BUSINESS NOTICES.

One hundred years ago the now celebrated FLAVORING EXTRACTS made by Messrs. Dodge & Olmsted were not known in the United States. It is true that they were in good demand, but their concentrated essences of Jamaica Ginger, Lemon, Vanilla, etc., had been added Chilmark or Jersey, first established the world over for the wonderfully potent properties. Even to this day these two articles are used, and the demand for them increasing yearly. Jamaica, and Jamaica alone, is the only place in the world where the ginger plant, which is without them. We do not wish to be understood as saying that we have no other extracts of merit, and that they are the only ones worthy of public patronage. We do not embrace at it as they stand, and we take this occasion to say that we have valuable extracts Bitters cannot be found in all the world. We consider them unrivalled, and a valuable delicate female, and all those requiring a mild and gentle stimulant.

MAGNOLIA WATER—Superior to the best imported cologne. Extreme, and sold at half the price.

THE "CHICKAGO" PIANO.

BUY A FIRST-CLASS PHILADELPHIA-MADE PIANO AT MANUFACTURERS PRICES. UNCLE SAM'S PIANO, THE "CHICKAGO," WARRANTED FOR 10 YEARS.

GUERABI'S PIANOS.

These sold by AGENTS are generally the cheapest that can be found in Baltimore, New York, and other markets, and after all they cost the purchaser as much as the inferior instruments. Mr. GUERABI's pianos are the first commencing about before the summer shakes an instrument, and, kept in a new years it become worthless, and thirty to go refuse.

Our Pianos have maintained their high reputation as first-class pianos, and we have no hesitation in saying we have received the higher premiums and are now admitted to be the finest and most highly improved instruments made in the country.

Our new and beautiful Upright Pianos, 10 Octaves, with Agraffe Action, are supplied from our manufactory with a full assortment of superior Pianos, Square and to URSIGH PIANOS, which we offer on the most advantageous terms. We invite the public to call and examine our stock of Pianos, which for variety of styles and qualities is not equalled by any other establishment in this city and offer them at the lowest possible prices.

THE SCHOMACKER PIANO MFG'G CO.,
No. 1103 CHESTNUT Street.
Tuning and Moving promptly attended to. Feb 26 s 1m6t

ALBRECHT,
BIRKLE & SCHMIDT,
FIRST-CLASS AGRAFFE PLATES
AND PORTES.
No. 1020 Washington Avenue.
mh15s to th 3m

STEINWAY'S PIANOS RECEIVED THE Highest award (first gold medal) at the Industrial Exhibition, Paris, 1867. Warerooms, 1018 CHESTNUT Street. Branch Warerooms, No. 1006 Chestnut street. mh1 s

THE CHICKERING PIANOS RECEIVED the highest award at the Paris Exhibition, 1867. HUTTON'S Warerooms, 14 Chestnut street. mh1 s

EVENING BULLETIN.

Tuesday, March 16, 1869.

THE FRANKING NUISANCE.

Postmaster-General Creswell seems to be beginning the administration of his Department in accordance with General Grant's promised system of retrenchment. The Randall-Johnson system had made the Post-Office swindles as wide in extent, if not as great in amount, as the Treasury Department swindles, and the expenses for the past year or two have been greatly in excess of the revenues. Mr. Creswell has determined to exact strict compliance with contracts for carrying the mails. He will have a heavy work to do to clean out the thieving contractors, and their confederates in and out of Congress, before he can get an honest and economical fairly in operation. But the mere intelligence that he has determined on a reform, is already saving to the government many thousands of dollars a month.

The infamous abuse of the franking privilege, which the easy virtue of the late administration tolerated and encouraged, is another of the existing evils that the new administration has determined to reform. The members of Congress, Republicans as well as Democrats, have availed themselves of this loose morality, and the mails have been overloaded with all sorts of things, from a Congressman's dirty linen to his equally offensive and worthless speeches. Of course the public, without even the formality of an autograph frank—the practice having become quite common of using a fac similie stamp of the sender's signature—of course the public are easily counterfeited, and their toleration opens a nice school for the art of forgery in its "rudiments." But even if they could not be counterfeited, it is a violation of the law to use such stamps; and even if it were not a violation of law, it is a wrong and a nuisance to overload the mails with the huge masses of trash, printed and not printed, that are now sent from Washington daily to every part of our vast country, without one penny of advantage to the Government or the people. Mr. Creswell has ordered that his fac-simile stamp franking shall no longer be recognized, and the Senator, &c., thus franked shall be "held for postage."

