CITY INTELLIGENCE. "WORLD-MAKING."

A Lecture by Dr. J. F. Boynton. of Dr. J. F. Boynton delivered the first lecture of Dis course at Concert Hall, last evening, to a large audience. Commencing with the beginning of things, the title of the discourse was "World Making," and the lecturer, after an argument as to the evidences of design by the Creator, gave several beautiful illustrations of the laws which govern the universe, showing

organists to the evidences of design by the Creator, gave several beautiful illustrations of the laws which govern the universe, showing that the system of arithmetical progression which governs the arrangement of the leaves in all the different orders of plants that do exist or have existed on the earth, is identical with that which regulates the D'otlons of the planets on their axes and in their travel around the sun.

Dr. Boynton then, by means of the compound gyrascope, gave a very interesting exposition of the laws of gravitation, and centripetal and centrifugal forces. The nebular theory of the formation of the solar system was then explained. Dr. Boynton stated that the sun earth, and planets once existed only as elementary gases, "without form, and void;" that these gases were combined, and made to revolve about a common centre, until immense flakes of igneous matter became detached, and obof igneous matter became detached, and obtaining an independent motion of their own were formed into a ball of fire such as the bur

were formed into a ball of fire such as the tun now is, which coling on the crust, presented a solid surface, nd became a world.

The lecturer displayed a series of beautiful stereoscopic views which illustrated this process of world-making more clearly than any words could do, and he showed now there are still, far in the realms of space, nebulous masses which astronomers with good reason supposs to be not merely new solar systems, but new universes, in process of formation, so that we can stand upon this planet, which is but a plu's point in the great system of creation, and see for ourselves the exact process by which, "in the beginning, God created the heavens and the earth."

Internation subject Dr. Boynton treated in ach a manner as secured the undivided atten-en of his audience, and those who listened to the fatry tale of science" told last evening will scarcely refrain from hearing the entire

NEW PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Meeting of the Commissioners. The commissioners for the erection of the new buildings for the city, Messrs, Adamson, Billington, Pavis, Day, Dickinson, Fox, Gillingham, Graif, Harper, Hilles, Kneass, Lovegrove, McCarthy, Marcer, Miller, Misker, Orne, Page, Pugh, Robbins, Spering, Walter, James S. Walson, James V. Walson, and W. S. Stokley, President, met in Select Council Chamber at 11 o'clock, President Slokley in the chair.

A certified copy of the supplementary ordi-

A certified copy of the supplementary ordi-ance passed in Councils last week was read. nance passed in Councils last week was read.

Mr. Harper reported the following:—
The committee appointed for the purpose of reporting to the Board the committees deemed necessary for the proper working of the Commission, together with the duties of said committees, beg leave to submit for your consideration the following:—
First A Committee of Finance, whose duty it shall be to submit estimates of the amount of appropriations required from time to time, and to have charge generally of all matters re-

and to have charge generally of all matters re-

Second. A Committee on Architectural Plans, whose duty it shall be to advertise for, examine, and submit for consideration of the Com-

mission all plans or designs belonging to or in any way connected with the erection of the public buildings.

Third, A Committee on Contracts, whose duty it shall be to advertise for and receive proposals for the work of erecting the public buildings or such portions thereof as may be directed by the Commission, and shall expect a full schedule in Commission, and shall report a full schedule in detail of blds received, with their recommenda tion as to who the centract shall be awarded to. They shall also have the proper contracts prepared and executed when so directed by the

Commission, and report thereon at the next stated meeting of the liberd. Fourth. A Committee on Eulidings, The duty of this committee shall extend to a general supervision of the work as it progresses, to the use of proper materials, the character of the work done, the chaboration of the plans and designs as adopted to the fulfilment of the letter and spirit of the contracts as agreed upon in the specifications.

A Committee on Law, whose duty it l be to take charge of all matters of law or

Sixth. An Anditing Committee, whose duty itshall be to examine all bills and accounts, and report upon their correctness. Each com-mittee shall consist of five members, and the member of all committees. They stated meetings, and keep a record of their prongs. Spering inquired how long the commit-

Mr. Spering inquired now long the commitlets were to be continued?
Mr. Harper answered, during the entire
term of the Commission, five years.
Mr. Spering thought that they should be appointed annually, for it was not to be expected
that the Commission would continue the same
for five years; deaths, resignations, etc., might

occur.

Mr. Harper was not in favor of changing the committees each year. He said that the information a committee would gain in the first year would materially assist them in their deliberations during the succeeding five years. Mr. Spering moved that the committees be appointed annually. Mr. James V. Watson was of the opinion that

the commission should have the power of changing the committee if it was thought de-Mr. Walter favored the appointment of p manent committees, and concurred with Mr.

Harper in his views. Colonel Page spoke in favor of permanent committees. He claimed that the difficulties which would spring from the annual change of the committees would be worse than any difficulty which might arise if the committees were permanently appointed. The information gained in one year by a member of any one of the committees would materially assist him in the business of the committee for year. He hoped the motion of Mr. Spering

would not prevail.

A vote was then taken on the motion to appoint the committees annually, and it was lost.

