BUSINESS NOTICES.

Conrad Meyer, Inventor and Manufacturer of the celebrated Iron Frame Piano, has received the prize Medal of the World's Great Exhibition, London, England. The high at prizes awarded when and wherever exhibited. Warerooms, 722 Arch street. Established 1823. myl-s m w tf§

Steinway & Sons' Grand Square and Upright Pianos, with their newly patented Resonator, by which the original volume of sound can always be retained the same as in a violin. At BLASIUS BROS., No. 1006 Chestnut street. sell tf§

EVENING BULLETIN.

Wednesday, January 19, 1870.

EXECUTIVE OFFICERS.

De minimis non curat lex, which may be rendered conveniently for our purpose—legislators do not care much for little and obscure people. This may be the reason why the controversy about the position of staff officers in the navy has been permitted to continue for a half century, in spite of most earnest appeals and authoritative recommendations that Congress should settle the question at issue. In defence of Congress, it may be urged that it belongs to the class of small matters that the law does not care for or is indifferent about. At last, however, the subject has acquired sufficient magnitude to attract the attention of the national legislature, and several bills or projects of laws to regulate the matter have been submitted to its consideration.

Gentlemen on both sides of the discussion are instructing their Congressional friends and urging them to vote on their side, so that they are likely to be better informed about the details of naval organization than they are supposed to have been at any previous time.

Definitions of the technical terms "line" and "staff" have been frequently published, so that their meaning ought to be familiar to most general readers who are not indifferent to the matter. Our purpose now is to define the term "executive officer," who, in general naval estimation is a mighty personage, being the power behind the throne, which is often greater than the throne itself, though in reality his grandeur is very much less than many worthy people suppose.

When a ship has been completed by carpenters and riggers, she is transferred from the authorities of the building-yard to the charge of the captain, officers and crew, who are to manage her at sea. The formality of this transfer is called "putting the ship in commission." The national ensign is hoisted under a roll of drums, and the captain, officers and privates begin to learn the names, personal appearance and character of each other. It is an interesting occasion to all. It then becomes known who is to occupy the position of "executive officer"; he is always the senior officer of the line, except the captain, of those who have been ordered to the ship.

It is a duty of the captain of a ship-of-war to know before leaving port that all the armament, ammunition, provisions, water, clothing, &c., &c., which may be needed, are on board, and that every officer and private has his appropriate sleeping-berth and station. This equipping of a ship, the stationing, watching and quartering of men, involves a multitude of details. These are, however, grouped in classes. The surgeon, the paymaster, the engineer, the gunner, boatswain, sailmaker, carpenter, each sees that the supplies of his department are on board and properly cared for; and the captain, through the agency of the senior line officer under his command, formerly called the "first lieutenant," and now "executive officer," stations, watches and quarters the men, and learns that all things are appropriately placed, in accordance with his own general orders.

The "executive officer" is also the chief of the ship's general and detective police. He often acts as a judge of first instance, and awards and inflicts punishments upon privates without the captain's knowledge. The executive officer of the Pawnee "triced up" a man by the wrists during three days, which, in its effects, endangered the loss of both his hands; the captain was left in ignorance of the act during its perpetration. The cleanliness and neatness of the vessel are dependent upon his administration; he is therefore expected to have "a keen eye for dirt." Going out of or coming into port, and during exercise at quarters or battle, he takes the place of the officer of the watch on deck. The enlistment roll of the ship's company is in his keeping. The condition of his knowledge is supposed to be such that at all times he is able to say who is or is not on board. It is customary while the ship is in port for all officers to ask from him permission to leave the ship, and to report to him their return. But as no one can legitimately leave the ship without the knowledge of the officer of the watch on deck, the captain goes and comes without reporting to the executive officer.

His functions are undoubtedly important. For their performance the captain delegates to him his authority from time to time, to the extent he thinks expedient. The executive officer uses it, because he has none of his own. He cannot grant permission to any one to leave the ship without his superior's sanction. He is no more than the captain's agent for special purposes, and just as an agent is responsible to his principal, so is he "in honor bound" to execute his captain's instructions.

If the executive officer be intellectually superior to the captain, and disposed to arrogate power, he soon becomes the *de facto* commander of the ship. From his decisions appeal is unavailing. The captain declares that he must sustain his executive officer, through thick and thin, or he will be compelled to look after the ship himself, and so sacrifice his leisure and ease. He becomes reluctant to interfere in anything the "executive" chooses to do, and all is left to his discretion. To such a condition of relations between the captain and executive on board of the Pawnee may be ascribed the "tricing up," and other cruel and illegal practices, of which the latter was convicted by a court-martial. And a like state of things possibly led to the shipwreck and total loss of the Sacramento, imperiling the lives of all on board, and possibly frustrating the Government's purpose in sending her to sea. The actual responsibility for the ship and her management rests with the captain, and if he delegates his authority to conduct affairs to one who is without a full sense of accountability in the premises, he exposes himself to just such misfortunes and deserves to suffer their consequences.

The position of "executive officer"—though not pertinent to any grade—is usually occupied by a lieutenant-commander. This fact is assumed to be a reason why no staff officer should be permitted to hold any rank above that grade. A lieutenant, a master, an ensign, or any one present who is next in rank, fills the place of "executive officer" in his absence. No degree of rank is essential to the functions of the office. There is nothing in their nature which is an obstacle to their performance by the youngest as well as by the senior commissioned officer of the line on board. He is an official organ—the peripatetic mouthpiece of the captain. The government reposes "confidence in the honor, fidelity and patriotism" in all commissioned officers alike. Therefore it is gratuitous to assume that the official senior of the line, as executive, is bondsman that the Government's confidence in his juniors is not misplaced, and, on this assumption, require that all officers, both of the line and staff, on board, shall be his official juniors, as well as the captain's.

In modern times the pretensions of "the executive officer" to authority on board ship have grown to be so great as to overshadow the captain, and, while arrogating all his power, leave him nothing but the name and responsibility of command. He is the captain's rival in the ship. Like the captain he has a clerk or writer, a personal servant, a boat, coxswain and crew for his exclusive use, and, under recent general orders, precedence of all staff officers of whatever grade or seniority everywhere, ashore and afloat. And all this is yielded under a pretext that without thus clothing him with power and its outward signs, he cannot enforce observance of the laws and rules of the navy by those on board, and be in fact the "second in command," as he claims to be—a title which implies that he conceives the command of the ship to be divided between the captain and himself, and that he is not a subordinate to execute the captain's orders.

An executive officer is one of any grade of the line appointed to assist the captain in supervising the details of administration, under the latter's command, and to act as chief of police. His only authority is what may be delegated to him by the captain, who is exclusively responsible for the condition and efficiency of the ship intrusted to his management by the Government. For the performance of his duties he requires no more rank and precedence than pertain to his lineal position in the navy, just as the aids of a General in the field do not need to be of greater rank than those whom he commands, in order to do their duties efficiently.

THE CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION.

The Citizens' Association, organized yesterday, is a movement which, if vigorously sustained and conducted, may be productive of much good. The meeting at the Board of Trade rooms was large and enthusiastic, comprising the representation of many millions of property and much of the influential professional and commercial interests of the city. The Citizens' Association is the creation of a public sense of long-existing evils which ought no longer to be borne, and it can scarcely fail to accomplish some of the reforms, at least, at which it is aimed.