Besides relieving the mails of a huge bulk of trash, this order will relieve the people of a certain amount of worriment and anxiety concerning the quantities of Congressional speeches that they have felt a sort of obligation to acknowledge, even if they were not obliged to read, or to pretend to understand or enjoy them. Publishers of newspapers have often felt embarrassed at receiving speeches, franked, with letters, also under frank, asking that the said speeches, made by the writers of the said letters, should be printed in their "widely circulated journals," and that editorial articles recommending said speeches and their makers should accompany the publication. Whether the frank used for these purposes were autographic or not printed, they were, in nine cases out of ten, felt to be a nuisance, a bore, and a wrong upon the treasury. It requires some strength of mind, at times, to refuse favors to the people's representatives in Congress, especially when they have acquired the insolence that accompanies successive re-elections, and, growing windier and wordier at each session, have grown also in the vanity that impels them to bore newspaper editors to advertise them gratuitously by the printing of their speeches. This nuisance, which is felt especially by journalists, will be diminished, if Congressmen had to pre-pay postage on their speeches and on the letters requesting their publication. It would be wholly abated if, in addition, publishers were to charge the orators a dollar or fifty cents a line for the printing of their remarks.

But the abuse of the frank, and not of the patience and generosity of the publishers, is the subject of this article. Mr. Creswell's prompt prohibition of the stamped signature will only partially remedy existing evils. And yet there is nothing more to be done under existing laws. There should be a law abolishing the franking privilege totally, except in the case of President and Vice President. All the other government functionaries, including members of Congress, should be allowed a certain amount annually for postage. The Heads of Departments, when the emergencies of the time compelled them to go beyond their allotted amount, might be allowed to charge for the surplus in their contingent accounts. But there ought to be a fixed limit upon members of Congress. This is needed for the sake of the system of economy which President Grant and Mr. Creswell desire to establish, and also for the sake of a long suffering and much abused people, many of whom, especially newspaper men, groan at the sight of an envelope bearing the name, stamped or written, of any one of the proverbially verbose, pompous, conceited and insolent members, who are given to speeches and correspondence. Come down upon these men, Mr. Creswell. Restrain their franks and you will restrain their speeches. The Department will gain financially, and the country will gain in every way.

THE OBSTACLE TO REFORM.

One of the earliest illustrations of the obstacle offered by the Civil Tenure law to President Grant's scheme of reform, is given in the case of the Second Assistant Postmaster-General. Mr. Creswell desires the removal of this official, but he is met by the violent opposition of the so-called "Post-office ring," which has much influence—perhaps some members—in the Senate, and which will possibly defeat Mr. Creswell's design. The fact that this officer is supported by a political clique, which exists for no honest purpose, is sufficient evidence of the necessity for his dismissal; and his retention by the Senate will afford just ground for suspicion of the motives of those who vote for it. Mr. Creswell has defined his position in the matter clearly. If he cannot discharge this man and make such other changes in his Department as may, in his opinion, be desirable, he will resign, rather than bear the responsibility of a position in which his authority is only nominal. We do not see how he can do otherwise; and we are glad that he has, thus early, placed himself squarely in antagonism with a corrupt organization, which is the prototype of myriads of others, formed to rob the Government. This is, indeed, a test case to settle the question finally whether the President is to carry out his policy of reformation and retrenchment, or to be met with hindrance and direct opposition on the part of the Senate. Mr. Creswell was placed in position with the explicit understanding that he should be permitted to select his own assistants, and should be held responsible for their conduct and the administration of the affairs of his department. If he is to be saddled from the outset with the tools of Mr. Randall, and to be compelled to sit helplessly by while they continue a system of operations by which, during Randall's term, the Post-office receipts fell many millions short of its expenditures, he must yield up his independence and self-respect, and the President must abandon all hope of putting an end to the villainy which has existed and still exists.

