BUSINESS NOTICES.

CLOTHING.

LOWER THAN EVER THIS YEAR.

SPRING.—Fine all-wool Cloth Sacks and Pur Beaver reduced to $12

Of the newest and most stylish materials, cut and made, which have been sold at .....

A great variety of all styles, upwards from $8

HEAVY OVERCOATS.—The best assortment in the city, selling off very low.

FAST COLOR all-wool Cassimere, reduced to $3

VESTS, fine all-wool Cassimere, reduced to $2

FURNISHING GOODS, in great variety, at prices equally low.

BOYS' CLOTHING, very low indeed.

Our whole stock of READY-MADE MEN'S, YOUNG MEN'S AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING to be sold out at a great sacrifice, to make room for Spring goods, which are guaranteed lower than the lowest elsewhere, or money cheerfully refunded.

Call and examine our goods after having examined the rest of the "Sacrificing" houses before purchasing. A fair test is all we ask.

Half way between [Oak Hall, Sixth and Market Sts.] Boyd's Hall, Tower Hall, Market St.

AND ON BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

The following is an extract from a pamphlet, letter written by the Proprietors of the Plantation Bitters:

"Our idea in conception of the wide-spread suffering which exists at the present time, and which is relieved by the PLANTATION BITTERS, is based on the fact that every person is more or less a sufferer from the effects of bad health, or the results of a wrong condition of the system, and that, if we can but reach the masses with a medicine which shall be found to be a pure, invigorating tonic, and which, by its action, will cause them to feel better, we shall be doing a work of charity and philanthropy. We know that every person who uses our Bitters will be benefited by them, and we feel that we can, without fear of contradiction, say that we have more testimony in favor of our Bitters than any other proprietary medicine, and we can truthfully say that they have done you so much good."

MAGNOLIA WATER—superior to the best imported German Cologne, and only 25 cents per pint bottle.

Stick & Co.'s and Haines Bros'. Piano Forte. Mason & Hamlin's Cabinet and Melodeons. Best in use. Warerooms, 914 Chestnut St. Elegant instruments offered at reasonable prices. Second-hand Pianos, $60 to $125. 4 p m 4 m ruth

Cologne Iron Bitters.

Can be taken at all times as a tonic, and to enrich the blood and strengthen the system by the iron which they contain. Prepared from very palatable corn, and for sale by druggists generally. jn1 2m m w f

ALBRECHT, BREMER & SCHMIDT,
Manufacturers of
FIRST-CLASS GOLD PLATES
& SUPERFINE
Warerooms,
No. 606 Arch Street, above Sixth
Philadelphia.

CONRAD MEYER, INVENTOR AND MANUFACTURER of the celebrated Fine Piano-Fortes, Warerooms, No. 1006 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia. Second-hand Pianos, from $60 to $125. Ware-rooms, 720 Arch street, above Seventh.

STEINWAYS PIANOS RECEIVED THE highest award at the last Paris Exposition. Gold Medal, Vienna, 1873. See Official Report. at Warerooms of Steinway & Sons, No. 1007 Chestnut St. sel-tf

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

WATSON'S Warerooms, 914 Chestnut street, exclusively.

EVENING BULLETIN.

Saturday, January 9, 1869.

PENNSYLVANIA AND NEW YORK.

The men of Pennsylvania and those of New York present some differences in their manner and rate of growth that are remarkable when it is considered that they are contiguous, and, in many respects, under like conditions of soil and climate. The city of New York grows rapidly in population, but the State does not. In Pennsylvania the growth of the chief city is very rapid, but that of the rest of the State is nearly if not quite as rapid. The State of New York loses more than Pennsylvania does by emigration of its sons to the Western States, while the city of New York gains more by immigration of Europeans than Philadelphia does. Altogether the annual net average gain, in numbers, wealth and intelligence, is greater in Pennsylvania than it is in New York.

The relative progress of the two States in wealth may be illustrated by their financial condition now, as compared with what it used to be. Fifteen years ago, in the year 1854, the debt of Pennsylvania was $41,823,895; that of New York was only $24,288,868. Now the net debt of Pennsylvania, allowing a fair price for the railroad bonds she owns, is about $25,000,000; the net debt of New York, as just reported by Governor Hoffman, is $38,864,448. The financial position of the two States is almost exactly reversed from what it was fifteen years ago. The fact that Pennsylvania has reduced her debt about forty per cent, while New York has increased hers about sixty per cent, is a striking proof of the extraordinary development of the wealth of our State as compared with that of our neighbor.

