# THE DAILY EVENING TELEGRAPH-PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, JANUARY 28, 1870.

## CITY INTELLIGENCE.

## THE THEATRES.

# The Receipts of 1869 as Compared with Pre-

3

Below we give the receipts of the leading places of amusement in the city for the year 1869, as compared with previous years, together with the amount of tax paid the United States, being 2 per cent. on the gross receipts: -AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

It is impossible to give the full report of this establishment, but it is correct as far as it goes, and nearly complete:-

Months.		1868.	1869.
January		\$15,483	
		X2,771	\$10,800
		7,414	6,823
			10,506
May		12,888	11,354
June		1,923	
October	director en antes and		22,992
November		25,065	8,793
December		3,821	2,500
Total rece Taxes	ipts		\$78,768 1,475
A	RCH STREET	THEATHE.	
Honths.	1869.	1868.	1867.
Jansary	#16,204	\$15,044	\$13,459
February	12, 190	19,100	13,388
March	12,685	14,850	15,005
Anril	16,968	8,306	12,484

March	2,685	14,850	15,005
Ameil	6.968	8,306	12,484
May 1	7,598	8,847	11,005
Jun e	7,148)		
Full Contractor	8,933 1	6,734	6,528
July	0 343	closed.	closed.
August	9,343 7,664	11,889	5,693
September 1	9,378	26,108	9,441
October	16,228	15,322	14.825
November	13,396	16,495	12,249
December	10,000	10,400	Telein
Total receipts\$15	8,336	\$142,195	\$113,07
U. S. Tax	3,167	2,843	2,26
		THEATRE.	
and content of the second seco	869.	1568.	1867.
	18,560	\$17,809	\$14,248 14,710
February	18,720	14,837	14,710
	20,247	18,857	15,698
April	11,447	21,673	10,749
May	9,578	11,638	9,689
Jnne	16,767	14,022	12,315
Inly	closed.	closed.	closed.
July	5,380	10,378	14,862
September	5,280 19,120	10,378 16,110	18,892
October	22,370	13,716	8,045
	21,695	17,893	24,489
December	15,209	18,516	16,093
	0.0.0	A100 040	
Total receipts\$1	0 570	\$162,249 3,244	\$154,790
U. S. Tax	8,578		8,095
A DESCRIPTION OF A DESC		T THEATRS.	-
Months.	1869.	1868.	1807.
January	****	\$8,822	\$16,869
February	A0 100	7,846	16,560
March	\$8,586	4,384	12,133
April	15,212	15.872	13,535
May	4,237	16,054	10,283
June & July Close	t for rep	airs 6,046	11,060
August		9,001	closed
August		" 11,993	5,592
October	15,388	5,836	12,047
November	0 010		
December	8,218	8,036	11,284
	8,842	8,036 7,514	11,284 9,822
Total receipts	8,842 \$60,483	7,514 \$101,434	9,822
U. S. Tax	8,842 \$60,483 1,209	7,514 \$101,434 2,028	9,822
U. S. Tax NEW AN	8,842 \$60,483 1,209 CERICAN	7,514 \$101,434 2,028 THEATRE.	9,822 \$119,194 2,383
U. S. Tax NEW AN Months.	8,842 \$60,483 1,209 CERICAN 1869.	7,514 \$101,434 2,028 THEATRE, 1869.	9,822 \$119,194 2,383 1867.
U. S. Tax NEW AN Honths. January	8,842 \$60,483 1,209 CERICAN 1869. 10,000	7,514 \$101,434 2,028 THEATRE. 1869. \$3,800	9,822 \$119,194 2,383 1867. \$13,000
U. S. Tax NEW AN Months. January	8,842 \$60,483 1,209 CERICAN 1869. 10,000 9,300	7,514 \$101,434 2,028 THEATRE. 1865. \$3,800 4,000	9,822 \$119,194 2,383 1867. \$13,000
U. S. Tax NEW AN Months. January February March	8,842 \$60,483 1,209 CERICAN 1869. 10,000 9,300 8,000	7,514 \$101,434 2,028 THEATRE. 1865, \$3,800 4,000 4,077	9,822 \$119,194 2,383 1867. \$13,000 2,231 3,986
U. S. Tax NEW AN Menths. January February March April	8,842 \$60,483 1,209 CERICAN 1869. 10,000 9,300 8,000 5,289	7,514 \$101,434 2,028 THEATRE. 1865, \$3,800 4,000 4,007 6,129	9,822 \$119,194 2,383 1867. \$13,000 2,231 3,986 2,640
U. S. Tax NEW AN Months. January February March April May	8,842 \$60,483 1,209 CERICAN 1869. 10,000 9,300 8,000 5,289 6,173	7,514 \$101,434 2,028 THEATRE. 1865, \$3,800 4,000 4,077 6,129 7,887 Be	9,822 \$119,194 2,383 1867. \$13,000 2,231 3,986 2,640 ing rebuilt
U. S. Tax. NEW AN Months. January	8,842 \$60,483 1,209 CERTCAN 1869. 10,000 9,300 8,000 5,289 6,173 5,160	7,514 \$101,434 2,028 THEATRE. 1865, \$3,800 4,007 6,129 7,887 Be 6,243	9,822 \$119,194 2,383 1967. \$13,000 2,231 3,986 2,640 ing rebuilt
U. S. Tax. NEW AN Months. January	8,842 \$60,483 1,209 CERICAN 1869. 10,000 9,300 8,000 5,289 6,173 5,160 3,100	7,514 \$101,434 2,028 THEATRE. 1865, \$3,800 4,000 4,007 6,129 7,887 Be 6,243 6,000	9,822 \$119,194 2,383 \$13,000 2,231 3,986 2,640 ing rebuilt "
U. S. Tax	8,842 \$60,483 1,209 CERTCAN 1869. 10,000 9,300 5,289 6,173 5,160 3,100 4,400	7,514 \$101,434 2,028 THEATRE, 1865, \$3,800 4,000 4,007 6,129 7,887 Be 6,243 6,000 5,400	9,822 \$119,194 2,383 \$13,000 2,231 3,986 2,640 ing rebuilt """"""
U. S. Tax	8,842 \$60,483 1,209 CERICAN 1869. 10,000 9,300 8,000 5,289 6,173 5,160 3,100 4,400 8,200	7,514 \$101,434 2,028 THEATRE. 1865. \$3,800 4,000 4,000 4,007 6,129 7,887 Be 6,243 6,000 5,400 5,400 6,000	9,822 \$119,194 2,383 1867. \$13,000 2,231 3,986 2,640 ing rebuilt 4,44 4,44 4,44 2,925
U. S. Tax	8,842 \$60,483 1,209 CERTCAN 1869. 10,000 9,300 9,300 8,000 5,289 6,173 5,160 3,100 4,400 8,200 8,364	7,514 \$101,434 2,028 THEATRE. 1865, \$3,800 4,000 4,000 4,077 6,129 7,887 Be 6,243 6,000 5,400 6,000 6,000	9,822 \$119,194 2,383 1867. \$13,000 2,231 3,986 2,640 ing rebuilt 4,925 2,281 4,925 2,281 4,925 2,281 4,925 2,281 4,925 2,281 4,925 2,281 4,925 2,281 4,925 2,281 4,925 2,281 4,925 2,281 4,925 2,281 4,925 2,281 4,925 2,281 4,925
U. S. Tax. NEW AN Months. January	8,842 \$60,483 1,209 IERICAN 1869. 10,000 9,300 5,289 6,173 5,160 3,100 4,400 8,200 8,200 8,200	7,514 \$101,434 2,028 THEATRE. 1865. \$3,800 4,000 4,077 6,129 7,887 Be 6,243 6,000 5,400 6,000 9,764	9,822 \$119,194 2,383 1967. \$13,000 2,231 3,986 2,640 ing rebuilt 4,925 2,281 3,143
U. S. Tax. NEW AN Months. January	8,842 \$60,483 1,209 CERTCAN 1869. 10,000 9,300 9,300 8,000 5,289 6,173 5,160 3,100 4,400 8,200 8,364	7,514 \$101,434 2,028 THEATRE. 1865, \$3,800 4,000 4,000 4,077 6,129 7,887 Be 6,243 6,000 5,400 6,000 6,000	9,822 \$119,194 2,383 1867. \$13,000 2,231 3,986 2,640 ing rebuilt 4,925 2,281 4,925 2,281
U. S. Tax. NEW AN Months. January	5,842 \$60,483 1,209 IERICAN 1869. 10,000 9,300 8,000 5,289 6,173 5,160 3,100 4,400 8,200 8,364 11,471 14,873	7,514 \$101,434 2,028 THEATRE. 1865. \$3,800 4,000 4,000 4,077 6,129 7,887 Be 6,243 6,000 5,400 6,000 6,000 9,764 12,500	9,822 \$119,194 2,383 1867. \$13,000 2,231 3,986 2,640 ing rebuilt 4 4 2,281 3,143 4,060
U. S. Tax	5,842 \$60,483 1,209 IERICAN 1869. 10,000 9,300 8,000 5,289 6,173 5,160 3,100 4,400 8,200 8,364 11,471 14,873	7,514 \$101,434 2,028 THEATRE. 1865. \$3,800 4,000 4,077 6,129 7,887 Be 6,243 6,000 5,400 6,000 9,764	9,822 \$119,194 2,383 1967. \$13,000 2,231 3,986 2,640 ing rebuilt 4,925 2,281 3,143

