## 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., 1626 Spring Garden street. References to over one thousand of the best citizens of Philadelphia. Mrs. Dr. McCANDLESS gives her attention to all female patients. mh8 3t

**It is estimated that seven-tenths of** all adult ailments proceed from a diseased and torpid liver. The biliary secretions of the liver overflowing into the stomach, poison the entire system, and exhibit the above symptoms. After a long research, we are able to present the most remarkable cure for these horrid nightmare of diseases the world has ever produced. Within one year over six hundred and forty thousand persons have taken PLANTATION BITTERS, and not an instance of complaint has come to our knowledge. It is the most effectual tonic and agreeable stimulant, suited to all conditions of life. Inquire of your Druggist in regard to it.

MAGNOLIA WATER.—Superior to the best imported German Cologne, and sold at half the price. mh8,tu,th,s3t

THE "SCHOMACKER" PIANO. BUY A FIRST-CLASS PHILADELPHIA-MADE PIANO AT MANUFACTURER'S PRICES, OBTAIN THEIR GUARANTEE, AND THEREBY ENCOURAGE HOME INDUSTRY.

FOREIGN Pianos sold by AGENTS are generally the cheapest that can be found in the NEW YORK OR BOSTON markets, and after all they cost the purchaser as much as first-class SCHOMACKER PIANOS. The Agent has already several COMMISSIONS ADDED before the customer obtains an instrument, and in a few years it becomes worthless, and there is no redress.

Our Pianos have maintained their high reputation as FIRST CLASS FOR MORE THAN THIRTY YEARS, and have been awarded the highest premiums, and are now admitted to be the finest and most highly improved instruments made in the country.

Our new and beautiful WAREROOMS, No. 1103 CHESTNUT STREET, are constantly supplied from our extensive factories with a full assortment of superior GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS, which we offer on the most FAVORABLE terms. Call and examine them, and all will admit that we are able to PROVE that which we have said, and that no other establishment in this city can offer the same LIBERAL INDUCEMENTS.

THE SCHOMACKER PIANO M'F'G CO., No. 1103 Chestnut street.

N. B.—New Pianos to Rent. Tuning and Moving promptly attended to. fe25 th s tuff

ALBRECHT, RIEKES & SCHMIDT, Manufacturers of FIRST-CLASS AGRAFFE PLATES PIANOFORTES. Warerooms, No. 610 ARCH Street, Philadelphia. de10 th s tu 3m

STECK & CO.'S AND HAINES BROS'. Pianos, Mason & Hamlin's Cabinet and Metropolitan Organs, with Vox Humano. J. E. GOULD, No. 923 Chestnut street. de29-tu-th-s-tmb11

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. sel1-tf

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


# EVENING BULLETIN.

**Tuesday, March 9, 1869.**

### THE FAST OF FASHION.

As was suggested in a recent article in this paper, the asceticism and the self-denials of the first circles in the fashionable and wealthy world reached their climax last week. It was a comforting thing to be in a large and elegantly dressed crowd, like that which assembled every evening of the week in the Academy of Music, for the sake of special penance suitable to the solemn season of Mid-Lent. The gospel according to Offenbach was expounded in a manner that seemed entirely satisfactory to the congregations that paid-tribute nightly to the particular evangelist named Fisk, who had leased the theatre for the single week with a view to a special work of grace appropriate to that part of the solemn fast which the devout love to honor with peculiarly sacred observance.

The Lenten contributions of the fashionably devout to the cause of evangelization according to Offenbach, are said to have reached last week the handsome sum of nearly thirteen thousand dollars. To the dead-heads, including us of the press-gang, the stockholders, and the proxies, that had the gracious privilege of witnessing the solemnities without paying tribute, the services were especially edifying. But to the fortunate larger class, that could afford to give the cash, without the waste of intellectual wealth involved in earned criticism and exorbitant panegyric, the privilege of attending these pious meetings every evening was purchased cheap at the price of a dollar a performance, reserved seat included, or seven dollars and a half for seven performances, paid for in a lump and in advance. The extra half dollar for the season subscribers was the special privilege of the capitalists that chose thus to invest it, not because of any special acoustic, or visual, or social advantage of the positions they might choose in the theatre, but because it was something grand, or *quasi* grand, to be allowed to give fifty cents more for an article than was charged to the casual public at large.

Among the severe observances of the Academic portion of the Lenten fast was the observance, or rather the observation, of a vast variety of physical developments among the men and women on the stage. In one opera there was a spindle-shanked creature supposed to represent "Cupid," who had no clothes on to speak of. There was a "Diana," ample in size, but very scant in apparel, who in all the sighs that rent her bosom made no concealment of the organ from which the sighs aforesaid emanated. There were a number of other persons in that condition of nudity which the high art and the æsthetic criticism of the period seem to consider absolutely needed in every piece put upon the stage, whether it be dramatic, operatic or spectacular. The pious devotees, who make of Lent so serious a fast, were thus greatly comforted by the observation of the human form, in various stages of emaciation or deformity, but each and all illustrative of the divine art of music as interpreted by the divinely inspired composer whose works are the revered authority among so many of the learned and refined of the community.

The solemnities of the Academy, in their exposition of the naked truth, furnish models in costume, or want of costume, which are said to be imitated, in some respects, in the private and social solemnities to which the rigor of the fast has driven the fashionable world. Many of the female saints, when in evening dress, are what is politely termed, very much *decolletées*, and the arrangement seems to give great satisfaction to the male saints who assist in the solemnities. The dainty French word covers a multitude of sins, but the fashion covers very little of what the modest women of past times used to seek to hide from the public gaze. Thus the benign and refining influence of the opera bouffe, or, as it is sometimes called, the opera "buff," is already felt in polite circles to a considerable degree. With a little perseverance on the part of its erudite and enthusiastic advocates, good society may be induced to adopt the graceful and refined manners of "La Grande Duchesse" and La Belle Hélène," of "Fritz" and "Menelaus;" and in time it may be hoped that the Can-Can, with all the modern improvements, may be introduced into the German, by some bold and enterprising leader in the dance. Owing to the very exclusive nature of the Lenten services of the beau-monde at the present time, it is impossible to say what progress has yet been made towards this happy consummation. But the world moves, and revolutions never go backwards, and before another Lent comes around, society may faithfully picture a scene from *Orphée aux Enfers*, as lately represented before admiring crowds.

### EXIT BINCKLEY.

One of the oddest excrescences to that extraordinary creature of accident, A. Johnson, was John M. Binckley. John is dead. In the words of the poet,

"Dearest Johnny, thou hast left us."

John,—or more properly, Jack, (considering what an ass he has made of himself) has proved himself a true and lineal descendant of the Tite Barnacle family, and although he has been kicked, cuffed and snubbed in every direction, he has clung to the public crib, from which he has received sustenance, at the rate of $4,000, a year, with a grip that nothing could relax, until sturdy Master Rollins has at last rapped him over the knuckles as public official never was rapped before.

Mr. Rollins's letter to the President, touching Binckley, has the merit of great plainness of speech. It refers to him by such gentle terms as "wilful perjurer," "weak and credulous," "the convenient tool of corrupt and malicious men," "notoriously unqualified," and intimates, in a general way, that he is lazy, ignorant and generally worthless. Mr. Rollins suggests that Binckley be kicked down stairs, and President Grant promptly orders the suggestion to be carried into effect. Binckley is kicked down stairs, and the place that knew him knows him no more.

Alas! poor Binckley! No more shall we enjoy thy pleasant buffooneries. Never again shall we peruse those wonderful opinions which first introduced thy long ears to the notice of the public. Never more shall astounding plots, concocted in thy fertile brain, be blazoned in the public eye, until some bold Courtney shuts up thine own, with sturdy and indignant blows. The Treasury will miss Binckley. $333 33⅓ will await his coming, on each monthly pay-day, but Binckley will not be there to pocket them. Where will he go? Will he follow the fallen fortunes of his master, and lose himself in Tennessee and oblivion? Or will he follow the illustrious footsteps of the noble army of American failures, and bloom out into prosperity and respectability in the rank hot-beds of New York politics? The country would fain preserve some traces of Binckley. No one ever knew whence he came, but no one who has ever enjoyed his stupid, clumsy antics, would willingly lose him entirely. At least, let us have his statue on the Lincoln monument at Washington.

Rollins has treated Binckley in a manner which calls for the intervention of Mr. Bergh. Rollins

"had a donkey wot wouldn't go."

Did Rollins follow the precept of the poet of humanity? Did he

"Give him some oats and request him to go?"

