EVENING BULLETIN.

Tuesday, January 21, 1868.

TASTE IN "THE METROPOLIS."

"Let me make the songs of a people and I care not who makes its laws." This is a very piquant sentence, if it be not always wise or true. But a people may be judged oftentimes by the entertainments they like, the books they read, the songs they sing, the songs they listen to, the plays they crowd to, and the kind of art they encourage generally. New York, the great financial capital of America, is, unfortunately for the rest of the nation, regarded as its moral and intellectual capital. During the past season, the moral and intellectual taste of New York has shown itself in extravagant support of stupid dramas, vulgar ballets and extravaganzas in music which are below critical notice from judicious writers. The legitimate drama and the Italian opera have failed in New York during the past season. The *Black Crook*, the *Devil's Auction*, the *Grand Duchess of Gerolstein* and the *White Fawn* have absorbed the attention of most of the highly-cultivated citizens of New York.

It is pretty safe to say that one million and a half of dollars have been given in New York, during the past twelve months, to sustain the class of entertainments described above. There is not a particle of real artistic merit, either literary or musical, in all of them put together. The *Black Crook* is stupid and tiresome as a play; but it is a showy spectacle, and there is a wonderful exhibition of unadorned female loveliness; the nudities having taken the place of the unities, in the manufacture of modern theatrical spectacles. The *Devil's Auction*, while not better as a drama, is said to surpass the *Black Crook* in its personal exposures. The *White Fawn*, which is the latest success, appears, from the accounts given, to go beyond both the others in absurdity and indecency. It is distinguished especially, in the eyes of the New Yorkers, by the introduction of a dance only to be seen in the lowest and vilest haunts of Paris, and which silly, vulgar Americans sometimes think worth writing about in letters and articles for the public press, but which sensible gentlemen and ladies, who may chance to have seen it, generally avoid talking about. Even in the subdued form in which it is represented in New York, it is a coarse, ugly exhibition of the vulgarest kind of saltation. But it attracts and pleases in New York, while good plays, containing no such indecencies, fail to pay expenses.

The Italian Opera has always had a precarious existence in America; but its refuge has generally been considered to be New York, where the population is great and concentrated, besides being largely composed of foreigners, who are supposed to appreciate and support music and the other fine arts. But the Italian Opera has been a total failure in New York, during the past season. The fashion and the capital of the city have been engrossed by the undress ballets already referred to, and a farcical extravaganza at the French Theatre, a very free and very Frenchy story, set to the poorest and flimsiest of music. It is excessively funny, and when well acted, as it is by the company in New York, it affords a very amusing pastime for an evening. But that its music and its drama should drive out of fashion for a whole season Mozart, Rossini, Bellini, Donizetti, Verdi, Meyerbeer and Gounod; that it and the nudity ballet-dramas should drive out Shakespeare, Colman, Sheridan, and even Tom Taylor, Boucicault and John Brougham, is an impressive illustration of the kind of taste that prevails in the largest and wealthiest city of the United States. The attraction of this absurd and extravagant little farce is enhanced, in New York eyes, by the introduction of the vulgar dance, referred to as a feature of one of the nudity ballets that are so profitable to their managers. The literary merit of the piece is not above that of a common-place farce, and the music is of no higher grade. But, for this season at least, with its vulgarity and its low dance, it has really killed the opera in New York, just as the nudity ballets have killed the drama.

It ought to be some satisfaction to the Philadelphia public that there has been no such catastrophe here. The decent drama continues to be fairly supported, and the Italian Opera, driven by starvation from New York, has been generously and richly sustained. The public of this city has been satisfied with good operas and good plays, and has not craved the senseless and vulgar ballets and the trashy musical farces, miscalled operas, that have been the chief subsistence of the theatre-going public of New York. They have had a chance to try both of these kinds of entertainments and there is a probability that they will have other such chances. But they will laugh at them or be bored with them only a little while, and there is no probability that they will devote themselves, as the New York public has done, to such low trivialities, and will neglect the better class of musical and dramatic entertainments.

THE GAS QUESTION.

There is a universal expression of satisfaction in the community at the prospect of getting some relief from the present arbitrary administration of the Gas Office. The recommendation of Governor Geary that an inspector of gas and gas-meters should be created has been promptly followed up by Select Council's endorsement of the recommendation, and it may reasonably be expected that the Legislature will comply promptly with this manifestly popular proposition.

The evils under which the public suffer in the matter of gas are two-fold. The quality of the gas is constantly varying from inferior to middling, occasionally reaching a very good standard. And the size of the gas bills is constantly out of all proportion to the amount of gas known to have been consumed. Those who dispute their bills are usually treated with civil complacency; a man is sent to see if the meter is all right; the meter always is "all right," and the bill, no matter how extravagant, must be paid or the victim is left in the dark. Sometimes, if the inspector is particularly obliging, he explains that there is perhaps a leak in the fixtures, or the servants have been burning the gas, or that there has been an unusual spell of dark weather, or some other equally wise and satisfactory cause for the bill's being two or three times as large as it ought to be. That the meter or the gas has anything wrong about it is invariably treated as a physical impossibility; the victim of bad mechanism or bad management or perhaps something worse, is left without any possible remedy.

Mr. Fox strenuously opposed the action of Select Council because it would create another salaried office and because he thought the complaints against the Gas officers unfounded. He stated that if a meter was out of order it was as likely to register against the Gas Office as in its favor. But the answer to these objections is simple. An officer, at a moderate salary, who would protect the community from the imposition of undue charges for gas and who would be in a position to aid in securing good light, would be an economy and not an expense to the city. And, as to the other argument, whatever may be the theory in the case, the fact is that the bills always increase and never diminish, or, at least, veryrarely.

It does not follow, as a matter of course, that there is any purpose of fraud in all this trouble with the Gas Office. But there is serious defect somewhere, whether in the principle and operation of the metres, in the manufacture of the gas, or in the general system of administering this important department of our city affairs. It is not to be expected that the people will rest content with what they know to be an injustice. They are not willing to pay, perforce, for gas which in quality and quantity does not correspond with either the rate or the amount of their bills. The appointment of an Inspector is, at least, a step in the direction of relief and reform. Let it be tried, and let the office be entrusted to some honest, practical, experienced man; let it be kept free from all fees and perquisites, let his functions be carefully guarded from all interference from the gas trustees, and let the experiment be fairly tried. Then if the present meters are imperfect in principle or inaccurate in operation, they should be changed and changed again, until American ingenuity produces machinery that will give a faithful register of the consumption of pure gas. And if the gas that is habitually furnished is proved to be inferior and impure, there should be men and material found somewhere that will remedy that evil. By all means within reach, the public expects and demands cheap and pure gas, honest in measure and the very best in quality.

There has been a lively discussion among leading English journals upon the question of the policy of appointing plain Mr. Thornton Minister to the United States. Several of the London papers take the ground that, in the present condition of the relations of the two countries, with Alabama claims to settle, Fenian outrages to be accounted for, and suspected Americans to be looked after and protected by our government, it is absolutely necessary that the position shall be held by a man who has brains and diplomatic training, rather than an individual whose only recommendation is his title. The London *Daily News* asserts that Mr. Thornton is the most available man at the disposal of Lord Stanley, who is fully conscious of the importance and responsibility of the mission. On the other hand, the London *Times*, with something very like a sneer, declares that the American people have an especial reverence for rank, and stand in respectful awe of a great name. An Earl or a Duke, therefore, by the simple power of his title, could command respect and exercise influence here, even if he had no previous experience in the delicacies of diplomacy. In this view, the *Times* suggests that plain Mr. Thornton be kept at home, or sent upon some less responsible mission, while the Duke of Argyle, Lord Cranborne, or any of a half dozen other members of the nobility, come here to keep the peace between the two nations.

But Mr. Thornton will probably be accredited to our Government despite the opposition to him, and, therefore, if the *Times* is right in its conclusions, the only proper plan will be to make Thornton happy, and at the same time more effective by elevating him to the peerage. But the theory of the *Times* is as usual entirely wrong. It assumes that Americans are as monstrous flunkies as the middle class of Englishmen, and entirely ignores that intense, and sometimes even unreasonable Democracy which exists in the minds and hearts of the large majority of our people. If Mr. Thornton comes here and shows that he has intellectual qualifications for the position, and that he is disposed to deal fairly and liberally with the vexed questions which arise between the two governments, he will receive quite as much consideration and exercise precisely as great an influence as he would if he had as many titles as an Infanta of Spain has Christian names, and had a pedigree the origin of which was lost in the obscurity of Boadicea's happy reign. The importance of the issues already existing, and of others likely to arise, between the United States and England, requires the appointment of a skillful and honest diplomatist. If such a one is accredited to us, we shall not feel at all affronted if, like the rest of us, he simply bears the uncouth, but honorable, prefix of Mister to his name.

The Democrats attempted, last evening, to hold an election for delegates to a local convention to elect delegates to the State Convention which meets at Harrisburg on the fourth of March, for the purpose of nominating certain State officers and selecting representatives to the next Democratic Presidential Convention. As the questions at issue involve bread and butter, the Party of Spoils went desperately into the scramble for votes, and every body seemed to fight on his own hook. Ballot-boxes were smashed, eyes were blacked, noses were tapped, pistols were fired, and bludgeons, knives and brick-bats were freely used. Not the least of the evils that have come of Andrew Johnson's treachery is the renewed lease of life which it has given this organization. In the ordinary course of events the part it played in bringing about the war, and its undisguised sympathy with the rebels, would have destroyed it beyond resurrection; but the false President, by reviving the hopes of the Southern allies of the Democracy, and by using the Federal patronage for the advantage of the Northern wing of the disloyal party, has galvanized into seeming life the party whose very name is a colossal lie and cheat. It will require the Presidential election of next Autumn to lay it at rest in its dishonored grave.

