THE EVENING TELEGRAPH:

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PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, JANUARY 8, 1869.

8,50)

\$37 28

\$28.78

7.53

5-51

DOUBLE SHEET-THREE CENTS.

THE STATE FINANCES

Annual Report of the State Treasurer.

The Expenses for 1868 and the Estimates for 1869.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. HARBISBURG, Jau. 8 .- The tollowing is the report of W. W. Irwin, the State Treasurer, submitted to the Legislature late on Wednesday afternoon, just previous to the adjournment. It has just come from the printer's hands:-

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylv snia:-

GENTLEMEN:-In compliance with the act of March 16, 1832. I have the pleasure of reporting an improved conduion of the State finances. The indebtedness of the Common-wealth at the close of the fiscal year ending Number 20 1000

Real indebtedness November 30, 1867-34,766,431-22

close of the fiscal year ending November 30, 1868	3,286 946 13	
applicable to the pay- ment of overdue loans	487,150 79	
Real indebtedness, Na- vember 30, 1868		32,799,786 34
		a state that a state

Or a reduction of..... 1,966,641 88

The amount of debt paid, as per report of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, was two million four hundred and fourieen thousaud eight hundred and sixteen dollars and sixty-four ceats (\$2,414,816'64). This, however, em-braced the time from the 3d of September, 1867, to November 30, 1868—a p_riod of nearly fitteen months. mouths.

Increceipts for the fiscal year ending November 30, 1867, exclusive of loans and premiums and interest

\$5,070,041.05

acaucine	ATL:	observations of
Or an	Increase of	\$144,795.60
The payn	ments for the year ending per 30, 1867, exclusive of	

deductions, were ... 4 392 539 19

Or an increase of	5,122.00
The total receipts of the year ending November, 30, 1868	\$5,216,049*55 4,651,835*46
Total payments for the year	9 877,886 01 8,881,990 64
Balance in Treasury. Of which there is pledged for the re- demption of overdue loans	1,012,925 37 487,159 79
Average balance	
Annexed to this report is a compara- ment of the receipts and expenditur years 1867 and 1868.	es for the

FIRST EDITION pruning might be done to reduce the expenses of the Common wealth, it would be impossible to reduce it to that figure without sacrideing the noble charities of which our good old Com-monwealth has been the pioneer, and for which, in all time to come, I hope she may be an example to her sister Common wealths. Rich in her resources, and boundless in her sympathics, she is prepared to open a liberal hand and dispense all that is needed to ameliorate the condition of the erring and the unfortunate, orly asking proper safeguards to be thrown sround her benefactions. But in this connection it is well to remark that all giving is not charity, and until the State assumes the whole charge of providing for the assumes the whole charge of providing for the destitute and the unfortunate, appropriations should be confined to institutions to which the poor and afflicted of all sections are almitted and cared for, leaving to local and sectarian institutions the care and guardianship of their own people. The pecessity for increasing this lund must be apparent, whether by the imposition of taxes for these purposes, or by legislat-ing part of the fund, now by law in the sinking fund, into the general fund, is for you to de-

Whilst I have no doubt that much judicious

It will be the duty of the Revenue Commiseioners to again adjust the valuation of per-eonal property in the early part of the present year. By the actoriginally creating said board, it was provided "that the said commissioners should be confined exclusively to the evidence which they receive from citizens, officers, and records of the respective counties in adjusting the aggregate value of the taxable property of the counties respectively." An inspection of the returns made by county commissioners, and the replies made by them to interrogatories of former boards have convinced me that there can be no equitable valuation of property made under the restriction imposed. I respectfully request that this bar to a just valuation may be removed, and any other fair testimony, such as census reports, etc., may be used in making the valuation.

In making this report, I have coufined myself entirely to an exhibit of receipts, etc., for the past year, of our present standing and our probable condition in the future. It is for you, as the representatives of the people, to enact the policy that will best accord with their interest or wishes. If our obligations are to be paid as they become due, it can only be done by economy in our expenditures, or by the impo-sition of more taxes. Whichever of these will best suit the people you represent, it would be well to adopt. Very respectfully,

W. W. IRWIN, State Treasurer.

Estimated Receipts for 1869.