4-11-44.

Raid on Polley Shops Arrest of Beven Dealers. No little excitement was created yesterday among the policy dealers in this city by the an-nouncement that seven of their number had been arrested, and that the Mayor and District been arrested, and that the mayor and District Attorney were instituting measures for the breaking up of the lottery business, which has of late years prevailed to such an alarming ex-tent in Philadelphia. For some time past Mayor Fox and District Attorney Gibbons have been in consultation in reference to the matter, and

in consultation in reference to the matter, and the result of their deliberations was witnessed at the Central Police Station at half-past 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, when the Gallagher Bros. were arraigned upon the charge of selling lot-tery tickets at their place of business in the neighborhood of Third and Dock streets. The complainant was Detective Wood, special officer of the District Attorney. He testified that he had at three separate times purchased lottery tickets of the defendants. The Alderman held each of the brothers in \$5000 ball to answer. At the same time and place John Manderfield.

At the same time and place John Manderfield, William Parker, J. M. Provost, Bernard Barton, and Albert Clark, each having a place of busi-ness in the vicinity of Gold and Dock streets, ness in the vicinity of Gold and Dock streets, had separate hearings, on the charge of selling the same witness five policy tickets, each of the value of 24 cents. Detective Wood further de-posed that, at the time he arrested the accused, he secured the books, papers, etc., connected with their business. The magistrate heid each of these defendants in the sum of \$2000 bail. of these defendants in the sum of \$3000 bail. Assistant District Attorney Dwight was present at the investigation, and represented the Com-monwealth in the prosecution, and Lawyer O'Byrne appeared for the accused. In default of bail the prisoners were sent below. This morning counsel applied for write of habeas corpus in behalf of their clients. The write were issued, and made returnable to-morrow, when the matter will be argued at length.

INTERESTING EXERCISES .--- The Northeast Inetitute for Young Ladies, under the charge of Misses lvins, Snyder, and Albertson, held its closing exercises last evening at the residence of Alexander Moore, Esq., No. 1423 N. Broad street. The proceedings were opened with prayer by the Rev. H. W. Monro. The readings and reci-tations by Miss E. Bailey, Miss M. Bradbury, Miss J. Ridgway, Miss N. Miller, and the other pupils of the institution gave evidence of excel-lent training. The usual rewards of merit were presented at the close. Professor Henry J. Keely presided at the piano.

I. O. W. B .- The Independent Order of Wife Beaters is fast increasing in membership, the latest accession being one John Salmiller, residing at No. 711 Dickerson street. Last night John, on returning home, administered to the partner of his bosom a severe castigation. Her cries aroused a policeman, who took John be-fore Alderman Bonsall, by whom he was committed to prison.

REFORM MEETING .- On Friday evening, January 28, at 7:30 P. M., at the Locust Mission House, Locust street, between Ninth and Tenth, a meeting will be held to agitate the question of the abolition of capital punishment. Ex-Senator Boyee and others will address the audience. Workingmen especially, and ladies and gentle-men of all classes, are cordially invited to attend.

LEG BROKEN.—A teamster named John Far-ley, aged sixty years, suffered the fracture of a leg on Wednesday, caused by a kick from a mule. The accident occurred at Chesnut Hill. The injured man was removed to his residence, Cottage street, near the Wissahickon.

POMPEY.—An Indian tobacco pompey awalts an owner at the Seventeenth District Station House.

ANOTHER.-The Delaware Harbor Police last night found the body of an infant on Pier No. 2.