The report was agreed to.
Colonel Page moved that a committee of Colonel Page moved that a committee of three be appointed to wait upon the Committee on City Property for the purpose of seeing whether any satisfactory arrangement can be made in regard to the occupancy of the rooms recently vacated by the Board of Surveys. IThe Chairnamed Messers. Page, Harper, and

tobtins the Committee on Conference. Mr. Walker reported that the committee appointed to obtain information from the severa departments at to the extent of room required in the new buildings, were not in condition to fully report, as a response had not been made from all the departments.

A discussion then conduct to refer

A discussion then ensued in reference to the space required in the new buildings for the various city and county officers.

The report of pregress of the committee was

nel Page said that It was now necessary for the President to proceed to appoint the com-mittees, and as it is an important matter, he ought to have all the time possible for the pur-Mr. Stokley answered that in a week he could

as well name the committee as in a month. It was a delicate business for him, and he would prefer meeting the members of the commission to consult with them before publicly on motion, the Commission adjourned until Tuesday next at 4 o'clock.

CITY CRIMINAL CALENDAR.

Crnelty to Animals-Greecy Store Entered-Show-Case Robbed-Suspicion of Robbery-Saved from Browning-Larceny of Shirts-Stole a Coal Scuttle -Dwellings Robbed-Stealing Shoes-Assault and Battery-Robbery.

-Jacob Montz for cruelly beating a lame horse at Second and Market streets, was also fined by Alderman Hurley. —Last night Kohl's grocery store, No. 116

-Last night Kohl's grocery store, No. 116
North Delaware avenue, was entered by thieves, and the drawers on the premises thoroughly ransacked. Mr. Kohl cannot say whether anything was stolen. An entrance had been effected by prying open a window shutter.

-Last night the show-case in front of a store on Second street, below Race, was broken open and robbed of four pairs of shoes.

-William Opdyke, James Carroll, and John Claphausel were arrested yesterday by Officer having robbed the residence of J. R. Buddy, No. been held for a further hearing by Aiderman —John Weisb, a resident of the pairs of the Massey.

-John Weisb, a resident of the property of the second of the pairs of the Second of the Massey.

Massey.

—John Weisb, a resident of Beverly, N. J.,

was saved from a watery grave last night by

Officer Westcott, who caught him as he was in the act of waiking overboard at Chesnut street

nari. -Last night an individual walked in a stor -Last night an individual waited in a store on South street, above Eighteenth, and helped the place is a deaflady, and are occupant of the loss for some time prace and in the loss for some time prace and in the discover mitted. The individual managed to escape with his cooty.

-Michael Guffin has been committed by Alderman Switt for the layerny of a collectivities.

Alderman Switt for the larceny of a coal-acuttle from the store of J. W. Waiters, No. 1223 Market street. He was noticed picking up the property v dwalking off, and was followed and arrested b Sixty enth and Locust streets, with the scuttle

in h's possession.

-Between 2 and 3 o'clock this morning the back window-shutter of Mr. McCotgan's resiback window-shutter of Mr. McCotgan's resiback window. dence, in Carpenter street, above Eighteenth was pried open, and an entrance effected. The thieves carried off two water-proof coats. The made their escape. About the same time the window-shutter of a dwelling only a few doors above the residence of Mr. McColgan was pried open, and an entrance effected. Here a bundle was secured and carried off. A policeman noticed the man leaving the premises, and followed, but the thief managed to get away.

—George Williams was arrested yesterday for

—George Williams was arrested yesterday for the inreeny of shoes from the store of Schultz & Eise, Church aliey. A porter noticed Williams carrying away the property and followed him to Second and Dock streets, where a patrolman was notified and Williams arrested. He had the property in his possession. He had a hearing before Alderman Hurley and was committed. Williams, it is believed, belongs to a gang of individuals who have been committing the many depredations in that neighborhood.
—Samuel Alexander, for assaulting an accel —Samuel Alexander, for assaulting an aged gentleman at Twenty second and Callownill streets, has been held to answer by Alderman Bireets, has been held to answer by Alderman Pancoast. It is alleged that Alexander used a bar of fron to best and bijure the old man.

—The residence No. 1337 South Eighth street was entered last evening, during the temporary absence of the family, and robbed of sliver-ware, lewelry, etc. An individual has been arressed upon the charge of having committed the relibert.

mitted the robbery. THE LETTER-CARRIERS IN UNIFORM .- Postmester Bingham has just issued the following Order:-Post Office, Philadelphia, January 20

1869.—The carrier force will report at their respective stations to-morrow, January 21, at 6 A. M., dressed in the regulation uniform.

6 A. M., dressed in the regulation uniform.

No absence from duty will be allowed tomorrow except for sickness.

