BUSINESS NOTICES.

CLOTHING.

LOWER SHAW FOR THE YEAR.

OVERCOATS.—Fine all-wool Cheviotts and Fur Beaver reduced to $15
Of the same, with extra quality material $18
Of the same, with silk lining and trimmings, reduced and made, which have been sold at $25
A great variety of all styles, comprising from $10 to $25.

HEAVY JACKETS.—The best assortment in the city, which we offer very low.

PANTALOONS, all-wool Cassimere, reduced to $3
Fine Black Cloth and Doeskin Pantaloons, reduced to ..... $5.

BOYS' OVERCOATS, in great variety, at prices equally low.

BOYS' CLOTHING, very low for cash.

Our whole stock of MEN'S, YOUNG BOYS' and BOYS' CLOTHING is to be sold out at a great sacrifice.

Remember, we do not advertise Overcoats or Pantaloons, which are in all cases represented to be the lowest cash prices, but the sale cancelled and money refunded.

Call at a venerable and old established store and save one-third of the "Beatitudes" names before you.

Half way between JERSEY'S OLD STAND,
Market and 704 MARKET Sts.,
Sixth streets. PHILADELPHIA.
ANGELO BUSSARD, NEW YORK.

A Great Reduction in Price.

Having just been made in HUFF'S MALT EXTRACT, the proprietor is now prepared to offer it to the public at the following reduced prices:

Huff's Iron Bitters.

Can be taken at all times as a tonic, and to one's the best iron tonic known, containing the iron which exists in the blood.

CONRAD MEYER, INVENTOR AND MANUFACTURER of the celebrated MEYER'S TRUSSES, has received the Prize Medal of the World's Fair, and has opened his Principal Office at 1110 CHESTNUT Street, Philadelphia. Ladies attended by a female.

THE CHICKERING PIANOS RECEIVED the highest award at the Paris Exposition.

BUTTONS Watercooms, 914 Chestnut street.

EVENING BULLETIN.

Wednesday, January 6, 1869.

THE SENATORSHIP.

It seems to be settled at Harrisburg that Hon. John Scott, of Huntingdon county, is to be the successor of Mr. Buckalew in the United States Senate. While regretting that Mr. Grow, ex-Governor Curtin, Gen. Morehead and other excellent men have been laid aside, we have great satisfaction in being able to assure our readers that Mr. Scott is a gentleman of fine ability and sterling integrity, who will really be a worthy representative of a State great in the Senate. He has not been much in public life, because his practice at the bar required all his attention. But in the Legislature and in the public press he has displayed some of the finest oratorical powers. His Republicanism is of the purest type, and of his talents, independence and honesty there can be no question. If he is to be our new Senator, the people of Pennsylvania will have reason to be proud of him as their representative.

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

Governor Geary's Annual Message was presented to the Legislature this morning, and will be found in another part of to-day's BULLETIN. It is a very interesting document. The finances of the State are shown to be in an excellent condition, the State debt having been reduced, during the last two years and three months, by the large sum of $4,299,386 14. The present amount of the public debt is $33,286,946 15.

The Governor renews his recommendation of better provisions for the safe keeping of the money of the Commonwealth, of which there is, at times, a large accumulation. He also urges the ex tinguishment of the debt at the earliest possible period. The early consideration of the annual appropriations is asked for.

The educational affairs of the State are reported to be in a highly satisfactory condition. 600,516 pupils are in the Common Schools, at a total cost for tuition, building, and contingent expenses of $6,200,537 26. An increase in the county pay of the teachers is recommended, and attention is called to the fact that 75,000 persons between the ages of six and twenty-one do not attend any schools.

The Soldiers' Orphan Schools are in good and improving condition and their usefulness becoming daily more manifest. The Governor refers to them with just pride, as relieving high honor on the patriotism of the State. 2,431 soldiers' orphans are in the schools, at an average annual cost of $99 41 each. The fiscal year of the schools does not end until May, 1869, and the statement therefore covers but six months.

The Governor gives an interesting account of the Agricultural College, and also of the Military Affairs of the State. The subject of a good Registry Law is urged upon the earnest attention of the Legislature. An Insurance Department is recommended, similar to that in successful operation in other States.

