BUSINESS NOTICES.

Ellis Iron Bitters.

As an appetizer and tonic, therefore the vital energy and strength of the blood is healthy action. 18 m w 6t

BOAT RACE.—The Hon. J. Fenton, recommended me to order for Mr. Hall, a Bottle of Ellis Iron Bitters, which I find very good in my family. I shall be glad to have the Bitters delivered in this city, per Wall Express Messenger to-day. C. H. MILLER.

BOAT RACE.—A Happy person speak highly of it as a Beverage, and of its vitality and strengthening qualities. R. T. WALLACE & CO.

Ellis Iron Bitters.

This enjoy strengthen, and quick. 18m 6t

CONRAD MEYER, INVENTOR AND manufacturer of the celebrated Cabinet Pianos, has received the Prize Medal for Pianos, which he has exhibited at the Exhibition, 724 Market street, below Fifth. 1vp w s m th

STEINWAY'S PIANOS REWARDED THE highest award (first gold medal) at the International Exhibition, 1867. Sole Agent, CHARLES BLASIUS, the Warroom of No. 1004 Chestnut street. 2m 6t

THE CHICKERING PIANOS RECEIVED the highest award at the Paris Exposition, 1867. CUTTONS Warerooms, 14 Chestnut street. m2t,1t

EVENING BULLETIN.

Wednesday, March 17, 1869.

THE GRIMES NAVY BILL.

The bill which passed the Senate, yesterday, "for the reorganization of the Navy," introduces a principle which is not likely to be very long-lived. It creates a Board of Survey, to consist of three line officers of below the grade of commodore, which is clothed with extraordinary powers. The bill abolishes the Bureaus of Medicine and Surgery, of Provisions and of Clothing, in direct terms, and virtually abolishes all the other Bureaus. It also practically abolishes the office Secretary of the Navy, by ordaining that Cabinet official subordinate to this Board of Survey. The bill possesses other marked peculiarities, in its re-adjustment of the grades of the naval service. The main object purpose is to point out this single feature by which the eight Bureaus of the Navy are either to be abolished by, or superintended by three officers of the Navy.

The duties of these eight Bureaus are widely dissimilar, as their titles sufficiently indicate: Yards and Docks; Navigation; Ordnance; Equipment and Recruiting; Medicine and Surgery; Provisions and Clothing; Construction and Repair; and Steam Engineering. Hitherto, each of these Bureaus as involve the idea of scientific or special knowledge and experience have been placed under the direction of officers supposed to be peculiarly fitted for the discharge of the several duties of their respective Bureaus. These assignments have not always been made with the best judgment, and some of the Bureau work has undoubtedly been very badly done. But the *theory* of their organization is a very sound conception. They are essentially civil branches of the Secretary of the Navy's Department. They are only amenable to civil authority, and have been officered wholly upon the basis of individual fitness, and not on that of grade or rank. The new bill practically overturns the whole Bureau system, in bringing it under the superintendence and control of this Board of Survey, which is expected to comprise, within its three members, a combination of experience and practice, scientific attainment and ability, upon all the varied and incongruous branches of the naval service, now administered through eight distinct Bureaus. The Navy *may* possess three officers capable of thus managing the Secretary of the Navy, the Bureaus, and the Navy itself. Who they are, we are not informed. Suppose, however, if such a trio can be found, they are only to hold the office for three years. Then three other officers, commodores, rear or vice admirals, are to take their place, and the management of the Navy is thus to be handed round to successive triumvirates, who are to be drawn from the little knot of officers eligible under this new law for this position.

Supposing special knowledge on the diverse subjects of ordnance, construction, medicine and engineering, to be requisite, how is the possessed, *ex officio*, by all the commodores and admirals in the Navy, their number is inconveniently small for the purpose of this bill. There are two places specific of the three grades, and there are to be only fifteen commodores. Out of these twenty-seven officers there are two principal, but not the only, large sepulchres to be commanded. On the 1st of January, 1869, there were waiting orders, one admiral, one rear-admiral and twenty-one commodores (of whom only four are to be reduced to fifteen). Out of this little handful of officers this Board of Survey is to be immediately reconstructed, and a new Board will come in with its own peculiar hobbies, to upset the work of its predecessor.

