CITY BULLETIN.

The Contested Election Case.

Messrs. William F. Messick and Richard M. Battles, examiners to take testimony in the contested election case, resumed their sessions yesterday afternoon.

William B. Mann, Esq., for the contestants, asked the examiners for the production of all of the boxes of the Sixth division of the Seventeenth Ward, in order to search for the missing list of taxables.

John Tomlinson sworn—I reside on Phillips, below Jefferson; I am one of the inspectors of the Sixth division of Seventeenth Ward at the October election; I was inspector, elected by majority; I was the inspector, not the return inspector; I went to the polls about five minutes before seven o'clock; I took a man to act as my clerk; when I got there I found Mr. McGuckin was Democratic officer there; Mr. McGuckin was there; he was majority inspector; I went in the door of the room; I am certain that I went in; I was talking to them; they being in the room; my clerk did not go in; I told Dougherty I had a clerk who did not belong in the division, and I asked them if that made any difference; they objected him, they refused to allow him to act as a clerk; they said that he couldn't serve; that I would have to get a clerk who did belong to the division; the minority return inspector was there at that time; no clerk was there for him; the officers of election were there; they told me that it was necessary for us to have a return inspector and return inspector's clerk, in order to get a clerk; for me; they said that I had better go home and get a man and hunt up them men; I got three men to serve; I had some trouble to do it; I got exactly my three men to serve; I was a little more; as sure as I could judge it was about an hour when I got back; I then went in the room with Mr. Cooper to serve as return inspector, and Mr. Scott to serve as return inspector; he put in McGuckin was there; the judge was there; the judge was not acting as the return inspector; he was in the judge's seat; I didn't see any inspector except McGuckin; he was the inspector there.

Under an order of court six boxes of the Sixth division of the Seventeenth Ward were produced by the Recorder and all the parties in interest were representing the Mayor. The boxes were opened and searched, but the missing list of taxables was not found.

Testimony resumed—When I went back they were receiving votes and holding an election; can't say what the return inspector was doing; can't remember to have seen him in the place at the window; they had proper boxes to empty the votes in every division; when I became engaged before or after I came I don't remember; during the day I assisted; I kept time; I kept tally for both the voters; McGuckin did both; when a man presented himself to vote I had to look to look at the list of taxables to see if his name was on it; McGuckin had; when a man did not receive any from any person; when persons come up and offered their votes I looked to examined them book, I judge, to see if the name appeared on it; I looked to see if the name was there; if it was there; I then pushed the tickets in the box; except occasionally one would drop in while he was pushed against the side; during the course of the whole day, after looking at the book, McGuckin did not; I don't remember to say voter that his name did not appear on the list and that he was therefore entitled voter to vote for his residence; there was no instance during the day when after being sworn himself the voter produced a qualified voter who was sworn and testified to the fact of the residence of the applicant's residence; if such instance had occurred I would have remembered it; there were oaths administered to persons who applied to vote; I don't recollect any such instance; there may have been about ten, more or less, that occurred; generally speaking I presented himself to vote on age; I saw McGuckin with the tickets; I don't know; I suppose he marked the names as they voted; McGuckin did this by himself; the judge was referred to in one of two instances; in regard to taking votes that there was a dispute about; he decided the matter; the objections were made by me; I don't remember how it occurred; in one case he decided to take the vote; as to the others; I don't remember; I did nothing during the day, except to write a few names for my clerk and to sign some papers after the election was over; when I got there they did not make any explanation for going on with the election in the absence of some of the officers.

Cross-examined by Mr. Gerhart—I should judge that I was present at the counting of the first hour's votes; I was not in the room continuously during the day; it might have been a quarter of an hour or less after I got back that the count was made; I saw the return inspectors counting the first hour's votes; they generally produced the proofs when challenged; I don't remember whether any challenges were disregarded by the officers.

Mr Mann—Did those persons who produced proof merely produce their own proof or take proofs of a qualified voter as well as their own?

