VALENTINE

The Pranks of a Saint by that Name-Cupid Transformed into a Clown, and Love Made Supremely Ridiculous-Valentine Statistics and Valentine Specimens, Etc. Etc.

ST. VALENTINE.

Valentine, a priest of Rome, who flourished in the third century, on the 14th of February, A. D. 270, was first besten with clubs and then beheaded, for which reason he was raised by the Holy Father to the dignity of sainthood. The greater portion of his remains, it is said, are still preserved in Rome, in the Church of St. Praxedes. Near this point is a gate, which once passed by the name of the Porta del Popolo, but which, in other days, was known as the Porta Valentini.

THE ORIGIN OF VALENTINES.

But the modern customs which especially pertain to this day have no connection whatever with the life or death of the martyr to whose memory it has been set apart in the ealendar of Rome. The origin of these customs, however, is very ancient, and involved in considerable obscurity. The only rational theory that has been advanced concerning them is that they are the continuation of the Roman ceremonies in honor of Pan and Juno, which were celebrated in the month of February, under the title of Lupercalia. One of the several customs by which this festival was distinguished was the placing of the names of young women in a box from which they were drawn by young men, as chance directed. To such practices, however, the early Christian pastors were opposed, because they savored too strongly of the old idolatry. Knowing it to be quite impossible to eradicate the custom at once, they endeavored to impart to it an orthodox character, by substituting for the names of maidens the names of the maints.

The drawing was fixed upon the 14th of February—which happened to be St. Valentine's Day—because it was the middle of the month which had been devoted to the heathenish Lupercalia. The Saints did not long remain in favor, however, their places soon being asurped by the maidens whom they had displaced; and this feature of the old Roman rites once restored, the transition to the next step was easy and natural. The practice of thus choosing mates became reciprocal, as far as the two sexes were concerned, all who were thus chosen being termed Valentines, from the day on which the ceremony took

ST. VALENTINE'S DAY IN OLDEN TIMES.

In accordance with the origin of the custom, it was until within a recent period nothing more nor less than a kind of lottery, the drawing being followed by those ceremonies which render the game of forfeits so extremely agreeable to young people of the opposite sexes, The sentimental and ludicrous poetry of the present day was then almost unknown. In the time of Charles II, it seems that the

names of married persons, as well as those of the unmarried, were placed in the wheel of fortune on St. Valentine's Day. Thus, we find in "Pepys' Diary" the following entry for the 14th of February, 1667:-

"This morning came up to my wife's bedside (I being up dressing myself) little Will Mercer, to be her valentine, and brought her name written upon blue paper in gold letters, done by himself, very pretty. But I am also this year my wife's valentine, and it will cost

It was common in these days for the perwn as a Valentine to make the pe drawing him or her a handsome present. This was done to "relieve" the donors of the obligations under which they were placed by being drawn as Valentines. Miss Stuart, a celebrated belle, who afterwards became the Duchess of Richmond, drew as her Valentine, in 1667, Lord Mandeville, and the latter was glad to relieve himself by presenting her with a ring costing £300. On one occasion the same fortunate lady relieved the Duke of York from the decree of fate on receiving from him a jewel valued at £800.

The festival, as celebrated by the young people of England and Scotland in the early part of the last century, is thus described by a careful observer of domestic customs:-

"On the eve of St. Valentine's day, an equal number of maids and bachelors get together; each writes their true or some felgued name upon separate billets, which they roll up and draw by way of lots—the maids taking the men's billets, and the men'the maids, so that each of the young men lights upon a girl that he calls his 'Valentine,' and each of the girls the table in the calls her's. By this means each has two Valentines; but the man sticks faster to the Valentine which has fallen to him than the Valentine to whom he is fallen. Fortune having thus divided the company into so many couples, the Valentines give balls and treats to their mistresses, wear the billets several days upon their bosoms or sleeves, and this little sport often ends in love."