The heavy public debts of New York and Pennsylvania were created by the construction of the canals intended to facilitate commerce between the East and the West. The New York canal, from the Hudson to Lake Erie, first gave New York the supremacy over the other Eastern seaports. The canal system of that State has been profitable to the Treasury, and is so even now, with its railroads competing for the Western traffic. The Pennsylvania canals, when owned by the State, never were profitable; but they served, under successive Democratic administrations, to enrich a hundredn of politicians, and the contractors favored by them. It was a happy thing for Pennsylvania when they were sold; for from that sale must be dated the decline of the huge public debt, which Governor Bigler, on retiring from office, reported to be nearly forty-two millions of dollars.

Commerce, foreign and internal, has made New York a great city, to which population have long attracted more than to any other city in the world. But the State generally has not such attractions as the city. Agriculture is the main source of wealth in the interior, and if all young Americans were content with a farmer's life and its decent competency, there would not be such extensive migration as there is to the Western States. In Pennsylvania, besides agriculture, there are other pursuits that attract young men, the chief ones being manufacturing and mining, including in the latter the production of oil from the earth. These not only give work for young energies, but they open, into other branches of industry and offer as much to be done in the way of profitable labor, that young Pennsylvanians need not have their native State in search of good openings for talent. Indeed Pennsylvania, clever and enterprising young men from New York and New England come yearly to Pennsylvania to the sake of engaging in the various pursuits which the rapid development of the State's natural resources is continually making more and more attractive and profitable.

The rapid reduction of the debt of Pennsylvania has made the general taxes for State purposes very small indeed, and as the time for the total extinction of the debt cannot be far distant, the citizens have only national and local taxes to consider seriously, and there is no part of the Union where these can be borne more patiently than Pennsylvania. As compared with New York, which has not the peculiar sources of riches which have been revealed in Pennsylvania within the life-time of a generation, the State has an advantage which is going to tell even more in the future than it has told in the past, and which will eventually give it the superiority in population as well as in material wealth.

THE ends OF JUSTICE.

Governor Geary has labored hard to keep the exercise of Executive clemency within such proper bounds that neither the stern demands of justice nor the gentler appeal of mercy shall be disregarded in the pardon of criminals. At the out-set of his administration a code of rules was prepared by the Attorney-General to govern the applications for pardon, and these, we believe, have been rigidly adhered to. The Governor's annual Pardon Report is a very interesting document. It narrates each case in detail; gives, in most instances, the names of the citizens recommending the pardon; the nature of the offence; the term of sentence; the reasons for granting the pardon; and the amount of sentence remitted. It is to be regretted that, to complete this interesting report, the Governor does not give us some statement of the applications refused. Such a statement would enable the community to appreciate more fully the amount of discrimination which is required on the part of the Governor in this difficult department of his duties.

A careful examination of the last Pardon Report shows that, in the main, the successful applications have been recommended by proper persons, and based upon good grounds. But, with all the Governor's anxiety to be just, if he leans at all, it is certainly on the side of mercy; and some of the pardons reported are for causes which seem to be allowed an undue weight. Thus, some offenders are pardoned because they are young; others because they are old; others because they have families to support; one because horse-stealing was a monomania with him; one because he had committed perjury "more from mere cunning, than malice;" one because he was drunk when he killed a man; one because the sum stolen was not a large one, and his family was dependent on him. These are, to be sure, only a few exceptional cases, and are only referred to because the reasons assigned seem so insufficient that the Courts imposing the sentences appear entitled to the benefit of a doubt as to the propriety of the pardon.

But there is one reason assigned by many of the petitioners which is either all or no wrong one, or is not stated in such terms as to convey its correct meaning. Nearly one-half of the pardons are granted upon the grounds that "the ends of justice have been met" by a partial execution of the sentence. Is this a proper ground for the exercise of Executive mercy? The courts try offenders, and upon conviction impose a sentence, within limits prescribed by law, which is deemed by the judge commensurate with the nature of the offence and the general circumstances of the offender. The function of the Executive is purely merciful and not judicial, and it seems to encroach very closely on the dividing line between the executive and judicial branches of the Government for pardons to be granted because the "ends of justice" are satisfied by an abridgment of the term of punishment. If, as in one of these cases, a man is convicted of manslaughter, and sentenced to undergo an imprisonment of five years and three months, and it is granted that the prisoner, "having suffered two years' imprisonment, the ends of justice were met," there is certainly a strong criticism passed upon the court which imposed the sentence. The "ends of justice" and the dictates of mercy are two entirely different things. The administration of justice rests with the courts; the bestowal of mercy and pardon with the Executive.

We are not disposed to find fault with Governor Geary over his Pardon Report. We believe that no Governor has done better than he in the exercise of this important branch of his official duty. But feeling that the tendency of the times is by no means in the direction of exclusive punishment for crime, we feel that there is no danger that any Governor will make many mistakes by adopting even stricter rules for the exercise of the pardoning power than the very excellent ones now in force at Harrisburg.

