BUSINESS NOTICES.

Stetbury & Sons' Grand Square and Parlor Pianos, with their newly patented Sounding Board, by which the original volume of sound was always intended but never before obtained.

WAREROOMS, No. 1020 Chestnut street. m11t5

EVENING BULLETIN.

Friday, February 11, 1870.

HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

The bill now before the Legislature for the establishment of a House of Correction in Philadelphia is one deserving the careful attention of our citizens. The need of such an institution has long been felt as one of the most imperative of all our municipal necessities, and the time has past when any argument to prove its advantages was required.

But year after year has passed away in fruitless endeavors to arrive at any definite action upon this important subject. Councils have considered it at length, but seem as far as ever from coming to any agreement about it. Conflicting interests have warred, for years, over the selection of a site, until it has become evident that the knotty question, if solved at all, must be settled outside of Councils. As a general principle we prefer that our municipal affairs should be managed by our municipal authorities; but it seems as if, in this particular case, the interposition of Legislative action is the best and probably the only way to accomplish a most desired object.

The bill just reported at Harrisburg has much to recommend it. It creates a corporate body to erect, maintain and control the House of Correction. The future vacancies in this body are to be filled by a board of appointment, consisting of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court and the President Judges of the District Court and Court of Common Pleas, who are to select from a list of not less than three persons to be nominated by the managers of the institution. The commissioners or managers are to prepare plans and estimates for buildings, and erect them on any sites which Councils may have purchased for the purpose, or, if no site has been secured, they are to purchase one, "anywhere outside of the Twenty-sixth Ward and the Blockley almshouse property." The funds for the House of Correction are to be realized from the unexpended balance of an appropriation of one hundred thousand dollars, already made by Councils, and from a special tax of one-twentieth of one per cent. on real and personal property for ten years.

These are the essential features of the bill, immediately concerning the public. The other provisions are the details for the future management of the institution, and appear to be drawn with much practical wisdom. They provide for the commitment, punishment and employment of the inmates, and other matters important to the successful operation of a House of Correction.

With the general character of this bill, we meet heartily sympathize. The board of commissioners or managers is composed of gentlemen well-known to the community and generally regarded as citizens of excellent character, large experience and much responsibility for the duties of their office. The following are the gentlemen named in the bill: Joseph R. Chandler, John A. Mikkey, John Robbins, Jr., William F. Smith, John S. Wilson, Joseph Bullock, Robert M. Foust, Henry Marcus, John Stewart, and Henry C. Orams. Mr. Chandler's name, alone, is a tower of strength to the bill, and several of his associates are citizens of renown as honest and efficient men. Some are well remembered by several of their social active members, and we are glad that this feature has been introduced into the bill.

There are only two points in the bill which seem to need explanation. The board of appointment has no discretionary power outside of the nominations of the board of managers. Experience has shown that a board like this will not always be as likely to infuse fresh blood into its own organization, and it would seem to be better that the board of appointment should not be thus restricted in its selection of citizens to fill vacancies. A minor point, which should be explained, is the exemption of the Twenty-sixth Ward from building a site for the House of Correction. There may be some good reason for this, but it probably come out in the debate which will.

The bill, this bill will receive the most careful and favorable consideration of dispassionate and favorable consideration of the Legislature. If it, it, let them be made, and this will improve it. It is one of great practical importance to Philadelphia, and the sooner it is secured the better for the morals of our city. The bill is liable to the objection which the veto of the Police bill is based, the Board of Managers is not elective by the people. But even if the Governor, for consideration, citizens now languishing in British prisons. If the President's request does not meet with a favorable response from the Gladstone government, Mr. Fernando Wood urges an immediate appeal from that decision "to the God of battles." Upon this, or upon some other matters, we are compelled to differ from the patriotic New York statesman. The American citizens who are now held in British prisons richly deserve their release, and we will probably suffer it in full measure, despite President Grant, Hon. Fernando Wood, and the United States Congress. Deliberately and wilfully, without provocation or excuse, they entered British territory and made war upon the government. They endeavored to incite an insurrection and to induce the Irish people to begin an insane and hopeless conflict which would have cost many lives and much misery and distress. The government acted against which they took. Its aims must have punished them or have suffered loss of self-respect and involved Ireland in ruin. We would have done the same thing in similar case, and we think it was a merciful self-protection, but for the sake of the warning which would thus be given to the misguided of which these foolish leaders were the agents and representatives. If a government is to exist at all, it cannot submit to be bullied and threatened by any set of fanatics and knaves that chooses to disturb its peace. Mr. Gladstone takes this view of the Fenian matter, and if President Grant undertakes to interfere, with a peremptory demand for the release of these prisoners, he will probably be told, in a polite diplomatic way, to mind his own business. An "appeal to the God of battles" then would be the horse laugh.