Witness—No sir, not that I remember; the proofs that I referred to were the naturalization papers and tax receipts; one man was challenged for not being a resident of the division; on being questioned by Mr. Stetkoski as to where he lived, it was found that he did not live in the division; they sent him to the proper division to vote.

Alexander McGlathlin, sworn—I live in Philip street, below Jefferson; I was clerk for the inspector, Mr. Tomlinson; he found me at work; I went into election; pole about eight or nine; A. M.; when I got in the election was going on; James McGuckin was conducting it at the window; it was Election Board; I put down the names of voters; I then sat down to write the names of persons who voted; I was simply the clerk when I got there; I got the names of the persons who voted before I got there; I got them from McGuckin's clerk's book; I did not distinct, I don't know; the clerk was away and take his place; I only found one clerk having charge of the book; I don't know; I don't recollect; I could not tell; I don't recollect; I could not say; I don't know; I don't know; I don't recollect; I went home to get dinner at twelve o'clock, and was away about an hour; Mr. Tomlinson kept my list while I was away; while I was there Mr. McGuckin had the window-book or list of taxables; can't say whether any person was sworn to prove the residence of a person offering to vote; I remember one person being sworn.

Cross-examined—I did not see the first hour's vote counted; the person who was sworn was challenged on age; his name was Jacob Stein; Stein; I voted about twelve o'clock; I voted on age, and was not sworn; I was the Republican clerk.

Benjamin Cooper sworn—I reside No. 1413 North Fourth street; I acted as an election officer in the 36th division of the Seventeenth Ward in the October election, and in November also; I was return inspector at the request of Robert Scott; I got to the polls about twenty minutes after eight o'clock; I went with John Scott, my clerk; when I got there I found McGuckin in charge; John Tomlinson; after we got ready I handed to McGuckin the tickets for the boxes; I opened the tickets and handed to the majority inspector; I gave the figures to the clerks, and they wrote down the figures; the election was given us to how or why they had conducted an election the following morning at the request of the officers; I was about six feet from the window when counting the votes; I handed to the inspectors were sworn during the day; I don't believe that the oath was taken; I don't know.

Cross-examined—I heard very few challenges—I believe one and he was not challenged; Robert Scott came after me, between half-past seven and eight o'clock; I was there all day at election.

John B. Scott sworn—I reside No. 1409 North Fourth street; I was clerk to Mr. Cooper, return inspector at the Sixth division, Seventeenth Ward, at the October election [hearly list shown]; that is the list kept by me; I got there between five and fifteen minutes after eight o'clock; the vote for Mayor for the hour, was 63 for Stokley, 8 for Tomlin; for District Attorney, 69 for Sheppard and 8 for Bonniwell; 69 for City Commissioner, 66 for Weaver and 8 for Mecum; 69 for Controller, 66 for Getz and 8 for Hancock; for City Solicitor, 68 for Sutter and 8 for Worrell; for Prothonotary, 69 for Fetherman and 8 for Dougherty; for Receiver of Taxes, 68 for Molloy and 8 for Feltz.

Mr. Mann announced that the contestants would ask to have there vote written off as being contrary to the act of Assembly, they regretting that in the absence of the officers, those there shall wait one hour, and in the event of their occupying the people shall hold an election to supply their places before the election begins.

Witness resumed—I know John Savage; I was present when his vote was taken; John Savage did not vote it in person; I heard the same given; I challenged the vote; the return inspector said that I had spoken too late, that the vote had been put in the box; John Savage lives at 20 Phillips street; he worked for Robert Scott, No. 347 Master street; Robert Scott is my brother.

Adjourned until Friday at 2 o'clock P. M.

The Pennsylvania Colonization Society.

