## BUSINESS NOTICES.

**Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, for the Cure of Consumption, Coughs and Colds.**

The great virtue of this medicine, that it ripens the matter, and throws it out of the system, purifies the blood, and thus effects a cure.

DR. SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS, FOR THE CURE OF DYSPEPSIA AND LIVER COMPLAINT, &c.

These Pills are so adapted to bile, and produce a healthy action of the liver without the least danger, as they are free from calomel, and yet more effectual in restoring a healthy action of the liver.

These remedies ripen the matter and purifies the blood in Consumption, Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint, and remove all disease of the liver, often a healthy life, and remove all disease of the liver, often a source of consumption. The Seaweed Tonic gives immediate strength to the stomach, makes a good digestion, and enables the organs to form good blood, and thus create a healthy circulation of healthy blood. The combined action of these medicines, as thus explained, will cure every case of consumption, if taken in time, and the use of the medicines persevered.

Dr. Schenck is professionally at his principal office, No. 15 North Sixth street, corner of Commerce, Philadelphia, every Saturday, where all letters for advice must be addressed.

He is also professionally at No. 32 Bond street, New York, every Tuesday, and at No. 13 Hanover street, Boston, every Wednesday. He gives advice free, but for a thorough examination with his breathometer, he charges $5. Office hours at each city, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

Price of the Pulmonic Syrup and Seaweed Tonic, each, $1 50 per bottle, or $7 50 a half dozen. Mandrake Pills, 25 cents per box. A full supply of Dr. Schenck's medicines for sale at all times at his office.

Also, for sale by all druggists and dealers.

AMERICAN HOUSE, BOSTON, MASS.—The very important and extensive improvements which have been made in this popular Hotel, the largest in New England, are now completed, and it now ranks with the Metropolitan Hotels of New York, Philadelphia and the Western cities, in the completeness and extent of its appointments, and in the number and variety of its apartments, with bathing rooms, water closets, &c., on every floor, and the facilities afforded by its four elegant passenger elevators, for reaching its apartments in the upper stories of the house in one minute; the entire have been newly and elegantly refitted, and refurnished throughout, and the house is now in all its departments, the most complete and perfect hotel in the country. Telegraph Office, Billiard Rooms, &c., in the house.

feb 10-w,f,2m LEWIS RICE & SON, Proprietors.


# EVENING BULLETIN.

**Friday, March 13, 1868.**

## THE PAY OF OUR JUDGES.

Considering the amount of work, and the kind of work, they do, the worst paid people in Pennsylvania are the Judges of the Courts. An uneducated man, at a common business, can with common industry, make as much in a year as the State pays to the Chief Justice. A young lawyer, with an average amount of brains and brass, can make more, on the practice than the salary of any one of the Judges in whose courts he may appear. Thus the men selected from all the population, as the most learned, the most upright and the best qualified to decide upon all questions of justice and law, have to live upon a pittance which would be scorned by many of the ignorant and uneducated men of the community. The very clerks and other subordinate officers of the various courts, whose duties are simply clerical or ministerial, make more by their salaries and fees than the State allows to the Judges of the same courts.

The salary of a Judge of the Supreme Court in Pennsylvania is, we believe, $5,500. The salary of a Judge of one of the city courts of Philadelphia is $5,000. These Judges are all men of high learning and well-proved integrity. Their official duties, conscientiously performed as they are, require all their time, and they could not make money by outside business, if they were disposed to do so. The Supreme Court Judges are obliged to travel over the State, to perform their duties, and the mileage allowed is no compensation either for the actual expense or for the deprivation of domestic comforts involved. The Judges of the city courts have scarcely any vacation. Unlike the Judges of the Courts of the interior counties, they have to work uninterruptedly, except for a brief period in midsummer. There is not one of them that could not, if engaged in practice as a lawyer, make twice or thrice as much as his salary, and with less physical labor, less mental anxiety and less sense of responsibility.

The legislation of recent years has imposed upon the Judges in Philadelphia duties and responsibilities far beyond those contemplated in the creation of their offices. They are now obliged to appoint the Guardians of the Poor, the Inspectors of Prisons, the Controllers of Public Schools and other officers, the selection of which by the people themselves, or by other officers less trusted by the people than the Judges, had proved to be unfortunate and unsuccessful. It is no small addition to the cares and labors of a judiciary to have to make officers from among various candidates. They have done it, without fear or favor, greatly to the satisfaction of the public; and they have, probably, by their judicious selections, minimized much expense to the State Treasury. These extra duties and responsibilities, well and carefully performed, are worth well paying for. If we continue to pay inadequately for them, we shall find good, honest and learned men refusing our judicial offices, and have them hunted after, begged for, perhaps bribed for, by men who may hope to make a good thing out of the patronage of the bench. The very apprehension of this has, we know, made some good citizens look with uneasiness upon the various acts of legislation giving the Judges more power to appoint to offices.