The bill so distinctly and elaborately provides for the future election of the Commissioners, and the appointment of the first Commissioners, is so clearly, in theory at least,—and the Governor only discusses the question theoretically,—only intended as a convenient method of getting the machinery quickly in motion, that it is difficult to realize that the Governor has defeated this important measure, upon this ground.

The EVENING BULLETIN has expressed its dissent to the precise shape of the bill, only on the ground that the particular Commissioners named were not, as a whole, the strongest or best that could have been selected. We believed that an objection from the Governor on this point might have been met by a recommendation upon a different set of Commissioners. We have never opposed the principle of the bill. On the contrary, it is a matter of history that the Republicans party won its last victory in Philadelphia and Pennsylvania by virtue of the pledge given to the people that they should have a good Metropolitan Police. The Governor does not refer at all to the only point of objection which this paper has offered to the bill, but rests almost wholly upon a *theoretical* difficulty which leaves Philadelphia, for we know not how long, under the *practical* danger and disgrace of the present Democratic police. Our objection to the bill was a practical one, but not a fatal one, since it could have been remedied by a recommendation from the Governor. The Governor's published objections cut up the whole idea of securing a Metropolitan police by the roots.

THE NEXT REFORM.

The present session of Congress has been distinguished by a very remarkable inclination on the part of most of the members to economy and reform. The franking privilege will probably be abolished; various estimates have been reduced and various appropriations refused; some ultra radicals have even accused the non-economical Administration the country ever had of extravagance; the mileage system has been attacked, and one-man has even ventured to demand the cessation of the publication of the *Globe*—that gloomy sheet in which Congressmen obtain obscure immortality. We hope the reformatory disposition will not be a mere spasm; we hope it will last, and accomplish its designs. Cynical people, searching for a reason for such an unusual display of anxiety for careful expenditure of the public money, have professed to find it in the fact that the time for Congressional elections is approaching. But we are quite willing to accept the consequence without regard to the cause. While they are about it, however, the members of Congress might as well make their work complete, and do as much as possible to secure popular approbation. There is one measure of reform which is desired most earnestly by the people, but which has escaped attention thus far in the present session. We refer to the proposed Civil Service bill. Last year there was a great deal of talk about this measure, but no downright, serious work. It was considered certain that the subject would come up for discussion during this winter, and that Mr. Jenckes's bill, or some measure equally good, would be approved. It is hardly necessary to argue the question of the need of a reform in the Civil Service. The matter has been presented in every possible light, and fairly exhausted by the friends and enemies of the measure. The sentiment of the people, however, is unmistakable. They wish the civil business of the government taken from the hands of professional place hunters and given to skilled men who will train themselves for their duties and devote their lives to proper performance of them. It is time Congress heeded this demand, and began the work of reform. The men who move in its halls and undertake to carry it through, will be sure of winning popular approbation, and they may be certain that their chances of reelection will be vastly improved. We understand the feeling which induces a Congressman to hesitate before he cuts himself loose from the wire-pullers of his district, whose hopes of reward will induce spirited efforts on their part in the coming canvass; but the good will of the people is worth infinitely more than the support of these leaders, and the man who does his best to secure that, by advocating a good and popular measure, may feel perfectly safe, even if he has not made friends with the mammon of unrighteousness—the politicians who run the conventions.

FERNANDO WOOD'S DEMAND FOR WAR.