Superintendents of stations are held responsible for the good appearance of all carriers
within their several sections, and hereafter
will be required to make a morning inspection
of their force in order that only such carriers who are fully equipped and cleanly as to appearance may be permitted to go upon their tour of duty. A violation of this will not only necessitat

the discharge of the superintendent and carrier, but will, in addition, subject the carrier to arrest by the police anthorities of this city. For the better discipline of the force and the more speedy delivery of mail matter, carriers when on duty are prohibited from waiking through the streets of the city with other

carriers, The carrier force deserve congratulation for the carrier force deserve congratulation for the satisfactory manner in which their duty has been performed during the present ad-ministration of the postal affairs of this city, and it is trusted that the wearing of a distinct dress, which subjects their actions and de-mennor to continual public scrutiny, may advance the efficiency of the carrier system. HENRY H. BINGHAM, Postmaster.

A Consection .- Now and then the types will serve us a shabby trick by turning our sen-tences upside down. In our article yesterday on Fire Marshal Blackburn's contest with the Roughs, the intent of a whole paragraph was thus inadvertently perverted. A portion of the Fire Marshal's conversation with the "bunk-

ers" should have read thus:—
"He said it was a duty they owed to the public—and especially to the people of the neighbor--and especially to the people of the heighborhood-to free their company from the bad repute into which it had fallen. He referred to the many fires, quoted particular instances of those evidently incendiary, and charged that in his investigations, a fact which is undoubtedly so, he had been hindered rather than aided to discover the guilty. When asked why he did not atop these incendiary fires, he said that he could do so, were they only willing to help him, and desist from throwing obstacles in his way."

THE PRESS CLUB. - There was a full attendance at the meeting of the Press Club yesterday afternoon, to listen to an essay by Thompson Westcott, Esq., of the Staday Dispatch, on the "Associated Press." The essayist gave a very interesting account of the manner in which news was obtained in the olden times, before steambooks locations and the listen was a second of the manner of eats, locomolives, and telegraphing were discovered, and showed the progress that had been made in systematizing the arrangements been made in systematizing the arrangements for collecting news within a very few years past. He then spoke of the origin of the Associated Press, the various news collecting enterprises that preceded it, and gave his views and opinions as to the merits and defects of the Associated Press system. The essay gave rise to a lively discussion, in which participated Messrs, William V. McKean, Stephen N. Winslow, William Anderson, Watson Ambruster, D. Brainerd Williamson, William J. Clark, Jr., William M. Runkel, and others. William M. Runkel, and others.

A BRUTE.-Peter Laumeister was arrested this morning by Officer Hill, at Taird and Ches-nut streets, for working a horse having a large piece of loose flesh daugling from the fetlock olut. The poor animal was otherwise in a miserable condition. The Agent of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals took charge of the horse, and the driver was com-mitted in default, being fined \$5 and the costs, by Alderman Hurley.

HENRY BERGH, Rsq., who is to speak at the Academy of Music to morrow evening, arrived in this city to day. The demand for tickets still continues, though there were none to be had yesterday, not over a half dozen having been returned. Persons having any which they are not able to use will oblige by returning them to the rooms, No. 1320 Chesnut street.

Accident.-This morning David Mendenhall fell from a scaffold in front of the church, Third and Reed streets, and sustained severe injuries. He was removed to his home, on Jarvis street, above Moyamousing avenue

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

A Full and Official Statement Regarding the Negotiations-Text of the Treaty.

The New York World of this morning gives the following as the full text of the Alabama Claims treaty, negotiated at London, January 14, 1869, by Lord Clarendon and Reverdy Johnson, the ratification of which is now pending in the United States Senate:-

Whereas, Claims have been made at various times since the adjournment of the convention between the United States and Great Britain of February 8, 1853, upon the Government of her Britann c Majesty on the part of citizens of the Julted States, and upon the Government of tue nited States by the subjects of her Britannie lajesty; and whereas some of said claims are still pending and remaining unsettled, the President of the United States of America and her Majesty the Quien of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, being of opinion that a speedy and equitable settlement of all such claims will contribute much to the maintenance of the friendly feelings which exist between the two Governments, have resolved to make arrangements for that purpose by means of a convention, and have named their plentotentiaries to confer and agree thereapon, that s to say: The President of the United States of americs, Reverdy Johnson, Eavoy Extraordinary and Minister Plempotentiary of the United States, to her Britannic Majesty, and her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Lord Clarendon, etc. etc., her Britainite Majesty's principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, found in good and due

orm, have agreed as follows:-Article First. The high contracting parties agree that all claims on the part of individuals, citizens of the United States, upon the Govern-ment of her Britannic Majesty, and all claims on the part of individuals, subjects of her Bri-tanulc Majesty, upon the Government of the United States, which may have been presented to either Government for its interposition with the other, since the exchange of ratifications at London, February 8, 1853, which yet remain unsettied, as well as any other such claims which may be presented within the time specified in Article 3, hereinatter, snall be referred to four commissioners, to be appointed in the following manner, that is to say:-Two commissioners