Because a drunken miscreant murdered his wife in Philadelphia the other day, the New York *Tribune* thinks that capital punishment ought to be abolished in Pennsylvania. That is, really, the logic of the following paragraph in its editorial page yesterday:

"They have been hanging of late years pretty vigorously in Pennsylvania. We do not know a State in which the halter has had a fairer swing. Crime, by all the logic of the gallows, should diminish, then; but there are no symptoms of that desirable result. Indeed, the fact seems to be the other way. Only last Thursday, in Philadelphia, Rodman Graham murdered his young wife under dreadful circumstances, which we have already noticed. Perhaps they have not had hanging enough to produce the desired effect. If so, the deficiency seems likely to be supplied."

Whether there are fewer hangings in New York than in Pennsylvania we have no statistics at hand to ascertain. But that there are many more murders is a well-known fact. Considering the population of Pennsylvania, the amount of crime is less than it is in New York. The proportion of murders to inhabitants is less now than it was in former years. Whether this is owing to the general advance of civilization and morality, or to the fact that convicted murderers are pretty sure to be hung, may be an open question. Perhaps capital punishment is not the best preventive of murders; but it is not proved by the fact that an inebriate, in a fit of drunken frenzy, killed his wife. Rodman Graham is not likely to have thought seriously on the deed he committed; or perhaps he has been reading the *Tribune*, and came to the conclusion that as a man ought not to be hung for killing his wife, he had a right to kill her. Such logic would be as good as the *Tribune's*.

DEATH OF JOSEPH WALN RYERSS, ESQ.

Joseph Waln Ryerss, Esq. died yesterday afternoon at his residence, in Walnut street, below Tenth. Mr. Ryerss was born in May, 1803. He commenced his mercantile life in the counting-house of his kinsman, Jacob Waln. His active business career was passed as a member of the firm of Lincoln & Ryerss. In 1840 he retired from business, and became identified with the railroad interests. In 1852 he was chosen President of the Tioga Railroad Company, which position he was successively re-elected to until his resignation in 1867. A few years since he was elected President of the Philadelphia Exchange Company, which position he held at the time of his death. The high integrity of the deceased caused him to be held in great esteem among his business and social connections, and his death has caused a feeling of profound regret in a very large circle of friends.

THE FIRE ASSOCIATION.

The annual meeting of the Philadelphia Fire Association was held last night, at the southwest corner of Fifth and North streets. The capital stock was reported as being $1,288,888 86, and the dividend $814 06. This prosperous concern started in business in the year 1818. Its capital was fifteen to twenty dollars each deposited by the fire companies forming it, and they pledged their apparatus and other property to meet losses to the insured. The concern was prosperous, and it allowed its capital to accumulate to a good round figure before it made any dividends. It has made dividends for a good many years, and the present one of $814 is about 5,000 per cent. to each of its original shareholders! It is doubtful whether in the history of the world there is so huge a realization on a *bona fide* permanent, well-secured stock. Lest some of the readers of the BULLETIN might feel an inclination to hurry up to Fifth and North streets and take some of this 5,000 per cent. paying stock, we will state that fire companies only are admitted as stockholders, and that the present price of shares is $7,500 each.

THE AMERICAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The annual statement of the American Life Insurance Company, which appears in the advertising columns of the BULLETIN to-day, affords a most gratifying exhibit of its affairs, of its promptitude in meeting past liabilities, and of its abundant ability to meet future losses. Its receipts for the year 1867 amounted to nearly $900,000; while it paid life losses amounting to over $202,000. Its assets, consisting of real estate and first-class securities, amount to nearly two millions of dollars. The profits of last year, in spite of unusually heavy losses, authorized the making of a "return premium dividend" of 50 per cent. to all holders of "mutual" policies. The American is among the oldest of our life-insurance companies, and it has always maintained a reputation for fair dealing and promptitude in the settlement of losses.

DOWNING'S AMERICAN LIQUID CEMENT, FOR mending broken ornaments, and other articles of Glass, China, Ivory, Wood, Marble, &c. No heating required of the article to be mended, or the Cement. Always ready for use. For sale by JOHN R. DOWNING, Stationer, fe7-tf 139 South Eighth street, two doors ab. Walnut.

BUSINESS ROOMS TO LET, AT 804 CHESTNUT STREET. APPLY TO THEODORE H. McCALLA, de20-tfrp§ IN THE HAT STORE.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED, VENTILATED and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the approved fashions of the season. Chestnut street, next door to the Post-office. se13-1yrp

MARK YOUR OWN LINEN AND CLOTHING WITH indelible ink by having a small stencil, which does it neatly and quickly, in script or printed letters, German or English text. They are furnished to order by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market street, below Ninth.

ASK YOUR NEIGHBOR WHO USES A PATENT Clothes Wringer, if it is not worth all it costs in saving clothes, labor and time. If you then decide to buy one, look at the various styles we have for sale. TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market street, below Ninth, Philadelphia.

SINGLE, DOUBLE AND TREBLE PLATED SPOONS and forks of the best quality of German silver (known to the trade as "Nickel silver, or A 1 Albata metal") for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market street, below Ninth.

STAMMERING CURED ON THE PLAN OF THE late Dr. Comstock. PHILIP LAWRENCE, Professor of Elocution. Thirteenth and Locust sts. ja21 tu th s 3t*

FINE OLD WINES. Sherry, Madeira, Port and Champagne Wines. For sale by E. P. MIDDLETON, ja21 3t§ No. 5 North Front street.

STEPHEN W. SOUTH, Conveyancer and Real Estate Broker. Rents collected. Money obtained on Mortgage. ja21 2t* No. 153 South FOURTH Street.

POSTAGE AND REVENUE STAMPS FOR SALE AT Dillon's Millinery Store, 323 South Street. ja20-3t-5

GOLD COLOR KID GLOVES. The new Paris Shade for evening wear, with one and two buttons. Sizes, 5¾ to 6¾. Just received by GEO. W. VOGEL, ja17-tfrp* 1016 Chestnut street.

BERTIN'S TWO BUTTON WHITE KID GLOVES. Sizes 5½ to 6¾; also One Button White Kid Gloves 5½ to 6¾. Just received by GEO. W. VOGEL, ja17 6t No. 1016 Chestnut street.

1033. LOOK! LOOK! LOOK!—WALL PAPERS reduced. Beautiful styles 12½, 15, 20 and 25c. Also, Gold and Plain Papers. Hung cheap. Window Shades at manufacturers' prices. JOHNSTON'S Depot is No. 1033 Spring Garden street. se14-1yrp

TO GROCERS, HOTEL-KEEPERS, FAMILIES AND Others.—The undersigned has just received a fresh supply, Catawba, California and Champagne Wines, Tonic Ale, (for invalids), constantly on hand. P. J. JORDAN, 220 Pear street, Below Third and Walnut streets.

FIFTH EDITION.

4:00 O'Clock.

BY TELEGRAPH.

IMPORTANT CABLE NEWS

ARREST OF GEO. FRANCIR TRAIN

Further Particulars.

DISCHARGED AND RE-ARRESTED.

REMANDED TO THE CORK JAIL

By the Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—The following particulars of the arrest of George Francis Train have been received here from Queenstown:

During the transit of the tender which contained the passengers and baggage from the Scotia to the wharf, the baggage of Train, as well as that of Thomas C. Durant, of New York, who was also a passenger, was submitted to a most rigorous examination by the Customs officers, but nothing of an incendiary or seditious character being found in the trunks of either of these gentlemen, they were accordingly both permitted to go ashore. But as they stepped from the tender to the wharf, they were arrested and taken before a justice of the peace in the city. The examination eliciting nothing against the persons to warrant their detention, they were discharged.

Soon after their arrival at a hotel they were re-arrested, and upon the completion of the second examination, Mr. Durant was discharged, but the authorities, however, detained Mr. Train, and he was sent, in custody, to Cork jail, and there re-examined, but was remanded until Monday, January 27th. In the meantime the case was creating considerable excitement, the newspapers reprinting Mr. Train's characteristic speeches and letters as forming a sort of justification of the arrest.

LONDON, Jan. 21, Evening.—Five-twenties, 71⅞@72. Other securities are unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 21, Evening.—Cotton declined 1-16d. Pork, 78s. Other articles closed unchanged.

The ship 'Tis, from Wilmington, N. C., for Liverpool, is ashore near Wexford, Ireland.

From Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Jan. 21.—A large meeting of citizens and the Board of Trade was held here to-day, to consider the condition of the canals of the State under the contract system. Speeches were made and resolutions adopted strongly denunciatory of the present iniquitous management of the canals, and calling upon the Legislature to repeal the contract system, and to return to that of superintendent and engineers, appointed by State authority, and responsible for their acts. A committee of thirty was appointed to proceed to Albany, and urge immediate action in the Legislature on the subject.

Fires.

CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 21.—The Cass Mills, at Alexandria, consisting of a general lumber mill, grist mill, cider mill and threshing machine, were entirely destroyed by fire last night.

BOSTON, Jan. 21.—A fire occurred in Abington this morning, which destroyed the stone dwelling and stable of A. S. Reed, and also the stables and stalls of Mr. Munsen. Loss $20,000.

XLth Congress—Second Session.

[HOUSE.—Continued from Third Edition.]

The amendments offered by Mr. Bingham, yesterday, were agreed to without a division.

Mr. Butler then briefly explained his amendment, which differed, he said, from the bill, by having the State officers appointed by the several constitutional conventions, after they have submitted a constitution to the people, instead of having those officers appointed by the district commanders. He had offered his amendment in obedience to a universal cry to that effect coming up from every Southern State.