THE POST OFFICE FRAUDS.

For some time past very queer stories have been in circulation in regard to the scandalous mismanagement—and worse than that, fraud—in the Post-office Department. Men have had contracts to carry mails over routes upon which there was not a town or an inhabitant, and in the face of repeated protest, enormous sums have been paid to these rascals for faithfully executing their agreement to do nothing. No doubt there have been bonused upon steamship companies for service that could not possibly be performed. And for carrying mails once a month on such a place as Key West, for instance, a price has been paid about as great as the value of the entire island. Sometimes, it is charged, different lines running to the same places at the same times have been paid alike for service performed by one. Southern mail contracts have been given to notorious rebels, who either perjured themselves by taking a test oath to which they were incompetent, or who, by palpable chicanery, have evaded the law in this respect. Obscure postmasts have been manufactured for Johnson's and Randall's estimates, and the public money has been lavished in a multitude of directions to satisfy the demands of a swarm of thieves, who chanced to be in favor with the administration.

Whether all of these charges are truthful or not, there can be no doubt that there is a foundation of fact for most of them; and we sincerely hope Congress will hard into the matter and offer no stone unturned to the way of profitable labor, that young Pennsylvanians need not have their native State in search of good openings for talent. Indeed Pennsylvania, clever and enterprising young men from New York and New England come yearly to Pennsylvania to the sake of engaging in the various pursuits which the rapid development of the State's natural resources is continually making more and more attractive and profitable.

The rapid reduction of the debt of Pennsylvania has made the general taxes for State purposes very small indeed, and as the time for the total extinction of the debt cannot be far distant, the citizens have only national and local taxes to consider seriously, and there is no part of the Union where these can be borne more patiently than Pennsylvania. As compared with New York, which has not the peculiar sources of riches which have been revealed in Pennsylvania within the life-time of a generation, the State has an advantage which is going to tell even more in the future than it has told in the past, and which will eventually give it the superiority in population as well as in material wealth.

THE CONGRESSIONAL CONTEST.

It will be interesting to our readers to note the progress of the contested election in the Third District. Last Saturday we stated how Henry Dyzette, who testified in favor of Mr. Moffet, was contradicted in every particular by his neighbors. We noted with the experience, Mr. Moffet, a few days since, placed on the stand one Henry Kreider, an election officer in the Fifth division of the 7 Wards Ward, who attempted to prove that a man named Isaac Dalzell voted illegally. On cross-examination he admitted that he had himself voucched for a man named Thomas Dunn as living ten days in the division.

Mr. Myers has since shown, not only that Dalzell was a legal voter, but that Kreider, where, but had his legal residence in the house from which he voted, but that Kreider had wilfully falsified as to Dunn, the latter having lived for a long time, and *during the whole ten days preceding the election in the Ninth Ward.* This Kreider, too, admitted that for eighteen months he had been employed in the Mint, which, under the law, disqualifies him from acting as an election officer. We shall watch Mr. Moffet's case, lest the public forget it.

In Paris to day the question will be decided whether there is or is not to be a war in Rio rope. This is the time appointed for the meeting of the Conference of the great powers, arranged for the purpose of effecting a peaceable settlement of the quarrel between Turkey and Greece. The intense interest manifested by other nations in this dispute proves the existence of a fear that war between the two countries would eventually involve other powers and convulse the whole of Europe. Prudence and a wise distrust of the results of such a conflict have led to this attempt to settle the affair amicably; and it is a matter of sincere congratulation that such a course has been chosen. Even if Turkey is not hindered in its designs, and Greece persists in its determination not to yield any of its principles, we hope that the powers represented in the Conference will agree that there shall be no interference, but that the two powers shall fight it out without assistance. If only this much is gained by the meeting, the people of Europe will have cause to be thankful, for it is very certain that without special agreement to the contrary, Russia, England and France would be under a certain degree of obligation to ally themselves with one or other of the respective combatants.

That there will be war at least between Greece and Turkey, seems very probable. The Sultan has instructed his representative in the Conference to accept no other terms than those expressed in the *ultimatum* offered to Greece. If these are not agreed to, he will go to war, if he has to go alone; then, if sufficient pressure can be brought to bear upon Greece to induce her to accept the terms. If she does not, there will be war; and it is impossible that she should accept with out a certain degree of humiliation. This very *ultimatum* was carefully refused but a few days ago, by a vote of two ago, and Greece was flooded with warlike enthusiasm. It seems unreasonable to expect a clear retreat from her position now, and as such a course involves abandonment of the brave Cretans to their fate, it is impossible ardently to desire that she should yield to her adversary.