thall be named by the President of the United States and confirmed by the Sanato and by har Britannic Majesty. The aforesaid commissioners shall meet at the earliest period after they shall have been respectively named, and before enter-ing on the discharge of their duties shall make declaration under oath that they will impartially and carefully examine and decide, to the best of their judgment, and according to justice and equity, without fear, favor, or affection to their own country, upon all such claims as shall be laid before them on the part of the Govern-ments of the United States and of her Bei-tannic Majesty, respectively, and such declara-tion shall be entered on the record of their tion shall be entered on the record of their proceedings. The Commissioners shall then, and before proceeding to any other business, name some third person to act as an arbitrator or umpire in any case or cases on which they may themselves differ in opinion. If they should not be able to agree upon the name of such third person, they shall each name a person, and in each and every case in which the Commissioners may differ in opinion. differ in opinion as to the decision which they ought to give, it shall be determined by lot which of the two persons so named shall be the arbitrator or umpire in that particular case. The person or persons so to be chosen to be arbitrator or umpire shall, before proceeding to act as such in any case, make and sub-cribe a solemn declaration in a form similar to that which shall already have been made and subscribed by the Commissioners, which shall be entered on the record of their proceedings. In the event of the death, absence, or incapacity of such person or persons, or of his or their omitting, or declining, or ceasing to act as such arbitrator or umpire, another and different person shall be named as aforesaid, to act as such arbitrator or umpire, in the place and stend of the person so originally named as aforesoid, and shall make and subscribe such

Article Second. The Commissioners shall then for in with proceed to the investigation of the claims which shall be presented to their notice. They shall investigate and decide upon such claims, in such order and in such manner, bu upon such evidence or information only as shall be furnished by or on behalf of their respective Governments. They shall be bound to receive and peruse all written documents or statements which may be presented to them by or on behalf of their respective Governments in support of and in answer to any claim, and to hear, if required, one person on each side, on behalf of each government, as counsel or agent for such government, on each and every separate claim. Should they fail to agree in opinion upon any claim, they shall call to their assistance the arbitrator or umpire whom they may have agreed to name, or who may be determined by lot, as the case may be, and such arbitra or or umpire, atter having examined the evidence adduced for a against the claim, and after having heard, required, one person on each side, as aforesaid and consulted with the Commissioners shall decide thereupon finally and without appeal. Nevertheless, if the Commissioners, or any two of them, shall think it desirable that a sovereign, or head of a friendly State should, be an arbitrator or unspire in the case of any claim. the commissioners shall report to that effect to their respective governments, who shall thereupon, within six months, agree upon some sovereign, or head of a friendly S are, who shall be invited to decide the claim. In the event of a decision involving the question of compensa-tion to be paid, being arrived at by a special arbitrator or umpire, the amount of such compensation shall be referred back to the Commissioners for adjudication, and in the event of their not being able to agree, it shall then be decided by the arbi trator or umpire appointed by them, or who shall be determined by lot. It shall be compatent for each Government to name one person to attend the Commissioners as agent on its behalf, to present and support claims upon it, and to represent it generally in all matters connected with the investiga-tion and decision thereof. The President of the United States of America, and her Majesty, the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, solciumly and sincerely engage to consider the decisions of the commissioners, or umpire, as the case may be as absolutely final and conclusive upon each claim decided upon by them respectively; and to give toll effect to such decisions without any objection, evasion or

ing out of any fransaction of a date prior to February 8, 1853, shall be admissible under this Article Third. Every claim shall be presented to the commissioners within six months from the day of their first meeting, unless in any case where reasons for delay shall be established to the satisfaction of the commissioners, or of the arbitrator or umpire, in the event of the commissioners differing in opinion thereapon, and then, in any such case, the period for presenting the claim may be extended not exceed-ing three months longer. The commission shall be bound to examine and decide upon every claim within two years from the day of their first meeting, which meeting shall be held in the city of Washington.

delay whatever, it is agreed that no claim aris-

Article Fourth. All sums of money which may be awarded by the commissioners, or by the arbitrator or umpire, on account of any claim, shall be paid in coin, or its equivalent, by the one Government to the other, as the case may be, within eighteen months after the date of the

decision, without interest. Article Fifth. The high contracting parties engage to consider the result of the proceedings at this commission as a full, perfect, and final settlement of every claim upon either Government arising out of any transaction of a date prior to the exchange of the ratifications of the present convention, and further engage that every such claim, whether or not the same may have been presented to the notice of, made, preferred, or laid before the said Commission shall, from and after the conclusion of the pro-ceedings of the said Commission, be considered

and treated as finally settled, barred, and thenceforth inadmissible.

Article Sixth. The Commissioners and the arbitrator or umpire shall keep an accurate record and correct minutes or notes of all their proceedings, with the dates thereof, and shall appoint and employ a clerk or other persons to assist them in the transaction of the business which may come before them. A secretary and clerks are to be appointed emplointly. The outingent expenses, shall be defrayed equally

between the two Governments. Article Seventb. The present Convention shall be ratified by the President of the United States by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, and by her Britannic Majesty, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at London as soon as may be, within tweive months from the date berrof.

In witness whereof the respective plenipoten thereto the scale of their arms, and have affixed thereto the scale of their arms.

Done at London, the fourteenth day of Janu-ary, A. P. eighteen hundred and sixty-nine.