# LEGAL INTELLIGENCE. THE CONTESTED ELECTION CASE.

Supreme Court in Banc-Chief Justice Thomp-son and Judges Read. Agnew, Sharswood, and Williams-Continuation of the Argument. This morning the contested election case was continued, W. H. Rawle, Esq., proceeding with his argument, which was interrupted by the ad-journment yesterday. The line of argument

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and the facts are proved faise, they cannot be in-dicted for perjury. William B. Mann, Esq., for the sitting officers, said that there was no error of court in refusing to quash on the ground of insufficiency of specification. The first allocation of the specification relating to the Seven'h division of the Third ward is that 128 persons came to the window, and that the officers allowed these persons to vote without looking at the book to see if such persons were entitled to vote; also, that 153 unqualified voters voted in the names of other persons; that the election officers allowed these persons to vote without looking at the book to see if such persons were entitled to vote; also, that 165 unqualified voters voted in the names of other persons; also, that the election officers fraudulenily refused to mark the letter V opposite the name on voting, and that they disregarded chal-lenges. The motion to strike out was made in each of these instances. It is alleged that the specifica-tion should be struck out because it contained an opinion of the signers of the petition. The opinion declared that the popular opinion of that division had not been obtained by the election, and that the returns were false. If the popular opinion had not been obtained, the whole division should be stricken out. Unless the contr has power to throw out whole polls in this manner, there may be cases in which there may be no election. The opposite side has said that we do not know the names of the fruudulent voters. They cannot be known, because they voted in other persons' names. In the case of the Seventh division of the Third ward the legal votes should have been hunted up and proved, not the illegal ones. It has been claimed that this wholesale striking out deprives the legitimate voter of his rights; but these legitimate voters are the very ones who year after year elect these elec-tion officers who do these illegal acts. There was an election in November immediately following that of October, and in the Eight of the Fourth ward 1554 votes were returned in November where 7444 were illegally returned in October. Other divisions were returned in the same manner. Is the court to be asked to sift out the legal votes from these 7 The Court did not acquiesce in the motion to strike out, and did not quash the petition. The next question is that of the oath of the petitioners. The men that signed the petition were astisfied of the trith of the allegations. The citizons signing it are not to gain anything; they receive no salary. It is only to have their wrongs righted. It is too late after a trial upon merits guilty of both legal and moral perjury. The case was not decided until after the time allowed by law, but how was the Court to decide when the answer to the petition was not filed until fifty-six days after the filing of the petition? If the court could not do all, they must do as much as they can, the rest must go over, not fall to the ground. It was alleged that the ballot-boxes were taken to Harrisburg and there tampered with. This was not so; they were opened in Fhiladelphis in open court in the presence of the officers of the court and the Sergeant-at-Arms of the House at Harrisburg, who was sent down to ascer-tain the contents. After being examined, they were rescaled and sent to the vault. They were not taken to Harrisburg. They say that they have had no notice of the amendment. They had any amount of notice when it was before the examiner. They could have said to the court when the amendment was allowed, that they were taken by surprise, and that they wanted time to bring evidence to refute it. Nothing of this kind was done. The request would have been allowed by the court had it been asked. The amend-ment was accliesced in by both sides, because there was a general feeling at the time that it was right. The argument was continued by Hon. William Strong for the appellees, as follows:-The most im-portant matter which is pressed by the other side is whether the Court has power to strike out the aggre-

Strike of Cotton Spinners.

The cotton spinners in the factories at Argan. Lancashire, are on a strike. Three thousand

hands are idle. Polley of the British Ministry. Sir John Duke Coleridge, a member of Parliament from Exeter, addressed a meeting of his constituents last evening in an important speech defining and defending the policy of the Minis-

### try. The Council.

ROME, Jan. 28 .- At a meeting of the Coumenical Council to-day, notice was given of the nominaation of Cardinal Barnabo to be President of a Commission on Eastern rules and Apostolic Missions.

The death of the Archbishop of Vera Cruz was announced to the Council.

speeches were confined to the questions under discussion at the previous meeting.

CAIRO, Jan. 28-2 P. M .- The Khedive of Egypt has taken into his service Major-General Mott and numerous other American officers, Several distinguished Greeks, in close relation

to enter the Egyptian service. This Afternoou's Quotations.

### By the Anglo-American Cable.

LONDON, Jan. 28 .-- 2'30 P. M.-American securities quiet. Erie Railroad 18%; illinois Central, 103%. LIVERPOOL, Jan. 28,-4 30 P. M.-Cotton adoat, 262,000 bales, of which 163,000 are American. Advices from Manchester are less favorable, but

do not affect the market. Wheat is quoted at 98. 3d, for California white; 7s, 9d, for red Western, and 84. 7d, for red winter.

# FROM WASHINGTON.

# The Gold Panic Investigation.

Despatch to the Associated Press. WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—The examination of Mr. Corbin was continued by the Committee on Banking and Currency to-day. The next witness is Mr. Smith, of the firm of Gould & Martin. An order was heretofore passed by the committee preventing the members from divulging the testimony.

Subpoenas have been sent for other parties in New York. The Free List.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—The Committee of Ways and Means has been at work on the free list this morning, and it was determined to report the Tariff bill on Monday next. Mr. Schenck had expected to report it to-day.

in Hartford, Conn., against a further reduction of the duties on imported meet. Mr. Calkin presented the petition of ship owners of New York city in reference to the pilot isws. Mr. Paine submitted communications from the Surgeon-General of the Army; Professor Henry, of Smithsonian Institute; Professor Loomis, of Yale College, and the Chief Signal Officer of the Army, relating to the bill for the prevention of ma-ripe duasters. Orded to be printed. The Honse the proceeded to the consideration of private bills. FOURTH EDITION

private bills PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Bennte. HARRISSURG, Jan. 28.—The Finance Committee reported with a negative recommendation the House bill providing postage stamps for public docu-ments and letters. Mr. Billingfelt introduced an act for the more speedy redemption of the debt of the Common-wealth.

speedy redemption of the debt of the Common-wealth.
Mr. Connell, an act anthorizing James Robison, of Philadelphia, to adopt John W. Robison as his heir.
Also, an act to release certain real estate of Chas.
W. Kinsman, ef Philadelphia, from the payment of the collateral inheritance tax.
Mr. White, the joint resolution appropriating \$1900 to defray the expenses of the inauguration of Governor Geary.
Mr. Wallace presented the resolutions of the Editorial Association of yesterday recommending an amendment to the law of libel.
Mr. Forney's new county bill, out of parts of Forest, Warren, Venango, and Crawford, to be called Petrolia, passed to third reading.
Mr. Buckalew read in place an act regulating the election of County Commissioners and Auditors.
Mr. White called up an act to prevent the issue of unauthorized policies of insurance. Passed.
Adjourned.

