BUSINESS NOTICES.

Steinway & Sons' Grand Square and Upright Pianos, with their newly patented Resonator, by which the richest volume of sound can always be obtained the same as in a violin. At

WEARNS BROS.,
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EVENING BULLETIN.

Friday, January 28, 1870.

NEW PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

If there if anything this community thoroughly disapproves of, it is the invoking of the interference of the Legislature in purely municipal matters. For years this has been the last resort of the advocates of measures that have been condemned by popular opinion here. At once a bill is introduced into the Legislature to override the popular decision and force a distasteful measure upon the city by exterior power. There is not one case in fifty such, where the bill originates in the Legislature itself; it is framed here in the city by the schemers, whoever they may be, and is sent up to Harrisburg, to be first forced upon the Assembly in order that the Assembly may be made the means of forcing it upon the city.

At a time when a commission appointed by City Councils have matured and adopted a plan, and are advertising for proposals for laying the foundations of the new buildings upon Independence Square, a bill suddenly appears in the House of Representatives directing that the question of site be referred to the next October election. Now, none know better than those who are bringing the matter forward that the Legislature has no power to direct that the citizens shall select a site by election. The Supreme Court has expressly decided that the Legislature cannot delegate its powers. What it is authorized by the Constitution to do, it must do by its own action, and cannot turn over a question to be decided upon at an election. Consequently, such an election would amount to nothing. The result would be binding on no one, neither upon the Legislature, nor City Councils, nor the people. The expedient is one simply of factious opposition.

Eminently characteristic was the action of Common Council at its late meeting. A resolution was offered favoring the passage of the act in question. A proposition to make the resolution a joint one was voted down. The idea of *one Council* applying to the Legislature, and refusing to allow the other branch even the opportunity of joining or refusing to join, is something so preposterous that it is surprising that such an idea should have been seriously entertained. The observations in debate, however, were quite in keeping with the absurdity of the proposition. Mr. Bloomer declared that it would take twenty years to put up the buildings on Independence Square, and that the cost would be ten millions. Why not have said a century and fifty millions? Such credulity as would accept the one statement might easily receive the other. Finally, Common Council was prevented from taking this ill-advised course by the absence of a quorum, and so adjourned.

BLOOMERIA.

To suggest that a woman is otherwise than handsome or pretty is a very serious offence; but to hint that her dress is ugly is a mortal sin. *Peccavimus!* We have sinned! We have done violence to beauty! We have fallen from grace! Vain are all the tilts we have ridden in defence of the medicine-studying women. Forgotten are the successes we have helped to achieve in behalf of the oppressed school-mistresses and shop-girls. Dimmed and tarnished are the honors we have won in protecting the cause of modesty and good manners from the encroachments of the immoral nude drama. For have we not laughed at Mrs. Bloomer? Have we not preached that false doctrine that a woman, dear Woman, has no right, among all her many rights, to be or to dress uglier than she cannot help? It cannot be denied that we have committed unpardonable sin. And we have done it wilfully, which makes it so much worse. Fleeing, terror-stricken, to the shelter of our sanctum, last Saturday, we cried out, in our fright, against the invaders of our peace, the disturbers of our digestion. And, lo! the Florentines are upon us. Through the columns of our neighbors, the Press, they transfer to the Leavenworth Reservation, in Kansas. In some respects we prefer this site to St. Louis. If we build in the wilderness Congress can assume control of the new city without disturbing the existing rights of citizens; the blighting influences of the capital will not destroy the prosperity and fair fame of a growing and respectable town like St. Louis, and there shall be somewhat nearer that geographical centre of the country which, by some persons, is considered the proper point for the location of the capital. But the fact is the mere geographical centre of the continent is *not* the most appropriate site. If, leaving every other consideration out of the question, the seat of government absolutely must occupy a central position, it should bear that relation rather to the population and wealth of the country than to its acres. And if this is true, the capital is to be precisely the right place now. If a line should be drawn north and south through Washington, it would be found, we imagine, that the population east of that line would equal, perhaps outnumber, the population west of it; while the balance of wealth, of investments in important industries, and of sources of contribution to the national revenue, certainly would remain upon the eastern side. The four greatest cities upon the continent, Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, belong with that division, and there are multitudes of smaller cities which vote that the pre-eminence here that they would have in the West, only because they are overshadowed by their greater neighbors. This is a view of the matter which seems to have escaped the attention of the more enthusiastic advocates of removal. It is a theory that will commend itself to every sensible man who can strip himself of prejudice and take a rational view of the question. It is a theory too that may perhaps operate to the advantage of the West when that section shall have increased its wealth and population until the balance is in its favor against the East. When that time comes the scheme for removal may be discussed with some propriety, but it had better be postponed until then.