Mr. Fox is showing his ability to re-organize the police force by removing some of the most experienced and best of the detectives, and filling their places with perfectly green hands, who have not the slightest knowledge of their duties. These new appointments might make, for aught we know to the contrary, fair patrolmen, after a while, but they are not the men to make a stand against the men in the police business as detectives, without a particle of preliminary training, speaks very badly for Mr. Fox's official capacity.

The Harrisburg *Patriot* seldom has anything favorable to say of a Republican; but it says of the caucus nominee for the seat in the United States Senate, "If there is a man in the Republican party, his name is John Scott. This we are bound to say, however widely we may differ from him in political views." Such an endorsement is hardly necessary to secure for Mr. Scott the confidence of the Republicans of Pennsylvania. But it proves while he is put on record as the testimony of a Democratic organ in favor of the future Senator.

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 remove our application to the Mayor 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.

Governor Geary's Annual Message.

The Annual Message of Governor Geary
Isn't weary
Or dreary,
As messages sometimes be;
He tells, with good nature,
To the Legislature,
Some things we are happy to see.

PUBLIC DEBT.

Some $33,000,000, the debt of the State.
Which seem a tremendous sort of a weight.
Debt has been reduced—we can be reduced more.
So decline at BOURCIEUL & WILSON'S Store.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

Happy to say, the Agricultural College
Is organized well, for filling in knowledge.
And ROCKHILL & WILSON'S good clothes are so charming,
For folks who are studying science, or farming.

COMMON SCHOOLS.

In capital order are our common schools,
Where our boys are trained up to be men, and not fools.
We commend teachers, and pupils, and all,
To purchase their clothing at GREAT BROWN HALL.

LITTLE DIRKEY.

We're early in need of immediate relief
Against the great evil of plague stricken beef;
Not every beef eater, we're free to suppose
At BARGAIN & WILSON'S may safely buy clothes.

BE SURE IN YOUR PERSONAL APPAREL!

To the members of House, and the members of Senate,
(Oh! great is the pleasure it gives us to pen it!)
He advises a call
At the GREAT BROWN HALL
To study the styles
Of the mammoth pile
Of elegant raiment,
So cheap, for cash payment;
And then to tell their constituents, all,
Of the wisdom of dealing at GREAT BROWN HALL.

☞ All the members of the House,
☞ All the members of the Senate,
☞ All the citizens of this State,
☞ Also of every other State,
COME!!
COME!!
COME!!!
And buy your clothes at

ROCKHILL & WILSON'S
Great Brown Stone Clothing Hall,
603 and 605 Chestnut Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

BOYERS PATENT COMBINATION SOFA BEDSTEAD. It has the advantages of a SOFA, occupying the same space as a sofa, and yet forms a BEDSTEAD of the first class, without disturbing or detaching in any way, it can be converted into a handsome French Bedstead, with hair-spring mattress, complete. It is without doubt, the best article of furniture ever invented. Call and see it.
H. P. BOYER,
Owner and Sole Manufacturer,
No. 426 South Second street.

HENRY PHILLIPS,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
NO. 1924 RANSOM STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
Mechanics of every branch furnished for house building or fitting promptly furnished. fmthtf

JOHN CRUMP, BUILDER,
No. 1217 CHESTNUT STREET
and 221 LODGE STREET.
Mechanics of every branch furnished for house building or fitting promptly furnished. fmthtf

WARBURTONS IMPROVED, VENTILATED and easy fitting Zephyr Hats (patented in all the approved fashions of the season. Chestnut street, next door to the Union League. mwf 6tp

MARK YOUROWN LINEN AND CLOTHING WITH ONE dollar's worth of this simple and yet most useful article. It is neatly and quickly in script or printed letters (form in use 3 years). Sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of dollar. HAN & BRAUN, No. 630 (Eight Thirty-five) Market street, Philadelphia.

FOR SALE.

Good Will and Fixtures For Sale OF OUR Furnishing Goods Department, and Front Half of Store To Let, 627 CHESTNUT STREET.
WOOD & DEDIER, BUSINESS & CO.

INSURANCE.

United Security Life Insurance Co.
Office, S. E. cor. Fifth and Chestnut Sts., PHILADELPHIA.
Capital, $1,000,000
C. P. EETTS, Sec'y. GEO. H. STUART, Pres't.
ST'ANDARD Solicitors Wanted. 1tf

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

EKEGREN WATCHES.

A large invoice direct from the maker just received by

JAMES E. CALDWELL & CO.,

902 CHESTNUT STREET,

SOLE AGENTS.