# Adjourned. A communication from the Pennsylvania Editoria

Association was received, recommending an amend-ment of the libel law, requiring suits against news papers to be brought in the county where published admitting trath in evidence, and allowing proof of good motives and justifiable ends to operate for conducts.

agood motives and justifiable ends to operate for acquittal. Mr. Davis wanted to call up the Senste bill en-larging the jurisdiction of the Aldermen of Philadel-phia, in which he failed. A large number of petitions for a law allowing citizens of the district to vote on liquor licenses were presented. The resolution re-quiring the State Printer to lay a printed journal on the desks of members each morning was laid over. By Mr. Dill, of Union, giving each paper in Har-risburg \$6600 for the daily publication of the pro-ceedings. Laid over. By Mr. Porter, of York, for a committee to ex-amine into the expediency of employing stenogra-phers to take the debate on the public bills for pub-lication in counties interested. Laid over. Mr. Davis called up a bill providing for a deficit in the soldiers' orphans' department. Passed.

# THE NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

### Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Depatch to The Evening Telegraph. NEW YORK, Jan. 25.—Money continues easy at 466 per cent. the bulk of transactions being at 5 per cent. Gold has been strong at 121%6121%; it is now 121%. Governments are dull and steady. Stocks opened steady, but fell off at noon. Pacific Mail is strong at 40%640%; Rock Island, 112%6113. The Stock Exchange this morning requested the Governing Committee to rescind the action taken a day or two ago forbidding the Stock Telegraph to quote Rock Island stock. The vote was a large one. The Governing Committee is in session considering the request. the request.

the request. NEW YORE, Jan. 25.—Stocks unsettled. Money casy at 6.67 per cent. Gold, 121%. Five-twentles, 1862, coupon, 115%; do. 1864, do., 116%; do. 1865, do., 116%; do. 0.408, 112%; Virginia 68, new, 62%; Missouri 68, 90%; Canton Com-pany, 55%; Cumberland preferred, 34%; Consoli-dated New York Central and Hudson River, 95; Erie, 25; Reading, 95%; Adams Express, 63%; Michigan Central, 117%; Michigan Southern, 84%; Illinois Central, 136; Cleveland and Pittaburg, 90; Chicago and Rock Island, 112%; Pittaburg and Fort Wayne, 188. Western Union Telegraph, 53; From the N. Y. Herald.

### From the N. Y. Herald.

From the N. Y. Herald. "The effort to maintain the speculative interest in the gold market was less successful to-day under the generally calm aspect of the political horizon, the improvement in five-twentles at London, and despite Senator Morton's amendment proposing sixty-five millions additional currency. Those who are inte-rested in the clique movement having put the price to 122% were content to realize at the advance, and then left the market to fall back, which it seemed quite willing to do when deprived of their support. The result was a decline to 121%, at which large bids were pending at the close. "The Government market again closely sympa-thized with gold, maintaining great buoyancy throughout the earlier sessions of the board, the 57s touching 115. When, later in the day, the price of gold declined to 131%, the market yielded about a quarter per cent. on the more speculative issues. "At the Government purchase of one million of

United States Judicial Circuit for the South-Corbin's Teatmony on the Sold Finry-The Tax on Coal -The Public Printing-Proceedings in Congress To-day.

# FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON.

## Another United States Circuit.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. WASHINGTON, JAN. 25.—The House Judiciary Committee have partially agreed to report a bill creating another United States Judicial Circuit, with an additional United States Judge. The new elrcuit will be given to the South, as cir-cuits in that section are said to cover too much territory.

Corbin's Testimony. A. R. Corbin is before the Banking and Cur-rency Committee to-day again. His testimony is regarded by the committee as very damaging to himself, and in nearly all respects confirms that of Fisk and Gould in so far as their testimeny related to Corbin.

### Tax on Cont.

The Committee on Ways and Means have finally agreed to allow anthracite coal to go on the free list, and bituminous coal to stand at the present rate of duty.

### The Public Printing.

The House having passed a bill providing that both houses shall participate in the election of a Congressional printer, it is probable that should the bill pass the Senate it will result in the rein-statement of John D. Defrees in place of Clapp, the present incumbent.

the precent incumbent. Coogress To-day. The proceedings in the House to-day are very duil, the time being taken up with private bills and contested election cases. A bill was intro-duced by Mr. Cullom to-day to organize the Territory of Lincoln and to consolidate the Indian tribes under a Territorial government.

### Judge Fisher and the Supreme Court. Despatch to the Associated Frens.

This morning a number of prominent Repub-lican citizens of Delaware waited on the Presi-dent to urge the appointment of Judge Fisher, now on the Supreme bench of this district, to the vacancy on the bench of the Supreme Court of the United States.

### CONGRESS.

Senate. Continued from the Third Edition. Mr. Sherman offered a resolution, which was arced to, directing the Committee on Appropria-tions to inquire into the expediency of transferring to the supply fund all balances of appropriations re-maining mexpended on the first day of July, except such permanent and indefinite appropriations as may be repealed without injury to the public service. Mr. Remark offered a resolution, which was arcede.

Mr. Ramsey offered a resolution, which was agreed to, directing the Secretary of War to communicate the secular surveys of the harbor of Dunleith, at the head of Lake Superior, with a view to its improve-

On motion of Mr. Ferry, the Senate proceeded to consider the message of the President vetoing the bill for the relief of Rollin White, which proposed the extension of a patent for an improvement in

The reasons of the President assigned in the mes-

The reasons of the President assigned in the mes-sage, with all the papers bearing on the case, in-cluding the petition of the claimant, were then read. Mr. Ferry proceeded to adoress the Senate in ex-planation of the reasons upon which the bill was passed. His remarks were cut short by the expira-tion of the neurality hour, when Mr. Sherman proposed to proceed with the sp-finished business, which was the Currency bill. Mr. Hamlin urged the necessity of adhering to the special order appointed for Fridays, which involved the consideration of business reported by the Com-mittee on the District of Columbia. He said that immediate action was imperatively demanded upon the bill for the temporary relief of the District of Columbia, and remarked that Senators could have no earthly conception of the missry and suffering of the indigent of the District. Mr. Stewart intimated that action on the Census bill was equally necessary before the period should expire for which the existing law was discontinued.

bill was equally necessary before the period expire for which the existing law was discor expire for which the existing law was discontinued. Mr. Conkling said the remark of the Senator from Nevada would be a sufficient justification for a statement he wished to make. The committee upon the subject had reported favorably to taking the census under the act of 1866, and that the schedule of enumeration literally and formally, ought to be made to comply with the change in our National Constitution. The Secretary of the Interior would doubtless conform the schedule to the constitutional requirements, and thus the object of the committee would be attained without any legislation. The committee nevertheless felt bound to ask the early attention of the Senate to the bill, to the end that the judgement of the Senate might in some way be expressed.