In these times, the common people believed that on this day the birds were accustomed to select their mates; and, owing to the strange influences which pervaded the air, it was maintained that a young person on walking abroad would first encounter the one with whom his or her lot was to be cast for life, The poet Gay gives currency to this harmless superstition in the following lines, which he places on the lips of a rural dame:-

"Last Valentine, the day when birds of kind Their paramours with mutual chirping find, I early rose just at the break of day, Before the sun had chased the stars away:— A field I went, amid the morning dew.
To milk my kine (for so should housewives do).
Thee first I spied—and the first swain we see,
In spite of fortune shall our true love be,"

SHAKESPEIARAN VALENTINES. That the observance of St. Valentine's Day is of very ancient origin is proved by the fact that both Shakespeare and Chaucer allude to it. as well as the poet Lydgate, who died in 1440. Duke Charles, of Orleans, who was captured by the English on the field of Agincourt, in 1415, was the earliest known composer of those amorous stanzas for which St. Valentine's Day has been distinguished. Drayton, one of the minor lights of Shakespeare's time, thus ushers

"Muse, let the morn awake, Sad winter now declines, Each bird doth choose a mate, This day's Saint Valentine's! For that good Bishop's sake Get up, and let us see What beauty it shall be "That fortune us assigns,"

The anxious poet, after a few more flourishes, discovers the 'beauty" of whom he is in quest, securely lodged

"In yonder climbing tower,"
Gilt by the glittering rise," The poet is immensely excited by this dissovery, and in a fit of rapture he exclaims:— "Oh, Jove! that in a shower— As once that thunderer did. When he in drops lay hid— That I could her surprise!"

is undoubtedly owing to the poet's deep emo-tion, and not to his lack of knowledge of good English. Consoling himself with the thought

"No mortal over saw So ravishing a sight," and firmly persuaded that And powerfully transpierce
The globy universe,
Outshooting every light;" the poet musters his courage in true modern and civilized fashion, and thus resolves :-

"My lips I'll softly lay
Upon her heavenly cheek,
Dyed like the dawning day,
As polish'd ivory sleek;
And in her ear I'll say,
'Oh, thou bright Morning Star!
'Tis I that came so far,
My Valentine to seek,'"

THE VALENTINES OF MODERN DAYS. The customs of St. Valentine's Day, as will appear to any one who has gazed upon one of the comic missives which, in these days, are addressed to big-headed and small-bodied chambermaids, have undergone a sad change since that certain 14th of February on which the Duke of York presented the £800 jewel to Miss Stuart. Among the avalanche of cheap wit and perforated paper which comes down upon the devoted postman on each recurrence of St. Valentine's Day, there are, it is true, a number of delicate paper cupids who sit enthroned in delicate paper bowers, and for mere tines have been exposed for sale in this city amusement's sake, transfix delicate paper hearts with delicate paper darts; but all such things are expensive, and are, therefore, with extreme good taste, for the most part ignored. On faithful inquiry, we learn that no Valenduring the present season at a higher price than \$10. In New York, the case may be different, as several of the manufacturers, we are informed, have turned out a few valued as high as \$100 each, and if the foolish customer who purchases them is not a metropolitan, we are surely at a loss to divine what he is. There is indeed, a rumor extant to the effect that, a few years ago, a Broadway dealer disposed of no ss than seven nonsensical paper contrivances for the trifling sum of \$500 each; but we have heard of no dealer-not even of a Broadway dealer-who has this year ventured to invest as large a sum in a single valentine, and we think this fact shows that some people are improving in their stock of common sense.

A new style, which has been lately introduced, is said to be quite popular at present. "Perfumed Sachets" are the titles under which they pass, and among the various devices engrafted upon them, is one for holding pho tographs-as sensible as it is unique. But the

COMIC VALENTINES which have been in vogue for several years, and which can be procured at every street corner for a sum ranging from one to five cents each, still lead all others; not less on account of their cheapness, we opine, than because of the cutting sarcasm which invests them. By mailing such missives as these one can easily and cheaply perpetrate a joke upon a friend, or perchance give an enemy a thrust which will cause him to wince in utter helplessness. We have carefully examined a large assortment of these, and from the number selected the following, which are almost, if not entirely new, to present to our readers, as indicative of the standard of sentiment which at present pervades the Valentine mar-

"Lodgings Cheap and Nasty," is the inscription upon a signboard suspended in front of a dwelling, at the key-hole of which is perched, McCracken like, a landlady with the customary swelled head and the invariable diminutive body. The motto is in these words:-

"The key to many a tale profound Of strange intrigues and artful dodgings, Is in the keyhole to be found— As all should know who live in lodgings,"

Next we have a milliner with a monster of a head and a dwarf of a body; and addressing her in rapture we exclaim:-

"Let me waft to you a kiss Sweet young milliner; Eyes of dove and lips of dew. Nice young milliner!
Let me waft a kiss to you,
Why should you and I be two?
Every word I say is true—
Plump young milliner!"