This organization of prominent citizens of Philadelphia is a wholly non-political one. It is comprised of men of the most extreme divergence of sentiment upon all political questions, and it will neither use itself nor be used by others, in the service of any party or with reference to any party movement. It is a sort of Independent Highway Committee, or Board of Health, or Street Commissioner, or whatever may be needed to supply that practical service to the people of Philadelphia, in the matter of decently cleaned and paved streets, which is not obtainable without the appliance of some forces outside of those now in operation. Every expedient for giving the citizens of Philadelphia the comfort and credit of clean and good streets has failed, and, as time goes on, the state of affairs becomes worse rather than better. It seems to be common to all administrations. It is not a Democratic fault and it is not a Republican fault. But it is a municipal fault of the gravest magnitude, which cannot be endured without continued efforts to correct it.

The Citizens' Association has undertaken a task, the difficulties and the dimensions of which are, we imagine, very imperfectly understood by those who have entered with such commendable zeal into the organization. Long experience has proved that mere moral suasion, mere "urging," "pressing," or "insisting," will not enforce existing ordinances, procure new ones, clean the streets, control the passenger railway companies, or do any of the things contemplated by this Association. It must exert some direct *power*, if it is to do any good, and it is not yet very clearly indicated how this power is to be obtained or applied. The conflict between capital and labor is child's play compared with the antagonism between the desire which both our municipal authorities and the people themselves feel to improve the city, and that which they feel to keep down the taxes and expenses. It is between these two cross fires that the Citizens' Association, and all others zealous for the good of Philadelphia, must march continually; and success will be measured by the degree to which these conflicting motives can be reconciled.

We do not throw out this suggestion by way of discouragement. On the contrary, we wish the Citizens' Association every success; but it is well for its members to look at once, and with impartial intelligence, at the difficulties of its work. Such a survey will result in the adoption of a prudent and well-digested plan of campaign, and will prevent the wasting of force and ammunition upon impracticable or unnecessary efforts.

DAWES ON LEAGUE ISLAND.

We have been accustomed to regard Mr. Dawes, of Massachusetts, as a public man whose ability, patriotism, business qualifications and strong common sense were conspicuous. He has been thought to be a statesman whose views could not be distorted by sectional jealousy, and who would not stoop to misrepresentation and trickery to accomplish a desired end. But after reading the speech made by him in the House of Representatives yesterday against the removal of the Philadelphia Navy Yard, we doubt whether we have not overestimated either his ability or his sincerity of purpose. Many of the objections urged by him against League Island were puerile and ridiculous; and all—even the best that he advanced—have been answered so completely, over and over again, that we do not think it worth while to undertake the task at the present moment. It would be a mere rehearsal of arguments used in Congress and in the newspapers so often that the people and the dullest members of Congress are thoroughly familiar with the subject. Mr. Dawes, indeed, feels the weakness of his position himself; for he admits that the Navy Yard *must* be removed to some other point, and supposes it will go to League Island; but he pleads for a delay of five years. The reasonableness of this request is not apparent. The wants of the government are as urgent and imperative now as they can ever be in time of peace, and if League Island is the wretched mud-bank that Mr. Dawes says it is, it will be in no better condition at the end of five years than it is now; nor will the cost of improvement be smaller. But by that time the Eastern influence in Congress may be strong enough to defeat a measure which will benefit the country, and give this naval station to some other State. It is just such a selfish motive as this that moved Mr. Dawes to oppose the League Island bill. He is jealous of the advantage that will be gained by Philadelphia by the establishment here of a great naval depot, and he is willing to sacrifice the best interests of the government, and to stultify himself, rather than consent to a great public improvement from which New England will derive no direct and sectional advantage. No other construction can be placed upon his conduct in this matter, but we hope a majority of the members of Congress will be superior to any such considerations, and will be willing to accept the unanswerable arguments which have been urged in favor of the transfer.

The deliberate insult offered to a portion of the militia of the State on the occasion of Governor Geary's inauguration, yesterday, on the part of the Fire Department of Harrisburg, was as silly as it was gratuitous. No one was surprised to learn that the Philadelphia firemen refused to join in the indecent outrage of breaking up a public ceremonial on account of the presence of a body of invited quests, whose organization is recognized by law, who occupied their proper position in the procession, and who have now been proved so much the superiors of the Democratic fire-roughs of Harrisburg.

The Excelsior batallion suffered nothing by the insult offered them by the Harrisburg firemen. These colored troops were in their proper place. The regiment which is now being raised among the colored people of Philadelphia is an honor to this city and to the State. It is officered and recruited, in a large measure, from the men who rose, under all the terrible disadvantages of traditional inferiority and of traditional prejudice, to the dignity of soldiers of the American Republic. Its ranks contain many of those who waited impatiently for the permission of the Government which had held their fellows as slaves, and then sprang to arms in defence of Pennsylvania and of the Union, while many of these Harrisburg blackguards were probably skulking at home or over the border, as fugitives from the draft, bounty jumpers or deserters.

We trust that the State authorities at Harrisburg will take better care of their invited guests, hereafter, and that, in future, the Fire Department which disgraced the good people of the Capital, yesterday, will be excluded from all participation in pageants and ceremonials in which the people of other portions of the State are invited to unite.

Senator Ferry made an admission, in the debate on the Virginia question, on Monday evening, which was at least honest, if it was not very creditable to Senatorial dignity. He opposed the amendment of Mr. Edmunds because "it would involve the return of the bill to the House," and he declared himself opposed to *all* amendments for that reason. This amounts to nothing more nor less than the confession, first, that the House has done a thing which it would be likely to undo, if it had the chance; and second, that Mr. Ferry is willing to pass *any* law for the benefit of Virginia, right or wrong, rather than imperil the immediate admission of that petted State by remanding it to the House. Such admissions as these are not calculated to elevate the ideas of the public as to the breadth of statesmanship or the adherence to strict principle on the part of Senators who make them.

Our neighbor, the *Ledger*, usually so accurate, this morning repeats the New York story that Philadelphia's subscriptions to the Stanton Fund only amount to $20,000. We stated, several days ago, that the actual subscriptions in this city were then $35,000, with enough more assured to make the amount at least $50,000. The Treasurer of the fund, Mr. Claghorn, yesterday reported $38,000, with the certainty of the total reaching not less, and probably more than $50,000. Philadelphia sometimes loses credit abroad, only because she does not get it at home.

THE STAR COURSE OF LECTURES.—We would remind our readers that the opening sale of reserved season tickets to the second series of the Star Course of Lectures will take place at Gould's piano rooms, 923 Chestnut street, to-morrow morning, at nine o'clock. To enable all who may desire to obtain secured seats for the entire series, *three days* have been set apart for the sale of season tickets exclusively. Those who, through neglect or otherwise, fail to secure their places for the season before the sale closes on Saturday night must not complain that they have not had sufficient notice and ample time to avail themselves of this liberal arrangement. Mr. Pugh requests us to say that the utmost fairness and impartiality will be observed in disposing of the seats, and with the facilities adopted for getting out sets of tickets in the shortest possible space of time, there will be no unnecessary detention in line.