Six fathers addressed the Council, but no new subjects of discussion were introduced. The

American Officers in the Egyptian Service. By the Franco-American Cable.

with Russian interests, are in Cairo, and likely

Jannary       \$11,152       October.       \$10,95         February       7,983       November       10,95         March       7,346       December.       12,16         April       8,415       Total receipts.\$86,95         September       11,667       U. S. Tax.       \$1,75         DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S OPERA HOUSE.       This place of amusement was only opened 10       October:	- ALASIN CALCUN			The second s
February       7,983       November       10,95         March       7,346       December       12,15         April       8,415       May       6,309       Total receipts.\$86,95         September       11,667       U. S. Tax       \$1,75         DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S OPERA HOUSE.       This place of amusement was only opened 10         October:       1869.         Months.       1869.         Oecober       4,55         December       7,11         Total receipts.       \$13,55	Months.			
February       7,983       November       10,99         March       7,346       December.       12,19         April       8,415       Total receipts.\$86,99       Total receipts.\$86,99         September       11,667       U. S. Tax       \$1,77         DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S OPERA HOUSE.       This place of amusement was only opened 10         October:       1869.       0         Months.       1869.       1859.         Oecember       4,5       0         December       7,1'       Total receipts.         Total receipts.       \$13,5'	Janmary	\$11,152	October	\$10,937
March         7,346         December         12,16           April         8,415         Total receipts.\$86,92           May         6,309         Total receipts.\$86,92           September         11,667         U. S. Tax         \$1,77           DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S OPERA HOUSE.         This place of amusement was only opened 10         Oetober:         \$1,859           Months.         1869         \$1,859         Oetober         \$1,859           Oetober         \$1,859         \$1,859         \$1,859           Oetober         \$1,35         \$13,55         \$13,55			November	10,930
April       8,415         May       6,309         September       11,667         U. S. Tax       \$1,75         DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S OPERA HOUSE.         This place of amusement was only opened 1         October:       \$1,859         Months.       1869         Oetober       \$1,859         Dovember       \$1,859         October       \$1,859         Total receipts       \$13,55				
May       6,309       Total receipts.\$86,93         September       11,667       U. S. Tax       \$1,75         DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S OPERA HOUSE.       This place of amusement was only opened 1       Oetober:         Months.       1869.       \$1,85         October       \$1,85       \$1,85         Dovember       4,5       \$1,71         Total receipts.       \$13,55	Marca			10,101
September 11,667 U. S. Tax \$1,75 DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S OPERA HOUSE. This place of amusement was only opened 1 October: Months. 1869. October	April	20 00.000		-
DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S OPERA HOUSE. This place of amusement was only opened 1 October: Months. October	May			
DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S OPERA HOUSE. This place of amusement was only opened 1 October: Months. October	September	. 11,667	U. S. Tax	\$1,738
October         \$1,8           November         4,5           December         7,1           Total receipts         \$13,5		amusem	cut was only	The second
November         4,5           December         7,1           Total receipts         \$13,5	Months.			1869,
November         4,5           December         7,1           Total receipts         \$13,5	October			\$1,816
December	November			4.571
Total receipts				
Total receipts				
United States tax 2				
United States tax	December			7,177
	Total receipt	 8	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	7,177

FIVE YEARS' RECEIPTS. The gross receipts of the three principal thea-tres for the five years from 1865 to 1869 were as

10.00	1869.	1868,	1967.	1866.	1865.
Arch Walnut Chesnut	\$158.886 \$178,943 66,483	162,249		178,530	91,890
Total	\$403,762	\$405,878	\$397,061	\$409,629	\$416,860

COLONEL EBENEZER GAY, who was cashiered by court martial at Austin, Toxas, was, upon a re-viewal of the proceedings of the court, immediately ordered to be reinstated by President Grant, upon the recommendation of Generals Sheridan, Thomas, Canby, Schofield, Penny-packer, and others of our most prominent Generais, who bore personal testimony to his gal-lantry and efficiency as an officer and a gentle-man. The Colonel has many friends in Phila-delphia, who, with his friends in New York, presented him with an elegant uniform, goldnounted sword, and epaulettes, at a dinner given in honor of his confirmation, which ocsurred last Monday at the Astor House, New

MISS SUSAN GALTON, as will be seen by the advertisement in another column, will on the Ist of March commence to give instruction in einging and plano playing. Miss Galton is so popular on the stage that she will probably have no difficulty whatever in getting a large class, and we commend her to all who are desirous of obtaining musical instruction. Those who desire to secure Miss Galton's services can do so by applying at Boner's, No. 1103 Chesnut street

THE LYLE MONUMENT.-- A meeting of the Lyle Monument Committee was held in the Chief Engineer's Office last night, Joseph R. Lyndall presided. Delegations were present from twenty-five companies. It was decided that a general turnent of the department shall be made on the 22d proximo, and Wm. F. McCully, of the Hibernia Engine, was chosen Chief Marshal. The monument will be unveiled at 3 o'clock P. M. A number of companies from other others will continue to other citics will participate.

THE NAVY YARD .-- On Monday last orders were received from the Navy Department at Washington to suspend all operations in the department of "construction" in the Philadelphia Navy Yard. On Wednesday similar orders were received with regard to the department of "steam engineering." About 1109 mon are en-gaged in these two departments, consequently that number of men will soon be displaced.

PERSONAL .- Mr. William I. Jones, who has for thirteen years past been the local reporter of our neighbor, the North American, and famous our neighbor, the North American, and tamons in that capacity especially for his quaint column of daly "jottings," has resigned his po-cition on that journal to assume an editorial one on the Sunday Mercury. The readers of the Worth American will miss both Jones and the iottings.