The cranium of the cook is even more fearfully developed than it is in either of the above cases. In the motto which accompanies her distorted physiognomy we find the following curious revelations:-

"How little we are given To regard the serious fact, That while meat is sent from Heaven, Cooks from lower zones are tracked; Or, to square it, that the Devil, For the weal of mankind itchin', With his eyes of smothered evil Supervises every kitchen!"

And now we come to a milkmaid, who is an nomaly in the Valentine world, for the simple reason that her head is but half the size of body. It may also be interesting to know that her mouth is just half the size of her her head, and that her feet and eyes are about on a par with respect to their superficies. The milkmaid's adorer thus unburdens himself:-'Mong all the beauteous damsels I've seen— n city, town, or on the village green, 'here's none so lovely as the Milk-man's

There's none so lovely as the Milk-man's daughter.

With bright-hooped bucket, filled with chalk

The last portrait in our gallery is labelled a "She-Devil;" and if the capacity to spit fire, and lash about oneself with a cat-o'-ninetails, in any wise entitles one to such an epithet, surely the original of this charming sketch was deserving of it. Her various attributes are thus summed up, with more regard for truth than for the rules of prosody:-

> Horns of Owl, Tongues of Snake, Horrible Scowl: These are the dregs That are found in the cup Of domestic bitters, When all is 'up!"

Leaving the gentlemen's side of the Valen-tine gallery entirely unfurnished, we will turn, in conclusion, to

THE VALENTINE TRADE. The impression generally prevails that the custom of sending Valentines is gradually lying out, but a glance at the statistics of the Valentine trade will show that it is not well founded. The following statement shows the number manufactured by a single firm to meet the demand for the current season, together

v	ith the price at which they are retailed:-
ì	000,000 Comic Valentines at So\$30,000
۲	448,484 Sentimental Valentines at 5c 22,424
	804,320 Sentimental Valentines at 10c 30,432
	280,800 Sentimental Valentines at 15c 42,120
	111,650 Sentimental Valentines at 20c 22,330
	125,600 Sentimental Valentines at 25c 31,400
	66,680 Sentimental Valentines at 30c 20,004
	42,570 Sentimental Valentines at 40c 17,028
	54 640 Continental Valentines at 500 07 994
	54,648 Sentimental Valentines at 50c 27,324
	30,000 Sentimental Valentines at 75c 22,500
	16,000 Seutimental Valentines at \$1 16,000
	2 570 Sentimental Valentines at \$1.50 3,855
	4,500 Sentimental Valentines at \$2 9,000 1,500 Sentimental Valentines at \$3 4,500
	1,200 Seniimental Valentines at \$4 4.800
	500 Sentimental Valentines at \$7.50 3,750
	400 Sentimental Valentines at \$10 4,000
	100 Sentimental Valentines at \$15 1,500
	50 Sentimental Valentines at \$20 1,000
	30 Sentimental Valentines at \$25 750
	30 Sentimental Valentines at \$50 1,500
	10 Sentimental Valentines at \$75 750
	2 Sentimental Valentines at \$100 200

This, it must be remembered, is the produc-tion of a single firm. Placing the entire manufacture of the whole country at three times the above number—and the estimate is certainty low-we shall have seven and a half millions of Valentines, in the purchase of which love-sick swains and sighing maiden have, within the past two weeks, expended fully \$1,000,000! The entire population of the country being but 30,000,000, this will give a Valentine to every fourth man, woman

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Loan (exempts).
54,605 State of Pennsylvania Six Per
Cent. Loan.
60,000 State of Pennsylvania Five Per
Cent. Loan.
50,000 State of New Jersey Six Per
Cent. Loan.
20,000 Pennsylvania Railroad. Ist
Mortgage. Six Per Cent. Bonds.
25,000 Pennsylvania Bailroad 2d Mortgage Six Per. Cent. Bonds.
25,000 Western Pennsylvania Railroad
Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad Six Per Cent. Bonds Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad Six Per Cent. Bonds (P 24,250:00 20,750-00 18,000.00 7,000 State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. 5,040*00 15,000 300 Shares Stock of Germantown

8,258*25 3,950 00 Market value, \$1,670,280 77 36,000-00

15,600:00

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Bills receivable for insurances 27,637.20 crued interest, and other debts due to the Company..... Scrip and Stock of sundry Iosu-rance and other Companies, \$5,173. Estimated value....... Cash in Bank \$811.10226 38,922-90 \$811.102.26 Cash in Drawer

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Thomas C. Hand,
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nut streets.
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J. B. TOWNSEND,
Medical Examiner. Legal Advisor,

Triple Murder and Suicide in Missouri.