In the city of New York, where the courts are much less honorably filled than they are in Philadelphia, the salaries paid to the Judges are much larger. With one or two exceptions, each Judge in New York receives $10,000 per annum. We have better and more learned Judges in Philadelphia, and we ought to pay them at least as well. The Legislature, however, is only asked to give our city Judges say $7,000 a year, and the Judges of the Supreme Court $8,000 a year. Considering the changes of values in all the necessaries of life, these are really smaller salaries than the State paid to the Judges thirty years ago, when also it was heavily in debt. Now the State debt is small for its population, its revenues are constantly increasing, and it can afford to pay good salaries to good officers. Above all, it ought to pay its honest, learned and faithful Judges good wages for the difficult and important work imposed upon them.

## FINE ART ON THE RAMPAGE.

If posterity depends upon some of the New York illustrated papers for data upon which to form its impressions of the American people of A. D. 1868, it will conclude that such of us as are not thieves and cut-throats are practical black-guards or cut-and-cut humanities. One of the grossest monstrosities in the Gothamite insane pictorial line, comes to us in the shape of a view of the burning of Barnum's Museum. The flames are pouring out of the lower windows in a way which excites the suspicion that the "fat lady" and "Circassian beauty," who are emerging from the flames in their night gowns, are fourth (fire) proof salamanders. Fancy birds, which by the way, naturally have a perverse propensity for flying *into* conflagrations and not from them, are emerging from fierce flames with wide-spread pinions all unsinged; a tiger, that in respect to claws, tail, teeth and whiskers would do credit to an Astatic jungle, is clearing a window-sill at a bound. The gallant firemen, who are represented as being as ready to save suffering brute creation as they are eager to succor suffering beauty, are carrying off grinning hyenas, ravening wolves, and wily foxes in their stalwart arms; one lusty fellow, in a fire-helmet and a stable-brush moustache, is engaged in a hand-to-hand struggle with a monstrous bird, evidently determined to save to the feathered giant or perish in the attempt. The baby elephant is a prominent actor in the exciting scene. The interesting quadruped seems reluctant to leave his warm quarters, but a party of firemen who are on duty are equal to the emergency, and having got a "short hitch" on "Baby," they are pulling away with might and main upon the rope, evidently bent upon doing or dying. By the way, it is remarkable that firemen do always go prepared with ropes all ready to drag baby elephants out of fires on short notice, and to that end they are always on hand at the opportune moment prepared to grind the organ as a persuader of impracticable elephantine adolescence. Horses, it is generally understood, have an insuperable prejudice against leaving a building that is on fire; but Gothamite fire discipline must be too much for stubborn horse-flesh, for in our picture, we behold other gallant firemen carrying a full grown "stiffed" bodily upon their manly shoulders from the blazing Museum. There is also an extensive stampede of discreet animals which had evidently determined not to stand upon the order of their going, but to go at once. They are going off by twos and threes, and striking out the old woman, the Circassian beauty, the fire and the firemen, this cut might be made to do service when the same enterprising pictorial sheet gets out a picture representing the entrance of the animals into the ark. One other curious feature of this calorific, ornithological, zoological, ethnological and pyrotechnic monstrosity in art must not be allowed to pass unnoticed. The quadrupeds and bipeds of the Barnum establishment have just been roused from their slumbers at the moment which the artist seized upon for his great effort; the ladies are just getting out in their night clothes but the wide-awake firemen already have two streams upon the flames, a condition of things that can only be accounted for on the presumption that they were on the spot with steam up and hose laid, so as to be all ready for action when an alarm should be given. Seriously, these artistic absurdities are an insult to the intelligence of the age, a reproach to popular taste and a pictorial legacy for posterity that will cause our great-grandchildren to blush for their ancestry.