THE "STAR" COURSE OF LECTURES .- Mr Wendell Phillips will deliver the first lecture of the second series of the "Star" Course on Mon-day evening, at the Academy of Music, Sub-jest-"The Questions of To-morrow,"

was continued as follows:

The sense of the oath to contest an office under an act of Legislature is that the facts should be true to the best of knowledge and bellef, not "true" only to the best of knowledge and bellef, not "true" only as the act is worded. A grand juror swears that he will make a true presentment, and put his name to a true bill, but everybody knows that he has only heard one side of the case. Take the case of a wit-ness. A medical man is called and swears to one theory as to a man being 'murdered, Another man will swear to directly the opposite. Would either of these be indicted for perjury? This can be carried too far, how-ever. If a man swears to the best of his knowledge or belief, when he has no knowledge or bellef, it is ever. If a man swears to the best of his knowledge and belief when he has no knowledge or belief, it is perjury. There are two kinds of knowledge which courts allow—one is personal knowledge, and the other is belief or knowledge derived from the in-formation of others. There may be cases where there may be knowledge without belief, and also cases of belief without knowledge. When the con-science of a defendant is searched, when he has direct personal knowledge, he has no right to answer then to the best of knowledge and belief.

In cases where a man ought to have a memory, and has none, the court sends him to prison until his memory is refreshed. The counsel for the contestants yesterday rather taunted us with the fact that we could not amend the petition. To amend it by oath of personal knowledge it would have been out of personal knowledge it would have been necessary to have two men at each poll from the time the election opened until it closed. It would require 580 oaths of these men from personal knowledge, not to the best of knowledge and bellef. It is said that the act of 1854 prescribes only that the returns of a municipal election should be subject to the Court of Common Pleas, not the election itself. But, further on in the act, it is said that the Judge shall consider these returns according to the laws of the Commonweaith. In the laws of the Commonwealth the words election and return are used synonymously. The word election means, in law and popularly, choice. The return is this choice being made known to the authorities. By the use of the

made known to the authorities. By the use of the two words the word return came to apply to both and to include the other. Henry M. Phillips, continuing for the contestants, said that it was of no consequence which of the two sets of officers should gain the contest, but it is of importance that the people should know how far a whole election can be set saide. In October, 1868, an election was held by the people, and immediately after the election the blanks were prepared by the disappointed parties to contest the election. If was not until after the election in 1869 that the decision was made known, which deciared aix of the officers not until after the election in 1869 that the decision was made known, which deciared six of the officera elected in 1868 as illegally elected to office. The act of Assembly directs that the court may entertain jurisdiction in certain contested cases if certain conditions are complied with. It is ne-cessarily the case that this court has a right to review the proceedings of a lower court to see if they have complied with the condi-tions. The scarcerow of the two thousand pages of avidence held up by the other side is of no importtions. The scarcerow of the two thousand pages of evidence held up by the other side is of no import-ance. If it is necessary to go through with the whole of the former evidence, if it is regarded as a duty, we know that your Honors will do it. But we may be able to make the case so plain that such a thing will be unnecessary. To decide finally upon the merits of the case does not mean that because there was so much fraud the court must not be put to the trouble of counting the votes. Until this court decides it, it will never be believed that legal votes must be thrown out because they are in com-pany with fliegal ones. I say throw out the illegal votes and let the legal ones stand. If blanks can

pany with Hiegal ones. I say thrów out the Hiegal be preased and signatures obtained to them at po-bilitical clubs or anywhere, by which an election can be carried up to court and entire polls stricken out, to court with which the people have nothing to do. The swear to fifteen votes having been Hiegal, which not to know from personal knowledge who he fifteen Hiegal voters were? But this is not necess any in filling up the blanks. Any one can sign the other side give the name of any one of the people was to see such respectable names and the sended to petitions the signers of which had no ended to petitions the signers of which had no make any in filling the this. By the Constitution of court with which the people have notified to the states and the legislators, but those are not at all like this. By the Constitution for court to the see another to the contents of the set of the power of the court to catertain such the proof. Without this a specification was in any that leave shall be granted to make any fact to point of the without this amendment they any that leave shall be granted to make any fact to point on the records that a specification was to the proof. Without this amendment was ped without Any police to him, the declaion was point and the way that this amendment was ped without Any police to him, the declaion was ped without Any police to him, the declaion was ped without Any police to him, the declaion was ped without Any police to him, the declaion was ped without Any police to him, the declaion was ped without Any police to him, the declaion was ped without Any police to him, the declaion was ped without Any police to him, the declaion was ped without Any police to him, the declaion was ped without Any police to him, the declaion was ped without Any police to him the second bar ped without Any police to him the second bar.

portant matter which is pressed by the other side is whether the Court has power to strike out the aggre-gate return from any one precinct. They assert that the petition should be quashed, not because it did not comply with the law, but because it contained something which it should not have contained. The specifications set out has a large number of lilegal votes were received salso that repeating was allowed and challenges disregarded, and that for these rea-sons the petition asks that the Court should strike out the returns. It is a question of power whether the Court can strike out the return of a precinct. Our opponents do not take the ground that the Court has no power. Suppose an election had been held on the wrong day or in the wrong place, has not the Court of Common Pleas power to strike out the returns?

not the Court of Common Pleas power to strike out the returns? Suppose they had allowed the ballot-boxes to stand outside of the poll, so that overy man, woman, and child who passed might deposit as many votes as they might please, the court would certainly have the power to strike out. The right must exist. How the court may have exercised that power is not the question. That cannot be discussed before this court. If the irregularities of the officers took place, how is the court to determine what is the true popular opinion? The irregularities charged upon the officers are directly prohibited by the act of Assembly. These are said to be directory, but they are directly prohibitory. It is said the striking out disfranchises the legal voter. But the right of the legal voter is contingent. He must vote in a certain manner, on a certain day, and at a certain place.