BRIDAL, OPERA AND PARTY FANS,

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER

CENTRAL DRY GOODS STORE,

Corner Eighth and Market Sts.,

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 REPAIRED by skillful workmen.
FARR & BROTHER,
Importers of Watches, Diamonds, &c.
Chestnut street, below Fourth.

THE FINE ARTS.

EUGENE VERBOECKHOVEN'S GREAT WORK OF ART,

REDUCED PRICES.

Recently Imported by L. D'Huyvetter, Esq., of Antwerp,

NOW ON EXHIBITION FREE,

AT

G. PELMAN'S
New Art Gallery,
628 Callowhill Street.

CHURCH'S
NEW "NIAGARA,"

His last important Picture, and the best and most comprehensive view of the

GREAT FALL.

On Exhibition for a Short Time.

Admission 25 Cents.

EARLES' GALLERIES,

No. 816 Chestnut Street.

G. PELMAN'S
NEW ART GALLERY AND LOOKING-GLASS WAREROOMS,
628 CALLOWHILL STREET.

French Plate Glass Mantel and Pier Mirrors,

In fine Gold, Rosewood and Carved Walnut Frames, of best material and workmanship—new patterns.

Oil Paintings, Chromos, Engravings, etc.,

Of any own importation, now open for exhibition and sale.

jn7 6tm G. PELMAN.

THE SCANDINAVIAN PADLOCK COMBINES great strength with security against being picked or forced. Them make it one of the best locks for store doors. Manufactured and for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market street, below Ninth, Philadelphia.

THERE ARE SEASONABLE—SHEET ZINC FOR roofing under boilers (heating), Tinned Iron Sinks, Zinc Washing Machines, Plated Iron Sinks, Japan Slices, Silver, Pulley Scuttle, Shovels, Door settings, &c. For sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market street, below Ninth, Philadelphia.

FOR SALE—A LARGE QUANTITY OF CURLED Hair, just received per ship Jack Hoole, Harris. jn5s 1m m w f

CUNDURANGO—A FINE QUALITY OF CURLED Hair, just received per ship Jack Hoole, Harris. For sale by Walnut street.

GUNDURANGO, FARINA COLOGNE.—A FINE FRENCH EXTRACTS FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF. Just received per steamer Cuba, from Havana. For sale by JAMES T. SHINN, HAIR PREPARATIONS, &c., in great variety. For sale by Broad and Spruce, Phila.

NEW EVENING KID GLOVES.
Ladies' Wide Mouse Colors, 4, 4½ and 5 Buttons.
Misses' Wide Mouse Colors, 3, 3½ and 4 Buttons.
Misses' Wide Kid Gloves, 3, 3½ and 4 Buttons.
Misses' Wide Kid Gloves, 3 Buttons, Light Kid.
Gloves; all in perfect fine finish; just received direct from the manufacturer.
GEO. W. VOGEL,
1016 Chestnut street.

INDIA RUBBER MACHINE BELTING STEAM Packing Hose, &c.
The Subscriber will find a full assortment at Goodyear's Patent Vulcanized Rubber Belting, Packing Hose, &c., at the Hardware Emporium.
GEO. W. SHEPHERD,
26 Chestnut street.

N. B.—We have now on hand a large lot of Gentlemen's Gum Overshoes, Ladies' Gum Shoes, Misses' and Children's Gum Shoes, Gum Boots, &c.

ISAAC NATHANS, AUCTIONEER, N. E. CORNER Third and Spruce streets. Sales of Furniture at dwelling houses attended to on the most reasonable terms. Cash advances on consignments. 1m

MARKING WITH INDELIBLE INK, EMBROIDERING, Braiding, Stamping, &c.
M. A. TORBY,
1102 Chestnut street.

MONEY TO ANY AMOUNT—LOANED UPON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, PLATE, CLOTHING, &c.
N. E. CORNER FOURTH AND ARCH STS.
Corner of Third and Gaskill streets.
Entrance on Gaskill.
N. B.—DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, GUNS, &c., for sale.
REMARKABLY LOW PRICES. 6m8 4rmrp

DRY GOODS.

1869. REMOVAL. 1869.

807 CHESTNUT STREET,

(SECOND FLOOR.)

EDWARD FERRIS,

IMPORTER.

WHITE GOODS,
LACES,
EMBROIDERIES,
HANDKERCHIEFS, &c.,

Has Removed to his New Store,

No. 807 CHESTNUT STREET,

(SECOND STORY.)

jn8 2m m w f

COTTON GOODS DEPARTMENT.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER
727 CHESTNUT STREET 727

REDUCTION IN THE PRICES
OF
DRESS GOODS.

