the right or obligation which the law itself fixes.

The City vs. Dyer, 5 Wright 463, settles the question of the right to recover interest on an assessment of damages for property taken by the city for a street or highway, under the act of April 26, 1855, and also that delay of payment is not less an injury because the owner of the land may continue in the occupation of the property; that such occupation is but permissive on the part of the city, and is subject to the paramount right of the public.

The act of 1855 gives to the owner of the land thus appropriated the right to have his damages assessed and to sue for the same, after the expiration of a year, though it be never opened. Dyer vs. The City, and the City vs. Dickson, 2 Wright, 247, and interest was allowed on the assessment. We are unable to gather with certainty, from the report of Dyer vs. The City, whether interest was allowed from the date of the filing of the report of the jury or from the confirmation of the report. We take it, however, that it must have been from the date of confirmation. For the report of a jury of damages is, like the report of the Commissioners, not a finality until approved by the Court. In truth, it is not an assessment against the city until confirmed, but merely a report to the Court of the judgment of the jury as the amount which the city will be required to pay to the individual owners.

But whether the allowance in that case ran from the first or last date, we do not think it material in the determination of the question before us. We rest our conclusion on the special legislation contained in the acts of 1867 and 1868 above cited, to be gathered from the wording of the acts as well as from their general scope and purpose, when considered as a whole. The sixth section of the latter act clearly contemplates the continuing possession and actual occupancy of the owners, until tender or payment, and it directs that upon such payment or tender the Park Commissioners shall forthwith take possession of the premises. There is no provision here for security for damages which would enable the Commissioners to take possession at any time before tender or payment, and this, in presumption of law, they will do on confirmation of the report, and not before. For that which the law directs to be done, it is to be presumed will be done—that is, that payment will be made on confirmation. Payment and taking possession are clearly intended to be contemporaneous acts; and until the owner is actually dispossessed by tender or payment, the law intends that he shall continue in the occupancy and enjoyment of his property. This possession, therefore, unlike the act of 1855, is not permissively merely, but of right, there being no authority to substitute anything for the payment of the money due him. This contemplated enjoyment of his property until confirmation may therefore be regarded, as intended by the Legislature, to stand for whatever otherwise, under Dyer and the city, it might be argued was a right to interest from the date of the agreement, instead of from the date of its confirmation.

We therefore hold that interest ought to be paid from the date of confirmation, and not from the time when notice was given of an intention to take possession under the law, or from the date of the agreement between the Commissioners and owners of land taken for the use of the public.

In this view my brothers all agree.

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