The Governor discusses the question of pardons, and justifies the grounds upon which pardons have been granted, while fully recognizing the difficulties and embarrassments of a proper exercise of Executive clemency. He asks for special authority to commute the sentences of Edward Ford, sentenced May 12, 1851; Jerry Dixon, May 30, 1863; Patrick Finnegan, February 9, 1863; Newton Champion, December 1, 1865, and Alfred Alexander and Hester Vaughan, July 3, 1868. We trust that this power will be promptly exercised by the Governor, which so evidently anxious to temper a strict exercise of justice with a proper admixture of mercy.

The whole Message indicates a highly prosperous condition of the State. It concludes with a graceful allusion to the election of General Grant, and those helpful measures of peace which are opening for the South, by the abolition of the curse of slavery, and the acceptance of the situation resulting from the end of the rebellion. The Governor congratulates that both Pennsylvania and the Union have declared in favor of an honest payment of the national debt, according to the letter and spirit of the agreement, of ample protection to home industry, and of the other cardinal doctrines enunciated in the Republican platform. The Governor closes with a reminder to the Legislature that one of their chief objects must be to exercise a rigid economy in expenditures and to seek to lessen the burdens of the people. The whole document is a valuable and interesting one, and its suggestions are worthy, coldly receive, as they deserve, the prompt and favorable consideration of the Legislature.

THE TWITCHELL CASE.

The more we consider the facts connected with the conviction of George S. Twitchell of the murder of his mother-in-law, Mrs. Hill, the more we must be impressed with the precarious nature of our criminal processes, and with the great need that we have for a much more thorough system for the investigation, detection and punishment of crime. Did not the facts stare the community in the face, it would be extremely difficult to realize the loose and careless manner in which the first steps were taken by the officers of the law. Although a bloody murder had been committed almost before their eyes, and the man who has been proved to be the murderer was taken literally red-handed on the spot where the murderous deed was done; the authorities seem to have acted with as much confusion of ideas, as if Mrs. Hill had been the first victim who had ever been thus killed in cold blood, or as if it was not of the slightest consequence whether the criminal was detected and punished or not.

We have already alluded to the want of more particular instructions to the police force generally, that they may be prepared to act promptly, wisely and efficiently in such emergencies. But it seems to be of equal importance that the higher officers than policemen should be taught their duties too. We have not heard what excuse the Coroner has to offer for his extraordinary conduct in taking over the premises where the Hill murder was committed to the custody of the Twitchells and their counsel. It is very difficult to imagine any theory of official duty which could justify such a proceeding. For three days, we are told, this house, with all the evidences of guilt which it contained was in the sole possession of those who were vitally interested in destroying these evidences. What *was* done during those three days will probably never be known. It is hardly credible that *nothing* was done to relieve the suspected persons of some portion of the load of proof that was weighing upon them. We have no desire to prejudge Mrs. Twitchell. Nothing has been shown, so far as we know, to connect her with her husband's dreadful crime. But if he be tried and convicted, it is to remove from the public mind the suspicion that *perhaps* during those three precious days the tokens of her guilt may have been done away?

But while the Coroner has committed, to say the very least, a very grave fault in this matter, the other officers of the Commonwealth are by no means free from blame. Why did the District-Attorney permit those three days to pass by, with their numerous possibilities, before he applied for and obtained entrance to the house? His tardiness was an offer to the accused and their friends to make the most of their time. He knew, or ought to have known, of what vital importance it was that the Commonwealth should be possessed of every possible evidence; and yet the neglect of the District-Attorney to secure that evidence at the outset was as marked and as culpable as was the conduct of the Coroner in furnishing to the accused such ample time and opportunity to destroy or remove it. That Mr. Sheppard afterward conducted the case with diligence and great ability, does not alter the fact that his dilatoriness in the first place might easily have resulted in the complete failure of the prosecution.

Taking this case altogether, it is very certain that, while it is full of practical suggestions of greatly needed reforms in police administration and in important departments of our criminal jurisprudence, it should not be classed among the *causes célèbres* of the American courts. The case is so dreadful enough to win a wide notoriety; but will be well for the Baltimore papers to say little upon the subject of the wickedness of their neighbors. They live in a glass house, and pebble-flinging is extremely injudicious.

