CITY INTELLIGENCE

MEDICAL.

Annual Commencement of the Habne-mann Sedical College, at the Academy

At noon to day, the Annual Commencement of the Habbemson Medical College took piace at the Academy of Music, in the presence of a large audience. The exercises were preceded and interspersed with music, under the direction of Professor Carl Gaertner. The degree of Doctor of Medicine was conferred by the President of the Board of Tustees upon the following gentlemen, thirty five in number.—

O B. Hird, B. E., Pa.

Edgar Brunner, Pa.

F. Boyer, M. D., Pa.

A. Casanova, Cuba.

C Carrie, N. J.

J Orliey, Onic.

J, Ourtis, A. M., Del.

A. Cowperthwait, Ill.

J Crooks, Pa.

H. Felterboff, Pa.

E. Fisher, N. Y.

E. Foster, Vt.

O Goodman, A. B., Mo.

W. Gliman, Pa.

W. Hathaway, Pa.

H. Reinhold, Pa.

Samuel Starr, Pa.

D. Smith, Pa.

Smuel Starr, Pa. Samuel Starr, Pa. D. Smith, Pa.

W. Hatbaway, Pa.
James Haylett, Vt.
J. Hardy, M.B.C. M., Va.
James Hall, N. Y.
The following named gentlemen received bonorable mention for superior theses:

- Bubject.

Maryland Dist Columbia. Missouri New York Texas Kansas Canada..

and a boundless future is spread out before you, dressed in the garb of beauty and loveliness, and there seems absolutely nothing to mar the giorkon view; but as you direct your thoughts more to the near future and analyze those nearer objects, you find much to be corrected—not of God's work, but of man's folly—and as you proceed with critical eye and skiiful hand, with the scythe and plough of science, to cut down the weeds of error and unearth, uproot, and exterminate the deep growing fibres of prejudice, you will find a lite labor in the work of educating the people up to those advanced educating the people up to those advanced your of medical science to which you will be the ploneers. As you cross the threshold of a life devoted to such honorable uses, it becomes our duty to lay before you more in detail the nature of the duties which you will be required the duties which you will be required. nature of the duties which you will be required to perform. You are to receive this day the evidence of past zeal in the pursuit of knowledge and of present fitness to contend with the powers of disease, and let this thought glow upon your minds during all your future professional life; let it reflect as from a mirror upon every act that, next to the worship of the Delty, to be a priest of the holy vital if ame is the most sublime vocation of man. To occupy so exaited a position reflects dignity upon the man, and while this is true the maintenance of your own dignity should help to sustain that of the profession, Dignified manners and urbane deportment, added to scientific acquirements, will force a respect for your profession, even among ment, added to scientific acquirements, will force a respect for your profession, even among your enemies. Dignified, but kind and gentle manners in the sick room, will win the confidence and esteem of the patient. With the confidence that you have the power to give back that priceless boon—bealth, which is dearer than all the wealth of the Western Continent; ay, that you may save his life, he rests all his hopes upon your efforts. Carefully watch and guard this trust; it is a holy one; the welfare of a human soul and body may depend upon your success. The republican monarch, true nobleman of the nineteenth century; the ruler of an empire atnineteenth century; the ruler of an empire at-tired in his wealth of baubles; the princely merchant; the industrious mechanic; the brave soldier who has faced the cannon's mouth, and es bleeding and mangled upon the crim-field; poets, artists, learned jurists, all when sickness comes or death threatens, welcome your presence, and place their hopes in God and confidence in your skill. Tals is a renable which you might well shrink from If not sustained by noble and conscientious intentions. Bound to society by such ties, and placed in the attitude of suon near relationship to the Supreme Being, you will, when you enter the sick room, never forget who you are, and what your office it; and as you approach the temple of nature, shattered though it may be by the inroads of disease, approach it with awe and reverence. The sorrow-stricken husband, weeping wife or mother, or waiting culldren, as the case may be, auxiously listening for your approaching footsteps, greet you as almost a human savior, and watch with agonizing solicitude every look and every emotion that passes over your face. Is there hope? or will the sable mantle of death soon shroud this spiritual abode? Gentlemen, these are trying moments, and I entreat you to be cautious both in the declaration of a diagnosis and prognosis. You will find it the most difficult of questions to decide, how and when shall I impart these afflicting tidings? Thus the sick chamber becomes the birthplace of sorrowful memories, and to the true physician it has a peculiar sanctity. But the pursuit of our profession is not all a gloomy one. It has its cheerful side. The confiding love of innocent children, the gratitude of parents and the esteem of frieuds, make it in many respects a delightful one. All our sympathles and affections are continually active, and serve to inspire our natures with noble desires and exalted aspirations. To one who is imbued with such desires and aspirations, it would be superfluous to caution against the dauger of degrading his profession to money-making purposes, and especially to you, gentlemen, would it be unnecessary. But while you all entertain most honorable intentions on this subject, be warned against the folly of making yourselves the almoners of charity. When the profession come to be regarded as a body of men whose duty it is to serve whoever may require their skill, without a money consideration, they encourage one of the most persisted for the services of a dispensar if not sustained by noble and conscientious in-tentions. Bound to society by such ties, and placed in the attitude of such near relation-