No. On the contrary, he not only "wallopped him," in the most unfeeling manner, but, by way of a hint that he was no longer wanted, he kicked him down stairs. Of course Rollins will plead that there was no other way to get rid of him, but we put it to the Commissioner, whether he ever tried moral suasion on Binckley. Did he ever offer him any inducement to go? How could he expect Binckley to give up $4,000 a year, unless he put him in the way of making $5,000. Ass that Binckley is, he is not such an ass as that.

### SHODDY.

An epithet which, when it was first applied, may have carried with it much point and meaning, often loses its force by generalization, and frequently serves to show the feeling of the person who utters it more than to designate the character or the foible of him for whom it is intended. This has been the fate of the term "shoddy," as applied figuratively to those who of late years became suddenly rich by the sales of clothing of inferior quality to the Government; and afterwards to others who made speedy fortunes by the great enhancement of prices of materials on hand or manufactured. It could hardly have been expected that men poor and uneducated, who became all at once enriched, should display either good judgment or good taste in their first lavish expenditures on house, furniture, equipage and dress. Power of any kind, whether it be acquired by means of money or of office, is not always discreetly used, and we need not wonder that they who have been raised to social position by sudden prosperity should give additional force to this remark. But, after all, if we were ourselves to be included in the shoddy class we would not wince under the epithet, but, on the contrary, would regard it as of good augury, and a promise of our occupying a still larger and more varied field of action by a process of transformation similar to that which the despised shoddy itself undergoes in its being manufactured into fine broadcloth.

Every newly acquired fortune enables its possessor to increase the productive industry of the community in which he lives, by his enlisting the services and skill of builders, mechanics and artificers of all kinds, in the construction, decorations and furniture of his house his children, with an education which it was not his lot to acquire, supply his want of taste, and add books and paintings to that which has now become the family mansion; they cultivate also the amenities of life, add their share to the refined pleasures of society, help the unfortunate, and give freely towards the advancement of every measure of public improvement. These are some of the transmutations to which shoddy fortunes have given rise. If we trace back the pedigree of most of the old families of high degree in Europe, we shall find the first of the name to have been a rough soldier, like Montmorenci, who was unable to write his own name; or a political adventurer, like Mazarin; or the left-handed issue of a profligate king, like some of those ennobled by Charles II. Is there more real cause of boast to be thus descended, than to have a shoddy progenitor, who has done for his family that which the original and despised article itself does in its supplying the material for cloths, both useful and rich, for the world at large?

Batley and its neighborhood, in Yorkshire, to use the words of an English journal, are "the chief seat of the great latter-day staple of England—*shoddy*. This is the famous rag-capital, the tatter metropolis, whither every beggar in Europe sends his cast-off gentility of moth-eaten coats, frowzy jackets, worn-out linen, offensive cotton and old worsted stockings. This is their last destination. Reduced to filaments and greasy pulp by mighty-toothed cylinders, the much-vexed fabrics re-enter life in the most brilliant form—from solid pilot-cloths to silky mohairs and glossiest tweed. Thus the tall coat rejected by the Irish peasant, the gabardine too fine for the Polish beggar, are turned again to shiny uses—reappearing, it may be, in the lustrous paletot of the sporting dandy, the delicate riding-habit of the Belgravian belle, or the sad, sleek garments of the confessor. Such, O reader, is shoddy!" A cheaper woolen garment can be purchased now in England than thirty years ago, notwithstanding that the expenses of living have considerably augmented since that time. The rag-wool worked up into cloth is equal to many millions of fleeces annually.

### A NEW LONDON UNIVERSITY.

A new monthly journal, *The London Student*, devoted to educational purposes, opens with a plea for more universities, by Professor Seeley, who strongly urges the advisability of a union between the London colleges and the consequent formation of a London University worthy of the name. We quote some of his language on the subject, under a belief that something of the same kind might be matured in Philadelphia, if the wishes of her citizens could be carried into effect by the erection in the same *locale* of suitable buildings for the chief institutions of literature, science and the arts, and thus allow of their joint and harmonious action for one great public instruction and enlightenment. "If," as Professor Seeley eloquently urges, "the British Museum is a university; if every hospital is a medical university; if the Royal Academy is a university of art; if, besides these, there exists in London a number of so-called colleges, in which the fundamental condition of the university system is fulfilled—namely, that the teacher is not absorbed in teaching, but has leisure for study and research; lastly, if London is the headquarters of those learned societies—which are universities in the purest rudimentary form—may we not justly say that London contains the chaos of the vastest university in the world, and that little more than a word is wanting to call that university into being? These multitudinous institutions have but to unite—nay, they have but to will to unite—and the thing is done."

Were a union not an amalgamation or fusion into one, but a federal union—established among the literary and scientific institutions, including museums and public libraries of Philadelphia, there would result a University which would bring into consentaneous action individual talent now dormant and scattered, and be the means of diffusing knowledge and refinement through the entire community.

A jocose member of the Legislature from Bucks county, McKinstry by name, and Democrat by politics, got off a witticism on the House, yesterday, in the shape of a bill incorporating a railway on Broad street, purporting to emanate from a number of gentlemen connected with the Philadelphia press. The EVENING BULLETIN's opposition to the obstruction of Broad street is complimented by placing one of its representatives at the head of the list. We are disposed to pardon Mr. McKinstry's impertinence, in his unwarranted use of the names of private gentlemen, for the sake of the opportunity which he affords us to record afresh our earnest desire to get the old tracks out of Broad street, and to keep all cars, omnibusses and other impediments from getting into that noble thoroughfare. Following Mr. Stewart's precedent, we will make an "absolute transfer and disposition of all our profits and interests to be derived" from the Broad Street Railroad "to three eminent gentlemen as trustees,"—say Messrs. Henszey, Davis and Josephs,—"who shall have absolute disposal of the profits and revenues for the use of the street contractors of Philadelphia, or other needy individuals." We make this offer, because our anti-Broad-street-obstruction business would make us, otherwise, ineligible as stockholders in Mr. McKinstry's Broad Street Passenger Railroad Company.

By way of attracting population, wealth and enterprise to the Southern States, the principal railway companies there have agreed to issue excursion tickets or certificates to parties going thither with a view to permanent settlement or investment. These will be good over all the roads included in the arrangement, which are indicated in a map and circular that has been prepared. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has undertaken to aid in this work, and the tickets or certificates, together with all needed information on the subject, may be obtained at 901 Chestnut street, of John F. Vanleer, Jr., and 116 Market street, of Francis Funk. Under this liberal arrangement it may be expected that many Northern men of capital will be induced to visit the Southern States this Spring.


**Auction Notice.—We call attention to** the large sale of 500 cases Boots, Shoes, Brogans, etc., to be sold by Messrs. Barritt & Co., Auctioneers, commencing Wednesday morning, March 10, at 10 o'clock.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE that I am no longer the operator at the Colton Dental Association. Hereafter, all persons wishing TEETH extracted, positively without pain, by pure Nitrous Oxide Gas, will find me at 1027 Walnut street. mh5 1yrp§ DR. F. R. THOMAS.

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

STATIONERY TUB CLOTHES WRINGERS, THOSE attached to benches, and a variety of family Clothes Wringers. Also, repairing of Wringers, at TRUMAN & SHAW'S, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market street, below Ninth, Philadelphia.

SARDINE SCISSORS, AND SEVERAL STYLES OF sardine openers. They may also be used for opening fruit cans. For sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market street, below Ninth, Phila.

SHEEP SHEARS—A VARIETY OF SIZES AND qualities, for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market street, below Ninth, Phila.

CLOTHING.

The Time Has Come FOR SPRING OVERCOATS. We have them for $6 50, All prices up to $25. WANAMAKER & BROWN, The Largest Clothing House, Oak Hall, The Corner of Sixth and Market Sts.

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

A VOICE FROM THE PEOPLE.

