EVENING BULLETIN.

Thursday, January 30, 1868.

LAS LIGHT IN THE STREETS.

In a letter from one of the Paris correspondents of the BULLETIN, a few days ago, allusion was made to some experiments with a new process of burning the gas in the street lamps, by which a greatly increased light was obtained at a very moderate expense. Some further particulars concerning the process and the experiments are given in the Paris papers. The inventors are Messrs. Tessier du Mothay and Marichal. Their experiments were made by permission of the city government, on the night of the 8th of January, on the Place of the Hotel de Ville, one of the most central of the public places or squares of Paris, where a great crowd was assembled to witness the results of the new invention.

The new process is said to consist in the complete combustion of the common illuminating gas by oxygen. A small cylinder of magnesium is placed in the middle of the burning gas jet, and the result is a quantity of light which, according to the photometer, is sixty times that produced by burning the same amount of gas in the ordinary way. That is to say, the burner, under the new arrangement, will produce as much light as sixty of those now in use. The cost of producing the oxygen for the purpose is said to be seventy-two centimes the cubic metre, or somewhere about thirteen cents the cubic yard, according to United States values and measures, which, of course, in an article of this kind, not meant to be scientifically accurate, are only compared approximately to the French.

The economical question is stated more particularly, in the French journal before us, in this way: "Three cubic metres of coal, even illuminating gas and four cubic metres of oxygen, worth eight francs and ninety centimes, (or about one dollar and eighty cents) produce, according to the experiments just made, the same quantity of light as is produced by one hundred and eighty cubic metres of coal burned in the ordinary way, one of which in Paris is fifty-four francs, or a little over ten dollars. It is easily to be seen, therefore, that by a proper distribution of burners, a very few, with the new improvement, will light a public street or square, much better and much more cheaply than a large number of burners will do it under the ordinary system.

These experiments, it is remarked, are made while the invention is novel, and under the disadvantages that must attend every practical trial, on a large scale, of a wholly new discovery. There has never been an invention, scientific and meritorious, that did not become cheaper, simpler and better in its uses, as time passed and other minds besides the discoverer's were directed towards it. The mere substituting oxygen for air in the combustion sphere, for the complete combustion of the street gas, may be many besides that of using magnesium, and these, after all, may not be the one used by the French inventors, for they, very properly, do not divulge their process, and the report we quote from may be made apply those objections. But the experiments prove that the oxygen is separated in some way; that it produces a light for the streets which makes the gas jet equal to sixty jets as they are, and that the whole cost is much less than that of the present mode of half lighting the streets which prevails in most cities. The result would be a revolution impossible in the local administration of the gas manufacture of Philadelphia. As compared with the street-lighting to be found in Paris, even without the new process, ours is very defective. There are three lamps in Paris to one in Philadelphia, in a corresponding space. But if City Council, instead of giving the gas works from the Trustees, and assign their management to competent persons, directly responsible to them, then the people will expect that the new officers will avail themselves of all meritorious discoveries and inventions, either for producing better light or for saving expense. A large space in a street has often prevented murder, burglary and other crimes. It has often afforded the means of detecting and punishing criminals. If the invention of Messrs. Tessier du Mothay and Marichal, of Paris, is what it is represented to be, there is no reason why every street of a city may not be made as light by night by night as it is by day, and at a much less cost than is paid for the half-lighting that is now furnished. The peace of the community and the security of life and property demand that advantage be taken of every discovery for producing such a result.

THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.

It has been determined by the Committee on Freedmen's Affairs that the condition of the South absolutely demands the continuance of the Freedmen's Bureau for another year. Under the existing law, the operations of the Bureau cease in July next, and General Howard has indulged the hope that at that time this agency might be dispensed with. The Commissioner eager only to serve the country, and always ready to relinquish office and power when his services should be no longer needed, indicated in his report to Congress his opinion that, under a certain state of affairs, which he clearly defined, the Bureau might be closed in July of this year. General Howard said:

"I am of opinion that it will be best to discontinue the relief afforded by the Freedmen's Bureau, if possible, when the term of the bureau shall expire by law, except in the educational work, and in the settlement of such claims for back pay and bounty to colored soldiers as may remain at that time unsettled. This may be done, *provided that proper arrangements be first made with the several States interested to take charge of the freedmen*, which are now receiving more or less assistance from the general government.

"With regard to the educational division of the bureau, which is, beyond measure, important, I would recommend its transfer to the Department of Education, or to some other permanent United States agency, which may be made power to sustain and extend the present system, and also to take charge of the school and all bureau funds unexpended next July.

"Respecting the unsettled claims for back pay and bounty, I am of opinion that this division should be continued in connection with the War Department so long as it shall be deemed necessary by the Secretary of War for the completion of the work committed to its charge.