Hon. Fernando Wood thinks that the President should turn his mind from that attentive consideration of the negro to which, in Mr. Wood's opinion, the President devotes most of his time, and demand the release of the American citizens now languishing in British prisons. If the President's request does not meet with a favorable response from the Gladstone government, Mr. Fernando Wood urges an immediate appeal from that decision "to the God of battles." Upon this, or upon some other matters, we are compelled to differ from the patriotic New York statesman. The American citizens who are now held in British prisons richly deserve their release, and we will probably suffer it in full measure, despite President Grant, Hon. Fernando Wood, and the United States Congress. Deliberately and wilfully, without provocation or excuse, they entered British territory and made war upon the government. They endeavored to incite an insurrection and to induce the Irish people to begin an insane and hopeless conflict which would have cost many lives and much misery and distress. The government acted against which they took. Its aims must have punished them or have suffered loss of self-respect and involved Ireland in ruin. We would have done the same thing in similar case, and we think it was merciful self-protection, but for the sake of the warning which would thus be given to the misguided of which these foolish leaders were the agents and representatives. If a government is to exist at all, it cannot submit to be bullied and threatened by any set of fanatics and knaves that chooses to disturb its peace. Mr. Gladstone takes this view of the Fenian matter, and if President Grant undertakes to interfere, with a peremptory demand for the release of these prisoners, he will probably be told, in a polite diplomatic way, to mind his own business. An "appeal to the God of battles" then would be the horse laugh.

THE POLICE VETO.

Governor Geary's veto of the Metropolitan Police bill has taken the community greatly by surprise. Not because there was not much reason to expect that he would veto it, but on account of the tone of the message, the line of argument by which the veto is supported, and the rapid way in which the Governor judged and been disposed of. All the despatches from Harrisburg, on Wednesday, stated that the Governor had only just taken the bill into consideration, and that it was his intention to give it his careful and deliberate reflection, and it was therefore no small surprise to everybody, when the wires announced the fact that the veto was ready for the Legislature. It is brief, and stated in sufficiently plain language. Passing by the technical objections at the opening of the document, as purely non-essentials, the substance of the Governor's objection to the bill is that the first Board of Commissioners is not to be elected by the direct vote of the people. This, we take it, is the sum and substance of the veto, one or two other minor points being made, but not so as to obscure the main point of the message.

We confess our surprise at the weight attached by Governor Geary to this objection. We had supposed that the Governor would not share Mr. Wood's opinion, that the President's attention for such an undertaking. We have had enough of war to last for some years to come, and we will hardly begin another contest for the sake of a few convicts who are getting their just deserts, and of whom society probably is well rid. We have no fear, however, that the President will be deeply moved by Mr. Wood's eloquence, or that he will venture upon this foolish policy. The Hon. Fernando's remarks are addressed to the President, but they are meant to reach the hearts of his wild Irish constituents in New York city, and to prepare them for the approaching campaign. Hon. Fernando Wood is even more anxious to be returned to Congress than he is to open the "British Bastiles" to his Fenian friends.

DANGER ON BROAD STREET.—The Germantown and Norristown Railroad Company has been making numerous improvements along the line of its road, in the shape of new station-houses, new cars and other arrangements for the comfort of passengers, and the fact encourages the hope that another very important improvement only needs to be direct attention to be effectively made. We refer to the crossing at Broad street, which, with all the precautions taken by the company, is not safe. The locomotive whistles are blown and a flagman is on duty, but these are proved, by frequent experiences, to be insufficient. The up trains are especially dangerous, from the fact that both sight and sound are obstructed by the buildings on the intersection of Broad and Huntingdon streets. The travel upon Broad street, and especially of light carriages whose teams are peculiarly liable to take fright, is constantly and rapidly increasing, and the danger of a steam railroad, running seventy or eighty trains daily, crossing a thoroughfare like Broad street at grade, and at full speed, is increasing in the same proportion.

Some time ago, it was proposed to obviate this risk by bridging the track at Broad street, and this would, of course, meet the difficulty. But a simpler, quicker and more effective remedy would be the erection of gates, on both sides of the track. By the use of such gates, hundreds of trains pass daily through the most crowded part of Jersey City with perfect impunity, and there could be no reasonable objections on the part of the city authorities to the adoption of such a protection. The present flagman could attend the gates, or, at the most, one additional might be required. They would present no additional obstacle to the general travel of Broad street, but would, on the contrary, greatly promote it by making it safe.