Still another and very grave doubt as to the wisdom of this new order of things arises from the substitution of the military for the civil element in the administration of the Navy. The present organization of the Department is essentially civil. The proposed one is essentially military. The Secretary of the Navy, who is as much a civil officer as any of his colleagues in the Cabinet, is made subordinate to a military Board of Survey. He is to be practically the servant of its recommendations. He is to pay no money and make no contracts for vessels of war, except with their permission. The reports of commanding officers, and their suggestions at sea "equipment, armament, rig, stowage, steering qualities and accommodations," are not to be acted upon by the Secretary of the Navy until he has submitted them to this Board of Survey. In a word, under this bill, Mr. Borie is to be, not the Secretary of the Navy, but the Secretary of the Board of Survey.

The bill seems to have slipped through the Senate very easily, but it is already intimated that it will not pass the House without a very thorough scrutiny. There ought to be some very cogent reasons, which have not yet been made public, to induce Congress to make such a radical revolution in the Navy as is proposed in Senator Grimes's bill.

IGNORING PHILADELPHIA.

The letter of one of our prominent Philadelphia merchants, Mr. Augustus Heaton, to the Board of Trade, which we published yesterday, touches a subject of great importance to the business interests of Philadelphia. The statement in reference to the present management of the "through lines" between Washington and New York is, we believe, precisely true. And the inference that the whole arrangement robs Philadelphia of her trade connections with the South, for the benefit of New York, is perfectly correct. How this very objectionable and injurious arrangement works is clearly stated in Mr. Heaton's letter, and the whole truth of the matter is not given. A recent experience of one of the editors of this paper will illustrate the unnecessary inconvenience and difficulty which is thrown in the way of Philadelphians by this "through line" arrangement. This gentleman, under the shadow of two or three great people returning from the Inauguration, slipped through the guarded gate which is closed to Philadelphians, and secured a berth in a sleeping-car on the 8.40 P.M. train. Philadelphia was reached soon after 4 A. M., the train being behind time. No notice was given of the arrival at Philadelphia, but about a dozen weary passengers who had the good fortune to be awake, made their way out of the train and found themselves in a heavy snow-storm, before daylight, landed in a cut, somewhere in the region of Vine street. After wandering about for some time in the wet snow, they made their way out, through the yards of the Pennsylvania Central road, to Market street, and thence into the city. The train stood on the track while the engines were changed, and the mails transferred, long enough to have afforded abundant time to land the Philadelphia passengers comfortably and properly, and even to have transferred the ordinary amount of luggage. We can see no good reason why Philadelphia should be debarred from the full privileges of a system of railroad connection, the essential link of which, several miles in length, lies within our own municipal limits. The time has gone by for treating Philadelphia as if it were some insignificant village, and we trust that a prompt measure will be taken to put a stop to an arrangement which does nobody any good (except the merchants of New York) and puts the business men of this community and strangers wishing to do business here to the greatest inconvenience, annoyance and loss.

The arrangement, as it now stands, is not the act of any one railroad company. It is the result of the joint action of the connecting companies, acting under the law of the State of Pennsylvania, which ordains that the cars of any railroad company whose road now runs to or through any part of the city of Philadelphia, to refuse to take on any passenger a ticket for his conveyance on any train from or to the said city at a price or rate proportionate to the charge made to and from other points on the road, or to refuse to pass from or to said city any passenger who shall have previously purchased said ticket; that it shall be unlawful for such company to enter into or carry out any contract with a connecting railroad company for the denial of the privilege of passengers to purchase or use such tickets aforesaid, under penalty of $1,000 for each offence, to be recovered in an action of debt, assumpsit, or trespass."

This bill meets the most serious feature of the grievance, as the inference is clear that the holder of a ticket has a right in law to be carried, properly, safely and conveniently by cars on the two places specified on his ticket. But we commend this subject to the fair consideration of the railroad companies themselves, believing that they will reform the evil of the present arrangement, and so obviate the necessity of legislation and of these well-founded complaints of the business men of Philadelphia.

PRINTERS IN POWER.