Accompanying the Treasurer's report was th following estimate of the ordinary revenue the Commonwealth for the current year, endin November 30, 1869:-20.055 (900 275 350 300 400 18 350 200 150 460.0 Tax on loans..... Tax on net earnings or income...... Tax on gross receipts...... Tax on chrolment of laws...... Tax on tonnage..... Tax on coal..... Tax on National bank stock..... Commutation of tonnage duties...... Tax on writs, wills, deeds, etc...... Tax on certain offices...... Collateral inheritance tax...... 80 (20,0 250,0 280,0 375 0 8,00 Sample licenses... Theatre, circus, and mensgerie li-5,00 censes.... Billiard-100m, bowiing saloon, and ten-pin alley licenses..... 5,000 Eating-house, beer-house, and restau-rant licenses..... 40 000 Peddlers' licenses.. 5.000 Brokers' licenses. 8,600 Patent medicine licenses...... Distillery and brewers' licenses...... Millers' licenses ... 3 000 Foreign insurance agencies. 240,000 on charters..... $1,000 \\ 10,000$ Famphlet laws.. Appuity for right of way.... Fees of public offices..... 7.000 Interest and miscellaneous..... 20,000 \$4,931,000

Whole number of female teachers Average salaries of male teachers Average salaries of female teachers \$2 617,100 612,211 1,357,727 1.618 056 and houses..... Total State appropriation Iotal State appropriation for com-mon school purposes, exclud-ing county superintendents' sala-135,000 206,789 ries, etc. ries, etc. A verage number of mills on the dol-lar, school tax A verage number of mills on the dollar, building tax Amount of tax levied...... 4,016,919 Amount of tax levied and State appropriation 4.371 919

Other Items of Increase.

The report says:-"In addition to the items of increase over last year, already mentioned, great pleasure is taken in calling attention to

tinue to increase. 3 The increase in the salaries of teachers. The increase in the salaries of male teachers for 1868 is \$1.41, and in that of females it is \$1.25. The average wages is now \$37.25 for males, and \$28.76 for females. The teachers of the State received \$131,497 more in 1808 than they ever

received 2131,497 more in 1808 than they ever received in one year before. "4. The increase in money expended for building purposes, amounting to \$372,574.24. Add this to the increased amount expended for building purposes in Philadelphia, \$355,779.63, and we have the whole increase in the State, \$725,353.87. Within a fraction of \$2,0,0,000 were spent for building purposes during the year."

The Increase from 1858 to 1868. excluding the school district of Philadelphia, is shown in the following table:-

	1805.	1864.	Increa
Whole number of			
districts	1,709	1,97	2
Sumber of distric's			
paid		1,845	1 14
Whole number of	11.281	13,284	2.0
scholars			
umber male teac's.	8 191	6 935	11/2 418
Sumber female"	4,637	8,561	8.9
verage sa aries of		territe .	
male teachers per			1000
month	824120	\$37.38	\$13
Average salaries of			
female teachers per		20000	811-
month	\$17.22	\$28.76	
Wholennmberschr's	\$69,859	666, a16	96,4
Average number of			
scholars attending	387.139	438,322	51,1
Ave'ge cost of teach	0011400	100000	
ing each scholar			
per month	4635 cts	90 cents	48% ct
State appro'ns paid	\$1.8 646	\$218.522	\$2 0 7,4
l'ax levied	\$1,000,437	4 016,919	\$2 0 7,4
Number of mills on			
doliar levied for		8.84	11
school purposes	571	7.53	
Number of mills ou			
aollar levisd for	8'46	5.51	24
Becrived from col-	9.40		
lectors	\$1,654,781	\$4,690,186	\$2,535,3
Expenses for school		Alexandrian and a	
houses	454.841	1.357.727	9)3 8
Cost of Instruction	1,875.99	2,617 110	
Fuel and contingen's	162,671	642.218	479 5

"An examination of the statement made above will remove all doubts as to whether there is any growth in the school system of the State, or otherwise. The following are notable points in the statement:— 'The number of male teachers has diminished by 1256, and the number of female teachers has increased by 3932. The average saturies of male

teachers have been increased \$13 13, and of fe-

"There were received into the Eastern Penitentiary for the year 1867, 291 convicts. The classification of these, by the officers of the prison, according to their educational relations, is an following is as follows:--liliterate . 62

been-

the moral nature."

Reforms Needed. The concluding paragraph of the report con-

tains the following:-

i "In asking the Legislature to pass amend-ments to the school law, the fact is not over-looked that much work remains to be done to render fully effective the laws we already have on our statute books. The statistics presented show cheering signs of progress, but the educa-tional goal for which we spek is still in the dim, uncertain distance. We have more than eight hundred thousand children enrolled in our schools, but many less than two-thirds of them attend regularity and thousands a sent so little schools, but many less than two-thirds of them attend regularly, and thousands spend so little time in school as scarcely to be benefited. Our average school term is less than six months in length; in almost half the counties it is less than five, thus compelling multitudes of our children to waste the precious years of their youth in idleness, and thus causing to the State the loss of its illent unisveloped-aloss forever unrecoverable. We expand for school purposes over \$6,000,000 per aonum, and still we have nearly two theusand school-houses that are unfit for use, and not eight hundred that have about them grounds properly im-proved. Scarcely one-half of our school houses are supplied with suitable funriture, and not are supplied with suitable funriture, and not one-sixth of them have sufficient apparatus to illustrate the branches taught. Our teachers are so poorly paid that more than one-third of those who were leaching one year ago have left the business this year, mainly be-cause they have found another avocation, not more congenial, but more remunerative. Of teachers now teaching, 3297 have attended Nor-mal schools and 9339 have read works on teaching, a wenderful coange within a few years, for it is but a few years since Normal schools were established, and books on teaching became to established, and books on teaching became to ordinary teachers anything more than a myth; and still our teaching, on the whole, is a dull, mechanical process, merely entering upon the first stages of artistic development. Many can impart fsirly a knowledge of arithmetic ani grammar, but few have even yet dreamed of that higher work of the school-room which shall one day, with the high art frame the observation one day, with its high art, frame the character, mould the life, yield as its fruit a race of men and women heroic, noble, rich in all the graces of which human nature is susceptible."

