EVENING BULLETIN.

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PEACOCK, FETHERSTON & CO.

Friday, May 20, 1870.

☞ Persons leaving the city for the summer, and wishing to have the EVENING BULLETIN sent to them, will please send their address to the office. Price by mail, 75 cents per month.

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Rarely has any ecclesiastical body convened in Philadelphia more distinguished for its collective ability, or more interesting in its historic associations and its moral significance, than the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, now in session within the same walls that echoed the fierce debates which preceded the disruption of this great religious denomination, a third of a century ago.

If Time is the consumer of things, it is also the healer of things. Thirty-three years of experience between brothers, equal in all the qualities that go to make up great religious bodies, have gradually wort away the technical points of controversial difference; and the vital power of a common ancestry, a common history, a common faith, a common work, a common Gospel, has drawn the once contending wings of this Presbyterian Church together into one body, more compact and far more powerful than when it was rent asunder.

Years have been wisely spent in mature deliberation over the problem of re-uniting the Old and New School branches of the Presbyterian Church. The two bodies have felt themselves drawn nearer and nearer to each other by an irresistible instinct, and as they have narrowed the dividing distance, obstacles that seemed insuperable have, one by one, been removed and cast into the sea "of oblivion, until a perfect and enduring communion and fellowship has been realized.

The General Assembly, now assembled, is a noble collection of men, both of the clergy and the laity, representing, in an eminent degree, the educated intelligence of the American Church. They are warmly welcome to Philadelphia, and during their sojourn here, will doubtless enjoy all those generous hospitalities for which our people enjoy such enviable fame.

THE QUANDARY OF SPAIN.

The revolutionists of Spain find it was easier to empty their throne than it is to fill it. The Bourbon, Isabella, was packed off with little trouble when the time came and the pluck along with the time. But now, for more than a year and a half, while the throne and the monarchical system are declared by the Cortes to be still existent, no one can be found fit to fill the throne, and to be new experimenting, a king for Spain. The Prince of the Asturias, the Duke of Montpensier, Prince Henry of Bourbon, the ex-King Ferdinand of Portugal, Prince Frederick of Prussia, Serrano, Espartero, Prim, and a dozen others have been named, but no one of them possesses the qualifications which the emergency demands. Spain remains under a provisional government, with a regent who is not of royal blood; with a Cortes in which no man has a majority; with a people half happy at being rid of a tyrant as their sovereign, but utterly at sea as to the future of their government. The best that can be said of the administration in Madrid is that it is an organized anarchy. An empty treasury, a depleted army, an apparently endless revolt in the colony that has been the chief source of revenue, a prostrated commerce, and a people utterly demoralized—politically, financially, religiously and socially—present such a picture of Spanish trouble as has never before been epected in the most trying times of the turbulent but often romantic and picturesque history of the once great Spanish nation.

The simple American plan, of letting the people choose their ruler, cannot be tried in Spain, because every leader in every faction refuses to trust to the choice of the people. Beside that, the people are not willing to trust to their own choice. They went blindly and joyously into the revolution which expelled Isabella and her worthless crew; but they had no plans beyond the expulsion. The clergy, the politicians, and the various aspirants to the throne, with their several factions, have been pulling at them ever since, and they are in a condition of seemingly hopeless bewilderment. The Republicans, in the Cortes and out of it, have the right theory for any nation that is hunting for a government. But they are in the minority, and their theory, if put into practice, might prove to be fallacious with a people that has shown no fitness for self-government and no appreciation of republicanism. What with ignorance and bigotry among the people, and irreconcilable feuds between the politicians and their factions, Spain seems to be in an almost hopeless condition. Her powerful neighbor, France, and her weak neighbor, Portugal, are alike incapable of helping her. Like Greece, and Denmark, and half a dozen other States in Europe that the so-called "Great Powers" have been quarrelling about for years, with the ridiculous idea of preserving a balance of power, Spain, as a political organization, is a nuisance to her own people, and an annoyance to all others. She is even an annoyance to the Ambassadors, although they are thousands of miles away from Madrid. For her government is not able to maintain its authority in a little colony near our shores, which could be brought to order in a few weeks by a half dozen regiments of American soldiers. Cuba, ungoverned, misgoverned, or insurgent, is a nuisance to the United States, and if Spain shall continue incapable to rapidly it, or if the Cubans shall continue incapable of making themselves independent, something will have to be done soon by the United States. We can be tolerably indifferent to the failure of Spanish authority in Europe, but we cannot much longer pretend that, after such failure, it can have any substantial existence on this side of the Atlantic.

