BUSINESS NOTICES.

Steinway & Sons' Grand Square and Upright Pianos, with their newly patented improvements, are for sale only at Steinway Hall, and can always be seen at the ware-rooms of the undersigned agents.

BLASIUS BROS.,
No. 1004 CHESTNUT STREET.

EVENING BULLETIN.

Tuesday, February 8, 1870.

NATIONAL EDIFICES IN PHILADELPHIA.

There are some things in the relations between our city and the National Government which it is not very easy for a Philadelphian to understand. On the side of the city towards the Government, always loyalty and devotion. In the very dark days after Bull Run, when it became necessary for the Government to have money at once and in advance of any systematic effort to place bonds, it was our city that started the movement to contribute, and it was not until after a considerable sum had been pledged here that a dollar was given in New York or elsewhere. This is an historical fact.

The spirit indicated by this course was steadily maintained from first to last, and no city has left a more favorable war-record than ours. None did more to support the Government. And no large city in the Union has been treated, for the space of a generation at least, in so churlish and niggardly a spirit by the Government.

When, many years ago, the United States Bank building was offered for sale, the Government was urged to buy it for a Custom-House. No favorable disposition was shown, and the structure was on the point of being pulled down, when the Government was with great difficulty induced to buy it for $275,000, just what was considered to be its value for pulling down, viz.: the value of the lot and of the marble and other materials in the building. Probably the Government has never made so good a purchase before or since. Let anyone compare this price with what the Custom-Houses elsewhere have cost.

The Post Office of this great city was for years kept in a hired room, with a long, narrow, dark and inconvenient entry, in Jayne's building, on Dock street, as unsuitable an arrangement as could well be. The space was so insufficient that a dozen or two of persons could make a crowd and a jam. Understands was a drinking-shop, and the general character of the whole affair was such as to make any lady feel that she was out of place there. This was what a national government could do for a wealthy, populous and loyal city, containing even at that time about a half million of inhabitants.

Some years ago the government was induced to purchase the lot west of the Custom-House, and to erect a small and cheap building upon it, to be used as a Post Office. It was evident that this structure was small, even then, for its purposes, and that in a very few years it would be completely outgrown, as is already the case, and the business of the city demands that some arrangement should, as soon as possible, be made for a more commodious and suitable structure. The two post-offices which the National Government is now about to build in New York and Boston will cost, with the lots, over $7,000,000. There is, therefore, no reason why a liberal appropriation should not be made for the needs of our Post-Office here. Mr. Cresswell, by far the best and ablest Postmaster-General that we have ever had, cannot but perceive, and we understand, acknowledges the need of a change, and our energetic, efficient Postmaster, Mr. Bingham, has taken up the matter and has ascertained that the property between the existing building and Fifth street can be purchased and a post-office be built upon it for about a million of dollars.

We confess we do not see why the Government can afford to pay two millions *for the construction* only of a post office in Boston, and twice that sum in New York, and yet must limit our city to *one million* for both site and edifice. It is, however, simply another specimen of the manner in which Philadelphia is habitually slighted at Washington. It is not even certain whether the appropriation can be obtained and whether Congress will not insist on leaving with the present inadequate office. Apparently Boston and New York manage to have their claims more energetically and efficiently pushed than we do. The whole subject is one that very much interests our citizens, and it is time that we found out why necessary improvements are refused here, while lavish expenditure is made elsewhere.

OUR DARK STREETS.

One of the good old grievances of Philadelphia is the intense darkness of the streets at night. "Darkness is cheap" and the City Fathers seem to like it. Light, like music, is a luxury, and should be sparingly indulged in by such poor people as the population of Philadelphia. Darkness has its advantages. The unpleasant ugliness of the dirty streets is concealed from view, for one thing. And then there is a large class of enterprising and industrious people who can only pursue their avocations successfully in the dark. They are the collectors of pies, money, watches, jewelry, furs, clothing, goods and all manner of portable property, with which their more favored townsmen have become overburdened, and yet which they would cling to with selfish tenacity did not these *chevaliers d'industrie* remove them from their premises or persons, under the cover of the friendly darkness. And then, what comfort the darkness affords to the peaceful policeman. Under its benignant shades he peacefully reclines upon his corner lounge, holding seven coaches with the patients which he tells, as they gather within the modest section of municipal darkness. Well might Pope sigh for a high cry out to her Romney, "Oh, my Dark!"

And yet, with all that there is to say in favor of dark streets, there is a deep-rooted prejudice against them. True, it grows out of the original sin of selfishness, which makes men and women so improperly anxious about their own comfort and safety, instead of considering the advantage and profit of others. The advocates of Light are many, and their complainings are loud and ceaseless. We have pointed out the unreasonableness of their demands. But they are not content with Nature's daylight. They demand the whole or none. Twenty-four hours in every day must be given over to a glare of natural or artificial light, or they will not be satisfied. And now we propose to stop the mouths of these insatiable light-worshippers, by giving them their demand. We have known children to be cured of picking and stealing by overdosing them with sweetmeats, and we recommend the same experiment on these greedy petitioners for more light in our nice, pleasant, dark streets.