"It may seem tenacious to withdraw this bureau agency so soon; it may appear *the surrendering the freed people to the mercies of those who have not shown themselves patriotic* but my judgment is that the necessary *delay* is based on the belief that *each of the seven states where the barons exists or has existed will be completely reconstructed by next July*; and the freedmen, *having all the rights of citizenship*, can protect themselves with such aid as the United States military forces may be able to render, the only bar to this result being the ignorance of those who have not yet been reached by the influences of civilization. This ignorance will be *remedied gradually* by the States establishing and putting in operation thorough systems of common schools."

But it has become evident to the Commissioner, as well as to all who have closely studied the aspect of Southern affairs, that the first of July next will not see such a condition of things as General Howard had hoped for, and that, therefore, his resignation will be for the discontinuance of the Bureau no longer remains in force.

General Howard very wisely relies upon education as the great lever that is to raise the degraded population of the South, both white and black, and is therefore sure that the educational work of the Bureau be continued, sustained and extended. But the education which the freedmen need cannot be that which mere knowledge of book-learning. They need to be taught how to work, how to save, how to live. Their centuries of training in slavery have taught them none of these things, and it is, therefore, not to be wondered at that such reports come to us, through General Howard's despatches, of idleness, thriftlessness and discontent. While the Freedmen's Bureau is doing a noble work in the instruction of the children of the freedmen, it has yet a vast field before it for work among the freedmen themselves. While teaching them their new political rights and duties, it is the duty of the agents of the Bureau to instruct and encourage them in the true principles of economy, industry and honest labor. The future prosperity of these emancipated millions depends, in large measure, on the direction which is now given to them. While they should be carefully protected against imposition, injustice and violence, they should be earnestly encouraged to settle down to steady labor. It will not take them a very long time to appreciate the value of good advice and honest encouragement. If the planters who now complain so loudly that the negro will not work will find that fair and patient and kind dealing on their part will soon make him industrious, contented and thrifty.

On the part of the Freedmen's Bureau, whose continuance for another year may now be considered assured, one thing is essential—an untiring watchfulness over its administration, as it is manifest all over the South in the hands of its subordinate agents. From the very nature of the service, the agent is generally far removed from the personal inspection of his superior, and the temptations to maladministration are very numerous and very strong. The complaints of petulant planters are frequently published, of course, during his public career, has led him to act in direct violation of the wishes of the Southern gentry. "Twas ever thus." Just whenever the rebels succeeded in getting him where they wanted him, "in the power of peace, he cut some fantastic antic and turned up in the most objectionable attitude. This man must be put down. The Mobile *Times* objects to Mr. Howard, he proves a deliberate insult, compelled the resignation from that mission of one of the very ablest, purest and most intensely Republican men that have ever represented the United States abroad and to confirm one of Mr. Johnson's disciples as his successor, would simply be to endorse Mr. Howard's conduct, and to assist him to reward a man who has aided him by persistently endeavoring to overturn the Republican party.

In the next place it is desirable that we should be represented abroad by a man who is a thorough exponent of American principles. Mr. Cox is no sense a representative American. It has always been believed that during the war he advocated secession, by insisting upon the reconstruction of the Union with the New England States left out. This he has denied since his nomination to the foreign mission makes a reputation for loyalty desirable. But whether it is the fact or not, it is unquestionably true that Mr. Cox was not only a virulent and dangerous Copperhead during the war; that during the struggle his influence and votes were always cast in favor of the rebels and against the Union cause, but since the close of the war he has supported Andrew Johnson in every act of lawlessness and treachery that has disgraced his administration. Such a man as this is not to be trusted to speak in a foreign land for the American people. There are plenty of better, purer and abler men who can be had for the mission. If the President will not nominate one of these, let the Senate at once promptly remove Cox. Better nobody than Sunset Cox.

The country will probably be astonished shortly to observe General Grant, the bold soldier who has faced death upon several battle fields, assume the attitude of Trabbs boy in "Great Expectations" and request some one to "hold him, he is so frightened." In the meantime, perhaps it will be pleasant for the managers of the great Republican party to look around for another and more suitable candidate for the Presidency, one, too, who will not fail, as General Grant has done, in securing the confidence and the support of the Mobile *Times*. For the fact is, that that powerful journal, after advocating Grant's election for some months past, has become utterly disgusted with his conduct in admitting Secretary Stanton to the War Office, and has not only resolved to humiliate him by taking his name down from the head of its column, but with savage ferocity that is alarming and indicative of a thirst for blood, has called upon General Sherman to seize the command of the army, to "crush down Congressional aggression," and do his duty in that "era of revolution which has now opened," and which "can be neither long nor doubtful."