THE STATE MILITARY.

Annual Report of the Adjutant-General of Pennsylvania.

The Annual Report of D. B. McCreary, the State Adjutant-General, does not contain much of general interest, the greater portion of it consisting of the roll of militia officers of the State. In fifty-three counties there is not the vestige of a militia organization, and outside of Philadelphia the organizations are of very tri-

fling importance. The total expenditures of the year ending November 30, 1863, were \$31,895.24. Of this amount \$6680 were paid to employes at the State Arsenal; \$11.284 to persons in the Adjutant-General's office; \$6503 to the State Agency at Washington; \$3204 to the State Historian's office, and \$5996 for unsettled claims of transportation department, for the removal of de-ceased soldiers up to June 1, 1868, agreeably to act of Assembly of April 11, 1868.

sentence. There is one matter on the face of the record which we cannot forbear noticing namely, that the defendant was tried before this trial on the same indictment, and was ac-quitted of the burgiary and larceny laid in the first count, but found guilty on the second, viz., for inciting Harris to commit the crime laid in the first count. On application by the prisoner for a new trial, the Court granted it, but on the second trial they held him to answer, as before, the whole indict-ment. Was this right? We think not. It is laid down in 3. Whart, Crim. L., ed. § 323), that "where there has been an acquittai on one count, and a conviction on another, a new trial can only be grasted on the count on wuich "where there has been an acquittal on one count, and a conviction on another, a new triai can only be grasted on the count on which there has been a conviction; and it is an error on ascond trial to put the defendant on triai on the former." For this the author cites a number of authorities; 9 Yergen, 333; 8 Lewis & Marsh, 762, and others. It may be that the de-fendant ought to have plead outre for s requir, and thus have taken advantage of the acquit tal, but he did not. But us he may still have the right to do so, we will make no order for holding the prisoner to answer for the charge of harceny contained in the first count. That was, on the views we entertain of the second count, entitled to have been discharged on that trial. It was good for nothing for the reasons already given. The last portion explains why we discharge the prisoner on the reversal of the charge against him in this indictment. And now to uit, January 8, 1869-The sentence in this case is reversed and the prisoner, Eras-tus B Holliston, is ordered to be discharged, and the Commonwealth is ordered to pay the could.

and the Commonwealth is ordered to pay the

costa. Nisi Philus-Judge Williams.-W. H Mar-shall vs. Hanss & Davis. An action of replevin. On trial.

Glenn vs. Stein. An action on promissory note. Before reported. Verdict for plaintiff, Discussion.

\$557.40. DISTRICT COURT, No. 1-Judge Hare.-Wil-hum vs. Quarre. Before reported. Ve.dictfor plaintiffs, \$3500.00. John B. Hunter v*. William Jones. An action

John B, Hunter ve. William Jones. An action of trover and conversion to recover for a lot of potatoes belonging to plaintiff which got into the defendant's postession, it was alleged, and were by him misappropriated. Jury out, McBride vs. D. Trump, Sons & Co. A feigned issue to try the right to personal goods. Ver-dict for plaintiff.

dict for plaintiff. Thomas Wallace vs. Alex S. Wilson. An ac-tion on a promissory note. No defense. Ver-dict for plaintiff. \$160.05. Dennis Keenan vs. Shoemaker & Tisdale.

An astion on a contract for the supply of beef, Nonsult. DISTRICT COURT, No 2 .- Judge Greenbauk .-

DISTRICT COURT, NO 2.-Judge Greenbauk.-Winpenny vs. Gopp, et al.-An action to re-cover mesne profits of the premises at the Fails of Schuylkill. Before reported. Verdict for plaintiff, \$674. William John Hughes, a minor, by his next triend, William Donnelly vs. Rowland & Ecwin. An action to recover damages for the loss of plaintiff's mother, whose death occurred in plaintiff's flour mill, at Broad and Vine streets, through the alleged negligence of their employes. On trial.