There can be no question as to the duty of the Senate upon this subject, or of the wish of the people. Those who elected Gen. Grant believe in him and trust him; and they demand that he shall be permitted, without let or hindrance, to clear away the wreck left by Andrew Johnson, and start the ship of state with a full crew of his own selection. That he may be entirely unembarrassed, the Tenure of office law—which was called into existence to check Mr. Johnson's attempt to turn the civil service—must be repealed. The only possible motive that can induce Senators to vote for its retention is that they may keep their friends in power, strengthen the arms of the reactionary party, and checkmate the President in his efforts at retrenchment. The excuse that Grant cannot be trusted entirely, and yet, is repudiated by the people, and is not worthy of consideration by intelligent men. Refusal to repeal the law is more likely to spring from very confident belief in the carelessness and sincerity of the President's promises to put an end to corruption. Doubtless, in carrying out this policy many of the relatives, friends and political supporters of Senators will suffer. But it ought to be settled once for all that the civil service of the country is not the legitimate spoil of successful politicians; that the offices of the government are not to be distributed as rewards for votes or as payments for party conventions. It is the present race of politicians cannot secure election to Congress without holding out such inducements, it will be better if they will abandon all aspirations in that direction, and give way to men who can obtain the suffrages of the people without the assistance of professional politicians. We hope Mr. Creswell will stick to the position he has taken upon the subject of removals from office, and insist upon his right to choose his own assistants, and we hope the President will back him; the respectable Republican press certainly will.

FROZEN BRAINS.

A certain scientific gentleman in Germany has discovered that the brain of an animal, when frozen, retains its vitality; and suspended animation can be restored by the simple application of warmth. An experiment was made upon a bird, the brain of which was frozen solid; and in this condition the fowl was perfectly preserved until the current was thawed it out. Whether this singular experiment could be successfully practiced upon a human being, is not known; the professor, so far, has been unable to find a man who was willing to submit his head to the test. But the physical law is the same in both cases; and if the experimenter can turn a partridge into ice, and have his brain wound around as lively as ever the next day, we know of no good reason why he cannot treat a man in the same manner, with equal success. We will as readily believe in one as in the other.

But if this should prove to be the case—if a human being can have his brains congealed for any period of time with perfect safety, and with the assurance of a return to animation as soon as somebody hangs him out in the sun, what infinite possibilities will suggest themselves for the future; and how painful will be our regrets as we think of the lost opportunities of the past! If this interesting discovery had been made thirty or forty centuries ago, in the early ages of the world's history, how much trouble and speculation and research would have been saved! It would have been so entertaining, for instance, if the patriarch Noah had had his brains iced after the flood, and then had been packed away in some Ararat in the to be discovered and warmed up just in time to walk in and settle forever that little business about the complexion of Ham; and to decide whether, in his patriarchal opinion, American negroes were under the curse, and had no right to vote. A word from him, even in his native tongue, would have set at rest, forever, all questions of skin bones and frontal elevations; and doubtful Democratic Legislatures could then vote for the Suffrage Amendment without a scruple or a qualm. It would be so delightful, too, to have the venerable patriarch give us his view relative to the exact extent of the flood, so that geologists and theologists might be at peace, and scientific Christians might better reconcile their reason with their religion. A frozen Moses also would be an advantageous reinforcement now to the Christian church, to reassert in his own person the truth of Scripture, to confound infidelity and scepticism; to put to shame the degenerate law-givers of this age; and to denounce the multitudinous worshippers of the golden calf. He would blush, though, to find his name and his leadership assumed by a third rate Tennessee politician. Perhaps it is better, however, that he does not live. He would not be gratified at the progress of the world in morality since his time. But it could have been that some of the early fathers of the Church were frozen up and preserved, we are not sure that some good might not be accomplished in deciding questions of difference between the various sects of Christians, and in determining finally whether heterodoxy or orthodoxy is the correct dogma. The only cause for fear would be that perverse human nature might not yield to such decision. Doubtless if St. Paul himself could appear to assert the true doctrine, some rebellious Tyng or other would dispute his authority and fly off upon his own imaginary line of action. But the general effect of some vigorous primitive Christianity in this age would be wholesome, without a doubt.

It would have been gratifying, too, if modern explorers could drag a frozen Euripides, or an Æschylus with cold brains, from some Grecian tomb, and melt him into such an intellectual condition that he could take hold of the drama once again, and attempt relief from the Ethiopian minstrelsy of Dalcy and Bouciault, and the Dred American Play Jerker, would take back seats, or else fade away into their legitimate obscurity, perhaps amid a blaze of blue lights, a noise of comic songs, *diminuendo*, and a receding glitter of spangles, paste diamonds, and a vision of legs. It would be comfortable to have a frozen Shakespeare revivified at the same time, so that the ancient and modern masters could begin a reform together—Shakespeare, say, to regenerate the drama, and Æschylus to smother Offenbach and French opera with a Greek chorus, or as an improvement upon *opera bouffe*, a new Bacchanal dances and songs. This would be a dramatic "revival" in real earnest, and we doubt not the sale of seats would be immense whenever any of the old worthies were announced in the bills.

