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nor was he ever offered, a single farthing for an official act, except by the salary prescribed by law. Mr. Cessna's explanation embraces some other points, but we have given the principal ones; and it remains for his constituents and the public to pass judgment upon them, as well as upon the action of other parties concerned in the attempt to give a mail contractor more than \$700,000 for service he had agreed to perform for a little more than \$100,000.

PORTER IN TROUBLE.

ADMIRAL PORTER has achieved the great object of his ambition in obtaining his present rank and title, but he seems likely to find that there is more truth than poetry in the adage that "uneasy rests the head that wears a crown." The last step he made towards grasping a prize for which he has been longing all his life was attended by circumstances that not only brought him personally into discredit with those who had previously thought well of him, but that laid him open to the attacks of enemies who are as unforgiving as they are unscrupulous. Yesterday, in the National House of Representatives, the discussion of a bill to reinstate a naval constructor who resigned some five years ago was made the occasion of bitter personal assaults upon Porter by Messrs. Banks and Butler. It is not pleasant to read the coarse language which these Representatives used towards the highest officer of the navy, but it is less pleasant to know that it is deserved. Porter was long known to be a mean trickster and intriguer, who would resort to any underhand measures to promote his own personal ends and to aggrandize the particular branch of the naval service to which he belonged, but many persons were loth to believe the rumors afloat with regard to him until he himself furnished over his own signature more than sufficient proof of the fact that he is a sycophant, flatterer, falsifier, and intriguer of the most contemptible description. While he was slandering Grant behind his back he was flattering him to his face, and contrived to worm himself into his confidence that when the General of the Army became President of the United States one of the first things he did was to make his friend Porter virtual lieutenant of the Navy Department. How Porter exercised the irresponsible authority thus committed to his hands every one knows. One of his first performances was to vent his spite against the staff officers, degrading them from the rank they had previously held, altering their uniforms so as to make as much outward distinction as possible between them and the line, and fighting, with all the pertinacity of his nature, all the efforts of the staff to obtain justice at the hands of the Navy Department or Congress. The bill giving positive rank to the staff, which passed the House several weeks ago, has, through the influence of Porter and his satellites, been so tampered with in the Senate committee that if it should pass in the shape in which it was reported yesterday, the staff will practically be in just the same predicament in which they now are, and the whole subject will have to be gone over again at some future time. The opposition of Porter and the other line officers to the reasonable demands of the staff officers for such legislation as will secure them respectful treatment on board ship proceeds from nothing but mean selfishness and a contemptible pride of station that should receive no encouragement from Congress. The Senate will do a great wrong if it refuses to pass the Stevens bill, giving the staff officers positive rank, in substantially the same shape in which it came from the House. The objections urged against it are of the most trivial character, and as the country is heartily tired of the whole disgraceful squabble, it is the duty of Congress to put an end to it by doing impartial justice to the officers who claim the protection of the laws to secure them from oppression and insult.

With regard to the matter discussed yesterday in the House we are not at all certain that the ex-naval constructor named is entitled to reinstatement. The House, however, passed the bill by the large majority of 143 yeas to 67 nays. This result was doubtless due to the statements made by Messrs. Banks and Butler that he had been forced out of the service by the intrigues of Porter, and the vote of the House may be taken as an indication that the influence of the individual who fills the high office of Admiral of the United States Navy is practically at an end, so far at least as the popular branch of Congress is concerned.

The following are the remarks made by General Butler yesterday in regard to Porter, and we invite the attention of our readers to them, as they show up the Admiral's peculiar methods of doing business with considerable clearness:—

General Butler said that this was no new quarrel between Mr. Hanscom and Admiral Porter. Admiral Porter had been a young lieutenant at the Portsmouth Navy Yard when Mr. Hanscom was Naval Constructor there. The civilian and the marine had come in contact, and there had been laid the foundation of an enmity that had lasted a life time. Mr. Hanscom believed from that hour he had been hunted by Admiral Porter in every conceivable way.

Mr. Butler narrated the motives which induced Mr. Hanscom to resign. As to the affidavits sent to the House, there was nothing so dangerous as such things; and he was sure to produce a bundle of affidavits which he had, there were some gentlemen who had spoken on this subject who would be hanged without judge or jury. (Laughter.) Who was opposing Mr. Hanscom? Not the Secretary of the Navy, not the committee on Naval Affairs, but "Mr. Porter." "Admiral Porter, by the grace of the Senate, (laughter.) Admiral Porter's services during the war would live for some time; he thought they would be indelible. All along the Mississippi were guns captured by the army, and marked by Porter, by taking by the flag under the command of D. D. Porter, and so long as the white flag remained, so long would the memory of Porter's deeds remain in the mind of every man who believed in him, and who were few. (Laughter.) It was easy to make such a record as that. A man would only show his own trumpet loud enough; if he could make himself the great "A. A." of the expedition; if he could strike down the great and glorious "A. A." and send him to the grave with the feeling that his country had wronged him—then he might get such a reputation; and that was the sort of service which Admiral Porter had rendered to his country. In conclusion, he begged gentlemen not to offend his nostrils and make him wish that he had a wash-bowl and tooth-brush to clean out his mouth by bringing that man Porter before the House again. Let Porter rest in the corruption which he had made for himself.