THE SAN DOMINGO BUSINESS.

The friends of the scheme for the annexation of San Domingo are still hard at work trying to secure a favorable consideration of their plans in Congress. It is reported that the treaty must be ratified by the United States by the first of June, if we want to secure the island; and this accounts for the remarkable energy that the annexationists are displaying at this moment. The necessity for haste, however, is not particularly apparent when we remember that the first limit appointed by Baez was passed without action being taken, and the time was then extended with that gracious readiness which might be expected from a man who is a great deal more anxious for the success of the scheme than we are. The present proposition is, that, for the sum of $1,500,000 to be expended in paying the debts of the Baez Government, the island is to be annexed to the United States as a territory. A joint commission is to be appointed to pay the debts, and if these exceed the sum named, public lands are to be pledged for the excess. The treaty also gives us all the forts, arsenals, public buildings, mines, &c., belonging to the government. This proposition is open to several objections. It is asserted that there are in San Domingo no forts, arsenals, public buildings, &c., that are worth taking possession of; and Mr. Kelsey declared in Congress yesterday that the debts of the government might safely be estimated at something like fifty millions of dollars. Nobody knows exactly what the amount of the indebtedness is; and we shall probably never know, unless, unfortunately, we are called upon to pay it. We know, positive information, however, of one loan to the amount of $1,400,000, which was negotiated by Baez at a discount of 70 per cent, and there is a very good reason to believe that others have been made at the same heavy rates which we will have to pay at par. These simple facts ought to defeat the San Domingo scheme, even if there were no other considerations, such as the doubt which exists of the popularity of the measure among the Dominicans; the danger of incorporating an entire nation of different customs, language, laws, and race in our body politic, and the expense of maintaining a government in the island under the most favorable circumstances. We do not want more territory, even if we can get it for nothing. But especially is it undesirable if it has to be purchased at an expense which seems more frightful because of the uncertainty in which its amount is involved. There will not be two opinions among sensible American citizens upon this subject. They are opposed to spending any more money upon territorial acquisitions while our finances are in there present condition. And the Congressman who supports this wild scheme for the expenditure of fifty or sixty millions of dollars at the very time that he declares that the Government cannot afford to repeal an odious income tax, which never can produce a revenue of more than eighteen millions per annum, is not fit to occupy a position as a representative of the people. We hope the Senate will defeat this scheme as soon as it comes before them.

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

It will be remembered that an organized black-mailing raid was made upon the Life Insurance Companies by the last New York Legislature, which nearly failed of its object, in consequence of the prompt refusal of the leading companies to be fleeced. It is well known that one men went to the last New York Legislature, proclaiming that the railroad companies were "played out" as sources of black-mail and that now they must "go for the Life Insurance Companies."