It would have been pleasant also if some learned professor had only discovered the system of congelation in time to freeze up the gigantic brains of a dozen or so of the statesmen who founded this republic. Even with their intellects in ice, they could have been distributed with profitable results among the legislative bodies of the land. But, as care must, of course, have been taken to warm them up, we should have had such a display of pure patriotism and of masterly statesmanship, as would have mortified many into a sense of shame, and into immediate resignation and retirement. To be sure the immortal George Washington might have been saddened at the spectacle of Johnson in the Executive office; and while wandering about the city bearing his name, he might have been filled with righteous rage upon learning that certain cigar store figures cut in marble were meant to represent him. But still we could have gratified ourselves and him by breaking them up. And then it would be so satisfactory to hear from his own lips his declaration of the absurdity of that cherry tree and little hatchet story, and the refutation of sundry other popular fables concerning his career.

These are but a few of the individuals whose untimely absence we have to mourn, simply because no professor was born several centuries too late. There were many more of the great men of the past whose presence would be desirable now, but as it is unavailing to regine, it will be but just for us to consider whether it is not our duty—paying the professor for his patent, of course,—to select some of our prominent men, and, after freezing their brains, lay them aside for posterity. At the present writing we cannot think of any living individual of whom we are sufficiently proud to desire to pack him up as a specimen of the men of the period. But there are two or three parties to whom posterity will have some natural curiosity, and, if it does not cost too much, we shall advocate turning them over to the frigid professor—if for nothing else, to get rid of them. There is Andrew Johnson, for instance—the great vetoist. He and Binckley and Seward and George Washington McCracken might be congealed into a group, representatives of the Democracy of the era. They could be frozen and placed in a glass case in the patent office, with a sign requesting visitors not to handle the specimens. If they were never thawed out, it would make no particular difference. Binckley might not be available, for we believe the professor makes the presence of brains an imperative condition of success. McCracken could be placed in his eye to a hydrole. Mr. Seward might be represented buying a job lot of hurricanes, earthquakes and other natural convulsions; and A. J. would have a life-like appearance if he were placed in the position occupied by him in the Senate chamber on the 4th of March, 1865. Artemus Ward's wax figure would be more, compared to such a group as this. If Congress is in earnest in its efforts to make the Capital attractive to the visitor of the future, we recommend the appropriation of a sum of money as an inducement to the professor to begin experimenting in this direction. If he succeeds, we will take occasion to mention a few more individuals who can safely be locked up in ice for the inspection and the edification of coming generations.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED, VENTILATED and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented) in all the leading styles and shades of the season. Clergymen, one door to the Post Office. oct-tfrp

CLOTHING

$8 SPRING OVERCOATS, $5 50.
$8 Spring Overcoats, $6 50.
$8 Spring Overcoats, $8 00.
$8 Spring Overcoats, $10 00.
$8 Spring Overcoats, $12 00.
$8 Spring Overcoats, $15 00.
$8 Spring Overcoats, $18 00.
$8 Spring Overcoats, $20 00.
$8 Spring Overcoats, $25 00.
As usual, the largest and best assortment of suits for men and boys, and custom department to make to order.
See our Sales Rooms.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
OAK HALL,
POPULAR CLOTHING HOUSE,
SIXTH and MARKET Streets.
CAUTION.—Buyers at Wholesale ought not fail to examine our stock, which is fully as large as any Wholesale House.
WANAMAKER & BROWN.

MEDICINAL.

$1,000
REWARD
FOR
DETECTING
THE
COUNTERFEITER
OF
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU
AND
HOW TO DETECT IT.
The Genuine has my Name and Address Blown in Three Sides of Bottle;
THE COUNTERFEIT HAS NOT.
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.

THE LIVELY THERMOMETER.

What ails that old thermometer?
Pray tell me, if you know;
So wondrous high the thing doth jump,
And falls again so low!

To-day, 'tis up to fifty-six,
To-morrow, 'tis down to freezing,
And then it down near zero goes,
And the people will think it is sneezing.

It says at sunrise, twenty-five,
And I wrap my coat around me;
By noon it goes to sixty-four!
Its rapid jumps confound me.

Again, it starts at sixty-two,
But, Eastern winds prevailing,
The mercury travels down again
With snowing and with hailing.

