BUSINESS NOTICES.

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EVENING BULLETIN.

Tuesday, November 30, 1869.

GOLD DOWN.

Under the steady influence of Mr. Boutwell's policy, and the increasing confidence of the people in President Grant's honest and economical administration of the Government, gold has reached a point below any decline that has occurred since the beginning of the Rebellion. Yesterday, it touched 121¼, and we expect to see it still lower to-day. Long and desperate as has been the fight of the Wall street gamblers to maintain gold at a fictitious value, it has gravitated irresistably toward par, as the country has taken in more fully the idea that there is, at last, an Administration whose grand central purpose is to restore public confidence and credit, and to bring us back with safety and speed to specie payments.

In carrying out this purpose, the Government is brought into constant conflict with a deter'mined and very desperate opposition. The gamblers in gold, on the one side, see their favorite field of wild speculation daily narrowing upon them; while the importers, and other merchants more indirectly concerned, naturally look to the effect of the decline of gold upon their stocks of goods on hand. For the former class there is, of course, no sympathy. The gold gamblers of Wall street are probably the worst and most unprincipled of all the "dangerous classes" in this country. Their reckless disregard of the commercial distress which has followed their rascally combinations to cheat the public and to destroy the confidence of the country in its own securities, rules them out from any right to advise or control the wise and honest policy of the Government.

The effect of the decline of gold upon the mercantile community is a very different thing. The bubbles of the gold gamblers have dazzled and confused many ordinarily prudent and sagacious business men, and they have failed to see that, in the presence of the substantial facts of President Grant's administration, the price of gold had become purely fictitious and must fall to a natural and true standard. Every one has admitted, theoretically, that an approach to specie payments must be accompanied by no small degree of commercial embarrassment and distress. But, practically, the gold gamblers have had their way, and have induced thousands to double the near approach of specie payments and to delay that reduction of stocks, that close-reefing of sail, which all have admitted to be indispensable when gold actually started on its fast movement toward par.

It is announced that mercantile delegations are besetting Secretary Boutwell and the President with appeals to suspend the gold sales. They represent that the sale of $11,000,000 in December must be attended with wide-spread distress and ruin. But is it fair to bring this kind of pressure upon the Government? Sympathizing heartily with all those who, in their legitimate business, must feel the pinching of the decline in gold, is it not true that this decline in gold is the great national want of the country? If the decline came from factitious causes, then it might be right to oppose governmental obstacles to it. But gold is falling from a perfectly healthy cause. It is falling because it has been unduly inflated, and because President Grant has already established and assured the national credit. It is falling because the people are daily more satisfied that the public debt is being paid and is to be paid, honestly, rapidly and to the uttermost farthing. Gold is low, only because there is no sound reason why it should be high. Therefore, it would be a national injustice to force gold up again, even to relieve the pressure that falls heavily for the time upon a large and most important class of people.

This strong decline in gold affects, at first, but one class of values, and therefore it acts as a hardship. But as all values are relative, the burden will rapidly distribute itself through all the channels of business and departments of social life, and will grow lighter as it is thus distributed. All classes deplored and were alarmed at the rise in gold; let all classes strive to adapt themselves to and rejoice over its decline. The rise meant distrust, anxiety, discredit, fear, speculation. The fall means restored confidence, credit, peace and national stability.

THE MUD.

In taking contracts for "cleaning" the streets of Philadelphia, the contractors have always calculated upon entire exemption from all duty for about six months of the year, from November to May. This period composes the scavenger's winter, and it has always been the harvest season of his profits, as his pay was based upon the idea of twelve months in the year, which he practically reduced to six.

Does the Board of Health propose to extend the old immunity to the street contractors? Are they to go into winter quarters, leaving the city one vast expanse of accumulating mud, which is again to form the course for the tardy cleaning up of next Spring? We hope not. There is no possible reason why Philadelphia should not be clean at all times; but there is no possible way to clean it, if the contractors are allowed to shirk the whole business for five or six months of every year. Our winters are very often mild enough to permit the work of the scavenger to go on without interruption, and it is only in exceptional seasons that the snow or frost interferes with it more than a month at a time. Whether the coming winter is to be a severe or mild one, it is difficult to determine, but the indications are that it will be an open winter. Some of the weather-wise predict a long and cold season, but other experts read the signs in a directly opposite direction. But we do not propose to discuss the point upon which these learned meteorologists differ. If they who have devoted their lives to the study of these questions cannot agree as to the results, it would be hopeless for others to undertake a settlement of the controversy.