We trust that the railroad company will take this matter up and act upon it. It is true that it has enjoyed a remarkable immunity from serious accidents, hitherto; but it would be a most fatal policy to rely upon this fact as a sufficient security for the future. One such accident as is liable to happen at any time, will leave upon the officers of the company a reproach which will be a source of regret to them forever.

We regret that the bill prohibiting cattle driving through certain streets of the city was killed in Common Council yesterday. The excuse given for its defeat was not at all satisfactory. Mr. Huhn argued that it was intended to benefit the proprietors of a proposed abattoir, and this may be true; but at the same time it provided for the reform of a nuisance which has become almost unendurable. In some of the most respectable and populous streets of the upper part of the city, cattle are driven at furious rates at all hours of the day. Oxen, sheep and hogs hurry along pell-mell, locking upon the pavements, and sometimes even upon the door-steps, covering them with mud and filth, frightening women and children, endangering the lives of all pedestrians, scaring horses, and making the thoroughfare often for hours at a time unfit for passage. Property owners and residents have a right to demand that this kind of thing shall be stopped, whether abattoirs proposed are benefited or not. Indeed, it may be assumed that the very best thing that could be done with the cattle would be to drive them to abattoirs in the suburbs and kill them there, instead of in some of the filthy slaughter-yards which exist within the city. We should then have cleaner and better meat, and freedom from the foul smells which belong to such places. At any rate cattle-driving through the streets of a large city ought to be prohibited. That is the first thing to done. After the safety and convenience of the people are cared for, we can help the butchers next.

The baggage smashers are checkmated. The Legislature yesterday passed a bill which provided for the punishment of any baggage master, express agent or blackman who shall wilfully injure or destroy any article entrusted to his care. The railroad or express company shall also be liable for damages. It remains now for suffering travellers to avail themselves of the protection afforded by this law, and to prosecute remorselessly every railroad man who smashes his trunk, bursts open his carpet bag, or abuses his valise. We are afraid think the majority of passengers upon railroad trains will prefer to suffer an offender to escape punishment rather than submit to the delays and annoyances which attend prosecution in such cases; but there ought to be a few examples as warnings to the brotherhood of baggage smashers; and if a few persons can be found who will call in policemen whenever they are made the victims of the smashers, and will then stick to their enemy until his sentence is passed, the effect will be wholesome. It will be necessary only to impress upon the minds of the members of the fraternity that they are responsible and liable to punishment, to secure a thorough reformation of their bad habits.

The report that M. Prevost-Paradol was coming to Washington as French Minister is now contradicted, as we feared it would be. He is too much above the average intellect of French diplomats to be sent on any important mission. Besides, his Napoleonism, if he has any at all, is of too recent date to be trusted by the Emperor. It has been suggested that by sending him to America the Emperor would be rid of a journalist whose powerful pen is feared as well as respected. But even this theory is demolished by the news that he is not coming at all. The question is, who is to be the new French Minister, for it is understood that Dr. Tripler has declined the position offered him.

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 OOLD 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 the 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 CHROMOS.

MR. CHAS. F. HASELTINE,

On account of going to Europe on business, to reduce his immense stock, will sell at

PUBLIC SALE,

At his Galleries,

No. 1125 Chestnut Street,

On the evenings of

THURSDAY, FRIDAY AND SATURDAY,

February 10, 11 and 12,

About 1,000 English, French and German Chromos.

m9th1tprpd

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 establishment, are prepared to fill all orders in their line, at the lowest rates, consistent with good work, and at the shortest notice.

They 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.

fe6 3m rpd

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

FINE DRESS SHIRTS.

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,

No. 814 CHESTNUT STREET.

PHILADELPHIA.

GENTLEMEN'S FANCY GOODS

In Full Variety.

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NOTICE TO GENTLEMEN.