Of course Judge Woodward voted against the bill for the abolition of the franking privilege. When the vote was taken in the House of Representatives, yesterday, one hundred and seventy-four members, representing all parties, voted in favor of abolishing the system. But fourteen persons were found who favored its retention, and one of these was Judge Woodward. As this is a measure of reform aimed at a gross abuse; as it was demanded by the people of the entire country, and as it is manifestly in accordance with the requirements of justice and honesty, there need have been no uncertainty as to Judge Woodward's action. For years he has been the consistent opponent of every liberal and progressive measure, of every theory that tended to improvement in the management of the Government, of every reform that seemed likely to benefit the people. His opposition to the League Island bill, in spite of the fact that its passage would have advanced the interests of his own constituents, was entirely characteristic, and his subsequent action was only more contemptible because it was a selfish effort to secure a privilege at the expense of the country. There is one source of satisfaction however in his conduct; he is making a record so black and repulsive that not even Republican naturalization papers and coffee-pot trickery will suffice to send him back for another term.

In Select Council yesterday, Mr. Plumly introduced an ordinance forbidding the driving of cattle through the streets between Norris street on the north and Washington street on the south, between the hours of 8 A. M. and 8 P. M. The bill was referred to a committee, and we hope it will be reported favorably, and passed as soon as possible. In some of the northern streets of the city—in Thompson street more than any other—cattle driving has become a nuisance which calls for immediate abatement. At all hours of the day animals of various kinds are driven along in herds, sometimes at furious rates of speed, frightening women and children and jeopardizing their lives. It is a remarkable that accidents from this cause have not occurred more frequently; but an explanation may be found, perhaps, in the fact that people have learned to avoid as much as possible the streets that are afflicted with this nuisance. Property holders and residents have a right to complain, and they will thank Mr. Plumly for calling attention to the matter. We should like, however, to have his bill amended so that it may prohibit cattle-driving within the prescribed limits at any hour. The principal thoroughfares of a great city ought not to be used for such a purpose even at midnight.

The franking privilege is likely to be abolished, in accordance with the unanimous mendation of Postmaster-General Creswell, and the wishes of all good citizens. Short work was made of the matter in the House of Representatives yesterday. After a brief debate the bill to abolish was passed by a vote of 174 to 14. Among the fourteen negative votes were two Pennsylvania Democratic members, Messrs. Haldeman and Woodward. Fernando Wood, of New York, also voted in the negative. The Republican members nearly all voted in the affirmative. The Senate will, we hope, adopt the bill without delay. The Post Office Department will then be made self-sustaining, and, in addition, franking will be effected in the public printing, which has become enormous chiefly from the fact that the printed documents could be sent free all over the country.

M. Thiers, the veteran publicist of France, made a sensation in the Legislative body, yesterday, by a great speech in favor of abolishing the treaty of commerce with Great Britain. The Protectionist party, which is constantly gaining strength in France, will gain still more by having such an advocate as Thiers, and it may be regarded as almost certain that the treaty, which is to expire next spring, if due notice is given, will be brought to an end. The English manufacturing interest, and the leading free trade politicians, are in great excitement, and the Earl of Clarendon has gone to Paris to use his influence, and that of his government, in behalf of its renewal. But France has had enough of free trade with England, and the Protectionists are about to triumph.