The curious thermometer
Confuses me, altogether;
But one thing certainly well I know;—
Whether the mercury sinks high or low,
Whether the sun is shining, or no,
In days of rain, or in days of snow,
Whether the March winds howl and blow,
All I have to do, is to go
To Rockhill & Wilson's store, and, lo!
They have clothing for all sorts of weather!

Let the thermometer go up to boiling, or down to zero, and we will be ready to clothe the public for every degree of heat or cold, cheap for cash.

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

MISCELLANEOUS

Removal.
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
Has Removed to New Office,
NO. 809 CHESTNUT STREET.
W. S. BLANCHARD, Secretary.
mh16 10trp2

CHILDREN'S CLOTHING
AND
MISSES' DRESSMAKING
A SPECIALTY.
The most beautiful styles at reasonable prices.
M. SHOEMAKER & CO.,
1024 Chestnut Street.
mh16 6trp2

WARBURTON,
HATTER,
430 CHESTNUT STREET,
Next door to Post-Office.
Is now prepared to offer to Gentlemen of Philadelphia and vicinity
DRESS HATS FOR SPRING,
in new patterns of rare elegance and of unsurpassed workmanship unsurpassed.
Best quality at $5. Fine quality at $7.

TRADE MARK BEST — TRADE MARK FINE — WARBURTON
Each quality will be provided, if desired, with his patented easy-fitting, ventilating and perspiration-proof attachment.
The styles of the new London hatters will be reproduced and adapted to the peculiar requirements of this city. The price of these fine similes is $10.
A call of inspection is respectfully solicited.
mh11 tf1rp

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. 12 N. WATER and 9 N. DELAWARE.

$1869.—GET YOUR HAIR CUT AT KOPP'S Saloon, by first-class Hair Cutters. Children's Hair Cut at their Residence. Hair and Whisker Dyes. Razors set in order. Open Sunday morning. 103 Exchange Place.
C. C. KOPP.

WHITMAN'S FINE CHOCOLATE
FOR BREAKFAST, FOR DESSERT.
To those in health, as an agreeable and nutritious nourishment, it is invaluable. To those in feeble health, it is invaluable, as it is easily digested, and imparts strength to the constitution. Manufactured only by CHARLES F. WHITMAN, store No. 220 NORTH SECOND Street. jan26 3m rpp

AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION NOTICE.
IMPORTERS' SALE.
Cargo Brig John Saunderson.
300 hhds. and 30 bbls. Porto Rico Sugar
SAMUEL C. COOK
WILL SELL
ON LOMBARD STREET WHARF,
On Friday Morning, March 19, at 11 o'clock,
300 hhds. and 30 bbls. of MAYAGUEZ SUGAR, Porto Rico.
Landing ex brig John Saunderson, from Mayaguez Porto Rico.
mh15 2t

DRY GOODS.

JOHN BURNS,
247 South Eleventh Street,
ABOVE SPRUCE STREET.
Has just received one invoice of
Children's Genuine Balbriggan Hose,
Silk, Embroidered, all sizes, IN WHITE AND BROWN, FROM 8½c. UP.
Also, a full line of LADIES' BALBRIGGAN HOSE, in White and Brown, from 15c. up.
GENTS' BALBRIGGAN HALF HOSE, from 50c. up.
JOHN BURNS,
247 South Eleventh Street, above Spruce.
mh16 3trps

FANCY LINEN DRILLINGS.

MARKET
&
NINTH
COOPER & CONARD
Ladies' Cloakings.
Black Broadcloths.
Fine Cassimeres
Good Tweeds, 75 cts.
Waterproofs, $1 00 up.
A magnificent stock WOOLENS, medium to finest qualities, of the right kinds at the right prices. We invite buyers to examine them.
EDWARD FERRIS,
No. 807 CHESTNUT STREET
IMPORTER OF
WHITE GOODS,
LACES and
EMBROIDERIES,
OFFERS ON THE TRADE.
200 Pieces Choice Piques.
400 Pieces Plaid and Striped Nainsooks.
New Bamburgs.
New Guipure and Valenciennes Laces.
New White Goods of all kinds, desirable for spring purchases.
Just opened and for sale at a small advance on cost of importation.
EDWARD FERRIS,
No. 807 CHESTNUT STREET.
mh15 6trp