If the advertisement tells the truth, there is a circus in this city which is in every respect the most remarkable that the world has ever seen. Among its attractions, for instance, it announces "a grand concentration of brilliant Circensities;" and these mysterious and respectable words are declared to be "diamonds of rare value in their star-gemmed profession." We are informed also that "a graceful and splendid Orbicular Score" will give "a thrilling picture of dazzling sights and shades," at the same time exhibiting "the sports and pastimes of the Orientals; or the fine criminal was detected and punished or not.

We have already alluded to the want of more particular instructions to the police force generally, that they may be prepared to act promptly, wisely and efficiently in such emergencies. But it seems to be of equal importance that the higher officers than policemen should be taught their duties too. We have not heard what excuse the Coroner has to offer for his extraordinary conduct in taking over the premises where the Hill murder was committed to the custody of the Twitchells and their counsel. It is very difficult to imagine any theory of official duty which could justify such a proceeding. For three days, we are told, this house, with all the evidences of guilt which it contained was in the sole possession of those who were vitally interested in destroying these evidences. What *was* done during those three days will probably never be known. It is hardly credible that *nothing* was done to relieve the suspected persons of some portion of the load of proof that was weighing upon them. We have no desire to prejudge Mrs. Twitchell. Nothing has been shown, so far as we know, to connect her with her husband's dreadful crime. But if he be tried and convicted, it is to remove from the public mind the suspicion that *perhaps* during those three precious days the tokens of her guilt may have been done away?

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THE DEBT OF PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE.

The Baltimore *Sun* is a rebel sheet that objects to Philadelphia for two reasons—first, because it is vastly larger than Baltimore; second, because it was loyal during the war. The *Sun*, consequently, finds much pleasure in selecting ugly items from our police reports, whereby to illustrate its theory that Philadelphia is a den of wickedness, and that our people are given over to all manner of evil doing. Taking from our Coroner's report the fact that 135 suicides, infanticides and homicides were committed in this city during the past year, it assumes that this is a greater number of murders than even England can be charged with in the same period of time. As the *Sun* gives no statistics of of English crime, and is, we have some, it is quite impossible to verify or refute this statement. Its untruthfulness, however, is nearly absolutely certain. We think, however, that the number is sufficiently large; but crime is an inevitable consequence of an immense population, and of vicinity to a city like Baltimore, infamous in the world over for its breed of ruffians. Perhaps our catalogue of murders would be smaller if Mr. Wallace, in his eagerness to carry the city for the Democracy last October, had not brought so many colonizers here from Baltimore. The result of the interference of these men in our city affairs, we may add, by causing an entire change in our police force, is not likely to make crime any less frequent.

But while we have been powerless to prevent the commission of these bloody deeds, we have done all that we could to punish the perpetrators. Can Baltimore claim as much? When Mr. Lincoln's life was openly threatened, so that he was obliged to pass through that city in disguise, did not Marshal Kane's police head the conspirators? On the 19th of April, 1861, when United States soldiers, fed as they passed through this city, were shot down in the streets of Baltimore, did the authorities there attempt to preserve the peace, and were any of the rioters punished? If such was the case, the facts have been kept too private for the good name of the city. Last fall, when a train, containing government clerks going home to vote, was mobbed by a gang of ruffians, were any arrests made, and was any one of the participants in the outrage tried for the crime? On the contrary, the rebel papers first denied the truth, and afterwards extenuated the outrage, as they had done oftentimes before when deeds of the same character were perpetrated. These are but two or three of the great crimes which have given Baltimore a bad reputation. Of its lesser sins there is no accessible account. But the only merciful reason why its lawlessness cannot be referred to figures, is that the authorities are not quite as careful as we are to visit punishment upon the heads of the sinners. Political murders are applauded, not avenged; and the political sympathy of the city government with the "plug uglies" and other pleasant gangs of outlaws, makes justice too often a farce. It will be well for the Baltimore papers to say little upon the subject of the wickedness of their neighbors. They live in a crystal palace, and pebble-flinging is extremely injudicious.

TO RENT.

THE LARGE BROWN-STONE BUILDING,

818 and 820 Chestnut Street,

Built and occupied by Messrs. Thos. W. Evans & Co., is now offered

TO RENT

On favorable lease. Possession Feb. 1 next.

Owing to recent changes in our business plans we will receive applications for the rental of the above property. All applications will be strictly confidential.

WANAMAKER & BROWN.

CLOTHING.