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LIGHT WEIGHT OVERCOATS,

Cheap and Handsome.

WANAMAKER & BROWN.

There is no inducement which Purchasers of Clothing can desire to have offered to them which we are not

PREPARED TO OFFER.

And we offer.

CHEAP,
CHEAPER,
CHEAPEST,

Every particle of our still remaining stock of

WINTER CLOTHING.

While these Clothes are elegant and beautiful, made of the best material, cut and trimmed in the choicest style, yet they were not made only

TO BE ADMIRED,

Every dollar's worth of them was made expressly

TO BE SOLD.

The consequence of which is that we are

NOW SELLING THEM,

SELLING OFF! Clothes to be put on.
SELLING OFF! Clothes to be put on.
SELLING OFF! Clothes to be put on.

Come see our inducements at the

BROWN HALL
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ROCKHILL & WILSON,
603 and 605 CHESTNUT Street.

UNIFORMITY IN LOWNESS OF prices has enabled us to make

QUICK SALES.

In consequence of which we have but a small stock of Overcoats left, which we are selling at cost. The reduction in prices is as follows:

Fine Black Beaver Sacks, $25, were $30.
Good Business Sacks, $20, were $25.
Good Business Suits, $20, were $25.
Overcoats, $12 to $25, formerly $20 to $35.
Dress Suits at the Same Rates.
Parties purchasing of us will find it to their interest to call at

CLOTHING
Rooms on corner of Seventh and Market streets, EXPECTING TO SAVE MONEY.
We avoid the practice of claiming for our cheap worth of an article that is worth less than the money, for the purpose of making the purchaser believe he is obtaining a bargain.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
jan27 4mrp 603 MARKET STREET.

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ALL THE NEW BOOKS
For Sale at Wholesale Prices by
PORTER & COATES,
PUBLISHERS AND BOOKSELLERS,
No. 822 CHESTNUT STREET,
Merchants Supplied, Adjoining the Continental.
Our New and Elegant
ART GALLERY
is now open with the finest collection of PAINTINGS CHROMOS and ENGRAVINGS in the city.
jan20 m w f 1tp2

FOR SALE.

For Sale Cheap,
A FIRST-CLASS FIRE PROOF SAFE.
Address, "LEON," this office.

TO RETAIL DRY GOODS DEALERS—Such a chance seldom occurs. The Stock and Fixtures of the store of J. W. PROCTOR & CO., 1 NORTH SECOND STREET, will be sold at AUCTION on SATURDAY MORNING next, the 29th instant, and opened in the premises of a Country Dealer. For particulars inquire of

H. C. MOORE,
Auctioneer,
No. 520 Chestnut street.

MONEY TO ANY AMOUNT LOANED UPON DIAMONDS WATCHES, JEWELRY, PLATE, CLOTHING, &c., at JONES & CO.'S
OLD-ESTABLISHED LOAN OFFICE,
Corner of Third and Gaskill streets.
N.B.—DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, GUNS &c. FOR SALE AT REMARKABLY LOW PRICES.

FOR INVALIDS.—A FINE MUSICAL Bed to accommodate the sick chamber; the finest assortment in the city, and a great variety of sizes of select from. Improved Patent Spring Mattresses, Cushions, Pillows, &c. Warerooms, 224 Chestnut street, below Fourth.

MARKING INK!—MARKING INK, Embroidery, Building Stamping, &c. Cheap, Durable, Best. Sold everywhere. Depot 704 Chestnut street.

FRENCH PAPERS AND ENVELOPES to match, newest and best patterns, stamped with initials, 100 sheets and 100 envelopes, 50c. Wedding invitations, engraved, $2 per 100. Fashionable Stationery. Fine Engraving. Card Plates, &c., made to order. Fine Stationery, Gold Pens, &c. JAMES S. GIRVIN, Stationer, 1102 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

USEFUL AND NECESSARY ARTICLES of Hardware, Cutlery or Tools, suitable for gifts or use, can be found at the Hardware Store of JAMES M. SHAW, No. 929 North Thirty-five Hundred street, below Ninth, Philadelphia.