At the request of the gentlemen whose names are appended to it, we call the attention of our readers to an advertisement which appears in another column, addressed to the Public Buildings Commissioners, and protesting against the erection of the public buildings at the intersection of Broad and Market streets. The arguments used in this document are the same that have been used from the beginning by the opponents of Penn Square as a site for the public buildings, and that have been answered again and again. The signers of the protest are among our most esteemed and wealthy citizens and business men, but a counter petition, presenting an opposite view of this case, can undoubtedly be procured at very short notice, with the names of equally respectable and wealthy citizens attached.

THE HERVEY CHARITY BALL, given a short time ago at the Academy of Music, realized the sum of \$618 50, which was distributed as follows:—To the Society of the United Hebrew Charities for the Relief of the Poor, \$275 25; to the Jewish Hospital Association, \$130 25; to the Hebrew Education Society, \$91 77; and to the Jewish Foster Home Society, \$61 23.

NOTICES.

HEAVY ALL-WOOL BEAVER OVERCOATS, HEAVY ALL-WOOL BEAVER OVERCOATS, ELEGANTLY MADE, ELEGANTLY MADE, AND VERY CHEAP. ALL SIZES, COLORS, AND STYLES. NEATING COATS TO WEAR WITHOUT OVERCOATS. SUITS FOR MEN, YOUTH, BOYS, AND CHILDREN. SUITS FOR MEN, YOUTH, BOYS, AND CHILDREN. BARGAINS! BARGAINS! BARGAINS! THE POPULAR CLOTHING HOUSE, BARGAINS! S. E. COR. SIXTH AND MARKET STS.

GET RID OF YOUR COLD AT ONCE, or you may keep on racking your lungs with a Cough, until at last they are irritated into a condition ripe for the production of tuberculosis; and then, instead of a simple, easily cured affection, you will have to deal with Consumption. Dr. Jayne's Expecto-rant will promptly cure all Coughs and Colds, and by imparting vigor to the respiratory organs, enable them freely to throw off obstructions engendered by neglected Colds, and heal all sore or inflamed parts. Sold everywhere.

THE PURITY AND SUPERIORITY OF DR. COLTON'S NITROUS OXIDE GAS for painless tooth extraction is proverbial. Office No. 737 Walnut street.

BRANDY. FINE OLD BRANDY,

JUST IMPORTED FROM Pinet, Castillon & Co., VINTAGE OF 1840.

IN SMALL PACKAGES OF TEN GALLONS. FOR SALE AT A VERY LOW PRICE BY

E. BRADFORD CLARKE,

(SUCCESSOR TO SIMON COLTON & CLARKE) S. W. Corner BROAD and WALNUT, 121 Walnut St. PHILADELPHIA.

CLOTHING. ROCKHILL & WILSON'S

BOY 5 YEARS OLD, BOY 6 YEARS OLD, BOY 7 YEARS OLD, BOY 8 YEARS OLD, BOY 9 YEARS OLD, BOY 10 YEARS OLD.

AND ALL THE OTHER BOYS OF EVERY AGE AND SIZE, CAN Get the Best Boys' Clothes At the Great Brown Hall

Anywhere Else. Come on, Boys! Tell your Fathers, Tell your Big Brothers, Tell all your friends To come for fine clothes for the season to

ROCKHILL & WILSON'S

GREAT BROWN HALL, 603 and 605 CHESTNUT STREET.

HABILLEMEENTS CHESTNUT ST.

CHARLES STOKES & CO. UNDER THE CONTINENTAL HOTEL PHILADELPHIA, PA.

HAVE ALWAYS ON HAND TO SUBMIT FOR THE SELECTION OF THEIR CUSTOMERS

A LARGE AND VARIED STOCK OF THE MOST FASHIONABLE AMERICAN AND FOREIGN FABRICS.

CHESNUT STREET SKATING RINK,

TWENTY-THIRD AND CHESNUT. BEAUTIFUL ICE. ELEGANT SKATING. FULL BANDS OF MUSIC.

Liberty Silver Cornet Band. Open all day and evening.

MONDAY EVENING NEXT, February 14. LAST GRAND COTERIE FANTASTIQUE.

NEXT MONDAY EVENING, February 15. LAST GRAND COTERIE FANTASTIQUE.