employes. On trial. COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS-Judge Brev-ster.-Nothing but the most trivial cases were before the Court to day.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH. Friday, Jan. 8, 1869. The Money market is easier, and the rates are rather lower. Call loans are quoted at 6@74 per cent. First-class mercantile paper ranges from 8@10 per cent. per annuw. There was from 8@10 per cent. per annum. There was more disposition to operate in stocks this morning, and prices generally were firmer. Government securities were a fraction higher. 1064 was bid for 10-40s; 1114 for 6s of 1881; 1124 for '62 5-20s; 1084 for '64 5-20s; 1094 for '65 5-20s. City loans were higher; the new issue sold at 1004@1004, an advance of 4. Railroad shares were the most active on the list. Camden and Amboy sold at 1294, no change; Pennsylvania Railroad at 554, an ad-vance of 4; Catawissa preferred at 324@324, an advance of 4; Reading at 474@474, no change; and Lehigh Valley at 544, an advance of 4. 57 was bid for Minchill; 35 for North Pennsyl-vania; 40 for Elmira preferred; 254 for Piniladel-

vania; 40 for Elmira preferred; 25h for Philadelphia and Erie; and 48 for Northern Central.

City Passenger Railway shares were dull 25 was bid for Spruce and Pine; 10] for Hes-tonville; and 25 for Girard College. Bank shares were firmly held at fall prices. 230 was bid for North America; 121 for Farmers' and Mechanics; 57 for Penn Township; 43 for Consolidation; 69 fer Corn Exchange; and 123 or Central National. In Canal shares there were nothing doing, 19 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation preferred; 29 for Lebigh Navigation; 12 for Susquehanna Canal; and and 70 for Morris Canal preferred. -The North Penasylvania Railroad Company announces a dividend of 5 per cent., clear of taxes, payable in scrip, convertible into 7 per ceut, mortgage bonds, in sums of not less than hundred dollars, on May 1st next. The dividend will be credited to stockholders as they stand on the books on the 9th inst., from



Orleans-Sale of a United States Fortress-Affairs in Baltimore.

FROM WASHINGTON.

opecial Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.

Death of General L. H. Rousseau. A private despatch just received here announces the death of General L. H. Rousseau at New Orleans. This makes two vacancies in the regular army of Brigadier-Generals. It is not expected that either of them will be filled until Grant comes.

FROM BALTIMORE.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. BALTIMORE, Jan. 8,

Old Fort Covington,

situated on the west bank of the Patapsco river. where the last terrible repulse was given to the British in 1814, has been sold by order of the Government for \$10,500. It contained 23 acres. William Callow is the purchaser.

The Argument

upon a writ of error in John Clare's case has been concluded, and the decision of the Court of Appeals is held sub curia.

The second trial of Morris for destroying the Montezuma is progressing in the United States Court to day.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

By Atlantic Cable.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, Jan. 8-A. M.-Cousols for mousy, 92%; and for account, 93. United States Five-twenties quiet and steady at 75. Bail ways quiet. Erice, 26%. Hinois Central, 95%. LIVERPOOL, Jan. 8-A. M.-Cotton quiet; the sales to-day will reach 10,000 bailes. Sales of the week 82,000 of which 20,000 were for the week 82,000 of which 20,000 were for

export, and 13,000 to speculators. Slock 353,000 bales, including 94,000 of American. Corn, 37s. 30. for old, and 35s. 6d. for new. Other articles unchanged.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, Jan. 8-P. M.-Consols, 927 for money and account. Stocks dull and unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 8-P. M .- Cotton unchanged. Stock atloat, 283,000 bates including 117,000 American. Pork tirm. B-con, 568, 6d. Cheese, 71s. Lard, 71s. Naval stores tirm. Tallow, 47s. Cotton at Havre unchanged. LIVERPOOL, J 10, 8-2 P. M.-Yarns and fabrics

at Manchester less favorable, caused by duliness of the market. Wheat dult, Flour quiet. Old corn. 37s.@37s. 3d.; and new, 35s.@35s. 3d. Peas, 45s.

HAYTI.

Miragoane Sacked by Salnave's Troops and Utterly Destroyed.

By the arrival at New York of the barque R. Murray, Jr., from Port-au-Prince, we have Haylian advices to Dec. 15. The capture of the town of Miragoane was followed by indiscriminate pillage, the place

The principal decrease in receipts is from tax on corporation stocks, on personal estate, tonnage, collateral inheritances, and on retailers' licenses.

The increase is from tax on loans, not earnings or income, gross receipts of railroad con-panies, national bank stock, and foreign insurance agencies.

The decrease in receipts from personal property is owing to the act of last session reducing quotas of taxes as fixed by the Board of Revenue Commissioners fitty per cent. Many of the countles having paid in previous years the full amount as fixed by the Revenue Board, the reduction of fifty per cent. on the amount paid for the two years so settled their taxes for the last and, unless there is an increase in the quota, for the coming year. On tonnage tax there are suits pending,

which, if decided in favor of the Common-wealth, will and materially to our receipts from this source, and keep it above the receipts of 1867.