A BURGLAR WAS SCARED AWAY and the Police caught him in consequence. The alarm given by a Watchman's Rattle. Every Dealer keeper should have one for sale in such an emergency. Watchmen's Rattles, $1 each. JAMES M. SHAW, No. 929 North Thirty-five Hundred street, below Ninth.

$15,000, $6,000, $2,000 TO LOAN ON good city mortgage. J. H. MORRIS, 223 North Tenth street.

H. P. & C. R. TAYLOR,
PERFUMERY AND TOILET SOAPS.
41 and 43 North Ninth street.

JORDAN'S CELEBRATED PURE TONIC Ale for invalids, family use, &c.
The subscriber is now furnished with his full Winter supply of this delicious, invigorating and well-known beverage. It is without a rival for the use of invalids, by physicians, for invalids, use of families, &c., or as a tonic for the attention of all consumers who want a strictly pure article; prepared from the finest materials, and put up in the most careful manner for home use or transmission below. Orders by mail or otherwise promptly filled.
JOHN JORDAN, Jr.,
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HORSE COVERS, FUR ROBES, Lap Robes and Horse Gear. All kinds of Leather and Rubber Goods. EXCELSIOR Harness Store, 1018 Market street. Fur Horse in the do

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JAMES H. BRYSON & SON,
Continue at the Old Stand,
No. 2 (Second Story) North Sixth Street,
PHILADELPHIA,
Receive and execute all orders for
JOB PRINTING
And Printed Blank Work, Special Ruling, and Binding, &c.
Our entire attention is now devoted to manufacturing to order every description of work in
Printing, Engraving and Lithographing of Labels, Bill-heads, Cards, Circulars, Blanks, and all the finer grades of Letter-Press Printing. Books, Pamphlets, Paper Books &c.
In a superior manner.
This branch of our trade, requiring such special care and attention, and to order more fully in it, we are at length enabled to meet the demands of increased trade, and to offer a more reliable establishment in the retail region than any other in the city. JAMES H. BRYSON & JOHN GLASS, who will continue to keep in hand, in the more understeath our main building (No. 8 Northwest Fifth Street), a large assortment of first-class Materials, we continued them to our former patrons and friends, as well as a continuance of your patronage to them and
Respectfully yours,
JAMES H. BRYSON & SON.
ja28

The Pocket-Book Calendar and Directory for 1870, in a neat style of

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Steam-power Printers,

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AMERICAN BEAUTY PERSONIFIED AS THE NINE MUSES, BY JOSEPH PAGNANI, NOW ON EXHIBITION at Earles' Galleries and Looking-Glass Warerooms,

No. 816 Chestnut Street.
ADMITTANCE..... 25 CENTS.
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PHILADELPHIA.

LOOKING GLASSES,

A very choice and elegant assortment of styles, all entirely new, and at very low prices.

GALLERIES OF PAINTINGS

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CHAS. F. HASELTINE'S
GALLERIES OF THE ARTS,
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THE
AUTOTYPES
AND
LANDSCAPES
HAVE ARRIVED.
mr13-1trp4

TO RENT.

NEARLY FINISHED!

TO RENT,

The two spacious Fire-Story Iron Front

STORE BUILDINGS,

30 or 60 by 164 feet,

NOS. 311 AND 313 ARCH STREET,

Suitable for any

WHOLESALE BUSINESS,

In Size, Style, Convenience, Light & Location

Superior to any in the City.

Back Outlet and Castway into Cherry St.

With Steam hoist and heat.

LARGE UPPER ROOMS

For Business or Manufacturing.

With or without power.

Apply to E. KETTERLINUS,

N. W. Corner of Arch and Fourth Streets.

TWO BROKERS—TWO GOOD OFFICES to rent—No. 50 Harmony court, second floor, near the Exchange, with hydrant and water closet. Apply to HORATIO G. REBIN, 50 Harmony court, or 1027 Walnut street.