Great Sale of Sheffield Silver-Plated WARE AND TABLE CUTLERY.—We call the particular attention of our readers to the large sale of Sheffield Silver-Plated Ware and Table Cutlery to be held at Messrs. Thos. Birch & Son's store, No. 1110 Chestnut street, to-morrow (Thursday) morning, at 10½ o'clock. The opportunity to buy this celebrated ware seldom occurs in our city, and the stock comprises everything desirable in the way of silver-plated ware and fine cutlery. The sale will be continued in the evening at 7½ o'clock.

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to buy
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Our Prices are so Low.
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Beyond a doubt
The whole big lot
Of the clothes we got.
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QUICK SALES,
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Good Business Suits, $16, were $20.
Good Business Suits, $18, were $22.
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Dress Suits at the Same Rates.
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We avoid the practice of asking twice the worth of an article and then abating the price for the purpose of making the purchaser believe he is obtaining a bargain.
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EARTH CLOSETS.

[Copy.]
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Medical Department,
NINTH Street, above CHESTNUT,
PHILADELPHIA, January 5th, 1870.
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Very respectfully, yours,
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GREAT ART SALE.
On THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, Jan. 20 and 21, at HASELTINE'S GALLERIES, No. 1125 CHESTNUT Street, will be sold the entire collection of Mr. Charles F. Haseltine, owing to his going to Europe on business, together with a private collection, to be sold without reserve. The largest and most important sale offered in Philadelphia for years.
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Firemen's Riots in Harrisburg.

[Special Despatch to the Phila. Evening Bulletin.]

HARRISBURG, Pa., Jan. 19.—Since the refusal of the Harrisburg firemen to participate in the procession yesterday, much bad feeling has existed between them and the visiting fire companies from Philadelphia. Some of the difficulties which happened last evening were serious. They appear to have commenced about the admission to the inauguration ball, where some of the Good Will men say they were attacked. At a later hour two parties of the Good Will and of the Harrisburgers came in conflict at the Jones House, and a hand-to-hand fight ensued, during which at least one Harrisburg fireman was seriously injured, and a Philadelphian named McCormick had his wrist severely cut, nearly all the tendons being severed. There was another fight near the depot, in both cases the hotel fixtures suffering. The Good Will men assert that they were assailed with bad language for having remained in the procession. It is not in evidence that any of the better class of Harrisburg firemen participated in the affrays.

The Good Will companies leave for home this afternoon. There was a small supplemental war at the Lochiel, between a couple of politicians, on their respective views about the next political campaign. No serious damage resulted.

RETURN OF THE FIREMEN.

The Good Will Fire Engine Company leaves here at 12 o'clock noon The Good Will Hose leaves at 3 this afternoon.

From St. Louis.

STEAMBOAT SUNK.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 19.—The steamer Lizzie Gill, which was sunk near Helena, Arkansas, on Sunday, was valued at $50,000, and was insured for $20,000 in the National, of Boston, and the balance in Pittsburgh and St. Louis companies. The last advices from the boat say that the river is rising rapidly, and the prospects of raising her are very dubious.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT OF THE AFFAIR.

MEMPHIS, Jan. 18th.—An officer on the steamer Mississippi reports that the steamer Lizzie Gill, from St. Louis for New Orleans, with a valuable cargo, was swamped from being overloaded, and sunk in Scrub Grass Bend, below Napoleon, on Sunday afternoon. She lies straight, with four feet of water on her lower deck. She loaded here 100 bales of cotton and 600 sacks of oil cake. The steamer Mississippi took off her deck freight and the Magenta 65 head of mules. The Lizzie Gill was owned by Captain Reiflinger, of St. Louis, and was valued at $25,000, and was insured for $20,000 in St. Louis. She can be raised.

By the Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, Jan. 19, 11 A. M.—Consols for money, 92¼, and for account 92¼a92⅜. American securities quiet; U. S. Five-twenties of 1862, 86¾; of 1865, old, 86¼; of 1867, 85¼; Ten-forties, 84¼. American stocks quiet. Erie Railroad, 18.

PARIS, Jan. 19.—The Bourse opened quiet. Rentes, 73f. 35c.

LIVERPOOL, January 19, 11 A. M.—Cotton steady; Middling Uplands, 11½d; Middling Orleans, 11½d. The sales to-day are estimated at 12,000 bales.

LONDON, Jan. 19, A. M.—Refined Petroleum closed firm.

ANTWERP, Jan. 18.—Refined Petroleum firm and unchanged. At Bremen and Hamburg Petroleum closed firm yesterday.

Steamboat Convention.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 19.—A convention of steamboat men meets here to-morrow to consider the navigation laws, and to take measures to effect needed changes in them. Quite a number of delegates arrived to-day.

State of Thermometer This Day at the Bulletin Office.

10 A. M.........34 deg. 12 M.........36 deg.
Weather cloudy. Wind Northeast.

OBITUARY.

François Vincent Raspail.

The death of François Vincent Raspail, the distinguished French chemist and politician, is announced in our cable despatches. M. Raspail was born at Carpentras (Vaucluse), on January 29, 1794. He finished his education at the Seminary of Avignon, and when seventeen years of age delivered a course of lectures on philosophy, and the next year one on theology. It was intended that he should join the church, but he refused to take orders, and after the Second Restoration went to Paris and supported himself by teaching. In 1825 he became attached to the *Bulletin des Sciences* of Ferrusac, and in 1829, with M. Sargey, founded the *Annales des Sciences d'Observation*. These periodicals, with others of a similar character, contain a complete record of his numerous investigations into botanic, zoölogical and paleontogical questions, while they also record his views on points of chemistry, microscopic anatomy and medical jurisprudence. But he was destined to political notoriety as well as to scientific distinction. He participated from the first in the secret political movements of Paris, and took an active share in the revolution of July, 1830, when he was wounded. Although official employment was offered him, he stood aloof from the Government of Louis Philippe, and refused to accept from its chief the Cross of the Legion of Honor. M. Raspail aided in the organization of the *Amis du Peuple* and other secret societies aiming at the overthrow of Louis Philippe, and was so zealous a Republican that he soon became the object of serious prosecutions. He spent, in consequence, six or seven years in prison, where he wrote several of his scientific works, and obtained the materials for his *Reforme Pénitentiaire*, published in 1839. M. Raspail took a prominent part in the revolution of 1848, and headed the crowd which gathered at the Hotel de Ville on the evening of Feb. 24, and proclaimed the Republic before the arrival of the Provisional Government. He was one of the leaders of the insurrection of May 15, and was arrested and confined at Vincennes until April, 1849, when he was tried and sentenced to five years' hard labor at Doullens. Notwithstanding his incarceration, the Department of the Seine elected him a member of the National Assembly in September, 1849, and in December he received 36,000 votes for the Presidency. He was released in April, 1854, and immediately retired to Belgium. He has since published a periodical entitled *Revue Complémentaire des Sciences Appliquées*, and an annual work on household medicine, which enjoys immense popularity. As to his return into public life, the reader is too familiar to need extended information. M. Raspail was an "irreconcilable" candidate to the Legislature at the recent elections, and was chosen as one of the representative men of the extreme Left.—*Times*.