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.
No. 727 Chestnut Street
OFFER TO-DAY
50 Cases of Imported Dress Fabrics,
At 25 cents per yard, worth double the price.

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.
No. 727 Chestnut Street.

EYRE & LANDELL,

Fourth and Arch.

WHITE, SCARLET, BLUE AND PURPLE FLANNELS.
WHITE, PINK, BLUE, BUFF AND PEARL BLANKETS.
DUCHESS GLOVES ALL SHADES.
WHITE BERINGER, WHITE WORSTED.
BERGES FOR EVERWEAR.
GOOD BLACK SILKS.

FENTON & THOMPSON,

617 CHESTNUT STREET,

Have now in Store and offer to the Trade a full line of

AMERICAN SHIRTING PERCALES,

Equal in every respect to the celebrated makes

Dollfus Meig. Steinbach Koechlin, and Gros Roman,

In Currency at about the Gold Cost of the French Goods.

The attention of Shirt Manufacturers and dealers in Gents' Furnishing Goods is particularly called to this make. jn7 2rmrp

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

ONLY 2,000 LEFT
OF THE
NEW MUSIC ALBUMS,

Handsomely bound in Leather and Rich Gilding, containing FIFTY of the best Songs, Ballads, Duets, for Piano, both Vocal and Instrumental.

Real Value $25, and Sold for Only $2 50,

AT

J. E. GOULD'S PIANO WAREROOMS,

923 CHESTNUT STREET.

MAGAZINES FOR 1869. 1869.

T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS,
PUBLISHERS, CHESTNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

Will receive subscriptions for the Magazines at publishers' prices, and deliver them to any address in Philadelphia, or send them by mail to any Post-office in the United States.

HOUSEHOLD MAGAZINE.....Price $3 a year.
LEISURE MAGAZINE.....Price $3 a year.
CHILDREN'S MONTHLY.....Price $2 a year.
LITTLE SCHOLAR MAGAZINE.....Price $2 a year.
FRANK'S MAGAZINE.....Price $3 a year.

Subscriptions can commence with any number, and are payable in advance.

All books published are for sale by as the cheapest cheap house in the United States. Catalogues will be sent free to any one who will write for them.

T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS,
No. 306 CHESTNUT St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Wholesale Agents for the trade or public likely to send for large orders. Dlp

H. & C. K. TAYLOR,
PERFUMERY AND TOILET SOAPS,
611 and 643 S. Ninth Street.

DUTCH BOTTLED GINGER ALE, PORT AND CHAMPAGNE Wines, of a superior quality, at the trade rates. Orders left at the Store, 643 S. Ninth Street, or No. 5 North Front street.

SECOND EDITION.

BY TELEGRAPH.

TO-DAY'S CABLE NEWS.

Financial and Commercial Quotations.

By the Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, Jan. 9, A. M.—Consols for money, 93⅝@93⅞, for account, 93⅞. U. S. Five-Twenties, 72⅞. Stocks steady. Erie, 20⅞; Illinois Central, 95½.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 9, A. M.—Cotton, active; Middling Uplands, 11¾@11 3-16d.; Middling Orleans, 11⅝@12d. The sales will probably reach 20,000 bales.

LONDON, Jan. 9, A. M.—Turpentine is weak.

QUEBEC, Jan. 9.—Arrived, steamship Australasian, from New-York.

LONDON, Jan. 9, P. M.—Illinois Central firm at 95.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 9, P. M.—Cotton active; Middling Uplands on the spot, 11¾@11¾d.; afloat, 11¾; Middling Orleans, 11⅝@12d. Breadstuffs quiet. Lard, 73s. Tallow, 46s. 9d.

Weather Report.

	Wind.		Weather.	Ther.
Jan. 9 5 A. M.				
Philadelphia	S. W.	Clear.		32
Portland	N. E.	Cloudy.		22
Halifax	S.	Fine.		42
Boston	N. E.	Cloudy.		28
Newport	N. E.	Cloudy.		46
Washington	S. W.	Cloudy.		36
Norfolk	N. W.	Clear.		36
Richmond	S. W.	Clear.		40
Savannah	S.	Raining.		56
Buffalo	S. W.	Cloudy.		32
Pittsburgh	S. W.	Cloudy.		36
Chicago	S. W.	Cloudy.		26
Cincinnati	S. W.	Cloudy.		41
Louisville	W.	Raining.		50
New Orleans	W.	Cloudy.		65
Key West	W.	Cloudy.		72
Havana	N. E.	Clear.		72
Mobile	N. E.	Clear.		60

The Weather.

We shall continue to maintain and increase the reputation we have established of being the largest and cheapest MUSIC HOUSE in the world.