The present organization of the United States Senate constitutes quite a marked compliment to the typographic fraternity. Vice President Colfax was a printer from early life, and until quite recently retained his position as editor of one of the most influential and able newspapers of Indiana. Senator Ross, printer, A. M. Clapp, agreed upon in caucus, is well known as the proprietor and editor of the *Buffalo Express*. The Sergeant-at-arms, John R. French, is an ex-member of Congress, and a printer by profession. He has been connected as publisher and editor with several newspapers at the East and in Ohio. His appointment comes in as a special tribute to the profession of journalism, from the fact that his predecessor has exhibited such a great contempt for the press, that on the occasion of the great national ceremonial of the Inauguration, he ignored the newspaper representatives so entirely that no place was assigned to them on the platform, and they were left to shift for themselves as best they might. Newspaperdom in Washington will congratulate itself upon the special compliment which is conveyed by French, vice Brown removed. The new Executive Clerk of the Senate is still another printer. Mr. Morris is the publisher of the only Republican newspaper in South Carolina. He goes down from the reporters' gallery of the Senate, where he has been on duty as doorkeeper, to take his promotion as Executive Clerk.

Among the Senators themselves there is a strong representation of the descendants of Caxton and Gutenberg. Senators Hamlin, Sumner, Anthony, Cameron, Brownlow, Ramsey, Schurz and Cole have all been either practical printers or editors in their day and generation, and there are probably other representatives of the craft among the new Senators, of whose antecedents we are not yet acquainted.

With the Senate thus composed, that body cannot but make a good impression upon the public mind. It gives new point to the title adage that "the pen is mightier than the sword," when the men of war, like Grant and Rawlins, lay aside their military insignia before they enter upon their branch of the country's government, and the men of letters assume such prominence and power in the department which makes the nation's laws.

Bunting, Burbridge & Co., Auctioneers, No. 232 and 234 Market street, will hold on sale, tomorrow (Thursday) March 18th, at 10 o'clock, by catalogue, on four months' credit, a large and attractive sale of Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, including 175 packages Domestic Goods, 500 pieces Cloths, Cassimeres, Coatings, Millinets, Doeskins, Zephyrs, Linseys, Satin de Chenes, Drap d'Ete, Vestings, &c.; 350 Toilet Quilts, fresh line Irish and German Housekeeping Linen Goods, Hosiery and Fancy Goods, 10 cases Table Damask, to be sold in entire packages, to close a consignment.

Also, Linen Goods and Silks; line of Stella and Beading Trims and Sunne Shawls, by order of Messrs. Over Field & Co.; also, Tinsel and Marine Shawls of the importation of Messrs. H. Hennequin & Co.; also, White Goods, Hdkfs., Hosiery, Gloves, Shirts, Quilts, Umbrellas, Shirt Fronts, Tailors' Trimmings, Notions, &c.

On Friday, March 19th, at 11 o'clock, for months' credit, 300 pieces Linens, Toilinos, Lasi, Merrimac, Cambric and Rag Carpetings; Floor Oil Cloths, Mattings, &c.

Elegant Residence, New Jersey.— Modern Stone Mansion and Seven Acres of Land, an elegant Stone Residence, Oak street, Salem, New Jersey. Lot 170 feet front by 370 feet deep. See advertisement on the last page.

North Broad street Elegant Residence. Very desirable Residence, with beautiful grounds, belonging to the estate of David Paxson, dec'd, for sale by Thomas & Sons, 139 and 141 South Fourth street.

Also, a handsome Residence, No. 2021 Walnut Street.—*James A. Freeman's sale next Wednesday includes a handsome modern brick and brown stone Residence on West Walnut street, to be sold without reserve by order of Assignee.*

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE that I am no longer the agent for the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine, and that persons selling THEM in violation of my rights will be prosecuted. JAMES SIMPSON, 1013 Chestnut street.

JOHN CRUMP, BUILDER, 1216 CHERRY STREET, and 910 SIDDER STREET, Mechanics of every trade furnished for home-building and letting promptly furnished. 6 2t 6t

HENRY PHILLIPS, CARPENTER AND BUILDER, NO. 823 SANSOM STREET, PHILADA. 3 5 1yrp

TURKISH BATHS. THE GIRARD HOUSE, TWO SQUARES FROM THE CONTINENTAL. Ladies' department entirely private. Open day and evening. mh3 1tp

HARDWOOD IMPROVED, VENTILATED and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented) in all the approved fashions of the season. HENRY SCHLOTTER, 418 Arch street.