We publish below a brief correspondence which is a most satisfactory refutation of the false insinuations and charges brought against the insurance companies. The Mutual Life Insurance Company, by virtue of its great prominence and the enormous interests which it has at stake, took a leading part, last winter, in resisting this legislative raid, and has, of course, been made a chief centre of attack. As one of the methods of carrying on this nefarious warfare, a man named J. W. McCulloh, who, by some pretext, wormed himself into the sessions of the Legislative Investigating Committee, now proclaims himself as an authorized person to investigate the affairs of the Mutual Life, and has called a meeting of the New England policy-holders, to whom he pretends to be able to substantiate charges affecting the integrity of the management of the Company. The object of this movement is too plain to need further exposition. The following correspondence now explains itself:

"BOSTON, MASS., May 18, 1870.—*To George G. Hilar, Insurance Superintendent of the State of New York:* J. W. McCulloh represents that he was appointed by the Legislature of New York to examine the affairs of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, and that he has made many charges against the officers of that company, all of which have been sustained by you. Is this true? Have the officers, or any of them, committed any wrong or breach of trust? What is the result of your examination? A public meeting of policy-holders is called to-morrow, here Thursday, which McCulloh proposes to address. In your opinion, after the investigation you have made, is there anything in the conduct of the officers of the Company which should forfeit the confidence of the policy-holders in them? Answer by telegram, and also by to-day's mail.

"GEORGE C. RICHARDSON."

"NEW YORK, May 18, 1870.—*George C. Richardson, Esq., Boston, Mass.:* Your dispatch received. J. W. McCulloh was not appointed by the Legislature of this State to examine the affairs of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York. He was allowed by the Investigating Committee of the Assembly to attend, and with my consent and the consent of the Company, he did attend and participate in an examination which I have been making. All charges made by Mr. McCulloh or others were fully investigated. The examination has been thorough. The charges of breach of trust and mismanagement have not, in my opinion, been established. Nothing has been shown which should forfeit or impair the confidence of the policy-holders or public in the Company or its management. My examination has satisfied me that the Company has been managed with peculiar ability and integrity, and its business affairs are perfectly sound. I shall publish an official report soon.

"Geo. W. Hilar,
"Superintendent of the Insurance Department of the State of New York."

Mr. George C. Richardson is the senior partner of the house of Richardson, Deane & Co., of Boston, successors to the famous house of A. & A. Lawrence, and is a gentleman of the same high business integrity and personal purity that characterize the whole management of the Mutual Life Insurance Company.

It is a proud thing for the reputation of America that her greatest commercial and financial enterprises are so often found in the hands of men whose personal probity, no less than their business capacity, forms one of the real bases upon which their credit with the community rests. It would be strange, indeed, if the thirty millions of assets of the Mutual Life Insurance Company did not attract the ravenous cupidity of the sharks who live by plundering whenever plunder is to be found. But the sixty or seventy thousand insurers in this great Company need no fear of any misadministration, so long as such men as William E. Dodge, Wm. Betts, David Hoadley, Frederick S. Winston, Henry E. Davies, Jno. L. Pruyn, Lucius Robinson, and many others, are at the head of its affairs.

Philadelphia has millions of dollars at stake in this and other New York Life Insurance Companies, and this thorough official vindication of their integrity is as important and interesting to our citizens as to those of New York.

A SMALL BUSINESS.

The very hearty welcome extended to the distinguished body of Presbyterian divines and elders now assembled in this city, and which has been so warmly expressed through the public press, should have precluded the possibility of the small and needless discourtesy for which some officer of the General Assembly must be held responsible. The following circular was yesterday distributed among the reporters of the Philadelphia newspapers, and we trust that it will be officially cancelled and disavowed to-day:

"City newspapers wishing a duplicate copy of every document, resolution and other paper brought before the Assembly, can have one by apply to *New York Evening Post* table. Terms, $1 per day."

The impropriety of such an arrangement is this: Is too obvious to need any comment whatever. The idea of a New York newspaper reporter huckstering out the proceedings of the General Assembly to the Philadelphia newspapers is too ridiculous even to be seriously denounced. It is no more or less than a small money-making dodge on the part of this Gotham reporter; and it is direct discourtesy to the Philadelphia press, on the part of some of ficial representatives of the General Assembly which we call upon the Philadelphia delegate to have immediately redressed. Philadelphia opens its hospitable arms to the Assembly with its warmest "brotherly love," and does not consent to be remanded to the dreary exile of a tender mercy of any New York reporter, who may have been smart enough to drive an exclusive trade for the proceedings of the Assembly.