But the Board of Health can do one thing. It is very certain that winter has not yet come. It will be here, by calendar, to-morrow, but, by thermometer, it may not be here for a month. Why not order one grand rally along the whole line, and move upon the works of the enemy, before any decent excuse for going into winter quarters can be made? Why not issue an amnesty proclamation to the contractors from New-Year's Day to All Fool's Day, on condition that before Christmas, Philadelphia shall be, for once, *actually clean?* It would be a Christmas present to the people of Philadelphia, as rare and as highly prized as that which Sherman sent to Mr. Lincoln at Chistmas tide, five years ago. There is a glorious chance for the Board of Health here. The streets were never much if any more filthy than they are now. The weather is mild; the inducement to the contractors is ample; the reward of a people's gratitude ought to be all-sufficient. With clean streets as New Year, there will be comparatively little accumulation of dirt during the next three months, and the Board of Health will be able to open the Spring campaign with a good prospect of success. By all means, gentlemen of the Board of Health, give us a short, sharp and decisive move upon the earthworks, *immediately.*

THE CLINICAL CONTROVERSY.

We are glad to see, by the following preamble and resolution, that the worthy managers of the Pennsylvania Hospital have adopted the repeated recommendations of this paper, and taken preliminary steps to establish separate clinical lectures for their female medical students. Their preamble sets forth a fact not alluded to in the medical manifesto, to wit: that women have been long attending medical lectures at many of the principal schools of the world, without opposition, and the managers fairly quote this fact as a full reason for their not having anticipated the opposition raised here.

The Hospital authorities have recognized that public sentiment upon the subject which has been so freely expressed by the daily press of Philadelphia, and, by providing a separate course of lectures for the women, have furnished them with all the facilities for medical instruction which they desire. This action will be satisfactory to everybody except that class of the medical profession which opposes itself bitterly to the whole idea of female medical instruction; but as even this class has confined its public objections to the single ground of mixed clinics, it is debarred from finding any fault with the introduction of women into the Pennsylvania Hospital on the terms proposed by the managers. The following are the preamble and resolution of the Board:

PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL, 11th Month 29, 1869.—At a stated meeting of the managers, held this day, the following preamble and resolution was unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It appears that the resolution adopted by the board at their stated meeting, held 25th ult., authorizing the attendance of female students at the clinics of the hospital has given rise to much dissatisfaction on the part of many physicians and students of this city; *and whereas*, such opposition was entirely unexpected, from the fact that female students had been attending the clinics of the Blockley Hospital of this city, as well as Bellevue Hospital, New York; Edinburgh, Scotland, and Zurich, Switzerland, without, so far as we were aware, there being any opposition; *and whereas*, it is the desire of the managers of the hospital to avoid giving any just ground for dissatisfaction; therefore,

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed to confer with the medical and surgical staff of the hospital, to provide for separate clinical instruction to the female students of medicine on at least one day each week, and that upon the completion of such an arrangement the other clinical lectures be confined to classes composed of males only.

M. L. DAWSON, President.
WISTAR MORRIS, Secretary.

The French Legislative session was opened yesterday under quite auspicious circumstances. As our Paris correspondence has lately indicated, the extreme radicals among the opposition have lost ground by their violent and foolish conduct, and the Emperor has gained strength in proportion. His speech yesterday was very conciliatory in tone, but it expressed his determination to remain master of France, and as master, to preserve order. At the same time he promised a number of reforms that may tend to reconcile many persons who have lately been dissatisfied. The sincerity of these promises can be better judged as the session advances and the acts of the Emperor and his ministers are brought before the Legislature. But the opening of the session is manifestly much more pacific than it was expected to be a month ago. It is significant that the noisy charlatan, Henri Rochefort, was not present when the Legislative Body assembled, and when his name was called, it was hissed. Rochefort has proved to be dangerous, and so has ceased to be respected. He is no speaker, and he has not yet undertaken to start a newspaper. Since the Emperor, by permitting him to come back to France, has shown that he is not afraid of him, even the anti-imperialists seem to begin to despise him.