THE CONTINUATION HAMMER GIVES YOU the ease of either a clear or a frost hammer in the one hand, and the ease of a light or a heavy hammer in the other, each with equal facility. Only Sold by THUMAN & BRO., No. 60 (Thirty-Two) Market street, below Second.

WALL AND LARGE SIZES OF EXTRA QUALITY Brown Jaspar Fackings, with gimlets ready to secure, for sale by THUMAN & BRO., No. 60 (Thirty-Two) Market street, below Second.

DAVIES' MOONS AND FORKS, OF SEVERAL styles, for sale by THUMAN & BRO., No. 60 (Thirty-Two) Market street, below Second.

$1 69.—GET YOUR HAIR CUT AT KOPP'S 1 69.—Best Hair Cutting Establishment. Ladies' Hair Cut at their Residence. Hair and Whiskers dyed. Razors set in order. Open Sunday morning. Entrance Place. G. C. KOPP. 1t

CARR.—W. & F. CARPENTER, Tailors, are in receipt of their Spring Styles of Imported Goods from London and London, to which they invite attention.

Entirely new styles of Samples and choicest Goods for Spring and Summer wear now open at their store, 820 Chestnut street, Girard House.

BEN BEN ISAAC, A. C. PETRIE, 1202 JEFFERSON ST. 1202 S. TWELFTH ST. ISAAC & PETRIE, BEN BEN ISAAC, N. W. COR. NINTH AND JEFFERSON STREETS. Clothing Made to Order. Pants, $5 00; Vests, $2 00; Coats, $20 00, and for each additional article the same price as ready-made. Cutting Department under the charge of A. C. PETRIE, late of the Cutting Department of Messrs. WANAMAKER & BROWN, Oak Hall. Entrance Ninth street door. Open Evenings.

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SECOND EDITION.

BY TELEGRAPH.

LATER CABLE NEWS

London Money Market

THE COTTON MARKET QUIET

FROM WASHINGTON

Wilmington Methodist Conference

By the Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, March 17, A. M.—Consols for money, 93⅞, and for account 93. Five-Twenties, quiet at 83¾. Stocks steady; Erie Railroad, 24¾; Illinois Central, 97¼.

LIVERPOOL, March 17, A. M.—Cotton quiet; Middling Uplands, 12@12⅛d.; Middling Orleans, 12¼d. Orleans, 12¼d. The sales to-day will probably reach 8,000 bales. Other articles unchanged.

HAVRE, March 17.—Cotton closed a shade easier, but unchanged quotations.

LONDON, March 17, P. M.—U. S. Five-twenties quiet at 83¾. Stocks steady. Illinois Central, 97; Erie, 24¾.

LIVERPOOL, March 17, P. M.—Lard firm at 75s. 6d. Pork firmer at 100s. Bacon 67s. 6d. Clovered, 46s.

HAVRE, March 17.—Cotton opens quiet and unchanged for on the spot and dull for afloat; low middling afloat, 143½f.

From Washington.

(Special Despatch to the Phila. Evening Bulletin.)

WASHINGTON, March 17, 1869.—It is now known that after the President had determined to accept Mr. Stewart's declination, he wrote a letter to Geo. M. Stuart, Esq., formally tendering him the Secretaryship of the Treasury.

A movement is on foot to change the mode of the appointment of Standing Committees of the House, and if there appears to be a general desire of success a resolution to that effect will shortly be offered.

The Wilmington Methodist Conference.

(Special Despatch to the Phila. Evening Bulletin.)

WILMINGTON, Del., March 17.—The Wilmington Conference of the M. E. Church assembled this morning, in Asbury Church, Bishop Simpson presiding, and commenced the usual devotional exercises.

Rev. Samuel Creacy was elected Secretary, and Revs. H. B. Thompson, Thomas E. Martindale and Thomas Poulson as assistants.

The rules of order of the Philadelphia Conference were adopted.