In the first place, let us have all the light in the streets that the houses will afford. Philadelphia closes up her solid wooden shutters at nightfall, and shuts in all the pleasant light of the cozy parlors. Likewise she lowers her vestibules in darkness, and often obscures the transoms of her front doors with opaque substances. Why is this thus? Not for safety, certainly. The parlor windows of Philadelphia are generally above the reach of predatory strollers, and comparatively few bold burglars will climb into a lighted parlor where Pater Familias, in the bosom of his happy household, is perusing his EVENING BULLETIN, unless compelled thereto by a commendable thirst for knowledge.

But in the second place, let us have all the light in the streets that the streets will afford. It is a fact not generally known to the community, and apparently unknown to the city authorities, that at least four times as much light could be got out of the amount of gas now burned in our street lamps, by a better arrangement of the burners. The introduction of a double reflector into each lantern, with the present burner inside of it, would, by burning half the quantity of gas, will make the streets of Philadelphia light enough to satisfy the most discontented mind. A practical illustration of the idea may be seen in front of the Union League House. The lamps on the portico have been arranged in this way, and the steps and pavement are so thoroughly illuminated as to render the large lamps formerly used on the corners of the two side streets entirely unnecessary. The cost of altering the street-lamps in this manner would be very trifling, and if each was furnished with duplicate reflectors, the lamp-lighter could easily keep them in a properly polished condition, and the streets need never be left in darkness any more.

In the third place, we must abandon all connection with the moon, as a branch of our municipal arrangements. For some reason, that luminary has become utterly unreliable for street-lighting purposes, and there have been strong appearances, lately, of her being the centre of a gigantic "ring." However this may be, it is evident that the moon has not kept pace with the growth of Philadelphia, and is no longer able to meet our increasing requirements. Because the Board of Health continues to pay street-cleaners for not fulfilling their contracts, is no reason why the useless "corporation moonlight" contract should be continued, when we get no advantage out of it. Give us the street lamps every night and all night, and arrange them so as to utilize their light, and the moon can shine or not, as much as she pleases.

Will not our devoted City Parents take this dark subject in hand? Although we have made light of it, it is a very serious business. It is very unsafe and very unseemly to have the streets of Philadelphia, for the most part, shrouded in the gloom that now prevails. We confess that light is a luxury, but Philadelphia must allow us some luxuries, and few are more innocent than the blessed Light.

THE WOMAN QUESTION.

The detailed statement which we gave yesterday of the progress of the woman question in the Believue Hospital, of New York, has been read by thousands of men and women with fresh amazement, that men can be found with sufficient ambition about them to dare to enter an honorable and learned profession, who are yet destitute of the instincts of an ordinarily well-behaved savage.

Philadelphia has been far out-done by the outrageous blackguardism of the "young gentlemen" of the medical colleges of New York. Not only do they utterly reckless in their indecency, their conduct toward the ladies of the clinical class appears to have rivalled the obscene outrages of the mobs of the French Revolution. The insults to which these women have been exposed, in a land where woman is proverbially safe from rudeness and indignity, are almost incredible. Had these unoffending women been common criminals exposed at the whipping-post and pillory of Delaware, they could not have endured worse outrages than have been heaped upon them by creatures calling themselves men, and proposing to be physicians. The women appear to have behaved with a wonderful degree of patience, courage and dignity, and in doing so, have won respect and admiration of the people, in a degree equal to the contempt and indignation which fall upon the cowardly blackguards who have thus grossly insulted them. It will probably be denied that anything has occurred at the Believue clinics, such as the *Tribune* describes; but no disgusting outrage will doubt facts so circumstantially narrated, and so very probable, under the existing state of feeling with regard to female medical education.

We have said that New York has outdone Philadelphia in this unmanly business, and we are not at all surprised at it. But we are bound to confess that New York has the advantage of us in two important particulars. In the first place, it is evident that the great mass of the students are ready to repudiate the ungentlemanly conduct of their associates. This is evident from the repeated applause which greeted Professor Woodbury's scathing rebuke of the gang of rowdies who had disgraced the class. And in the second place, the staff of the Hospital, no doubt representing the sentiment of the medical profession in New York, have taken bold and brave ground against these outrages. Professor Wood's prompt, indignant, fearless rebuke of the actors in these disgraceful proceedings is worthy of all praise. Properly discriminating between the gentlemen of the class and the rowdies with whom they are associated, he denounces the insults heaped upon these women in terms of reprobation to which even such a low grade of offenders could not be wholly insensible. He regretted that he had not the power to exclude them forever from entering any medical college, and as their number appears not to exceed forty or fifty of the whole class, it is more than probable that the wardens of Believue will be able to identify enough of them to make a wholesome example of. The laws of New York give women a specific right to attend these clinics, and the right, of course, includes exemption from annoyance, insult and outrage. As they have this protection extended to them by the laws of the State, they should avail themselves of it, and secure for a few of the ringleaders in this blackguardism that punishment which they so richly deserve, and which will prevent a repetition of such conduct in the future.