in Benary. In the East Indies, nor in any of the Castes of Continental Europe, nor in London, where commodious hospitals are under Homosopathic control. And how is it in our own country, where free institutions exert the most favorable influences upon homosopathic progress? St. Louis, Cleveland, and other cities progress? St. Louis, Cleveland, and other cities ports their Homosopathic Hospitals. The liadies of Cleveland have recently, by means of a fair, raised \$2000; while New York and Hospitals are not inactive, the homosopathists in the latter city having already accumulated a The permanent fund of \$20,000, to be devoted to that purpose, and the ladies of Pittsburg, not to be outdone, have by means of fairs, realized large sums of money to sustain a commodious Homosopathic Hospital, which has been established a fact which has come to the knowledge even of far-off and frigid Iceland, here, towards whose generous hearly 211 homosopathic eyes and feet are tormed, that here in this medical Mecca of the world, there should be no Homosopathic Hospital, is a burning shame—a monstrous disgrace. But gentlemen, this disgrace does not attach so much to our citizens as to ourselves. We have been divided, and our dissensions had well-nigh forfeited confidence in our spility to conduct to a successful issue so important a trust. We had no right to expect ald from a proverbially generous towards each other; but now all dissensions are healed, and "peace reigns within our borders." Our two colleges have consolidated and our physicians are now nearly a unit in support of the new institution. With a college whose corporation rests upon a solid foundation, and whose truster and feetile to the search feetile to the search decition, and whose trusters and feetile to the search decition and whose trusters are feetile to the search decition and whose trusters and feetile to the search decition and whose trusters are decitive are legal of the feetile to the search decition and whose trusters are decitive and control of the search d stitution. With a college whose corporation rests upon a solid foundation, and whose trus-tees and faculty are elected for life, thus giving stitution. tees and faculty are elected for life, thus giving it permanence and stability, there seems now nothing to hinder the accomplishment of our highest aspirations. We appeal then to you, lacies, in behalf of those young men of our country who intend to devote their lives to the practice of our noble art, to commence this grand work at once, so that they shall have the advantages of clinical instruction in an hospital. Place it under the control of business men, so that it shall be far removed from all liability to shall be far removed from all liability to financial distress. Surely this will not be a difficult work, in a city where the the pairons of homocopathy represent so many militons of dollars. Let us have an institution that all friends of homocopathy can point to with pride. We have been able to demonstrate to these young men the efficacy of homes-pathic medicines, in chronic diseases, and no-thing seems wanting now to complete our plan of instruction, but the means of demon ing the power of our drugs upon those suffer-ing from the varied forms of acute disease.

GRANT.