Receives our supplies from first hands only, we shall hereafter sell all Sheet Music at half price, at regular wholesale prices.

THIRTY CENTS PER REAM CASES AND BALES MUSLINS, or printing all the leading brands and widths of

PILLOW MUSLINS,
BLEACHED SHEETINGS,
FINE SHEETINGS,
WAMSUTTA, WYANDOTTE,
NEW YORK MILLS, BAY MILLS,
EWESBURY, WEST POINT,
FRUIT OF THE LOOM, HOUSEKEEPER.
Our constant aim is to make the lowest price in the market.

Good yard wide BLEACHED MUSLIN, 12½c.
Yard-wide UNBLEACHED MUSLIN, 12½c.
10-yards-wide BLEACHED SHEETING, 50c.
HOUSE FURNISHING LINENS
In large assortment.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER
727 CHESTNUT STREET 727

THE COURTS.

THE HOMICIDES

TWITCHELL AND EATON IN COURT

MOTIONS FOR NEW TRIALS

OYER AND TERMINER—Judges Allison, Ludlow Brewster and Peirce.—This morning, George S. Twitchell, Joseph Eaton and Joseph Starr, all convicted of homicide, appeared in the dock. The fact that the prisoners at the bar of court was not generally known, and hence the courtroom had not the usual attendance of spectators.

The prisoners had been brought up for the purpose of having motions for new trials disposed of.

THE EATON CASE.

In the case of Eaton, the following reasons in arrest of judgment were filed.

First—The indictment is defective; the motion of the District Attorney, when the regular panel had been exhausted, and a special jury was required to fill up and complete the jury in the cause, was not in writing, and did not contain the names of jurors in court, and to draw therefrom 250 names, from which the said Sheriff was further instructed to select 50 names of persons to be summoned as special jurors to attend at court, and no more in said cause.

Second—The Court erred, upon the quashing of the said special venire, and in overruling the panel being exhausted, in allowing the District Attorney's motion to the contrary, and directing the Sheriff thereupon to draw from the wheel 250 names, and directing the Sheriff to summon 50 persons to be summoned as talesjurors in said cause.

Third—The Court erred in allowing the District Attorney's motion, when the special venire had been quashed, and the panel of jurors had been exhausted and one juror was wanting to fill up and complete the jury, to be instructed to the sheriff to produce the wheel containing the names of the jurors in court and to draw therefrom 250 names, and to select 50 of the said names as draws 25 names of persons to be summoned as special jurors to attend at court, and no more in said cause.

Fourth—The special venire for fifty persons summoned thereupon as talesjurors in said case, three persons only being called and sworn to complete the jury therein, was informal and contrary to law.

Fifth—The special venire for twenty-five persons summoned as talesjurors in said case, three persons only being required to fill and complete the jury therein, was informal and contrary to law.

Sixth—The jury in a new trial were as follows:

First—The jury empanelled in said cause, after they were sworn and the juror had been given into their charge, separated.

Second—The jury in said cause were not empanelled according to law.

Third—The learned court erred in permitting to go to the jury the evidence of the coroner, in the Hallowell's tavern.

Fourth—The learned Court erred in permitting the District Attorney to cross-examine Francis Adams with regard to the fact of his having been to drunken men, the said cross-examination being upon a portion of the said Adams' testimony that related simply to Eaton's conduct upon the night of the alleged homicide.

Fifth—The Court erred in charging the jury that if they believed the testimony of Aldridge and Dougherty, the case of the Commonwealth was made out.

Sixth—The Court erred in permitting the following question to be put to jurors who had upon being challenged for cause, stated that they had formed or expressed opinions as to the guilt or innocence of the defendant:

"Notwithstanding the opinion which you have formed, can you try the case, and decide the guilt or innocence of the prisoner upon the evidence which is laid before you, and upon that alone, uninfluenced by the impression or opinion which you say you have formed as to the guilt or innocence of the prisoner?"

Seventh—The Court erred in permitting the Commonwealth to prove that a crowd of men came out of the Hallowell tavern and passed down Frame street to Fifth, and down Fifth toward Spring-garden, in the direction of the place where the killing subsequently occurred, it being shown that Eaton was one of the men, and the statements were then described and whose connotation was detailed.

Eighth—The Court erred in admitting evidence as to conversations between Aid. Dougherty and deceased after the former had gone over and in absence of any of the defendants.

Ninth—The verdict is contrary to the law, inasmuch as the evidence did not show the degree of willfulness and deliberation necessary to constitute murder of the first degree.

Tenth—The verdict is against the evidence, inasmuch as the proof of the intoxication of the prisoner was such as to prevent his forming the first degree, and inasmuch as the other evidence in the cause did not warrant such a verdict.