Mr. Stevens (Pa.) spoke briefly in support of the amendment, which he said was called for by the loyal people of the South, and which was more in consonance with republican institutions than was the proposition to leave the appointment of State officers in the hands of military men, who could not possibly have that local knowledge which would enable them to select proper persons.

Mr. Kelley (Pa.) read extracts from a letter received by him from a member of the Arkansas Constitutional Convention, urging the plan covered in the amendments.

Mr. Schofield suggested that if these appointments were left to the Conventions the result would be to break up the Conventions themselves into many irreconcilable factions.

Mr. Butler entertained no apprehension of that. The majority of the members in these Conventions were men who had been tried in the fire, and he was quite ready to trust them.

The House voted by yeas and nays on Mr. Butler's amendment, and it was rejected; yeas 53, nays 112. The bill was then passed—yeas 123, nays 45.

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A Residence on Walnut Street, BETWEEN TENTH AND THIRTEENTH, North side preferred.
ja21-3trp* Address P. O. Box 2,123.

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For Safe Keeping of Valuables, Securities, etc., and Renting of Safes.
DIRECTORS.
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OFFICE, NO. 421 CHESTNUT STREET.
C. H. CLARK, Vice President,
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FRENCH DRESSING FOR LADIES' & CHILDREN'S BOOTS AND SHOES.
The FRENCH DRESSING is the most elegant article of the kind ever produced. Ladies' Shoes which have become red and rough by wearing are restored to their original color and lustre.
For Traveling Bags, Trunks, &c., it is unequalled
FOR SALE BY
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FITLER, WEAVER & CO.
NEW CORDAGE FACTORY
NOW IN FULL OPERATION,
No. 22 N. WATER and 23 N. DEL. avenue.
ja28

WEDDING AND ENGAGEMENT RINGS, WARranted of solid fine Gold; a full assortment of sizes FARR & BROTHER, Jewellers, 324 Chestnut street, below Fourth, lower side.

ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE AMERICAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
Walnut St., S. E. cor. of Fourth, PHILADELPHIA,
For the Year ending Dec. 31st, 1867.

RECEIPTS.

Premiums Received	$813,533 75
Interest "	77,828 33
Rents	1,727 20
	$893,089 28

LOSSES AND EXPENSES.

Life Losses, &c., paid amounting to	$202,215 17
Traveling Agents, Expenses of Agencies and Commissions	85,536 87
Salaries and Medical Examinations	23,286 79
United States and State Taxes and Licenses	11,956 97
Return Premiums and Policies bought	72,474 11
Printing, Advertising, Stationery, Stamps, &c.	19,974 87
	$415,424 48

DISBURSEMENTS.

Surplus premiums returned to insured and dividends	$79,311 09

ASSETS. JANUARY 1, 1868.

$400,000 City of Philad'a Loan New 6's, 172,100 U. S. Five-Twenty Loan, 100,000 State of Penna. Loan, 6's, 32,000 State of New Jersey Loan, 6's, 25,000 Allegheny County Bonds, 22,000 City of Camden, N. J., Loan, 6's, 20,000 Reading R. R. Bonds, 15,000 U. S. Loan of 1881, 12,000 Penna. R. R. 1st Mortgage 6's, 10,000 Philada. & Erie R. R. Bonds, 28,500 Harrisburg R. R.—Wyoming Val. Canal and other bonds, 1,030 Compound Interest Treasury Notes, 1,000 shares Penna. R. R., 450 " Corn Exchange National Bank, 22 " Consolidation National Bank, 30 " Farmers' National Bank of Reading, 143 " Williamsport Water Co., 500 " Northern Central R. R.	$935,841 76
Mortgages, Ground Rents and Real Estate	187,711 83
Loans on Collateral amply secured	198,537 65
Premium Notes, secured by Policies	477,153 95
Premiums in hands of Agents, secured by Bonds	94,728 12
Cash on hand and in Banks	117,730 08
Accrued Interest and Rents due Jan. 1st	11,541 62
	$1,901,234 90

The Trustees have made a *Return Premium Dividend* of FIFTY PER CENT. upon the premiums paid in 1867 upon all Mutual Policies in force December 31, 1867, to be credited to said Policies, and have ordered the Dividend of Jan. 1, 1865, to be paid in settlement of premiums as they mature.

Trustees:
Alexander Whilldin, Hon. Alexander G. Cattell, George Nugent, Isaac Hazlehurst, Hon. James Pollock, James L. Claghorn, J. Edgar Thomson, Henry K. Bennett, Albert C. Roberts, L. M. Whilldin, Philip B. Mingle, George W. Hill, John Wanamaker.

OFFICERS.
ALEXANDER WHILLDIN, President.
GEORGE NUGENT, Vice President.
JOHN C. SIMS, Actuary.
JOHN S. WILSON, Secretary and Treasurer.

Medical Examiners.
J. NEWTON WALKER, M. D.,
THOMAS J. YARROW, M. D.,
In attendance at the Office of the Company from 12 to 1 o'clock daily.

JOHN C. TABER.
General Agent.
ja18-s,tu,th-31§

1868. 1868.
GEORGE H. BROWN,
(Formerly Brown & Price,)
MANUFACTURER OF THE
FINEST OILCLOTHS IN THE UNITED STATES.
Office and Salesroom, 40 South FOURTH Street. Factory, ANN and EDGEMONT Streets, Philadelphia.
Having the most COMPLETE Factory in the United States, with *new machinery* and *improved methods*, I am manufacturing *far* the best articles ever offered to the trade, and at *prices as low as inferior goods* are sold. My large facilities enable me to supply orders of every description. A *special feature* is made of NEW and TASTEFUL PATTERNS in Stair and Carriage Goods; and in Table Goods, besides usual styles splendid articles in Oak, Rosewood, Mahogany, Marble, and Bronze, with a full line of Enamelled Ducks, Drills and Muslins.
☞ Orders by mail have the same careful attention as bills bought in person. ja18-1m§

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Also, the celebrated Mountain brand
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in bags and half barrels, superior to any in the market.
SOLE AGENCY
At ZEHNDER'S, Fourth and Vine.
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727 CHESTNUT STREET.
ja18-tf§

TWENTIETH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PENN MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA,
Office, No. 921 Chestnut Street.
PUBLISHED IN CONFORMITY WITH THE CHARTER.

Receipts for the year ending Dec. 31, 1867.

Premiums received	$477,604 63	
Interest on Investments, Policy fees, &c.	137,850 24	
		$615,454 87

Losses and Expenditures During the Same Period.

Losses on 42 lives amounting to	122,450 00	
Expenses, Salaries, Advertising, Stamps, Medical Examinations, etc	20,820 28	
Rent and Taxes—City, State and National	7,644 12	
Commissions to Agents, Licenses, Advertising, etc	48,478 24	
Premiums returned and Policies cancelled	3,221 11	
Interest on Stocks and Loans, Bought, etc	919 26	
		203,533 01
Surplus		$412,121 86
Accumulated Capital, December 31, 1866	1,693,574 11	
Deduct Scrip received in reduction of Premiums and Payment of Notes	104,050 00	
		1,589,524 11
Accumulated Capital, December 31, 1867		$2,001,645 97

Assets of the Company Liable for Losses.

	Cost.
$102,000 00 U. S. 5 per cent. 10-40 Loan	$102,000 00
220,000 00 U. S. 6 per cent. 5-20 Loan	221,575 00
75,000 00 U. S. 6 per cent. Registered Loan, 1881	79,967 50
10,000 00 Pennsylvania 6 per cent. War Loan	10,225 00
160,000 00 Philadelphia 6 per cent. Loan, free	152,001 13
6,600 00 Philadelphia 6 per cent. Loan, taxed	6,176 00
6,700 00 Philadelphia 5 per ct Loan, taxed, short	5,806 00
10,000 00 Pittsburgh 6 per cent. Coupon Bonds	8,325 00
26,000 00 Allegheny County 6 per cent. Bonds	19,895 00
12,000 00 Allegheny County 5 per cent. Bonds	9,000 00
10,000 00 Washington County 6 per cent. Bonds	7,525 00
21,000 00 Pennsylvania Railroad 6 per cent. 1st mortgage Bonds	20,990 00
17,000 00 Pennsylvania Railroad 6 per cent. Bonds 1871	17,000 00
22,000 00 Lehigh Coal and Navigation 6 per cent. Loan	18,450 00
10,000 00 Harrisburg Railroad 6 per cent. Bonds	10,700 00
10,000 00 Louisville City 6 per cent. Bonds	7,141 40
900 Shares Pennsylvania Railroad Stock	41,442 77
250 Shares Lehigh Coal and Navigation Co. Stock	13,317 25
100 Shares Northern Central Railroad Stock	8,825 00
212 Shares Girard Life Insurance, Annuity and Trust Co	5,575 38
100 Shares Western National Bank Stock	6,862 50
209 Shares Commercial National Bank Stock	11,035 25
76 Shares North America National Bank Stock	10,168 00
100 Shares Manufacturers' National Bank Stock	2,784 00
50 Shares Girard National Bank Stock	2,000 00
19 Shares Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank Stock	1,980 00
425 Shares Corn Exchange National Bank Stock	21,250 00
50 Shares Mechanics' Bank of St. Louis Stock	4,950 50
	$826,489 69
250 Shares Delaware Mutual Safety Insurance Stock	6,250 00
437,412 54 Bonds and Mortgages, all first liens	435,702 54
13,096 73 Ground Rents	13,385 23
Real Estate, Buildings of the Company	74,529 19
Premium Notes secured by Policies	322,485 61
Loans on Collaterals	5,949 99
Balances in hands of Agents	8,222 19
Quarterly Payments due Company	23,296 62
Office Furniture	2,453 28
Scrip Dividends purchased by Company	98,865 70
Cash on hand and in Bank	72,159 28
Life Interest	200 25
Interest on Stocks and Loans accrued to December 31, 1867	33,397 54
	$2,016,345 97
Deduct losses, &c., not yet due	14,700 00
Market Value, $2,074,035 43-100 Cost	$2,001,645 97

At an election held at the Office of the Company on Monday, January 6th, 1868, the following named gentlemen were chosen Trustees for three years:—
SAMUEL C. HUEY, THEOPHILUS PAULDING, EDMUND A. SOUDER, SAMUEL E. STOKES, HENRY C. TOWNSEND, THOMAS W. DAVIS, JOSEPH M. P. PRICE, SAMUEL A. BISPHAM, JOHN A. NEEDLES, Balt.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees, held on the 14th instant, the following Officers were elected:—
JAMES TRAQUAIR, President.
SAMUEL E. STOKES, Vice President.
JOHN W. HORNOR, A. V. P. and Actuary.
HORATIO S. STEPHENS, Secretary.