EDWARD P. KELLY,

TAILOR,

S. E. Cor. Chestnut and Seventh Streets.

REDUCED PRICES

Closing Out Pattern Coats and Clothes not Delivered at Low Prices.

NOT MUCH SNOW, YET!

The snow is quite contrary,
This month of January;
And it won't come down.
We wonder what's the reason
This present winter season,
We've no snow in our town.

And it seems such funny weather,
So curious, altogether,
With its mist and sleet,
The chilly, nasty weather,
Whichever way you're going,
Along the street.

And it's just the weather now, sirs,
You need thick coats and trowsers;
And now's the time to call;
For the clothing all so nice is,
And so wondrous low the prices
At the GREAT BROWN HALL!

We haven't had enough snow yet, to make a snow man out of. But a snow man is an uncomfortable looking sort of critter, anyhow, standing out of doors with no clothes on. And so, although the snow is so slow in coming down this present year, we won't complain of the mist and rain, or the want of snow, but well hurry to town, and find out how low the prices can go, for the coats and pants, and other goods, all, which they keep for sale at the GREAT BROWN HALL!

Hurry along, gentlemen, for now is the time for low prices.

ROCKHILL & WILSON

Great Brown Stone Clothing Hall,

603 and 605 Chestnut Street.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MEMORIAL BRONZES

TO

WASHINGTON

AND

LAFAYETTE,

On Exhibition

AT

BAILEY & CO.'S,

(606 & 608 Chestnut Street.)

CLARK & BIDDLE,

Jewelers and Silversmiths,

No. 712 CHESTNUT Street,

Invite the attention of their patrons to their large and elegant assortment of

DIAMONDS,

WATCHES,

JEWELRY,

SILVER-WARE,

PLATED WARE, &c.

Beautiful Designs in Silver and Silver-Plated Wares for Bridal Gifts.

WATCHES AND MUSICAL BOXES secured by skillful workmen.

FARR & BROTHER,
Importers of Watches,
Chestnut street, below Fourth.

H. P. & C. R. TAYLOR,

PERFUMERY AND TOILET SOAPS,

641 and 643 S. Ninth Street.

HOVEL'S PATENT
COMBINATION SOFA BEDSTEAD. It has the appearance of a parlor Sofa, with spring mattress and bedding, and is a perfect Spring Mattress Bed, and stands ready for detaching in any way. It can be attended into a handsome French Bedstead, with Bedding and Spring Mattress, complete. It is without doubt the best article of the kind ever made. Sofa Beds to suit the trade. For sale at the Cabinet manufactory of

R. P. HOVER,
Sole Manufacturer,
No. 200 South Second street.

HENRY PHILLIPS,

CARPENTER AND BUILDER,

NO. 900 SANSOM STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

JOHN CUNNINGHAM,

202 CHESTNUT STREET,

Manufacturer and Importer of Fine Hats,

Mechanics of every branch, required for housekeeping and fitting present furnishers.

WARRINGTONS IMPROVED VENTILATING WINDOW SHUTTERS, Patented 1868, for sale by the sole agent and patentee, JAMES L. GOODNOW, 1 Spruce street, near Second.

LARGE CHESTNUT WINGED SPIDERS FOR SALE. Wingers for Stationary Tubs and a variety of other Wingers for sale cheap. Wingers repaired. SAW & SHAW, No. 35 (Eight Thirty-five) Market street, below Second.

DREW! BLIGHT! SHIVER! WELL, THEY'RE out for next door. Hot off the griddle. Hot! Hot! Perfect, for sale at THURSTON'S, No. 55 (Eight Thirty-five) Market street, above Second.

TEA TRAYS AND WAITERS OF VARIOUS SIZES, Japanned and Gilt, for sale by JAMES L. GOODNOW, No. 1 Spruce street, near Second.

NEW EVENING KID GLOVES.
3-button, Mode, Ecrasé, Pearl Colors.
Ladies' Light Undressed Kid Gloves, 1, 2, 3 and 4 Buttons.
Misses' Kid Gloves, Grey, Brown, Tan, Mode, Ecrasé, Black.
Misses' Light Kid Gloves, Green, White and Light Kid Gloves all in perfect fitting order; just received direct from the manufacturers, by

GEO. W. VOGEL,
Importer of Gloves,
No. 1 South Second street.