—Seven members of the present Minnesota House of Representatives are natives of Vermont.

THE COURTS.

SUPREME COURT—Chief Justice Thompson and Justices Sharswood and Williams.—The list for Chester, &c., is still before the Court.

NISI PRIUS—Justice Agnew.—Jermon vs. Rhoades, et al. Before reported. Counsel are engaged on the argument in this case.

DISTRICT COURT—Judge Hare.—Michael Bozer vs. John M. Dixon and William Dixon, trading as John W. Dixon & Bro. An action on promissory notes. The defence set forth that the notes were given for certain work in and about a boiler and machinery, and that this work was not done according to contract. On trial.

QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Peirce.—Prison cases were taken up this morning.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Philadelphia Stock Exchange Sales.

FIRST BOARD.			
$200 Penn 6s 3 ser	107½	5 sh Reading R	47⅞
100 City 6s new	100⅝	200 sh do	47.31
5200 do lts	100¾	43 sh Penn R lts	55½
1000 Cam&Am mg 6s '89	92½	200 sh do b5 lts	55½
100 Feder Dem	¼	100 sh do b30	55⅝
1000 Lehigh Gld Ln 2ds	92¾	100 sh LehVal R	53
2000 Phila & Erie 7s	84½	241 sh do lts	53
8 sh Mech Bk	32	100 sh HestonvilleR b60	12
BETWEEN BOARDS.			
1000 City 6s n w c	100¾	100 sh Penn R b5	55½
13 sh Bk of N A 4 dys	223	200 sh Read.R b30	47.44
30 sh Spruce & Pine 2ds	20	500 sh do b30	47½
106 sh Leh Val R lts	53	100 sh do 2dys	47⅜
200 sh Reading R. 2dys	47.31	27 sh do	47½
700 sh do	47¼	100 sh do reg&int	47.31
100 sh do b30	47⅜		

Philadelphia Money Market.

WEDNESDAY, January 19, 1870.—The Philadelphia money market is rapidly easing up, the majority of demand loans being made at 5 per cent. on Government collaterals, and it is generally supposed that rates have now well nigh touched their lowest point. Discounts are rather more active, but the steady increase of the deposits at bank keep up the supply above the demand. The competition for first-class paper in the outside market tends to create some irregularity in the scale of rates, which is generally the case under the circumstances. The average figure for choice names is 9 per cent. Gold was quiet, but steady, opening with sales at 121½ and advancing to ⅝. Premium at noon, 121½.

Government Bonds are dull, and prices are weak, in sympathy with gold.

There was a moderate business done at the Stock Board this morning and prices were generally strong. In State Loans there were sales of the Third Sixes at 107½. City Sixes were steady, with sales of the new certificates at 100⅝a100¾. Lehigh Gold Loan sold at 92¾ for the 100s.

Reading Railroad was quiet and steady at 47.31a47⅜. Pennsylvania Railroad was active at 55½a55⅝ b. o. Lehigh Valley Railroad sold at 53. 20⅛ was bid for Philadelphia and Erie, and 35⅛ b. o. for Catawissa preferred.

In Canal stocks nothing doing. In Bank shares there are sales of Mechanics' at 32. In Coal shares sales of Feeder Dam at ¼, and in Passenger Railroad stocks sales of Hestonville at 12 b. o. The balance of the list was neglected.

D. C. Wharton Smith & Co., bankers, Third and Chestnut streets, quote at 11 30 o'clock as follows: Gold, 121½; U. S. Sixes, 1881, 118¾; do. do. 5-20s, 1862, 115¾a115⅞; do. do. 1864, 115⅜a115½; do. do. 1865, 115½a115¾; do. do. July, 1865, 114¼a114½; do. do. July, 1867, 114¼a114½; do. do. July, 1868, 114¾; 5's, 10-40s, 112⅜a112⅝; Currency sixes, 109⅞a110.

Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, &c., to-day, as follows: U. S. 6s, 1881, 118a118⅛; 5-20s of 1862, 115¾a116; do. 1864 115⅜a115⅝; do. 1865, 115⅜a115¾; do. July, 1865, 114¼a114⅜; do. 1867, 114¼a114⅜; do. 1868, 114⅜a114⅝; Ten-forties, 112⅞a112⅝; Currency 6's, 109⅞a110¼; Gold, 121½.

Philadelphia Produce Market.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 19, 1870.

There is rather more demand for Flour, but the inquiry is mostly from the local consumers. Prices remain as last quoted. About 1,000 barrels were disposed of, including superfine at $4 25 per barrel; Extras, at $4 50a4 75; 100 bbls. do., unsound, at $4 25; Spring Wheat Extra Family, at $5 00a$6 00—the latter price for very choice; $5 00a5 50 for Pennsylvania do. do.; $5 25a6 25 for Indiana, Illinois and Ohio do. do.; and $6 50a7 50 for fancy brands. Rye Flour sell in lots at $5 00. Prices of Corn Meal are nominal.

There is not much demand for Wheat, and no change from yesterday's figures. Sales of 3,000 bushels good and prime Pennsylvania Red at $1 20a1 23 per bushel. Rye is steady at $1a1 02. Corn comes forward rather slowly, and meets a strong inquiry; sales of 2,000 bushels new Yellow at 84c. for damp, and 88a89c. for dry; 400 bus. White sold at 90c. Oats are dull; sales of Pennsylvania at 55a56c. Cloverseed is quiet, and ranges from $7 75a8 10. Prices of Timothy and Flaxseed remain unchanged.

Whisky is firmer and held at $1a$1 02; 100 barrels sold at the former rates.

The New York Money Market.

[From the Herald of to-day.]

TUESDAY, Jan. 18.—There was more activity in the street to-day, but it was rather spasmodic than continuous. The ease in the money which made itself still more manifest in the rate on call, stimulated the cliques to "bull" some of the stocks which received their attention in the beginning of the movement, but had been suffered to remain quiet pending their visit to other stocks.

A comparison of prices with those of December will show that the cliques have made a circuit of the prominent shares, and advanced them from six to twelve per cent. To day they took up Rock Island and pushed it to 105, and directed their attention, but in a less demonstrative way, to Lake Shore, Northwest and St. Paul. It is expected that the directors of St. Paul will declare the annual dividend to-morrow. It is expected that the amount will be ten per cent., divided in either of the following ways: Three per cent. cash and seven scrip on the common, and seven cash and three scrip on the preferred; or four cash and six scrip on the common, and six cash and four scrip on the preferred. There has been a decided movement in Wabash to-day, consequent upon the report of a proposition made by the Wabash directors to the Lake Shore to lease the Wabash road to the latter for ninety-nine years, renewable forever upon the guarantee of a six per cent. yearly dividend upon the present capital stock of the Wabash road. It is stated that the Wabash people threaten, in the event of this offer being declined, to secure their freight connection at Toledo and give all their business to the Pennsylvania Central. It will be remembered that the Lake Shore stockholders recently defeated consolidation with Wabash. The proposed lease is only a new form of the old agitation. Cumberland coal advanced to 33 upon the strength of the expectation that there will be a union of all the various coal interests in Pennsylvania and Western Maryland. The public would do well to be on their guard against this movement, as it may be only a means of getting out of the stock. Coal as a speculation has been a failure this winter. The prospects of the coal companies are not any the brighter for the present openness of the winter and the approach of spring.