The Merchant, the Lawyer,
The Butcher, the Baker,
The kindling-wood Sawyer,
The Candlestick-maker,
The Woolen-goods-Weaver,
The eloquent Preacher,
The sturdy Coal-heaver,
The diligent Teacher,
The learned Professer,
The skilful Physician,
The lightning Expresser,
The nimble Musician,
The popular Editor,
The wise Politician,
The Debtor, the Creditor,
In every condition;—
These people, and others,
Too numerous to mention,
Men, fathers, and brothers,
Declare their intention
Of speedily going
To GREAT BROWN HALL,
To purchase *Spring Clothing*
For gentlemen, all.
The Spring Overcoat,
The Spring Pantaloons,
The Spring Vest,
The Spring Business Sack,
And every other Spring thing in Clothing that ever was sprung upon the public; cheap, cheaper, cheapest, all for cash, at

ROCKHILL & WILSON'S Great Brown Hall. 603 and 605 Chestnut Street, PHILADELPHIA.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Oriental Store by One Turk, Omar Pacha, Importer of Goods from the Foreign Cities, Constantinople, Egypt, Damascus, Tunis and Algiers, Such as are For Sale—to wit: Bornause Shawls, Opera Capes, Jewelry, Fancy Baskets, Turkish Rugs, Carpets, &c. 1031 CHESTNUT STREET. mh9-3trp*

The Wilcox Safety Portable Steam Generator and Engine, Ranging from 3 to 10 Horse Power—simple, compact and very economical. *Do not increase the rate of insurance.* For sale by KELLY, HOWELL & LUDWIG 525 Minor Street, Philadelphia, Pa. fe25 th s tu 6t4p

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

FITLER, WEAVER & CO. NEW CORDAGE FACTORY NOW IN FULL OPERATION. No. 23 N. WATER and 22 N. DEL. ave

NEW STYLES BLACK LLAMA LACE SACQUES. GEO. W. VOGEL, No. 1202 Chestnut street, Opened this morning, direct from Paris, a case of entirely new styles Black and White Llama Lace Sacques, very attractive articles; also, a full assortment of Black Llama Lace Shawls, a full line from lowest cost to the finest, at retail at IMPORTER'S PRICES, FULL 25 PER CENT. BELOW THE PRICES IN DRY GOODS STORES. GEO. W. VOGEL, Importer of Lace Goods, mh9 6trp* 1202 Chestnut street.

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. 1t* G. C. KOPP.

NEW IMPORTATION OF LADIES' BEST QUALITY KID GLOVES AT $1 75 A PAIR. An elegant assortment of choice Light, Medium, and Dark Colors, sizes 5½ to 8, at $1 75 a pair. Quality equal to any imported to the American market. Just received by GEO. W. VOGEL, 1202 Chestnut street, mh8-6trp* late of 1016 Chestnut street.

BEDFORD WATER, JUST RECEIVED FROM THE Springs. Gettysburg Water, for sale by the dozen or case. JAMES T. SHINN, mh9tfrp Apothecary, Broad and Spruce.

MADEIRA, PORT, SHERRY AND CHAMPAGNE Wines of a superior quality at the old established house of E. P. MIDDLETON, mh6 6trp§ No. 5 North Front street.

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. fe25-1mrp§

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

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.

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.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

SOWER, BARNES & POTTS, BOOKSELLERS, STATIONERS, And Publishers of The Normal Series of School Books Have REMOVED to 530 Market St. and 523 Minor St., PHILADELPHIA. A Full Stock of Miscellaneous and School Books, BlanK Books, Papers and Envelopes AT REDUCED PRICES. We will be pleased to see all our old friends and Customers, and Merchants generally, at our New Location. SOWER, BARNES & POTTS, 530 Market St. and 523 Minor St., PHILADELPHIA. mh8 tu th s 1m

DRY GOODS.

MILLIKEN'S LINEN STORE, 828 Arch Street. NEW LINEN DRESSES! New and Beautiful PRINTED LINEN CAMBRICS Received by last Steamer from Europe.

EDWARD FERRIS, No. 807 CHESTNUT STREET, IMPORTER OF WHITE GOODS, LACES and EMBROIDERIES; OFFERS TO THE TRADE, 200 Pieces Choice Piques. 400 Pieces Plaid and Striped Nainsooks. New Hamburgs. New Guipure and Valenciennes Laces. New White Goods of all kinds, desirable for Spring trade. Just opened and for sale at a small advance on cost of importation.

EDWARD FERRIS, No. 807 CHESTNUT STREET. ja23-tu th s

SPRING GOODS. JUST OPENED; A Large Assortment at Reduced Prices. NEW WHITE GOODS, BOTH PLAIN AND CHECK. Cambrics, Jaconets, Nainsooks. Swiss, Book and Mull Muslins. Cambric Dimities, Hair Cord Muslins. India Twill, Striped and Plain. Soft Finished Cambric, all widths Organdies and Tarletans, for evening dresses. Victoria and Bishop's Lawn. French Dimity, Cambric Long Cloth. CORDED AND FIGURED PIQUETS. Printed Linens and Percales, Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, And a variety of STAPLE EMBROIDERIES. N. B.—The best makes of Domestic Muslins, in all widths, at the lowest Cash Prices.

Sheppard, Van Harlingen & Arrison, Curtains, Linens and Housekeeping Dry Goods, 1008 CHESTNUT STREET. fe20 s tu th 10trp§

1869. CENTRAL 1869. CLOTH EMPORIUM.

| | |
|---|---|
| MEN'S COATINGS, | LADIES' CLOAKINGS, |
| FANCY CASSIMERES, | MIXED CLOTHS, |
| BLACK CLOTHS, | PLAIN CLOTHS, |
| BLACK DOESKINS, | FANCY CLOTHS, |
| BOYS' GOODS, | OPERA CLOTHS, |

SPRING WEIGHT VELVETEENS, SUPER QUALITY.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER respectfully announce that during the season now opening they propose to offer the largest stock and most attractive assortment of all kinds of Cloths that they have ever offered. Being determined to make our house the Central Emporium for this description of goods, we have collected for the present season every desirable style and make of Cloths that the market presents for

Ladies', Men's and Boys' Wear.

Our Stock of Ladies' Cloakings in particular is very extensive, and bought at the manufacturers' lowest cash rates. It will be to the interest of all who intend to buy this kind of goods during the coming season to call on us, as we offer by far the largest assortment to be found, and at prices that cannot be surpassed anywhere.

We invite dealers, both city and country, to examine our stock, as our prices are as low as the same goods can be sold in any wholesale house, while we offer many styles that are confined exclusively to ourselves.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER Central Cloth Emporium, CORNER EIGHTH AND MARKET STREETS.

DRY GOODS.

J. M. HAFLEIGH, 1012 AND 1014 CHESTNUT STREET, WILL OPEN MONDAY, MARCH 8th, SPRING AND SUMMER DRESS GOODS, Embracing all the Choice Styles and Fabrics Imported this Season, ALSO, Laces, Embroideries, White Goods, &c. mh6-3t§

MARKET & NINTH. COOPER & CONARD. Embroidered Cloth Covers, Piano Covers, Melodeon Covers, Cabinet Organ, Table Covers, Greens, Crimsons and Burgundys, Embroidered in Gold, Gold and Brown, &c., ordered direct and sold at prices based on gold for the day. ALSO, Embossed Piano, Table and Stand Covers.

FLOUR.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT! Flour Dealers and Grocers Take Notice! LANGLEY'S CELEBRATED FAMILY FLOUR Again in the Market! "Ivory Sheaf," "Rural," "Seds," "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§

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 rptf§

WATCHES AND MUSICAL BOXES REPAIRED by skillful workmen. FARR & BROTHER, Importers of Watches, etc. se16-tf Chestnut street, below Fourth.

TO RENT.

TO RENT, On March 1st, The Room occupied by the late John M. Harper, Importer of Watches and Watch Materials, No. 308 Chestnut Street (2d Story). Apply to CARROW, THIBAULT & CO. fe25-tf rp

AMUSEMENTS.

*See Sixth Page for Additional Amusements*

MAMMOTH VELOCIPEDE SCHOOL, TWENTY-FIRST and RACE STREETS. Open Day and Evening. All styles of Velocipedes, both for sale and to rent. Headquarters of Philadelphia Velocipede Club. Admission, 10 cents. mh9 8ms§ J. W. POST.

AGRICULTURAL.

BUIST'S GARDEN MANUAL AND ALMANAC for 1869 contains 118 pages of useful information on gardening. Every rural family should have a copy. Distributed gratuitously from BUIST'S GARDEN WAREHOUSE, mh9-2t rp§ No. 922 and 924 Market street, below Ninth.

SCOTCH SEED OATS, IMPORTED FROM Glasgow, weighing 45 pounds to the bushel.—These are the finest quality of Seed Oats ever offered in this market. For sale by ROBERT BUIST, Jr., Seed Warehouse 922 and 924 Market street, mh9-2trp§ above Ninth.

BUIST'S WARRANTED GARDEN SEEDS.—Market Gardeners and Private Families, Residents of the country, will find Buist's Seeds pure and reliable, and a stock that is unsurpassed in this country. SEED WAREHOUSE, mh9 2t rp§ 922 and 924 Market, above Ninth.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS AND FARM Machinery of all kinds. Lawn and American Garden Tools. ROBERT BUIST, Jr., mh9-2trp§ Nos. 922 and 924 Market st., above Ninth.

FOR SALE.