MARKING WITH INDELIBLE INK, EMBROIDERY, Initials, Branding, Stamping, &c.

M. A. TOBY,
1020 CHESTNUT Street.

INDIA RUBBER MACHINE BELTING STEAM PACKING, &c.

Packing Hose, Suction Hose, Belting, Steam Packing, Gaskets, Gum Shoes, Gum Blankets, Gum Cloth, Vulcanized Rubber Belting, Gum Rubber Hose, &c., at the Manufacturers' Depot.

GOODYEARS,
850 Chestnut street.

N. B.—We have now on hand a large lot of Gentlemen's Gum Overshoes, Gum Boots. Also, every variety and style of Gum Overcoats.

FRESH OYSTERS AND SALMON—400 CASES, 100 F Scaps, fresh Lobsters and Salmon, landing and for sale by JOHN U. DUBOIS & CO., 108 South Delaware ave. Wharf.

DRY GOODS.

COTTON GOODS DEPARTMENT.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER

CENTRAL DRY GOODS STORE,

John Scott, of Huntingdon, the Man

THE STATE TREASURESHIP

GENERAL IRWIN WITHDRAWS

ROBERT W. MACHAY, OF ALLEGHENY, TO SUCCEED HIM

TO-DAY'S CABLE NEWS.

Financial and Commercial Quotations.

The Senatorship.

(Special Despatch to the Philada. Evening Bulletin.)

HARRISBURG, Jan. 6, 1869.—The Senatorial fight changed considerably in its appearance last night. Yesterday afternoon the contest seemed between General J. K. Moorhead and John Scott, Esq., of Huntingdon, with the chances decidedly in favor of the latter. Soon, however, it was rumored that Gen. Cameron had expressed his desire to have Mr. Scott elected, and it was subsequently ascertained that he would use all his influence and power to elect him. As Mr. Clark, the new Speaker, was Mr. Cameron's candidate, he, of course, is a most valuable accessory, having the selection of all of the committees and the opportunity to arrange them so as to get votes for any man Cameron might choose for Senator. Another great difficulty that General Moorhead encountered was the division of the Allegheny delegation, half of whom were for T. M. Marshall, and the other half for Mr. Moorhead who chances would have been vastly improved. This morning Moorhead's friends are convinced that they have no possibility of nominating, and will retire from the field, much to the regret of the numerous admirers of the Congressman.

Special Despatch to the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 6.—The Hallowell Beverage question is decided and with it the State Treasurership. Reports are rejoiced that they have reached a point where they can be charged and to find out only this morning what they might have known a week or two ago, if they had had the sense to see the obvious fact. In the last case of both Houses will meet in caucus this afternoon, at 3 o'clock. Out of this caucus John Scott, of Huntingdon, will be nominated for Senator. Indeed, it is doubtful if anybody else will go into the meeting with two votes.

This morning the political world was greeted with three astounding disclosures: First, That J. K. Moorhead had withdrawn, and second, that in consideration of this withdrawal, and for the preservation of harmony and good feeling in the party, Thomas M. Marshall had done likewise. Three withdrawals were induced by great pressure brought to bear upon the troublesome candidates from Allegheny, neither of whom possessed enough votes to fight anybody else, and consequently, they had to withdraw, each possessing one-half of the Allegheny delegation of eight. But the combined influence of both at home and abroad was sufficient to divide the caucus. As it is, there will be great unanimity.

The second astounded us, disclosure that Irwin was the withdrawal of Gen. T. W. Irwin from the State Treasurership. This was also done at an early hour to-day, and Robert Mackey, cashier of the Allegheny National Bank of Pittsburgh, will doubtless be the nominee of the caucus this afternoon. He is the only candidate who has received any votes, and he will be opposed by no-but just night to have developed much strength.

There is difficulty in the Speakership, the contest yesterday without selecting its whole complement of officers. The Senate committee only completed its slate last night. The act passed last session confines the House to thirty-four officers, and Speaker Irwin pressed by their constituents to reach an extent that they resolved last night to put in nearly the usual number of officers, thinking that they will pay their pay till an act may be passed compensating them.

(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)

HARRISBURG, Jan. 6.—It is apparent this morning that John Scott, of Huntingdon, will be the next U. S Senator. A caucus of Republican members of the Legislature will meet at noon to-day, and Scott will be nominated. The State Treasurer question is also settled. The present official, General W. W. Irwin will withdraw before the caucus, and R. W. Mackey, of Allegheny, will probably be chosen. The Speakership is also considered as understood to be favorable to Scott and Mackey.