A record book for the Conference was presented by Mr. Thomas W. Price, of Philadelphia, and the thanks of the Conference were tendered.

Revs. J. W. Pierson, John Hagh, Jos. Cook and J. A. Brindle were elected ministers, and J. F. Williamson, Thomas Carrow, and R. H. Thompson stewards of the Conference.

The report of the stewards of the last Philadelphia Conference, which showed, dividing claimants, etc. Adopted.

A committee was appointed to procure an act of incorporation for the Board of Stewards.

F. W. Pennington, of Philadelphia, was elected to receive Missionary collections.

Committees to prepare constitutions for the Missionary and Church Extension Societies, and Committees to confer with the Baltimore and Philadelphia Conference in reference to church properties were appointed.

The Bishop and Elders reported the Standing Committees, which were confirmed.

A committee of three on Freedmen's Interests was appointed. Also, a Committee on Memorials.

A paper referring to the action of the General Conference on lay delegation was read and adopted.

A Committee on Lay Delegation was appointed.

The Conference ordered to draw from the chartered fund thirty dollars.

The first year's class called. Examination of Deacons.

Bishop Simpson then ordained, dividing claimants, etc. Adopted.

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THIRD EDITION.

2:15 O'Clock.

BY TELEGRAPH.

WASHINGTON.

RECONSTRUCTION OF GEORGIA

The Tax on Tobacco and Spirits

Movements of Steamers

Reconstruction in Georgia.

(Special Despatch to the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.)

WASHINGTON, March 17.—The Senate Judiciary Committee, to-day, reported back to the Senate the Edmunds bill repealing the act admitting Georgia to representation and re-establishing a provisional government therein. The section relating to the jurisdiction of the United States Courts is stricken out. The bill is reported without any recommendation, as there is as great diversity of views among the members of the committee as when the subject was first considered at the beginning of last session. The discussion in the Senate promises to be very protracted. The credentials of the Georgia Senators were reported back with a recommendation that they lie on the table till some decision is made by the statues of the State is had.

The Tax Bill.

(Special Despatch to the Phila. Evening Bulletin.)

WASHINGTON, March 17th.—The Ways and Means Committee have determined to report a separate action on the sections of the bill relating to tobacco and spirits. They did not recommend them at the meeting to-day, but expect to report to-morrow.

Movements of Steamers.

(Special Despatch to the Phila. Evening Bulletin.)

NEW YORK, March 17, 1869.—The steamer China has arrived. The Germania, from Hamburg, has put in here for coal. She will leave at 3 o'clock. The steamer Russia sailed to-day, but took no specie.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, March 17.

SENATE.—Mr. Sumner presented the memorial of citizens of Texas, setting forth the frightful condition of affairs in that State, which they attribute to Johnson's policy; protesting against the organization of a State government at the present, and suggesting as a remedy that the State be divided into two or three parts and placed under temporary military government. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Trumbull, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported back his amendment, but without recommending any action upon it, the bill to enforce the 14th Constitutional amendment in the State of Georgia, the committee having been unable to agree upon any recommendation, although they had agreed upon the amendment.

Mr. Trumbull, from the same Committee, reported back the credentials of Joshua Hill and H. P. H. Bonfoy, claiming to be Senators elect from Georgia, with the recommendation that they lie on the table, as the question of their rights have been taken on the joint resolution in regard to Georgia. Mr. Trumbull said he was in favor of this recommendation by the instructions of the majority of the Committee, but was in opinion being that the Senate ought to act upon the credentials of these gentlemen independently of the joint resolution.

Mr. Conkling introduced a bill to promote the building of railroads in the Territories, and to provide for the carrying of the U. S. mails between New York and Europe by steamships. Referred to the Committee on Post Roads and Commerce.

Mr. Morton introduced a bill relating to the Freedmen's Bureau. Referred.

Mr. Cole offered a bill to further the administration of justice. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

HOUSE.—On motion of Mr. Wells, the Secretary of the Treasury was directed to communicate information as to the present condition of the Sinking Fund, and other matters.

Several resolutions extending the time for taking testimony in contested election cases were reported from the Committee of Elections.