## GIRARD COLLEGE.

Where is the Girard College Report? It is now three weeks since the Investigating Committee made their two reports to Collin cils. The reports were presented, together with the voluminous testimony on which they were based, to Select Council, on the 19th of February. They were not referred or otherwise acted upon, and they are still waiting for some gentleman in the Select Chamber to call them up and have them disposed of. We think we have proved, in the late at a loss to know. The community has not forgotten this Girard College business, and will not forget it until it has been properly and fairly disposed of. It is not a subject about which there need be any delay. It is thoroughly understood, and ought not to be pushed off into a corner, from any consideration of policy, other personal or public. The scandal which the ten Directors brought upon the College by the publication of the card which they have so failed to substantiate and with anything like proof, has gone all over the country. That card was eagerly republished wherever there was a feeling of jealousy or the growing prosperity of Philadelphia was the best remedy for the wide-spread mischief thus done, is a prompt republication of the reports of the Committee. The minority report of the Investigating Committee embodies the only logical conclusions which can be drawn from the evidence, and it should be adopted by Council, with the resolution of censure that accompanies it. Common Council cannot reach this subject until it is disposed of in the Select branch. Will not some gentleman in that Chamber call it up at the next meeting and save it from the smothering process which it must necessarily undergo, unless some member comes to its rescue?

## A REGISTRY LAW.

A good law for the registration of voters has long been felt to be a necessity in Pennsylvania. At least all honest men, who wish that elections should be fair expressions of the popular will, have felt this necessity. The State Republican Convention, on Tuesday, adopted as part of its platform the following resolution on the subject:

"*Resolved*, That the purity of the ballot-box should be carefully guarded, as of vital importance to the best interests of the country, and that the Convention deems it just and important registry law to be necessary to protect us from the astounding frauds which have heretofore been perpetrated."

There have been many cases of fraudulent voting in this State, which could have been fully proved if there had been a proper Registry law. In the Centre Senatorial district, last year, there were outrageous frauds committed by the Democrats, and their desperation and audacity were shown by the fact that one of the witnesses before the Investigating committee was murdered immediately after his return from Harrisburg. In Luzerne county, last October, there were flagrant frauds committed, by means of which Col. Woodward was declared elected to Congress. In this city, at every election, there are similar frauds committed. The State Senate has passed a Registry law, and it is to be expected that it will also pass the House. As the elections of next fall will be among the most important ever held, it is particularly gratifying that the ballot-box will be protected from the frauds and corruptions of former elections.

The large cities and towns have become too warm for most of the illicit whisky distillers, and they have followed the Irish precedent, and transferred their operations to the mountains and swamps, where the processes are carried on even more successfully, and greater quantities are produced than ever before. In the Southern cities the distillers are bolder and more defiant than they are in the North-ern cities, and, doubtless, by the sympathy of the Government, as well as by the disorganized state of society. Among the mountains of East Tennessee there are, perhaps, several serious collisions lately between the distillers and the authorities, in which a number of men have been killed. The distillers have combined and formed a military organization, with which they propose to defy the United States Government. A second Whisky Rebellion is in fact has been inaugurated, and the ferocity with which the outlaws have attacked even the armed troops sent against them, shows that they are in earnest, and mean to fight for their whiskey to the bitter end. Of course General Thomas will take instant measures to suppress the outbreak, and the traffic in that section will, in a great measure, be broken up. But is the remedy an effectual one? The disease will disappear here, but it will break out elsewhere. So long as there is such a magnificent premium on whisky, and so long will men assume all the risks and go to any extremity to gain the reward. The only true preventive is the reduction of the tax to such a low figure that fraud will not pay. Not only would this put an end to villany, but there is reason to believe it would greatly increase the revenue, and sooner or later this must be the plan adopted.

A step forward was taken by Councils, yesterday, in the way of encouraging the militia movement. The Common Branch passed a resolution, offered by Mr. Harper, of the 10th, to furnish organizations in Philadelphia the muskets which are now rusting in the City Armory. In the Select Branch, the resolution was brought up and referred to the Committee on Defence and Protection, to report the names of companies desiring arms. We noticed, not a few days ago, the importance of this measure, and are glad to find that the suggestion has been so well received in Councils. There should, of course, be a careful discrimination in the distribution of arms, and the loan should be made in such a way as to prevent their abuse and to keep them within the reach of the city authorities whenever they may be wanted. With these proper restrictions, the loan of the city arms to regularly organized regiments of the State Militia will serve to preserve the arms in better order than now, when they are stowed away to rust and become otherwise damaged, and at the same time to encourage, what we believe, the formation of a body of citizen soldiery that will be at once a protection and an honor and ornament to Philadelphia.