TO LET—THE SECOND FLOOR OF building 3 W. corner Second and Chestnut streets. Spacious and easy entrance; northern light; 15 feet front on Chestnut street. Apply to JOHN T. MORRIS, 417 Walnut street.

TO LET—SECOND-STORY FRONT room, 20 feet by about 30 in depth, suitable for an office or light business. ADAMS & BROTHER, 725 Ledger building.

GROCERIES, LIQUORS, &c.

FINE BLACK TEA,

NEW CROP.

PURE OOLONG TEA

75 Cents per Pound by the Chest.

MITCHELL & FLETCHER,

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FINE CIGARS.

Prices Constantly Being Reduced

We have instore a complete assortment of imported Havanas, Key Westand L. Fuguet & Son's Marianas Slis

CIGARS,

Which we are offering at the Lowest Cash Prices.

E. BRADFORD CLARKE,
SUCCESSOR TO
SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
S. W. corner Broad and Walnut Sts.
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"Silver Flint"

BUCKWHEAT,

THE FINEST IN THE WORLD.

DAVIS & RICHARDS,

ARCH AND TENTH STREETS.
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REDUCED! REDUCED!
GENUINE
OLD GOVERNMENT JAVA COFFEE
(ROASTED)
AND GRINDS
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1218 CHESTNUT STREET,

NEW AND ANTIQUE PATTERNS.

We have now open by late arrivals the largest assortment of

Fancy Decorated Chamber Sets

in this city, of patterns not to be had elsewhere, made expressly for us. Also, a great variety of

CARRIAGES.

ESTABLISHED 1843.
BECKHAUS & ALLGAIER,
1204 FRANKFORD AVENUE,
Above Girard Avenue,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Exclusively First-Class Carriages,
IN ALL THE LATEST STYLES.
CLARENCES, LANDAUS, LANDAULETTES, CONCORDS, PHAETONS, BAROUCHES, COUPES, BROUGHAMS, PHAETONS, ROCKAWAYS, ETC., ETC. ALWAYS ON HAND FOR PUBLIC USE.
Workmanship and finish second to none in the country.
Elegant and varied stock on hand, completed and in the white.
Orders receive prompt and personal attention.
ALL WORK WARRANTED.
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D. M. LANE,
CARRIAGE BUILDER,
3432, 3434 and 3436 Market St.,
Have now on hand a large assortment of Carriages of every description which they offer on hand. Especial attention paid to repairing. ja24 1mrp5

LADIES' DRESS GOODS.

Bridal, Birthday and Holiday Presents,
AU BON MARCHE.
The One Dollar Department contains a large assortment of Fine French Goods,
Embracing Dolls, Work, Glove, Handkerchief and Dressing Boxes, in great variety, Dolls, Mechanical Toys and Toilet Articles, Fancy Goods, Jewelry, Pocket Books, Card Cases, Portmonnaies, &c.
FROM $1 TO $20 00.
Call and Select Early for the Holidays, and avoid evening crowds and Tumult from French and English Speaking Customers.
Fancy Goods, Jewelry, Perfumery, Notions, &c., made to order in Paris or New York.
MRS. M. A. BINDER'S
Ladies' Dress Trimming Emporium,
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MISCELLANEOUS.

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EDWIN H. FITLER & CO.,
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K. LEIGH'S IMPROVED HARD Rubber Trusses are the best and most easy in use. Also, Shoulder Braces, Supporters, Elastic Hosiery, Bandages, Crutches, Shoulder Pillows, Bags, &c. Ladies attended to by MRS. LEIGH 1107 Chestnut, second story.

SECOND EDITION.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Quotations by Cable

THE LONDON MONEY MARKET

The Weekly Cotton Sales

Anti-Protection Meeting at St. Louis

By the Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, Jan. 28, 11.30 A. M.—Consols for money and account, 92½. U. S. Five-twenties, of 1862, 81½; of 1865, old, 81½; of 1867, 80; Ten-forties, 84½. Railways quiet. Erie, 18½; Illinois Central, 103½; Atlantic and Great Western, 25.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 28, 11.30 A. M.—Cotton steady; Uplands, 11¼; Orleans, 11 3-16d. The sales to-day will reach 12,000 bales. Sales for the week, 70,000 bales. Exports, 13,000 bales. Stock, 520,000 bales, including 114,000 bales of American. Receipts for the week, 28,000 bales, including 8,000 from America. Corn, 27s. 3d.