CLARENDON, L. S. REVERDY JOHNSON, L. S.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES, JAN. 21 Reperied by De Haven & Bro., No. 46 S. Third street

\$2.0 City 6s, New 1001 5sh 2d and 3d 11. (10.19) 5s00 do 18. (001) 5sb 2d and 3d 11. (10. 19) 100 5s 2d and 3d 11. (10. 19) 100 5sb 2d and 3d 11. (10. 19)

WEDDING INVITATIONS, ENGRAVED IN the sewest and best manner.
LOUIS DREEA, Stationer and Engraver.
No. 1032 OF ENUT Street.

DR. F. GIRARD, VETERINARY SUR-GEON treats all diseases of horses and cat-tic, and all surgical operations, with efficient accom-modations for horses at his Infirmary, No. 900 MARSHALL Street, above Poplar. 1162

NOTICE .- POSTPONEMENT -- OWING to some misonderstandings last evening (Wednesday), the understand expresses great regret not to have been enabled to deliver her Lecture, as proposed, but will do so (D. V.) on the earli-PAULINE BREWSTER SMYTHE.

THIRD EDITION

FROM THE CAPITAL.

Investigating the Navy Department Frauds-The Progress of Reconstruction-Looking into Postal Contracts-New Telegraph Schemes Proposed - Gen. Grant's Movements.

Special Desputch to The Evening Telegraph. WASHINGTON, Jan. 21, 1869.

The Virginia Delegation, to the number of thirty or forty, headed by Governor Wells, were before the Reconstruction Committee again this morning, on the subject of holding an election in that State to ratify the Constitution, and of the early admission to representation in Congress. Governor Wells, L. H. Chadler, the U. S. District Attorney for Virginia, and others were heard at length, in argument, by the Committee. What they want is to have the House adopt an amendment to Bingham's bill, which passed the House some weeks ago, and is now before the Senate Judiciary Committee, providing for an election to ratify the Constitution at an early day. The House refused to grant this before, fearing that the Constitution would be defeated if it was submitted to the people before the inauguration of General Grant,

The House Naval Committee heard a further argument this morning by D. W. Gooch and W. E. Chandler, on behalf of Messrs. Roach & Sop, of New York, and Engineer Zeller, in the matter of the alleged fraudulent purchase of tools and machinery for the Philadelphia avy Yard. The Engineer

Department of the Navy has printed and placed in the hands of the members of the House a pamphlet as an answer to the report of the Naval Sub-committee, of which Judge Kelley is chairman. In the meantime, the friends of the engineers in the House have so far succeeded in keeping the report of the committee from reaching the public.

The Committee on Public Expenditures met this morning, and organized for the investigation of Wells, Fargo & Co.'s contract with the Post Office Department. They ordered Senator Morrill, of Vermont, Representative Els, of New Hampshire, and Spaids of Chicago, who bid for the contract in the first instance, to appear as witnesses. The Committee will tomorrow resume the investigation of the

Alaska Frands, and expect to have Martin, for whom the Sergeant-at-Arms has been looking so long, before them, artiv, it is alleged, has been here all the time, and he states that certain members of the Committee refused to examine him because they did not want some members of the House implicated. Representatives of

The Eryolite Company, of Pittsburg, were before the Ways and Mean's Committee to-day, urging that kryolite, of the Importation of which they have a monopoly, he admitted free of duty, and that a heavy tariff be imposed on sal soda.

Speaker Colfax to-day announced the following committee, in

accordance with a resolution passed yesterday, to provide for taking The Next Census,

Garfield, Banks, Laffin, Alison, Golla lay, Heaton, and Axtelt. The Senate Committee

on Commerce to-day postponed action in the case of J. N. Marks, nominated for Collector of the Port of Philadelphia. Indications are that he will be reported adversely, on the ground that the Senate should not confirm any more appointments of importance for this administration. William Orton, President of the West. ern Union Telegraph Compony, closed his argument before the Postal Committee of the House to-day against Washburne's bill to construct the

Postal Telegraph from Washington to New York. Other parties are to be heard to morrow in favor of it. The committee will probably report to the House

General Grant, Attorney-General (Evarts and General Dent, with Mrs. Grant, left here this afternoon for

Baltimore to attend the meeting of the Trustees of the Peabody Institute. Weman's Rights Resolutions.

Desputch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21 .- The National Woman's Rights Convention has adjourned sine die, Amongst the resolutions passed were the following:-

Reso/ved, That in demanding the ballot for the distranchised classes, we do not overlook the logical fact of the right to be voted for, and we know no reason why the colored man should be excluded from a seat in Congress, or any woman cither, who possesses the suitable capa-bilities and has been duly elected.

Resolved, That we demand of the Government and of the public also that women and colored people shall choose their own occupations, and pe paid always equally with men for equal work.

Resolved, That we demand, as the only assurance of national perpetuits and peace, as as a measure of justice and right, that in the reconstruction of the Government suffrace shall be based on loyalty and intelligence, and no-where be limited by o ilous distinctions on ac-

count of color, race, or sex. Several women who spoke said that after they became voters they would not broil over a stove, and wear themselves out in kitchens, and they were going to sit in Congress.

A committee was appointed to prepare an address to Congress, and one to the people of the United States.