Proposition to Strike Out the Word "White" from the Missouri Constitution.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

Horrible Murder and Suicide. Sr. Louis, February 13.-A man named Nichols murdered his wife and two children in Brookfield, Missouri, on Sunday night, and

A Proposition to Strike Out the Word "White" from the Constitution of Missouri.

then killed himself.

St. Louis, February 13 .- A proposition was brought before the Missouri Senate yesterday, to amend the Constitution by striking out the word "white" wherever it occurs in that document.

FROM WASHINGTON THIS AFTERNOON.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.] WASHINGTON, February 13. Maryland Internal Revenue.

It appears from an official document that the internal revenue receipts from Maryland for the year 1864, 1865, and 1866 amounts to over 816,000,000.

League Island Navy Yard. The friends and opponents of League Island as a Navy Yard are here in strong force, seek-

ing to influence the action of Congress. The Southern Military Bill. The House has refused, by twenty-five majority, to second the previous question on Mr. Stevens' Military bill.

Reconstruction.

It is believed now that no general reconstruc-tion bill will to passed by this Congress, but that separate bills, adapted to the condition of things in each State, will be passed, as in the case of Louisiana, Bills for separate States are now being prepared, under the advice of promi-nent loyalists from the respective States.

The Fort Phil. Kearney Massacre. The Commissioners to investigate the massacre at Fort Phil. Kearney will leave Omaha about the 25th instant. The subject was discuised in the Cabinet meeting yesterday, with a view to having instructions prepared for a

searching investigation into that matter, and into Indian affairs generally, The Kansas Indians.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs is holding daily interviews with the delegations from Indian tribes from Kansas, to induce them to leave Kansas, but thus far no treaty to that effect has been concluded.
The Orthodox and Hicksite Quakers are holding meetings in this city to endeavor to agree upon a plan of consolidation. Addresses have been made to that end by S. M. Janey of Virginia, Richard Batty of Boston, and others.

Navigation. The river is ice bound yet,
There is a fresh rumor to-day that the Swatara,
with Surratt on board, is at Aquia Creek, unable to get up through the ice. It is believed,
however, that it is the Ascutney at Aquia Creek.

Higher Tariff Rates Expected. The House Ways and Means Committee are occupied with the Senate Tariff bill, and the temper of the Committee is to put on higher

The Nominations of Cowan & Company The Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs will report in favor of rejecting the nomination of Mr. Cowan to Vienna, and of Hugh Ewing Minister to the Hague. They will report favorably on the nomination of John Seys as Minister to Liberia, and Henry S. Sanord promoted to Minister Plenipotentiary to Brussels.

Bids for Government Paper. The bids for the great contract for Govern-ment printing paper were opened this morn-ing at the Capitol. Some twenty bids were

offered.

Among the bidders for the large paper contracts to-day were Jonathan Tyson, of Coatesville; James R. Davis, of York; C. A. Baer, of Lancaster; and James M. Wilson & Co., Jessup & Moore, Alfred D. Jessup, and Charles Megargee & Co., of Philadelphia.

The bids for printing paper, 24 by 88 inches, to weigh 45 pounds to the ream of 500 sheets, were from 18 to 23 cents per pound. The bids for writing paper were from 28 to 33 cents per pound. Awards will be made to-morrow.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, February 13.—Petitions and memorials were presented. Among them was one from citizens of Arkansas, asking that a similar bill to that passed by the House for the government of Louisiana be passed for the organization of civil government in Arkansas.

Arkansas.
Mr. Wilson (Mass.), from the Military Committee, reported adversely the House resolution of thanks to Secretary Stanton and Quartermaster-General Meigs.

secretary Stanton and Quartermaster-General Meigs. Indefinitely postponed.

The Clerk of the House announced the passage by the House of the bill for the establishment of civil government in Louisiana.

Messrs. Wade (Ohio) and Sumner (Mass.) rose simultaneously, and for the same purpose.

Mr. Sumber gave way to Mr. Wade, who moved to postpone all prior orders, and immediately take up the Louisiana bill. As there was very little of the session left, he hoped the Senators would proceed to immediate action. The Senate had already established its reputation for talking; he noped that it would now show its capacity for energetic action.

Opposition to this motion came from both sides of the Chamber, on the ground that the morning business had not been disposed of.