HANDSOME COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE on Haverford road, Delaware county, five minutes' walk from Whitehall station, Pennsylvania Central Railroad, nine miles from the city: over 81 acres. Improvements, large 3½ story stone dwelling-house (pointed), in good order; stable, coach-house, ice-house, &c.; handsome lawn, well shaded; land in high state of cultivation. Can be conveniently divided into building lots. W. E. LITTLETON, mh9 3t* 514 Walnut 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§

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, de7-tf Below Third and Walnut streets.

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

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

BOND'S BOSTON AND TRENTON BISCUIT.—THE trade supplied with Bond's Butter, Cream, Milk, Oysters and Egg Biscuit. Also, West & Thorne's celebrated Trenton and Wine Biscuit, by JOS. B. BUSSIER & CO., Sole Agents, 108 South Delaware avenue.




# SECOND EDITION.

## BY TELEGRAPH.

## LATER CABLE NEWS

## Foreign Money Markets.

## THE COTTON MARKET QUIET

## WASHINGTON.

## GRANT'S CABINET

## MR. BORIE SWORN IN

## ARRIVAL OF GENERAL COX

## Rush of Visitors to the White House

## A SINGULAR RAILROAD ACCIDENT

## Several Persons Injured

### By the Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, March 9, A. M.—Consols for money, 92¾; for account, 92¾; U. S. Five-twenties, 82¾; American stocks steady; Erie Railroad, 24¾; Illinois Central, 97; Great Western, 32¾.

LIVERPOOL, March 9, A. M.—Cotton quiet; Upland Middling, 12¾; Orleans Middling, 12¾; the sales for to-day are estimated at 7,000 bales. Other articles are unchanged.

QUEENSTOWN, March 9.—Arrived, steamer Aleppo, from New York.

LONDON, March 9, P. M.—Consols for money, 92¾; for account, 93; U. S. Five-twenties firmer at 83; American stocks firmer and higher.

LIVERPOOL, March 9, P. M.—Cotton easier, but not lower; Lard firm at 74s. 6d.; Pork quiet and steady; Tallow, 46s.

HAVRE, March 9.—Cotton market opens quiet at 142 francs on the spot.

### The New Cabinet.

[Special Despatch to the Phila. Evening Bulletin.]

WASHINGTON, March 9.—Mr. Borie, the new Secretary of the Navy, appeared, and was sworn in by Judge Cartter, of the District Supreme Court, in the President's room. He afterwards proceeded to the Navy Department, to take charge.

Gov. Cox, the new Secretary of the Interior arrived this morning, and took rooms at the Ebbitt House. He will take the oath of office to-day, and enter upon the duties of the office immediately.

### Rush of Visitors to the White House.

[Special Despatch to the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.]

WASHINGTON, March 9.—There was a great crowd at the White House this morning, and people swarmed in the East rooms. Very few persons were admitted to see the President, who was busily engaged with his secretaries in disposing of the vast mass of correspondence and business which has been crowded upon him.

A number of Senators and Representatives called, but went away without obtaining interviews.

### Singular Railroad Accident.

[Special Despatch to the Phila. Evening Bulletin.]

NEW YORK, March 9.—A singular accident occurred on the Erie Railroad yesterday afternoon, by which several persons were severely injured, though none were killed.

The Cincinnati Express, due here at 5 o'clock, and behind time, as is usual on Monday, was running at a very rapid rate. When near Suffern's, a freight train loaded with railroad iron was passed going in the opposite direction. One or two rails became displaced and entered the smoking car diagonally, as the Express train rushed by.

The smoking car was filled with passengers, and that so few were injured is remarkable. The bars tore open more than half the side of the car, destroying all the seats on that side.

Walter Buckley, of Tremont Centre, N. Y., had his right leg broken above the ankle, and it is thought amputation will be necessary. William A. Smith, of Damascus, Pa., sustained a fracture of the left hip, and other severe bodily injuries. He was taken to the Western Hotel, in this city. A man, name unknown, had all his front teeth knocked out. Several others were injured, the greater portion by flesh wounds from splinters. The iron bars which caused the accident either broke or became loosened, as they left the smoking-car by the same aperture they made in entering, before either train stopped.

### Fire at East Cambridge, Mass.

BOSTON, March 9.—A fire in East Cambridge yesterday afternoon entirely destroyed the extensive lumber yard of D. N. Skillings & Co. Loss $60,000, but fully covered by insurance.

### Sailing of the Holsatia.

[Special Despatch to the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.]

NEW YORK, March 9.—The steamer Holsatia sailed from this port to-day, for Hamburg, taking $89,000 in specie.

### Weather Report.

| March 9, 9 A. M. | Wind. | Weather. | Ther. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Plaister Cove | W. | Cloudy. | 36 |
| Halifax | S. W. | Cloudy. | 26 |
| Portland | W. S. W. | Clear. | 28 |
| Boston | N. W. | Clear. | 31 |
| New York | W. | Clear. | 36 |
| Philadelphia | N. W. | Clear. | 42 |
| Wilmington, Del | N. W. | Clear. | 38 |
| Washington | S. | Clear. | 47 |
| Fortress Monroe | E. | Clear. | 48 |
| Richmond | N. | Clear. | 59 |
| Augusta, Ga | E. | Cloudy. | 57 |
| Charleston | S. E. | Cloudy. | 58 |
| Oswego | S. | Clear. | 34 |
| Buffalo | S. W. | Clear. | 30 |
| Pittsburgh | — | Clear. | 37 |
| Chicago | S. | Foggy. | 32 |
| Mobile | — | Cloudy. | 61 |
| New Orleans | S. E. | Raining. | 65 |
| Key West | N. | Clear. | 72 |
| Havana | N. E. | Clear. | 74 |

### State of Thermometer This Day at the Bulletin Office.

10 A. M......42 deg. 12 M......44 deg. 2 P. M......48 deg. Weather clear. Wind Northeast.

## FINANCIAL and COMMERCIAL

### The Philadelphia Money Market.

Sales at the Philadelphia Stock Exchange.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **FIRST BOARD.** | | | |
| 1100 City 6s new | 101 | 5 sh Penna R | 57⅛ |
| 800 Cm&Am mt 6s'89 | 92½ | 4 sh do | 57¼ |
| 1000 Leh 6'sGold ln | 89⅞ | 200 sh Phil&ErieR b60 | 25⅞ |
| 100 do c | 90⅛ | 300 sh Read R lts | 45⅞ |
| 100 sh Hestonv'eR b5 | 12 | 200 sh do do | 45-59 |
| 78 sh MinehillR lts | 55 | 100 sh do b60 | 46 |
| 100 sh N Pa R | 34 | 100 sh do | 45-69 |
| **BETWEEN BOARDS.** | | | |
| 1000 US5-20s '62 cp | 114⅛ | 60 sh Lit Sch R | 43¼ |
| 1800 City6's new lts | 101 | 100 sh do b5 | 43¼ |
| 65 sh Green&Coates | 38 | 100 sh Read R s10 | 45¾ |
| 1000 sh Clinton Coal | ⅛ | 200 sh do lts | 45¾ |
| 15 sh Cam&Am | 123 | 200 sh do lts | 45-69 |
| 80 sh Leh Val R | 56 | 200 sh do rg&in | 45.69 |
| 5 sh West Phil R | 61¼ | | |
| **SECOND BOARD.** | | | |
| 500 Pa 6s 1 ser | 103¼ | 2 sh Morris Cl pf | 65 |
| 100 sh Hesn'vlle R | 12 | 56 sh LehValR lts | 56 |
| 600 sh Niagara Oil lts | 1 | 1 sh Penna R | 57¼ |

TUESDAY, March 9, 1869.—A steady but not pressing demand characterized the usual money circles to-day without eliciting any symptoms of exhaustion. The usual hebdomadal exhibit of the banks is more favorable than for some weeks past. The deposits have increased $844,944; the legal tenders, $247,693, and the specie, $40,954. On the other hand there is a falling off in the volume of loans to the amount of $88,851. The clearings and balances show a very large increase of business over that of the previous week. This report is in very close harmony with the various phases of the market from day to day, and is tangible evidence of a very easy condition of the market in the future.

We have no material change to note in the usual rates or loans, which are still at 5½@6½ per cent for demand accommodation on Government bonds, and at 6½@7½ per cent. on mixed securities. Mercantile paper is negotiated at 7½@9 per cent. for first class only.

The hitch in the Treasury Department of the new Cabinet has somewhat demoralized the gold and bond markets. The public funds are lower in consequence, and the gold premium has advanced. The fluctuation will probably continue until the eligibility of Mr. Stewart to the office of Treasurer is definitely settled, or a successor permanently appointed. Gold is quoted on Third street at 12 M. at 131¾.