From all the sources from which there is an increase, except from taxes on net earnings and national bank stock, the increase will no doubt be permanent. The hability of the corporations for the payment of the tax on net earnings was for a long time in litization, and the decision in favor of the Commonwealth brought into the Treasury, during the present, a large amount of tax due in previous years. There was also, from nearly the same cause, a larger proportion of tax collected upon national bank stock than can be collected during the coming year.

Whilst the revenue of the Common wealth is ample for the payment of all expenses that the State is necessarily bound to assume, a conued increase of state bounties to charitable institutions and common schools, of salaries to judges, pensions to old soldiers, etc., will, if not checked, require the imposition of new taxes, or a postponement of the payment of our State indebtedness, by a renewal of our loans.

The amount of State dept due in July, 1870, is one million six hundred and forty-two thousand one hundred and twenty-eight dollars and twenty-nine cents. Our receipts, in excess of our expenditures, during the last

There is for the coming year an in-...\$822,328.42 crease in the appropriation to com-150,000.00

And an increase over the smount paid last year for the erection of the Northern Hospital for the Insane.... 150,000-08

Will it not require the strictest economy, and a considerable deduction instead of increase of State bounties, to meet this indebtedness?

I also beg leave to call your attention to the necessity of increasing the revenues of the Commonwealth for general purposes. The repeal of the act imposing a tax upon real estate has taken from the Treasury the largest portion of the money that can be used for any purpose, except for the payment of the principal interest of the public debt, leaving only for general purposes the taxes derived from the following sources, which, as collected for the last year, were as follows, viz.:--

Tax on | ersonal property (deducting

the payment of war loan)	-00
Tax on coal	49
Tax on National bank stock 216 933	89
and the second s	

\$1,724,116.66

Whilst the expenditures for general purpose were \$2,455.006 09, with a prospective increase of the \$300,000 appropriated to common school and the Northern Hospital for the Insane. Be sides, the receipts from these sources will not, in my judgment, be as large in the present as in the last fiscal year. The amount to be derived from net receipts and bauk stock will be con-iderably reduced, for reasons explained in a former part of this report. I do not think that more than \$1,600,000 can be derived from these sources.

Estimate of the Expenses for 1869. Also, the following estimate of the ordinary expenses of the Common wealth for the current year, ending November 30, 1869:-\$800,000 Expenses of government.....

ommon schools	£00.000	
nterest on loans		
ledemption of loans		
ublic buildings and grounds	40 000	
louses of Refuge	50,000	
enitentiaries	75,000	
liscelianeous	80 000	
and the second	_	

Total

OUR SCHOOL SYSTEM.

Annual Report of the State Superintendent-Operations for the Year Ending June 1, 1868.

The annual report of the State Superintendent of Common Schools, Mr. J. P. Wickersham, for the year ending June 1, 1868, has just been published. From it we extract the following items of importance:-

General Summary for the Year. The following statement shows the general condition of the school system of the State for the year, with the increase over the previous

year:-		
	1868.	Increase.
Number of school districts	1.918	100
in State.	18,606	29
Number of schools	2,352	231
OI BIRGER BOROOID		137
OI BUILDI GILCOUIA	11,698	155
or subcrittend w	16.771	248
OI LOBOLUTI BALLET	800,515	
OI Pupiloministre	508,104	11,126 27,234
Average number of pupils Cost of fultion for year		
Cost of building, purchas- ing, and renting school-	go, et 0, eu 0	******
houses	1,991,153	A
Cost of contingencies	854,253	
Total cost for tuition, build-		energy and the
ing, etc., and contingen-		
cles	6.118.075	\$1,037,138
Total cost, including ex-		
penditures of all kinds	6,200,538	1,030,788
Value of school property	10.556.765	
Receipts and Ex	monditra	
meccipis and Ex.	bewarren	
The receipts of the differ	ent senoc	alstricts
of the Commonwealth for I	the year w	ere as fol-
lows:-		
		#000 PL4
From State appropriation From other sources	**************	\$239,814 4,074,215
a source courcedannamin		
Total		\$4,314,029
The expenditures for th		and a second second
The expenditures for th	e year we	ore as 101-
lows:-		
Cost of instruction	*************	\$2,617,110
IT TIGHT IS FILL COLUMN TO A COLUMNTA TA A COLUMN TO A COLUMN TO A COLUMN TO A COLUMN TO A COLUMNTA TA A COLUMN TO A COLUMNTA TA A COLUMA TA A C		149.010
School-houses, including	reating, r	0
pairing, etc	***********	1,357,727
Total expenditures		PA (11- 0)
Balance on hand		
Debt of Districts		
General Summary, delphi	a.	
The following statement	t shows t	he general
condition of the system for	r the sch	ool year of
condition of the system it	al adutata	Lof Dail
1868, excluding the scho	or distric	ou runa
delphia;-		
		20.
Whole number of district Whole number of schools	8	1,91