BLACKMAILING INSURANCE COMPANIES.

A piece of legislation, known in New Jersey as a "squeezer," and as Harrisburg as a "pinch," and which has probably some other equally significant title at Albany, has just been put in operation upon the Life Insurance and Trust Companies of New York. It is "fixed up" in the shape of an investigating committee, and, from the method of procedure, there can be little doubt that it is intended to get something beside the truth out of the insurance companies. All day light has been excluded from the Committee-room, during the "investigation;" reporters have been warned off, and no witness, save the one under examination, is to be admitted.

The Mutual Life Insurance Company, an institution upon the management of whose affairs no one has yet had the temerity to cast the faintest aspersion, has come promptly forward, demanding an open and honest hearing, a presentation of the companies by their counsel, and a proper examination of witnesses. This fair demand is seconded by about forty of the most prominent Life Insurance companies in New York, and, of course, been promptly refused by the investigating committee.

The New York Legislature is responsible for the conduct of its committees, and the refusal of this committee to permit the public to know what is going on in an investigation which, if honestly intended, need have nothing to conceal, fastens upon the whole Legislative body the imputation of conniving at what will be universally suspected of being an effort to drive a bargain with the wealthy Insurance Companies of New York.

The Insurance Companies deserve public thanks for their efforts to break up these secret investigations. They have no objection to an open and honest examination of their affairs, but they have a right, which every honest man will recognize, that such committees shall pursue their duties in the light of day, as dealing with honorable and upright men, and not as a band of secret detectives pursuing criminals and outlaws.

Free trade got a black eye in the House of Representatives at Washington yesterday. Mr. Marshall's resolution in favor of a tariff for revenue only was called up, and on motion of Mr. Kelsey, of New York, it was laid on the table, by a vote of 99 to 77; then a motion to reconsider was laid on the table by the still better vote of 91 to 80. The following Democrats from Pennsylvania voted with the Free Traders: Reading, of the Fifth District; Stiles, of the Sixth; Getz, of the Eighth; Van Auken, of the Eleventh; Woodward, of the Twelfth and Haldeman, of the Fifteenth. Mr. Randall, of the First District, was absent or did not vote. But the Pennsylvanians, to whom Free Trade would be ruinous, must bear in mind that not one Democratic member from their State voted against it. All the Republican members voted on the side of protection.

The BULLETIN gets along finely without the aid of the New York Associated Press. Yesterday, although owing to the Western wires being out of order, many despatches failed to arrive, the amount of news we printed was better in quantity and quality than we ever got when depending upon the Associated Press exclusively. The storm of this morning may interfere again to-day, but we are satisfied that our readers will find that the BULLETIN, with its special despatches and those of the American Press Association, will beat the New York Associated Press hollow.

INSURANCE RETURNS.—The annual statement of the United States branch of the Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company, published in another column, presents an interesting account of this prosperous and enterprising corporation. The income of the American branch for 1869, reached $2,502,847 36, against an expenditure of $1,106,487 33, of which only $923,238 68 went to pay losses. The assets of the company retained in this country now amount to over two-and-a-half millions of dollars, and the total assets exceed seventeen millions of dollars in gold, being seven millions over and above the authorized capital. Atwood Smith, Esq., No. 6 Merchants' Exchange, is the General Agent for Pennsylvania, and the exhibit which he has spread upon our advertising columns certainly deserves the special attention of those seeking additional security against fire.

HEADQUARTERS FOR EXTRACTING TEETH WITH FRESH NITROUS OXIDE GAS.
DR. F. R. THOMAS, formerly Operator at Colton Dental Rooms, is positively the only Office in the city entirely devoted to extracting teeth without pain. Office, 1038 Walnut street. [mh2-1m*rp]

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION OFFICE
EXTRACTING TEETH WITHOUT PAIN, BY USE OF NITROUS OXIDE OR LAUGHING GAS.
And other improved methods for the administration of Gases and Vapors, for the extraction of Teeth. Office, Eighth and Walnut streets. [ap22tf]

JOHN CROMPTON, BUILDER,
128 CHESTNUT STREET,
Mechanics of every branch required for house-building and finishing, furnished promptly. [ap22-tf]

HENRY PHILLIPPI,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
NO. 1018 SANSOM STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
[mh3-1yrrp]

THE PILGRIM!!!
WARBURTON'S IMPROVED, VENTILATED and SELF-FITTING DRESS HATS are the approved fashions of the season. Chestnut street, next door to the Post-Office. [mh2-6tp]

A CARPET SWEEPER THAT MAKES NO DUST, and has a cushion to protect furniture. For sale by GRIFFITH & PAGE,
[mh2-6t] 508 Arch street.