Philadelphia's Quota to His Inaugu-

ration. For the few past days this city has been slive way to another place, could easily have imagined but some on its way to washington, centred here from the North, East, and west. Our notels were filled and our restaurants did a rushing business. One unacquainted with the fact that the horde of visitors was but stopping here on its way to another place, could easily have imagined that some great popular factival or sale. gined that some great popular festival or cele-bration was here to be held. The newsboys found ready responses and pennies to their cry of "TELEGRAPH, fifth edition," for the ide flutterers after the Washington sensation were flutterers after the Washington sensation were eager to peruse the latest news about the arrangements of that affair. Flags and streamers gaily twinet, in the first breath of spring, from divers poles and sceeples in honor of the time, and our pretty misses and "Grecian-benders" on the streets jut on their most ravishing looks and attire in order to catch the eyes of the fellows from other places, who lounged on the corners and the hotel steps. Broadcloth and crimson neckties were encountered everywhere. Sleek chaps of the light ingered gentry observingly mit gied in the crowos, and if reports are to be believed, many fat pocket-books mysteriously disappeared. In addition to the great inflax of disappeared. In addition to the great inflax of strangers, our own citizens were all excitement. The "inauguration" has been the inevitable theme of conversation; even the weather was discounted in friendly greeting, compelled to give place to the query, "Are you off to Washington?" If the response was in the affirmative, then instead a long talk about the probabilities of obtaining quarters and victuals in that focus of politics and agitation. Everybody seemed to know that that city was already crowded to suffocation; that the shops of the bakers and the bars of the extensions of the particle particle particle and that had been sufficient depleted and that had the shops of the bakers and the bars of the eating-houses were almost depleted, and that bad whisky was the only thing then to be procured. To sleep on a billiard table or bunk on a hotel floor was not considered so bad; but to sleep out of doors or roost on a fence was not to be thought of. Notwithstanding, all who were able to command either the necessary time of able to command either the necessary time or funds expressed the intention of attending the "coming-in" of the President-elect, and consequently the carpet-bags were prepared and furnished. Both yesterday and the day before all the trains on the Baltimore Raliroad ran inmmed, and ran in quick succession. To-day, however, is the great day. The strangers and the citizens are all on the wing. Of course, the depot of the Baltimore road is the centre for the aggregation of the growth. the aggregation of the crowds. That road has been making most extraordinary preparations in anticipation of the thousands who would pass over it on their way to the capital. All its available cars have been collected at this end of the line, and engines without number have shrieked in eagerness to speed away. Last night hundreds of persons assembled in and around the depot, in hope of being able to ge away then, but were sadly disappointed, for the cars were not sufficient to carry them. Judging from the crowded mass thronging the doors at the first' peep o' day"this morning, it would be nothing but a fair inference that many of them odd not return to their homes and hotels at all, but cat-napped it on convenient cellar-doors during the night, so as to be on hand for the first train in the morning. The cars began departing very early—soon after daylight—and trains upon trains, long and crowded, have concinued running as fast as they could be coupled trether, ever since. But the throng at the depot has not diminished. As we go to press, they are pressing each other, with nervous; and aggravating violence, in at the doors and up to the ticket window. Corns and hundrane. It would be impossible to estimate the number of persons from this city alone who are going to Washington, but it certainly will reach many thousands. They are going singly, in pairs, in squads, as private citizens, and as members of political or other organizations. Many of these associations went this morning, and other many are going during the afternoon and evening. The most of them are accompanied by bands of