VOLUME XXII.—NO. 280.

EVENING BULLETIN: PUBLISHED EVERY EVERING, (Sundays excepted),
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GIBSON PRACOCK. CABPER BOYDER, Js.,
F. I. FETHERSTON, THOS. J. WILLIAMSON,
FRANCIS WELLS.
The BULLETIN is served to subscribers in the city a
sense per week, payable to the carriers, or \$8 per ann

ers in the city at 18 WEDDING CARDS, INVITATIONS FOR PAR MASON & CO., auxits 907 Chestnut street,

WEDDING INVITATIONS ENGRAVED IN THE Newest and best manner, LOUIS DREKA, Sta-tioner and Engraver, 1023 Chestnut street. [ab 20, tf

DENCKI.A.—On the 7th inst., Ann, relict of the late Angustus II. Denckla, in the 62th year of her age. Due notice of the funeral will be given. FAIRGRIEVE.—On the 6th inst., Mary, wife of the late James J. Fairgrieve, aged 53 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 4t6 South Eleventh street, on Wednesday morning, March 10th, at 8.30 o'clock. Services at St. Joseph's Church. Interment at Cathedral Cemetery. WHELEN.—At her residence in Waynesburg, Chester County, on the evening of March 8th, Mrs. Anna. Whelen.

The funeral will take place from the residence of Whelen.
The functal will take place from the residence of
Mr. Henry Ashley, 2125 Walnut street, on Wednesday,
March 10th, at 3 o'clock.

TE HARMONY HOYAL AROH CHAPTER, NO. TARMONY HOVAL ARON CHAPTER, AC 2.—The officers and members of the Chapter are re-quested to attend at the Masonic Hall, on Wednesday, March 10th, at two o'clock to attend the funeral of our deceased companion, THOMAS SENIOR. 11\* JOSEPH 8 RILEY. See'y.

PRING GLOVES-FIRST QUALITY ONLY.

EYRE & LANDELL FOURTH AND ARCH,

REEP ONLY THE BEST GLOVES.

GHOICE SPRING COLORS.

BLACK AND WHITE.

SIZES FROM 5 TO 8.

BLACK SILK PARASOLS.

Just opened. BLACK SILK PARASOLS and SUN
UMBRELLAS of the latest mourning styles.

BESSON & SON. t mourning styles.
BESSON & SON.
No. 918 Chestnut street. W HITE AND BLACK PFRCALES.

Just opened a case of WHITE AND BLACK
ENGLISH PERCALES.

BESSON & SON,
mh6-3t No. 918 Chestnat street.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

#### POSTPONEMENT. JAMES E. MURDOCH

Regrets to announce that he is compelled by severe inposition to postpone his address on RECOLLECTIONS AND IMPRESSIONS OF ABRA-HAM LINCOLN,"

Advertised for THIS EVENING.
The Address will be delivered for the Benest of the SOLDIERS' ORPHANS of the LINCOLN INSTITUTION and the NORTHERN HOME on SATURDAY EVENING.

March 26th, at 8 o'clock. The Ticketsissued for THIS EVENING (9th inst.) will The Tickets issued for Thill avening (at hist) wire be sood for the 26th inst, and are for sale at TRUMP. LBR's, 226 Chestnut street.

Recerved Seats, Parquette, Parquette Circle and Balcony, One Dollar, All other parts of the house, 50 cents.

### The Directors of the

Fourth National Bank, Philadelphia,

with the sanction of CHAS. CALLENDER, Esq., the Special Agent of the Compiroller of the Currency, hereby give notice that the business of the Bank will be

Resumed on Wednesday, March 19th, with a new capital of \$300,000 paid in.

L. H. RASBE, Cashier. MARGU 6, 1869.

AT A MHETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF the Yourth National Bank, held THIS DAY at their Banking House, under the new Organization—with a new capital of \$200,000, all paid in—the following named gaullemen were elected Directors: J. cleany Askin, Robert Clark. Samuel Miller, James C. Keich, John Faretra, Samuel J. Cresswell, Jr., John Bardaley, E. A. Shaltcres, A. C. Roberts,
At a meeting of the Directors held THIS DAY. A. C. ROBERTS was elected President, J. HENRY Ackin Vice President, and Machinant Cashler.

D. II. HABER,
Assistant Cashler.

PURILC TEMPERANCE MEETING.
The Monthly Temperance Meeting of the Young
Men's Christian Association will be held at their Half,
1310 CHESTNUT street, THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, at
3 o'clock.
Address by O. R. PRIT, T.

3 o'clock.
Address by O. S. FELL, Faq.
Excay by J. J. JOYCE, Jr., Exq.
Subject for discussion—"Should the Superintendents of
Sabbath Schools arge the Signing of the Pledge upon
every Member of the Schools?"
Instrumental and Vocal Music under the direction of
Prof. C. H. Harding.
The Public are invited.

115 READING BY PROF. RUFUS ADAMS.

The first of a series of Literary entertainments, under the auspices of the Young People's Association of Heidelberg Reformed Church, will be given in the Church, ... Moion street, above Twelith, THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock
Will consist of the reading by Professor Adams of
well consist of the reading by Professor Adams of rickets of admission 50 cents.