If the discussion of the question of the settlement of the Alabama claims is ever reopened between this country and Great Britain, the government of the latter will have to take the initiatory step. There is some reason to hope that this will be done. The Britons are progressing rapidly up to what, in fact, is our *ultimatum*. The ministry of Lord John Russell utterly refused to listen to any proposal of reference of the question to arbitration. The Derby administration seemed to offer no opposition to that effect, but with a stubbornness born entirely of pride, declined to submit the question of the right of the English government to recognize the bogus Confederacy as a belligerent power. We demanded that the whole subject should be referred without reservation, and Mr. Seward was peremptory in his refusal, and so the matter was left. Perhaps the Disraeli ministry, even with the same Foreign Secretary, may concede this point in order to gain in advance of its predecessor. The recent debate in Parliament, in which Lord Stanley's position was declared untenable and absurd, looks as if popular sentiment would render this policy necessary. England will never feel entirely comfortable until the question of these claims is settled. But we trust we will never recede from our position, and there is every reason to believe that the matter may remain undisposed of until it will, some day or other, be made a pretext for war.

Hon. Richard Vaux was one of the Democratic orators sent from Philadelphia to stump New Hampshire, and a discerning public may see in this fact some bearing upon the result of the election of Tuesday. Mr. Vaux wrote to Baltimore, regretting that he could not be present at the meeting of Democrats held there on the 4th, to "cheer on and comfort poor Andrew Johnson. In his letter he came "down upon" the Radicals and "pulverized" the so-called Republicans in true Vauxine style, and his eloquent words are now quoted with praise all over the South, by all the panegyrists of Jefferson Davis and Johnson. But Mr. Vaux is evidently not estimated as highly in more northern latitudes. In New Hampshire, at all events, his labors have been in vain, for the Democracy has been floored there completely. The Republicans might well wish that there were more men like Mr. Vaux in the ranks of the Democracy. But unfortunately there is but one Vaux. "None but himself can be his parallel." But it is to be hoped that he will continue to stump the different States for the Democracy. Let him go to Connecticut, and our triumph there will be assured. In the fall we shall want him in Pennsylvania.

**Sale of Valuable Lots—Eighth Street.**—James A. Freeman, Auctioneer, will sell on the 6th inst., the property on Eighth street, above Race, belonging to the German Lutheran Congregation. The sale will be worthy the attention of capitalists, business men and real estate operators, while an opportunity is thus offered to parties wanting to erect stores for their own occupancy, one of the best streets for retail business in the city.


CLOTHING.

68 Wanamaker & Brown's Opening.
68 Wanamaker & Brown's Opening.
68 Wanamaker & Brown's Opening.
68 Wanamaker & Brown's Opening.
Spring Clothing.
Spring Clothing.
Spring Clothing.
Spring Clothing.
68 Fine Tailoring Goods.
68 Fine Tailoring Goods.
68 Fine Tailoring Goods.

SPECIAL CARD.—We have the best stock Gents', Youths', and Boys' Ready-made Clothing and Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings for measured work ever collected in one establishment, and those who make an early choice will be well repaid. Our prices are considerably lower on many goods.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,
The Largest Establishment,
SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

SPRING GOODS.

EDWARD P. KELLY,

S. E. Cor. Chestnut and Seventh Sts

BEST MAKES ENGLISH, FRENCH, SCOTCH AND BELGIAN

CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES.

FOR SALE AT RETAIL.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

BAILEY & CO.,

819 CHESTNUT STREET,

Have just received a fine of

THE NEW STYLE

FRENCH JEWELRY.

819 CHESTNUT Street.

J. E. CALDWELL & CO.,

NEW

Marble Building,

No. 902 Chestnut Street,

Have the pleasure of offering to their customers

VERY SUPERIOR GOLD WATCHES,

MADE BY

H. R. EKEGREN,

IN GENEVA, FROM COPENHAGEN.

These Watches received the

FIRST GOLD MEDAL

AT THE LATE

PARIS UNIVERSAL EXPOSITION,

and were manufactured expressly for their retail sales.

COLOGNE WATER.

Manufactured by
MARIA CLEMENTINE MARTIN
COLOGNE ON THE RHINE.
For the FIRST TIME IN PHILADELPHIA.
Acknowledged abroad to be the best. No invoice just received direct by the subscriber.
Imported, Warranted Genuine.
Dispensing Chemist,
Fifth and Chestnut Streets, Phila.