MILLIKEN'S
LINEN STORE,
828 Arch Street.
NEW LINEN DRESSES!
New and Beautiful
PRINTED LINEN CAMBRICS
Received by last Steamer from Europe.
1869. CENTRAL 1869.
CLOTH EMPORIUM.
MENS' COATINGS.
FANCY CASSIMERES.
BLACK CLOTHS.
BLACK DOESKINS.
BOYS' GOODS.
LADIES' CLOAKINGS.
MIXED CLOTHS.
PLAIN CLOTHS.
FANCY CLOTHS.
OPERA CLOTHS.
SPRING WEIGHT VELVETEENS.
SUPER QUAKER DRILLINGS.
STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER respectfully announce that during the season now opening they propose to offer the best assortment of Goods in their respective lines of all kinds of Cloths that they have ever offered. Being determined to sell at the lowest possible profits consistent with this description of goods, we have collected for the present season a very desirable and large stock of Cloths that the market presents for

Ladies', Men's and Boys' Wear.

Our Department of Ladies' Cloakings in particular is very extensive, and bought at the manufacturers' lowest cash prices. It will be to the interest of all who intend to purchase this kind of goods during the coming season to call on us, as we offer the largest assortment of Cloakings, and at prices that cannot be surpassed anywhere.
We invite buyers, both city and country, to examine our stock, as our prices are as low as the same goods can be sold for by any house in the country, and, moreover, we offer many styles that are confined exclusively to ourselves.
STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER
Central Cloth Emporium,
CORNER EIGHTH AND MARKET STREETS.

BEDFORD WATER, JUST RECEIVED FROM THE Springs, Gettysburg, Water, Ice, Lemons or cream.
Apothecary, Broad and Spruce.

DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY.
DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, GUNS, CLOTHING, Etc.
OLD-ESTABLISHED PAWN OFFICE,
S. E. Corner Second and Market Streets.
Below Chestnut.
N. B.—DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, GUNS, Etc.
FOR SALE AT
REMARKABLY LOW PRICES. feb25 1m rpp

SECOND EDITION.

BY TELEGRAPH.

TO-DAY'S CABLE NEWS

Financial and Commercial Quotations.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

MURDERERS SENTENCED

DEPREDATIONS BY THE INDIANS

A War of Extermination Suggested

FROM HARRISBURG

Pennsylvania Heroes Who Fell in Mexico

The Coming Monument Celebration

A Grand Military and Civic Procession

By the Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, March 16, P. M.—United States bonds and stocks steady.

LIVERPOOL, March 16, P. M.—Cotton quiet—Pork 98s. 6d. Tallow 46s.

HAVRE, March 16.—Cotton market opened unchanged.

BREMEN, March 16.—Arrived steamer Ville de Paris, from New York.

LONDON, March 16, A. M.—Consols for money, 93¾; for account, 93. U. S. Five-twenties, 93¾. American stocks steady; Illinois Central, 24¾; Illinois Central, 27¾; Great Western Railroad, 34.

PARIS, March 16, A. M.—Bourse quiet. Rentes, 73f. 40c.

LIVERPOOL, March 16, A. M.—Cotton, quiet; Uplands, middling, 12¼d.; Orleans, middling, 12¼@12¾d.; sales to-day estimated at 8,000 bales. Shipments of cotton from Bombay to Liverpool from the 26th inst. to the 4th inst., inclusive, 13,000 bales. Shipments from Alexandria, 2,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL, March 16, A. M.—Sugar quiet, both on the spot and afloat; on the spot, 32s. 3d. Linseed oil, 30s. 1d.

California News—Murders—Indian Outrages.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 15.—Savage and Smith, who murdered Lieutenant Commander Wm. Wood, of the United States Navy, in October last, were to-day sentenced to 10 years each imprisonment in the State Prison.

Indian outrages are reported in Humboldt county, California. One man, while plowing his field, was shot and killed, his house plundered and fired, his family barely escaping by night. Immediate pursuit was made, but the Indians escaped to the mountains.

Late Arizona intelligence reports the Indian depredations and murders as numerous. The people are becoming exasperated, and a war of extermination is suggested, commencing with the massacre of the Indians residing on the Government reservations.

The Monument Celebration at Harrisburg.

(Special Despatch to the Philada. Evening Bulletin.)

HARRISBURG, March 16, 1869.—The committee have issued orders requiring that hereafter all applications for positions as gaugers and assistant assessors shall come through the assessor of the respective district, and be forwarded through the collector of the district. No appointments will be made unless the papers are approved in this manner.

The Harrisburg Postmastership.

(Special Despatch to the Philada. Evening Bulletin.)

WASHINGTON, March 16.—The President has appointed George Bergner Postmaster at Harrisburg, Pa.

From Central South America.