Mr. Trumbuil was quite as auxious, he said, as Mr. Wade could be, to take up the bill indicated in his (Wade's) motion, but he thought that the Senators should have an opportunity for clearing their tables of the bills and reports first. the bills and reports first.

Mr. Lane said he would oppose the motion of Mr.

Wade, because he wanted to make reports from the
Pension Committee.

Mr. Hendricks asked if was in order to object to the

onsideration of the bill. The Chair said it was not, as the bill was not yet The chair said it was not, as the bill was not yet before the Senate.

Mr. Wade's motion was put, and decided in the affirmative by the following vote:—
Yeas—Messra. Brown, Chandier, Cragin, Conness, Creswell, Fowler, Freilinghuysen, Grimes, Harris, Henderson, Howard, Howe, Kirkwood, Morgan, Pomercoy, Ramsey, Sherman, Slewart, Summer, Wade, Willams, Wilson, and Yates. Total, 22.

Nays—Messra. Buckalew, Cattell, Davis. Dixon, Doollitle, Fogg, Poster. Hendricks, Jehnson, Lane, Morrill, Nesmith, Norton, Patterson, Poland, Sprague, Trumbuli, Van Winkle, and Willey. Total, 19.

So the bill was taken up. It required unanimous consent to reconsider the bill to-day, and Mr. Hesticks objecting, it goes over.

Mr. Wilson reported adversely the House resolution in relation to the appointment of cadets to West Point.

Also, the bill of the House to provide for the pay-Also, the bill of the House to provide for the payment for horses used in the service.

Also, the resolution in relation to Brevet rank.

Also, the resolution to pay the Tennessee Home Also, the resolution to pay the Tennessee Home Guards. All of them were indefinitely postpoued.

Mr. Williams (Gregon), from the Committee on Mr. Williams (Gregon), from the Committee on Contingent Expenses, reported a resolution to pay to the widows of the late Jacob Collamer and the interesting the compensation of members of Constressing the compensation of members of Constress.

Mr. Hendricks (Indiana) called up the bill to unish the larceny of any article of Government property by a fine of \$5000, and imprisonment not less than one year, nor more than ten years, or both. Passed. han one year, nor more

Passed.

Mr. Ramsey (hinn.) offered a resolution to the

Mr. Ramsey (hinn.) offered a fenoral Warren's

printing of five thousand copies of General Warren's

report of the survey of the Upper Mississippi. Re
terred to the Committee on Frinting.

Mr. Patterson (Tenn.) offered a resolution, which

was adopted calling upon the Becretary of War to

report by whose authority a commission was ap
pointed during the war to adjudicate the war claims

of the leyal cuties of Tennessee, the names of the

commissioners, and the amount and nature of the

House of Representatives.

Mr. McIndee presented the joint resolutions of the Wiscomein Legislature for a grant of land to said in the construction of the Green Bay and Lake Pepin Ballway, Referred to the Committee on Public Lands, Mr. Miller (Pa.) asked leave to offer a resolution, deciaring it incompatible with the political system of the United States, and detrimental to the industrial interests of the country toadquit, under any pretext whatever, tree of duty, foreign from whether manufactured for realizond purposes or otherwise.

Mr. Glossbrenner (Pa.) objected.

Mr. Pholos (Md.) stated that he had been necessarily absent yeared when the vote was taken on at the proper time ask permission to record his vote against the hill.

The Speaker presented the laws of Montana Territory. Referred to the Committee on Territories.

Also a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, in answer to the House resolution of the 2d of February, relative to the revenue collected in Baltumore city, and several counties of Maryland in 1804 and 1855, from all sources except duties on imports. Laid on the Balle.

Also, a telegraphic despatch from Denver, Colerado Territory, agonancing in a presented despatch from Denver, Colerado Territory, agonancing in a presented despatch from Denver, Colerado Territory, agonancing in a presented despatch from Denver, Colerado Territory, agonancing in the sand the financiary agonancing in the sand the financiary and counties of maryland in 1804 and 1805. the lable.

Also, a telegraphic despatch from Denver, Colerado Territory, announcing the proceedings of a public meeting in favor of the admission of Colerado as a State. Laid on the table.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill reported by Mr. Stevens from the Reconstruction Committee, for the establishment of military governments in the South.

ported by Mr. Stevens from the Reconstruction Committee, for the establishment of military governments in the South.