As the season of the year is at hand for gentlemen to replenish their wardrobe, the subscriber would particularly invite attention to his

IMPROVED PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT,

made from the best materials, work done by hand, and warranted to fit, or which cannot be excelled; warranted to fit and give satisfaction.

Also, to a large and well selected stock of Drawers, Breakfast Shirts, Collars, Smokes, Hosiery, Gloves, Ties, &c., &c.

JOHN C. ARRISON,

Nos. 1 and 3 North Sixth Street.

ladies' dress goods.

Grand Opening of Spring Fashions

IN IMPORTED PAPER PATTERNS,

Tuesday, February 1st, 1870.

The old established and only reliable Paper Pattern, Dress and Cloak Making Establishment of

MRS. M. A. BINDER'S

Dresses made to fit with ease and elegance in 24 hours' notice.

Mrs. M. A. BINDER'S recent visit to Paris enables her to receive Fashions, Terminuses and Fancy Goods superior to anything in this country. Now in design, moderate in price.

Ladies' Institute of Dress Cutting taught.

Patterns, Cutting, Fitting.

Braids, Beaks and Goffering Machines for sale.

Mrs. M. A. BINDER'S Patent Shoulder Seam Shirts now ready at

MRS. M. A. BINDER'S,

1101, N. W. cor. Eleventh and Chestnut Sts.

Ladies' Dresses cut and made for $1 and upwards. Ladies deceived.

CUTICURA! IVORYLINE, IVORYLINE, AND Pearl Pearl Pearl Tooth Cutlery and Carvers, Children's Ivory Rattles, Pocket Knives, Scissors, Razors, Razor Strops and Forks of the best "cricket Silver," Ivory Combs and Brushes, Plated Spoons, Forks, Tea and Table Knives, for sale by THUMAN & SHAW, Ivory Turners and Cutlery Warehouse, 33 Arcade, Philadelphia. Ivory Turning done to order. Ivory Knobs made to order. m9th1tprpd

SAW-BUCKS, OR WOOD HORSES—Several qualities of Wood Horses and Clothpins for sale by THUMAN & SHAW, Ivory Turners and Cutlery Warehouse, 33 Arcade, Philadelphia. m9th1tprpd

PARLOR GAS HEATERS FOR ATTACHING to ordinary burners, so that you may boil, iron, heat water, etc., with the gas, PRICE $1 each; are for sale by THUMAN & SHAW, No. 33 (right side) Arcade, plating, and Pearl Tooth Brushes, Tea and Table Knives, for sale by THUMAN & SHAW, Ivory Turners and Cutlery Warehouse, 33 Arcade, Philadelphia. Ivory Knobs made to order. m9th1tprpd

FISHER & BROTHER'S VALENTINES, ALL NEW, ALL BEAUTIFUL, ALL GLASS. FISHER & BROTHER, 8 North Sixth street. fel1 2tp

CARPET SWEEPER THAT MAKES NO noise, and has a cushion to protect furniture. For sale by

GRIFFITH & PAGE,

No. 1 Arcade Building.

MARKING WITH INDELIBLE INK, A NEAT, DURABLE, CHEAP ARTICLE. N. A. TOBEY, 102 Dock street. ja22 4tp

WEDDING ENGAGEMENT RING of solid 18 karat Sun Gold—a specialty; a full assortment always on hand. CHARLES ELFRETH, 1107 Arch street. fe8 4tp

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.

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WINES

Reduced in Price more than the fall in Gold.

HIGH, MEDIUM AND LOW GRADES

OF

SHERRY, PORT AND MADEIRA

WINES,

Our Own Importation.

E. BRADFORD CLARKE,

SUCCESSOR TO

SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,

S. W. corner Broad and Walnut Sts. w f m

"Silver Flint"

BUCKWHEAT,

THE FINEST IN THE WORLD.

DAVIS & RICHARDS,

ARCH AND TENTH STREETS.

jan 29 1tpd

YARMOUTH SUGAR CORN,

The most delicious and wholesome Corn in cans.

"YARMOUTH,"

Are always for sale by the Grocers everywhere.

The Portland Packing Company received the award of the Paris Exposition Medal for Sugar Corn.