R. LEIGH'S IMPROVED HARD Rubber Trimmings, resets, breaks or sills, Stocks and Dies, Taps, Screw Plates, Screws, Stocks and Dies of Tacony and Athol Screws and Screws, Ladies attended to by MRS. LEIGH, 132 Chestnut, up-stairs. [mh2-1m rp]

HORSE COVERS, FUR ROBES, Lap Robes, Horse Clothing, Horse Boots, Stable Blankets, Curry Combs, Brushes, Sponges, Hose, Nozzles, Hose Carriages, Fire Buckets, Axes, Lanterns, Oils, etc., at the Warehouse of GEO. W. SHINN, 418 Market street. [mh2-1m rp]

WEDDING AND ENGAGEMENT Rings of every solid 18 karat fine Gold—specimens at the assortment of these, and no charge for engraving names, dates, etc., at CHARLES ELLIOTT'S, Manufacturing Jeweler, No. 13 Chestnut street, below Fourth.

ISAAC NATHANS, AUCTIONEER, N. E corner Third and Spruce streets, only one square below the Exchange. Sales of Furniture at residence solicited on reasonable terms. Cash advances made on Jewelry, Silver plate, Watches, or goods and all kinds of value. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 7 P. M. Established for the last forty years. A house made in large amounts at the lowest market rates. [mh2-1m rp]

MARKING WITH INDELIBLE INK, Embroidery and Initials.
M. A. TORREY, 1307 Filbert street.

CLOTHING.

PROCLAMATION!

OAK HALL, February 7th, 1870.

WHEREAS,
We have still ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS' WORTH of Clothing, and the Season, thus far so mild, will YET BE SO COLD that the Warmest Winter Garments will be needed:

AND WHEREAS,
There are Thousands of People who would buy if they had Money enough;

THEREFORE, BE IT REMEMBERED,
1st. That we,

WANAMAKER & BROWN,

The People's Clothiers,

Will sell this $100,000 Worth of Fine Clothing for $60,000, either in ONE GREAT LOT, or in Smaller Lots, or in Single Suits. Garments, &c., at same rate.

2d. That due Notice of this be given, that everybody may have the advantage of this Special concession.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,
OAK HALL,
S. E. corner Sixth and Market Sts.

The Finest Clothing in Philadelphia for Men's and Boys' Wear.

JAMES S. EARLE & SONS.

GREAT SALE OF ENGRAVINGS.
On account of leaving for Europe on business, and in order to reduce his business stock,
MR. CHAS. F. HASELTINE
Will sell at his Gallerie,
No. 1125 Chestnut Street,
All his Fine Oil and Modern Engravings and Etchings, embracing over 1000 subjects, including the finest productions of the most celebrated artists, or Artists. This is one of the greatest opportunities ever offered to the public to purchase rare works of art in Engraving. They will be on exhibition after WEDNESDAY, Jan. 26, and will be sold MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, Feb. 14th, 15th and 16th, at 7½ o'clock, precisely. [mw2t-1trrp]

CONFECTIONERY.

DOUBLE EXTRA
VANILLA CHOCOLATE
Commercial and Breakfast Brands,
FOR TABLE USE.
STEPHEN F. WHITMAN,
MANUFACTURER,
S. W. Corner TWELFTH AND MARKET.
[s 2-3t]

FINANCIAL.

A FIRST CLASS SECURITY.
WE OFFER FOR SALE
$1,000,000
LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE
RAILROAD
FIRST MORTGAGE SEVENS at 87 1-2
And Accrued Interest from Oct. 1.
Length of Road 390 Miles.
THE ROAD IS COMPLETED AND FULLY EQUIPPED AT AN ACTUAL COST OF OVER
$16,000,000,
AND HAS EARNED FROM FIVE PER CENT. DIVIDENDS ON ITS STOCK FOR THE PAST EIGHT YEARS.
The Bonds are Coupons of $1,000 each, with right of Registry.
$1,200,000 of the Bonds have been sold already (one party taking $500,000 as a permanent investment), and we have but $1,000,000 on hand, which we offer to investors as a first-class security.
DREXEL & CO.,
No. 34 South Third Street.
[ms 11 frp]

Seven Per Cent. First Mortgage Bonds
OF THE
WEST JERSEY RAILROAD CO.
The undersigned offer for sale a limited amount of the Seven per Cent. First Mortgage Bonds of the West Jersey Railroad Company, being the balance of the whole issue of *One Million Dollars*. These bonds are secured by a *first mortgage upon the sixty-three miles of finished road, now in successful operation from Glassboro to Cape May, the stock of the Company paying dividends at the rate of per cent. annually and selling at a large premium.*
We offer the bonds at *ninety and accrue interest* from October 1, 1869, to date of sale.
C. & H. BORIE,
No. 3 Merchants' Exchange.
DREXEL & CO.,
No. 34 South Third Street.
W. H. NEWBOLD, SON & AERISEN,
S. E. Cor. Dock and Walnut Streets.
[ja24 lmrp]

WANTS.