Mr. Van Horn (N. Y.) addressed the House. He strated the illegality of the governments set up in the lately rebellious States, that they were without any authority of law, and being under the control of those who wave the leaders of the Rebellion, they could not and must not be recognized by Congress. He argued that the right to act by Congress in re-establishing loyal Governments in those States was beyond any question, and the duty was importative.

The spirit of the Rebelliou was still alive, and the loyal mes, both black and white, and especially those who had fought for the country, were socially and politically prescribed. He depicted their trials and sufferings, and demanded that the Government should at once give these States loyal Governments blood at once give these States loyal Governments based upon loyal suffrage, disfranchising the leaders of the Rebellion, and thus secure the highest interests of the Republic. He inslated that sacrifices enough had been made to secure these results, and that the people demanded that they be secured.

Mr. Stevens withdrew the motion to recommit the bill, in order that he might submit some amendments, which he explained. Among them was a substitute for the second section, by which Congress itself directly detailed five general officers to command in the several military districts proposed to be organized.

Mr. Garfield (Ohio) suggested that it was not for Congress to undertake to detail army officers.

Mr. Stevens said that he had tried vainly to satisfy the views of the gentlemen around him, but finding that he could not do so, he withdrew the proposition to amend the second section.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

HARRISBU Ro, February 13.—The Railroad Committee reported a General Railroad law, through Mr Mr. Donovan introduced a bill incorporating the

Mr. Donovan introduced a bill incorporating the Pennsylvania Club.
Mr. Davis, a supplement to the Allentown Railroad.
Mr. Shoemaker, an act incorporating the Susquebanna Railroad; also one locorporating the Wilkesbarre Transportation Company.
Mr. Wallace offered a resolution requesting the Governor to inform the Senate how many persons of this Commonwealth were under sentence of death up to January 15, 1867, with all necessary facts as to date of sentence, place of confinement, etc. Agreed to.

House of Representatives. The special order this morning was the act allowing the people of Philadelphia to vote upon the subject of Sunday travel. The question was on the amendment of Mr. Quigley to authorize the running. Immediately after the announcement of the vote of the majority— Mr. Wilson, of Pittsburg, said that the matter was

Mr. Wilson, of Pittsburg, said that the matter was simply one to allow certain parties to pursue their wor dily employments on Sunday, and struck at the foundation of moral codes. He offered an amendment to the amendment, as follows.—

Provided further, That no decision by ballot, made by the citizens of Philadelphia, under the provisions of this act, shall take effect unless all persons be permitted to ride in said passenger railway cars, without regard to color, sect, or nationality.

Messrs, Davis and Kerr (Republicans) both deciared their willingness to give the colored man every privilege to which he was entitled, and were anxious to see him placed in possession of all his legal rights; but they would both vote against the above amend ment, simply because it was introduced, just now, at a very in proper time, as a firebrand to defeat the object of a legitimate bill, on an entirely different subject.

ject of a legitimate bill, on an entirely different subject.

Mr. Quigley followed with a vigorous defense of the original bill, denouncing the amendment as fill-timed, and offered not for any legitimate purpose, but only te embarrass the bill. He urged the necessity of Sunday travel to the poorer classes of Philadelphila, and denounced the puritanical idea of those who would, it they could, stop grass from growing and water from running on Sunday—who would ride to church in their carriages, and force others who were less wealthy to walk. Why did not the gentleman from Pittsburg (Mr. Wilson) stop the cars which now run every day in his own city? How could be tolerate in his own streets what he was not willing to endorse here.

Mr. Stumbaugh, of Franklin, called the previous question, which stops all debate, The call was not sustained, the yeas being 21, and nays 72. The debate was, therefore, renewed.

sustained, the yeas being 21, and mays 72. The debate was, therefore, renewed.

A point of order was raised by Mr. Myers, of Easton, that the colored amendment as above was out of order, inasmuch as it involved a proposition entirely distinct and foreign to the original bill. A clause of the Constitution of the State forbids more than one subject being incorporated in one bill.

Before this point of order was disposed of, Mr. Mann moved to postpone the whole matter until Thursday next. Lost—40 ayes to 41 nays. The point of order of Mr. Myers was then discussed.

Charge of Manslaughter on the Ship Samuel Weish - Further Hearing of

Samuel Weish — Further Hearing of the Case.

The further hearing in the case of Captain Ernest Hecker, who is charged with beating a man to death while sick in his berth, by the name of Daniel Shields, when at sea in the ship Samuel Weish, came off this morning, before United States Commissioner Smith.