Whole number of districts	
Whole number of schools	5
tendance	
Average attendance of papils	4
Percentage of attendance	
Average length of school term 5 mo	18. 10/2
Average cost of tuition per month for each pupil	
Whole number of male teachers	

66,316

38.823

"The tax levied for school purposes has very nearly doubled.

nearly doubled. "The cost of building school-houses has gone up from \$454,353:53 to \$1,357,726 79; that is, there was expended in 1868 nearly three times as much money for this purpose as in 1858. "The cost of instruction was almost twice as much, and the cost of contingencies almost four

times as much the last year as they were ten

178,831

 $93,818 \\ 63,578$

74.578

30 597

49.432

43,758

90,244

70,500

YEATS FR The Value of School Property.

The report contains a lengthy table, showing the value of the school property of the State for each county, according to the school directors or controllers. We give the amount in the more important counties, with the population of these counties in 1860, to assist in the comparison, as follows:-

	School	
Counties. 1	Property.	
Allegheny		
Berks		
Bucks		
Chester		
Crawford	296 000	
Dauphin		
Delaware		
Erie		
Lancaster		
Lehigh		
Luzerne	247,000	
Mercer	183,200	
Montgomery	205,100	
Northampton	216,500	
Philadelphia	2,211,420	
Schuylkill		
Westmoreland	286,400	
York		

From the preceding statement, which is be-lieved to be a fair estimate, it appears that the value of the school property of the State is over ten millions of dollars. This is an interesting feet, act before reported. fact, not before reported.

For common schools, including those of \$690,000

15.000

schools For Normal school of the Third district. ,000

The Ignorant Classes and the Criminals. On the subject of ignorance and crime the report contains the following:-"There were admitted into our houses refuge during the past year 536 children, and their average age was 14½ years. Of this num-

	Of those who did not know the alphabet 57
	of those who knew the alphabet only
	Of those who could read poorly
	Of those who could read well 21
	Of those who could not write
	Of those who could write poorly
	Of those who could write poorly
	Of those who could write well 19
l	"This table tells a sad and starting story, but
l	not more sad or startling than that told by the
l	statistics of our almshouses, jails, and peniten
I	tiaries.

counties in the year 1867, when visited by the county superintendents who made the reports, 2809 persons over ten years of age Of these The number who could not read was......

657

LIGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Opinion in a Burglary Case.

Sharswood. This morning, in the case of Holliston, which we noticed several days ago, the Unief Jastice gave the following interesting opinion:-Erastus B. Holliston vs. the Common wealth. Error to the Oyer and Terminer of Wayne county. The indictment in this case follows the common isw form of an indictment for burglary. It charges that the accused with force and arms, in the night time, did feloui-ously and burglariously oreak and enter the storehouse of Stinton & McMullen, in the borough of Wynents, with intert the goods and chattels of the said Stinton & McMullen to steal, take, and carry away; and that having so enconstraints of wynests, with interventie goods and constraints of wynests, with interventie goods and take, and carry away; and that having so en-tered, he did steal, take, and carry away certain of the goods of the said Sinton & McMullen; describing them. The breaking in a storehouse, not parcel of a dwelling-house, is not burglary by the common law nor by any statute of this State. No words need be used to prove this. Notwithstanding that the prisoner's coansel made a motion predicated of this objection to the indictment to quash it, it was overruled, and the trial was proceeded in, and the prisoner was convicted by the jury in manner and form as he stood indicted, and afterwards sentenced to two years confinement in the penitentiary. There being no authority for an indictment for burglary in breaking and enter-ing a storehouse belonging to private purties, ing a storehouse belonging to private partles, in the 155th section of the act of 31st of March, 1860, it was urged in argument that the conviotion might be sustained as under the 138th sec-tion of the act. This section is special and to cover cases not within the definition, but partaking of its nature, and applies where the breaking takes place in the day time into any dwelling-house, shop, warehouse, store, mill, barn or stable, outhouse or other building, or an entry by day or or night without breaking with intent to commit a felony therein. This section seems to have been designed to punish section seems to have been designed to pulls the felonious intent with which an entry is made, even if no felony be actually committed. It is like the offense of burglary in this respect; otherwise it is quite unlike it, as it is not neces-sary that it should be in the night time, and in one aspect of it the offense is complete without a breaking. It would not do to hold a defend-ant convisied ou an indictment int convicted on an indictment in form for burgiary strictly liable o be sentenced under the section, by changing ant the averments or assuming them to be so changed to suit the conviction. In fact it is not the same offense, although it partakes of its nature; and I have no doubt but it might be joined in the same indictment. But it would be as neccessary to set forth this charge, so as to bring it within the offense described in this sec-tion as it is necessary to set forth the semeature. tion, as it is necessary to set forth the essentials to establish the crime of burglary. Without defining the certainty that is required in an indistinct for a felony, it must certainly be so precise in all cases as to furnish the accused with "the nature and cause of the accusation against him." The bill of rights secures this to an accused. This could not be said to be the case if a conviction on an indic m and for break-ing and entering one description of building ing and entering one description of building was sustained in regard to one not described or susceptible of the same description. We hold that the conviction in this case was not of the susceptible of the same description. We hold that the conviction in this case was not of the offense charged in the 136th section of the act, nor sustainable under it. But it was argued that there is included in this charge of burgiary a charge of larceny. This is true; and it is not to be denied that a conviction by the jury of the minor offense would be sustained. But that was not what occurred in this case. The de-fendant was convicted in manuer and form as he stood indicted; that is, for burgiary. Had the jury returned a verdict of "not guilty of burgiary," but "guilty of larceny," we do not say but that, even under this indictment, the conviction might have been sustained. This they did not do, and we need not discuss the matter. There was therefore no legal convic-tion of the defendant on the first count. Nor was there upon the second; if it might be good under any circumstances, and we do not decide