The President has nominated to the Senate Wm, R, Cummings to be Internal Revenue Assessor for the First District of New York; James H. Chamberlain, Assessor Fifth District of Massachusetts, and N. K. Sawyer, Collector of Customs for the disrict of Frenchmun's bay, Maine.

FORTIETH CONGRESS—THIRD SESSION

Senate.

Washington, Jan. 2', —The President presented a nectition from citizen of New Jersey for a Consiliutional amendment securing equal suffrage, and a polition for the extension of the eight hour law to other than Government employes.

Mr. Chandler (Michigan) introduced a bill to regulate the exaction of tonnage tax upon Spanish vessels. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. Pomercy offered a resolution sequesting the President to furnish the Sanate the report of Major-General Farrey, commander of the Indian districts north of Nebrasks, concerning the character and conduct of the shows and other Indians. Adopted, Mr. Sumner offered a resolution, which was adopted directing the Committee on the District of Columbia to consider whother any further legisla-

tion is necessary to requiste the transportation of prisoners convicted in the District to distant prisons, where their sentences are to be enforced.

Mr. Morrill (Mc.) introduced a bill to regulate the payment of the tonnage tax. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

On metion of Mr. Morten the Senate took up the bill previously introduced by him to punish the collection of lilegal taxes on passengers.

Mr. Morten moved its reference to the Committee on the Judgiary, and made a brief address to show why it should be done. He cited the law of Maryland enacted in 1822, and subsequently at various times smended, requiring the Bailmore and other railroads to pay just the United States Treasury on-dish of the Etc. 1991cd upon said passenger between Ballimore and Washington, and also the similar law of New Jersey, requiring the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company to pay juto the treasury of that State a certain propertion of the money received for passenger fare and freight carriage.

Mr. Norris (Aia.), from the Committee on Reconstruction, reported a bill authorizing and directing the becretary of the Navy to make the appointment of michipmen is the Navy to make the appointment of michipmen is the Navy to make the appointment of michipmen is the Navy to make the appointment the 4th of March next, from any State in which the election of members to the Forty first Congress, deep not take place previous to the lat of July, 1869, on the nomination of members of the House from the States represented in the present Congress, provided no such appointments shall be made from any State not by law entitled to representation during 1869.

Objections having been made by Mr. Washburne (Iii.) and Mr. Valkon (Uhio), who said the bilt ought to have been reported from the Committee on Naval Affairs, the subject Lot pertaining to the duties of the Committee on Reconstruction.

Mr. Norris explained that the subject had been referred to the latter Committee.

Mr. His ine said he understood that the Committee on Naval Affairs agreed that tols bill should be reported and placed in a position to be acted upon. If this bill should not be passed, several of the Southern States would be deprived of midshipmen in the Naval Academy for an entire year.

Mr. Washburne (Ilis.) remarked that it appeared from what the gentleman from Maine said that tals bill was brought here to be passed by a flank movement.

Mr. Blaine replied that the Jarisdiction of the House of Representatives:

Mr. Blaine repifed that the jarladiction of the House is as the House construes it, and not according to the construction of the gantleman.

Mr. Peters understood that by the laws or rules of the construction of the gantleman. Mr. Peters understood that by the laws or rules of the Lepariment the nominations have to be made within certain months, when Alabama will not be represented in Congress. This State wanted the some privileges as other States, and if i did not obtain them by this bill it would not get them at all. The gouteman from Alabama, Mr. Morris, had gone before the Committee on Naval Affairs and the consented that the Committee on Leconstruction should report the bill.

Mr. Wilson (Iowa) repeated that the subject beconged to the Naval and not to the Reconstruction Committee.

onged to the Naval and not to the Reconstruction Committee.

The House refused to refer the bill to the Committee on Naval Affairs, and then passed it.

The Speaker announced the following genitemen as constituting the select committee on Mr. Garfield's resolution relative to the taking of the next census:—Measrs, Garnield (Ohio). Banks (Mars.), Allison (Iowa). Lafin (N. Y.), Heaton (N. C.), Axteli (Cal.), Galladay (Ky.).

Me. Shellabarger introduced a bill to regulate the manner of applying to Congress for the removal of the political disabilities under the 3d section of the lath article of the Constitution of the United States. Refe. red to the Committee on Resonstruction.

Mr. Cook, from the Committee on Resonstruction.

Mr. Cook, from the Committee on Effectione called up; the resolutions, heretofore reported, that George W Sanderson is not entitled to a seat in the House as a Representative in the Fortieth Congress, from as a Representative in the Fortieth Congress, from the Ninth Congressional district of Missouri; but that William . Swiigter is entitled to the seat.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE

CHAMPION SAFES

PHILADELPHIA, January 18, 1869. Messrs. FARREL, HERRING & CO.,

No. 629 Chesnut street. Gentlemen:-On the night of the 13th inst., as is well known to the citizens of Philadelphia, our large and extensive store and valuable stock of merchandise, No. 902 Chesnut street was burned.

The fire was one of the most extensive and destructive that has visited our city for many years, the heat being so intense that even the marble cornice was almost obliterated.