May be procured at the door.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD
OFFICE OF GENERAL FREIGHT AGENT,
NO. 1803 MARK ET STREET
PHILADRIPHIA, March 4, 1869,
NOTIGE.
The rates for the transpiration of Coal, to take effect
March 15, 1869, can be obtained upon application at this
office. 8. B. KINGSTON, General Freight Agent

mhātiserp FOR SALE-LEHIGH VALLEY R. R. CO.'S
Six Per Cept' Mortrake Bords, Also-Pennsylvania
and New York Graha and Reiffrond Co.'s Seven Per Cent.
Mortgage Bonds, guit miteed by the Lehigh Valley Railward Company. THE LEHIGH VALLEY OLD BONDS, SUBJECT TO TAX. EXCHANGED FOR NEW ISSUE FREE FROM TAX. CHARLES C. LONGSTRETH, Treasurer. mh4 1015 rp

POST-OFFICE,
Mail for HAVANA per steamer CUBA (sailing from
Baltimore), will close at this office at 7 A. M., WEDNESDAY, 10th inst.

HENRY H. BYNGHAM P. M. HENRY H. BINGHAM, P. M.

WEST SPRUCE STREET CHURCH, SEV-enteenth and Spruce streets—There will be special services in the Lecture Room every evening this week sumon this evening by Rev. J. Wheaton Smith, D. D. All are invited. HOWARD HOSPITAL NOS. 1513 AND 1520 Lombard street, Dispensary Department.—Medical treatment and medicine furnished gratuitously to the poor.

-The "Big Mound" at Alton, Illinois, one of the greatest curlosities of all the American antiquities, has been swept out of existence by the "march of improvement." The pictured Plasa bird, on the rocks near the mouth of the Missouri, mentioned by Jacques Marquette in 1773, has also disappeared, the rocks being clasted for quarry purposes.

-One of the minor annoyances travelers are subjected to in Spain, is the habit the natives have of smoking the instant they have break-feated. A Yankee staying at Seville was very indignant at this, and came down early, finished his breakfast before any one began, and then, arming himself with a gigantic pipe filled with cavendish, created such an atmosphere that the dons could not sit in the room, and finally gent a waiter to ask him to desist. A compromise was accepted, and now one can breakfast free from smoke and its attendant expectorations.

-A newsboy, just arrived in Omaha, is quite a curiosity as a specimen of Young America. He is but ten years old, and has made his own way through eleven States already. He travels, according to his own words, on his check. He rides on railroads for nothing, and eats at restaurable of the rides o rants, ordering his meals first, and looking for his money atterward. He is now anxious for the Pacific Railroad to be opened through, and pro-pages to strike for the Pacific.

that a Mr. Billing has mysteriously disappeared from that place, and from appearance it would seem probable that he has gone a-cooing.

#### LETTER PROM WASHINGTON.

The Rumors of Cabinet Changes—The Gossips Insist upon Putting Gover-nor Boutwell. of Massachusetts, at the Hend of the Treasury Depart. ment-Probability of A. T. Stewart Declining-He Seems Leth to Surreuder Mis Blushing Honors - Senator Scott and the Office-seekers—The Commission of District-Attorney John P. O'Neill.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin. WASHINGTON, March 8, 1869,-Early this morning the story was spread all over town that Alexander T. Stewart had declined the Secretaryship of the Treasury, and that Representaive Boutwell was to be placed at the head of that Department. This seemed to gain belief among Mr. Boutwell's friends, who are legion, as he is an exceedingly popular man; but the wish was no doubt father to the thought, for upon reflection yery few could fall to see that this was impossible, as Massachusetts already had a representative in the new Cabinet, in the person of Judge Hoar, Attorney-General, and it was not likely that Grant would take two Cabinet ministers from the same State. When this was mentioned, the gossipmongers would insist upon it that Hoar was to decline in favor of some New Yorker, and in consideration of this act of magnanimity, Massachusetts was to have the Secretaryship of the Treation of of the Tre aury, in the person of Governor Boutwell.

sury, in the person of Governor Boutwell.

It was really amusing to witness the air of confidence with which this story was circulated from one to another, and some told it so often that they really began to believe it themselves. I got it from three different parties that the names of Judge Pierrepont, of New York, had been sent to the Senate by the President for the office of Attorner General and Governor Routwell for Attorney-General, and Governor Boutwell for Secretary of the Treasury.
"This is a positive fact," said one. "The names

have gone to the Senate, and both will be confirmed without any opposition, and I don't doubt the whole thing is fixed by this time." the whole thing is fixed by this time."

The carnestness with which this was uttered by so many different parties seemed to warrant its truth; but as newspaper men here are apt to be "sold" by such stories, they are somewhat incredulous, and disposed to doubt everything until a fact is proved beyond question. Being in this state of mind, I took no stock in any of the wild rumors floating round; se, upon reaching the White Heuse, I inquired of General Dent as to the truth of these reports. He smiled

the wild rumors floating round; se, upon reaching the White Heuse, I inquired of General Dent as to the truth of these reports. He smiled blandly, and said nothing of the kind was known there, and he felt certain that none of the Cabinet officers had realgned, to his knowledge, but could not say what might take place at any hour. This was the report at the White House.