WANTED,
TO RENT, LEASE OR PURCHASE,
A DWELLING IN GOOD ORDER,
Within North Twelfth and Twentieth, Chestnut and Spruce Streets. Apply to
HARRISSON GRAMBO,
1626 South SIXTH Street.
[fel 4t rp*]

WANTED TO RENT—BY A SMALL family, a house in the vicinity of Broad and South of Market street. A furnished house preferred. Possession before the 15th of May.
Box 223 P. O.
[fel 3t]

McKEAGUES PATENT BOX OPENER will open any box of any kind, we can for from our own experience, the best articles yet invented. A SAMPLE BOX OPENER will be mailed on receipt of 25 cts. for six (eight thirty-two) Sizes. Address McKEAGUE & SHAW, No. 510 (eight thirty-two) Market street, below Ninth.

PLASS NUMBER CHECKS FOR HATS, Clothing, Parcels, &c., and a large variety of Brass Goods, for sale by the gross or dozen, by STEPHENS & SHAW, No. 510 (eight thirty-two) Market street, below Ninth, Philadelphia.

RAILROAD CONDUCTORS' PUNCHES for punching pound, square, oval, oblong, star, crescent, and other diagral holes. Also a large variety of Shoemakers' Punch Pivers and Punches. THUMAN & SHAW, No. 510 (eight thirty-two) Market street, below Ninth, Philadelphia.

THE PILGRIM!!!
THE PILGRIM!!!
REPAIRS TO WATCHES AND Musical Boxes in the best manner, by skillful workmen. JAMES S. WORTHINGTON, Chestnut street, below Fourth.

GROCERIES, LIQUORS, &C.

EXTRA DRIED FRUITS.
ITALIAN PEACHES,
BRIGHT VIRGINIA PEACHES,
CALIFORNIA PLUMS,
BORDEAUX PRUNES,
PITTED CHERRIES.
FOR SALE BY
MITCHELL & FLETCHER,
No. 1204 CHESTNUT STREET.
[ap9 1trrp]

CHAMPAGNE.
KUPFERBERG'S IMPERIAL,
One of the finest Wines ever used in this country, and among the most popular known in Europe.
Received direct through the Agency, and for sale at the Agents' prices by
E. BRADFORD CLARKE,
S. W. corner Broad and Walnut.

"Silver Flint"
BUCKWHEAT,
THE FINEST IN THE WORLD.
DAVIS & RICHARDS,
ARCH AND TENTH STREETS.
[ap26 rp]

FAMILY FLOUR.
BEST BRANDS
Always on Hand at
LOWEST PRICES.
LINNARD & GIBBS,
N. E. Corner Broad and Race Sts.
[ap 15 1t rp]

REDUCED! REDUCED!
GENUINE
OLD GOVERNMENT JAVA COFFEE
(ROASTED)
40 CENTS.
A. J. DE CAMP,
107 SOUTH SECOND STREET.
[ja15

REMOVALS.

ALTEMUS & CO.,
BOOK-BINDERS
AND
Photograph Album Manufacturers,
Having removed their Storeroom and Office to
No. 206 NORTH FOURTH STREET,
(FIRST FLOOR),
AND
Introduced Improved Steam Machinery
Into their Bindery, are prepared to fill all orders for their line at the lowest rates consistent with good work, and at the shortest notice.
Orders will have constantly on hand
A Full Stock of Blank Books, Commercial Stationery
And Photograph Albums,
To which they invite the attention of buyers.
Sole Manufacturers of the Patent Hinge Back Albums.
[fe4-1mrp]

FOR SALE.

For Sale Cheap.
A FIRST-CLASS FIRE PROOF SAFE.
Address, "LEON," this office.
[fe8t-1trp]

TO RENT.

TO LET—TWO ROOMS ON SECOND floor, well suited for Insurance business. Apply INSURANCE, BULLETIN office. [fe8]*

TO RENT.—A DESIRABLE DWELLing, No. 203 Clinton, between Spruce and Pine, North of Tenth. Rent low to a good order. Inquire within. [fe8]*

TO LET—SECOND-STORY FRONT Room, 324 Chestnut street, about 20 x 25 feet, suitable for an office or light business.
FARR & BROTHER.
[fe8 1t rp]

MISCELLANEOUS.