A boy, aged fifteen, named Henry Siemmer, was on board of the brig, and knew Daniel Shields, who died. He came on beard after ship left Wilmington, in custody of two watchmen, from Jail: at this time Shields said he was not well; he complained of fever and ague after leaving port; one morning about eight o'clock, the sleward, second mate, and I were eating breakfast, sitting on the poop; captain was trying to make Shields steer pight, and had a slick about one yard long, and hit Shields on the head, showing him how to steer; about an hour after Shields went forward, and the first mate was showing him how to take in sair; after showing him several times, and he not complying, the mate hit him with a rope; that is all I know of the differences between him and the officers; Shields was sick when the Captain hit him. Shields was five or six days off duty, and the Captain called him to take the wheel, about 8 o'clock one morning: the Captain struck him with a stick a yard long, and the thickness of the little finger; a piece of willow, and it was broken; he struck him on the head; I did not see him strike him any place else; a piece of the stick was broken, and the piece atruck him on the head; I did not see him strike him any place else; a piece of the stick was broken, and the piece atruck him on the head; I did not see Shields after the Captain and mate struck him; I saw no marks on the face of Shields after the Captain and mate struck him; I saw no marks on the face of Shields after the Captain and second mate.

Shields was kindly asked to take the wheel; the

but only got more scolding because he did not understand the ropes; it was about two hours after the Capitain struck Shields that the latter died; about all the crew were sick after we left Willington, except the Capitain and second mate.

Shields was kindly asked to take the wheel; the second mate, Riley, was at the wheel, and it was his time to go below, and Shields was asked to take charge of the wheel; I think this was Saturday, and two days afterwards Shields was buried by throwing overboard; the Sheward attended him while sick, and the capitain sent him medicines etc., and gave whatever attention that could be given; I was examined by the Consul at Porto Rico; the Consul examined by the Consul at Porto Rico; the Consul examined all on board: Riley, second mate, was examined; this willow that I speak of the capitain brought on board at Wilmington, to whip the dog.

George Hewitt, steward of the ship, sworn—I am steward, and was on this vessel on the trip mentioned; I knew Shields as one of the crew; he was not an able seamm; he was treated as well as all; the capital and mate treated him badly at Wilmington; in the night time he deserted him badly at Wilmington; in the night time he deserted he vessel; next morning he was sent to jail, and remained until the vessel was ready for sea; when he was brought on board he said he was sick, and thought he had taken cold in jail; when the capitain came on board, he relieved him and put him on duty; I was very sick myself at the time.

Charles R. Hempell, Sworn, employed in the Custom House, presented papers, purporting to be from that place; one a "return crew list" and Consul's certificate, stating that the master (Hockker) appeared and teatified that laniel Shields came to his death by fewer and ague and dynentery, and died on the Exh of October, 1866. Extracts of the ship's log, testifying to the sickness and death of Shields, were offered.

The Steward recalled—The Capitain connelled me to prepare gruel for Shields, if he ship log, testifying to the cickness an

FIFTH EDITION EUROPE TO-DAY.

By Atlantic Submarine Telegraph Cables

The Italian Parliament.

Resignation of Ricasoli.

Continued Arrest of Fenians.

Financial and Commercial News of To-Day.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.,

FLORENCE, February 13 .- The Italian Parliament has been prorogued to the 28th of February. Baron Ricasoli, Chief Minister, has resigned at the King's request.

London, February 13.—Fenian arrests still continue. Many new Irish arrests were made yesterday, including two ex-officers of the American army.

Liverpool, February 13-Noon.-Cotton dull. Sales of 8000 bales. Middling uplands unchanged.

LONDON, February 13-Noon.-Consols, 91. United States Five-twenties, 734; Illinois Central Railroad, 814; Erie Railroad, 394.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

An Astronomical Item-The New State Buildings in Baltimore-New Police Commissioners.

SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH. BALTIMORE, February 13.—A beautiful occultation of a star of the second magnitude by the moon was witnessed here last night, the star occulting precisely at fifteen minutes before H

O'clock.

Large delegations of the Legislature are now here selecting sites for the State building and Penitentiary. They are dogged by hundreds of interested parties.