YARMOUTH SUGAR CORN,

and no substitute or other kind will be offered.

The Portland Packing Company received the award of the Paris Exposition Medal for Sugar Corn.

REDUCED! REDUCED!

GENUINE

OLD GOVERNMENT JAVA COFFEE

(ROASTED)

40c. per lb. and upwards.

A. J. DE CAMP,

107 SOUTH SECOND STREET.

PRINTING.

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

PRINTING

is now ready and may be had

FOR

NOTHING,

which is as near as possible the rates at which work generally is done

BY

A. C. BRYSON & CO.,

Steam-power Printers,

No. 607 CHESTNUT STREET.

(Bulletin Building.)

FOR SALE.

For Sale Cheap.

A FIRST-CLASS FIRE PROOF SAFE.

Address, "Safe," this office.

fe10-1tr pd

TO RENT.

TO LET—SECOND-STORY FRONT Room, 324 Chestnut street, about 20 by 40 feet. Suitable for an office or light business.

JOHN C. ALLEN, 327 CHESTNUT STREET.

HORSE COVERS, FUR-ROBES, Lap Robes, Horse Blankets, Gloves, Whips, Gent's Furnishing Goods. KNEASS'S Harness Store, 125 Market street, above Second. fe2 6tp

E. LEIGH'S IMPROVED HARD Rubber Truss never fails to retain any rupture. Also, Shoulder Braces, Supporters, Elastic Belts, Stockings, Elastic Stocking Supporters, Crutches, Ladies attended to by MRS. LEIGH, 1310 Chestnut, opposite Girard House. m9 1tr pd

FOR INVALIDS—A FINE MUSICAL Box as a companion for Arm chairs; the finest assortment in the city, and a great variety of airs to select from. Imported direct by FARR & BROTHER, 324 Chestnut street, below Fourth.

REPAIRS OF ALL SYSTEMS AND Musical Boxes in the best manner, by skillful workmen. FARR & BROTHER, 324 Chestnut street, below Fourth.

THE DAILY EVENING BULLETIN—PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1870.

SECOND EDITION

BY TELEGRAPH.

HARRISBURG.

A New Police Bill Introduced by Senator Henszey.

ITS FATE IN DOUBT

Death Warrants Signed by the Governor.

MILITARY COMMISSIONS ISSUED

FROM HARRISBURG.

[By the American Press Association.]

A New Police Bill Introduced.

[Special Despatch to the Philada. Evening Bulletin.]

HARRISBURG, Feb. 11.—Senator Henszey introduced a new bill yesterday for a Metropolitan Police in Philadelphia, the fate of which, with the Legislature and the Governor, is in doubt. [The text of the bill will be found in our Legislative proceedings.]

Death Warrants Issued.

[Special Despatch to the Philada. Evening Bulletin.]

HARRISBURG, Feb. 11.—The Governor, today, at twelve o'clock, issued two death warrants, one for Gottlieb Rover, the other for Albert Von Bodenburg, both convicted of the murder of the Pelphial family, in Huntingdon county. The execution of both will take place on Wednesday, March 9th, between ten and three o'clock.

Commissions by the Governor.

The Governor, this morning, commissioned the following officers in the Eighth regiment of the First Division of Philadelphia: Colonel, Theodore S. West; and Lieutenant Colonel, Robert Gray. He has also commissioned William Lee, Major General of the Fritz Zouaves, Philadelphia; besides commissioning fifty-five staff and company officers in the Philadelphia brigade.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[By the American Press Association.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—The coin balance in the United States Treasury to-day is fifty-three million dollars. The currency balance is nearly thirteen millions. The gold certificates on hand amount to about fifty million dollars.

FROM THE WEST.

INDIANA.

Two Men Drowned.

HOBART, Ind., Feb. 11.—A distressing catastrophe occurred here last evening. Two men named Adam N. Frank and William Lace were drowned while attempting to cross the river on the ice, near this place. Lace was drowned in an attempt to rescue Frank from drowning. Both of these men were hardworking, industrious young men of this village, and leave large families to mourn their untimely death.

Death of a Clergyman.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 11.—Rev. Augustus Eddy, well known and popular Methodist Episcopal minister of this city, died here yesterday afternoon, aged about 60 years.