General Barnow was 59 years of age, and his death will be deeply regretted by a large number of his friends.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

The Philadelphia Money Market.

Saturday, March 13, 1869.

FIRST BOARD.

$600 U S 10-40s cp	104¼	33 sh Penna R	55⅞
$600 Uniteds now	101	93 sh do s3	57⅞
$1000 do	101	100 sh do s5	57⅞
1000 Pa 6s 1 sets	102¾	50 sh Delaware Div	47½
2000 Pa 5s 3d sett	99¾	100 sh Northern Liberties	22
1000 Cin&Am mtge	79	8 sh Leh Val R	52
1000 Cam & Am 7s	93½	91 sh do s5m	56
1000 Leh Val old 3ds	98	75 sh do	56
1000 do 1st m	101	100 sh Read R	51½
6 sh Cam&Am	122¼	400 sh do b10	45⅞
100 sh Leh Nav	50½	100 sh do b10	45⅞
50 sh do bo	50½	100 sh do s5	45⅞
117 sh do s5m	51	100 sh do	45⅞
100 sh do s5m	50½	100 sh do	45⅞

SECOND BOARD.

2000 US6s 20s cp	104	5 sh Consol's bk	43
$200 do	104	100 sh Read R	45⅞
1000 Penna R 1st m	99	100 do bo	45⅞
1000 Leh&N R 1st	90½	300 sh do	45⅞
1000 Leh Val bds	80	100 sh do	45⅞
		100 sh do	45⅞

SECOND BOARD.

1000 Phila gas 1st	103	100 sh Pullen Cent	1
1000 do	103	100 sh Penna R	57½
1000 Cin&Am mtge	79	100 sh do	57½
200 sh 13th&Lib R	37	100 sh Read R	45⅞
100 sh Leh Nav	50½	100 sh do	45⅞

Philadelphia Produce Market.

ASHES.—There is more inquiry for pots, and 3 barrels have changed hands at 8c, and 50 barrels pearls at 8½c. No change in the prices of Pearlers are firmly asking 7c, and Pots at 6c.

BREADSTUFFS.—Flour continues very dull, and 500 barrels changed hands within the range of extra at $8 50@9 and family at $9 50@10 per barrel. Nothing doing in Corn Meal. Rye Flour is in demand at $7 50@7 62½ per barrel for northwestern extra family, $7 50@8 for Pennsylvania, and $8 50@9 for Pennsylvania and Ohio family. Nothing doing in Rye Meal. Nothing doing in Corn Meal. Wheat continues very quiet, with further sales of 1,000 bushels Western at $2 40@2 45, and 1,000 bushels Southern at $2 50. Rye is worth $1 40. Corn is dull and lower, 5,000 bushels Western to arrive, sold at $1 20. We believe we can quote Pennsylvania at $1 20@1 22, and Southern at $1 18@1 20. Oats are quiet and steady, 2,000 bushels Western at 85c, and 1,000 bushels Southern at 87@88c. Nothing doing in Barley or Malt.

PROVISIONS.—There is a fair demand for Mess Pork, and 100 barrels changed hands at $29 50. Bacon is dull and lower, 10,000 pounds Western sold at 15½c, and 5,000 pounds Pennsylvania at 16c. Lard is dull and lower, 1,000 pounds Pennsylvania at 16c.

WHISKY.—Nothing doing in Western or Pennsylvania, worth 93@94c.

SEEDS.—Cloverseed is dull and lower, 64 bushels sold at 8½c. Nothing doing in Timothy or Flaxseed.

Markets by Telegraph.

(Special Despatch to the Phila. Evening Bulletin.)

NEW YORK, March 17.—Cotton quiet.—The market this morning was quiet and mild. We quote the following prices: Middling Uplands, 28c; Middling New Orleans, 28c. Receipts—2,500 bales. The market for Flour is dull and heavy. Receipts—12,000 barrels. Sales of 5,000 barrels, including 1,000 barrels State at $8 25@8 50. Extra State at $8 75@9 25. Extra Ohio at $9 25@9 50. Extra Western at $8 75@9 25. Extra Southern at $9 25@9 50. Receipts of Wheat are unchanged. California Flour is dull and unchanged.