There was more firmness at the Stock Board, and some reaction in Government Bonds. State Loans were steady at 103 bid for the First series; 105¾ for the Second do.; 107 for the Third do., and 101 for the War Loan. City Loans were steady at 101 for the new, and 97 for the old issue. Lehigh Gold Loan sold at 90¼@90½.

Reading Railroad was a fraction higher, and closed at 45.69; Mine Hill Railroad sold at 55; North Pennsylvania Railroad at 34; Pennsylvania Railroad at 57⅛@57¼, and Philadelphia and Erie Railroad at 25⅞ b o.—an advance. 122¼ was the best bid for Camden and Amboy Railroad; 69 for Germantown Railroad, and 33½ for Catawissa Railroad Preferred.

In Canal shares the only sale was of Schuylkill Navigation Preferred at 18½.

In Bank shares there were no transactions.

Passenger Railroad shares were rather more sought after. Hestonville sold at 12, and Green and Coates streets at 38.

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, 116¾@116½; do. do., '62, 118¾@118⅞; do. do., 1864, 114¼@114⅞; do. do. 1865, 116¼@116⅜; do. do., '65 new, 112⅝@112⅞; do. do. 1867, new, 112⅝@112⅞; do. 1868, 112⅝@112⅞; Five, Ten-forties, 105¼@105⅝; United States 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 101¾@102; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 19½; Gold, 131¾@131⅞; Silver, 125@126½.

Smith, Randolph & Co., bankers, Third and Chestnut, quote at 10½ o'clock as follows: Gold, 131⅞; U. S. Sixes, 1881, 116@116½; Five-twenties, 1862, 118⅜@118⅝; do. do. 1864, 114¼@—; do. do. 1865, 116⅛@116⅜; do. do. July, 1865, 112⅝@112⅞; do. do. do. 1867, 112¾@112⅞; do. do. do. 1868, 112⅝@113; U. S. Fives. Ten-forties 105¼@105⅝.

### Philadelphia Produce Market.

TUESDAY, March 9, 1869.—There is no improvement to report in Breadstuffs—in fact, the trade is duller than ever, with a general tendency for a lower range of figures. The receipts of Flour, although small, are in excess of the demand, the inquiry being confined exclusively to the wants of the home trade. Small sales of Superfine at $5@$5 50 per barrel; 200 barrels Extras on secret terms; small lot of Northwestern Extra Family, at $6 75@7 25; Pennsylvania do. do. at $7 75@8 25; Ohio and Illinois do. do. at $8@9 25, and fancy lots at $10@12. Rye Flour ranges from $7 to $7 50. Prices of Corn Meal are nominal.

The Wheat market continues dull and weak; sales of 1,200 bushels good and prime Pennsylvania and Western Red at $1 60@1 70, and some White at $1 90@$2 00. Rye is steady at $1 55. Corn is dull, and 2c. per bushel lower; sales of 4,000 bushels Yellow at 93c., at which it is freely offered. Oats are less active; sales of 3,000 bushels at 72c.@75c. for Western, and Pennsylvania at 62c.@64c. No change in Barley or Malt.

Whisky is selling in a small way at 95c.@96c. tax paid.

### New York Money Market.

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

MARCH 8.—Wall street was in a fever to-day over the telegrams from Washington relative to the formation of President Grant's Cabinet. The earliest despatches announced the resignation of Mr. Stewart. These were succeeded by the statement that Mr. Boutwell, of Massachusetts, had been appointed by the President, while still another report was to the effect that Mr. Stewart had recommended Mr D. A. Wells, Revenue Commissioner. Whatever will be the result of the present complications it is evident from the indications to-day that a fierce quarrel has broken out, or rather the old feud has been renewed, between the free trade and the protective tariff members of the dominant party in the Senate. In the first flush of the new order of things Mr. Stewart's nomination was confirmed without any reference to his antecedents on these topics of national policy. But if the President accepts his resignation there will be more discrimination made in the ratification of his successor's appointment. According to the latest advices, President Grant still refused to act upon the resignation. He has now a twofold reason for insisting upon the confirmation of his choice by the obliteration of the objectionable law. The repeal of this measure is the only preliminary to the immediate working of the new Cabinet. But the acceptance of the resignation and the sending of a new name to the Senate would provoke a long and bitter quarrel between the two factions, which might result in an interminable deadlock and leave the Secretaryship of the Treasury vacant, at a time when the finances of the country demand that its duties should be zealously and studiously administered. The statement was made on the street that Albert Gallatin was a merchant when he officiated as Secretary of the Treasury. It proves, however, to be an erroneous impression. So far as we can ascertain there has been no infringement of the law. One merchant who was appointed to it gave up his business in order to accept. The law is perfectly futile as to the object which it seeks, and the remark was made on 'Change to-day that the Secretary of the Treasury, however free of business engagements or alliances, has it in his power to aid any friend or firm in whose business he chooses to interest himself. The objection to a merchant is therefore as applicable to a private citizen. The latter might have sympathies which would be stronger than the former's interests.

The effect of all this indecision and uncertainty was more particularly reflected in the gold market. The earliest sales in the morning before the opening of the board were made at 132¼, 132⅛ and 132. The latter was the opening figure at the board, much to the consternation of the "shorts" who were forced to pay higher rates for loans to make their deliveries. It is certainly a compliment to Mr. Stewart that the announcement of his inability to take the portfolio of the Treasuryship and his resignation of the appointment should make gold two per cent. more valuable. The great "masses are always right," says some philosopher, and the barometer of the American public at this important period in their finances is gold. It went down to the lowest figure it has touched in nearly three years, when his appointment was announced. It goes up again when the prestige of his administration seems about to be rejected. Early in the afternoon the rumor reached the street that Mr. Boutwell, chairman of the Finance Committee, had been selected and confirmed. Its effect was to depress the price to 131¼@131⅜, that gentleman being regarded as the exponent of the protective tariff faction and also an advocate of selling the surplus Treasury gold. Later, again, there was a rise to 131⅞, based upon the report that Mr. D. A. Wells, a gentleman of free trade views, was the happy incumbent.

In governments there was a duller market, and transactions were devoid of excitement. The telegraphic speculators again tampered with the wires or with the cable or with some portion of the communicating agency between New York and London. The price of cotton and of consols and of stocks came through uninterruptedly, but there was no quotation for bonds. It was not until late in the day that the intelligence was received of a decline in London to 82⅜. Doubtless the fact was suppressed to enable somebody to get rid of bonds in the home market as well as to sell "short" against the effect of the news. At the session of the government board to-day it was suggested to employ their own special agent and send him over to London to report correctly and promptly the prices at the Royal Exchange.

It is evident from this falling off abroad that the inaugural of President Grant, with his suggestion to pay the bonds in gold, has not been sent over by the cable, but must wait the tedious transmission of the mails. At the close of business in London the price had recovered to 82¾; but orders by cable to buy were countermanded, while in other quarters it was stated that the orders had been renewed. The firmness in gold tended to check in some measure the yielding occasioned by the decline abroad.

The transactions in gold during the day were again very large, the gross clearings at the Bank exceeding $100,000,000. The "bears" were free sellers at the advance, their conviction that "gold must go lower" being unshakable. The borrowing by the "shorts" aggravated the natural activity of loans, which were made at rates ranging from flat for borrowing to four per cent. for carrying against Clearing House and at three per cent. for carrying afterwards.

Southern securities were very strong and the feeling in the market was quite cheerful. North Carolinas were better on account of the passage of the new State Tax bill, and Tennessees were higher. Louisianas are steady at last prices, with the inquiry for the levee eights and old State sixes.

The money market was active at the full legal rate, with exceptions at six per cent. on government collaterals. By a general understanding the banks will commence to morrow to insist upon the dep[illegible] of funds as a preliminary to the certification of checks. [illegible] few banks hold out against the new law, and assert that they will not refuse to certify until they have received official notification of the new measure from the authorities at Washington. The Treasury plate printing office is nearly ready for printing a new emission of the fifty dollar greenback notes, to take the place of the present issues, which have been largely counterfeited. The hundred dollar notes will bear a likeness of Mr. Lincoln, with a vignette symbolical of reconstruction, and the fifty dollar notes will bear a likeness of General Grant, with a vignette symbolical of the restoration of peace.

### New York Stock Market.

[Special Despatch to the Phila. Evening Bulletin.]

NEW YORK, March 9.—The money market is very quiet at 6 to 7 for call loans, and 8 to 10 for discounting prime paper. All the financial markets are very quiet. Gold ranges from 131 to 131⅛. 2 to 5 per cent. is charged for carrying. Gold stocks are extremely dull. The prices are higher than at the opening. Governments firm, with no change in prices.