ASHES TO ASHES.

As we anticipated, the attack of that distinguished City Father, Dr. Kamerly, upon Chief Commissioner Dickinson, has literally turned to dust and ashes. Mr. Dickinson first shows that Dr. Kamerly's resolution of inquiry was perfectly unintelligible, and then that the use of ashes was authorized by Councils themselves. We believe both Mr. Barlow and Dr. Kamerly voted for this very ordinance, when it was unanimously passed by Councils. Mr. Dickinson places the subject in a perfectly clear light, and shows very plainly that the Kamerly-Barlow attack upon him was unwarranted and therefore an act of injustice to a good public officer, which we are glad to see so promptly counteracted.

Commissioner Dickinson has resisted the use of ashes for paving, and now asks for a repeal of the ordinance. Mr. Francieus introduced a repealing ordinance which was referred to the Committee on Highways. We presume it will meet with no opposition in Councils, unless the same members interested in some way with the contractors, who, of course, prefer ashes to gravel, for paving purposes.

The Protestant Episcopal Convention on Wednesday took very natural and sensible ground on the common school question. The report of the Committee on Christian Education presented the two following resolutions, which, after a stout resistance on the part of the two or three clerical delegates, were adopted by a large majority. This action is significant, on account of its indirect bearing upon the question of the use of the Bible in the public schools, and may fairly be accepted as the prevailing sentiment of all the Protestant denominations on this important subject:

Resolved, That there is no sufficient reason of duty or of policy to impel this Church to set herself in antagonism to the system of common schools established by the State, for the instruction of all the children of the people in the most important elementary branches of secular knowledge.

Resolved, That the Church should welcome, and she does welcome, this system as an invaluable aid in the accomplishment of a part of the work which would otherwise devolve upon her, and accomplishing it with vastly greater thoroughness and efficiency than she her present appliances can do alone; and she should, and she will, heartily co-operate with the system, endeavoring to infuse into it, and engrafts upon it, as much as possible of religious and moral and religious influence.

Several of the daily papers which devote themselves especially to exaltation of Hon. Wm. D. Kelley take pains to inform their readers that this gentleman is opposed to further impeachment of the income tax. We are glad to record the fact also, for Mr. Kelley's constituents are nearly unanimous in their desire for the repeal of the tax, and it is his duty to represent them fairly in the matter. But while we give him credit for entertaining proper opinions upon the subject, we wish to do justice to his colleagues, who are completely ignored by most of the journals which, by a singular coincidence, chant Mr. Kelley's praise at the same moment. Every other Republican member of the Philadelphia delegation in Congress entertains precisely the same views of the repeal of the income tax, and we believe Mr. Randall joins with them in their opposition. It is simply fair that this should be said, for the articles of which we have spoken, whether intentionally or not, certainly convey the impression that Mr. Kelley is contending fiercely, without the support of his colleagues, for the satisfaction of the demands of our people.

Mr. Francieus yesterday introduced a resolution of inquiry into the practicability of making all property owners arrange their street attachments for water and gas on new streets in such a manner as to prevent the streets from being torn up in the future. This is an excellent move. As things are now managed, a new street, is paved by the request of owners, and is then torn up opposite to every house to introduce water and gas. It is certainly practicable to require enlicts to be laid at certain intervals running to the curb line, so that the roadway need not be broken up as soon as lines been laid down.

Mayor Fox has done a very proper thing in vetoing the bill inviting the New York Seventh Regiment to visit Philadelphia and extending them the hospitalities of the city. Why the Common Council should have passed it over the veto, passes comprehension. Fortunately, however, it was defeated in the Select Council by a unanimous vote. If Philadelphia has any money to spend on the military, it should be spent on its own organizations, which are fast becoming a credit and honor to the city.