NEW YORK, March 16.—The Brazilian steamship Henry Chauncey brings Panama dates to the 8th, and $354,292 in treasure.

The Pacific Steam Navigation Company's new steamer, Santiago, from Valparaiso, for Liverpool, ran on a rock in the Straits of Magellan, on the night of the 5th. The board were saved except two sailors and a child.

By the junction of the Liberals and Conservatives, between Paranaguay and Tuyuti, a decisive victory is claimed for the Liberals.

Heavy earthquake shocks continue along the Peruvian coast, with no fatal results.

The yellow fever prevails in Peru, and is very severe at Arica.

It appears that the passengers and crew of the Santiago were saved by the American schooner Sarah H. Merrill. The schooner had been beating about the straits 28 days, harrassed by hostile Indians, and was short of provisions. Still her captain immediately put to sea to rescue the sufferers. The Merrill put the rescued on the English man-of-war Warsaw, and then went into Valparaiso, reaching there on February 25th.

Earthquake shocks occur very frequently in Chili.

President Melgarejo's murder was recently attempted, and he has made it a pretext for suspending the constitution of Bolivia and declaring himself dictator.

Forty-First Congress—First Session.

WASHINGTON, March 16.

SENATE.—The President laid before the Senate the report of the Army for the year ending 30th March 20th st.

Mr. Sumner of Mr. Sumner it was laid on the table.

Mr. Wilson presented several petitions for the removal of political disabilities. Tabled.

Messrs. Wilson and Sumner presented petitions for woman suffrage.

Mr. Trumbull called up the joint resolution amendatory of the joint resolution respecting the provisional government of Virginia and Texas, which was passed.

Mr. Hamlin introduced a bill to incorporate the Washington General Hospital Asylum. Referred to the Committee on the District.

Mr. Rousseau presented a memorial relating to Minnesota, and for aid in improving the navigation of the Mississippi River. Referred to Mr. Anthony. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands. Mr. Sumner introduced a bill to amend and to incorporate the U. S. Postal Telegraph Company. Referred to the Committee on Post-roads and Post-roads.

Mr. Sherman introduced a joint resolution authorizing the recognition of the independence of the Dominican Commonwealth. Referred to Foreign Relations.

House.—Mr. Cullom presented the memorial of Messrs. Bliss and Masterman, in relation to the Government claim in Paraguay by President Lopez, and subsequently on board the United States gunboat Wasp and the flag-ship Guerriere, in the Delaware River, and asked for a committee to be appointed of a select committee of five to inquire into all the circumstances and facts in conduct of the late American Minister to Paraguay, Mr. Washburne, and the action of the flag officers and gunboat, with power to send for persons and papers.

Mr. Wood moved the reference of the memorial to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. Carried.

The House then, at one o'clock, resumed the consideration of the Legislative appropriation bill.

Mr. Kelley, from the Committee on Coinage, for the coinage of nickel-copper pieces of five cents and under.

Mr. Kelley moved the previous question.

The House refused to second the previous question, and

Mr. Butler (Mass.) moved an amendment, providing that the purchase of all material to be used in the coinage, expenses, and incidentals, be redeemed, shall be made by public advertisement and the contract given to the lowest bidder on the per centage of pure metal required.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

HARRISBURG, March 16.

HOUSE.—The following bills on the private calendar was passed finally by the Senate:

A supplement to one incorporating the Beneficial Savings Fund Society, of Philadelphia.

House bill increasing the compensation of the Associate Judges of Courts of Bucks county.

Senate bill providing for the payment of damages assessed F. Ledoux, of the Northern Military Hall of Philadelphia, by reason of the occupancy of the Hall by the State, under the act of May 16, 1861.

Senate bill creating a new Ward in Pottsville.

House bill relative to the tolls and preferred stock of the Perkiomen and Sumnytown Turnpike Company.

House bill authorizing the East Pennsylvania Railroad Company to declare stock dividends.

House bill to confer on Henry C. Heron, of Philadelphia, all the rights and privileges of a child born in lawful wedlock.

House bill changing the name of the State Council of the Patriotic Order of Junior Sons of America.

Senate bill incorporating the Pennsylvania Industrial Home for Blind Women.

The House bill supplementary to the Roxborough Passenger Railway Company.

The House bill supplementary to the act incorporating the Northern Liberties Gas Company.

The House bill incorporating the U. S. Grant Gold-mining Company, with amendments.

House bill supplementary to the act incorporating the Mercantile Insurance Company and Trust Company of Philadelphia.