[Correspondence of the Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, March 9.—Cotton heavy; sales of 200 bales at 29½c. Flour dull and declining; market without decided change; sales of 5,500 barrels. Wheat dull and unchanged; quotations are nominal. Corn firmer; sales of 26,000 bushels mixed Western at 96c. Oats firm and quiet at 77c. afloat, and 75c. in store. Beef quiet. Pork quiet; $31 12½@31 25. Lard quiet and unchanged. Whisky quiet at 96c.

### Markets by Telegraph.

[Special Despatch to the Phila. Evening Bulletin.]

NEW YORK, March 9, 12½ P. M.—Cotton—The market this morning was steady with a moderate demand. Sales of about 1,200 bales. We quote as follows: Middling Uplands, 29½; Middling Orleans, 29¾.

Flour, &c.—Receipts—5,900 barrels. The market for Western and State Flour is a shade firmer, with a fair domestic demand. The sales are about 6,000 barrels, including Superfine State at $5 80@6 15; Extra State at $6 80@6 65; Low grades Western Extra $6 20@6 60. Southern Flour is dull, and unchanged at $6 40@6 75 for Extra Baltimore and Country, and $6 40@9 85@6 40@13 10 for Family do. There is a moderate demand for California Flour at $6 50@9 75 for old via the Horn, and —— for new via the Isthmus.

Grain.—Receipts—Wheat, 30,700 bushels. Spring, firm; Winter, heavy. There was a fair demand. The sales are —— bushels No. 2 Milwaukee at $1 45, in store, and $1 46@1 48 afloat. Corn—Receipts—17,800. The market is firmer with a fair demand. Sales of 25,000 bushels new Western at 96c. afloat. Oats—Receipts—4,500 bushels. Market firmer with a good demand at 75c. Barley firm. Sugars dull and drooping, at 12½@12¾ for fair to good refining. Molasses inactive and lower.

Provisions—The receipts of Pork are 1,800 barrels. The market is nominal at $31 12½ for new Western Mess. Lard—Receipts—580 pks. The market is firm. We quote fair to prime steam at 19@19⅛. Hogs—344; market is steady; Western, 13¼@13½; City, 14¼@14½.

Whisky—Receipts—435 barrels. The market is dull. We quote Western free at 96 cents.

[Correspondence of the Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, March 9.—Stocks firm. Gold, 131¼; Exchange, 108⅞; Five-twenties, 1862, 118⅝; do., 1864, 114¼; do. 1865, 116⅛; new, 112¾; 1867, 112¾; Ten-forties, 105⅜; Virginia Sixes, 60¼; Missouri Sixes, 89; Canton Company, 60; Cumberland Preferred, 37; New York Central, 160⅞; Reading, 91⅞; Hudson River, 138⅜; Michigan Central, 117⅛; Michigan Southern, 96⅛; Illinois Central, 139⅛; Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 88; Cleveland and Toledo, 105; Chicago and Rock Island, 128⅛; Pittsburgh and Fort Wayne, 118.

BALTIMORE, March 9.—Cotton nominally unchanged. Flour dull and prices weak. Wheat firm; prime Pennsylvania Red, $1 75@1 80. Corn dull; prime White, 85c.; Yellow, 88@90c. Oats dull at 70@75c. Rye neglected and nominal. Provisions firmer and unchanged.

# THIRD EDITION.

**2:15 O'Clock.**

## BY TELEGRAPH.

## LATER FROM WASHINGTON

## THE CABINET DIFFICULTY

## The President Withdraws His Message

## ADDITIONAL CABLE NEWS

## BOILER EXPLOSION AT ROCHESTER

## One Man Killed and Another Injured

## FROM CANADA

### From Washington.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—The President has just sent in a message to the Senate, withdrawing his request for the repeal of the eighth section of the Treasury act of September 2d, 1789.

Large crowds are at the Senate doors to-day. Much anxiety everywhere is expressed regarding Cabinet arrangements, especially among office-seekers. The galleries of both Houses are filled to their utmost capacity.

The knowledge that President Grant would receive callers this morning drew large numbers to the White House, anxious to see and pay their respects to the new President, and by 10 o'clock the Executive office was filled with ladies and gentlemen. There was but little time for any interview or conversation beyond the mere shaking of hands with the President, and some were evidently disappointed at not being able to obtain a few moments conversation on subjects in which they entertained great personal interest. Before 12 o'clock the crowds lessened, it being known that at noon there would be a meeting of the Cabinet, after which no visitors would be admitted to the President unless by special engagement.

Secretary Washburne was engaged with the President on official business, this morning, and at the regular hour a Cabinet meeting was held, there being present Secretaries Washburne, Cresswell and Schofield, and Assistant Secretaries Hardley, of the Treasury; Toxon, of the Navy; Otto, of the Interior Department, and Assistant Attorney-General Ashton. The Cabinet meeting was not long in duration, the President stating that there was just yet no particular public business demanding the attention of the Representatives present.

Gen. Rawlins, late Chief of the Staff of Gen. Grant, returned here from New York last night, and was engaged with the President this morning.

Mr. Borie qualified as Secretary of the Navy this morning, and is expected to enter formally upon his duties this afternoon.

The applications for office under the new administration increase, and are made by letter through friends in Washington occupying positions. Many seeking the position of subordinates are disappointed in their direct applications at the White House to the gentleman acting as Secretary to the President, as they are invariably referred to the department officials in whose charge are the offices sought for.

Commissioner Rollins was at the Executive Mansion in consultation with the President today, and it is understood that the subject of conversation was the condition of Internal Revenue affairs in the various districts throughout the country.

Mr. Delano will qualify and enter formally upon his duties to-morrow. The impression is that many changes in important offices connected with the Internal Revenue will be made very soon. The clerks in the Internal Revenue Office have prepared a memorial, which is to be presented to Mr. Rollins on his retirement.

### By the Atlantic Cable.

LIVERPOOL, March 9, 2 P. M.—Manchester advices are less favorable and cause a dullness. Breadstuffs are heavy. Wheat, 10s. 6d. for California white, and 9s. 2d. for red Western. Flour, 24s. Peas, 42s.

### Boiler Explosion and Loss of Life.

ROCHESTER, March 9.—A terrific boiler explosion occurred yesterday at Nunda station, in Livingston county, by which a large steam flour and lumber mill, owned by Van Riper & Co., was partially destroyed. A. H. Gilbert, Chas. C. Eple and J. B. Payne were killed, and Cyrus Haskins, telegraph operator, seriously injured. A boy named Dann, who was in the engine-room with the men that were killed, escaped without injury. Pieces of the boiler and building were found forty rods distant.

### From Canada.

OTTAWA, March 8.—Recent accounts from the lumbering regions of Ottawa demonstrate that the obstructions to lumbering operations from the storm are less serious than at first reported.

Mr. Capriol, President of the Huron and Ontario Canal Company, has had an interview with the Governor-General and Finance Minister, and urged that the canal question be taken under consideration by the Cabinet. The Finance Minister expects to report to the Council at an early day.

### Forty-First Congress—First Session.

WASHINGTON, March 9.

SENATE.—Mr. Summer presented several petitions for the removal of political disabilities, which were referred to the Committee on that subject.

Mr. Sumner also presented resolutions of the Legislature of Massachusetts, urging the passage of the bill introduced by Mr. Wilson to establish an American line of steamships to Europe. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. Hamlin presented a memorial of numerous merchants and ship owners for the omission of certain tonnage duties. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. Williams, from the Committee on Finance, reported the bill to strengthen the public credit in the shape in which it last passed the Senate, and gave notice that he would call it up to-morrow.

Mr. Chandler reported, from the Committee on Commerce, the bill passed by the Senate at the last session, to authorize the New York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company to lay their submarine cable on the shores of the United States, and asked its immediate consideration, but Mr. Grimes objected.

Mr. Sherman, from the Committee on Finance, reported, without amendment, the bill supplementary to the National Currency act, and gave notice that he would call it up to-morrow.

The morning hour having expired. Mr. Sherman moved to proceed to the consideration of the bill to repeal the Tenure of Office act.

The Vice-President—That bill has been referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and the only way in which it can come up at this time is by discharging the Committee from its consideration.

Mr. Sherman—I make that motion.

Mr. Sumner—I object to its consideration to-day. Let it lie over for a day.

Mr. Sherman—A motion to discharge a committee may always be made, and is always in order.

Mr. Thayer—When I introduced the bill I moved that it should lie on the table for the present, and stated that I should call it up on the next day, and I did not wish to have it referred, but intended to ask its consideration without a reference.

The Vice President—The Senator from Ohio moves to discharge the committee from the consideration of the bill.

Mr. Sumner—That motion is in the nature of a resolution, and under the rules of the Senate I object to its consideration on the same day on which it is offered.