LAW AND PATENT OFFICES.
FRANCIS D. PASTORIUS,
Attorney-at-Law,
SOLICITOR OF PATENTS,
No. 418 WALNUT STREET.
PATENTS PROCURED FOR INVENTIONS
And all business relating to the same promptly transacted. Call or send for Circular or Advice.
[ap9-1m th trrp]

FRED. SYLVESTER,
REAL ESTATE BROKER,
208 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,
[fe8 1t rp]

EDWIN H. FITLER & CO.,
Cordage Manufacturers and Dealers in Hemp,
22 N. Water Street and 23 N. Delaware Avenue,
PHILADELPHIA.
KEWIN H. FITLER. CONRAD V. CLEMENS.

H. P. & C. R. TAYLOR,
PERFUMERY AND TOILET SOAPS.
41 and 043 North Ninth street.

"ESCULAPIAN."
THE ONLY INTERNAL REMEDY FOR NOTHING BUT CURES NERVOUS DEBILITY, NOW PREVALENT. SOLD BY DR. COX, FOURTH AND RACE STREETS, SOLE AGENTS, PHILADELPHIA.

THE PILGRIM!!!
THE PILGRIM!!!

SECOND EDITION

BY TELEGRAPH.

HARRISBURG.

The State Temperance Convention

TO-DAY'S SESSION

A LARGE ATTENDANCE

A LIVELY TIME EXPECTED

The Review of Criminal Cases by the Supreme Court.

Doubts as to the Governor Signing the Bill

[By the American Press Association.]

THE STORM.

Interruption of Telegraphic Communication.

The snow storm of last night was very heavy, and extended throughout the Eastern, Middle and Western States. In consequence of the high winds prevailing, the telegraph lines were blown down or broken in all directions, and this is the cause of the paucity of telegraphic intelligence this afternoon.

FROM HARRISBURG.

The State Temperance Convention—Session in Harrisburg To-day.

[Special Despatch to the Phila. Evening Bulletin.]

HARRISBURG, Feb. 8.—The State Temperance Convention is now in session here. The attendance is large, and the session promises to be interesting, but the important business—the question of the position of the body on the district license bill—will hardly be reached in time for your edition.

Delegates are present from all parts of the State, and the character of the body reflects the increasing interest felt all over the State in the question.

It is hoped that the action of the Convention will be unanimously in favor of the new bill, in view of the approaching discussion before the Legislature; but many of the delegates are reformers of the impracticable sort, who believe in nothing short of absolute and immediate prohibition. So there will no doubt be a lively time.

The Convention was called to order by the Hon. Jas. Black, who made a congratulatory address, in which he alluded to the increased temperance sentiment in America and Europe, and to the advanced position of the Christian ministry and of religious bodies.

The temporary chairman, Hon. S. B. Chase, of Susquehanna, made a lengthy address, urging harmony of action in the Convention, and stating the object to be accomplished.

Harry Hauck, of Philadelphia, and Charles Mason, of Bucks, were made Secretaries.

The credentials of the members were then presented.

The delegates comprised several ladies and a number of colored representatives. The storm did not interfere with a full attendance. Some divisions of sentiment seems likely to occur on the question of organizing a third party on purely temperance issues. This has many friends in the Convention, and will probably supersede the subject of the district license as the main question.

Great care will be exercised in examining the credentials to prevent outside voting. The friends of the temperance party seem to fear some mischievous interference, and have sent some men to the Reception delegates and appointing committees.

A dredging in the morning truly remarked that there was not much temperance about the discussion. All the members seemed excited.

The Rev. Mr. Pennell Coombe, I. N. Peirce, W. W. Ashe, Hughes and others are here from Philadelphia. The list of delegates is being called at twelve, and it is not likely the business of the day will be reached until late in the afternoon, as the process of organization will occupy at least an hour or two.

The Supreme Court Bill.

[Special Despatch to the Phila. Evening Bulletin.]

HARRISBURG, Feb. 8.—The bill recently passed by the Legislature to review the Supreme Court in criminal cases to a review of the evidence as well as of the law, is likely to be vetoed by the Governor, unless there is a change of sentiment.

It appears that, during its passage, the bill was amended; so as to make it operative upon the demand for review of the defendant, instead of upon the original bill, which was approved by the Attorney-General, required the consent of that officer. It is understood that this amendment will be fatal to the bill; although the Attorney-General does not propose to take advantage of the fact in the Schoeppe case, but to agree to a full review of the facts as well as the law in that case, now before the Supreme Court in Philadelphia.

FROM THE WEST.

[By the American Press Association.]

OHIO.

A Serious Affray.

CRESTLINE, February 8.—In an affray last night between R. W. Poole, a lawyer, and Alim Moorhead, a hotel keeper, the former drew a revolver and fired several shots, wounding two persons, one named George May quite seriously. The affray resulted from a love scrape. Poole was arrested.