SUPREME COURT IN BANC - Chief Justice Thompson, and Judges Read, Agnew, and Sharswood. one week. the 15th inst. Gold. 135.

which date the transfer books will be closed for -The Frankford and Southwark Passenger Railway (Fifth and Sixth streets) announces a lividend of 3 per cent., free of tax, payable on

-The Second and Third also a dividend of 3

per cent., payable on the 11th inst. -The Tenth and Eleventh a dividend of 34 per cent. payable on demand. -The Green and Coates a dividend of \$1 per

share, payable on the 11th inst.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Taird street

	LINSI 1	SUARD.	
\$1000 City	68, New C. 1093	\$1000 cl& A m m 6s. 89 93	
\$1000	do	46000 Harrisb'g 68	
\$ 000	dommer 100%	1 8h C& Am	
\$1000	do	150 an Penna F 18. 5315	
8100	do 100%	16 do c5%	
\$100	do,1003a	100 sh Cata Pl 0 0. 34%	
\$ 000 Leh	68 gold 1 88%	100 do	
\$500	do 88%	100 do	
\$.000	do	160 do	
81500	do	380 sh Read	

-Messra, Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:=-U. S. 6s of 1881, 1115@1114; 5-20s of 1862, 1124@1123; 5-20s, 1864, 1985@1094; 5-20s, Nov., 1865, 1091@ 1094; July, 1865, 1084@1084; do., 1867, 1084@ 1084; do. 1868, 1084@1084; 10-40s, 1064@1064. Cold 135.

-Messrs, De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South -Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of ex-change to-day at 1 P. M.:-U. S. 6s of 1881. 1114 21114; do. 1862, 112 21124; do., 1864, 1084 109: do., 1865, 1094 21094; do., 1865, new, 1082 1084; do., 1867, new, 1084 21084; do., 1868, 1084 20184; do., 5s, 10-40s, 1064 21084; Due Com-pound Interest Notes, 194; Gold, 1344 2135; Silver, 1304 2132.

Silver, 1304@132. -Messrs, William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third Street, report the following No. 36 South Taird Street, report the following rates of exchange to day at 12 o'clock:-United States 6s, 1881. 111/@1111/; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 112@1124; do., 1864, 1084@109; do., 1865, 1094@1093; do. July, 1865, 1074@1084; do. July, 1867, 1084@1081; do. 1868, 1033@1082; 18-40s, 1064 @1064. Compound Interest Notes, past due, 119:25. Gold, 1344@135. 119.25. Gold, 1344@135.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

FRIDAY, Jan. 8 .- The demand for Flour is conflued to the immediate wants of the home consumers, who purchased a few hundred barrels at \$5@575 for superfine; \$6@675 for extras-\$7 25@8 for Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family; \$8.75@10 50 for Pennsylvania and

extra fability; \$8.75@10.50 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do.; and \$11@13 for fancy brands, ac-cording to quality. Rye Flour sells in a small way at \$7.50@8 per barrel. Nothing doing in Corn Meal. There is not much activity in the Wheat market, and prices favor buyers; sales of red at \$1.85@2; amber at \$2.01@2.05; and white at \$2.25@2.45. Rye is unchanged; sales of Western and Pennsylvania at \$1.60@1.62. Corn is quiet and weak; sales of new yellow at 02@960; new white at \$7@90c; and old yellow at \$1.15. Oats are moderately active; sales of 2001 bushels Western at 72@75c. 800 bushels Barley sold on private terms. Nothing doing in Barley or Malt.