CLOTHING.

General Assembly.
ALL GOOD PEOPLE
AND ALL
Pro-Slavery Men
WANAMAKER & BROWN'S
GREAT HALL
THE BEST PLACE
TO BUY CLOTHING
For Spring
FINE READY MADE CLOTHING
LOW PRICES
Strangers in the City particularly invited to visit whether desiring to purchase or not the
LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE IN AMERICA.

CARPETINGS, &c.

NEW PUBLICATIONS

JUNE MAGAZINES.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY.

CONTENTS: Joseph and his Friend, by BAYARD TAYLOR; Drives from a French Farm, by P. G. HAMERTON; William Hazlitt, by A. H. TODHUNTER; Italian Poetry, by THEODORE PARKER; French and English Illustrated Magazines, by EUGENE BENSON; Song: to the Town Pump-Stone, T. Tom Gloud in the Mill, by HARRIET BECCHER STOWE; Lost in the Fleetwith, by MRS. E. LYNN LINTON; Master Treadwell, by J. E. BANSON; An Hour's Idyl, by ABRAM RICE; The Correspondence of Napoleon Bonaparte, by JAMES PARTON; The English Governess at the Siege Court, III; The Logic of Marriage and Murder, by HENRY JAMES; Reviews and Literary Notices, by JOHN PARKE, HENRY JAMES, T. W. HIGGINSON, J. J. PIATT and W. D. HOWELLS.

OUR YOUNG FOLKS.

CONTENTS: Wa Girls: a Home Story, VI, by MRS. A. D. T. WHITNEY; Song of Cornen Summer's Herald, by EILEN L. BOSWICK; Reasons why the Cow turned her Head away, by MRS. A. M. DIAZ; Trotty's Composition, a Pot-Script to the "Trotty Book," by ELIZABETH STUART PHELPS; Little Sorrow, by MARIAN DOUGLAS; Dora Boy, by MRS. ANNA THAYESE; How Edgar left Home, by J. T. TROWBRIDGE; Nimpo's Distinguishing, by H. L. G. WEEKS; Our Menagerie—Ants, by T. W. HIGGINSON; In Business for Himself, by MARY E. BENNE; Meeting the Ice, by LILY NELSON; If Wishes were Horses, by RUTH CHANDLER; Lily's Word, by LUCY LARCOM; The Evening Lamp; Our Letter Box.

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BLACK
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SILKS,
POPLINS,
GRENADINES,
AND
CHERNANIS,
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ENTIRE STOCK BOUGHT FOR CASH.

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BARGAINS IN DRY GOODS,
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RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,
727 Chestnut Street.

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BLACK AND FANCY SILKS,
Unsurpassed by any in the city and selling
At Low Prices.

BUY THE "BARTLEY" KID GLOVE $1 25. We also offer the celebrated "La Belle" kid glove at $1 25 per pair.
Best 87½ glove in America.
"Jouvin" $1 75 per pair.
Misses' kid glove, 87½ cents.
Every pair warranted. Sole agent for the "Bartley" CORSET, Importer, 22 N. Eighth street.

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Twenty-first and Race streets.
Orders received and any desired information given. At Mitchell's Saloon, 629 Chestnut street.

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For Ladies, Misses, Boys and Little Children,
Cut accurately and warranted to fit any size.
PRICES LOWER THAN ANY OTHER PATTERNS.
Ladies' Overskirts and Sacques, every style, 25 cents.
Misses' and Children's Overskirts and Sacques, every style, 15 and 20 cts.
SUMMER STYLES NOW OPEN IN
Fringes, Gimps, Moss Trimmings.
DRESS MAKING
At short notice and moderate prices. Satisfaction guaranteed.
MAXWELL'S,
S.E. corner of Chestnut and Eleventh Sts.

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS, &c.