SAMPSON SCALES!!
THE NEWEST AND MOST IMPORTANT IMPROVEMENT IN PLATFORM SCALES.
CHARLES H. HARRISON,
Sole agent for Eastern Penn. Scale Company of Philadelphia and Camden county, N. J.
N. E. Corner Market and Juniper.

JOHN GRUMM, BUILDER,
No. 1107 CHESTNUT STREET,
and 1111 LODGE STREET.
Mechanics of every trade employed. Jobbing promptly attended to. Country orders promptly furnished.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED, VENTILATED and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the standard fashionable styles. Ventilation, Easy Fit and Lightness and Durability to call and examine them.
WARBURTON'S, 512 MARKET STREET.

JONES, TEMPLE & CO.,
No. 1004 CHESTNUT STREET,
have introduced their Spring Styles, and invite conference that with a stock combining Beauty, Lightness and Durability to call and examine them.

FURNITURE, &c.

GEO. J. HENKELS, LACY & CO.,
THIRTEENTH and CHESTNUT STREETS,
Now offer an entire new stock of furniture in the latest styles, comprising

NEO GREC,
RENOISSANCE,
POMPEII,
GOTHIC.

And other styles.
We are prepared to offer inducements in PRICE.
We make a Specialty of
SPRING MATTRESSES
AND
FINE CHAMBER FURNITURE.
GEO. J. HENKELS, LACY & CO.,
THIRTEENTH and CHESTNUT.

RESTAURANTS.

Every One Interested
A GOOD MEAL AT FOUR'S FOR TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.
Poultry, Game, Lamb, Oysters, Pepper Pot, Tea, Coffee, Chocolate, Mocha and Java, Pastry, Pie and Pudding, Pound, Fruit, and a great assortment of Cakes. Also, Lima, Jellies, Ice Cream, Water Ices, etc., etc. N. FOUR,
EIGHTH and SANSOM STREETS.

WE OFFER THIS WEEK FIRST-CLASS Place at 16 per cent. Gold.
HABICHT & CO.,
1020 Chestnut street.

INSURANCE.

GLOBE
MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE
COMPANY.
NEW YORK.

Philadelphia, Feb. 26th, 1868.

Mr. Chas. F. Haseltine:

Dear Sir—Understanding that you desire to dispose of the Works of Art in your possession, we would wish to state that it is the aim of Public Sale, so that all may have an opportunity to view and judge for themselves.

We are, very truly, Yours,

CALEB COPE,
JAMES M. SELLERS,
A. J. ANTELO,
BENJAMIN LEWIS,
THOMAS SMITH,
HENRY LEWIS,
JAY COOKE,
JAMES A. CLAGHORN,
J. G. FELL,
THOS. A. SCOTT,
G. L. DORIS,
H. P. BORIE.

MR. CHARLES F. HASELTINE'S
CHOICE SPECIMENS
OF
PAINTINGS
(Including nearly every School of Art),
WILL BE ON
Free Exhibition
AT THE
Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts,
From March 5th to March 23d,
Every day from 9 until 5, and on Saturdays until 10.
The Entire Collection will be Sold at
Public Sale
ON THE
EVENINGS OF MONDAY, MARCH 23d, AND TUESDAY, MARCH 24th,
Commencing at Seven o'clock, at the
ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS,
S. W. corner Tenth and Chestnut Sts.
JAMES A. FREEMAN, Auct'r.

WOOD HANGINGS.

NO. 917 WALNUT STREET.

WOOD HANGINGS

Positively don't fail to see them before ordering anything else. Wall paper is now among the

"Things That Were."

WOOD HANGINGS

Cost no more, and are selling by the thousand rolls per day. See them and be convinced. No speculation, but a legitimate trade.

WALN, LEAMING & CO.,
No. 221 Chestnut Street,
OFFER FOR SALE
GLOBE BLUE DRILLS,
SUPERIOR DRILL,
CHEVIOTS AND
VENT PADDINGS,
SLEEVE LININGS,
CORDED JEANS,
CLOAKINGS.
Also 4-4 BROWN SHEETING,
30 in. BROWN DRILLS.

Red Cross Wig-ans.