LONDON, Jan. 28, 11.30 A. M.—Tallow declining. Petroleum, 9½.

PARIS, Jan. 28.—The Bourse opened firm; Rentes, 72f. 85c.

ANTWERP, Jan. 28.—Petroleum opened firm at 66¾f.

Anti-Protection Meeting.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 27.—The Anti-Protection Association had a large meeting at Mozart Hall to-night, many leading merchants being present. Speeches were made by Mayor Call, J. W. Alexander and Hon. Dan Greenleaf, of Illinois. The latter made an elaborate speech, reviewing the city in the vicinity of Boston, such information in regard to the operations of a high tariff on the industrial, farming and other interests. Mr. Alexander treated the subject of the tariff in a humorous manner, drew in home-trade, and laid down propositions showing that protection reduced wages.

THE COURTS.

THE CONTESTED ELECTION CASES

Continuation of the Argument

SUPREME COURT.—Chief-Justice Thompson and Justices Read, Agnew, Sharswood and Williams.

This morning the argument in the contested election case was resumed. When the Court adjourned yesterday Mr. Rawle, for the contestants, had not finished his argument. He resumed this morning, concluding his review of the testimony taken in Ward 1, with regard to the complaint that the affidavits were made in the form prescribed by the Act, "to the best and belief, instead of true," as required by the act of December 30, 1869. Such a form was at the subject-matter of those contests. In contesting an election the duty of the courts is required to be to the best of knowledge and belief, and not on through all the other counties, and will the Court consider that the act of 1851, in using the phrase "true," was designed to set up a new rule? Liberal construction with the statute is not necessary, and even the case of Commonwealth vs. White, quoted on the other side, so decided; for Judge Thompson in that case ruled that the word "verily" would be good in the affidavit, although it was not used in the statute. Examples were drawn from practice in law and equity, and from the rules of the Supreme Court. Coming to the last error—that the "reasonable doubt" was made the subject of inquiry by the Court—Mr. Rawle quoted from the testimony, trying him to proceed "according to the laws of the Commonwealth." Such a form of instruction to elections proves that all the factors to be inquired into, and the rules to be followed, including the election which has preceded the trial.

Henry M. Phillips, for the respondents in the court below, made the opening for the defence. The jurisdiction of the lower Court in this case is an inferior jurisdiction and nothing can be intended in favor of the proceed by the direct acts of the legislature. In regard to the testimony taken by the Examiners is made part of the bill of exceptions, and cannot reach the Supreme Court, and is properly part of the record to be passed upon by the Court. The Court is to inquire whether the Court below has acted within the jurisdiction, and further, whether the proceedings were upon the "merits". The jurisdiction of the Court below is derived from two acts in 1839 and 1851, and in 1854 there was another act so different from the other that the Court cannot be misunderstood, and are to be construed strictly. The Court below received rules of construction. Mr. Phillips at some length, contended that there was no right to exclude an entire poll, holding that such a right is not conceded, and that it is possible to ascertain the true votes by calling the Voters. Leaving this, he came to Mr. Shoppard's case, on the ground of fraud. Contrary to a blunder by the Court, the amendment having been made, and testimony and argument, and he urged that under the act of Assembly no amendment to the petition could be made without ten days' notice to the other side, the amendment being a substantive cause of action.

Mr. Phillips discussed the right of the Quarter Sessions, and the jurisdiction of Mr. Sheppard's case, contending that there was no power to reinstate the case after it had been nonsuit. In the Pontiotoury case, the act required the Court to "proceed to trial at the next term," and as this case was decided at the fourth term it was not reinstatable.