The Board declared a *Return Premium Dividend* in Scrip of FIFTY PER CENT. upon the Premium paid in 1867 on all Policies in force December 31, 1867, and decided to redeem the Scrip Certificates of 1865 in settlement of premiums and premium notes as the premiums mature.

TRUSTEES:
Rodolphus Kent, Joseph H. Trotter, Samuel J. Christian, William H. Kern, James U. Pease, James Euston, Warner M. Rasin, Edward M. Needles, Frederic A. Hoyt, Samuel C. Huey, Christian J. Hoffman, Theophilus Paulding, Charles Watson, Edmund A. Souder, Ellwood Johnson, Samuel E. Stokes, John G. Repplier, Henry C. Townsend, John G. Brenner, Thomas W. Davis, Benjamin Coates, Joseph M. P. Price, Richard S. Newbold, Samuel A. Bispham, James B. McFarland, John A. Needles, Balt., William P. Hacker.

SOLICITOR. HENRY C. TOWNSEND.
MEDICAL EXAMINERS.
EDWARD HARTSHORNE, M. D., No. 1439 Walnut st.
EDWARD A. PAGE, M. D., No. 1415 Walnut street.
In attendance at the Office of the Company from 1 to 3 P. M. daily.
JAMES TRAQUAIR, President.
SAMUEL E. STOKES, Vice President.
JOHN W. HORNOR, A. V. P. and Actuary.
HORATIO S. STEPHENS, Secretary. ja16-th,s,tu3trp

ELDER FLOWER SOAP,
H. P. & C. R. TAYLOR,
No. 641 North Ninth street

SECOND EDITION.

BY TELEGRAPH.

TO-DAY'S CABLE NEWS.

Financial and Commercial Quotations.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Important Decision of the Supreme Court

The McArdle Case.

HEAVY ROBBERY AT HARRISBURG

THE LOSS BY THE LATE FIRE

By the Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, Jan. 21, Noon.—Consols, 92⅞ for money, and 93 for account. U. S. Five-twenties, 71⅞; Illinois Central, 83⅝, ex-dividend; Erie, 48¼.

FRANKFORT, Jan. 21, Noon.—United States bonds, 76¼.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 21, Noon.—Cotton dull and prices tending downward. There has been a decline of ⅛d. The sales are estimated at 8,000 bales; Uplands, 7⅞d.; Orleans, 8d.

Breadstuffs are quiet and firm.

LONDON, Jan. 21, Afternoon.—Consols 92⅞ for money and account.

Illinois Central ... 85½
Erie Railroad ... 48¾

LIVERPOOL, January 21, Afternoon.—Corn, 45s. 6d. Red Wheat, 14s. 6d. Peas, 16s. 6d. Lard, active at 51s. Cheese, 53s. Pork, 73s. 6d. Whale Oil, £36.

QUEENSTOWN, Jan. 21, Afternoon.—Arrived—The steamship Sidon, from New York.

The McArdle Case.

[Special Despatch to the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—Chief Justice Chase announced to-day, in the Supreme Court, the opinion of that court in the McArdle case, upon the motion made by Judge Black to advance the case upon the docket. The Court decides that the case shall be entered upon the docket to be heard on the first Monday of next March.

This opinion gives general satisfaction to the Republicans here, as it is thought by many that before the time set to hear this case shall arrive that all the Southern States will have their representatives in Congress, thus destroying the effect of any decision that might be made by the Supreme Court deciding that the reconstruction acts are unconstitutional.

From Harrisburg.

[Special Despatch to the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.]

HARRISBURG, Jan. 21.—The hardware store of Kelker & Brothers, corner of Second street and Market Square, in this city, was entered by burglars some time last night, and a large quantity of cutlery and fire-arms was carried off. The burglars escaped, and are supposed to have gone to Philadelphia.

The loss of Robert A. Lamberton, Esq., by the fire at his residence yesterday, is about five thousand dollars, which is covered by insurance.

Weather Report.

[By the Western Union Telegraph Company.]

January 21st, 9 A. M.	Wind.	Weather.	Thermometer.
Portland, Me.,	N. E.	Snowing.	23
Boston,	N. E.	Snowing.	18
New York,	N. E.	Drizzling rain.	31
Philadelphia,	N. E.	Raining.	34
Richmond,	S. W.	Cloudy.	39
Oswego,	S.	Cloudy.	24
Buffalo,	E.	Snowing.	35
Pittsburgh,	N. N. E.	Cloudy.	
Chicago,	W.	Cloudy.	24
Louisville,	N. W.	Cloudy.	27

Marine Intelligence.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 20—Arrived—Ships Grace Darling, Nereid and Good Hope from New York; Kohnwoster, from Philadelphia; Senator Webber, from Hong Kong; Colorado, from Marietta; Matilda, from Port Stanley, with a cargo of bark; Orange, from Nassau for Glasgow; condemned at that port. Sailed—Ship Belvidere, for Hong Kong.

CRIME.

THE LATE ROBBERY OF THE BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, NEW YORK.

Arrest of the Thieves.

It will be remembered that on the 15th inst. United States and Missouri bonds to the amount of $15,000 were stolen from the Bank of the Republic by some person who, it was supposed, had been lurking in the counting room of the institution while the discount clerk was advancing a loan upon the bonds to a customer, and who, during the temporary absence of the clerk, managed to make away with the bonds undetected by any person in the bank.

As soon as the robbery was made known to the police authorities Superintendent Kennedy detailed certain of the detectives to work up the case, and in view of the outrageous boldness which thieves of the bond species have shown in their plunderings of late, he thought fit to impress upon the detectives' minds that the men who had taken the bonds from the bank should be taken at all hazards, and that right speedily, in order to show robberdom that it could not carry on its nefarious and exceedingly disagreeable business with impunity.

Under these orders, Detectives Phil. Farley and Eustace co-operated, and finally came to the conclusion, after considering all the difficulties they would have to encounter, and all the probabilities on which they might base certain of their plans in the work before them, that a certain "gentleman" well known, as they allege, in gambling circles, was not altogether ignorant of all that had happened in the bank the day of the robbery. So believing, they proceeded to hunt him up, but they found that it was a far easier task to walk up town and down town and across town, and to ride in stages and cars and what not in their searching tour, than it was to get within eyeshot of the individual whom they suspected to have been in the Bank of the Republic on the 15th inst. Yesterday forenoon, however, they espied the man they wanted quietly, and in a mood which apparently indicated the utmost tranquillity of mind, sauntering along the aristocratic side of Broadway. Messrs. Farley and Eustace stepped up to him and intimated that if he would be so obliging as to extend his walk in their company as far as Police Headquarters he would save himself a great deal of unnecessary trouble and Broadway a scene in which he would be forced to play a victim's part. Mr. Edwin Mead, for such is the name of the individual accosted by the detectives, on being addressed by the two "strangers," glanced about him hastily for a second, and then, as if satisfied that he would only be running the risk of dying an ignominious death on the sidewalk, gazed at by a vulgar crowd, did he attempt to escape, smiled a very grim smile, bowed politely, and informed the officers that, although New Year's day had passed, under the peculiar circumstances in which he was placed he could not refuse their invitation to call on Superintendent Kennedy.

On being brought to the police central office, before Captain John Young, Mead was searched, when two of the stolen Missouri bonds were found on his person. When questioned as to how he came by them, he said that a man by the name of Miles Murray had given them to him. Mead was then placed under lock and key, while Messrs. Farley and Eustace went out to look for Murray. After considerable of a search they found their man on Second avenue, near Sixth street, and brought him to headquarters, where, on searching him, the eight remaining Missouri bonds were found safely stuffed into various parts of his clothing. In answer to questions put to him relative to the bonds he stated that Mead had given them to him. Besides the bonds a very large amount of money was found on the person of Murray. It is supposed that the two men changed the numbers of the five United States bonds that were stolen, and thus succeeded in negotiating their sale or sold them within an hour or so after the securities had been taken from the bank and before the "dealers in bonds and other securities" could be warned of the danger incurred in purchasing them.

The two men are said to be, by the detectives, gamblers of the first water, moving in those aristocratic circles wherein the most successful fighters of the tiger are considered the worthiest members of their sphere, and that Mead has been for some time past acting as a "bull" in Wall street speculations. They are both gentlemanly looking, of the medium height, Mead wearing no whiskers, and Murray sporting large Dundrearies, of which, like all specimens of masculinity boasting of "side boards," he is very proud.—*N. Y. Herald.*

SHOOTING AFFRAY IN NEW YORK.

Two Watchmen Attack Each Other.

[From to-day's N. Y. Herald.]