A meeting of the Board of Managers of this society was held on Tuesday, at the house of the society, in Walnut street. The funds of the society are reported by the Treasurer to be better condition than for several years past. The following gentlemen were appointed a delegate to attend the annual meeting of the American Colonization Society, which will be held in Washington City on Tuesday next, viz: Wm. E. Schenck, D. D., W. T. Petit, Esq., Alex. Reed, D. D., James M. Ferguson, Esq., E. D. Marchant, Esq., Rev. Thomas C. Madison and Arthur M. Burton, Esq. The following are the officers of the Pennsylvania Society:

President—Eli K. Price.

Vice Presidents—Gerard Ralston, John Bell, M. D., James Bayard, George B. Wood, M. D., Benjamin Colwell, Edward Coles, Howard Malcolm, D. D., Hugh L. Dodge, M. D., William B. Stevens, D. D., Samuel H. Perkins, Joseph Hartshorne, William F. Biddle, Joseph Parrish, M. D., Richard Richards, M. D., Archibald McIntyre, W. L. Helfenstein, W. H. Allen, M. D., Paul Beck, Jr., Samuel H. Reed, John Marston, U. S. N., S. S. Schmucker, D. D., Thos. Sully, John Bacon, M. D., John M. Simpson, D. D., James Pollock, Wm. Schenck, D. D., Jacob Ridgway, Jr., Wm. M. Bourseau, D. D., Thos. M. Howe, John A. Brown, Samuel A. Crozer, Asa Packer, T. De Witt Talmage, Alfred Cookman, Alfred R. Porter, Joseph Parker, Esq.

Recording Secretary—John W. Duller.

Treasurer—John S. Harper.

Managers—Wm. V. Pettit, Thomas S. Malcom, Arthur M. Burton, Daniel L. Collier, Benjamin F. Boyer, Wm. H. Marchant, Alexander Reed, D.D., James M. Ferguson, James M. Fendrich, D.D., J. F. Mickelborg, Edwin Hall, Jno. M. William, M. D.

Corresponding Secretary and Assistant Treasurer—Thomas S. Malcom.

First Day, or Sunday School Society.—The annual meeting of this Society was held yesterday. Organized at the close of 1790, on the first Sunday in Mechanic street, thirteen months after the Society was established. In October, 1791, a committee of this society petitioned the Legislature to establish free schools for the education of the poor. The proper execution of youth is an object of the first importance, inasmuch as the happiness of the youth, the preservative of the virtue, liberty and happiness of the people.

That the salutary effects of Sunday schools in this city have formidable evidence that schools established at the public expense are the most effectual means of diffusing the blessings of education among the mass of the people; she prayed that the Legislature would make provision by a law for such schools.

The schools established by this society were continued until 1831, when they have been in decline, because a number of young men and women had opened public schools. In 1831 the last school was closed, and from that time to the present the funds of the society have been used in assisting poor and needy Sunday schools in the city to prosecute their work. Every application made is referred to a visiting committee before a grant of money is made. During the year 1868 the committee acted on forty-eight applications for aid, and appropriated the sum of $1,000 at the rate of an average of $11 13 to each school. Of the schools thus aided, thirty-five are religious institutions and schools, with feeble churches, embracing 590 teachers and 3,77 scholars. The Treasurer reported the receipts from all sources to be $8861 61, and the expenditures $8,200 16, leaving a balance of $661 45.

The officers elected for the present year are: President, James Pollock; Vice Presidents, Isaac Ashmead; Treasurer, Charles J. Sutter; Secretary, Alexander Kirkpatrick; Managers, Wm. Meyers, James Peters, Jacob H. Sex, Joseph Sharpless, Edward Lowber, Jacob Ridgway, Jr., Alexander Kirkpatrick, L. Knowles, R. A. Kyle, A. Atwater, F. Schofield, W. F. Gaddis, A. H. Lukinbill.