In regard to the municipal officers, the oath required to be taken by them as was done here, "true to the best of knowledge and belief." Mr. Phillips contended that the requirement of the law was compensated for by the fact that twenty days are given in which to ascertain the truth of the facts alleged.

William A. Wright, for the contestants, followed and took up the allegation of error, because the Court below refused to strike out the petition, and to dismiss the complaint, what these specifications really meant. "Take the Seventh specification as a fair sample of specimen. Here it was alleged that the election was "illegally held and conducted by persons whose names were not on the list of voters furnished to the City Commissioners, and that, none of the requirements of law were complied with in ascertaining the qualifications of these people; it is also alleged that they were not the persons or persons who voted in the names of others. If there facts were true, it changed the whole the case of the Receiver of Taxes; and yet the Court below seem to have thought that which, if true, would change the result, was not material, and refused to allow the Court and to look at the petition as a whole.

The right of the Court to strike out a petition, he contended this judge had did not come before this Court upon the record. The record merely states that the petition was filed, and an examiner was appointed; that testimony was taken; that there was an argument, after which the Court decreed that A B and C were elected. This is all that the record shows, and while the Court may know it to be a fraud that they were excluded, with the record before it, the Court has no right to consider, in deciding a decision upon this appeal. Comment has been made as to the right of a voter, and the wrong done in depriving voters of his vote. But he may lose that vote from a variety of causes, and no more hardship is imposed in the one case than the other. He referred to the great frauds in the divisions attacked, and especially in the Eighth division of the Fourth Ward, and the Seventh division of the Ward Third. In those divisions "the innocent voters" feel so much aggrieved by the action of their election officers that they invariably refuse to vote in repeat the fraudu. In one instance where two officers were sent to prison for fraud, the people of the precinct elected them again, while yet in prison, to continue the recording election. It is impossible for the courts to decide what is fraud and what is not in these precincts, and the only remedy is to exclude the entire precinct.

Mr. Mann discussed at length the objection to the oath and to the fact that the case of the Pontiotoury was not decided at a next term.

He contended that there was a substantial compliance with the act of Assembly in the affidavit, and that the meaning of the "next term" was that the Court should spend the cause. As to the amendment in the District-Attorney's case he averred that the law did not require specifications to be filed, nor was there any limit of time for the filing, and therefore the amendment was not out of time, and the Court could not have discretionary power if this amendment had not been allowed.

Judge Strong followed on the same side, and proposed to avoid all technicalities in the study of the case, as something not before the Court, but would consider it as a *certiorari*, which brought before the Court the record and the judgment. No one can pretend that the reasons that led to the judgment or the testimony were subject to review upon a writ of *certiorari*. There are then but five facts brought to the attention of the Court. The record shows petition filed, notice to respondents, appointment of examiner filed, examiner appointed, testimony taken and judgment. These are all the facts for the consideration of the Court.

The argument was not concluded when our report closed.

SENSATION IN RHODE ISLAND.

High Life Invaded—Another Shooting Affair.

[From the Providence Herald, Jan. 27.]

Last evening, about six o'clock, that portion of our city in the vicinity of Broad and Byron streets, was thrown into the wildest excitement by the report that a shooting affair had occurred in the street between two women, and that the affair had originated in the wounding of one and the arrest of the other.

The real circumstances of the case seem to be these: A Mrs. Mercier, who resides at No. 328 Broad street, was returning from market about a quarter before six o'clock, and when nearly opposite the place at her residence was intercepted by a woman dressed in black, who, without speaking, suddenly drew a small revolver from her muff and fired. At the same time, Mrs. Mercier threw up her hand, and the bullet passed through one of her fingers. The assailant then made another attempt to fire, but was seized by Mrs. Mercier, who struggled desperately with her, being dragged from the yard into the street. Mrs. Mercier's son appearing on the scene at this juncture, he seized the would-be murderess and forced her to give up the weapon. Mrs. Mercier, who was in a state of intense excitement, fainted, and in the confusion the woman walked down Broad street. A few minutes later she was arrested by officers Stone and Carpenter and conducted to the Central Police Station, where she still remains.