Next I went to the Senate, and in the lobbles, nearly everybody was sure that "Boutwell's" name would come in to-day, in place of Stewart's, for Secretary of the Treasury, and Judge Pierrepont, or some other man, for Attorney-General. The Senate was not in much of a humor to do business; as the House had taken a rest, and the Senators thought they might as well do the same, so they adjourned early, about two o'clock, But not a single communication of any kind was received from the President, so the cock-and-bull stories of Cabinet changes, so extensively circulated, were proved to be without foundation. What may transpire within the next forty-eight bours no man predicts, but it is highly probable that some change will be made. Congress doesn't seem to be disposed to relieve Mr. Stewart from the restrictions imposed upon him by the law of 1785, and both members and Senators appear nothe restrictions imposed upon him by the law of 1789, and both members and Senators appear unwilling to make an issue upon the point with the Precident, by refusing to agree to his recommendation to repeal the section referred to; so they seem to think the best and quickest solution of the difficulty would be for Mr. Stewart to gracefully decline the appointment. He has been usanimously confirmed, showing the high confidence reposed confirmed, showing the high confidence reposed In his capacity and integrity, and his resignation, under the circumstances, would be an act on his part which would receive the commendation of every right-thinking man. It, however, he should insist upon Congress passing a law relieving him, the chances are decidedly against the repeal of the act. It is in Mr. Stewart's power to relieve both the President and Congress from the embarrassment, and it may be reasonably expected that he will see the matter in this light and deciline.

light, and decline. PATRIOTS AT THE WHITE HOUSE. There was a small army or patriots at the White House this morning, anxious to present their petitions for office; but the President refused to see any one except his Cabinet officers, consequently the anxious ones must wait till the Departments all get in running order and then present their testimonials.

present their testimonials.

SENATOR SCOTT AND THE OFFICE-SERKERS.

In answer to a gentleman, to-day, who requested Senator Scott to sign a recommendation for office, he stated distinctly that he should sign no recommendations, nor give letters to any parties seeking office, where he would be called upon as a Senator afterwards to act upon their confirmations, as he considered this would be judging the case in advance. This was said in the kindest manner to one of his warmest

district attorney John P. O'neill This gentleman has been here several days, waiting for his commission, which will not be delivered till after the new attorney-General, Hoar, is sworn in. He is expected to take charge of the office on Wednesday morning, and the commission to Mr. O'Neill will then be delivered to him, or it will be refused, and another name sen in for the office. Parties are here, urging the have a Republican nominated for the office. SUSQUEHANNA.

# POLITICAL.

# THE CABINET DIFFICULTY.

Mr. A. T. Stewart's Case.

The New York Herald's Washington correspondent gives the following account of the visit of Judge Hilton and A. T. Stewart to the President, to make the proposition that Mr. Stewart should surrender his business to trustees: When they entered the President was sitting in his chair at the end of the long table, smoking a cigar. He got up to receive them, and after his visitors were seated resumed his own chair and visitors were scated resumed his own chair and cast towards them a curiously inquisitive look, as much as tossy, "What in the world is to come now!" He was not long left in suspense. Mr. Stewart opened conversation. "Mr. President," said he, "I have come to make a proposal, which I hope will be acceptable and at the same time relieve you of all embarrassment." The President here listened with some expression of solicitude. He expected nodoubt.

expression of solicitude. He expected, no doubt Mr. Stewart was about to say: "I tender you muconditional resignation." Mr. Stewart conunconditional resignation." Mr. Stewart continued, and, as he spoke, Grant listened with deeper and deeper attention. Finally, Mr. Stewart stated his proposal distinctly. President Grant took the cigar out of his mouth, let it drop on the floor, and looked strongly in Mr. Stewart's face without uttering a word. Mr. Stewart broke the allence by asking: "Is the proposal acceptable to you?"

President Grant—"Acceptable! Of course it is. It is the most magnanimous thing I ever

Fresident Grant—"Acceptable! Of course it is. It is the most magnanimous thing I ever heard of in my whole life. Acceptable, of course; but I was only thinking whether I ought to allow you, sir, to make such a sacrifice for my sake."

Mr. Stewart—Never mind that, General. I have enough to live on for the rest of my-life. It will be pleasure to me to do this. My affection for you and desire to serve my country, if I can, prompt me to do it; and if it is acceptable to you I will do so. .08 Ob III w

President Grant—Of course it is acceptable; but you are sacrificing w great deal of money for on are sacrificing a great deal of money for me, id I am thinking that it is a question whether I ought to permit it.

Mr. Stewart—Don't mind that part of it, General. Providence has been very good to me. He

# PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, MARCH 9. 1869.

has done more for me than I deserve, and I do
this thing now very cheerfully. Do you think
the plan will satisfy the legal difficulties, and
meet with the approval of Congress?
President Grant—I have no doubt it will.
Mr. Stewart—Then I shall take the necessary
steps to do it

Judge Hilton-I have advised Mr. Stewart that the plan he proposes will remove all legal ob-structions, but I wish to consult with distin-

structions, but I wish to consult with distinguished legal gentlemen on the subject. It is better, therefore, before doing anything farther on the subject to consult with such distinguished lawyers and judges as may be in the city.