For some time past Martin Samand and Ephraim P. Coon have been employed as night watchmen at the freight depot of the Erie Railway Company, foot of Duane street. Yesterday morning, at five o'clock Samand, who is a Catholic, became much intoxicated and entered into a confused but earnest controversy with Coon, who is a Protestant, on the subject of religion. After being excited Samand, as is alleged, struck Coon several times in the face with his fist, drew a revolver from his pocket and discharged one or two barrels at his antagonist, but fortunately without effect. Coon becoming much alarmed for his safety also drew his six shooter and fired upon Samand. The discharge of firearms being heard by officer Howell, of the Third precinct, he came to the spot and arrested both Coon and Samand, but not till they had separated and secreted their weapons. The prisoners were examined, when it was discovered that Samand had been shot in the left thigh, and apparently had received a severe but not dangerous wound, while Coon exhibited a damaged nose and divers cuts and scratches on the face. Subsequently, when before Justice Dowling, at the Tombs, neither of the prisoners had any complaint to make, and asked to be discharged; but the officer made a charge of disorderly conduct against the reckless men, whereupon the magistrate committed them to the Tombs in default of $1,000 bail each, to keep the peace for twelve months, and likewise imposed a fine of $10 each for intoxication. After going to the cells the wound of Samand was probed and examined by Dr. Robinson, City Prison Physician, who found that the ball had entered the left thigh near the groin, passing downwards and directly beneath the femoral artery. The wound is not considered dangerous. It could not be learned whether Samand had been shot by Coon or by the pistol in his own hand. Samand lives at No. 18 Desbrosses street, and Coon at 161 Laurens street. It would appear that Coon is of a religious turn of mind, for no later than Friday last he and his wife were in the Tombs distributing tracts among the prisoners.

THE NEWARK SPIRITUALISTS.

Arrest of E. Z. Wickes—Three Indictments Against Him—Condition of Miss Reeves—McEwen in Court.

[From the N. Y. Herald.]

At the last sitting of the Essex county Grand Jury the details of the disgusting spiritualistic exhibitions were presented before that body, and after mature deliberations on their part, indictments were found, not only against the man McEwen and Mrs. Reeves, but also, three against Dr. E. Z. Wickes, of the Mutual Publishing Company. Upon indictments being presented to the court then in session a writ of capias was issued for his arrest, and placed in the hands of Constable Bell. The officer proceeded at once to the publishing house in Garden street, but Wickes could not be found. For two or three days the officer continued his search, but on Sunday night he obtained such information as enabled him to secure the arrest of the accused. Yesterday morning the constable proceeded to New York and obtaining the assistance of a New York detective visited 208 Broadway. In room No. 16 of the building he found Wickes. This place, it seems, is in some manner connected with the Newark publishing house. The prisoner at first manifested a disposition not to accompany the officer, but on learning that if he did not he would be locked up in the Tombs until a requisition for his removal could be procured, he quietly accompanied the officer to Newark and was taken to the office of the Essex county sheriff, where he was subsequently remanded for trial.

The indictments against Wickes are for misdemeanor, but what the offence consists of is still unknown.

Miss Reeves, the daughter of the woman now confined in the State Lunatic Asylum, and who took a prominent part in the exhibitions of nudity, is still at her residence. She insists that her conduct was in no manner improper, and that the world will yet see that she has sacrificed her all for the truth's sake. She pretends to read the inmost secrets of those who call upon her, and argues the truth of her assertions with great fluency. Upon all other subjects, however, she is perfectly sane. Miss Reeves states that her mother and McEwen have attended "circles" at the engine-house occupied by the publishing company, public denial to the contrary notwithstanding.

In the Essex County Court yesterday morning the trial of McEwen was postponed until Monday next. On being placed at the bar he was questioned by the Court in regard to his counsel. He replied: "God is my counsel!" The Court refused to allow the trial to proceed, and assigned C. L. C. Gifford to defend the prisoner.

FROM NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Jan. 21.—John Jacob Astor was buried from St. Bartholomew's Church, in Lafayette-place, yesterday afternoon. The Rev. Dr. Cook read the Episcopal burial services. The remains were taken to Trinity Cemetery and deposited in the vault which contains the body of the great Astor.

Mr. and Mrs. Stadfelt, of No. 108 Fourth avenue, on returning home from a visit yesterday afternoon, discovered the lifeless body of their son, Alexander, a lad fourteen years of age, hanging by a towel from a nail in the door of the bed-room. How long he had been hanging, or what caused him to commit the act is not known.

A few days ago the Collector of the Third Collection District, Colonel E. F. Wood, caused circulars to be put in circulation among the distillers and bonders of spirits setting forth the intention of the act passed by Congress January 11, 1868, prohibiting the withdrawal or removal of spirits from any warehouse for transportation until the full tax on such spirits is paid to the Collector of the proper district. As might naturally be supposed, these instructions created no slight commotion among the whisky dealers, who were very anxious to evade the tax by effecting the removal of spirits stored surreptitiously. Colonel Wood in two or three instances demanded that new bonds be filed. United States Marshal Dallon had recently caused 250 barrels of whisky, which had been seized, to be placed on storage at the revenue warehouse corner of Jay and John streets. The owners of the spirits in question were informed of the requirements of the law, and were told that they must file new bonds. Disregarding this notification, the liquor was seized on Wednesday last. The storekeeper of the above-named warehouse was offered the sum of $2,000 as a bribe to surrender the custody of the keys for one night. The tax on the spirits stored here is to the sum of $30,000. Since then, however, the whisky has been removed to one of the bonded warehouses at the Atlantic dock. The license of the owner of the bonded warehouse has been revoked by the Collector.

THE COURTS.

SUPREME COURT—Chief Justice Thompson and Justices Read, Agnew and Sharswood.—The Schuylkill county list was still before the Court.

NISI PRIUS—Justice Strong.—Campbell vs. Harmer. Before reported. Verdict for defendant.

OYER AND TERMINER—Judges Allison and Ludlow.—Owing to the illness of counsel in a homicide case appointed for to-day, the Court adjourned at an early hour.

QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Brewster.—A number of petty cases were disposed of this morning.

THANKSGIVING WEEK.—TO GROCERS AND Dealers.—Just received from Rochester, a superior lot of sweet cider. Also, received from Virginia, crab cider. P. J. JORDAN, 220 Pear street, Below Third and Walnut streets.

THIRD EDITION.

2:30 O'Clock.

LATER FROM WASHINGTON.

THE NEW RECONSTRUCTION BILL.

ITS PASSAGE BY THE HOUSE.

FROM HARRISBURG.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

Proposed Amendment to the Constitution

Passage of the Reconstruction Bill.

[Special Despatch to the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—The Reconstruction bill has passed by a vote of 123 ayes to 45 nays, without any amendments.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

[Special Despatch to the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.]

HARRISBURG, Jan. 21, 1868.

SENATE.—Senator Connell (Rep.), of Philadelphia, presented a petition from St. Thomas's African Episcopal Church, to authorize the sale of certain real estate.

Mr. Brown, of Northampton, presented one for a law submitting the license or no license question to a vote of the people.

Mr. Shoemaker, of Luzerne (Rep.), from the Committee of General Judiciary, made a report from that Committee relative to the alleged extortionate charges by railway cars in this State. This report is 254 pages, pamphlet form. On motion of Mr. Coleman three thousand copies were ordered to be printed.

Mr. Errett, of Allegheny, from the Committee on Railways, reported a bill restoring the rights of Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad, and repealing the act which deprived them of the privilege of building south of Connellsville and connecting with the Baltimore and Ohio line.

Mr. Worthington (Chester) introduced an act to supply vacancies in the Board of Commissioners to lay out a State road in Delaware and Philadelphia counties, under the act of April 15, 1863.

The following bills were introduced:

Mr. Burnett, of Monroe, one expediting the settlement of decedents' estates. This bill provides for a more special hearing for the determination and final judgment in such cases and proceedings in either law or equity of the legal representatives of decedents.

Also, a supplement to the revenue laws of the State, providing that hereafter the tax to be collected on July 1st upon the capital stock of banks shall be three mills upon every dollar of the par value of the stock, or upon the market value, if it is worth more than par. The Cashier and President are required to make annual returns on these points; also, providing for sale of shares at auction by executors and administrators.

By Mr. Connell, of Philadelphia, authorizing St. Thomas's African Episcopal Church to sell certain real estate. Also, giving the Darby Plank Road Company the right to charge tolls on vehicles attending funerals.

Mr. White introduced for the State a law prohibiting others than regular graduates in medicine from practicing.

HOUSE.—The following bills were introduced:

Mr. Hickman, Chester, a joint resolution asking Congress to urge the propriety of a steamship line from the United States to Liberia, as follows: *Whereas*, As by the benevolent and humane efforts of citizens of the United States, acting through the agency of the American Colonization Society, and in which the people of this State have largely participated, settlements of our colored population have become permanently established on the western coast of Africa; and whereas, the growth of the settlements and the prospect of their rapid increase in the future call for the exercise of greater power than is possessed by the said Society; and whereas, the philanthropic efforts of the Society are worthy of and ought to receive aid and assistance from the Federal Government; therefore

Resolved, That the Senators in Congress be instructed and the Representatives requested to urge upon the attention of the Government of the United States the propriety and necessity of establishing, at an early day, a line of mail steamships between some of our national ports and the republic of Liberia, in Africa, for regular transmission of mails and for affording such facilities of intercourse between two countries as commerce, the civilization of the age, and the existence of large settlements of our former population on the shores of a barbarous land imperatively demand.