Eleventh—The Court erred in charging the jury as follows: "Intoxication, if it exists, can only be taken into consideration in deciding upon the malice or intention of the offender."

At twelve o'clock the argument on the motion for a new trial in Gerald Eaton's case was commenced, and in support of the allegation that the jury had a separate, an affidavit was read setting forth that on one of the days of the trial seven of the jurors were taken from the court room and side room in the building.

The argument was under argument when our report closed.

THIRD EDITION.

2:30 O'Clock.

BY TELEGRAPH.

WASHINGTON.

THE WISCONSIN SENATORSHIP

An Erroneous Impression Corrected

GEN. GRANT HAS NO CHOICE

FROM HONOLULU

The Funeral of His Royal Highness

The Wisconsin Senatorship.

(Special Dispatch to the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—General Grant yesterday learned that the friends of Matt. Carpenter were urging the election to the Wisconsin Senatorship on the ground that General Grant had expressed himself in favor of it.

To correct this impression, General Badeau, by Grant's direction, yesterday addressed a note to a member of the Wisconsin Legislature, apprising him that General Grant considers all gentlemen named in the connection for that position his friends, and will be gratified by the success of any of them, and that he has no disposition to interfere.

From Honolulu.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 8.—The steamer Idaho brings Honolulu advices to December 26th. The funeral cortege of his Royal Highness, Alexander Liholiho, December 22d, was an imposing affair, taking 30 minutes to pass a given point. Marines and sailors from the United States steamer Oneida, were in the procession. Guns were fired from the Punch Bowl battery during the forenoon, and the Oneida fired 21 guns. Business was suspended during the day.

The Steamer Senoshu.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—The United States steamer Kenosha, now fitting out at New York, is expected to leave on a voyage to the Mediterranean in the course of a fortnight.

Inauguration of Governor Claflin.

BOSTON, Jan. 9.—Governor Claflin was inaugurated to-day, and delivered his message to the Legislature of Massachusetts.

Marine Intelligence.

BOSTON, Jan. 9.—Arrived, steamship Aleppo, from Liverpool.

THE OIL RIOTS.

Some Interesting Experiences.

A correspondent of the New York *World*, writing from the Pennsylvania Oil Regions, furnishes the following interesting paragraph:

The experience of operators during the last year or two has resulted in various new and improved mechanical appliances, which are worthy of being generally known. Everybody has heard of the Roberts torpedo for increasing or restoring the production of wells by exploding nitro-glycerine therein, and opening new channels of supply, but the torpedo has become doubly valuable since the invention of an apparatus for intelligently locating the rock strata so as to place the torpedo most effective. In drilling a well there is constantly carried down by the rock cut which sediment at the bottom, occasioned by the friction of the tools, which weigh about 1,200 pounds. This sediment is so heavy that it takes no quantity during the whole process of drilling and until the well is finished, sufficient to interrupt the operations of the sand-pump to clear it. When the rock is reached, however, it is found to be penetrating the oil-bearing rock, the pressure of water from the water-vein, which is generally within one or two hundred feet from the orifice, is about equal to the column of water inch, and carries the sediment with the motion of the drill into the crevices, and fastens the tools fast for ever. This sometimes stops up the crevices, so that the oil barely oozes through, and in some instances the supply is officially cut off. It is now the practice to carefully drill the "crevice-searcher," is brought into effective requisition. It indicates, in its descent, with perfect accuracy, the inequalities of the bore, the "crevice-searcher," and the exact distance from the surface at which the crevice is, thus showing at what point the torpedo can be most advantageously exploded to open the crevice, or restore or increase the production. Probably no one has done more to perfect the torpedo in connection with the oil business of greater practical benefit than the "crevice-searcher."

The oil-bearing rock in this vicinity is known as the "Venango sand." The boring at well 10 can expects to find oil until he has reached and passed through a stratum of rock varying in thickness from recently five to three hundred feet in the "sand rock," which is called by way of distinction the "first sand rock," although the drill may have passed through another stratum of rock, alternating with shales, before reaching the sand rock proper. From one hundred to two hundred feet below this lies another very similar stratum of the "second sand rock." Having penetrated through this, the borer is supposed to have "struck a flow of oil." From this rock is produced the oil along with water, which, from the quantity of quantities and of a heavy quality. But to reach the great reservoirs the drill must make another plunge of from one to two hundred feet, when a "third sand rock" is penetrated. Beneath this rock were formerly produced the great flowing wells on Oil Creek. In the shallow strata of oil, the miners proceeded to the hill tops adjoining and there found a stratum of rock with most abundant successes. The wells of the Pleasantville uplands are generally sunk through