J. A. PAYNE & BRO.

TO THE COMMISSIONERS FOR THE Erection of Public Buildings.

Gentlemen:—Before it becomes too late, we desire to impress upon you the necessity of reconsidering your determination to erect the Public Buildings on the intersection of Broad and Market street. At the election last October many of us voted for Penn Square, under the conviction, based upon your published resolutions and the utterance of the newspapers which were supposed to represent the majority of your body, that the buildings would be erected upon the squares, and not upon the streets. Had it been known that our two main thoroughfares were to be blocked up, we can safely say that the popular vote at that election would have been very different; probably resulting in the selection of Washington Square.

To occupy the intersection would therefore be to disappoint the expectations of those by whom Penn Square was selected as the site for public buildings, as well as to inflict an irreparable wrong upon the architectural and business development of our city. The only opportunity for the effective display of civic architecture possessed by Philadelphia is on Broad and Market streets, and the former, properly treated, should become in the future the finest street not only in America, but in the world. To struggle it at its centre by a pile of buildings, no matter how imposing in themselves, would therefore be a fatal error obstructing travel, destroying the noble vista which we had always hoped to see when the street should be lined with stately buildings, and retarding, perhaps forever, the development of that splendid avenue.

Philadelphia's right to have the Centennial Anniversary of American Independence celebrated here, where the declaration of that important event was made, seems to be recognized, and doubtless many thousand visitors will honor our city with their presence in 1876. The condition of our only two grand avenues, not exceeded in the world, will then be such as will make us blush to point them out, and this locality, which ought to be attractive, will be kept out of view as much as possible. During the long period required for the erection of a structure such as that designed by your commission, which we may safely estimate at no less than ten or twelve years, the obstacles to traffic and circulation that will necessarily arise from the plan proposed, as well as the unsightly condition of the place, will drive away travel from both streets; business as well as pleasure, during that interval, must accommodate itself to other localities, and the period of another generation will then be required to restore to our main avenues the expected pre-eminence which you will thus have diverted from them; unless, indeed, popular dissatisfaction shall gradually arise to that extent that, after you shall have incurred heavy expenditures, it will compel a reconsideration of your plans, and restore the streets to their present alignment. Agal such fruitless expenditure of public money under such circumstances we now respectfully protest in advance.

It would seem incredible that, when so many other great cities are submitting to large outlays in the endeavor to widen and straighten their principal avenues, Philadelphia should deliberately proceed to expend millions in obstructing hers; that when the experience of the interior towns of this and other States has shown the inconvenience of public buildings on the intersections of their largest streets, so that several of them have removed their Court Houses at the expense of erecting others in more suitable positions, we should be resuscitating that obsolete blunder.

As taxpayers, we would likewise protest against the imprudent haste in which you are apparently entering into contracts before obtaining plans, specifications, or estimates of cost. We know that you are armed with unlimited power to tax us, but we earnestly protest against an improvident exercise of that power in a manner in which no prudent man would conduct his own affairs, and which must depreciate the value of all the property in the city. We have a right to expect that reasonable prudence shall be exhibited in the expenditure of the money which you have authority to exact from us, and that before you involve the city in large liabilities, the public shall have the opportunity of knowing where these liabilities are to end.

The rapidly increasing debt of the city, its disordered finances, and the heavy expenditures required for other improvements already in progress, warn us that our community is in no condition to indulge in extravagant architectural displays. The history of the New York City Hall, of the Albany State House, and the Capitol extension at Washington is not reassuring. You will allow us to say that your action thus far has made us apprehend that our Public Buildings may become also a conspicuous example of the prodigal and unwise expenditure of public money, while our existing taxation is such as to render any notable addition to our burden destructive to the prosperity of our city.

Believing that we express the views of a majority of those who, like many of ourselves, have been in favor of Penn Square as the site for the Public Buildings, we invite a reconsideration of your resolution selecting the streets as the site of the Public Buildings, and have the honor to remain Very respectfully,

- Your Fellow-Citizens, M. BAIRD & CO., A. WHITNEY & SONS, JOSEPH HARRISON, W. SELLERS & CO., JAMES MOORE, JAMES C. HAND & CO., BARROWS, SAVERY & CO., C. CO. KEET, C. H. DUNN, SAMUEL WELSH, JOHN P. VERREE, HENRY C. GIBSON, JOHN M. KENNEDY, TATHAM & BROTHERS, J. GILLINGHAM BELL, R. D. WOOD & CO., W. M. C. KENT, JESSUP & MOORE, JOHN C. BULLITT, JOHN FARNUM & CO., GEORGE B. ROBERTS, CALEB COPP, FURNES, BRINLEY & CO., A. H. PHANICUS, H. P. LARSEN, GOLDON & CO., ROBERT H. GIBBEN, JOHN T. LEWIS, CHARLES DUTTIL, CHAIN, HACKER & COOK, MCKEAN, BORIE & CO., HENRY MORRIS, HERMAN J. LOMBARTE, W. G. H. TAYLOR, S. J. SOJANS, FRANCIS H. COPE, JAMES I. CLAGHORN, CHARLES WITSELSE, AND MANY OTHERS.