Also, a joint resolution providing certain amendments to the constitution of the State, viz: Be it enacted, that the following amendments be proposed to the Constitution:

First—The 18th section of the 1st article shall be amended to read as follows: The Senators and Representatives shall receive compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the Treasury of the Commonwealth; but in no case shall the said compensation exceed seven hundred (700) dollars a year to each Senator and Representative, together with fifteen cents per mile in going and returning from each regular and extra session, to be computed by the usually traveled route between their places of residence and the State Capital. They shall in all cases, except treason, felony, and breaches of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the session of their respective branches, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in the House, they shall not be questioned in any other place.

Second—The 1st section of the 3d article of the Constitution shall be amended to read as follows:

In elections by the citizens, every freeman of the age of twenty-one years, having resided in this State one year, and in the election district where he offers to vote ten days immediately preceding such election, having paid a State or county tax within two years, been assessed at least ten days before the election, and able to read this Constitution, shall enjoy the right of an elector; but a citizen of the United States who has previously been a qualified voter of this State, and removed therefrom and returned, and shall have resided in the election district and paid taxes as aforesaid, shall be entitled to vote after residing in the State six months; *provided*, that freemen, citizens of the United States, between the ages of twenty-one and twenty-two years, having resided in the State one year, and in the election district ten days as aforesaid, shall be entitled to vote, although they shall not have paid taxes.

Also, relative to county rates and levies, as follows: That whenever any taxable real estate shall be omitted to be assessed at the tri-annual assessment, the Assessor, on notice thereof, shall forthwith assess and return the same to the proper office, which assessment shall be subject to appeal and shall continue until the next tri-annual assessment. Also, abolishing days of grace on negotiable paper.

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS

FRANCE.

Approaching Marriage of Adelina Patti—Eugenie's Letter to La Diva—Americans on the Ice—Defence of Napoleon's Position.

The mail reports from Paris by the Weser state that the marriage of Mlle. Patti and the Marquis de Caux was then arranged. "La Diva's" fortune amounts to £40,000. Her Majesty, the Empress, had written a congratulatory letter to Mlle. Patti, in which she has expressed the pleasure with which she will receive the great artiste at court as Marquise de Caux.

The Seine was entirely frozen over. This has not occurred for twenty years. The lakes on the Bois are crowded with skaters.

A young American lady, Miss Beckwith, attracts much attention by the agility and grace with which she executes, with her skates, the most difficult figures. Their Majesties watch Miss Beckwith's evolutions with great interest.

The Paris *Moniteur* contains a decree, ordering the publication of the declaration signed December 24 by France and Luxemburg.

The Paris *Constitutionnel* says that the speeches of the Emperor are often the subject of perfidious comments. It contradicts those persons who endeavor to discover a hidden meaning and reserve in the assurances of friendship exchanged openly and frankly between the Emperor and Count Goltz, the Ambassador from North Germany. Never were more cordial congratulations exchanged on the occasion of the New Year between the Emperor Napoleon and the other sovereigns of Europe. The King of Italy, among others, addressed a most friendly despatch to the Emperor.

ABYSSINIA.

King Theodorus and the Spirits.

[Annesley Bay Correspondence Times of India.]

Abyssinia, the land of superstition, has of course its witches of Endor. I heard a good story the other day illustrating the popular feeling of the country against Theodorus, and the result of our advent. The King, so the story said, heard the news with a troubled countenance, and determined to consult the spirits of his fathers. They were summoned, and appeared before him. The King—Tell me my fate. Shall I conquer as I have always conquered? Spirits—No; thy time has come; prepare thyself. The King—let me reign but three years more, and I will redeem the past. Spirits—No. The King—But two years; let me reign but two years. Spirits—No! Not one year. Thou hast been tried and found wanting. The blood of slaughtered thousands cries aloud for vengeance. But stay! There is yet one chance. Relinquish sovereignty, return to thy country, be again the tiller of the soil, earn thy bread by the sweat of thy brow, and live! The King was very irate, and the spirits were directed to go to——, the place from whence they came.

ITALY.

Eruption of Mount Vesuvius.

On the 4th of January the eruption of Mount Vesuvius assumed alarming proportions. An immense current of lava had overflowed the central cone, and was skirting the hill on the west and northwest, and approaching the valley of Cercola. Constant shocks and loud reports were occurring. Great panic prevailed in the villages on the slopes of Vesuvius.

A despatch dated Naples, Jan. 5, says: The eruption of Mount Vesuvius is still increasing in intensity. The torrent of lava follows the same direction as during the eruptions of 1858, 1859, 1860, and separates into two branches. The northern branch passes close to the Observatory, approaching Resina; the southern branch takes the direction approaching Terra del Greco.

THE PAPAL STATES.

The French Protectorate.

The correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, writing from Rome on the 30th of December, says:

"On Christmas eve, General de Failly arrived in Rome, and instantly requested an audience with the Pope, who agreed to receive him on the following morning after the celebration of the Christmas mass. The General attended the service in St. Peters, in order to be on hand, but had hardly taken his place, when an officer brought him a telegram from Paris from the French Minister of War. The message was an order to return to France, and he at once left the church, took the first train for Civita Vecchia, and embarked in the evening for Toulon. We hear that 20,000 men are mustered there for transport to Civita Vecchia, and that we shall shortly have a French garrison in Rome. However this may be, the Italian Government has taken alarm, and Italian engineers are working day and night on the fortifications of Varni. The Pope, on the other hand, has been led to expect some good fortune. Being urged the other day to order a public thanksgiving for his late triumphs, he said that he must delay this measure, as he should soon have occasion to thank God for still greater benefits.

GERMANY.

France and Germany.

The *National Gazette* of Berlin has the following remark:

"That which Marshal Niel considers to be exaggerated requirements has been achieved not only in the Northern Confederation, but the Chambers of the Southern States have also lately given their assent to the establishment of a universal military service, and, consequently, to those radical changes which have so frightened the French Legislative Body that the Imperial Government has not dared even to propose them. The history of the South German States contains none of those traditions of glory which M. Thiers is constantly appealing to, and which he would like to see his country renew. But although the South is attached to the North by ties which are very loose, all classes of the population have shown themselves ready to defend the inviolability of Germany, as a whole, with their blood and treasure. So long as the military system of France differs so widely from that of Germany, we have nothing to fear from our neighbors. Even after they shall have reduced their new organization to practice we shall have, with regard to them, the reassuring feeling of superiority in any defensive war that may arise. This is the best guarantee of peace for 1868."

STATE OF THE THERMOMETER THIS DAY AT THE BULLETIN OFFICE.

10 A. M....34 deg. 12 M....34 deg. 2 P. M....32 deg. Weather snowy. Wind Northwest.

FINANCIAL and COMMERCIAL.

The Philadelphia Money Market.

Sales at the Philadelphia Stock Exchange.

FIRST BOARD.

$1000 U S 10-40s cp c	103	2 sh Penna R	52¾
400 City 6s old	97	20 sh do lts	53
900 City 6s new lts	101⅛	10 sh Read R	46.94
1000 Alleg Co Com 5s	73	7 sh do	46⅞
100 Cam & Amboy mtge 6s '89	95	100 sh do s5	46⅞
20 sh 2d & 3d St R	73	200 sh Phila & Erie lts	27½
12 sh 5th & 6th st R	40	200 sh Catawa pf	25
100 sh Spruce & Pine	25	12 sh Lehigh Nav stk	28¾

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$1000 U S 1881 reg 2 dys	110⅛	12 sh Read R	46¾
500 US5-20s '65 reg	106⅛	5 sh do tranf	46⅝
1000 do cash	106	9 Penna R	52⅜
1500 U S 10-40s reg	103	7 sh do	53
1000 Leh 6s '84	84½	100 sh Phil&ErieR b10	27½
200 Cam&Am 6s'89	95	100 sh do b5 lots	27¼
5000 W JerseyR 6s	85	5 sh Leh Nv stk	28¾
60000 W Jersey R 6s Saturday lts	85	20 sh Susq Canal	12½
400 City 6s new	101¼	500 sh Gr Mount 2ds	8
2 00 do do lts	101¼	200 sh Cataw pf s5	25½
10 sh Spruce and Pine	25	100 sh do	25⅛
39 sh Far & Mec Bk	131	100 sh do	28⅛
		100 sh do b60	25¼

SECOND BOARD.

500 Leh 6's Gold ln due bill	90¼	100 sh Phil&ErieR	27¾
800 Sch Nav 6s '72	85	100 sh Ocean Oil	3 44
5 sh North Lib Bk	106	100 sh do	3⅞
109 sh Penna R lts	53	500 sh N Y & Middle	3¼
4 sh do	52⅞	400 sh do b30	3¼
70 sh Leh Val R lts	50¼	500 sh St Nich coal	56.100

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, January 21.—There is no falling off in the supply of capital—no change from yesterday's quotations. Trade is distressingly dull in all departments—a state of affairs that is intensified by the unfavorable weather and a general determination on the part of consumers to only purchase for present and pressing exigencies. The merchants are acting with commendable prudence, and are waiting for things to touch bottom and for Congress to settle the financial and political problems now under discussion, before entering upon any new enterprise.

There was more activity at the Stock Board, and a general upward movement in prices. Government Loans were a fraction higher. State Loans were very firm. City Loans sold at 101¼ for New, and 97 for the Old Issues.

Reading Railroad closed at 46⅞—an advance of ⅛, and Philadelphia and Erie Railroad at 27½—an advance of ¾; Pennsylvania Railroad at 52⅜@53—the latter an advance of ⅝, and Catawissa Railroad Preferred at 25—an advance of ½; 129 was bid for Camden and Amboy Railroad; 63½ for Germantown Railroad; 30 for Little Schuylkill Railroad; 66 for Mine Hill Railroad; 30 for North Pennsylvania Railroad, and 44½ for Northern Central Railroad.