It came to Mrs. Sutcliffe, formerly of this city, but now residing in Manchester, N. H., by the same mail which brought her the news of the disappointment of the police works. And now for the cause. Mrs. Sutcliffe alleges that Mrs. Mercier has endeavored to alienate the affections of her husband, Mr. Sutcliffe, husband from their proper domain and appropriate them to herself; that she has for years disturbed the peace of her family, and that her husband has threatened her with violence toward her at various times, caused indirectly by the influence of Mrs. Mercier. On one occasion he had threatened to murder her in the open street for expostulating with him about his conduct. Things went so far that she commenced a suit against Mrs. Mercier on the ground of her attempt to induce her husband from his proper allegiance, and when she came to Providence she took a cross suit for defamation of character. Thus matters stood a year ago, at which time Mrs. Sutcliffe left Providence and went to Manchester. A few days since Mrs. Mercier received letters from Mrs. Mercier stating that her husband was trying him to move to Providence and leave his wife behind. A few days since Mrs. Sutcliffe came to Providence to be present at a trial of one of the cases referred to, and, having worked herself up to a pitch of frenzy, made her mind up to shoot Mrs. Mercier. Accordingly she secretly purchased the pistol, had it loaded, and on Friday morning decided to put an end to all uncertainties. What follows we have narrated above.

When she arrived at the station after her arrest, she declared that she was sorry she had succeeded no better, or, in her own words, that "wished it might have been worse." From her bad and aggravated case, it might appear that she was suffering from temporary insanity, but this is probably the case. She was furnished with an excellent room and every accommodation for her individual comfort last night, and it is more than probable that she will be discharged this morning.

The New York Money Market.

[From the Herald of Jan. 27.]

THURSDAY, Jan. 27.—The effort to maintain the speculative market for Government securities by the twelve or more members of the political kitchen, the improvement in the five-twenties in London, and the calling of their agents home, caused a sixty-five millions additional currency. Those who are in the secret of the operations of the clique, and who have to carry the stuff, are anxious to get it into the market to fall back, which it seemed quite willing to do, the calling of their agents home, and a decline to 110¾, at which large bids were pending at the close.

The gold market was firmer, ranging from one to two per cent. to have their balance carried. In the afternoon it was quiet and easy, and gold was offered for sale, for carriage. The operations of the Gold Exchange Bank were as follows:

Previous balance	2,000,000
Gold received to-day	1,000,000
Total	3,000,000
Gold delivered to-day	2,000,000
Gold balance	2,000,000

The government market again closely manipulated by the combination, and the fluctuations were not quite so extensive as for the last few days, while the latter in the day price of gold declined to 110¼, the lowest point which occurred since the clique commenced their speculative career.

The Treasury purchased one million of bonds to-day, the offerings were over four millions.

The tendency of the money market to extreme ease has again already marked to-day in the excess of the supply over the demand. The highest rate among the banks was seven per cent., and the lowest, three per cent., the average being five per cent. Large amounts were abundantly supplied at four to five per cent. The banks are in a condition to meet the demand of their bank notes that they offer loans in them free of interest to the extent of their balances, and the demand for currency for the movement of the crops is the equivalent in gold to the demand for bank notes.

The prospects for a large crop of cotton, and a steady absorption of the better grades of merchantable cotton, are encouraging, and the demand for the supply from the cotton producing states, at any rate to four months to come, is not to be underestimated. The demand for money at 7 per cent. for the general trade does not indicate the waiting of much new money, the demand for money at 7 per cent. for cotton, the demand for money at 7 per cent. for loans are not so easily quotable but are quite sufficient to keep the money market easy. The country banks have been large lenders, while the demand for money from the South and West has been very active, and the demand for money has been accommodated since the overplus of national bank notes has enlarged their deposits. The fact cannot be forgotten that our banking institutions are more free of discount accommodation than at any time since the close of the war, and that there has been a steady advance in the value of the currency, and the demand for money for the movement of the crops, and the demand for money