State Republican Convention.

The Republican State Convention meets here on the 23d instant, and an effort will be made to have Senators Morton and Pratt present on that occasion.

NEBRASKA.

Condition of the Missouri River.

OMAHA, Feb. 11.—A splendid span of horses were lost on the Missouri river, below this place, last evening, while they were being driven across the ice. Crossing is now pronounced to be unsafe for the passage of heavy teams.

Railroad Bridge.

The temporary railroad bridge here has now nearly completed its 1st span of forty-two feet.

Robbed.

William E. Hill, a merchant of Nebraska City, was robbed in the hotel here, on Wednesday night, of about $5,000 in money and bonds.

NOTICE TO GENTLEMEN.

As the season of the year is at hand for gentlemen to replenish their wardrobe, the subscriber would particularly invite attention to his

IMPROVED PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT,

made from the best materials, work done by hand, and warranted to fit, or which cannot be excelled; warranted to fit and give satisfaction.

Also, to a large and well selected stock of Drawers, Breakfast Shirts, Collars, Smokes, Hosiery, Gloves, Ties, &c., &c.

JOHN C. ARRISON,

Nos. 1 and 3 North Sixth Street.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

THE PARIS TROUBLES

No Apprehension of Further Difficulties

FLIGHT OF A RINGLEADER

John Bright's Condition More Favorable

WASHINGTON.

Interesting Proceedings in the Senate

A BOLD STRIKE FOR CUBA

A Resolution to Extend Belligerent Rights to the Insurgents.

[By the American Press Association.]

FRANCE.

Paris Tranquil.

PARIS, Feb. 11, 2 P. M.—The city remains perfectly tranquil.

The Difficulties Settled.

The military arrangements for suppressing any further outbreaks remain unchanged, but the "Reds" seem to be paralyzed by the firm and prompt action of the Government, and there is no apprehension of further difficulties.

Flight of Gustave Flourens.

Gustave Flourens, the hero of Rochefort, has fled to Belgium, but is said to be in communication with prominent refractory leaders here.

Rochefort's Position.

M. Rochefort remains perfectly quiescent in the custody of the military authorities, and seems satisfied with the situation of affairs.

Rochefort's friends think he will be released as soon as the present excitement subsides and it is understood that M. Emile Ollivier advises this course.

ENGLAND.

The Illness of John Bright.

LONDON, Feb. 11, 2 P. M.—The illness of John Bright, which at first caused considerable alarm to his friends and threatened serious consequences, has assumed a more favorable aspect, and his physicians hope speedily of his condition improving.

Proposed Revision of the Bible.

At the convocation of Bishops, held by order of the Archbishop of Canterbury, to-day, it was unanimously resolved to appoint a committee of eminent and erudite scholars and divines, whose duty it shall be to report at a future meeting as to the advisability of a revision of the Old and New Testament Scriptures. Several of the bishops present cited portions of the present version, which were pronounced either incorrect renderings of the original texts, or of doubtful authority and origin.

Bishop Temple.

Archdeacon Freeman informed the Convention that Dr. Temple had authorized him to announce that his essay will not hereafter appear in the future editions of the "Essays and Reviews." This will remove one of the obstacles to the newly-appointed Bishop's consecration, and has great gratifying to the High Church party generally, who rather severely criticized Mr. Gladstone for making the appointment.

SPAIN.

Admiral Topete's Card in a Disclaimer.

MADRID, Feb. 11, 2 P. M.—In the Cortes today Admiral Topete, the principal ministerial supporter of the claims of the Duke de Montpensier to the Spanish throne, in replying to some insinuations that he had been made regarding his loyalty, used the following language:

"The war vessels of Spain will never be employed by me to serve in any manner the interests of any candidate for the throne."

[By the American Press Association.]

The Lower Cable Operations.