We had, as you areaware, two of your valuable and well-known CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES; and nobly have they vindlcated your well-known reputation as manufacturers of FIRE-PROOF SAFES, if anyfurther proof had been required.

They were subjected to the most intense heat, and it affords us much pleasure to inform you that after recovering them from the ruins, we found upon examination that our books, papers. and other valuables were all in perfect condi-

> Yours, very respectfully, JAS. E. CALDWELL & CO.

THE ONLY SAFES EXPOSED TO THE FIRE IN CALDWELL'S STORE WERE FARREL, HERRING & CO.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 18, 1889. Messrs, FARREL, HERRING & CO.,

No. 629 Chesnut street. Gentlemen:-On the night of the 13th instant our large store, S. W. corner of Ninth and Chesnut streets, was, together with our heavy stock of wall papers, entirely destroyed by fire. We had one of your PATENT CHAMPION

FIRE-PROOF SAFES, which contained our principal books and papers, and although it was exposed to the most intense heat for over 60 hours, we are happy to say it proved itself worthy of our recommendation. Our books and papers were all preserved. We cheerfully tender our testimonial to the many already published, in giving the HERRING SAFE the credit and confidence it justly merits.

Yours, very respectfully, HOWELL & BROTHERS.

STILL ANOTHER. PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 19, 1869. Mesars, FARREL, HERRING & CO.,

No. 629 Chesnut street,

Gentlemen:-I had one of your make of safes in the basement of J. E. Caldwell & Co.'s store at the time of the great fire on the night of the 18th instant. It was removed from the ruins to-day, and on opening it I found all my books, papers, greenbacks, watches, and watch materials, etc., all preserved. I feel glad that I had one of your truly valuable safes, and shall want another of your make when I get located. Yours, very respectfully,

F. L. KIRKPATRICK. with J. E. Caldwell & Co., No. 819 Chesnut street.

FARREL, HERBING & CO.,

CHAMPION SAFES,

No. 629 CHESNUT Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

FOURTH EDITION

AFFAIRS AT HARRISBURG

The Contest for the President Judgeship of Philadelphia-The Withdrawal of Mr. Hirst.

The Hare vs. Hirst Contest-With-drawal of Mr. Hirst.

Special Desputch to The Evening Telegraph, HARRISBURG, Jap. 21 .- The following letter from William L. Hirst, who has been contesting the seat of Judge Hare, has reached this place,

It explains itself:—
PHILABELPHIA, January 20, 1869.—Hon. C. H.
Stinsen, Chairman of the Joint Legislative Committee to try the contested election of President Judge of Philadelphia.—Dear Sir;—Since the petition in this motter has been filed my attention hes been called to the fact that in the Fifteenth ward of the city a correct addition of the figures of the ward return shows that sixty votes are to be added to the majority of Judge Hare, and this is true. The certificate of election therefore was justly due to him, notwithstanding the alleged miscount in the Sixth (6) ward. And I am happy, therefore therefore, so far as my advice and influence are concerned, to relieve him as well as myself from a contest which has always been distasteful to me. It is my opinion that there will be appearance or evidence on behalf of the petitioner, and I suggest that the committee shall affirm the election

f Judge Hare at their next session. With great respect, William This of course closes the contest. WILLIAM L. HIRST.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

Senate. Senate.

Harrishuro, Jan, 21.—The Speaker presented a memorial relative to the admission of certain classes of terane persons into the insans hospitals.

Mr. Conneil presented a memorial from Charles John Laycock, of the Philadelphia Bar, asking that provision be made for the reg stration of wills antemortem. Also, one of the Female Auti-Slavery Society, providing that the right of suffrage may be restored to colored men by amendment to the Constitution.

tution.

Mr. McCandless offered a protestagainst any change in the First Survey District of Philadelphia.

3 Mr. Randall presented a petition from Schuylkill county for a law compelling the more perfect ventilation of mines. ition of mines.

A resolution was reported by the Military Committee accepting the invitation to attend the dedication of the Mexican monument in May, and it was

the accepting the invitation to attend the dedication of the Mexican monument in May, and it was adopted.

Mr. Stinson, charman of the Joint Committee in the case of Birst vs. Hare, Judge elect reported that they had received a letter from Mr. Hirst, withdrawing from a contest which he said had always been distasteful to him and requesting that the selection of Mr. Hare might be affirmed, as he was satisfied t at there was fifty majority for Mr. Bare in the Fitteenth ward in addition to what had been officially returned, Under the circumstances the committee asked to be and were discharged. On motion of Mr. McCandiess the bill relative to the inspection of liquous was recommitteed.

Mr. McCandiess read a bill in place authorizing Urited States Commissioners to administer caths and affirmations, and to take depositions to be used in any of the courts of the State.

Also one supplementary to the act of April, 1868, authorizing the Court of Common Piens and Orphans Court of Philadelphia to appoint and remove trustees.

By Mr. Henzey, one exempting the property of

phase' Court of Philadelphia to appoint and remove trustees.

By Mr. Henazey, one exempting the property of the Home Missionary Society of Philadelphia, No. 583 Arch street, from taxation.