If he does not vote under these conditions, he has no right to vote. This right of legal voting includes other conditions. The other voters of his precinct must vote legally, so that the effect of his vote is not annulled, or else his right is infringed, and he loses it. It is said to be hard that a man should iose his vote through the misconduct of the officers. Is it any harder than that a stockholder of a railroad benefit hese money through the mismangement of should lose money through the mismanagement o the officers of the road, even if he has no voice in the election of these officers?

the officers of the road, even if he has no voice in the election of these officers? Coart of Guarter Scesions-Allison, P. J. Charles Williams, alias Charles Evernart, alias George Walsh, who was on Wednesday condicted of stealing \$300 from Patrick Devinney, in the City Bank, on Friday last, was yesterday tried for the larceny of thirty yards of satin from the store of Thomas Morgan, No. 72 North Fourth street, on the 8d of January. 1869, and was found guilty. He en-tered the store with a stylish looking woman and re-mained some time examining bonnets and ribbons, and when they had gone the bolt of satin was missed. He was followed and arrested by one of the sales-men, but gave his captor the alip and escaped. He was subsequently taken into custody and put under ball to answer, but jumped his ball and went away, and remained at large until nearly a year afterward, when he was caught in the City Hank. Seima Hess was tried upon the charge of the larceny of a gold watch from Mrs. Knecht. It was testified that on the afternoon of Tuesday, the 1sth inst., he called at the lady's house, No. 1618 Coates street, and solicited her subscription for an edition of the Bible, being published in numbers, and she consented to subscribe. She invited him into the parior, and he asked her to write her name in his book, but she went to another room to call her dangher to write the name. When she left the partor her watch was on the mantel, and when she returned with her dangther trik was not there. They

daughter to write the name. When she left the partor her watch was on the mantel, and when she returned with her daughter it was not there. They acccused him of having stolen it, but he said he had not, and suggested that it may have failen to the foor, and began looking about for it. The iady went to the front door for an officer, and when she came back he said to the daughter that her watch was on the floor, and upon looking she found it there. He was arrested by the officer and insprisoned. These two ladies being the only persons in the parfor except himself, he of course could offer no evidence as to the fact, but did all that was in his power under the circumstances, namely, proved his previous good character for all that was in his power under the circumstances, namely, proved his previous good character for honesty by the testimony of the superintendents of the publishing house of Virtue & Yorston; and his counsel, Charles W. Brooke, Esq., argued that this was at most but a case of suspicion. The case is yet on trial on trial.

on trial. John Glowney pleaded guilty to a charge of bur-glary. The proof against him was, that between 7 and 8 o'clock in the evening of Saturday, the 15th instant, he entered a residence at Fifty-second and Pear streets, and stole a quantity of silverware, which was afterwards traced to his possession. William D. Cassidy pleaded guilty to a charge of cruelty to a cow.

crueity to a cow.

District Court, No. 1-Judge Stroud. Mary McGeehan vs. Patrick McGeehan and Ed-ward Dougherty. A feigned issued to try the owner-ship of personal property levied on by the Sherin. On trial.

District Court, No. 2-Judge Hare. J. Henry Randey vs. F. C. Hamill. An action onja book account. Verdict for plaintis, \$472-\$7.

# CONGRESS.

FORTY-FIRST TERM-SECOND SESSION.

Senate. WASHINGTON, Jan. 28. — Immediately after the reading of the journal Mr. Willey announced the presence of John W. Johnson, Senator elect from presence of John W. Johnson, Senator elect from Virginia, whose credentials were read yesterday, and said that the political disabilities to which that gentleman had been subjected had been removed. He therefore moved that Mr. Johnson be qualified. Mr. Edmunds said that he had received a letter some time since stating that the disabilities of this contiement had not been removed. He inquired

some time since stating that the distollates of this gentleman had not been removed. He inquired whether the Senator from West Virginia (Mr. Wil-ley) had any information of a positive character as to the identity of the Mr. Johnson to whom Con-

to the identity of the Mr. Johnson to whom Con-gressional clemency had been extended. Mr. Willey read from an act of Congress relieving the disabilities of certain persons, among whose names appeared that of John W. Johnson. He then said that the gentleman now present was the one whose name he had just read. The Chair said if there was no objection the oath of office would be administered. If there was objec-tion, the question would be submitted to the Senate. No objection being made, Mr. Johnson was then duly installed into his position as Senator from Vir-ginia.

On motion of Mr. Edmunds, the bill to amend the act admitting Virginia to representation in Congress, allowing an affirmation to be made by those consci-entiously scruppious against taking an oath, was con-sidered and passed. The Chair laid before the Senate a communication from the Commissioner of Internal Revenue in response to a resolution of the Senate, containing information in regard to the cost of American pig iron. Tabled and ordered to be printed. Mr. Cragin presented the petition of Admiral Farragut, Vice-Admiral Porter, and other naval offi-cers, asking that the reserve list of the navy be divided into two classes. Referred to the Com-mittee on Naval Affairs. Mr. Conkling presented a memorial from the New

mittee on Naval Affairs. Mr. Conkling presented a memorial from the New York Chamber of Commerce in regard to a semi-monthly mail service between San Francisco and China and Japan, and also relating to the de-cline of American commerce, and the means of its restoration. Referred to the Committee on Com-merce.

Mr. Howard introduced a bill to authorize and aid Mr. Howard introduced a bill to anthorize and aid the Kansas and Pacific Railroad Company to extend and construct a railroad and telegraph line to El Paso, Mexico. Referred, and ordered to be printed. Mr. Wilson introduced a bill to authorize a settle-ment of the accounts of officers of the army and navy. Refarred. Mr. Educunda offered a resolution. which was

Heurs. Referred. Mr. Edmunds offered a resolution, which was agreed to, instructing the Committee on the Judi-ciary to inquire and report whether further legisla-tion is necessary on the subject of the arganization of a provisional legislature in Georgia. Heurs.

House. Mr. James K. Gibson, member elect from the Eighth Congressional District of Virginia, appeared and was sworn in. Bills were interested.

and was sworn in. Bills were introduced and referred as follows:— By Mr. Ketcham, for the better organization of the medical department of the navy; also, for the relief of the officers and crew of the United States steamer Columbine. By Mr. Wilson (Minn.), to preserve the navigation of the Mississippi at or near the Falls of St. Anthony.