Positively the most durable and cheapest Wig in the world. Warranted to wear a year. Price $6 and $7 each. Sent by mail on receipt of price. Address
THOMAS R. GILL,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 6 Strawberry Street.

CARPETINGS AND OIL CLOTHS.

CARPETS,
OIL CLOTH,
MATTINGS, &c.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
We are now receiving our Spring supply, and are prepared to offer the lowest market price for cash.
LEEDOM & SHAW,
910 Arch Street,
Between Ninth and Tenth Streets.
Just Received, New Lot of
FINE CARPETINGS,
of rich designs, and offered at low figures.
Oil Cloths, Mattings, &c.
E. H. GODSHALK & CO.,
728 Chestnut Street.

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

Gentlemen's Fine Furnishing Goods.
HERRIDGE,
No. 58 N. Sixth Street, below Arch,
Invites attention to his
Improved Shirt Sleeve Pattern Shirt,
Which for ease and comfort cannot be surpassed. It combines universal adaptability for sculpture, of so the SHOULDER.
Made entirely by hand, with the best workmanship, also a
Stock of Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods of every STYLE.

H. S. K. G.
HARRIS SEAMLESS KID GLOVES,
Every Pair Warranted.
Exclusive Agents for Gents' Gloves.
J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
814 Chestnut Street.

PATENT SHOULDER SEAM SHIRT
MANUFACTORY.
Orders for these celebrated Shirts supplied promptly.
Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,
Of late styles in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
706 CHESTNUT.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Spring Styles in Fine Custom Made Boots and Shoes for Gentlemen. The only place in the city where all the Leading Styles in First Class Boots and Shoes may be obtained. Prices Fixed at Low Figures.
BARTLETT,
33 South Sixth Street, above Chestnut.

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF BOY TOPS, ALL MEASURES.




# SECOND EDITION.

BY TELEGRAPH.

## LATER CABLE NEWS.

Financial and Commercial Quotations.

By the Atlantic Telegraph.

LONDON, March 13, Forenoon.—Consols 93⅝ 93⅝ for money and account. U. S. Five-twenties, 71⅞@72. Erie, 19⅝. Illinois Central, 80⅝.

LIVERPOOL, March 13th, Forenoon.—Cotton quiet and unchanged; sales probably 10,000; Sales of the week, 84,000 bales, including 19,000 American and 13,000 for export. Stock, 319,000, of which 195,000 are American.

PARIS, March 13.—The increase of bullion in the Bank of France reaches 10,000,000 francs.

SOUTHAMPTON, March 13.—Steamship Bavaria, from New Orleans, arrived at 11 A. M.

From Mass. Mass.

SEMINARY, March 13.—Seynolds's Salient at Mission, Mass., was burned yesterday. The loss is estimated at $30,000, which is insured for $20,000 in the Ætna Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn.

Arrival of a Steamer.

New York, March 13.—Steamship Siberia, from Liverpool, has arrived.

## RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

PHILADELPHIA ANNUAL CONFERENCE ENCE OF THE M. E. CHURCH.

THIRD DAY.

Conference opened at 9 o'clock with devotional exercises conducted by Rev. E. L. Way.

Journal of previous session read and approved.

The following ministerial deaths are elected Deacons" was called. The following-named young ministers were ordained Deacons: Rev. W. F. Graff, Adam S. Wilson, Edward B. Newman, and B. Mifflin Hartzell. Elders—Henry Wilde, F. M. Brady, Jas. Eggins, E. E. White.

Hamilton C. Bishop, who was suspended by the Presiding Elder as having withdrawn from trial, "Are you recommended to be received into the ministerial ministry?" The character of the following ministers was then presented by the Presiding Elders and their relation continued. J. Hubrard, D. Tilton, J. Ashton, Jas. Ashton, E. Kenny, J. Cullen, J. W. Todd, S. M. Cooper, J. B. Ayers, D. D. Hudson, C. Karmer, W. M. Ward, D. D. Ward.

With appointment—Rev. Jas. Neill, W. H. Furbay, Jas. Neill.

Rev. C. Walters has removed to Minnesota, for the benefit of his health. He will return to Conference.

Without Appointment—W. S. Boswell, G. Barton, W. Trickett, H. Sutton, I. T. Cooper, J. Hind, J. F. McGinley, T. Montgomery, Jas. Angelo.

A letter was read from Rev. William Bishop, now a Sergeant in the U. S. Army, stationed at Jackson parish, Louisiana. His relation was continued.