Lehigh Navigation sold at 28¾—an advance of ¼; 22 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation Preferred, and 11 for the Common stock.

In Bank shares there was no change.

Passenger Railroad shares were in better demand; Second and Third Streets Passenger Railroad sold at 73; Fifth and Sixth Streets at 40; and Spruce and Pine Streets at 25.

Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, make the following quotations of the rates of exchange to-day, at 1 P. M.: U. S. 6s, of 1881, 109¾@110¼; do., 1862, 109⅜@110⅝; do., 1864, 107⅛@107½; do., 1865, 108⅛@108⅜; do., 1865, new, 105⅝@106; do., 1867, new, 105⅝@106; Fives, Ten-forties, 102¾@102⅞; 7 3-10s, June, 105⅝@106; do., July, 105⅝@106; Compound Interest Notes—June, 1864, 19.40; July, 1864, 19.40; August, 1864, 19.40; October, 1864, 19.40; December, 1864, 19.40; May, 1865, 17⅛@17¼; August, 1865, 16⅛@16¼; September, 1865, 15⅛@15⅝; October, 1865, 15¼@15⅝; American Gold, 138⅝@139; Silver, 131@133.

Jay Cooke & Co., quote Government securities, etc., to-day, as follows: United States 6's, 1881, 109¾@110¼; Old 5-20 Bonds, 109⅜@110⅝; New 5-20 Bonds, 1864, 107⅛@107½; 5-20 Bonds, 1865, 108⅛@108⅜; 5-20 Bonds, July, 105⅝@106; 5-20 Bonds, 1867, 105⅝@106; 10-40 Bonds, 102⅞@103; 7-30 June, 105⅝@106; 7-30, July, 105⅝@106; Gold 138⅝.

Smith, Randolph & Co., Bankers, 16 South Third street, quote at 11 o'clock as follows: Gold, 139; United States Sixes, 1881, 110@110⅛; United States Five-twenties, 1862, 110@110⅛; do. 1864, 107⅝@107⅝; do. 1865, 108⅛@108⅜; do. July, 1865, 105⅝@106; do. 1867, 106@106⅛; United States Fives, Ten-forties, 102⅞@103; United States Seven-thirties, second series, 105⅞@106; do. third series, 105@106.

Philadelphia Produce Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, January 21st.—The unfavorable weather continues to depress business in all departments.

Bark is dull, and in the absence of sale we quote No. 1 at $50 per ton. Prices of Tanner's Bark are nominal.

There is a fair demand for Cloverseed, and further sales of 800 bushels are reported at $7 50@$8 50. Timothy is in better request, and selling at $2 75@$3. Flaxseed comes in slowly and commands $2 75 ℔ bushel.

The Flour Market remains as last quoted, the demand being confined to the wants of the home trade. Sales of 500 barrels North West Extra Family at $10@$11 50 per barrel. 600 barrels Quaker City Mills on secret terms. Small lots of Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do. at $10 50@$12; fancy at $12@$14; extras at $8 25@$9 25, and Superfine at $7 25@$8 25. Rye Flour ranges from $8 50 to $9. In Corn Meal nothing doing.

There is very little movement in Wheat, and the only sales reported are 1,500 bushels good Pennsylvania Red at $2 50, and 400 bushels fair White at $2 75. Rye is less active and lower; sales of 1,000 bushels Pennsylvania at $1 63@$1 65. Corn continues quiet, with sales of 2,000 bushels damp and primo dry new at $1 12@$1 16, and 1,700 bushels Western mixed at $1 24. Oats are steady at 76@78 cents. In Barley or Malt no transactions have come under our notice.

The New York Money Market.

[From to-day's World.]

JANUARY 20th.—The week opens on an easy money market and considerable buoyancy on the stock exchange. Call loans are easy at 5 to 6 per cent., and rates are expected to rule lower, although the banks will make a determined stand at present quotations. The banks are in want of good commercial paper, and take all that offers at 7 per cent., and in exceptional cases at 6½ per cent. In the street first-class paper is taken from 6½ to 7½ per cent.

The government bond market has been strong throughout the day, with a considerable amount of transactions. The market has cut loose from the price of gold, and is advancing steadily owing to the moderate supply in the hands of dealers and the increasing demand for investment. The decline in the rates for loans will have the tendency to stimulate the purchase of bonds, as the present quotations not only pay higher rates of interest than it is possible to obtain on loans, but the buyer at present quotations will probably realize before long the profit of 1 to 3 per cent. Last summer the 5-20 bonds of 1862 were selling at 113 to 115¾, and others in proportion. The 1862s were sold to-day at 110⅞ to 110⅝.

The foreign exchange market is dull. Prime banker's sixty-day sterling bills are offered in large amounts at 109¾, and good bankers' at 109¼. Prime commercial is nominal at 109. Prime Paris, 5.16¼ to 5.16⅞. Commercial francs are 5.18¾ to 5.20⅝.

The gold market is steady, ranging from 138⅝ to 139⅛; opening at 139⅛ and closing at 139⅛. The rates paid for carrying were 7, 6, 6½, and 3 per cent. After the board adjourned the quotations were 139 to 139⅛.

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a statement of the purchases in 1867 of seven-thirty per cents and the sales of United States five-twenties of 1865-67, in reply to a resolution of inquiry on the subject by the House of Representatives, has been published. It states that—

The total issue of 5.20 bonds under the act of March 3, 1865, was, on the first day of November, 1867		$620,773,450
Of which reported to XXXIXth Congress		266,665,350
Making issue since Jan. 1, 1867		$354,108,100
By conversion of 7-30s	$145,276,150	
Compound Notes	52,200	
		145,328,350
Leaving for Sales in 1867 to Nov. 1		$208,779,800
Purchases of 7-30s in 1867 to Nov 1		188,689,850
Excess of funding ten months		$20,089,950
We find, on reference to the monthly schedules, that during the months of November and December, the additional sales of and conversions into new 5-20s amounted to		$105,906,650
And 7-30s paid off		96,338,250
Excess of funding, two months		$9,568,400
The whole amount of funding in 1867 appears to have been as follows:—		
Gold bearing debt Jan. 1, 1867		$1,400,490,742
Gold-bearing debt Jan 1, 1868		1,890,103,092
Increase		$489,612,350
Accounted for in new 5 20s	$460,014,750	
Sales of 10 40s of 1864	6,833,450	
Sales of 5-20s of 1864	22,561,700	
Added to navy pensions	1,250,000	
Together	$490,657,900	
Less old debt paid	1,055,550	
		$489,612,350

The decrease in seven-thirty per cents during the year was as follows:

Outstanding Jan. 1, 1867	$676,856,600
Outstanding Jan. 1, 1868	233,268,450
Decrease in 7-30s	$443,588,150
Increase in funded debt	489,612,350
Excess of funding in 1867	$46,024,200

Going back to the act of April 12, 1866, authorizing the contraction of the currency as well as the continued funding of the Seven-Thirty per cents, we find that the sales and exchanges since of United States new Five-Twenties and other gold-bearing stocks exceed the purchases and exchanges of Seven-Thirty per cents by the sum of $131,120,200, as follows:

	Outstanding 7-30 per cents.		*Gold-bearing Public Debt.*
April 1, 1866	$817,014,000		$1,180,238,343
Jan. 1, 1868	238,268,450		1,890,103,092
Decrease	$578,745,550	Inc.	$709,865,750
Both classes of debt, April 1, 1866			$1,997,252,343
Both classes of debt, Jan. 1, 1868			2,128,370,542

This excess of $128,370,542 over $2,000,000,000 will be reduced before the 15th of July, 1868, when the last of the Seven-thirties fall due, by the sum of $14,690,942 old six per cents. of 1847-48 paid off. It may be further limited—and should be by direction of Congress, if the Secretary is unwilling to do it without this authority—to the extent of $113,670,600 by purchases of Seven-thirties, to this amount in excess of further sales of new Five-twenties, so as to bring the ultimate gold-bearing public debt of the United States within *two thousand millions*, and the annual gold interest thereon within $118,000,000.

The Treasury letter referred to above sets forth:

I. Sales of United States 5-20s, 1865-7	$208,779,800
II. Purchases 7-30 per cents	188,689,850
III. Brokerage on $75,353,250	94,191

The brokerage, at the rate of ⅛ of 1 per cent. The entire sales of 5-20s realized in premiums, $11,472,638; interest charged on bonds, $3,412,600; total, $14,885,238. The entire purchases of 7-30 per cents cost the Treasury in premiums, $11,448,337; interest allowed, $3,080,212; total, $14,528,549.

The Latest Reports by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, January 21st.—Stocks strong. Chicago and Rock Island, 97⅜; Reading, 93¾; Canton Company, 57⅝; Erie, 75⅜; Cleveland and Toledo, 103⅝; Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 95½; Pittsburgh and Fort Wayne, 101⅝; Michigan Central, 111; Michigan Southern, 87⅝; New York Central, 127½; Illinois Central, 132; Cumberland Preferred, 134; Virginia 6s, 41; Missouri 6s, 100; Hudson River, 142; U. S. Five-Twenties, 1862, 110⅝; do., 1864, 107½; do., 1865, 108⅜; new issue, 105; Ten-Forties, 102⅞; Seven-Thirties, 106; Money, 6 per cent.; Gold, 139; Exchange, 95⅞.