KINGLY AND KUNNING.
KING WASHER.
Kannot be Excelled.
KURIOUSLY AND KUNNINGLY KONSTRUCTED.
SAVES ALL LABOR SAVER.
KITE IN ITS OPERATION.
KAN DO YOUR WASHING IN LESS THAN TWO HOURS.
Kall and see them.
J. H. COYLE & CO.,
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Sell them Wholesale and Retail.

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At Greatly Reduced Prices.
GRIFFITH & PAGE,
1006 Arch street.

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SECOND EDITION

FROM NEW YORK.

A DISHONEST SEA CAPTAIN

Another Cuban Privateer

Assistant Treasurer Folger's Successor

[By the American Press Association.]

Arrest of a Steamship Captain.

NEW YORK, May 20.—Captain Hall, of the steamship Pennsylvania, was arrested on a charge of the larceny of a valuable Italian concerto, which a young Philadelphia lady, a passenger, had extra-ted to his care for passage through the Custom House. When she inquired about it the captain told her that he respectfully stole it by being overhauled by the inspectors and having the attire taken from him.

Horace Greeley

sailed for Nassau yesterday. His wife is there serious-ly ill, and, it is feared, dying.

The Sailing of the Cuban Privateer.

Important movements are afoot relative to the departure of the steamer Upton. She sailed with 200 men and 1,000 rifles insufficient for half the number. It is probable that she's now within a day sail from Nassau. It is reported that Minister Roberts has placed a Spanish man-of-war at the disposal of a celebrated detective, who confidently affirms he will capture the Upton within a few days. The Spanish man-of-war is now off Sandy Hook. The Spanish authorities are to be warned instantly of the appearance of the Upton on any part of the coast. The Spanish consul elective in the employ of the Cuban Junta will be ordered home from Cuba with the Spanish agents.

The Office of Assistant Treasurer.

The election of Judge C. J. Folger to the New York Court of Appeals will create a vacancy in the office of Assistant Treasurer of the United States at New-York, at the close of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870. The Court will organize on the first Monday in July.

The names of Wr. M. Vermilye and H. H. Van Dyke are already suggested for the place, but it is by no means certain that either of these gentlemen would take it if tendered by the Administration.

A Desperate Conflagration.

A fire is now raging on Long Island, covering an area of 40 acres.

A BEREAVED SLANDER.

Has a Pertinent Question.

The principal leak through which the American Press Association has secured the reports of the Western and New York Associated Press has been discovered, and steps will be taken speedily to stop the stealing.—*Washington Chronicle.*

This is a specimen slander of some of the journals of the Associated Press which have been cutting in relation to the injury of the American Press Association. The challenge is compared to the same furnished from the Association with that of the Associated Press. It is true that the dispatches of interesting item of news has been omitted, while the same has been discovered, and from Home about the (Ecumenical Council; from London, the celebration of the Mordaunt trial; from Paris, about the revolution and the death of the Prince Pierre; from Paraguay, about the death of Lopez; from Madrid, about the succession to the throne; from Athens, about the massacre of the Turks; from Berlin, about the war in England, about the victories of the Sapphy, and from the Cape of Good Hope, about the Zulu war, have been published by the Associated Press in the Western States, while in New York, the papers in the Associated Press have received the same dispatches without credit. The record will show this, and every journalist in Philadelphia knows it, that we have been the supremacy of the Association that Mr. Simonton, the Western agent of the Associated Press, has been sent abroad to see if some remedy cannot be applied.

—By the way, why does not the *Chronicle* give an opinion, based upon the intelligent report of a Committee of the Senate, showing how the Associated Press *has benefited public men, and compelled them to pay forty cents a line for news* the State expends, so that it has been devote some time to this point and cease its slanders upon the American Press Association.—*N. Y. Standard.*

MAIL-STORE IN MARYLAND.

Somerset County Suffers.