The Congressional Special Committee "to inquire into the cause of the decline of American commerce and shipping," will meet in this city to-morrow morning, and remain in session for several days. Its meetings will be held at the office of the Surveyor of the Port, Custom House, and suggestions and information relative to the purpose of the Committee are solicited from our citizens. The Chairman of the Committee is the Hon. John Lynch, of Maine, and Pennsylvania is represented by one of her best men, the Hon. D. J. Morrell. The subject referred to this Committee is a most important one, and should attract the attention and cordial co-operation of our mercantile community.

OBITUARY.

GIULA GRISI.

According to a telegram dated at Berlin, Prussia, yesterday, Madame Giulia Grisi, the great Italian singer, is dead. She was the daughter of a topographical engineer officer of the first French Empire, and was born at Milan, May 25th, 1812. She was a niece of a once celebrated singer, Josephine Grassini. She was educated as a convent in Giruzzi, but entered the Conservatory at Milan at an early age. An older sister, Giuditta, had been taught singing there and had won great success on the operatic stage, but died young. She made her first appearance when 16 years old, at Bologna, in Rossini's now forgotten opera of *Zelmira*. Afterwards she sang at Florence, Milan and other cities. In 1832, at Milan, she sang the part of "Adalgisa" in Bellini's *Norma*, l'asta playing her great part of the Druid priestess. In the same year she appeared at Paris in *Semiramide*, and in 1834 she made her debut at London in *La Gazza Ladra*. Bellini wrote his *Puritani* for her, and the rôle of "Elvira" became one of the best as she appeared in. Along with Rubini, Tamburini and Lablache, she sang for many successive seasons at the Italian opera of Paris and London. Her voice was a full, rich, sympathetic soprano, and in her youth it was flexible enough for all of Rossini's operas. When it had lost this quality, she still maintained a high rank on the lyric stage by her splendid declamation and magnificent acting. She came to America with Signor Marlo in 1854, when her powers were on the wane. But her "Norma," her "Lucrezia Borgia," her "Donna Anna," her "Semiramide," and her "Elvira" were even then superb personations. Her face was very noble and handsome, her poses were all majestic and graceful, and her acting was intensely dramatic without being exaggerated. Unfortunately she remained too long on the stage, and after her return to Europe she made several engagements for "farewell appearances" in London, the last of which, about three years ago, came to a sudden end on the first evening, for her voice was cracked, and the faithless London public hissed her. Since then she has lived in retirement, most of the time in England. She was married when young to a Frenchman named Gérard de Melcy, from whom she was soon separated and subsequently divorced. On his death she married Signor Mario, with whom she had lived for many years, and by whom she had several children.

Auction Notice—By Barrett & Co., auctioneers, 232 Market street.—The particular attention of city and country buyers is called to the large and extensive sale of Dry Goods, Hosiery, Ready-made Clothing, Shirts and Drawers, Books and Shoes, Notions, &c., comprising the entire stock of a large jobbing house declining business, on to-morrow (Wednesday) morning, at 10 o'clock.

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SECOND EDITION

TO-DAY'S CABLE NEWS

Financial and Commercial Quotations

Expelling the Bible from the Schools in Cincinnati.

The Case Before the Ohio Supreme Court

By the Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, Nov. 30, 11 A.M.—Consols 93½ both money and account. U. S. 5-20's of 1862, 91½; of 1865, old, 89½; of 1867, 91½; of 1868, 93½. Erie Railroad flat at 21¼; Illinois Central, 98; Great Western, 30.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 30, 11 A. M.—Cotton market steady; Middling Uplands, 12 11-16d.; Middling Orleans, 12 3-16d. The sales are estimated at 12,000 bales. Breadstuffs firm.