NEW YORK, Jan. 21.—Cotton dull at 17@19. Flour dull; sales 6,000 bbls at yesterday's prices. Wheat dull. Corn firm—advanced 1c; sales 26,000 bushels Western at $1 30@$1 31½. Oats steady; Western 85½@86. Barley steady. Beef quiet. Pork dull at $21 87½. Lard quiet at 12⅝@13½. Whisky quiet.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 21.—Cotton dull and depressed; Middlings 16½@16⅝. Flour very dull and nothing doing. For Wheat there is a light supply, and the demand is nominal; Southern Wheat unchanged; Pennsylvania heavy. Corn heavy; prime White and Yellow $1 15. Oats heavy at 75. Rye dull at $1 50@$1 55. Provisions quiet. Bacon—shoulders 11c; bulk 9@9½; Mess Pork $22 75@$23.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 20.—Flour quiet, with no export demand; sales at $7 50@8. Wheat firm at $2 50@2 65 for good to choice shipping. Legal tenders 72¼.

MARINE BULLETIN.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA—JANUARY 21.

☞ See Marine Bulletin on Seventh Page.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.

LEWES, DEL., Jan. 17—6 P.M.

Schooners S P M Tasker and Annie Barton, both from Portland for Philadelphia, and J Burley, from North Carolina for do, are at the Breakwater.

Yours, &c. JOSEPH LAFETRA.

MEMORANDA.

Steamer Roman, Baker, cleared at Boston 19th inst. for this port.

Ship Good Hope, Hanson, from New York 2d Aug. at San Francisco yesterday.

Ship Grace Darling, Gibbs, from New York 6th Sept. at San Francisco yesterday.

Ship Sorrento, Wilson, cleared at Mobile 15th inst. for Liverpool, with 4152 bales cotton, weighing 2,124,632 lbs, valued at $392,1[illegible].

Bark J Wooster, Knowles, hence via Provincetown 5th Aug. at San Francisco yesterday.

Bark Nereid, Bearse, from New York 24th Sept. at San Francisco yesterday.

Bark E A Kennedy, Hoffses, sailed from Havre 3d inst. for Cardiff and United States.

Brig John Chrystal, Barne, cleared at New York yesterday for Ponce, PR.

Schrs Grace Girdler, Smith, and Silver Magnet, Watson, hence at Boston 18th inst.

Schr Charlie E Jackson, from Boston for this port, at Newport 18th inst.

Schr Mary M Snee, Creighton, cleared at Mobile 15th inst. for New Orleans.

Schr Lewis Chester was loading at Savannah 17th inst. for Boston.

Schr Sarah A Hammond, Paine, cleared at Richmond 18th inst. for Boston.

Schrs Sarah Hawthorne, Blizzard and Thos W Ware, Abdell, cleared at Richmond 18th inst. for Norfolk.

MARINE MISCELLANY.

Ship Southampton, which put into Liverpool, leaky, is not the vessel of that name from Mobile for Liverpool but the Southampton, Whitney, from London for New York.

The brig ashore on Body Island is the Hattie, of Bangor, Capt Glikey, from Martinique for Baltimore. The vessel is tight. Messrs Baker, wreckers of Norfolk, are rendering assistance.

Bark Witch, of Boston, from Bangor for Messina, put into Fayal Dec 21, with loss of foremast, maintopgallantmast, mizzentopmast, sails, &c. during a violent gale Dec 5. She remained in the 25th, but would not have much detention.

Steamer Gen Berry was put up at auction at Savannah 16th inst. and was bid in by her owners for $20,000.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Notice is hereby given that the Fog Bell at Petit Manan Light station, Maine, is so badly cracked it is rendered quite useless. The sound can be heard but a short distance.

By order of the Lighthouse Board.
JOHN POPE, L H Inspector 1st Dist.
Portland, Jan. 17, 1868.

$5,000 AND $2,500 TO LOAN ON MORTGAGE. A. B. CARVER & CO., ja18-6t*5p S. W. corner Ninth and Filbert.

ISAAC NATHANS, AUCTIONEER, N. E. CORNER Third and Spruce streets, only one square below the Exchange. $250,000 to loan in large or small amounts, on diamonds, silver plate, watches, jewelry, and all goods of value. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 7 P. M. ☞ Established for the last forty years. Advances made in large amounts at the lowest market rates. ja8-tfrp

FOURTH EDITION.

3:15 O'Clock.

BY TELEGRAPH.

LATEST FROM WASHINGTON.

MR. BUTLER'S AMENDMENT.

KENTUCKY ELECTION CASE.

Mr. Butler's Amendment.

[Special Despatch to the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—Immediately after the reading of the journal in the House to-day, Mr. Butler's motion to reconsider the vote by which the previous question had been ordered on the reconstruction bill was taken up and agreed to by a vote of 83 to 75. Fernando Wood then made a motion to lay Mr. Butler's amendment on the table, but this was voted down. Five minutes were then given to Thaddeus Stevens, who advocated amid the close attention of the House, Mr. Butler's amendment. A vote was then taken directly on this amendment, and it failed to pass by a vote of 112 nays to 53 yeas. The bill, as reported by the Reconstruction Committee, then passed by a vote of 123 yeas to 45 nays. A strictly party vote. The only Republican who voted against the bill was S. F. Cary, of Ohio.

Contested Election Case.

[Special Despatch to the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—Mr. Dawes, from the Committee on Elections, reported to the House in the case of J. Y. Brown, contested by S. E. Smith, of the Second District of Kentucky. He reported that the former was not entitled to the seat on account of disloyalty, and the latter had not a sufficient number of votes to entitle him to a seat at all.

XLth Congress—Second Session.

WASHINGTON, January 21.

SENATE.—Mr. Sumner (Mass.) presented a memorial from citizens of Texas against the confirmation of appointments there to office of non-residents, and stating that the Collectors, United States Marshal for the Eastern District, Superintendent of Taxes, and other responsible offices have been filled by what they call foreign importation, friends of the administration, many of whom are not well disposed to the Union, nor friends of Union men of the State. With enough good Union men in that State to fill such offices, men who served in the Union army. He said he had hesitated whether to present the petition in executive or legislative session, but had concluded it his duty to the petitioner to take his present course. At his request it was laid on the table.

Also, presented a petition from citizens of Hamlin county, Massachusetts, in relation to the rights of American citizens traveling abroad. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. Wilson (Mass.) presented a petition of citizens of Worcester, Massachusetts, on the same subject. Referred to the same committee.

Also, a petition of Isaac Seeley and other members of the Constitutional Convention of Georgia, asking Congress to authorize the establishment of provisional governments in the South. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Ramsey (Minn.) presented a petition, with the proceedings of a meeting of citizens at St. Anthony's Falls, Minnesota, in regard to the rights of American citizens abroad. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. Willey (West Virginia) presented a petition with a bill to remove disabilities from D. Kingsbury, Collector at Brownsville, Texas, at the outbreak of the war, which office he continued to hold during the rebellion, taking the oath of allegiance to the Southern Confederacy for his own safety, and other considerations, and by holding the office he was enabled to render services to Union men.

Mr. Patterson (N. H.), from the Committee on Retrenchment, reported a bill to amend an act to regulate the tenure of certain civil offices. He gave notice that he would call it up at an early day.

Mr. Conness (Cal.) offered a resolution, that *whereas*, it was stated that American citizens had been deprived of liberty upon suspicion of conspiracy to and the commission of overt acts of hostility against the peace of that Government. *And whereas*, The first duty of a State is to protect its citizens against hostile acts by foreign nations. Therefore the President be directed to cause an investigation, and if such persons are found to be guilty of no such overt act, then to demand their immediate release, and, if necessary to enforce such demand.

Laid on the table. Mr. Conness gave notice that he would call it up at an early day.

Mr. Thayer (Nebraska) offered a resolution requesting the President to inform the Senate whether James A. Seddon, lately pardoned by the President, was Secretary of War of the Confederacy any portion of the time when Henry Wirz was keeper of Andersonville prison, and practiced cruelties resulting in the death of many Union soldiers, and also how many Union soldiers died there from starvation, &c., at that time. Adopted.

HOUSE.—Mr. Butler (Mass.) offered a resolution instructing the Committee of Ways and Means to devise some measure by which distilled spirits of American manufacture may be exported under the law.

The House then proceeded to the regular order of business, being the motion of Mr. Butler to reconsider the vote ordering the main question on the bill reported from the Committee on Reconstruction.

The question was taken by yeas and nays, and resulted, yeas 83, nays 75. So the vote was reconsidered.

Mr. Butler offered his amendment, giving the appointment of State officers to the constitutional conventions, and then moved the previous question.

Mr. Eldridge (Wis.) moved to lay the bill and pending amendments on the table, which was negatived.

From Boston.

BOSTON, Jan. 21.—In the suit against John Leighton, instituted by the Franklin Mining Company, for a misappropriation of funds in certain transactions in which the Company was interested, the jury found a verdict for the Company, assessing the damages at $10,000.

From Maine.

LEWISTON, Me., Jan. 21.—The woolen mills at Readfield, largely owned by A. P. Morrill, have been obliged to suspend operations on account of low water. Other mills in the State have suspended for the same reason. All the mills in this city are running as usual, the water power here being equal to the severest drouth.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—In the Supreme Court to-day, Chief Justice Chase announced that a majority of the Court being of the opinion that the McArdle case should be advanced on the calendar, it is ordered that it be set for a hearing on the first Monday of March next.

Fire in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, January 21.—The building at the corner of Elm and Second streets, occupied by the Chairmakers' Union, was destroyed by fire last night. Loss about $10,000. Insured.

FRENCH GREEN PEAS, Finest quality.
OLIVE OIL, very superior quality, of own importation.
PATE DE FOIES GRAS.
FRENCH AND SPANISH OLIVES, by the gallon.
For sale by JAMES R. WEBB, WALNUT and EIGHTH Streets. ja26

ISAAC B. EVANS, MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN OILS, PAINTS, VARNISHES, AND Naval Stores and Soaps, No. 16 North Delaware avenue, Philada.