Presentations.—Connected with the Chestnut Street Skating Rink is a very efficient and generous Relief Association, which has been in operation for the last two years. It has been with them since the commencement of their existence, and has contributed to the comfort of this quiet and gentlemanly department has been for the benefit of all who have had occasion to transact with the contractors, and his justice in the performance of his duties has endeared him to the affection of the employes. As an evidence of this, he was presented a few days since with a very handsome testimonial in the shape of a magnificent watch and chain, by the employes of the Skating Rink, as a Christmas frolick. On Friday evening last, they were invited to partake of his hospitality at the Rink, where an elegant collation was set out. Mr. Reser, the Rink architect and engineer, was present, and made an address to the guests, presenting the beauties of the hall, which was received with three rousing cheers. Mr. Frank Patton, the second foreman, was also made the recipient of a very handsome watch and chain, from the same source.

Perjury was Water Input in 1868.—During the past year the Register of Water, Mr. Lang, issued 28,304 permits for the introduction of water. The following shows the number granted in each ward for the year: First, 1; Second, 38; Third, 6; Fourth, 7; Fifth, 3; Sixth, 9; Seventh, 49; Eighth, 39; Ninth, 1; Tenth, 11; Eleventh, 30; Twelfth, 1; Thirteenth, 21; Fourteenth, 21; Fifteenth, 17; Sixteenth, 1; Twenty-first, 1; Twenty-second, 400; Twenty-third, 578; Twenty-first and Twenty-eighth, 1; Twenty-second, 1; Twenty-third, 1; Twenty-fourth and Twenty-seventh, 284; Twenty-fifth, 6; Twenty-sixth, 1; Twenty-seventh, 1,538, making a total of 2,911. The other permits were for the following, among other purposes: Water, 25,393; hydrants, 1,160; water closets, 792; baths, tubs and sinks, 913; steam engines, 15; stables, 113.

Caucus Nominations.—Yesterday afternoon the Republican members of Select and Common Councils met in a caucus, and made the following nominations:

Directors of the North Pennsylvania Railroad—O. H. Wilson and Jacob Riegel.

Directors of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad—Charles S. Norton, J. W. Gaskill and J. Alex. Snider Simpson.

Superintendent of Trusts—Charles Oat.

(Translated for the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.)

HOUSEHOLD RECIPES.

BY BARON BRISSE.

"Mozart has left a void in his opera of 'The Goose of Cairo,'" writes one of our lady readers from Gialbyn—a young madame who tells us that she cooks in gloves, and is better at the piano than the scullery. We have a poor turn to fill in giving the best way of disposing of the remains of a roast goose.

Our desire is a command, madame. In roast goose, we always commence by eating the breast and wings—we only need arrange for the "delicacies" and the backbone.

Stew of Roast Goose with Remoulade Sauce.—The cold pieces slightly trimmed with a knife, seasoned with salt and pepper, a little dried in, sprinkled with bread crumbs, then boiled, are served with the following sauce.

Chop parsley, young onions, head of garlic and marjoram. If you have them, put all in a saucepan with a lump of butter and a little flour; stir the whole over the fire and moisten with broth, a cup-stock and a spoonful of olive oil. Let it boil up a few times, season with salt, pepper, and grated nutmeg, and at the moment of serving a little mustard will add much.

As to the bones and other fragments, the best way is after having carefully removed the grease in a moment a little breast of pork cut in dice, then the pieces of goose, moistens with soup and water, season with salt, pepper and pot-herbs, add either pared potatoes or blanched turnips, and serve as soon as the potatoes are cooked.

In all these preparations the fat of the goose is a perfect substitute for butter.—*Petit Journal.*

—The Californians look with contempt upon the new wickedness. They will do very well," says an editor, "for Paris, where many people cannot afford to keep horses, and could not ride them very well if they did; but they will never do in California, where born of ten years of age ride full-grown horses at the top of their speed around the streets. How would a man look who had first his blood stirred by a tender doll in a California saddle feel on finding himself suddenly set down, and in the event of the runaway, the people shall hold an election to supply their places before the election begins.

General Grant's order on the Death of General Meade.