Corn—Receipts, 8,000 bushels. Sales are unchanged, with a moderate demand. Mixed Western at $1 30@1 32. Receipts of Oats are light. Sales of 5,000 bushels at 75@76c. Receipts of Pork are light. Mess Pork is dull and lower, at $29 50@29 62½. Beef is dull and unchanged. Lard is dull and lower, at 16@16½c. Receipts of Whiskey are light. Western is dull and lower, at 92@93c.

CINCINNATI, March 17, 1869.—There is no change in the general features of the money market to-day. There was an active demand for loans, both for business and investment, and with a falling off in the available capital, the market is not quite so easy as it was a few days ago. The banks are doing their utmost to supply the wants of their customers, and have not yet found it necessary at the banks have no recent cause the street. Gold is quoted at 135 bid, 135½ asked, with rather firm. Call loans were made at 6@7 per cent, on the street and at the banks, and 7@8 on other securities. The brokers and discounters were pretty active in negotiating paper, and the demand for good paper is quite active. The rates are unchanged. The amount of the line of account of such business at the banks was done at 6@7 per cent, and the demand for good paper is active and unemployed balances are comparatively low.

The following quotations are furnished by Messrs. Jones, Fisher & Co., Bankers, 107 Third street:

5-20s, 1862	111½	5-20s, 1867	109½
5-20s, 1864	109½	5-20s, 1868	109½
5-20s, 1865	109½	10-40s	104½

The business at the Stock Board was more active this morning than for some days past, and the tone of the list opened fairly. Sales of new certificates at 135. Lehigh Navigation sold at 50½, and Lehigh Gold Loan at 93½. Pennsylvania Railroad sold at 57½; Lehigh Valley at 56; Reading at 45⅞; and Northern Liberties at 22.

Gas stocks were dull and lower. Philadelphia Gas sold at 10¼, and Mechanics' at 1. Pullen Central at 1. Nothing doing in Passenger Railway stocks. Bank stocks were dull and lower. Mechanics' Bank sold at 16. Nothing doing in Insurance stocks. Union Canal sold at 31½, and Lehigh Navigation at 50. Nothing doing in Canal shares.

The following are the quotations for Gold at the undermentioned points, on the 16th inst.:

New York	135	Louisville	136
Baltimore	135	Chicago	134
Boston	135	St. Louis	135
Washington	135	New Orleans	136
Cincinnati	135	Savannah	135
Pittsburgh	135	Charleston	135
Richmond	135	Mobile	135

New York Stock Market.

(Corrected from the Tribune's Report.)

NEW YORK, March 17.—Stocks unsettled. Gold, 135¼. Money, 7@7. Sterling, 109½@109¾ for sixty days, and 110@110¼ for sixty days. Government bonds dull. Ohio 6s, 93. Missouri 6ss, 84½; Canton Company, 57½@58. Cumberland Preferred, 34½@35. Cumberland Common, 19@19½. Western Union Telegraph, 35¾@36. Pacific Mail, 57½@57¾. New York Central, 184½. Reading, 93½. Hudson River, 169½. Michigan Central, 135. Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana, 97½. Illinois Central, 137½. Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 86. Chicago and Rock Island, 109½. Pittsburgh and Fort Wayne, 152. Michigan Central, 135; Michigan Southern, 97½.

Markets by Telegraph.

(Special Despatch to the Phila. Evening Bulletin.)

NEW YORK, March 17, 1869.—The market this morning was quiet and mild. We quote the following prices: Middling Uplands, 28c; Middling New Orleans, 28c. Receipts—2,500 bales. The market for Flour is dull and heavy. Receipts—12,000 barrels. Sales of 5,000 barrels, including 1,000 barrels State at $8 25@8 50. Extra State at $8 75@9 25. Extra Ohio at $9 25@9 50. Extra Western at $8 75@9 25. Extra Southern at $9 25@9 50. Receipts of Wheat are unchanged. California Flour is dull and unchanged.

Corn—Receipts, 8,000 bushels. Sales are unchanged, with a moderate demand. Mixed Western at $1 30@1 32. Receipts of Oats are light. Sales of 5,000 bushels at 75@76c. Receipts of Pork are light. Mess Pork is dull and lower, at $29 50@29 62½. Beef is dull and unchanged. Lard is dull and lower, at 16@16½c. Receipts of Whiskey are light. Western is dull and lower, at 92@93c.