After some further conversation Mr. Stewart and Judge Hilton took leave of the President egain. To complete the story, I have to add that the plan for the transfer was drawn, submitted to several distinguished indoges and lawyers and any several distinguished judges and lawyers and approved. To a number of gentlemen who called proved. To a number of gentlemen who called upon him this evening about the matter, Mr. Stewart said: "Gentlemen, I do this on account of my esteem for General Grant. He thinks I can serve him in the Cabinet. I will do my best to do so. I have no friends to reward, no enemies to punish, no children to provide for, I desire to serve my country only in his hadrons." tire to serve my country only in this business."
To-night Judges Hilton and Davis are occupied in drawing up the necessary legal docu-ments, which will be ready for execution tomorrow.

THE OPPOSITION TO MR. STEWART UNABATED. The opponents of Mr. Stewart on Abaten. The opponents of Mr. Stewart are by no means satisfied with his proposition, though they are to tyet determined what course to pursue in the premises. They will oppose any material modification of the law of 1789 to reach the case of Mr. Stewart, and they argue that, though under this assignment he does not retain any interest in the profits of his immense business, he will still be interested and responsible for any possible loss. They contend that he is thus technically disqualfied; and this last view is entertained by at least one Senator whose character is above a mere

factions opposition.

The New York *Tribune* tells this story:

Mr. Stewart, after the fullest consultation with the President and the principal officers of the Government, including Senators and Representatives, has prepared a letter of unconditional resignation of the office of Secretary of the Treasury, and has also, by the aid of counsel, drawn arti-cles of assignment, in accordance with his previous propositions to the President, and he will to morrow submit the same to General Grant for his acceptance of either. The matter will be fully considered by the President and Cabinet, and it is supposed will be determined to-morrow.

A. Johnson. The World's Washington correspondent having bunted up A. Johnson, states that he remains at Mr. Coyle's. In allusion, to-day, to the igno-rance which Grant and the Senate had shown rethat an equal inadvertance on his part would have been followed by a demand for his impeachment on the instant. The ex-President and family and suite leave for Baltimore, on the way to family and suite leave for Baltimore, on the way to Tennessee, on Thursday, it is stated, and in that city will be tendered a municipal and popular reception on a grand scale. It is now believed that the ex-President will go to Europe, or at least make a tour, without the country, for some months. Rumor connects him with the contemplated South American trip with Secretary Seward. In regard to the subsequent political intentions of Mr. Johnson, it is appeared that he will not Mr. Johnson, it is sunsured that he will not stand for the Governorship of Tennessee next fall—at least, the latest statement is to that effect, but that he will be a candidate before the Legislature of 1871 for the United States Senate.

A Democratic Opinion. The Rochester Union and Advertiser comments on President Grant's inaugural address as follows:
"The address is the weakest ever delivered by
ny President of the United States. It is the
utterance of a beggar on horseback—the talk of
the money-changers of the country through a pauper of yesterday, whose pockets have been by these Shylocks filled with gold, and whose tongue wags at their direction. Its burden is gold for the bondholder, and its only rhetorical dourish is a reference to the precious metal with which the demands of the tax-exempt robbers of the people are to be satisfied."

A. J. as a Kleptomaniac. The New York Times says; "It is a scandalous fact that when Ex-President Johnson left the White House, he carried off all the official records, to that there was not even the form of an apsuch action are unrevealed."

ORIME.

CRIME IN NEW YORK.

Series of Adroit Forgeries—trrest of Two Bolders of Forged Checks—An Escape and Recapture. The New York Times says: Yesterday morning, about 11 o'clock, a man t gentlemanly appearance, calling himsellerry J. Allen, entered the Chemical Bank. in

Broadway, near Chambers street, and presented it the counter a paper purporting to be a check for \$310, dated March 8, and drawn by Alexanfor \$310, dated March 8, and drawn by Alexander Hornsby and payable to G. Sheldon & Co. or bearer. The teller, Mr. Parsons, saw nothing suspicious in the check, but nevertheless took the precaution of ending it to Mr. Hornsby for identification, and he man Allen, who had presented the check, walted patiently for the application of this test. When the check was presented to Mr. Hornsby we could not determine the question of its genuine. when the cheek was proceed to continue the question of its genuine-ness until after a very close scrutiny and an ex-mination of his books, when he finally ascerained that it was a forgery. This information alog taken to the bank, Allen, who had remained waiting patiently, was given in custody to Officer Meagher, of the Broadway Squad, and was at once taken before Inspector Dilks, at Police Headquarters. He claimed that the check had been given him by a man, whom he decribed, who was to wait in the vicinity until he stould rejoin him with the money for the check. The prisoner was, however, detained, and Captain Young of the Detectives taking the case ialn Young, of the Detectives, taking the case in hand, some important developments are ex-