Mr. Beck called up his resolution of yesterday, requiring the btate Treasurer to report the names and pay of the employes of the Legislature of thes.

Mr. Errettobjected as he did not consider that the Senate had any right to imquire in regard to the House imployes of last year, and the Senate had no control over what was done by the last House.

Mr. Beck said the legislators had been sent here to protect the treasury, and that he knew of officers employed by the House in his winer, sader the resolution passed by them the other day, who had sold out their places for three hundred dollars and gone home.

A running debate took pince, which was finally declared out of order, but Mr. Errett withdrawing his objections the resolution came up on second reading.

Mr. Lowry suggested that a special committee be

reading.

Mr. Lowry suggested that a special committee be appointed, as a thorough investigation should be had. Mr. White moved that it be referred to the Committee on Retrenhment and Reform, with instructions, to investigate and report. House of Representatives. Mr. Nicholson presented the report of the joint

committee which had been chosen to try the con-tested election case of William L. Hirst vs., Judge Ware. Othis Committee Senator S inson, of Montgomery was chairman.
The report sets forth that Judge Hare is entitled.

The report sets furth that Judge Hare is entitled to his seat.

Mr. Nicholson, of Beaver, from the joint committee to investigate the depreciated funds in the State treasury, reported that they consisted of \$41.02 in notes of broken banks and completels, and recommended their destruction. Ade pied.

Mr. Davis (Republican), of Philadelphia, moved to reconsider the vote by which the House had passed the bill extending the term of Richard Peitz. Receiver of the Taxes. Agreed to by a party of \$1 ayes, Republicans, to 30 mays. Democrats.

Mr. Davis then moved to substitute the bill which had already passed the Senate on the same subject for the House bill.

It will be recollected that the Senate passed one bill on Friday last and in the House another bill yes.

It will be recoilected that the Senate passed one bit on Friday hat and in the House another bill yesterday, both being the same language. The object this morning in substituting the senate bill for that of the House was understood to be to save the time and trouble of transmitting the House bill back to the Senate for them to repass. The Democratic members of the House, Messis. Playford, McCullough, Rogers and others, raised various points of order that it was not in order to make the proposed substitution. The Speaker pro tem. (Strang, of Tirga) ruled that The Speaker plottent testang, or 1 ga) reted these the substitute from the Senate was in order, and it was adopted by a vote of 52 ayes to 38 noes.

The bill now stands exactly as published yesterday, and the only remaining acts are for the Senate to agree to the amendment requiring the Receiver to renew his sureties and for the Governor to affix his

signature. LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Trial of Mrs. Twitchell.

Continued from First Page.

Cross examined—The witness said that when he saw Mrs. Twitchell at the door she had nothing on but a white petticoat and sack; she had nothing on her head, but did not notice whether she was barefoot; she appeared auxious for him to go in the liouse, saying "Oh, my God! my poor mother has been murdered in the yard?'
The Commonwealth objected to what she

and as not being evidence.

Mr. Mann argued that this testimony was of great importance. If she were standing on the doorstep keeping guard, and telling people to go away while the body could be removed, it would have been a strong argument against ber: but if she was there giving an alarm at first, announcing the dread calamity of the murder of her mother, it would show that her presence on the docustep and her conduct there were those of an anoceut woman, and for these reasons he thought it admissible.

The Court admitted evidence of Mrs. Twichell's declarations, because so far as the case had progressed they seemed to have been made in the excellence. made in the excitement resulting from the recent discovery of the murder, and were part

of the res gesta. The witness resumed, saying that when he saw Mrs. Twitchell on the doorstep, she ex-claimed, "Oh, my God! my poor mother has been murdered; get a doctor and do something; come in;" and his friend, Mr Leidy, then went for a doctor, and he entered the house; he af-terwards saw her in the kitchen after she had een up stairs; he noticed no change in her

Sarah Campbell, who was living as servant in Mis. Hill's house at the time of the murder, testified that she went home this night between 9 and 10 o'clock and, having pulled the bell repeatedly, was admitted by Mr. Twitehell, there then being no light in the entry; the door leading from the kitchen into the hall was open, a candle was burning on the kitchen ruble; the a candle was burning on the kitchen Fuble; the outside kitchen door was open; she saw the body of Mrs. Hill lying in the yard, and then called Mr. Twitchell, who after saveral calls returned to the kitchen alone; she went into the yard with him, and aided in carrying the body luto the kitchen; Mrs. Twitchell was then in the kitchen; she got water to bathe Mrs. Hill's bend, and then went for a doctor, passing out the front door; when Mr. Twitchell let her in the door was locked because she heard the key turning; upon returning to the house she next went across Pine street to Mr. Morrell's, this time passing out the back gate on Pine street, the gate being boited; when she got back some persons had come there; Mrs. Twitchell was in the kitchen; the kitchen poker was usually kept hanging up by the side of the kitchen range; she believed the one produced by the Commonwealth to be same; four dogs were kept in Mrs. Hill's house; in the day time the candlestick was usually kept in the closet of the kitchen. Here the Court took a recess until 3 o'clock,