INDIANA.

Sensational Cases.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 8.—Two scamps, named George F. Bates and S. R. Gray, hailing from Pittsburgh, have been swindling our business men by means of forged drafts and checks, to the amount of about $50,000. Yesterday they eloaded the detectives, who were after them, and have made good their escape.

ILLINOIS.

Billiards!

CHICAGO, Feb. 8.—Dudrolphe, the celebrated billiardist, left here yesterday by the Union Pacific Railroad, for San Francisco, where he will play with John Deery for the championship of America.

Divorce Cases.

It has been decided in the Recorder's Court of this city that a wife has the right to testify against her husband in divorce cases.

MISSOURI.

The Indians.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 8.—A despatch just received here from Col. Carlton, commanding at Camp Supply, Indian Territory, announces the return of Major Kidde from a raid against the Kiowas. He captured Satanta, Chief, makes many protestations of a pacific character, but he does not believe he is sincere.

FROM THE SOUTH.

[By the American Press Association.]

TENNESSEE.

MEMPHIS, Feb. 8.—There was a heavy fall of snow along the line of the Louisville Railroad, east of this place, yesterday and last night. The storm has caused a rise in the river, and some of the lower portions of the city are inundated this morning. There has been no loss of life reported.

Small Pox.

The small pox is still prevalent here, but the physicians report that the disease is mostly confined to a few filthy localities.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

[Special Dispatch to the Philada. Evening Bulletin.]

SENATE.—The following bills were considered:

Senate bill defining the fees of certain officers, to take effect after the terms of the present incumbents expire. The bill fixes the salaries as follows: District Attorney, six thousand dollars; Clerk of Quarter Sessions, three thousand dollars; Sheriff, four thousand dollars; Coroner, three thousand dollars. All fees and perquisites of these officers shall be deemed forfeited to the city, but the necessary expenditures of the officers shall be paid by the City Treasurer. Register of Recorder of Deeds, Register of Wills, Clerk of the Orphans' Court, Prothonotary of the District Court, Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas and Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions shall, in addition to the taxes now required to be paid to the city, pay one-fourth part of their gross receipts for the year, exceeding two thousand dollars, including all sums received by virtue or color of their office, and shall make sworn statements every January to the City Controller, and pay over the amounts within thirty days, under penalty of suspension from office or removal. The Court, upon application of the Controller, or a Select branch of the City Councils, may appoint an auditor, who shall have the same powers as their successors upon the retirement of any one.

The bill was passed.

HOUSE.—After the opening of the session the Committee on Municipal Corporations agreed to report favorably the bill requiring the market wagons to leave Second street. The majority of the Committee, however, instigated by Mr. Bunn, reconsidered their action, and still hold it back.

The bill requiring the city railways to pay a tax of one cent per passenger for the support of Fairmount Park, for the benefit of which, it is still in the Municipal Corporation Committee.

A communication was received from Select Council, urging the Legislature not to pass any bill locating the public buildings.

Petitions were also presented in favor of the Locust street branch of the Thirteenth and Fifteenth Streets Railway.

The following bills were considered:

Senate bill requiring the Building Inspectors to examine new buildings, to ascertain whether the flues will communicate fire to the woodwork. Objected to by Mr. Davis, and postponed.

The House bill creating a commission to establish a House of Correction. Objected to by Mr. Johnston, of Philadelphia, and postponed.

The House bill repealing the first section of the act providing for the appointment of Controllers of Public Schools of the First School District. Objected to by Mr. Curlin, and postponed.

The House bill appointing Hugh Connell, John Ashbridge and Wm. Curtin Commissioners to open Fifteenth street from Carpenter to Reed, within sixty days, at the request of the City Councils, was objected to by Mr. Curlin, and postponed.

Among the local bills was one requiring all applicants for marriage in Mercer county to make oath that they are over twenty-one years of age, or have their parents' consent. This law is necessary in consequence of runaway couples coming over from Ohio, where there is a stringent license law, to be married.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Philadelphia Stock Exchange Sales.

FIRST BOARD.