By the Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, Jan. 6, A.M.—Money market quiet, consols for money, 93¾; for account, 93¾. U. S. Five-twenties 74¾; American stocks steady; Erie R. R. 25¾; Illinois Central 84½ to 85½.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 6, A.M.—Cotton quiet; sales for to-day estimated at 12,000 bales.

Breadstuffs quiet. Old mixed Western Corn 37s. 6d.; new, 36s. 6d. Oats, 24s.

LONDON, Jan. 6, A. M.—Tallow quiet; sugar quiet, both on the spot and to arrive.

Quotations of tory tack building No. 432 Spruce street. It extended to the first floor, occupied by the Manchester Guardian Company, and in the short time it was burning made sad havoc with the various stock of books the company had on hand. Many of the volumes were valued at twenty-five dollars each, and with those damaged by water the loss to this particular is estimated at $2,000, which is fully covered by insurance. The office of this floor is occupied by Mr. Daniel Sickles, the Federal secretary General of the Spanish Consul Council A. A. S. R., of the Masonic fraternity. Gen. Sickles contended all his records, charters and correspondence of the Council, which were valuable, and which were mostly destroyed by fire, and what were not so regretted owing to his energy were saturated with water so as to make their destruction complete. The second floor is occupied by B. W. Beckner, publisher, and Francis Pickey, bookbinder and manufacturer, whose stock of leaves by water will amount to fifty dollars and twenty-five dollars; these occupants are insured. The building, owned by Mrs. Smith de Rice, is damaged about $350, but whether the insurance has not been ascertained. Officer Hunt, of the Fourteenth precinct, and Mr. A. B. Wolf, superintendent of the Masonic Publishing Company, discovered the fire. To them the alarm appeared mysterious, as the building in which it was first seen has not been used by persons in its building for some days. They have made repeated efforts to keep it closed, but strangers have torn away the fastenings several times and used it as a public accommodation. Whether the fire was kindled by some incendiary wretch or was accidental can only be surmised.

THE OGEECHEE TROUBLES.

The Origin of the Difficulty.

From the Savannah Republican, Jan. 1.

The great trouble in this whole matter seems to be that neither the civil nor military authority appear to comprehend the situation. They seem to be ignorant of the true character of the outbreak, and, like ignorant physicians, are attempting to apply a remedy under an entire misapprehension of the true nature of the disease. A hurried recitation of the facts, we think, will make this clear. Disturbances of a more or less flagrant character have existed in the refinement for several months past, and for more than a year the negroes, who have been permitted to hire valuable plantations and live upon them with little or no work, have been engaging and preparing for some kind of no friendly demonstration. But the beginning of the present trouble may be said to be the appearance, a week or six days ago, of an armed band at one of the neighboring plantations, the firing upon the sentinels, the driving off of the residents, and the forcible removal of the crop, consisting of some 2,500 bushels of rice. A number of these despondents could be identified, and upon information and warrants were arrested and placed in the hands of the Sheriff of the county for their arrest. This was all entirely right and regular. The Sheriff, with a small posse and a slender force, visited the plantations and arrested a small party, and started them to Mt. I. Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, for the purpose of taking the train and bringing the prisoners to the city. They were not long at the place before several hundred armed negroes surrounded the prisoners, and with muskets pointed at the officers of the law, took away their arms, money, papers, &c., and with a threat against their lives if they ever came back, compelled them to leave on foot. Every manner of indignity, except personal violence, was offered the Sheriff and his party. They were told that no legal process should be served in their neighborhood; that they had possession of the land, and a government of their own, and no white man or officer of the State should molest them with impunity. The organization, it is said, numbers from 500 to 1,000—perhaps even greater—and all are thoroughly armed and provided with ammunition. They have elected a colonel, grade and means of intercommunication that are almost equal to the facilities of a regular signal corps.

THE SENATORIAL ELECTION.

The Law on the Subject.