music, and are strong in point of numbers. The Republican Invincibles, who have been assigned the right of the civic part of the insugural procession, started the aggregation of the crowds. That road has been making most extraordinary preparations in anticipation of the thousands who would in point of numbers. The Republican Invincibles, who have been assigned the right of the civic part of the inaugural procession, started away with some two hundred members. They carried their victorious campaign colors, and, in their neat black suits and fatigue caps, presented a handsome appearance. The Chief Marshal of the Club, George Truman, Jr., was in command, assisted by Messrs. Henry Todd and Ezra Lukens, The Berry Campaign Club also took with them a strong force. They go to Washington by steamboat, The Good Will Fire Company delegation, about one hundred strong, met at their house in Race street, and marched thence to the Baltimore Depot, Beck's Band accompanied them. Mr. William R. Leeds acted as their marshal. The Harmony Fire Company, previous to going to the depot. the past two years to raise money for our dis-pensary. Believing that the prijudices of the people against Homeopathy had so far disap-peared that those of our citizens who were dis-tinguished for their benevolence would gene-rously aid us in the furtherance of so laudable a purpose, we placed in the hands of a reliable gentlemen the names of such persons, without regard to their Fire Company, previous to going to the depot, made a short street parade. Some 200 men were in line. A fine band of music preceded them. They were neatly dressed, and pulled a most handsome carriage. The Mantus Hook and Ladder Company of West Philadelphia left last night. The Taylor Hose, the Franklin Engine, and other fire companies go this afternoon. so laudable a purpose, we placed in the hands of a leliable gentlemen the names of such persons, without regard to their medical faith, with directions to solicit aid for a Homosopathic Dispensary. Those who were Allopathic believers spurned him from their doors, heaping such epithets as "humbug," "quack," etc., upon him—names which they no doubt learned from their gentlemanly medical advisers—while those who adhered to Homopathy, and were loud in its praises, refused aid, upon the plea that they had given all they could afford to Allopathic institutions. Out of their abundance they contribute large sums of money to aid in educating young men in a system which they confess to be murderous; also to support institutions which send doctors among the poor to impose a practice upon them which they under no circumstances would tolera'e in their own families. Out of all these great incomes, and from the sympathies of these widely-known, benevolent, and generousheavied Philisdelphians, only fourteen dollars and fifty cents were gathered as the result of three months' constant fairt. Those who have received the benefits of the dispensary, and there are about 30 patients delly, contribute each at least a penny, and so, unaided by any but the thankini poor, we have supported an institution which we trust has done much good. What report have we to make also of our hospital alewardship? Burely, have we not buried our talent in the sand? What other city in the whole world has had such favorable opportunities wouch safed to it, as Philisdelphia? Not Ladder Company of West Philadelphia left last night. The Taylor Hose, the Frankiin Engine, and other fire companies go this afternoon. Most of the military, political, and fire organizations had specially chartered trains to convey them to the capital. A number of the members of City Councils have clubbed together, and chartered two cars, one for sleeping purposes and the other for eating purposes. They leave this afternoon. By this nice arrangement they obviate the necessity of seeking for board and lodging at Washington. They felicitate themselves upon the happiness of the idea, and with good reason. All day the city passenger cars rauning to the Baitimore depot have been crowded to excess. "Tis an ill wind that blows nobody good," While the grocers and provision dealers suffer by this exodus of their customers, the tailors, shoemakers, and barbers who prepared the 'Inaugurators' for their trip have reaped a little harvest. For the comfort of our citizens who have gone and are going to Washington, it is sincerely to be hoped that the weather to-morrow will be as genial as it is to-day. Then everything will be lovely, etc.