The Vice President ruled that the objection was a valid one.

HOUSE.—The Speaker laid before the House the resignation of E. B. Washburne, now Secretary of State, as representative from the Third District of Illinois.

The House proceeded to the election of a Chaplain.

Mr. Judd nominated Rev. G. Butler, of Washington.

Mr. Ingersoll nominated Rev. Richard Harney, of Illinois, but subsequently withdrew it.

Mr. Randall nominated Rev. John Chambers, of Philadelphia.

Mr. Woodward nominated Rev. Gilman Jackson, of Washington.

Mr. Vorhees nominated Rev. James McKinney, of Indiana.

The vote was taken, and resulted as follows: For Mr. Butler, 112; for Mr. Chambers, 16; for Mr. Jackson, 16; for Mr. McKinney, 14.

Mr. Butler was therefore declared duly elected Chaplain.

Mr. Maynard offered a preamble and resolution in reference to the last Congressional election in Louisiana, and instructing the Committee on Elections to inquire into the validity of such election in the several Congressional districts, to ascertain in which of them, if any, valid elections were held, and whether the persons claiming to have been elected in such districts are qualified to take their seats, with power to send for persons and papers, and to report at any time.

The resolution was adopted.

### Pennsylvania Legislature.

HARRISBURG, March 9.

SENATE.—The following are the Senate proceedings:

The Governor submitted an attested copy of the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution.

The bill increasing the rate paid by the State for pupils in the Deaf and Dumb Institution was passed finally.

The following bills on the private calendar were passed finally:

One authorizing the State Treasurer to pay to the Farmers' Bank of Reading four thousand dollars, being forty per cent. on the excess of gold furnished the State under the act of January 13, 1863.

One authorizing the removal of the dead from a portion of the graveyard of the Mt. Zion M. E. Church, of Holmesburg.

One incorporating the Kutztown Saving Bank.

The House bill relative to the duties of the School Directors of the Twenty-second Ward.

An act extending to Delaware county the Philadelphia Aldermen and Constable's Fee bill.

One relating to constables and justices of the peace in Chester county.

HOUSE.—Mr. Herr introduced the following: Where a remainder is limited to the heirs, heirs of the body, children, or issue of a person, to whom an estate during life in the same premises shall be given, the words "heirs," "heirs of the body," "children," or "issue," shall be held to the words by purchase and not of limitation, and the person to whom such estate during life shall be given shall take only a life estate in such premises, and the persons who shall be the heirs, heirs of the body, children, or issue, as the case may be, of such tenant for life, shall be entitled to take on the termination of the life estate as purchasers by virtue of the remainder so limited to them. Provided, that this act shall not be construed to affect devises contained in the last will duly executed and published before the passage of this act. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

At a late hour on Monday evening, after the telegraphic report had closed, an act was introduced by Mr. McGinnis, of Philadelphia, as follows: That all Passenger Railway corporations heretofore authorized to lay and construct such railways in the city of Philadelphia must remove and relay the pavement or cobble stones over which they pass, at their own expense, without any action of the Councils of said city. That all corporations authorized as above, failing to comply with the requirement in the first section of this bill, shall be fined in a sum equal to double the amount of the cost of relaying said pavement by the city authorities.

The act was passed by the House, but this morning a motion was made by Mr. Cloud, of Philadelphia, to reconsider the vote, for the purpose of defeating the bill. The motion was lost by 22 ayes to 53 nays. Messrs. Clark, Cloud and Myers voted to reconsider. The bill was sent to the Senate.

Mr. Meek introduced an act requiring insurance companies to publish annually, in two newspapers of each county, a statement showing the amount of their capital stock, the amount subscribed or paid up, their assets, gross and net incomes, losses, liabilities for policies, salaries paid, etc., etc.; and inflicting severe penalties for making false returns. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Hong, of Philadelphia, introduced an act to prevent the spread of lung fever among the cattle in Bucks, Philadelphia, Montgomery, Chester and Delaware counties. This bill authorizes the Court of Common Pleas to appoint three cattle commissioners, and was prepared by farmers and dealers in live stock, at a meeting held in Philadelphia, and at which Dr. A. L. Elwyn was President, and Thomas M. Coleman, Secretary. Referred to the Agricultural Committee.

Mr. Mullen presented an act compelling the Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad to place flagmen at street crossings.

Mr. Myers, a supplement to the Union Land and Mining Company.

The Speaker presented remonstrances of City Councils against an elevated railroad on Market street. Also, one against any railroad on Broad street; and one against conferring powers on the Board of Health, as provided in the Street Cleaning act.

The House then commenced to read, for the first time, about three hundred bills of a private character. It is the privilege of any member on these occasions to object to any bill, and this objection postpones for one week. The following were objected to by the persons named:

Mr. Rogers, a supplement to the Miyuga Iron Company.

Mr. McGinnis, one vacating Eleventh street from Reed to Twelfth.

Mr. McGinnis, one changing the boundaries of the Second and Third Wards.

Mr. Mullen, one providing for the establishment of a House of Correction.

Mr. Burr, one incorporating the Frankford Manufacturing Company.

An act conferring street-cleaning powers on the Board of Health was objected to by Mr. McGinnis, who afterwards withdrew his objection; then by Mr. Adaire, who also withdrew his objection, and it was then prepared for further consideration.

Mr. Mullen made an effort to object, but did not succeed.

An act to incorporate the City Sewerage Utilization Company was introduced by Mr. Josephs, and referred to the Corporation Committee. It provides that John Tucker, Jr., and others, shall have the sole and exclusive right to erect and use reservoirs for the removal of sewage and fecal matter, as the Boards of Survey and Health may direct, in Philadelphia, and may contract with the city for the cleaning of streets. Capital, one million dollars.

### Political.

LEWISTON, Me., March 9.—The Republicans carried every ward but one in Auburn at the city election yesterday. There was no choice for mayor, the Republicans having two candidates.

## CITY BULLETIN.

LUTHERAN CONFERENCE.—The Philadelphia Conference of the East Pennsylvania Synod of the Lutheran Church commenced its session last evening, in St. Matthew's Lutheran Church, New street, below Fourth. After the opening religious services, a sermon was preached by Rev. Joseph H. Barclay, of Easton, Pa., from the 14th chapter of John, sixth verse, the subject being, "Christ the way, the truth and the life."

The business of the Conference was commenced this morning. The proceedings were opened by Rev. S. Sentman with prayer. Rev. Dr. Seiss was received as an advisory member of the Conference. A permanent organization was effected by the election of Rev. Dr. Albert, President, and Rev. Mr. Hollman, Secretary. Sheeder Jacob, of Spring Mill, laid before the Conference the wants of this field, and advocated the establishment of a Lutheran Church at that point. On motion, a committee was appointed to visit the locality and report to Conference the result of their mission.

The committee appointed to visit Quakertown reported that Rev. Mr. Whitaker had visited the place, and called upon him to give a statement in reference to the religious prospects of this place. He said that he had found there a very fine church and good congregation. The congregation were somewhat embarrassed by a mortgage of $1,800 on the building. The property is worth about $9,000, and with a little aid the congregation could be placed in an easy condition. Considerable discussion ensued, and then, on motion of Dr. Hutter, it was resolved that this Conference pay the interest on $1,500 for three years, provided this sum should be obtained by the congregation at Quakertown.

POLICE APPOINTMENTS.—Mayor Fox made the following police appointments this morning: First District—James Peoples; Tenth District—John Carpenter and Charles Rolfing; substitutes, Thomas Davis and Augustus A. Ruff.

# FOURTH EDITION.

**3:00 O'Clock.**

## BY TELEGRAPH.

## WASHINGTON.

## The Stewart Case

## THE EXCITEMENT UNABATED

## Stewart's Proposed Plan of Settlement

## It will Not Meet the Terms of the Law

## A CABINET MEETING

## THE SUBJECT FULLY DISCUSSED

## THE CURRENCY BILL

## IMPORTANT ARMY ORDERS

### Mr. Stewart's Case.

[Special Despatch to the Phila. Evening Bulletin.]

WASHINGTON, March 9.—Mr. Stewart's offer to transfer and dispose of all interests and profits which may be derived from carrying on his business, in order that he might accept the position of Secretary of the Treasury, is the subject matter for discussion in political circles to-day. Last night, when Mr. Stewart's offer became public, I was thought this course would permit him to take the oath of office. The excitement was intense until a late hour last night, and the many conflicting rumors were more confused. This morning many leading lawyers are of the opinion that the proposed action of Mr. Stewart does not amount to a compliance with the terms of the law, and that the only course left open for Mr. Stewart is to decline, or else do away entirely with his vast mercantile interests. A partial canvass of the Senate and House shows clearly that the tide of feeling among legislators is against the repeal or modification of the law of 1789.