pe**cted.** About the same hour a person called at the Buil's Head Bank, corner of Third avenue and Twenty-fifth street, and presented a check for \$375, dated March 8, and drawn by Alexander Hornsby, No. 43 Maiden lane, to the order of Henry Simpkins. The cashler of the bank, Mr. Sims, after examining the check, had his suspides. cions aroused that it was a forgery, and declined o pay it. The person presenting it, who gave his name as Edward Maynoux, then declared the check to be genuine, and that it had been given him by a man named Williams. The Pre-sident of the bank being called, declined to pay the check, whereupon a compromise was reached whereby Maynoux was to accompany Mr. Merritt, the assistant teller, to Mr. Hornsby's place of unliness, for the purpose of determining the character of the check. The two then took a character of the check. The two then took a Third avenue car, but when opposite City Hall Park Maynoux jumped from the car, and hotly pursued by Merritt, ran through Spruce, Nassau, Beekman and Pearl streets until he was intercepted by an expressman, in obedience to the cry of "Stop thief," and was then captured by Officer Denning, of the Second Precipat. The prisoner was at once taken before cinct. The prisoner was at once taken before Justice Hogan, at the Tombs Police Court, when a complaint of a temporary character was made sgainst him by Mr. Merritt. No formal com-plaint, however, was made against him, in con-sequence of the absence of Mr. Hornsby. He

was, therefore, remanded to the Tombs, and will be again arraigned this morning.

The prisoner Allen, who is still detained at Police Headquarters, will also be taken before Justice Hogan this morning. It is conjectured that Allen and Maynoux are members of a band of operators in forged checks, but Captain Young is investigating the case, and all the facts will doubtless be soon developed.

#### DISASTERS.

The Distatrons Fire in Chicago-Recovery of the Bedies-Coroner's Inquest.

From the Chicago Republican of Sunday the following additional particulars of the disastrous fire in that city, on Saturday, are obtained:

The intense interest manifested by every class of people to accertain fresh facts concerning the catastrophe, proved that the dreadful fate of the perished firemen had made a melancholy impression upon the minds of all; accordingly, early yesterday morning, as soon as the flames were extinguished, a search was instituted for the remains of the slain. Some time was spent in clearing away the smouldering debrie, as the workers at the gloomy task were obliged to proceed very slowly to prevent further debris, as the workers at the gloomy task were obliged to proceed very slowly to prevent further occidents. The result of the search was the discovery of three horribly charred remnants of bodies lying close together on the second floor. A short distance from these the fourth body was found, which was at once recognized as the remains of Thomas O'Brien, one of the lost pipemen of the A. C. Coventry. The corpses were carefully removed from the ruins and taken to the Armory, where having been laid more matthe Armory, where, having been laid upon mat-tresses, they were gazed upon during the day by large crowds of visitors. The three bodies mentioned as having been found together were so shriveled, burnt, and mutilated as to be entirely unrecognizable. O'Brien's body was comparatively sound, and it appeared from the look of the face as though the unfortunate man had met a horrible death by suffocation. It is the opinion of medical men who made careful examinations of the different bodies, that the men must have been instantly searched in such a manner that it was impossible for them to ery tor help. But there are several men who aver that they heard screams proceed-ing from the third floor, as mentioned in yesters account of the affair.

At 11 o'clock in the forenoon Coroner Cleaves proceeded to the Armory and impanneled a jury for the purpose of holding an inquest upon the

Fire in Baltimore.

The Baltimore American of yesterday says: Shortly after one o'clock on Saturday afternoon Shortly after one o'clock on Saturday afternoon fiames were seen bursting forth from the roof of the house No. 40 North Paca street, a three-story brick building, occupied by Mr. Bolthaus Weyforth, merchant tailor, for business purposes, the upper part being used as a residence for the family. Stock and furniture were damaged both by water necessarily thrown and by fire to the amount of \$800 or \$1,000, and the proprietor is fally insured in the Hartford (Conn.) Insurance Company. House No. 33, also a three-story brick, occupied by Mr. James Rainey as a whole-sale and retail grocery and liquor store, suffered the loss of the roof and the interior of the third-story, whilst the stock is damaged to the story, whilst the stock is damaged to the amount of \$2,500. Fully insured in the amount of \$2,500. Fully insured in the fireman's Insurance Company. House No. 36, occupled by Mr. A. P. Webb as a wholesale and retail grocery and produce store, had the roof almost entirely destroyed, whilst the stock was damaged by water to the amount of \$1,000. Fully covered by insurance in the Howard Insurance Company of Baltimore. The next house which suffered was No. 40½, adjoining the others, occupied by Mr. John G. McLanghlin as a cigar store. The fire did not reach the store, but the contents, mostly of cigars, were damaged to the extent of \$1,000, upon which there is no insurance.

#### [For the Ph\_adelphia Evening Bulletin.] Women's Wages,

Mr. Editor:-May I ask the use of your extensively read paper, to plead for a class of our fellow-creatures who seem to have none to stand forward in their defence?

nics have their "Trades Unions: they are banded together, and make common cause of their labor and its value. The wages of a day laborer have been raised fifty per cent. for the commonest work, which requires no skill or previous training. Servante wages are almost double what they were previous to the war; the reason given is expense of clothing, but there is no consideration of the great expenses of provisions. They have no responsibility resting upon them, and in the increase of wages we see a corresponding increase in extravagant dressing.