LONDON, Nov. 30.—Sugar opens quiet and steady, both on the spot and afloat. Linseed Oil, £28 17s.; Whale Oil, £41.

LONDON, Nov. 30, 1 P. M.—Consols, (for money and account. Five-twenties of 1862, 91¼@91¾; old, 89¼; ten-forties, 89½. Railways firm: Erie, 21¼; Illinois Central, 98.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 30, 1 P. M.—Corn, 29s. 6d. Wheat, 9s. 7d. for California White, and 9s. 6d.@9s. 6d. for Red Western, and 9s. for Red Southern. Flour, 27s. 6d. Pork, 82s. 6d. Lard, three days 11,000 quarters, including 10,000 of American. Lard 57s.

PARIS, Nov. 30.—The Bourse opened dull. Rentes, 71f. 25c.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 30, 2 P. M.—Cotton firm; Uplands, 12¼d.; Orleans, 12¼d. Sales to-day estimated at 15,000 bales. Yarns and fabrics at Manchester firmer, at improved prices.

BREMEN, Nov. 30.—Petroleum closed last night flat here and at Hamburg heavy at 11 marks-bance.

From Ohio.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 30.—The following points occurred in the argument of W. M. Ramsey, yesterday, before the Supreme Court, for the plaintiff in error in the case of the Board of Education against the Board of Trustees of the Bible from the schools, by which themselves were ordered to be relieved from the obligation to pay the tuition of children in the schools of the city of Cincinnati, on the ground that, irrespective of any action on the part of the School Board, religious instruction is unlawful. I respectfully submit that religious instruction is not essential part of a common school system of education," he says, "but I affirm that it is essential part of a proposition of law, that had the constitution been adopted, these laws, had it simply declared that it should be the duty of the Legislature to establish schools, the construction would be precisely the same; that religious instruction would be as clearly contemplated as now by the express language of the instrument.

He then quoted the customs of public schools in other countries, and the grounds of State authority for establishing schools in the United States, at Athens and Oxford, Eng., among the instances to show that religious instruction was contemplated.

In conclusion, he said that "these resolutions forbid all religious instruction, and, as I have remarked, they are in substance a repudiation not only of Christianity, but of all religion, in the broadest sense of which the term is susceptible. They clearly constitute such a case as we have heard from the Court in pronouncing an opinion in the Girard Will case, but from which I think that we may safely, and I desire to adopt and to submit to the Court, as part of my argument, the language of the great argument of Mr. Webster in that case, on argument, the language of Chancellor Kent by the Court, so far as its conclusions were concerned, the Court holding that Christianity might be taught in the orphans' college by proper means, and that it could not be done without controverting his premises." The argument was then adjourned.

Judge Stallo spoke two hours yesterday for the defence, and will conclude to-day. He said that Christianity was no part of the law of the State; for, if it were, certain duties, peculiarly Christian, must be enjoined upon citizens by the State, and certain rites which none but Christians observed. The observance of certain rites, moreover, would be enjoined or enjoined by the State laws not because they are Christian, but because they are for the good order of society. The State enforces no thing as Christian duty. Christians have no rights in preference over persons professing other creeds. Christianity, in fact, is, for instance, has the same rights as the Christian Scientists, namely, exemption from wrongs, can sue, hold property, or office, or vote. Religion is exempted from taxation, the same as the Christian church. He quoted the case of Wright against the Ohio Reports, Sec. 387. He said it was no objection, but on the contrary, a great recommendation to a positive enactment, based on justice and public policy, that it would be found to coincide with the precepts of pure religion; but nevertheless the power to make a law vests in the Legislative constituted by the Constitution, and not, nor no power over those things spiritual had ever been delegated to the Government. Neither any preference of one religion over another is directly provided in the Constitution. Christianity was no part of the common law of Ohio, nor as we understand it in Massachusetts, New York and Virginia once, but not in Ohio. Christianity was not recognized from the writings of the Protestant, Roger Sherman; the Catholic, Charles Carroll, and the Jewish Thos. Jefferson, to show that diversity of opinions existed in the Convention as to the identicity of the New Testament. He also quoted from Jefferson's Commonplace Book. Herald it was not a little curious to see how nearly the Christian Scientists agree with certain propositions advanced by the Jesuit father in this city in a recent lecture on the Bible, although their inferences are so widely divergent. The legislature of Ohio cannot judge between the Jew, nor on the Board of Education of the city of Cincinnati judge. The main conviction is that both of these memorials must be respected by the State of Ohio.

The Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—As much interest is manifested in the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, the following particulars are made known: The eastern terminus is Richmond, and the western at the mouth of the Big Sandy River. The length of the line is estimated to be 428 miles. The cost of the construction, estimated at $13,000,000; debt, $3,000,000; estimated cost of completion, $10,000,000. The amount to be furnished by the contracting parties is $15,000,000.

The connections will be western, via Lexington, Kentucky, Louisville, St. Louis and Memphis, via the Ohio River route; Cincinnati, St. Louis, Chicago and Indianapolis, via the Chillicothe and Columbus branches to the braced in the charter; Lecompton to Lynchburg, 100 miles; Columbia to Point Pleasant, 45 miles. The total vote of the stockholders at the meeting was 85-thousand, of which 81,000 were cast for the contract, and 5,000 against it.

From Williamsburg.

NEW YORK, Nov. 30.—Officer Langan was this morning called on to protect the inmates of a boarding-house in Williamsburg from a raid on them by a drunken ruffian named Moore. Moore fired a ball missed every time, who returned the fire, blowing out Moore's brains. Langan gave himself up, and Moore was taken to the dead-house.

From New York.

New York, Nov. 30, 11 A. M.—The Periere arrived to-day from Havre and Brest. Among the passengers are Mr. S. S. Ruggles, U. S. Delegate to the International Congress at the Hague; General Thomas and family, James G. Bennett, Jr., and Senator Chandler and family, of Michigan.

From Missouri.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Nov. 29.—Joseph Williams, formerly of Tennessee, was knocked down to-night, while going from the depot to a hotel, and robbed of $16,000, which he had just received at Lawrence from U. S. Internal Revenue Office. There is no clue to the robbers.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Philadelphia Stock Exchange Rates.

FIRST BOARD.

200 City 6s new	102	2 sh Leh Val R 18s	57½
1000 do	102	2 sh do	57½
100 do	102	100 sh Read R	49⅞
100 Co & Amboy 6s	105	100 sh do bldg	49⅞
2000 Cam Am & M 1st	93	100 sh do	49⅞
3000 Phila & Erie 7s	85	200 sh do	50
500 Leh Nav 6s Gold	87½	100 sh do	50
1000 Penna R 6s	93½	100 sh do	49⅞
100 Penn R	57	100 sh do	49⅞
3 sh Leh Nav stk	57	100 sh do	49⅞
BETWEEN BOARDS.			
1000 Cam & Am 6s	95	100 sh Read R	50
2000 Phila & Erie 7s	85	100 sh do	49⅞
1000 do new	86	100 sh do	49⅞
500 do	86½	100 sh do	49⅞
500 City 6s	102½	100 sh do	49⅞
1000 Penna R 6s	93½	100 sh do bldg	49⅞
100 Penn R	57	100 sh do bldg	49⅞
4 sh Old Creek & Allegheny	30	100 sh do	50
200 sh Phila & Erie cp	28	100 sh do	50
100 sh do	28	100 sh do	49⅞
100 sh do	28	100 sh do	50
100 sh do	28	100 sh Catasq pfd	34
50 sh Leh Val R	57½	100 sh do	34

TUESDAY, Nov. 30, 1869.—The usual weekly statement of the National Banks is the most reliable we have had for several weeks past, and though the improvement is a restricted character it is indicative of a general turn in the market for the balance of the year. Specie increases an increase in deposits of $224,963.in legal tenders an increase of $1,000,000 and in loans of $222,000. There was also a slight increase in the amount of gold. The expansion in the loans indicates a healthy disposition on the part of the banks to assist the business community.