The following has been issued:

Headquarters of the Army, A. G. O., Washington, D. C., Jan. 9, 1869.—General Orders, No. 2.—With great regret the General of the Army announces the death of Brigadier and Brevet Major General George G. Meade, United States Army, at New Orleans, La., on the 7th inst., after a brief illness. General Meade served his country through two wars. In the war with Mexico he was appointed Captain in the Second Indiana Volunteers, enrolled by his personal efforts, and with it he performed gallant service on the bloody battlefield of Buena Vista. He again entered the service among the first to answer the call for volunteers, September 9, 1861, as Colonel of the Fifth Kentucky Infantry, a regiment raised in his native State through his exertions and at his personal risk. In quick succession he was appointed Brigadier-General of volunteers, October 1, 1861. He was, in November, assigned to command the Fourth Brigade, Second Division, Army of the Ohio, and distinguished himself in the battle of Shiloh, Tennessee, April 17, 1862. He was assigned to the command of the Third Division, Army of the Ohio, in July, 1862, and received commendations for his gallantry in the unsuccessful attack at Chapin Hills, Kentucky, the 8th of October, 1862. He was promoted Major-General of volunteers for his conduct in this battle. At the head of the Third Division of the G. R. Thomas's command, Army of the Ohio, he participated in the battle of Murfreesboro, December 31, 1862, and for some time held the command of the First Division of the Fourteenth Army Corps. He conducted in the extensive march from Murfreesboro in pursuit of the enemy, during the summer of 1863, to the possession of the District of Nashville, Tenn., and Middle Tennessee from November, 1863, till the close of the rebellion, and in July, while in command of a cavalry expedition, he successfully destroyed the railroad communications and military stores of the enemy at Decatur, Alabama.

Having resigned after the termination of the war, November 30, 1865, he was appointed, March 4, 1867, brigadier general in the regular army, and brevetted major-general for gallant and meritorious service during the war. Assigned to the command of the Department of the Gulf, July 28, 1868, he died while in the discharge of the important duties devolving upon him.

As military honors appropriate to the memory of the deceased, thirteen minute guns will be fired, commencing at meridian, and the national flag will be displayed at half-staff from sunrise to hour till sunset, on the day after the receipt of this order at each military post within the Department of Louisiana. Officers of the army serving in mourning will substitute for the usual sword the prescribed badge of mourning for thirty days.

By command of General Grant:

E. D. Townsend,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

The Insurrection in Cuba.

Havana, Jan. 12.—Data from insurrectionists to the 10th have been received. The command of Vallanueva is unable to reach Sabanilla, and was surrounded and hard pressed by the insurgents.

Gen. Jimenez has been reinforced by 400 men from the rebels.

Gen. Quesada, with the Manzanillo forces, is now at Jiguani.

Gen. Lar. Rodriguez, Chief of Staff, has been deposed in a vault. The Congressional committee appointed to take charge of the remains are: The Hon. S. Newton Pettit, of Pennsylvania, Chairman; the Hon. G. W. Woodward, of Pennsylvania; the Hon. Charles O'Neill, of Pennsylvania; the Hon. J. Lawrence Getz, of Pennsylvania, and the Hon. James G. Blaine, of Maine. There is a hope possibility that the burial case may not be taken from the vessel until the remains of the officers who died on service will be laid in the city, as the coffin will have to be taken from the cars and transported to Philadelphia. Should services be held, due notice will be given.

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Each share of stock will be entitled to an advance dividend, equal to the value of one share of stock, which such dividends may be taken in single, season, or coupon tickets, which are transferable.

Regarding the success of the project there can be no doubt, as the building is located in the heart of the city, and adapted to the wants of the people.

Subscriptions will be received and stock issued as fast as the money is paid in, and in the order in which it is received.

Stock certificates will be issued and delivered to the subscribers upon the payment of the first instalment.

Subscribers receive the benefit of all in the company's interest, as the stock will be issued to them.

Subscriptions will be received by the undersigned, at the office of the Company, No. 40 South Third street, where the Company's Prospectus, Map of the Building, and Plans and Specifications of the Building can be seen.

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