The relation of W. F. Talbot was changed to effective, as was also that of G. W. Brindle, now serving the Church in Iowa.

The case of Rev. Jas. Ashton was up at 10 o'clock, and the election of delegates to the General Conference was proceeded to. The Bishop appointed Rev. J. Merdith, W. Rink, A. Cookman and H. S. Thompson.

A communication was presented from the Union League, inviting the members to visit the League Room, and the invitation was accepted by the Conference.

A letter from Lambertville Quarterly Conference was read, requesting the return of the ordination papers of Henry Marine. The request was granted.

The eighth session of the Discipline was then called. "Who are the Supernumerary Preachers?" When the name of Wm. Quinn was called, he was presented to the Conference, and, to his great peace, having died at Newtown, Md., December 19th, 1867.

The relation of the following named ministers was recorded: F. Ballinger, J. Ashton, J. Carlisle, R. M. Greenbank, S. Patterson, J. Cummings, Jas. Neill, Jas. Ashton.

Rev. R. W. Thomas presented a paper referring to the relief of the widows and families of our deceased brethren. Ordered to be referred to special committee.

Documents relating to the Temperance cause were presented and referred to Committee on Temperance.

The question of effective elders was then taken up. The ranks were presented, beginning at the north land south Philadelphia Districts—their characters read and ministerial memoirs prepared.

Rev. J. H. Vincent, General S. S. Agent, addressed the Conference on the subject of Sabbath School interests. Devotional exercises followed, to be held in this church this afternoon, at which time he would more fully address the Conference.

The following exhibit of the Book Concern of the M. E. Church was presented and read:

| ASSETS. | |
|---|---|
| Real Estate | $115,033 41 |
| Cash on hand | 3,323 49 |
| Merchandise | 360,000 00 |
| Due the Concern on notes and book accounts | 164,558 01 |
| Total | $643,924 11 |
| LIABILITIES. | |
| The concern owes— | |
| On notes | $31,915 00 |
| On accounts | 19,867 41 |
| Total | $51,782 41 |
| Net capital stock | $592,141 70 |
| MEMORANDUM. | |
| Profits this year | $62,552 39 |
| Paid out on General Conference Or- | |
| | 27,340 11 |
| Balance | $35,212 28 |

Notices were given, and Conference adjourned until 9 o'clock to-morrow morning. Prayer by the Tellers, who were still out at the close of the morning session.

Doxology and benediction by [Rev. James A. Massey.

## CRIME.

**Diamond Robbery in New York.**—Two men, whose acquaintance the police are particularly desirous of making, made a very clever entered the establishment of John Reimer, diamond and jewelry setter, in Broadway, and inquired for the proprietor. One of the clerks, who happened to be behind the counter, politely informed them that Mr. Reimer had gone out, but that he would return to the store in a short time, and asked them if they would like to come back? Of course they could, and they did well, much to the behoof of their partner. In one of the cases on the counter there were several trays containing diamonds, and the gentlemen in search of Mr. Reimer declared themselves very pleased with the sight of the apparatus. Would the clerk be so kind as to show the precious stones? Certainly. Two of the bags, containing diamonds worth $2,000, were produced. Suddenly, to the inexpressible astonishment of the clerk, the two gentlemen made off under their coats as fast as they could, and before they a few moments had elapsed, the clerk discovered that the bags had been stolen. The robbers were not seen to come in a little sooner than would allow them time to give the alarm, for the strangers had made good their escape. The detectives have the case under their consideration.

**Suicide in Baltimore.**—From the Baltimore Sun, March 13th:—

The jury of East Baltimore have yesterday afternoon by the announcement that Mr. John Wahlgreen, a native of Gothenburg, of Whittemore & Holden, riggers, had committed suicide by shooting himself. The occurrence took place at his residence, No. 315 East Pratt street, at about four o'clock, in the afternoon. Coroner Holt, upon being notified of the fact, summoned a jury of inquest to examine into the circumstances. From the evidence it appeared that Mr. Whitlemore came home from his business a few minutes before four o'clock, and went into a back room, where his wife and some of his children. In a moment or two he turned to go up-stairs, followed by a little daughter, when he directed to go back, but she entered the room and he took her in his arms and carried her back to her mother, stating that he did not want her to be with him, as he had some particular business to do. He then went up stairs again, and almost directly the report of a pistol was heard, when his wife and son ran up to the front bed-room, and they found him lying on the floor. Dr. Dwinelle was sent for and arrived within twenty minutes, but this was too late. He found that the ball had been fired from a Deringer pistol, and had entered the temporal bone, and lodged in back above the right ear; the brains were protruding, and there was some hemorrhage. Doctor Dwinelle stated that he had been called to attend him three times during the last month for temporary insanity. It was necessary at times to keep him under strict watch for fear or five days, when he would become entirely relieved, and attend properly to his daily duties. Other testimony was brought to show that within the last two or three days he had exhibited marked symptoms of insanity, particularly on Monday and Tuesday, but there was no apprehension that anything like suicide was contemplated. He got up early in the morning, but the deceased came to his death by a pistol shot fired by his own hands, while in a state of temporary insanity. The deceased was forty-four years of age and leaves a wife and eight children.