Now let us see how it fares with the poor widow; the sole support of orphan children; the mother with a drunken husband; the daughter with aged parents to support with her labor.

Washing, ironing, cleansing, &c., in gentle-man's houses, was formerly worth one dollar per day to a competent woman, seventy five cents to an inferior one. Now, with provisions double the price; rents more than double (houses which formerly rented for three dollars a month are now ten dollars); clothing, although reduced in price, not as cheap as formerly—very many of these women are only paid one dollar per day for eleven hours work. Let any woman think of the physical and mental strain involved in the support of a little family with such means! No woman can make more than five dollars a week. She leaves home early in the morning; her children are perhaps placed in a Day Nursery, provided by the charitable, where she pays a small sum for them, or she leaves them at home in humble faith that He who watches over the sparrow will not forsake her little ones.

She comes home at night to a comfortless home, weary and exhausted, to live the same life on all succeeding morrows, thanking God meantime for the work. Her family is the one object of her iffe, and all her hopes and aspirations centre there. Her health fails—no woman can sustain such a pressure—and some lady, perhaps the very one for whom she has worked, pities her-give her coal from one society, clothing from another, and finally proposes to take her children, for whom she has tolled, and place them in a

Had that woman been paid an equivalent for her work, her own industry would have sup-ported her own children. All she required was

ported her own children. All she required was justice—not almsgiving.

Take another instance: A poor widow will take in washing and ironing; she is competent and ladies are glad to have her work. Before the war the regular price for such work was seventy-five cents a dozen. She is told "the pieces are small; the money will be paid regularly; it is not a large wash." She must have the work. Three dollars a week sounds like a large sum, and she lakes the work thankful to get it. But it intakes the work, thankful to get it. But it increases in bulk every week until she is only paid thirty-eight cents per dozen. She cannot give it p. She goes out to work half the day; comes home and washes and irons until ten or eleven o'clock at night, day after day; pays the expenses of her husband's funeral; will receive no assist-ance from any charitable society; is too much exance from any charitable society; is too much ex-hausted when Sunday comes to go to church, but lives on in earnest faith that God is watching over her and her orphan children. That woman and her poorly-dressed children in their wretched room are ennobled by her faith, and she lives close to her God, although unable to go to His These poor women are debarred the sanctuary.

These poor women are debarred the exercise of their free will. "Do this or starve" is what their richer elsters practically say to them. 'Do this, and we will clothe you from a Dorcas, and give you coal from the Union Benevolent, and degrade you into paupers with our almsgiving; but we will not release you from bondage and allow you the privilege of laboring for your own living in that state of life in which it has pleased God to ONE WHO KNOWS. place you."

—Glacomo Meyerbeer, it has now been ascertained, left to his family a fortune of nine hundred thousand dollars. His executors think that not a few of the operatic managers and music publishers with whom Meyerbeer made contracts, cheated him in the most outrageous manner, and that, if he had been more vigilant in this respect his profits on his most successful operas would have been more than three times as large as they really were.

# **EDITION**

4:00 O'Olock.

BY TELEGRAPH.

LATEST CABLE QUOTATIONS FROM VIRGINIA

The Republican State Convention

CONGRESSIONAL AFFAIRS FROMNEWYORK

Funeral of the Rev. Charles Gillette Destruction of a Match Factory

By the Atlantic Cable, London, March 9, Evening.—The political news is meagre and unimportant. Consols for money, 92% @92%; for account, 92% @93; U. S. Five-twenties quiet and steady at 82%; American stocks quiet; Eric R. R., 24%; Illinois, 97; Great

Western, 33.

Western, 33.

Paris, March 9.—Bourse quiet. Rentes, 71.

Liverpoot, March 9, Evening.—Cotton quiet;
uplands 19½; Orleans 12½d. The sales have
been 8,000 bales.

Red wheat 9s.; for old corn 31s., new 29s. 9d.
Common rosin 5s. 9d. Petroleum dull; refined
1s. 8½d. Linseed oil £29 10s.

London, March 9, Evening.—Tallow 96s. 6d.;
sugar dull at 39s. 6d. on the snot.

sugar dull, at 39s. 6d. on the spot.
Antwerp, March 9.— Petroleum easier, at 57%f. The Virginia Republican State Convention.

PETHESEURG, March 9.—The Republican State

Convention met at noon to-day. Tucker, an anti-Wells man, was declared the temporary Chairman, which the Wells men resisted, and a general fight ensued around the Chairman's stand. A strong police force interfered and sepastand. A strong police force interfered and sepa-rated the combatants. Mr. Burgess, Mayor of the town, appeared and made a speech in behalf of peace, and the rival candidates for temporary chairman followed, advocating peace. Another row ensued, and the Mayor ordered the police to clear the hall, which was done. The delegates are now scattered about the streets, and it is not known when they will reassemble known when they will reassemble.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS—First Ses-sion.

[SENATE—Continued from the Third Edition.]

At this point the following message was re-ceived from the President of the United States:

To the Senate of the United States—I have the honor to request to be permitted to withdraw from the Senate of the United States my message of the 6th inst., requesting the passage of a joint resolution by the two Houses of Congress to relieve the Secretary of the Treasury from the disabilities imposed by section 8 of the act of Congress approved Sept. 2, 1789. U. S. GRANT.