Anthony. By Mr. Strickland, grarting lands to the Deer Creek and Marble Quarry Railroad Company of Michigan. By Mr. Mercur, for the collection of debts due

rom Southern railroad corporations. By Mr. Dockery, amendatory of the Bankrupt

for similar removal of the committee on Printing, for Recommitted. By Mr. Cake, from the Committee on Printing, for the abolition of the office of Congressional Printer, and the election by concurrent resolution or by joint ballot of a Superintendent of Public Printing to perform the same duties at a salary of \$4000, After a brief discussion the bill was passed without disidan

a division. Mr. Hill presented petitions from forty-seven towns of New Jersey for the abolition of the franking pri-

vilege. Similar petitions were presented by Measrs. Ketcham, Starkweather, Kelloggs, and Kelsey, of Netcham, Starkweather, Kelloggs, and Kelsey, of New York. Mr. Strong presented the remonstrances of Sime

bonds to-day the offerings were over four millions. "The tendency of the money market to extreme

"The tendency of the money market to extreme ease was again strongly marked to-day in the excess of the supply over the demand. The highest rate among the stock houses was six per cent, while the great bulk of business on stocks was at five. "The Government dealers were abundantly supplied at four to five per cent. The banks are so sver-whelmed with deposits of national bank notes that they offer loans in them free of interest for five, seven, and even ten days, where the borrower agrees to give his certified check or the equivalent in green-backs at the return of the loan.

to give his certified check or the equivalent in green-backs at the return of the loan. "With the decline in the rate on call there has been a steady absorption of the better grades of mer-cantile paper, and the demand, therefore, is now in excess of the supply. Prime double name accept-ances at sixty days to four months are current at 7 to 9 per cent., and find ready buyers at 7 to 8 per cent. The stand-still in general trade does not in-duce the writing of much new paper, and hence the double disparity at present between the demand and supply. Single names are not so easily quotable, but are discounting at from 9 to 16 per cent. The country banks have been large buyers, while the note brokers have encountered a great deal of competition in the city banks, where customers are the note brokers have encountered a great deal of competition in the city banks, where customers are very readily accommodated since the overplus of national bank notes has enlarged their deposits. The fact seems to indicate that our banking institu-tions are more free of distrust concerning the stand-ing of our business men than might have been ex-pected after the reverses of the fall and winter. "Foreign exchange was lower, the leading bankers making a decided concession on the prices of the recent advance in rates."

of the recent advance in rates."

of the recent advance in rates." **Bisck Quotations by Telegraph-2 P. M.** Giendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:-N. Y. Cent. & Hud R Con. Stock Scrip. 925 do. scrip. 925 Toledo & Wabash R. 525 Mil. & St. Paul R com 725 Mil. & St. Paul Pref. 865 Mich. Sonth.& N.I.R. 843 Chi. and Pitt, R.ex d. 905 Chi. and N. W. opref. 895 Chi. and R. W., pref. 895 Chi. and R. W. Sch. R. 88 New York Produce Market.

New York Produce Market. New York, Jan. 28.—Cotton quiet; middling up-lands, 25%c.; sales, 500 bales. Flour-State and Western moderately active, without decided change. Corn rules heavy; new mixed Western, 90@93e. old do. 31 06, in store. Oats heavy and lower: State, 59@60c.: Western, 55c. Beef quiet. Pork dull; mess, \$25:50@28:25. Lard dull; steam rendered, in tierces, 161 @161 c. Whisky dull at \$1:00.

Baltimore Preduce Market. BALTIMORE, Jan. 25.—Cotton firm at 251/c. Plour duil and unchanged. Wheat duil at \$1 39(3) 40. Corn weak: white, \$1(3) 40; yellow, 96(3) 96. Oats, 526 54c. Rye duil and nominal. Meas Pork quiet at \$29,5 59-50. Bacon quiet; rib sides, 163(2) 65/c.; clear do., 163(2) 7c.; shoulders, 183(2) 55/c.; hams, 90c. Lard quiet at 17(3) 75/c. Whisky duil at 99c.(3) 1 for wood and iron-bound barrels.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 468, Third Street. HETWEEN BOARDS.

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### OUTLERY, ETO.

RODGERS & WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET-ENIVES, Pearl and Stag handles, and beautiful finish; Rodgers', and Wade & Butcher's Rasors, and the cele-brated Lesou tre Razor; Ladies' Scissors, in cases, of the fnest quality : Rodgers' Table Cutlery, Carvers and Forks, Rasor Strops, Cork Screws, Etc. Ear instruments, to amist the hearing, of the most approved construction, at P. MADEIRA'S, 124

No. 135 TENTH Street, below Chesnut-

that the judgement of the senate might in some way be expressed. Mr. Sunner said, as one of the committee having in charge the Census bill, he dissented from the views of the chairman in regard to the practicability of proceeding with the census under the act of 1850. The daily compensation of an Assistant Marshaf under that act was \$1 S7 or \$7, and this would not how he adomate to secure the survivor required now be adequate to secure the services required.

Continued from the Third Edition.

Continued from the Third Edition. The only bill passed in the morning hour was one for the relief of S. & H. Sayles, of Connections, making an allowance of \$35,085 in connection with a contract for army clothing. Mr. Churchill, from the Committee on Elections, made a report in the case of the claimants to seats from the State of Georgia, under the election of April 20, 1868, declaring them not entitled to their seats.

(The claimants were admitted to their seats last Congress, and claimed to be entitled under the same election to seats in the present Congress.) After some little discussion and explanation, the resolu-tion was adopted.

# FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Massachusetts Woman's [Suffrage Conven-

Despatch to The Resning Telegraph. Despatch to The Resning Telegraph. Boston, Jan. 23.—The Massachusetts Wo-man's Suffrage State Convention met at Horti-cultural Hall this morning, for the purpose of forming a Woman's State Suffrage Association. There was quite a large attendance. Rev. J. Freeman Clark was appointed chairman, and made an address, in which he took a general view of the efforts that are being made to for-ward the cause of woman's rights. At the conward the cause of woman's rights. At the con-clusion of Mr. Clark's address a committee of three was appointed, to nominate permanent officers for the proposed association. Mrs. Julia Ward Howe read an elaborate ad-

dress in behalt of her sex. It was a highly fin-ished philosophical and satirical effort. Mrs. Lucy Stone said her sex were placed in a very humiliating position when intelli-gently exercising the rights which, however de-serving they were, women were unable to avail gently exercising the rights which, however de-serving they were, women were unable to avail themselves of. The fittenth amendment in-vested the black man with the rights of free-dom. There should be another, that should give such rights to women. The women of the present day must do the work to this end, and if they do not it will be left for another and a better generation of women to accomplish. better generation of women to accomplish.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—About 9 o'clock this morning, James Nell, aged twelve years, whilst ascending in an elevator at Hariman's bakery, Penn street, below Pine, was precipitated from the second story to the basement, by the break-ing of the rope, and seriously injured. He was taken to his home, No. 929 South Sixth street.

tered by some unknown party through a rear second-story window and completely ransacked. Nothing of value, however, was obtained.

# WEDDING INVITATIONS ENGRAVED IN THE NEWEST AND BEST MANNER. LOUIS DREKA, Stationer and Engraver, No. 1055 OHESNUT Stro

LOST, ON THE EVENING OF JANUARY DIAMOND OLUSTER BROOCH. A liberal reward will be paid if left with TWELFTH and CHESNUT Streets.