**The Milwaukee Suicide—Additional Particulars.**

(From the Milwaukee Wisconsin, March 10th.)

Yesterday afternoon the body of a boy was empanelled to hold an inquest on the body of Lorin Shelley, whose suicide was reported.

James Ryan testified that about eleven o'clock yesterday morning he found the deceased alone in his (Ryan's) office, that they went out and bought two pennyworth of tobacco, and smoked a cigar. They then returned to the office, when the deceased said he was going to shoot himself, and poisoned himself. Deceased, after shooting himself, fell down and rolled out of the door and a 4-inch letter, expressing a wish that they be given to his father and mother, and his life being counted amounted to $745. The letter was addressed to Mr. Shelley, Jr., Lake Geneva, Minn., and was opened by the jury and read. The character of the communication was such as to heighten in a high degree the excitement. It was written in German, and informed the recipient that he was unable to be longer entrusted to do spoke of an insurance of $20,000 which he had secured, and that he was in debt to his father and could be obtained; from it, it was learned that just before he committed the act he had been book-keeper of Mr. Ryan to pay up another policy upon his life, which he had recently commenced in touching terms the wife and children he was about to leave, and the disposition of his brother, and added that although he was "a poor sinner, he was not a fool," that he was still strong enough to do enough to obtain ticket. Very little interest was manifested in the proceedings of the Senate for the first hour, and the subject of the Supreme Court was continued but subdued conversation, requiring the presiding officer to rap vigorously with his gavel several times to obtain order.

**A New Hampshire Election.**

CONCORD, March 13.—223 towns give Harrington 25,511 and Sinclair 24,323. Scattering 26. Eight towns to be heard from gave Sinclair last year a majority of 116.

The lower branch of the Legislature will be composed of 191 Republicans and 41 Democrats.

**Fire in Massachusetts.**

WORCESTER, March 13.—The Still Water brick mills in Millbury, occupied by the Ray Machine works and by Chase & Clark's Shuttle works, were totally destroyed by fire early this morning. The loss is supposed to be on the stock of the incendiary. Total loss is about $20,000. The building was insured for $6,000. The insurance on the Star works expired yesterday.

**By the Atlantic Cable.**

LONDON, March 13, 2 P. M.—U. S. Five-twenties, 71⅞; Illinois Central, 80⅝; Consols and other securities unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, March 13, 2 P. M.—The total stock of Cotton afloat for Liverpool amounts to 1,000,000 bales, wherefrom 125,000 bales are from America. The movement of Cotton for the week, from the 6th March 6th, was 31,000 bales.

Breadstuffs—Wheat, Red, No. 2, Western winter, 10s. 3d.

Beef, 118s.

Petroleum, 1s. 3d. Common rosin, 7s. Turpentine, 29s. Other articles unchanged.

LONDON, March 13.—Petroleum, 43 francs.

STATE OF THE THERMOMETER THIS DAY AT THE BULLETIN OFFICE.
8 A. M.....27° 9 A. M.....30° 12 M.....35° 3 P. M.....50 deg.
Weather cloudy. Wind Southwest.

## FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

**The Philadelphia Money Market.**

Sales at Philadelphia Exchange, March 13.

FIRST BOARD.

100 S T 28-10-Jy 93¾ 100 City 6s RR 99¾
100 Leh Nav 6s 93 2000 Read 6s '70 85
100 Cam & Am 53¾ 100 Cam & Amb 53¾
600 City 6s new 101 100 do 53¾
1000 do 101 7 sh Cam & Amb 53¾
1000 do 101 100 do 53¾
100 do 53¾ 100 do Cash 53¾
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