The excitement in Paris led to a firmer tone in the gold market, and the price, which opened at 121⅛, ran up to 121⅞, but the bulk of business was done at 121½a121⅝. The price again declined to 121½ in the afternoon, when the market became extremely dull and the Gold Room was for a good portion of the time almost deserted. The market was strong, however, the news from Paris and the firmer feeling in the foreign exchanges keeping the market steady.

Holders of gold paid from six per cent. currency to seven per cent. gold to have their balances carried over. The operations of the Gold Exchange Bank were as follows:

Gold cleared..........$19,834,000
Gold balances..........1,653,331
Currency balances..........1,994,433

The ease in money and a steady demand from private investors and savings institutions rendered the government market firm, especially as the gold market was stronger. A rumor was current this afternoon that the government would transpose the programme of gold sales and bond purchases for this week so as to bring the gold sales on Wednesday instead of on Thursday.

New York Stock Market.

[Correspondence of the Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, Jan. 19.—Stocks unsettled. Money easy at 6a7 per cent. Gold, 121½. United States 5-20s, 1862, coupon, 115⅞; United States 5-20s, 1864, do., 115⅝; do. do. 1865, do., 115⅝; do. 1865, new, 114½; do. 1867, 114⅝; do. 1868, 114⅝; 10-40s, 112⅝; Virginia sixes, new, 61; Missouri 6's, 87¾; Canton Company, 54¼; Cumberland Preferred, 31¾; Consolidated New York Central and Hudson River, 93; Erie, 23¾; Reading, 94⅝; Adams Express, 61¾; Mich. Central, 118; Michigan Southern, 85¾; Illinois Central, 138½; Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 91½; Chicago and Rock Island, 107; Pittsburgh and Fort Wayne, 157¾; Western Union Telegraph, 33.

Markets by Telegraph.

[Special Despatch to the Phila. Evening Bulletin.]

NEW YORK, Jan. 19, 12½ P. M.—Cotton.—The market this morning was quiet and steady. Sales of about 400 bales. We quote as follows: Middling Uplands, 25⅜ cents; Middling Orleans, 25⅝ cents.

Flour, &c.—The market for Western and State Flour is firmer, with a fair demand. Receipts, 8,200 barrels. The sales are 9,500 barrels, at $4 65a4 85 for Superfine State; $5 15a5 45 for Extra State; $5 70a6 15 for Fancy State; $5 00a$5 30 for the low grades of Western Extra; $5 45a5 70 for good to choice Spring Wheat Extras; $5 25a6 80 for Minnesota and Iowa Extras; $5 25a5 55 for Shipping Ohio, Round Hoop; $5 55a6 05 for Trade brands; $5 65a5 55 for Family do.; $5 55a6 50 for Amber Winter Wheat State and Western; $5 60a6 70 for White Wheat do. do.; $5 90a6 75 for Family do.; $5 80a9 25 for St. Louis Extra Single, Double and Triple. California and Oregon Flour is quiet. Sales of 200 barrels and sacks at —a— via rail, and —a— via the Isthmus. Southern Flour is dull and unchanged. Sales of 400 barrels.

Rye Flour is steady and quiet. Sales of 300 barrels at —a— for fine and superfine.

Grain.—Receipts Wheat, 19,000 bushels. The market is dull and heavy. The sales are 10,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee at $1 13a1 16; and No. 1 do. at $—a—. Amber Winter at $1 24a1 27. Corn.—Receipts, 1,300 bushels. The market is irregular. Sales of 10,000 bushels new Western at 85a92 cents afloat; old, $1 00a1 03. Oats.—Receipts, 8,100 bushels. The market is quiet and firm. Sales 8,000 bushels at 58.

Provisions.—The receipts of Pork are 1,800 barrels. The market is dull at $27 75a27 85 for new Western Mess. Lard.—Receipts, 450 pkgs. The market is quiet and steady. We quote prime steamer at 16¼a16½. Hogs—Firmer. Sales 1,100, at 11¼a11¾.

Whisky—Receipts, 500 barrels. The market is firm and quiet. We quote Western free at $1 02.

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 19.—The Petroleum market yesterday was about at a stand, nothing being done worthy of special notice. There seemed to be a wide difference in the views of sellers, so far as relates to prices. Holders are not disposed to make concessions in order to effect sales. Crude, spot or January s. o. quoted at 12½a12¾ cents, and January to July, s. o., at 12⅝a12⅞ cents. Refined was devoid of animation January nominal at 30½ cents, and February at 30¾ cents. Sales of 100 barrels January, s. o., at 30½ cents, and 2,500 barrels s. o., January, at 30¼ cents. Receipts—402 barrels. Shipped—1,779 barrels.

[Correspondence of the Associated Press.]

BALTIMORE, Jan. 19.—Cotton quiet and steady at 25c. Flour firmer but not active, and unchanged. Wheat steady; prime to choice Maryland, $1 40a1 45; Pennsylvania, $1 20a1 23. Corn active; White, $1a1 02; Yellow, 90a92c. Oats and Rye unchanged. Provisions unchanged in every respect. Whisky meets with a good inquiry, and is scarce at 99c.a$1.

THIRD EDITION.

2:15 O'Clock.

BY TELEGRAPH.

TO-DAY'S CABLE QUOTATIONS

By the Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, Jan. 19, 1 P. M.—Consols, 92¼ for money and 92¼ for account. American securities firm. Stocks steady; Illinois Central, 104¼.

LIVERPOOL, January 19, 1 P. M.—Cotton firm. The sales are now estimated at 15,000 bales. The actual sales yesterday exceeded the published estimate by 5,000 bales. Pork dull. Lard dull. Bacon, 57s. 6d.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS IN NEW YORK

[By Hasson's News Agency.]

NEW YORK, Jan. 19.—The Money market is quiet and easy at 5a7 per cent. on call.

The Foreign exchange market is dull at 108¼a109 for prime bankers' sixty-day sterling bills, and 109⅜ for sight bills.

The Gold market is dull and lower, with little business, at 121¼a121⅜.

Government bonds are heavy and lower.

Southern State securities are heavy and lower in North Carolinas, owing to a movement in the Legislature to suspend the payment of the interest on special tax bonds. The balance of the list is generally firmer.

Pacific railway mortgages were higher and were quoted at 81¾a81⅞ for Unions and 91¾a91⅞ for Centrals.

The stock market opened firm, but afterwards declined. The most active stocks were Wabash, Pacific Mail, New Jersey Central, Rock Island and St. Paul.

The Bond Purchase.

[By Hasson's News Agency.]

NEW YORK, Jan. 19.—The amount of bonds offered to the Government to-day was $6,710,000, at prices ranging from 113.97 to 114.99.

From Portland—Two Men Drowned.