The *Snow Hill Herald*, of Friday last, says: "On Friday afternoon last this town and vicinity was visited by a terrible storm of hail and rain. The hailstones were the size of small marbles, and did considerable damage to garden plants. The strawberry patches and peach orchards are reported to have received some injury, but it is difficult to state the extent of the damage, as there are conflicting opinions about the matter. In one orchard, situated about two miles from town, there were not many peaches knocked off the trees, but the hail had cut and crushed great numbers, leaving specks in the fruit which may cause it to decay and drop off. Tomato plants, onions, lettuce, &c., were generally riddled and beat down, but they possess so much vitality that they will, in all likelihood, recover from the terrible pelting. The storm came from the direction of the northeast and continued about a half-hour. The rain descended in torrents, and the lightning was terribly grand."

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

Philadelphia Stock Exchange Sales.

[Reported by DEVEREUX, SMITH & CO., No. 40 South Third street.]

FIRST BOARD.

300 Penna N Y Cn 7s 85½ | 100 sh Dalzell Oil 3c
100 do 85½ | 100 sh Mt Vernon Oil 4c
200 do 85½ | 100 sh do 4c
200 Cum & Am 6s 83 | 100 sh do c ts 1½
400 Gold 34½ | 100 sh do 1½
5 sh Fort Mch Bk 125 | 100 sh do s30 1½
100 sh Leh Nav 57 | 100 sh Cow Creek Oil 1½
48 sh do 57 | 100 sh do 1½
100 sh Val R 29½ | 100 sh do s30 1½
200 sh Phila Exch 3 bds 50 | 100 sh Cherry Run Oil 1½
100 sh do 50 | 100 sh do 1½
2 sh Delaware Bk 47 | 100 sh do s30 1½
SECOND BOARD.
100 Leh Nav 57 | 100 sh Reed R 4c
4 sh Mechanics Bk 115½ | 100 sh do s30 4c
50 sh O P R R 41½ | 100 sh do s10 4c
250 sh Dalzell Oil 3c | 100 sh Mt Vernon Oil 4c
400 Gill 6s cons 1st 2d 102½ | 200 sh Reed R 1½ 1½
1 sh Leh Val R 29½ | 100 sh do 1½
50 OGARKS 43½ | 100 sh do s10 1½
100 sh Mt Vernon Oil 4c | 100 sh do s30 1½
1 share Bk 115½
AFTER BOARD.
4400 City Sixes 1st 2d 102½ | 100 sh Reed R s5 w n 1c 1½
100 sh Penn Sug 2
CLOSING SALES.
100 City 6s new 102½ | 100 sh Reed R 2 bds 30 1½

Philadelphia Honey Market.

TUESDAY, May 17.—The receipts to-day in this market re-ulte in a fair demand for the best quality of clarified, and prices have a general trade continues to languish as it does at present. Some of the leading operators are of the opinion that the bottom has been reached, and that a good demand will soon set in, when prices will advance. We quote:

Pennsylvania and Western Virginia, in tierces, 18 to 20 cents, as to quality, and in small lots, 20 to 22 cents, as to quality, and in small lots, 22 to 25 cents, as to quality, and in small lots, 25 to 28 cents, as to quality, and in small lots, 28 to 30 cents, as to quality, and in small lots, 30 to 32 cents, as to quality, and in small lots, 32 to 35 cents, as to quality, and in small lots, 35 to 38 cents, as to quality, and in small lots, 38 to 40 cents, as to quality, and in small lots, 40 to 42 cents, as to quality, and in small lots, 42 to 45 cents, as to quality, and in small lots, 45 to 48 cents, as to quality, and in small lots, 48 to 50 cents, as to quality, and in small lots, 50 to 52 cents, as to quality, and in small lots, 52 to 55 cents, as to quality, and in small lots, 55 to 58 cents, as to quality, and in small lots, 58 to 60 cents, as to quality, and in small lots, 60 to 62 cents, as to quality, and in small lots, 62 to 65 cents, as to quality, and in small lots, 65 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