LONDON, Feb. 11, 11 A. M.—Goods for 1871 are coming in rapidly. Consols, 92½; United States bonds of the issue of 1862, 81½; 1865, 87; 1867s, 86; Erie Railroad, 20; Illinois Central, 97; Atlantic and Great Western, 27½. The stock and bond market is dull.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 11, 11 A. M.—The Cotton market opens very dull, with prices nominally lower. Over seven thousand bales of cotton have accumulated at the wharves since Friday last. Twelve dollars and a half a bale is offered for its immediate delivery, and it is still declining.

Terrible Railroad Accident—Three Persons Killed.

A terrible railroad accident occurred at Newark, New Jersey, on the Lehigh Railroad, yesterday afternoon, by which three persons were killed. It seems that the boiler of a locomotive, while being tested by a stationary engine, blew up, and the engineer, was blown to pieces, and some portions of his body were picked up over a hundred yards distant from the place of the explosion. The two firemen were also instantly killed. The locomotive and three cars were demolished.

State Taxes.

NASHVILLE, Feb. 11.—In the Constitutional Convention yesterday, the discussion on the new system of taxation was continued, and a clause was adopted taxing the property, real, personal and mixed in the State, except that owned by the commonwealth; but it gives the Legislature power to exempt buildings in cities and towns not exceeding five thousand property held exclusively for educational purposes, churches, etc.

Sympathy in Death by Negroes.

Robert Morgan, of Comersville, Marshall county, Mississippi, was taken from his house on Wednesday night by a band of thirty negroes and brutally hanged to death. Eight of the assassins were captured yesterday by the sheriff and posse, and they have also given a brief trial before "Judge Lynch's special term."

GEORGIA.

Capture of Illicit Distilleries.

ATLANTA, Feb. 11.—The United States Revenue officers of this State have recently been scouring the country on horseback, and have destroyed twelve stills, in which they have captured no less than eighteen illicit distilleries, and during their raid have arrested about one hundred violators of the law, who have been taken to Atlanta for trial.

The superintendent of this expedition will advise the Treasury Department of his intention to similar raids to be made in the Carolinas, Alabama and Florida.

FROM THE EAST.

[By the American Press Association.]

MAINE.

Marine Intelligence.

PORTLAND, Me., Feb. 11.—The steamer Prussian, from Liverpool, arrived here this morning.

THIRD EDITION.

2:15 O'Clock.

BY TELEGRAPH.

THE PRESIDENT'S CABINET

Conduct of Commander Truxton.

Seal Fisheries in Alaska.

Secretary Boutwell sent a message to Congress to-day in relation to seal fisheries in Alaska, taking the ground that no exclusive privilege ought to be granted to individuals or companies to kill seals and walrus, and that the whole thing should be under the control of the Government. Accompanying his report was a draft of the bill embodying his views.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Philadelphia Stock Exchange Sales.

BEFORE BOARD.

1000 City 6s new	99½	100 Penna R	50½	100 Leh Nav 6's	84½
1000 do	99½	100 do	50½	100 do	84½
100 Penna 5s 2 sec	91	100 Susquehanna	25	100 do	84½
100 do	91	100 do	25	100 do	84½
100 Penna 6s 2 sec	94	100 do	25	100 Leh Val R 6s	80½
100 Penna 6s 3 sec	94	100 Reading	49	100 do	80½
100 Lehigh Gold Ln	105	100 do	49	100 do	80½
1000 W Jersey 6s	80	100 do	49	100 do	80½
100 Penna R	50½	100 do	49	100 Leh Val R	54½
200 Phila&Erie 7s	86½	100 do	49	31 Phila R	57½
100 Phila&Erie 7s new	86½	100 do	49	100 do	57½

BETWEEN BOARDS.

8 700 Penn 5s 2 sec	91	100 sh Penn R	50	200 do	57½
100 Phila Gas 10 s op	10½	100 do	50	100 do	57½
200 City 6s new	99½	200 do	50	100 do	57½
1000 Penna 6s 3 sec	94	100 sh Schuylkill	25	100 do	57½
1000 do	94	100 sh Reading	49	100 do	57½
1000 Lehigh Gold Ln	105	100 do	49	100 sh Leh Nav	84½
100 Phila R	57½	100 do	49	100 do	84½
100 Penna R	50½	100 sh Penn R	50	100 do	84½
100 do	50½	100 do