It is now understood that Messrs. Lefevre Garrett, James Polk, and William Gatchell will be appointed Police Commissioners.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

New York, February 13.—Stocks very dull. Chicago and Rock Island, 99%, Reading, 165%; Canton, 47%; Eric, 59%; Cleveland and Toledo, 119½; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 84%; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 89%; Michigan Central, 168%; Michigan Southern, 74%; New York Central, 101%; Illinois Central, 116; Cumberland preferred, 136%; Virginia 6s, 54; Missouri 6s, 93; Hudson River, 129%; United States Five-twenties, 1802, 109%; do, do, 1863, 107; do, do, 1865, 107%; U. S. Ten-forties, 101; Seven-thirties, 165%; do, 2d series, 105%. Sterling Exchange, 85%; sight bills, 94; Gold closed at 136%; money, 6 per cent.

cent.

New York, February 13.—Cotion quiet but steady. Middlings 33c. Flour dull at a decline of 5 to 10c.; 4800 bbls. sold; State, \$9@11.75; Onio, \$11@13.20; Western, \$9@12.55; Southern, \$10.70@16.50. Wheat dull and declining. Corndull and declining. Rye dull, Barley dull, Oats dull; the market favors buyers; 1000 bushels sold, Western, 60@62c.; State, 67@69c. Pork duil; new Mess, \$20.81, Lard heavy, at 114.@13c.

Police Intelligence.

CLOTH STEALING. Mary O'Brien was up before Alderman Beit-Mary O'Brien was up before Alderman Beltler for stealing a package of muslin from Mr.
R. E. Epstein's dry goods store, Winth and
Arch, at half-past lo'clock to day. She entered
the door, took the muslin (valued at \$4'55), and
walked away. She lives at No. 505 Christian
street, to which place she was going, with the
muslin under her shawl, when arrested. When
asked why she took it, she said it was a
"weakness," for the indulgence of which she
was held in \$500 bail. was held in \$500 bail.

A SUSPECTED INDIVIDUAL, George Mason, who was arrested last night on suspicton of being about some unlawful project, by Officers Warnick, Coryell and Taylor, was heard this afternoon, at the Central Station. There were displayed all the instru-ments, dark lanterns, bits, jimmies, powder, etc., used in professional safe-blowing. When Warnick attempted to arrest Mason, the latter struck the officer with a "blackjack." Mason was held in \$5000 ball to appear at court.

Philada, Stock Exchange Sales, Feb. 13 Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

CLOTHING.

WAAB'S STATES UNION

CLOTHING HALL, No. 606 MARKET STREET, No. 606 A most complete stock of

MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING AT VERY MODERATE PRICES. WE HAVE SMALL EXPENSES, AND CAR AFFORD TO SELL WITH SMALL PROFITS. Fine Eskimo Beaver Overcoats, only \$25; fine Beaver Overcoats. any desirable color \$22; frosted Beaver Overcoats. S26; very fine Chinchilla Overcoats. Only \$27; frosted Beaver Buits. Containing coat, pants, and vest, \$30; tine short Beaver Buits, coat, pants, and vest, \$26; tine short Beaver Buits, coat, pants, and vest, \$23; do sitk mixed, only \$24; black Sack Coats, from \$10 to \$20; Business Coats, from \$1 to \$14; Pants and Vests to match, from \$7 to \$14; Boys' Coats, from \$6 to \$14; Pants, from \$1 to \$14; Pants and Vests to match, from \$7 to \$14; Boys' Coats, from \$6 to \$14; Pants, from \$1 75 to \$24.

DEIRCE'S PATENT SLATES, Warranted superior to any others in use.

LIGHT! NOISELESS!! DURABLE!!! Cannot be broken by , althur, and Never Become Glomy.

These States have been unanimously adopted by the Board of Control for use in the Public Schools of Philadelphia, and also by the school authorities of Baitimore and Washington. Also.

PEHELE'S PATENT SLATE SURFACE.

The only Patent Stene Surface for blackboards now before the public. Warranted to give astisaction. NEWTON PEIRCE & CO., NEWTON PEIRCE & CO., NEWTON PEIRCE & CO., TO. ELEVENTH Street.

CAUTION—Beware of the Imitation Books and Pasts board States offered by arents, and which are madeto resemble in appearance our sixted goods. The genuin, are all either labelied on the back, or the package is belied and marked. Fatented Fed. 10, 1865—[14 thuwim p

FLORIST AND

> reserver of Natural Flowers. A. H. POWELL.

No. 725 ARCH Street, Below Eighth! Bouquets, Wreaths Baskets, Fyramids of Out Flower extahed 10 order at all seasons. 123 sup