Washington, March 9, 1869.
On motion of Mr. Sumer, the message was laid on the table and ordered to be printed.
On motion of Mr. Sprague, the request made in

On motion of Mr. opregue, and request at the message was granted.

By the same messenger, another message from the President was received, transmitting, in com-pliance with the request of the Senate, a report from the Senatery of State, giving a list of all the laws passed at the third session of the 40th

Congress.
On motion of Mr. Ferry, the bill to preven the extermination of fur-bearing anima Alaska was then taken up and passed in the form in which it passed the Senate last session. On motion of Mr. Sprague, the bill for the re-lief of Margaret Riddle, widow of the late Sens-tor Riddle, of Delaware, was taken up, and after a brief discussion was recommitted on motion Then at 1.30 the Senate, on motion of Mr.

Sumner, adjourned.

[House—Continued from Third Edition.]

The preamble was also agreed to, yeas 103, uays

Mr. Schenck introduced a bill to reduce into one act and to amend the laws relating to internal revenue, and explained that it embodied all the modifications and changes made by the Committee of the Whole and by the House at last session, thus making the bill as perfect as possible, and he moved that it be referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the nion, and printed. Mr. Maynard suggested that it be put on its

assage at once. Mr. Schenck said that would suit him very well. Mr. Wood, however, intimated that it did not suit him, and the bill was referred to the Commit-tee of the Whole, and ordered to be printed. Mr. Kelley introduced a bill for the comage of

Mr. Kelley introduced a bill for the coinage of pickel copper pieces of five cents and under. Re-ferred to the Committee on Coinage. Mr. Butler (Mass.) asked leave to offer a reso-lution for a joint special committee of three members of the Senate and six of the House to consider all matters relating to Indian treaties, &c. After some discussion, Mr. Randall objected, and the resolution was not entertained.

Mr. Beaman, by unanimous consent introduced a joint resolution to supply an omission in the miscellaneous appropriation bill, by inserting an item of \$1,200, to pay to B. A. Sheppard, being the amount of a check in his fayor drawn on the Assistant Treasurer for supplies, in June, 1859, but which had been lost. Passed. Mr. Butler introduced a bill to repeal the Tenure of Office act of March 2d, 1867, and

moved the previous question on its passage.

Mr. Maynard moved to adjourn. Lost;
fifteen members voting in the affirmative. Lost; only The previous question was seconded, and the bill was passed. Yeas, 148; nays, 16.
The House then adjourned until Friday next.

Funeral of a Minister. (Special Despatch to the Philads. Evening Bulletin.) New York, March 9 - The funeral ceremonies

over the remains of the Rev. Charles Gillette took place this morning, at the Trinity Church, Brooklyn. Bishop Littlejohn officiated. The services were largely attended.

From New York.

New York, March 9.—Howard's match factory, on Forty-third street, was damaged by fire to-day. Loss \$7,000. covered by insurance. New York Financial Market.

Special Despatch to the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin New York, March 9.—The bill preventing the certification of checks by the banks when the funds are not in the banks still attracts attention in monetary circles, and the refusal of most of the banks to certify checks for the bankers is the occasioning of considerable trouble and annoy-ance. The rumor current that Mr. Stewart has qualified caused gold to drop to 13014. Express stocks firm, on the report that the difficulties be-tween the Eric and the United States had been

The Commercial Advertiser says it is now semi officially affirmed that the check certification bill was eigned by the President, and the banks, acting upon that understanding, are doing an exensive Wall street business, and openly declare that they cannot afford to suspend giving the customers the same accommodation substantially as formerly, and are accordingly receoring to various expedients for evading the letter of the law, hoping to secure the early

repeal. After the adjournment of the morning boards there was more activity shown. In the leading stocks prices are a fraction higher. The most marked advance was Hudson River, which most marked advance was Hudson River, which jumped up 1/2, quoting at 114%. Reading and Mariposa rose 1/2; Pacific Mail 1/2; State stocks fairly active; New Tennessee's are 1/2 higher; Missouri's declined 1/2.

The bank statement of last week presents a more favorable condition of affairs. The deposits are increased 845,000; legal-tenders, \$247,000 above the preceding week; specie increased \$41,000.

Petroloum very dull research 24 devided 1/2.

PRICE THREE CENTS.

Petroleum very dull; refined, 81; crude, 11%.

FROM NEW YORK.

New York, March 9.—Louisa M. Jacobs, an octoroon, has brought suit in the Court of Common Pleas against a New York and Savanuah mon Pleas against a New York and Savannah steamship company for having refused her a passage northward on board one of their vessels, after having purchased a first-class ticket. She lays her damages at \$5,000, and her mother claims \$5,000 more. The trial commenced yesterday; it is not yet concluded:

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday before Judge Bedford, the case of the People vs. Patrick Kerrigan, charged with the hemicide of Eliza Tracey, was proceeded with. There being

Patrick Kerrigan, charged with the hemicide of Eliza Tracey, was proceeded with. There being nothing in the evidence presented by the presecution to inculpate Kerrigan with the crime laid to his charge, the jury by order of the Court rendered a verdict of not guilty.