$1000 Penn 6s	100	Reading R	45¾		
200 City 6s new	100	do	45¾		
2000 Penn cp 6s	25¾	100 sh do	b60	45¾	
2000 Penn cp 7s	25¾	100 sh do	45¾		
100 Phila Elev 7s	95	100 sh do	45¾		
100 Penna R	54¾	100 sh do	45¾		
100 sh Leh Val R	54¾	100 sh do	45¾		
125 sh do	54¾	Silver	29¾		
100 do	b30	54¾	$2 Spanish Doubloons	55	
100 sh Cata R	8	100 sh Penna R	54¾		
100 sh do	8	100 sh do	54¾		
50 sh do	s5	100 sh do	54¾		
		SECOND BOARD			
1000 City 6s new	100	Man Val R	55		
1000 do	100	Penna R	54¾		
1000 do	100	Leh Val R	54¾		
2000 Phila&Erie 7s	88	100 sh Reading R	s30	45¾	
500 Penn 6s	100	do	45¾		
2000 Penn cp 6s	25¾	100 sh do	45¾		
1000 Cambria 6s	90	100 sh do	45¾		
		100 sh do	45¾		
1000 Cambria 6s	90	100 sh do	45¾		
		SECOND BOARD			
200 Leh Val R	55	100 sh Penn R	55¼		
		100 sh do	55¼		
20000 City 6s new	100	100 sh Leh Val R	55¼		
2000 Penn 6s	100	100 sh Reading R	45¾		
3000 Cam & Bur R 6s	84	100 do	45¾		
1000 Penn cp 7s	25¾	100 sh Beds R	b30	45¾	
2000 Lehigh Gol Ln	79¾				

Philadelphia Money Market.

TUESDAY, Feb. 8, 1870.—The bank statement reflects the condition of the money market proper, and it is quite satisfactory. The loans have fallen off, as we passed $119,995, the deposits $297,847, and the clearings $2,172,000. The reserve is now $17,000 less than specie have fallen off to a very small extent. The general condition is quite as satisfactory as the last weekly statement, and the rates continue without much, if any, change. The demand for currency for business still continues to keep up the market, and in the absence of all great operations in stocks, the rates for loans and discounts are made at 5 for per cent., and prime bills are current at 7 for per cent.

The wires have been broken down by the snow storm for the past twenty-four hours, and we have no news in fact, too unsecure to attempt to follow as the time. The Stock Exchange Board was very dull, and the prices of the current stocks were not lower, but the active banks received in return for gold the sums deposited with the Gold Exchange Bank, which has been a great measure.

Reading Railroad was rather quiet. Sales at 45¾ and 45¾, b. o. Pennsylvania Railroad was steady at 54¾. Sales at 50¾, b60¾. Lehigh Valley Railroad was taken at 54¾. Camden and Amboy Railroad is firm. Philadelphia and Erie Railroad at 28¾, b. o.—no change, and Oil Creek and Alleghany Railroad at 32¾. Nothing doing in North Pennsylvania, and 30¾ for Catawissa preferred.

Canal shares were easier, 31¾ b. o., was bid for Schuylkill preferred; 30¾ for Lehigh, and a small sale of Delaware was made at 55. In the miscellaneous shares there were sales of the North American Insurance at 21; American Fire Insurance at 130, and Pennsylvania Life Annuity at 165. A sale of Hestonville Passenger Railway at 15.

Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, make the following quotations of the rates of exchange to-day at noon: United States sixes of 1881, 114¾@115; do. do. 1862, 114¾@114¾; do. do. 1864, 114¾@114¾; do. do. 1865, 114¾@114¾; do. do. 1867, 114¾@114¾; do. do. 1868, 114¾@114¾; 10-40s, 109¾@110; Due Compound Interest Notes, 19, 19¾; do. do. 1864, 17¾; do. do. 1865, 17¾; do. do. 1866, 18¾; do. do. 1867, 18¾; do. do. 1868, 18¾; Gold, 33¾@33¾; Gold Sept. 1864, 33¾@33¾; Gold Oct. 1864, 33¾@33¾; Gold Nov. 1864, 33¾@33¾; U. S. Sixes, 1881, 113¾ dem. 5s, 2-20s, 105¾; 1865, 105¾; 1867, 105¾; 1868, 105¾; 10-40s, 104¾; Navy 6s, 105¾; Navy 5s, 98¾; Gold Int. Certs, 32¾@32¾; Pacific 6s of 1881, 113¾@113¾; Int. Certs, 105¾@105¾; Int. Certificates, 105¾@105¾; Currency 6s, 110¾@111; Gold, 132¾.

Philadelphia Produce Market.

TUESDAY, Feb. 8.—The flour market continued to-day the lackadaisical character of the weather, and the transactions are of a very unimportant character. There is no change to quote in the prices of Pennsylvania and Ohio brands, and the trade good and prime sold at $6@$6 25. In Western there is no change to quote, and the trade is conducted at $5 50@$5 75.

The Rye Flour market is extremely quiet, the inquiry for which is entirely confined to the trade, and we hear of no transactions at $4 25@4 50; Extra, at $4 62½@4 75; Northwestern Rye Flour is dull, and we quote at $4@4 25; do. do. at $5 50@5; Indiana and Ohio do. do. at $6 25; Pennsylvania do. do. at $6@$6 25; Ohio do. do. at $6@$6 25; Ohio Family do. do. at $7@$7 50; Extra Family do. do. at $7 50@$8.

The Wheat Market is very quiet, and we hear of no sales of Western or Pennsylvania red