PORTLAND, Jan. 19.—Two men, named Isaac Bigford and Isaac Werrill, were drowned at Fremont, Maine, by the upsetting of a boat, while out gunning, last Thursday. The body of Bigford was recovered.

The Mississippi Senators.

[Special Despatch to the Philada. Evening Bulletin.]

WASHINGTON, January 19.—The election of Governor Alcorn and General Ames as United States Senators from Mississippi is very satisfactory to the leading Republicans. A New England Senator, who had an interview with President Grant this morning, says the latter expressed much gratification at General Ames' election, but regretted that the army would lose his services, he being one of the most brilliant officers in the service.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—Mr. Thornton, accompanied by Mr. Trench, Secretary of the British Legation, will leave Washington to-morrow morning, for New York, to meet Prince Alfred, returning with him to this city on Saturday.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

HARRISBURG, January 19.

SENATE.—The following bills were reported favorably from committees: One by Mr. Henszey, that all acts or parts of acts exempting real estate within the corporate limits of Philadelphia, except property of the State of Pennsylvania and the city of Philadelphia, from local taxation, be and the same are hereby repealed.

Mr. Connell moved to refer this bill back to a special committee of the Philadelphia members.

Mr. Henszey objected, because he wanted the matter thoroughly investigated by the Senate.

The motion of Mr. Connell was agreed to.

The following were reported as committed:

The Senate bill amending the charter of the United States Armor and Steel Company of Chester.

The Senate bill incorporating the Philadelphia Telegraph Company.

The Senate bill incorporating the Women's Branch of the Pennsylvania Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

The Senate bill amending the Charter of the Lincoln Institution.

The House bill authorizing the Philadelphia and Darby Railroad Company to lease their road property and corporate rights. Passed finally.

HOUSE.—The following resolutions were offered:

Mr. White (Rep.) offered a resolution referring the bills reorganizing the business of the State Treasury to the Committee on Retrenchment and Reform. Agreed to.

Mr. Humphreys offered a resolution providing for the printing of the Governor's inaugural address, the Auditor-General's report, and the State Treasurer's report. Lost, by 48 ayes to 48 nays.

Mr. Bunn, of Philadelphia, offered the following:

Resolved, That the Committee on Municipal Corporations be instructed to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill to improve the Philadelphia wharves and docks. Passed.

Mr. Dimmick, a resolution that an additional Standing Committee of Seven (increased to thirteen on motion of Mr. Bunn) be appointed on mining, to whom all subjects relative to mining shall be referred. Passed.

Mr. Miles, a resolution that the Auditor-General's report and that of the State Treasurer be printed for the use of the House. It was held by Mr. Brown and others that this would require a joint resolution, because the law of 1869 prohibited such printing. Mr. Miles made it a joint resolution and it was laid over.

The Senate City Park Supplement was reported by Mr. Miller, from the Philadelphia members, as published, except that the fifth section, authorizing the Commissioners to appoint their own solicitor, was stricken out.

The Speaker announced that under the Constitution, it was necessary for each House to print a record of its proceedings. No such record had been printed up to this time.

The chairman of the committee on the subject said that the Committee were endeavoring to perfect arrangements for publication.

Mr. Brown inquired whether the actual Journal of Proceedings was not now printed.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS for the City and County of Philadelphia.—GEORGE WILLIAMS vs. JOHN R. MULLISON.—December Term, 1869. No. 89. *Venditioni Exponas Con't.* The Auditor appointed to report distribution of the fund in Court, being the proceeds of a Sheriff's sale under the above writ of all that certain lot or piece of ground, with the five two-story brick dwellings thereon erected, situate on the southwest corner of Columbia avenue and Twenty-second street, containing in front or breadth on said Columbia avenue thirty-nine (39) feet six inches, and extending in length or depth southward of that width sixty-four feet eleven and three-quarter inches to a three feet wide alley leading into and from said Twenty-second street. Bounded northward by said Columbia avenue, southward by said three feet wide alley, westward by ground now or late of Benjamin W. Ingersoll, and eastward by Twenty-second street aforesaid. (Being the same premises which George Williams, by Indenture dated the fifth day of March, A. D. 1868, and recorded in Deed Book J. T. O., No. 139, &c, granted and conveyed unto the said John R. Mullison in fee, reserving thereout a yearly ground rent of one hundred dollars per year, payable on the first day of the months of June and December in every year hereafter) together with the appurtenances, will attend to the duties of his appointment on MONDAY, January 31, 1870, at 4 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 707 Walnut street, in the city of Philadelphia, when and where all parties interested are requested to make their claims, or be debarred from coming in upon said fund.
ja19w f m5t* GEORGE D. BUDD, Auditor.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE City and County of Philadelphia.—Estate of ABRAHAM POWELL, deceased.—The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle and adjust the first account of RANDOLPH SAILER and GEORGE S. POWELL, Executors of ABRAHAM POWELL, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of his appointment, on MONDAY, January 31st, 1870, at 1 o'clock, P. M., at his office, No. 623 Walnut street, in the City of Philadelphia.
ja19-w f m-5t* GEORGE PEIRCE, Auditor.

HEADQUARTERS FOR EXTRACTING TEETH WITH FRESH NITROUS OXIDE GAS. "ABSOLUTELY NO PAIN."
DR. F. R. THOMAS, "formerly Operator at Colton Dental Rooms," positively the only Office in the city entirely devoted to extracting teeth without pain. Office, 911 Walnut street. mh5 lyrp§

MARKING WITH INDELIBLE INK, Embroidering, Braiding, Stamping, &c.
M. A. TORREY, 1800 Filbert street.

FOURTH EDITION

3:00 O'Clock.

IMPORTANT BY CABLE

TROPMANN.

He Pays the Penalty of His Crime

Last Moments of the Condemned

He Declares He Had Accomplices

THE TRIAL OF PRINCE BONAPARTE

WASHINGTON.

THE VIRGINIA QUESTION

PROBABLE SETTLEMENT TO-DAY

The Unconditionalists Despondent

FRANCE.

Execution of Tropmann to-day.

[By Hasson's News Agency.]

PARIS, January 19.—The execution of Tropmann, the murderer of the Kinck family, took place this morning. An immense crowd commenced to gather in the vicinity of the place of execution at an early hour. The scaffold was erected during the night on the Place de la Raquette. Before daylight this morning, Heidenreich, the official executioner, tested the scaffold, fastened the axe to the block, and proceeded to the prison. The Director of the Prison conducted him in person to the cell of Tropmann, who appeared pale and excited, as if having passed a sleepless night. Laying his hand upon his shoulder, Heidenreich addressed his victim—"Thou belongest to me!" A perceptible shudder passed over his frame as these terrible words were pronounced, and Tropmann seemed to have completely lost the self-possession which characterized him during his trial.

His hands were tied behind his back, a short chain was put to his feet, which permitted him to make very short steps, and the chain was connected with the hands by a rope. The prisoner was then conveyed to the scaffold, the steps of which he ascended quickly, in an agitated manner. His head being in the proper place on the block, the pulleys were adjusted, and as the axe fell the terrible instrument of death severed the neck of the monster.

After embracing the priest, Tropmann cried out in a loud voice, "I persist that I have accomplices." These were the last words he uttered.