In Judge Kivlen's Civil Court, yesterday, Robt. O'Callaghan sued John McMahon for the recovery of \$21, lost on a wager as to which one could beat the other in winning a certain girl's affections. The parties discreetly kept the name of the young lady to themselves, and O'Callaghan was awarded the money.

Mr. D. R. Locke, author of the "Petroleum V. Nasby" letters, lectured last night to a good audience at the Cooper Institute upon "Cussed be Canaan." The lecture was well received and humorous.

The Five Points House of Industry gave a school exhibition yesterday, with 350 children present. Many visitors were there, and the exercises consisted of a series of songs, dialogues, humoreus speeches and callathenics, under the direction of Mr. S. B. Halliday, the Superintendent. A number of Chinese adults belonging to an evening school of the institution also displayed their progress in reading.

FACTS AND PARCIES,

-Louis Philippe's sons are all gray-headed. -President Grant's only preference for Stewart s that he suits him to A. -The Legislature of Indiana has passed a bill

to prevent minors from playing billiards. —Stewart offers to give up his income, because it is income-patible with the Secretaryship. —Steaks fried in pomatum were served to the electors at Bradford, England, recently.

-Grant's administration won't be stable, until it has a complete cab-in-it. -Miss Matilda Heron is about to give a series of lectures on the drama.

—Verdi is composing an opera, to be entitled "Falstaff." —Charles Lever has published a new book, en-titled "A Rent in a Cloud." -Eight States have ratified the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution.

-A Western paper calls strong-minded women "knights of the garter." -A member of Stonewall Jackson's staff has been arrested as a vagrant in Louisville.

—Mr. Borie's hesitation in accepting the Navy Department is on account of his health. He fears it will he too is Roris one. —The annual earnings of the washerwemen of the United States are said to amount to \$40,000,000.

—Now that Columbus has been put in charge of the Internal Revenue, we trust he will commence a voyage of discovery among the whisky thieves. —The air, "Walking Down Broadway," it is said, was written at Vienna ten years ago by Rabbi Sulser for his congregation.

—Judging from the powerful effect of Porter's order to Binekley, yesterday, his departure may be regarded as a double exit—(XX!) —Judge Hoar would now be Governor of Mas-achuseits, had he consented to become a candidate last antumn.

—General Dent is doing duty as Cerberus to President Grant. The office-seekers are known -Mr. Longfellow was still in Rome at the last accounts, but would soon leave for Sicily. He will not return to America until next August.

-Several stables have been robbed of harness within a few days; the thieves leaving no traces —Criminal query.—Can a prisoner who commits himself also form his own conviction?—

-A sect has arisen in Mexico favorable to the doctrine of dividing the property of the rich among the poor.

James Disraeli, late brother of the late pre-mier, left a property valued at £14,000, most of which goes to Benjamin. -A floating prison hulk at Cavenne recently sank and drowned a batch of convict Frenchmen.

—A Southern paper says that "Blind Tom" was a white boy, and grew black in the face, owing to his musical exertions. —A Russian publisher has recently brought out translations of Hawthorne's "Marble Fawn," Holmes's "Elsie Venner," and Judd's "Mar-

...There is but one objection to having Bout-well and Cresswell in the Cabinet. We have been suffering from too much Welles there for the last eight years.

—A benevolent society in Washington has a fat thing in the way of an exclusive right to publish a fac simile of Grant's certificate of elec-

—A boa constrictor in Singapore has swallowed a young lady who had on a diamond necklace valued at \$15,000, and the natives are hunting up the snake. -ft would be impossible to call such sincere

commendations as are everywhere expressed for our popular Secretary of the Navy, "hyper-Borie-an." There is too much warmth in them. -Florence demands that Rossini's body shall be given up without conditions, and Madame Rossini says she shall not allow it to be transferred to Italy on any account.

-A London milkman has just married his fifth wife within ten days of the funeral of his fourth. The mob did not like it, and smashed his win-

dows.

—An American singer, Signorina Maria Calisto
(Miss Huntley), after a most successful débus in
Berlin, has won even greater laurels in Belglum,
where she is as much praised for her fine tragic acting as for her extraordinary musical talent. The water was warmed for the comfort of the candidates on the occasion of the co-emony of baptism in a Baptist church at Providence last of baptism in a Baptist church at Providence last Sunday, and the rising steam caused a general stampede of the congregation and fainting among the ladies, who thought the building was on fire.

—A velocipede, with wheels eight feat in diameter, made its appearance in Indianapolis, Ind., on Thursday, the rider's hands and feet both contributing to furnish the motive power. The inventor—an Indianapolis man—claims that it can be driven at the speed of a mile a minute. —A French court has dared to acquit a newspaper, and a liberal one at that, of a glolation of the press law, and even protests in its judgment against the impunity with which the semi-official press is allowed to disregard the law without in-

curring danger of prosecution. -James Russell Lowell, in his "Biglow Papers," speaks of Judge Hoar, of Massechusetts, the new United States Attorney-General, as

The Judge who covers with his hat More wit an' gumption an' shrewd Yankee senso Than there is mosses on an old stone fence.