A Cabinet meeting was held this morning, to consider the subject of Mr. Stewart's appointment. As to what conclusion was reached nothing definite has transpired. Mr. E. B. Washburne, who was present, expressed the opinion that in view of all the circumstances, and of the dissatisfaction likely to arise by Mr. Stewart taking the oath of office while the law of 1789 remains in force, the President should relieve himself as well as Mr. Stewart from all embarrassment by accepting the latter's letter of declination.

In an interview with Chief Justice Cartter, previous to the Cabinet meeting, President Grant intimated and left the impression upon the mind of Judge Cartter that he intended to pursue a similar course to the one proposed by Mr. Washburne. Judge Cartter urged the President to do so, and said that Mr. Stewart's offer to transfer the profits of his property to trustees for benevolent purposes would not relieve him from the operation of the law.

Mr. Stewart, up to the hour of sending this, has heard nothing definite from the President as to his action in the case, but it is believed that he intends to accept the letter of declination, from the fact that soon after the Senate met to-day the President sent in a message asking to withdraw his message of Saturday, which requested that Mr. Stewart be exempted from the operation of the law of 1789.

Mr. Stewart has, in case his offer to place his property in the hands of trustees be accepted by the President, suggested the names of Wm. B. Astor, James Brown, of Brown, Brothers & Co., and Henry Hilton, but left it optional with the President to select others, if these were not satisfactory.

Speaker Blaine laid before the House this afternoon the resignation of Mr. E. B. Washburne.

### The Currency Bill.

[Special Despatch to the Phila. Evening Bulletin.]

WASHINGTON, March 9.—In the Senate, Mr. Sherman reported from the Finance Committee the Currency Bill and Public Credit bill, similar to one passed during the last Congress, announcing that he would call them up to-morrow. Without transacting any business, the Senate at 1.30 adjourned.

### Army Orders.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, March 9, 1869.—The following orders of the President of the United States are published for the information and government of all concerned:

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, MARCH 5, 1869.—By direction of the President, Gen. Wm. T. Sherman will assume the command of the army of the United States. The chief of staff corps, departments and bureaus will report to and act under the immediate order of the General commanding the army. All official business which by law or regulation requires the action of the President or Secretary of War, will be submitted by the General of the army to the Secretary of War, and in general all orders from the President or Secretary of War to any portion of the army line or staff officers will be transmitted through the General of the army.

J. M. SCHOFIELD, Secretary of War.

By command of the General of the army.

E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, March 8, 1869.—General Order No. 12. By direction of the President of the United States, the undersigned hereby assumes command of the army of the United States. His general staff will be:

Brevet Major-General E. D. Townsend, Adjutant-General.

Brevet Major-General R. B. Marcy, Inspector-General.

Brevet Major-General M. C. Meigs, Quartermaster-General.

Brevet Major-General A. B. Eaton, Commissary-General.

Brevet Major-General J. H. Barnes, Surgeon-General.

Brevet Major-General B. M. Brice, Paymaster-General.

Brevet Major-General Joseph Holt, Judge Advocate-General.

Brevet Major-General A. A. Humphrey, Chief of Engineers.

Brevet Major-General A. B. Dyer, Chief of Ordnance.

Brevet Major-General A. S. Myer, Chief Signal Officer.

His personal staff of aids-de-camp, with the rank of Colonel from this date, will be Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel J. C. McCoy, Second Lieutenant infantry; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel L. M. Dayton, Captain Seventh Cavalry; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel J. C. Audenreid, Captain Sixth Cavalry; Brevet Brigadier-General C. B. Comstock, Major Corps of Engineers; Brevet Brigadier-General Horace Porter, Major Ordnance Department; Brevet Brigadier-General J. F. Dent, Lieutenant-Colonel Thirty-third Infantry.

II. Generals commanding Military Divisions, in addition to the duties heretofore required of them, will give their special attention to the economic administration of all branches of the service within their commands, whether of the line or staff, and to this end will exercise a supervision and command of every part of the Army within their limits, not specially excepted.

III. General departments of supply, Arsenals, and the construction of permanent posts in process of construction, or of extensive repairs, general recruiting departments, and officers employed on duties not military are excepted from the operation of the foregoing paragraph.

IV. All orders and general instructions to the troops or staff-officers serving in the military departments must go from headquarters of the army through the Adjutant-General's office, and through the Generals commanding the military divisions and departments in which the officers are serving; but ordinary correspondence relating to the details of execution may be carried on between the parties concerned and the heads of the staff of the department or camps charged with their execution.

W. T. SHERMAN, General.

### Arrival of the New York.

[Special Despatch to the Philada. Evening Bulletin.]

NEW YORK, March 9.—The steamer New York, from Bremen, is below, and will be up by 2 o'clock.

### Marine Intelligence.

NEW YORK, March 9.—Arrived, steamship New York, from Bremen.

## THE COURTS.

NISI PRIUS—Judge Sharswood.—Henry Weinsheimer vs. The Lehigh Valley Railroad Company.—This was an action to recover damages for injuries sustained by plaintiff on the 24th of July, 1867. The plaintiff resides in Allentown, and on the day in question had been to New York on business. He was returning home in the afternoon, and reached Easton, where a change of cars takes place. He was standing on the rear platform of one of the cars, the train standing still, when another train was placed on the same track and run together with such force that Mr. Weinsheimer was pressed against the rear end of the car, the guard rail holding him and crushing him severely. He was removed home, and was confined to his room for nearly four months, and is still suffering from the injuries to the spine.

QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Peirce.—John and Michael Brennan were charged with the larceny as bailee of a watch valued at $350 belonging to Henry Thomas. Mr. Thomas alleged that passing by the store of the defendants, he saw a watch which pleased him, and after some negotiation agreed to purchase for $350. The money was paid to the defendants, and Mr. Thomas then left the watch with the defendants to be regulated. Calling several times subsequently, he failed to get the watch, the defendants always excusing themselves on the ground that the watch was at the workshop. Finally Mr. Thomas insisted upon taking the watch whether it was regulated or not. One of the defendants then accompanied Mr. Thomas to the workshop, but instead of getting the watch there, produced it from his own pocket. Mr. Thomas expressed his surprise at this, accused Mr. Brennan of deceiving him as to the whereabouts of the watch, and then seized it. In examining it he alleged that it was not the watch that he purchased; that the dial was cracked, and the bell sounding the time was louder than the one he purchased. Both defendants insisted that it was the same watch, while Mr. Thomas as persistently declared that it was not, and finally instituted the prosecution.

The defence set up that the assertion of Messrs. Brennan was correct. The parties from whom the watch was originally purchased by the defendants testified through their agent that this watch was the one in the hands of Mr. Brennan at the time Mr. Thomas was making his complaint. He identified it by the number and also by the crack (almost imperceptible), the witness having cracked it himself in removing the dial for certain repairs. The good character of the defendants was also put in evidence. On trial.


CURTAIN MATERIALS.

STRIPED AND FIGURED FRENCH CRETONNES AND CHINTZES Of New and Superb Designs, for Chamber Curtains and Upholstering Purposes. LACE AND NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS A Full Line, Just Opened. Terry's and Striped Tapestries. For Parlors, Libraries, Dining-Rooms. WINDOW SHADES, Plain, in New Shades of Color. I. E. WALRAVEN. MASONIC HALL, No. 719 CHESTNUT STREET.

FINANCIAL.

HOME INVESTMENTS. READING RAILROAD SIXES, Clear of State, United States and Municipal Taxes. Penna. and New York Canal and R.R. Co. Seven Per Cent. First Mortgage Bonds, Principal and Interest guaranteed by the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company. We have but a small amount of the above Bonds, and offer them at a price that will pay a good interest on the investment. DREXEL & CO., Bankers, 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET. mh9 tu th s tf 5p

E. W. CLARK & CO. BANKERS, No. 35 SOUTH THIRD STREET. PHILADELPHIA. DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCK, GOLD AND NOTE BROKERS. Accounts of Banks, Firms, and Individuals received, subject to check at sight. INTEREST ALLOWED ON BALANCES. GENERAL AGENTS FOR PENNSYLVANIA AND SOUTHERN NEW JERSEY, OF THE NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE CO. OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. THE NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY is a corporation chartered by special Act of Congress, approved July 25, 1868, with a CASH CAPITAL, $1,000,000, FULL PAID. Liberal terms offered to Agents and Solicitors, who are invited to apply at our office. Full particulars to be had on application at our office, located in the second story of our Banking House, where Circulars and Pamphlets, fully describing the advantages offered by the Company, may be had. E. W. CLARK & CO., No. 35 South Third St.