Extraordinary precautions had been taken to guard against disorder. Police and military were on the ground in great force, but their services have not been needed up to this hour.

The City Tranquil.

PARIS, Jan. 19.—Perfect tranquillity prevails in Paris. The disorderly state of affairs which has prevailed for the past week has disappeared, and quiet and order are resumed in al circles.

The Trial of Prince Bonaparte.

[Correspondence of the Associated Press.]

It is now certain the trial of Prince Pierre Bonaparte will take place at Versailles.

The same High Court will take cognizance of the offence of Prince Murat for striking a magistrate some time ago.

SOUTHAMPTON, Jan. 19.—The steamer America, from New York for Bremen, touched here to-day.

The Russian Loan.

LONDON, Jan. 19.—The impending Russian loan has depressed the money market here.

Earthquake at Marseilles.

[By Hasson's News Agency.]

PARIS, Jan. 19.—A shock of earthquake was felt at Marseilles yesterday. No damage was done to property, although the shock was quite severe.

PARAGUAY.

News From Lopez.

LONDON, Jan. 19.—The regular mail steamer from Rio Janeiro arrived here late last evening, bringing dates from that city to the 24th of December. The news is important, but contradictory. Lopez was last heard from at Panadera. He had a few followers with him, and threatened to keep up a guerrilla warfare. Owing to the termination of the war, the armies of the Argentine Republic have been reduced to a peace footing.

The Virginia Question—Probable Settlement.

[Special Despatch to the Phila. Evening Bulletin.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—The delay in obtaining the vote in the Senate on the Virginia bill is regarded as a triumph for those who are opposed to the unconditional admission of that State, and they are now confident that when it is reached—and there is some possibility of this being done to-day—there will be quite a respectable majority opposed to the House bill. The Conservatives are quite despondent to-day, and say that the reaction against the immediate admission of the State, or until the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment is insured, has been very great during the past forty-eight hours. This reaction is not confined entirely to the Senate, but is clearly discernible in the House, where many Republican members originally in favor of Bingham's bill now say they are satisfied that the House acted in too much haste, and that they will support any bill passed by the Senate, exacting conditions before the State is given representation. Notwithstanding the positive statements to the contrary, your correspondent is fully convinced, after talking with many Senators, that it will be impossible to pass Bingham's bill without an amendment. The interest in the debate in the Senate is not on the wane, but seems rather to have increased. As early as eleven o'clock, an hour previous to the assembling of the Senate, the galleries were nearly all filled.

FIFTH EDITION.

4:30 O'Clock.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The Virginia Debate.

[Special Despatch to the Philada. Evening Bulletin.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—In the Senate Mr. Norton resumed the debate on the Virginia bill at the conclusion of the morning hour, without advancing any new ideas.

Mr. Wilson moved to refer the whole subject to a select committee, which was opposed by Mr. Stewart and Mr. Trumbull, the latter making a very strong speech. Mr. Sumner followed in support of Mr. Wilson's motion, and read, during the course of his remarks, several letters from citizens of Virginia asserting that the rebel element in the State was rejoicing at the prospect of the admission of the State without any conditions.

Mr. Stewart promptly arose at the conclusion of Mr. Sumner's remarks and said that the Senator was resorting to an unparliamentary course to attack his colleagues in the Senate, by causing letters to be read reflecting upon the integrity of those Senators who opposed the exacting of conditions from Virginia.

The Income Tax.

[Special Despatch to the Phila. Evening Bulletin.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—The income tax law expires by limitation on the first of June, and there is a strong probability that it will not be renewed. In view thereof the Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that the collections for the year 1870 can be made in advance, and the assessments now being taken for the past year will answer for the ensuing one.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—The Committee on Banking and Currency to-day examined Messrs. Enos and Chapin, Wall street brokers, as to their speculations in buying and selling gold for the clique.

Either Fisk or Gould, will appear before the Committee next Saturday.

The Committee of Ways and Means has directed its chairman to report to-day a resolution declaring it to be the true intent and meaning of the acts relating to the income tax, that all persons are liable to payment of their proper income tax accruing and to accrue for and during and to the end of the year 1870, and that the assessment and collection of such tax for 1870 remaining unpaid January 1, 1871, may be made in 1871.

The Public Printer.

[Special Despatch to the Phila. Evening Bulletin.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—The House Committee on Printing are unanimously in favor of the bill changing the manner of the election of the Public Printer so that hereafter he will be elected by the Senate and House jointly, and will so report to-morrow in the House.

The Letter Carriers' Convention.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—The delegates to the Letter Carriers' Convention, in session in this city, called on the President to-day. They were received in the library at the Executive Mansion, and the Chairman, Thomas H. Leabourn, of Philadelphia, addressed the President, stating that they could not leave Washington without paying their respects to him, and in this visit they had a twofold object in view—that of paying their respects to the Chief Magistrate, and to the commander whom many of them had followed through hard-fought fields. They also desired, in behalf of thirteen hundred letter carriers in the United States, to accept the President's policy of retrenchment and reform, as the same was not aimed at nor did it injure the laboring classes. He also explained the direct objects of the Convention, which are to urge increased compensation to this class of government employes.

The President replied, wishing them success, and remarking that their present salaries were insufficient and he was in favor of seeing labor always amply rewarded.

The various delegates then shook hands with the President, and afterwards left for their hall. They will adjourn *sine die* to-day.

The Duty on Coal.

OTTAWA, Jan. 19.—The Ministry has taken up the question of Armand's mission to Washington. A deduction, if possible, will be obtained in the duty on coal—the object most desired by the people of Nova Scotia.

There appears to be no room to doubt that the negotiations of Vicar-General Thibault and Col. De Salaberg will result in the sending of a deputation of half-breeds from Red River to Ottawa, and that an amicable adjustment of the difficulties between the half-breeds and the Canadians will be accomplished before the meeting of Parliament, in February next.

Death of an Ex-Senator—The Legislature—The Strike.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 19.—Ex-Senator James S. Green died here yesterday; also, Pierre Chouteau, an old and prominent citizen.

Bills were introduced into the Legislature yesterday to abolish capital punishment and to remove the State Capital from Jefferson City to St. Louis. The lower House of the Legislature has passed the 15th Amendment. The Senate had previously passed it.

The telegraph-strikers here have abandoned their organization and applied for work.

Navigation is again suspended temporarily, but the weather is now moderating, with a prospect of a general thaw.

Raid on Gambling Houses.

BOSTON, Jan. 19.—Last night a posse of the State Constabulary made a descent upon four of the principal gambling-houses in the city, on Court, Harvard and Brattle, and arrested 87 persons, including the proprietors of the houses. They also seized the gambling implements and all the furniture on the premises.

J. F. Gelson, of Hyde Park, was rudely jostled in the street last night by two men, and robbed of $3,500 and valuable papers.

Seizure of Distilleries.

NEW YORK, Jan. 19.—The revenue collector at Newburgh has seized the stock of eight distilleries in that city for a violation of the laws. Proceedings will be instituted against the persons forthwith. In the meantime attorneys have gone to Washington, to Commissioner Delano, to settle the matter.

The Caldwell Extradition Case.