The following is the law passed by Congress regulating the election of United States Senators in the recent State. It will be seen that no vote must be taken in both houses on Tuesday, January 12, and if no choice occurs, both houses shall meet in convention Wednesday, the 13th, which Tuesday, at 12 o'clock, and from each member present, taken one person for three candidates, and the name of the person voted for, who shall have a majority in the whole number of votes cast in each of the two houses shall be declared by the Speaker of the House to be the Senator, and if no person shall fail to give a majority for any person on said day, that shall be entered on the journal. A clerk shall be appointed, if the day following that on which no choice shall be made, and so on from day to day, until the members of the two houses shall convene in joint convention, and the journal of proceedings shall then be read; and if the same person shall have received a majority of all the votes in each House, such person shall be declared duly elected Senator to represent this State in the Congress of the United States, but if the same person shall not have received a majority of the votes of each House, then the joint convention of the House shall have failed to take proceedings as required by the act, the joint convention shall then proceed to choose, by a viva voce vote of each member present, a person for the purpose named in said, and if no person having a majority of all the votes of said joint assembly, a number of persons not more than the elected to both houses being present and voting, shall be declared duly elected, in case no person shall receive such majority on the first day, the joint assembly shall meet at twelve o'clock, meridian, of each succeeding day during the session of the Legislature, and take at least one vote until a Senator shall be elected.

SEC. 2. *Enacted* that the usual message of Gov. Geary, now before the Legislature of any State, a vacancy shall exist in the representation of such State in the Senate of the United States, the said Legislature shall proceed on the second Tuesday after the commencement of its session, or in case of its session, to elect a person to fill such vacancy in the manner herein prescribed for the election of a Senator for a full term, or if a vacancy shall occur during the session of the Legislature, then on the second Tuesday after the Legislature shall have organized and shall have notice of such vacancy.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, that it shall be the duty of the Governor of the State from which any Senator shall have been chosen, or vacancy shall exist, to certify his election, under the seal of the State, to the President of the United States, which certificate shall be countersigned by the Secretary of the State.

Approved July 25, 1866.

FROM NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Jan. 6.—The cause of the disastrous explosion in New York Bay off Sandy Hook is still involved in mystery, although it is generally presumed by tacitists that the concussion of the submerged charge occasioned the explosion of the torpedo in the boat, both being nearly simultaneous. The officers of the Sphinx Torpedo Company, under whose directions the exploding experiments were being conducted, do not consider Captain Churchill in any way responsible for the calamity; and he himself is quite free from all blame. The Government has had several months at work removing the hulk of the Sphinx, and no injury will accrue to the monitors, and during that time they used a large number of torpedoes with satisfactory results. Their task was almost completed when the accident occurred. To-morrow the funeral of three of the victims will be solemnized at their respective residences in this city. The body of Captain William L. Churchill, the fourth victim, was not recovered.

George Francis Train, under the auspices of the Prison Brotherhood of this city, delivered a very highly Radical address in the Cooper Institute, last evening, on the subject of his own and Ireland's wrongs. Mr. Train recounted his sufferings, and his buildings with the constituted authorities, of Great Britain during his late visit to Ireland. He reserved his audit or he would be the President of the United States in 1872.

The inquest in the Recess murder was concluded by Coroner Smith, yesterday. Several doctors testified that death was caused by a stab in the side. The prisoner, Tallman, who stabbed himself, was identified by a colored boy as one of the two men seen in the neighborhood of the murder about the time of its occurrence, and he told that Tallman at the time had no false mustaches. The prisoner was remanded and the inquest was adjourned until the 15th inst.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

QUARTERLY STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE, PHILADELPHIA.

CHARTERED—January 4, 1865.

RESOURCES.

Bills discounted	$634,186 97
Bills of other Banks	
Treasury of U. S.	
Treasury of State	200,000 00
U. S. Bonds pledged to secure Government deposits	
Specie and Legal Tender Treasury	765,193 97
Notes of National Banks	23,351 11
Due from Banks	14,224 40
Due from National Banks	42,647 34
Overdrafts	337,461 46
Bank Premises	20,041 62
Other Stocks, Bonds	19,815 00
Expenses	5,621 50
	$1,516,136 91

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock	$200,000 00
Surplus Fund	100,000 00
Undivided Profits	17,000 00
National Bank Notes	179,900 00
Dividends Unpaid	13,815 00
Other Banks	1,000 00
Individual Deposits	1,000,421 91
Deposits—U. S.	
Deposits of Treasurer of State	3,659 00
Deposits—U. S.	
National Bank	172,625 00
Due to banks	28,715 00
	$1,516,136 91

RESOURCES.