This is really dreadful, and if General Sherman accepts the advice, poor Grant, in ignominious retirement, or perhaps upon the scaffold, will probably curse that unlucky day when the peculiarity of temperament, that unlucky obstinacy of disposition which constantly, during his public career, has led him to act in direct violation of the wishes of the Southern gentry. "Twas ever thus." Just whenever the rebels succeeded in getting him where they wanted him, "in the power of peace," he cut some fantastic antic and turned up in the most objectionable attitude. This man must be put down. The Mobile *Times* objects to Mr. Howard, he proves a deliberate insult, compelled the resignation from that mission of one of the very ablest, purest and most intensely Republican men that have ever represented the United States abroad and to confirm one of Mr. Johnson's disciples as his successor, would simply be to endorse Mr. Howard's conduct, and to assist him to reward a man who has aided him by persistently endeavoring to overturn the Republican party.

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PATENT TOOL AND AWL-HANDLES, CONTAINING from 6 to 20 tools, all fitting into one handle, and a variety of Boys' and Gentlemen's Pocket-knives, for sale at TRUMAN & SHAW'S, No. 50 (Eight Thirty-five) Market street, below Ninth, Philadelphia.

THE DREADED WASHDAY MAY HAVE ITS DISCOMFORTS LESSENED, AND THE EXPENSE OF ITS CONDUCT LESS WORRYING, which we should have will be found to pay for itself in its saving of wear and tear of clothing, muscle and time. For sale by HUGHES & MILNOR, No. 804 Eight Thirty-five Market street, below Ninth, Philadelphia.

MALLEABLE IRON CLAMP SCREWS, FOR CABINETS, Trunks, Boxes, Furniture, Carriages, &c. Also, Screw Plates, Taps and Screws. TRUMAN & SHAW, (Eight Thirty-five) Market street, below Ninth, Philadelphia.

CONDENSED MILK, FOR FAMILY USE.—PURE, RICH, UNADULTERATED. Patent Barrier Cap, Hermetically Sealed. Relief for Tapers, with full directions. Hard's Farinaceous Food; Food Sago; Carageen Moss; Isinglass; Calves' Foot Jelly; Other Delicacies. For sale by JAMES L. ROBERTS, 127 S. FRONT, SHINN, Southwest corner of Market, Philadelphia.

FOR SALE.—A SLEIGH.—A HANDSOME SILVER-mounted Sleigh, Price $60. Apply at 315 Market, up stairs.

1868.—GET YOUR HAIR CUT AT KOPPS SHAVING Saloon, Fifth street, below Chestnut. Gentlemen's Hair and Whiskers Dyed, Shave and Bath, 25 cents. Entrances on both streets. Open Sunday morning. Ladies' Cheap Place. 1127 G. C. KOPP.

FIVE MALE.—1000 BUSHELS FOR SALE BY E. O. SOULDER & CO., Dock Street Wharf. 1s29 3t

MRS. JOHANNA HENRIP.—LOCTESS AND MIDWIFE, 409 Catherine street.

WEDDING AND ENGAGEMENT RINGS, WAR ranted of solid gold, Wedding Rings, $3 per pair. Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silver Ware. 1st Chestnut, below Fourth, lower side.

MARKING WITH INDELIBLE INK, EMBROIDERIES, Handkerchiefs, Hosiery, &c. 1020 Filbert street.

1033 LOCUST LOCUST LOCUST.—THE SUBSCRIBER HAS REMOVED HIS SILVER PLATING, Gilding and Repairing Shop to the above place. Silver Plating, Gilding and Repairing done in the best manner. Silver, Plated Ware, Jewelry, and all articles of Silver, Gilt, Plated, Steel, Ivory, and Pearl, Repaired on the shortest notice. Gas fixtures Gilt and Bronzed. Parties leaving Silver to be Plated forty years' standing can have it done at the lowest market rates. JOHN MCGILLIGAN, 1033 Locust street.

TO SHIPPERS, HOTEL-KEEPERS, FAMILIES AND others.—The undersigned has just received a supply of Catawba Wine, Port Wine, Madeira Wine, Venice Gin, Old Jamaica Rum, Scotch and Irish Whiskies, constantly on hand.
JAS. E. GARRETSON,
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Below Third and Walnut streets, Philadelphia.

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FIFTH EDITION

4:00 O'Clock.

BY TELEGRAPH.

LATEST CABLE NEWS.

A Fenian Centre Arrested.

LATEST FROM WASHINGTON.

THE APPROPRIATION BILL

By the Atlantic Telegraph.

LONDON, Jan. 30.—Marcus Adams, a Fenian Head-Centre, was arrested at Cork last evening.