Citizens desiring to add their names to the above address will find copies thereof at the rooms of the Board of Trade and Philadelphia Exchange; also at the offices of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Pennsylvania Bulletin, Andrews, Harrison & Co., Market and Juniper; A. H. Franciscus & Co., No. 513 Market street, and members of the Union League, Commercial Exchange, Board of Brokers, and Athenaeum, at their respective buildings.

COOPER & CONARD FULL LINES

Of the following fresh NEW SPRING GOODS, our own importation, of importers direct and of the manufacturers' agents, now arranged for sale, viz:—

A MAGNIFICENT STOCK:

- BLACK SILKS, BLACK GOODS, MOURNING GOODS, SILK POPLINS, WOOL POPLINS, FRENCH PERCALES, PACIFIC PERCALES, LINEN GOODS, PIANO COVERS, MARSEILLES QUILTS, DOMESTIC GOODS.

Three cases Lyons Black Silks, extra low price. One case Swiss Black Silks, \$1-25, \$1-50, etc. One case American Black Silks, very durable. Five cases Black Alpaca, prices are lower. Two cases Silk Poplins, 87c, and \$1. One case French Percales, an extra low price. 200 new Embroidered Piano Covers, \$10 to \$30. 65 styles 2 cases New Marseilles Quilts.

COOPER & CONARD S. E. CORNER NINTH AND MARKET STREETS.

PIANOS. GEORGE STECK & CO.'S PIANOS, GRAND SQUARE AND UPRIGHT.

HAINES, BRIS, PIANO, BRADBURY'S PIANOS, MASON AND HAMILTON'S CABINET ORGANS, An Elegant Stock at Greatly Reduced Prices.

GOULD & FISCHER, No. 923 CHESTNUT Street, No. 1018 ARCH Street.

J. E. GOULD, Wm. G. FISCHER, 117 1/2 St.

Steinway & Sons' Grand Square and Upright Pianos.

Special attention is called to their Patent Upright Pianos, With Double Iron Frame, Patent Resonator, Tubular Metal Frame Action, etc., which are matchless in Tone and Touch, and unrivalled in durability.

CHARLES H. BLANCHET, WAREHOUSES, No. 1006 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

ALBRECHT, RIEKES & SCHMIDT, Manufacturers of Grand and square Piano Fortes, renowned their stock of first-class instruments. Every instrument is warranted and prices moderate. 241 WAREHOUSE, No. 610 ARCH Street.

HOLIDAY GOODS. HOLIDAY GOODS.

Spring Horses, Rocking Horses, Children's Carriages.

BOYS' SLEDS, WAGONS, VELOCIPEDES, Etc. Etc. H. J. SHILL, Factory, No. 228 DOCK Street.

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A Primary, Preparatory and Finishing School. Address Philadelphia, No. 108 S. TENTH ST. 211 Im

S T O L E N. From the KENSINGTON NATIONAL BANK, on the night of the 24 of February, 1871, fourteen Thousand Coupons to-wit: Jan. and July, 1869: Nos. 191, 169 191, 70 191, 123 191, 171 191, 176 191, 172 191, 173 191, 177 191, 178 191, 179

Any information of above communicate to ISABELLA RUSSELL, No. 109 S. FOURTH Street, or C. T. YERKES, Jr., & Co., No. 30 S. THIRD Street, 210 St

COPARTNERSHIPS.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING between the firm name of HUGHES & MILLER was dissolved on the 29th day of January, 1871, by the death of Mr. GEORGE HUGHES. The business will be carried on by the surviving partner, who will settle all debts due to and by the said firm. GEORGE MILLER, No. 1025 CHESTNUT Street.

2 Tenth St. No. 1025 CHESTNUT Street.

COTTON—MIDDLING PAIR AND MIDDLING GULTS, Alabama and Uplands, samples, clean stain, etc., for sale by

WILLIAM M. GREINER, No. 109 CHESTNUT Street. 210 St

JEWELRY AND SILVERWARE. CARD.

In returning thanks to our friends for the increase of patronage bestowed the past year, we would respectfully inform them that, having largely increased our stock, we are better prepared than at any previous year to meet the wants of our many customers.

During the coming season we will make our Especially attractive, offering in

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Many articles both unique and elegant in design and finish.

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Of all descriptions, to suit the taste of the most fastidious, and meet the wants of the most careful buyer.

An inspection of our goods and store entails no obligation to purchase, but gives great pleasure to

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