The House bill relating to the settlement of the affairs of the North Carbondale Coal Company.

The House bill relating to the capital of the Kutztown Bridge Company.

The House bill authorizing the opening and improvement of Lehigh avenue, between Broad street and Hartford road.

House—Twenty-five private bills were introduced and referred to the appropriate committees: by Mr. Jackson, one regulating the fees of sheriffs, where more than three years after the last payment of the purchase money for it of sold the real property described in the mortgage, but the sold property shall fall back to the mortgagor; one to laws or decisions to the contrary notwithstanding.

House Committees.

(Special Despatch to the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.)

WASHINGTON, March 16.—Most of the House Committees met to-day and blocked out their work for the session. The Reconstruction Committee has still introduced last session in relation to Mississippi, but arrived at no conclusion. They meet again on Thursday, and expect to report at the Georgia case. The Ways and Means Committee met, and decided to take action on the Hooper bill, to prevent an increase of the public debt, and secret sales of gold, which was reported yesterday. A meeting is said to be called to-morrow of Republicans, who will report at this session the bill about tobacco and spirits. The Elections Committee met and decided to report the Cornell contested case till next week, to give time to take testimony.

The Adjournment of Congress.

(Special Despatch to the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.)

WASHINGTON, March 16.—A partial canvass of the Senate shows the feeling to be very strong for agreeing to the House resolution to adjourn next Friday a week, and the prospect is that it will be agreed to.

A New Rule.

(Special Despatch to the Phila. Evening Bulletin.)

WASHINGTON, March 16.—Commissioner Douglass has issued orders requiring that hereafter all applications for positions as gaugers and assistant assessors shall come through the assessor of the respective district, and be forwarded through the collector of the district. No appointments will be made unless the papers are approved in this manner.

The Harrisburg Postmastership.

(Special Despatch to the Philada. Evening Bulletin.)

WASHINGTON, March 16.—The President has appointed George Bergner Postmaster at Harrisburg, Pa.

From Central South America.

NEW YORK, March 16.—The steamship Henry Chauncey brings Panama dates to the 8th, and $354,292 in treasure.

The Pacific Steam Navigation Company's new steamer, Santiago, from Valparaiso, for Liverpool, ran on a rock in the Straits of Magellan, on the night of the 5th. The board were saved except two sailors and a child.

By the junction of the Liberals and Conservatives, between Paranaguay and Tuyuti, a decisive victory is claimed for the Liberals.

Heavy earthquake shocks continue along the Peruvian coast, with no fatal results.

The yellow fever prevails in Peru, and is very severe at Arica.

It appears that the passengers and crew of the Santiago were saved by the American schooner Sarah H. Merrill. The schooner had been beating about the straits 28 days, harrassed by hostile Indians, and was short of provisions. Still her captain immediately put to sea to rescue of the sufferers. The Merrill put the rescued on the English man-of-war Warsaw, and then went into Valparaiso, reaching there on February 25th.

Earthquake shocks occur very frequently in Chili.

President Melgarejo's murder was recently attempted, and he has made it a pretext for suspending the constitution of Bolivia and declaring himself dictator.

Forty-First Congress—First Session.

WASHINGTON, March 16.

SENATE.—The President laid before the Senate the report of the Army for the year ending 30th March 20st.

Mr. Sumner of Mr. Sumner it was laid on the table.

Mr. Wilson presented several petitions for the removal of political disabilities. Tabled.

Messrs. Wilson and Sumner presented petitions for woman suffrage.

Mr. Trumbull called up the joint resolution amendatory of the joint resolution respecting the provisional government of Virginia and Texas, which was passed.

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THIRD EDITION.

BY TELEGRAPH.

2:15 O'Clock.

WASHINGTON.

The State Department

SECRETARY FISH WORKING

Minister to the Court of St. James

Greeley Looking After His Interest

Meeting of the House Committees

The Adjournment of Congress

The Department of State.

(Special Despatch to the Phila. Evening Bulletin.)

WASHINGTON, March 16.—Secretary Fish arrived at 10 o'clock the cash of office this morning, and was closeted for some time with the President. Went this afternoon. Until a full consultation between them no nominations for foreign appointments will be made to the Senate. The presence of Horace Greeley has given rise to rumors that he comes at the solicitation of New York politicians, who are anxious for his appointment to the English mission. It seems certain that either Greeley or Motley will receive the nomination, with the chances decidedly in favor of the latter.

House Committees.

(Special Despatch to the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.)

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