CINCINNATI, March 17, 1869.—There is no change in the general features of the money market to-day. There was an active demand for loans, both for business and investment, and with a falling off in the available capital, the market is not quite so easy as it was a few days ago. The banks are doing their utmost to supply the wants of their customers, and have not yet found it necessary at the banks have no recent cause the street. Gold is quoted at 135 bid, 135½ asked, with rather firm. Call loans were made at 6@7 per cent, on the street and at the banks, and 7@8 on other securities. The brokers and discounters were pretty active in negotiating paper, and the demand for good paper is quite active. The rates are unchanged. The amount of such business at the banks was done at 6@7 per cent, and the demand for good paper is active and unemployed balances are comparatively low.

The following quotations are furnished by Messrs. Jones, Fisher & Co., Bankers, 107 Third street:

5-20s, 1862	111½	5-20s, 1867	109½
5-20s, 1864	109½	5-20s, 1868	109½
5-20s, 1865	109½	10-40s	104½

The business at the Stock Board was more active this morning than for some days past, and the tone of the list opened fairly. Sales of new certificates at 135. Lehigh Navigation sold at 50½, and Lehigh Gold Loan at 93½. Pennsylvania Railroad sold at 57½; Lehigh Valley at 56; Reading at 45⅞; and Northern Liberties at 22.

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Pittsburgh	135	Charleston	135
Richmond	135	Mobile	135

Death of General Barstow.

The New York *Times* of this morning says:

General Barstow died at his residence, on last evening, of pneumonia, at the residence of his friend, Mr. Richard D. Stoddard, No. 76 East Tenth street. General Barstow served during the war on the staff of Major-General John A. Dix, and was with him when he was in command at Baltimore, Fortress Monroe and this city. He was an energetic young officer, of intelligence and ability, and during his service in the army had several exceedingly responsible positions. At the close of the war he was appointed by the Secretary McCulloch Assistant Appraiser in this city, in the office of Mr. Thomas McElrath.

Mr. Davis, of Philadelphia, explained his position on the bill. The Legislature had got itself into the dilemma of taking some books, and 5,000 of the books had been printed under the direction of the Governor, in accordance with the statute which allows lands of departments to order such publications. The State Printer had presented his account, charging $3 50 per volume, but the (Mr. Davis) committee had examined, and refused to allow the bill to come out of the committee until it was reduced. Finally it was reduced to $5 per volume, which was within 25 cents per volume of the amount ($4 75) which the leading publishers of Philadelphia had offered to the chairman of the committee they would have charged. He (Mr. Davis) believed, now, as he had believed from the first, that the State Printer should only be allowed the rates as were specified in his regular contract. [*Note.*—This would have announted to $3 20 per volume.] But it appeared that under existing laws the work was subject to some extra charges. The case was thus left, instead of the way of giving out work for prices less than the Legislature should be done for, and then charging the State for more.

The debate after the speech of Mr. Davis merged into a series of general political attacks. The war and its victors were discussed, as well as the merits and demerits of the respective political parties. The speakers included Messrs. Davis, Strange, Clark, of Warren, on the Republican side, and Playford, Gorman, Brown, of Clayton, and McMillan on the Democratic side. The bill passed to a second reading and was laid over. Here not being the requisite two-thirds in the House, to suspend the rules for its final consideration to-day.

The Chicago Lake Front Transfer.

CHICAGO, March 17.—A special despatch from Springfield says the Senate Committee yesterday pretty nearly vetoed the Lake Front bill. This bill gives the entire Lake front south of the south line of the Chicago river to Sixteenth street, to the Illinois Central Railroad.

The anniversary of St. Patrick's day is recognized in this city to-day by a procession, etc.

General Custer.

CHICAGO, March 17.—Special Omaha despatch to the *Tribune* repeats the story of General Custer by the Indians during eight days ago, but gives no additional particulars.

Suicide.

BALTIMORE, March 16.—Yesterday afternoon Albert Rolle, said to be from Washington city, attempted suicide by drow