Malt. Seeds-Cloverseed its in steady request, with sales at \$8@\$25. Timothy is nominal. Flax-seed is taken by the crushers at \$258@2 62. Whisky is held at \$1 02@1 05 \$ gallon, duty

The capture of the town of Miragoane was followed by indiscriminate pillage, th * place having been given up by sainave to his sol-diers for that purpose. The stores and dwell-ings of foreigners, it is said, were sacked, as well as those of the natives, the troops, in their greed of plunder, making no disine ion what-ever. The spoils were shipped on board the stesmer Sainave and the barque Trait d'Union, and taken to Port-an-Prince, where a large quantily of valuable articles were sold publicly by the soldiers, as soon as landed from the vessels for a mere song. Mira-goane was entirely destroyed, the town being reduced to a heap of ashes. As a consequence of the capture of Miragoane, the town so i Petit Riviere, Auscareau, Petit Tron, and Baraderes, immediately surrendered to Sainave, but sub-se quently Abseareau was attacked by the Receis, the town burned, and the whole garri-son captured and put to the sword. The taking of Miragoane by Sainave had made the rebels desperate Optimize to the blacks of the South, couched in most inflammatory language, cail-ing upon them to raily to his standard, and offering them the city of Port-au-Prince for pillage if they would assist him in taking that place. The rebels had become desperate, and had expressed their determination to give no ouncief to such of Sainave's troops had expressed their determination to give no has expressed their determination to give no quarter to such of Sainave's troops as might fall into their hands. The insurgents that were driven out of Miragoane railied shortly after, and failing upon Leogave, took that place from the Gov-ernment troops, whom they put to flight. It was thought that the important towns of Aux Caves and Leomel would be compatible to sar-Cayes and Jacmel would be compelled to sur-render to Sainave to avoid the fate of M ragoane, as the President has determined to bombard them should they continue to hold out. In the meantime, Sainave has gone to Ausea-reau, for which place he left Port au-Prince with troops as soon as intelligence reached him that the town had been taken by the rebels. The taking of Miragoane had compelled the insurgents to evacuate their position at Pont de Miragoane, which is considered the key of In the North, the rebels were hoping to secure

two war steamers, to obtain which they had despatched agents abroad, furnished with means to purchase the vessels.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELE-

Schr A. Lincoln, Davis, New York via New Castle, Knight & Sons.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING. N.G. barque Kosmos. Wierlebs, 3 days from New York, in balastito L. Westergaard & Co. Br. brig Anna. Morrow, 20 days from Black River, Ja., with logwood to D. N. Wetzier & Co. Brig Allaton Bawyer, 45 days from Nevaasa, with guano to J. E. Begiey & Co. Stramer J. S. Shriver, Dennis, 12 hours from Balti-more, with mose, to A. Groves, Jr.

The following cable despatch has been received by

The following cable despatch has been received by "St. Tsomas Jan 2.-Ship Westmoreland. In Bt. Thomas, with bowsprit, foremast, salis, and rigging carried away; will be repaired without discharging." *Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.* Lewes, Del., Jan. 8-9 P. M. Barque Fauny Lewis, from Pissgua, came to the Breakwater to day for orders, Ships Wyoming from Philadelphia for Liver poor inchese of Oceans, do, for Antwarp; barques st. Feter, do, for Antwarp; Roancks, do, for Laguay the phile beat Hearty Cone. — Thot boat Moses H. Grinnel reports the following vessels as having passed to say. Barques and telope, from Philadelphia to day.-Barques and telope, from Philadelphia to for Laguay the phile beat Moses H. Grinnel reports the following ressels as having passed to say. Barques and telope, from Philadelphia to far. Erstil, do, for Falmouth; brigs Lillie do, for Cork: E. H. Rich, do, for Lisbon schra W. B. Thomas, a. for Cardenas, M. & E Herderson, do, for Cardenas; H. B. McCauley, do, for Clentuegos, Elizabeth Modese, do, for Cardenas; Albert Thomas, do, for Charleston; and Jas. Ponder, do, for Cardenas. MEMORANDA.

MEMORANDA. Steamship Brunette, Howes, hence, at New York Schr Julia Berkley, Sada, hense, at New Haven 6th

instant. Bohr Thos. Borden, Wrightington, hence for Fall River, at New York yesterday.

was there upon the second; if it might be good under any circumstances, and, we do not decide this point, it was not good in this case. In sub-stance, it charges the defendant with inciting one Harris to commit the orime of burglary in a place in which it could not be committed; standing as an accessory to the principal charge, which itself was not indictable as a burglary, it amounts to nothing, and does not sustain the

47.904 89,510 68,200 Total in State \$10,556,765

Estimates of Appropriations Needed for the General System for 1870.

the annual examinations of said

this year, and considerations of sound policy will, no doubt, induce the granting of it."

ber there were:-

"There were in the almshouses of forty six

days cents

65,000