Bills Discounted	$1,076,269 11
U. S. Bonds, deposited as circulation	200,000 00
Specie	9,429 10
U. S. Currency and National Notes	765,193 97
Due from other National Banks	42,647 34
Due from Banks	20,356 58
Expenses and Taxes	5,621 50
Premiums on Government Bonds	1,000 00
Real Estate	20,000 00
	$1,516,136 91

Affirmed and subscribed before Joseph Jones, Notary Public, January 5, 1869.

JOHN CASTNER,
Cashier.

LOADING'S BEST TEA.—HALF AN OUNCE OF THIS extract will make a cup of delicious Tea! 200 cups for a quarter. Always on hand and for sale by JOBKEY, 1 Spruce street, near Second, and 1 Spruce street.

CHAIR.—FOR SALE, 100 PAIRS OF CHAIR SCALES. Apply to WORRALL & CO., 117 Walnut street.

CITY BULLETIN.

THE WINTER RELIEF FUND.—We have received the following contributions for the family of Jas. Winter, the young fireman killed at the Broad street fire:

Amount acknowledged 66 50
L. W. T. Brown 10 00
D. Rosengarten 10 00
I. G. Rosengarten 5 00
Total $91 50

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

Sales at the Philadelphia Stock Exchange

FIRST BOARD.

1000 Gitmore	100½	31 sh Manuf Bk	31
200 do	c 100	100 sh Penna R R	56¼
200 do	c 100	15 sh Penna R R	56¼
100 do	c 100	100 sh Penna R R	56¼
100 Lehigh Gld	84¾	100 sh do bds	44¾
100 do	c 100	100 sh Cath Bank	45½
5 sh Commercial Bk	97	100 sh Colum rr	52¾

SECOND BOARD.

500 City 6s new	100¼	200 sh Phila Exch	55
1000 do	c 100¼	100 sh do	55
500 do	do 100¼	100 sh Cornwall	50 3-4
1000 Pa. 6s new	100	100 sh do	50¾
1000 Leh Nav	100	100 sh Read	49
100 sh Penna R R	56¼	100 sh Read b 30	49
100 sh Cath Bank	45½	100 sh Penna R R	56 3-4

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 6.—The demand for money continues to be active, at rates ranging from 6 per cent. upwards, as the shape of interest. Stocks, &c., and the rates of discount are from 6 per cent. upwards. The loans on Government securities and 7.30s per cent. on mixed securities, are the prevailing rates.

The banks, just made public, shows a decrease of $2,000,000 in the aggregate of their assets, and during the next sixty days will be called upon to contract their loans and circulation. The effects are of inevitable injury to the country, and it is to be hoped that the Secretary of the Treasury will not carry out the intention of Congress, and cause a contraction of the currency, and the forced sale of Government securities, which, if carried out, will be a most disastrous blow to the country. The Secretary is reported to have said that "there is more spirit at the Stock Board and gotten up in Wall street than in any other place." We are sorry to say that "no change to notice in State Loans. City Scrip is steady at yesterday's rates."

Reading Railroad was steady at 49¾@49¾; Pennsylvania Railroad was active and firm at 56¼@56¾. Lehigh Navigation was steady at 44¾@44¾. North Pennsylvania Railroad was steady at 17@17¼. Norrisville Railroad was steady at 30. Catawissa Railroad was steady at 30¾@30¾. Little Schuylkill was steady at 44@44¼. Minehill was steady at 50. Philadelphia and Erie was steady at 32¾@32¾. Cornwall was steady at 50¾@50¾. Cornwall and Lebanon was steady at 56. Lehigh Valley was steady at 56¼@56¾. Lehigh Navigation was steady at 84¾@84¾. Lehigh Gold Loan was steady at 100¼@100¼. Philadelphia and Erie Bonds were steady at 55@55. Cornwall Bonds were steady at 100. Lehigh Gold Loan was steady at 100¼@100¼. Lehigh Navigation Bonds were steady at 100@100. Lehigh Coal and Navigation Bonds were steady at 100. Lehigh Gold Loan was steady at 100¼@100¼. City 6s were steady at 100¼@100¼. City 6s new were steady at 100¼@100¼. City Scrip was steady at 97@97