BERLIN, Jan. 30.—Twisten, a member of Parliament, who was arrested some time since for alleged improper language used in debate, has at length been discharged. He was subjected to a slight fine. It was thought the decided position taken by the Parliaments as a member's right not to be held accountable in any other place for words spoken in debate, contributed in no small degree to this merely nominal punishment.

The Appropriation Bill.

[Special Despatch to the Phila. Evening Bulletin.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—The Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation Bill for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869, was reported from the Committee to-day. The sum total of the amount appropriated is over $17,000,000, of which the following are the principal items: Legislative, $2,253,851 67; Judicial, $1,271,727 22; Library of Congress, $3,351,000; Court of Claims, $126,000; Botanic Garden, $27,400; State Department, $189,700; Surveyor-General's Office, $71,500; U. S. Mint and Branches, $529,207 60; Treasury Independent, $220,260; Territorial Government, $258,500; Judiciary, $193,600; Treasury, $2,700,146; Internal Revenue Department, $6,100,000; Department of Agriculture, $154,920; Navy deficiency, $156,088. The Committee has cut down the estimates reported to them for the above purposes about 26,000,000.

Attempted Suicide.

NEW YORK, Jan. 30.—This night Mr. Benjamin E. Beach, of Brooklyn, went to the residence of Miss Annie Graham, to whom it appears he has been for some time paying his suit, and attempted shot himself through the head with a revolver. Previous to committing the act he addressed some observations to Miss Graham, showing that he was actuated by jealousy. His wound is of such a nature as to preclude any hopes of his recovery. All the parties concerned in this lamentable affair are highly respectable.

The National Banks.

[Special Despatch to the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—The Committee on Banking and the Currency at their meeting today had a lively discussion over the anti-national bank bill substituting United States notes for bank circulation at the National Banks. The vote on reporting the bill to the House was prevented by the adjournment of the committee. It is now thought it will be reported to-day.

It is claimed that the bill will pass the House by a large majority as soon as it is brought before it.

From Maine.

LEWISTON, Me., Jan. 30.—The case of Verrill, convicted of the murder of Stevens, at Auburn, some months ago, came up to-day on a motion for a new trial, and resulted in the motion being granted. Hanson, the State Attorney-General entered a *nolle pros.*, and Verrill was discharged.

Railroad Accident.

WORCESTER, Jan. 30.—Chas. Porterfield, baggage-master on the Fitchburg railroad, was killed at Marlboro, to-day, while engaged in coupling cars.

XI. Congress—Second Session.

[Hereafter this paper will issue an edition, Mr. Scofield, rising to a question of privilege, offered a resolution recalling that the Washington *Evening Express* of yesterday contained a statement that a *private gentleman* of this city, member of both political parties, "one of the Judges of the Supreme Court spoke very freely of the reconstruction measures of Congress, and declared in the most positive terms that all these laws were unconstitutional, and that the Supreme Court would be sure to pronounce them so; that some of his friends near him suggested that it was exceedingly indiscreet to speak positively, when he at once repeated his views in a more emphatic manner, and also reiterated that several cases under such reconstruction measures were pending in the Supreme Court, and directing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the truth of the declaration made in the newspaper, and report if the facts constitute such a misdemeanor in office as requires the House of Congress to present to the Senate articles of impeachment against the judge, thus invoking the exercise of power to examine witnesses, and to report at any time.

Marine Intelligence.

NEW YORK, Jan. 30.—Arrived—Steamship Ville de Paris, from Havre.)

KELLEY'S WEEKLY,

The best Illustrated Family Journal published in the United States. Price, 10 cents. No. 10 now ready and for sale by all Newsmen throughout the country. Contents for this number of this beautifully illustrated weekly Journal is confessedly unsurpassed, viz:

ALEXANDRE DUMAS,

the greatest of French writers of fiction. It is entitled

COUNTESS DE MORET;
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It is the last extended work of the great author, whose MONTE CHRISTO, THE THREE GUARDSMEN, BRAGELONE, &c. &c. have made his name and genius familiar to every reader. The Illustrations are of the high order to be looked for by the readers of the Illustrated Journals of Europe, where other tongues are spoken.

Saturday, February 8, 1868,

we will distribute Half a Million of Dollars of the profits, in Gifts, among our subscribers. Subscription, $3 per annum; subscriber, One dollar, cash; Twenty Thousand Dollars, in Gift Enterprises, Free of Charge, to Subscribers. Four Dollars, cash, and Four Dollars, per annum, entitles to Sixty-one Thousand Dollars. Other shares, seeing number, Five Dollars. Agents wanted everywhere. Sample copy, street, number, &c., accounting to