All lines of loans are easy, but there is not much inquiry for money. Loans have ranged at 6@7 per cent, and first class business paper at about ten per cent, according to date.

Gold still continues to be the prominent topic in the transactions on public board. Subsequent to the opening were quite active and fluctuating.

Government securities follow the course of gold, and are dull and lower in sympathy with it.

State bonds are quiet and steady. Pennsylvania issues were fairly sustained. In State loans not a single transaction in the regular sales, and only two at the second board. The expansion in the loans indicates a healthy disposition on the part of the banks to assist the business community.

Railroad shares are very active and also very much unsettled, the greater part of the sales being made at the second board. Reading, Lehigh Valley was taken at 57 and Lehigh Gold Loan sold at 87½. 1,000 shares of Reading.

Passenger railroads are moderately active and also very much unsettled at 49 and 49½ for Pennsylvania Railroad, 34 for Chestnut Hill, 34 for Catasqua, 50 for Hestonville, 32½ was bid for Norristown; 55 for Minehill, and 57½ for Lehigh Valley.

Canal shares there was a small inquiry, sales of Lehigh at 30½.

Bank and Passenger Railroad shares received no attention.

Thomas, Bellaers & Brother, No. 48 South Third street, make the following quotations of the price of gold since to-day at noon: United States Sixes of 1881, 115½@115¾; do. 1862, 114¼@114¾; do. 1864, 112¼@112¾; do. 1865, 113¼@113¾; do. do. 1865, new, 113¼@113¾; do. do. 1867, 113¼@113¾; do. do. 1868, 113¼@113¾; Five-twenties, 112¼@112¾; do. 1869, 113¼@113¾; Ten-forties, 109¼@110; Currency, 107¼@107¾; Gold, 121¼@121¼.

Smith, Randolph & Co., bankers, Third and Chestnut streets, quote at 1 P. M. Gold, 121¼@121¼; Old 5-20's, 113¼@113¾; do. do. new, 113¼@113¾; do. do. 1865, 113¼@113¾; do. do. 1867, 113¼@113¾; do. do. 1868, 113¼@113¾; 10-40's, 109¼@110; Currency, 107¼@107¾.

Markets by Telegraph.

[Special Despatch to the Phila. Evening Bulletin.]

NEW YORK, Nov. 30, 12 P. M.—Cotton—The market this morning was quiet and steady. Sales of about 200 bales. We quote as follows: Middling Uplands, 28½; Middling Orleans, 28½@28¾.

Flour—The receipts of flour and meal and State and Western Flour is fully active at 5@10c. higher, with fair demand for export. The sales are 10,000 barrels, at $4 85@5 05 for Superfine State; $5 05@5 20 for Extra State; $5 20@5 35 for Superfine Western; $5 25@5 40 for Extra Western; $5 40@5 60 for good to choice Spring Wheat Extras; $5 75@6 25 for Minnesota and Iowa Extras; $6 30@6 70 for Superfine Ohio, Round Hoop; $5 85@6 50 for Extra Ohio, Round Hoop; $6 75@7 50 for Superfine Amber Winter Wheat Ohio; $7 50@8 50 for Extra Amber Winter Wheat Ohio; $8@9 for Family do.; $9@9 50 for Extra Family do.; $9 50@10 for Fancy do. Rye Flour is steady at $5@5 25 for Superfine and Yellow. Southern Flour is firm, with a fair demand for Baltimore Extra Family Barrel, $6 50@7 50.

Grain—Wheat—Receipts, 26,000 bushels. The market is 1@2c. higher, with a good inquiry for Prime Red, 100,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee at $1 26@1 30. Amber Iowa, 1 bushel at $1 35. Rye is scarce and wanted at $1 15@1 20 for Western. Corn—Receipts, 17,000 bushels. The market is fairly active and firm, with a good demand. Sales of 60,000 bushels new Western at $1 10@1 12 for Western Mixed, $1 12@1 15 for Western Yellow, $1 15@1 18 for Western Yellow, $1 18@1 20 for Western Yellow, $1 20@1 22 for Western Yellow, $1 22@1 25