MONTREAL, Jan. 19.—An inquiry is to take place into the circumstances of the escape of Caldwell, whose extradition excited so much discussion. Certain persons are to be prosecuted, criminally, for the part they took in aiding his escape.

Death of Bishop Chase.

CLAREMONT, N. H., Jan. 19.—The Right Rev. Carleton Chase, Bishop of New Hampshire, died yesterday.

Government Purchase of Bonds.

NEW YORK, Jan. 19.—About $7,000,000 of Government bonds were offered to-day in answer to the proposition for the purchase of $2,000,000. They were offered at from 113.97 to 114.99.

Forty-first Congress—Second Session.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.

SENATE.—The President laid before the Senate a report adopted by the late Louisville Commercial Convention, in favor of a Southern Pacific Railroad. Referred.

Mr. Conkling (N. Y.) presented the memorial of the New York Chamber of Commerce, setting forth that the harbor of New York is threatened with an encroachment by a neighboring State, the effect of which would diminish by two square miles the circuit of the harbor, and create impediments to the influx and efflux of the tide, which of itself served as a perpetual drainage. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. Sumner (Mass.) presented the memorial of the citizens of New York against the proposed enlargement of the West Point Military Academy as not conducive to loyalty, security and economy. Referred to the Committee of Military Affairs.

Mr. Patterson presented a petition for the abolition of the franking privilege, and remarked that his information was that the Post-office Department had sent over the country, at the public expense, 75,000 blanks and 26,000 circulars to Postmasters.

Mr. Drake asked by what authority these documents were printed at the public expense.

Mr. Patterson supposed it was by authority of the Postmaster-General.

Mr. Drake—Have they been sent free through the mails?

Mr. Nye—I can answer the Senator. They have.

Mr. Drake—Then I am in favor of the abolition of the franking privilege.

Mr. Conkling suggested that the further accumulation of these petitions would be avoided if the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads would promptly report and the Senate pass the bill granting the prayer of the petitioners.

Mr. Ramsey expressed the opinion that the Postmaster-General had done a public service. For in the event of the passage of the proposed reform, many constituents of Senators who might be disposed to continue their applications for public documents might be reminded that by these petitions they had agreed to deprive themselves of the privilege, and therefore could not complain.

Petitions for the same object were presented by Messrs. Scott, Thayer and Hamlin.

Mr. Thayer said he would like to know from what law the Postmaster-General derived authority to procure from the people instructions to Congress to pass a particular measure. He believed it improper for any Department to undertake to bring about legislation by circulating the grossest misrepresentations of facts.

Mr. Howe believed it the duty of the Postmaster-General to aid the repeal of one of the grossest abuses in the expenditures of the Government.

Mr. Warner presented a memorial of the Managers of the Industrial Home in Washington for relief. Referred.

Bills were introduced as follows:

By Mr. Pomeroy, by request, granting lands to aid in the construction of the Republican Valley Railroad. Referred.

By Mr. Osborn, granting lands to aid in the construction of a railroad in Florida.

By Mr. Ross, granting lands to aid in the construction of the Lawrence and Kansas Railroad and Telegraph line.

Mr. Willey offered a resolution, which was agreed to, setting apart Fridays, after the morning hour, for the consideration of business from the Committee on the District of Columbia and Private Land Claims.

The Virginia bill was then taken up, and Mr. Norton continued his remarks commenced yesterday in favor of the bill.

HOUSE.—Mr. Brooks (N. Y.) offered a resolution directing the General of the Army to inform the House under what act of Congress or by what authority Generals Ruger and Barnes and Major Goodfellow, officers of the U. S. Army, are acting in the Legislature of Georgia as a Committee of Elections to adjudicate the legal qualifications of members of that body. Adopted.

Mr. Ferry offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Invalid Pensions to consider the propriety of providing by law that no invalid pensioner shall be deprived of his pension during the time he may have been employed in the civil service of the United States between March 3d, 1865, and January 6th, 1868. Adopted.

Also, directing the Secretary of War to consider and report on the practicability and necessity of improving the harbor of Leland Lake, Michigan. Adopted.

Mr. Wheeler introduced a bill granting the right of way to the Utah Central Railroad Company. Referred.

Mr. Stiles introduced a concurrent resolution providing for the adjournment of Congress on the second Tuesday of April next.

Mr. Benjamin (Mo.) moved to lay the joint resolution on the table. Negatived—Yeas 72, nays 83.

Mr. Stiles moved the previous question on the passage of the joint resolution. Seconded—74 to 66.

The concurrent resolution was then rejected. Yeas, 74; nays, 97.

Mr. Crebs offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into the propriety of reporting a bill providing for a board of military officers for the hearing and deciding of claims of officers and soldiers for monthly pay, &c. Adopted.

Mr. Gilfillan offered a resolution authorizing the Committee for the District of Columbia to send for persons and papers in prosecuting the inquiry into the management of the Washington and Georgetown Railroad Company. Adopted.

Mr. Peters introduced a bill to amend the Bankrupt act so as to exempt from its provisions certain laws in relation to life insurance policies.

Also, a bill for the relief of officers and enlisted men who recruited for General Daniel Ullman's brigade in New York city. Referred.

Mr. Ingersoll introduced a bill to provide for the construction of a Niagara ship canal. Referred.

The House then resumed the consideration of the bill transferring the Philadelphia Navy Yard to League Island.

Mr. Randall, in order to obviate the objections made yesterday by Mr. Dawes, offered an amendment that the proceeds of all sales shall be covered into the Treasury.

Mr. Washburne (Wis.) accepted that amendment as a substitute for his own.

Mr. Haines sent to the Clerk's desk and had read a letter from E. B. Hale, of Cleveland, Ohio, protesting against the burden of taxation, and stating that business there was dead, enterprise paralyzed, and a strong undercurrent setting in against the Administration in the matter of taxes; that the people were being ground to powder, and that if the future brought an explosion, it was not to be wondered at.

Mr. Kelley made a speech in reply to that of Mr. Dawes yesterday, and quoted against his assertion as to the necessity of raising the surface of the whole island nine feet the report made by Admiral Davis, Gen. Humphrey, Commodore Alden, Chief Engineer King and Professor Hillegard, of the United States coast survey. If these gentlemen knew anything on the subject, then the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, and the gentleman from Wisconsin (Washburne) either knew nothing about it or most grievously misrepresented it. The gentleman (Dawes) had gone yesterday pell-mell into the Administration, and had intimated that the Attorney-General was to be expelled on account of his honesty. He (Mr. Kelley) did not see the exact connection of all that with League Island, although the gentleman (Mr. Dawes) had linked it to this bill by an imaginary state of $800,000. So far as he (Mr. Kelley) knew, that appropriation was a mere creature of somebody's imagination.

Mr. Kelley proceeded at considerable length to detail the advantages which League Island presented for ironclads, and the disadvantages of the present Navy Yard at Philadelphia. He intimated that the Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations had been pursuing a dog-in-the-manger policy, and that he had been taking an unfair standard of comparison when he compared the estimates for last year.

Mr. Dickey replied to the speech of Mr. Dawes yesterday, charging extravagance in the Administration.

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