Mysterious.-Mrs. Anna Jones, aged sixty. Mysterious.—Mrs. Anna Jones, aged sixtyseven years, left her home on Twentieth street,
below Carpenter, on November 9, 1868, and has
not been heard of since until last Friday, when
her body was discovered in a swamp, near
White Hall, Delaware county, by a number of
boys. The body was taken to Media, where it
was identified by her friends, and interred.

An Outrageous Transaction-Two Po-licemen Kidanpped and Thrown into

Prison.

At a late how on Saturday night the proprietor of a grocery at Seabant and Aug arcets, Richmond, called on Policemen Tooms, Hussey and Audrew B. Irons, of the Eighteen's district, to quall a disturbance in his place. The officials went in, and after cutering the door was closed, and they were set upon. They managed to get the better of the soundreis, and neceeded in getting their prisoners to the station, where, after a hearing on Sandry morning, before Alderman Nell, one of them, as med Pat. Dougherty, was held to keep the peace, and another, named William Boyce, was bound over for assault and battery on the police officers were arrested—one being taken white on his beat and the other as he left his home to report to the station for duty. Both were ran all the way down to Arderman Frank Devitt's office, on Fifth street, above Christian, where a hearing was given them, after which they were held in \$1600 ball, and as no one appeared to go their security, they were sent to prison. By some means or other the kidnapped men communicated their condition to their friends—one of whom, a wealthy gentleman, at an early hour this morning appeared before Magistrate Devitt to go ball, life was informed that the ball was increased to \$3000, and that unless he produced the deeds of his property he could not be accepted. Not raving these documents with him, he was compelled to leave the place without securing the release of the policeman. Another of the irlends immediately called on without securing the release of the policeman. Another of the irlends immediately called on Devitt, and placing a \$10 on his desk, demanded a transcript of his docket. This was declined, and the gentleman left, thinking that if he insisted upon his rights he might be sent as a companion to the men already unjusty locked up in the County Prison. Information of the matter was conveyed to Mayor Fox, who sent for District Attorney Speppard, and after a long consultation, found that the only remedy was a writ of habeas carpus, which would bring the colloc men; before the Court. Unite the hour of going to press the pus which would bring the colle-men, before the Court. Up to the hour of going to press, the case had not been brought to the attention of the judges. Whether the subject of taking charge of Alderman Devitt was considered at the interview between Mayor Fox and District Attorney Sheppard has not transpired.

Mayor Fex has signified his intention of not removing any of his police except for cause, and it seems that where a cause does not exist some of the Democracy are disposed to make

and it seems that where a cause does not exist some of the Democracy are disposed to make cause sufficient for removal. In the above case one man was on duty and the other was about reporting for duty, and their arrest would preclude the possibility of their being able to reach the station. As the Lieutenant would know nothing of their whereabouts, he would be compelled to report them absent without leave, and on this the Mayor would discharge them; so that it can be seen that the object of kidnapping and taking them where their friends might not possibly hear from them was to give a reason for their discharge.

CITY CRIMINAL CALENDAR.

Till-Wapper Captured-Annie Holland Again in frouble-A Tinware Thief-Cut a Lad-A Wife-beater-Assault and Battery and Robbery.

-Edward Steel, aged 23, yesterday afternoon entered the liquor store at Tenth street and Pas-syunk road, and stole \$1°20 from the till. He went out, and returned with the intention of doing the same thing, but the proprietor was in waiting, and, as the fellow stepped towards the drawer, nabbed nim and took him before Alderman Bonsall, who committed him for

—Annie Holland keeps a den on South Front street. She was before Alderman Dougherty this morning on the charge of stealing a watca from a man who was foolish enough to go into the place last night. Annie, who has been frethe place last night. Abule, who has been frequently before the committing magistrate at the Central Station, was bound over for trial.

—Bill Eckert stole a lot of finware from the front of the store of J. G. Kohler, on Second street, above Noble. The property was recovered when Bill was arrested. After a hearing before Alderman Toland he was sent to prison.

—John McDonald was arrested last evening. -John McDonald was arrested last es

at Seventh and Shipper streets, on the charge of attacking a lad and cutting him in the side. A policeman of the Seventeenth district arrested him, and Alderman Bozsali held him for a further hearing.

—Dennis Device, residing in Gafney's avenue, at Seventh and Fitzwater streets, last evening assaulted his wife very rudely. He damaged her face to such an extent that her best friends couldn't recognize her. For this Aiderman Rossall tent bing to reign.

Bonsal seat him to prison.

—Alderman Kerr this morning held James
Hagan in \$1000 bail for a further hearing this
afternoon on the charge of assault and battery and robbery. The complainant was George Williamson, who alleged that he was attacked last night by Hagan and others, at the Musical Fund Hall, and robbed of \$40.

THE LAW OF EVIDENCE .- A committee of the Bar of this city have prepared the annexed petition to the State Legislature;— The following bill having been introduced

into both the Senate and House, we beg leave to submit our reasons in its favor:— "That in no case now pending, or which may hereafter be brought in any court of this Com-monwealth, shall any person be disqualified from testifying as a witness, by reason of his or her being a party thereto, or otherwise inte-rested in the result thereof."

Except in actions by or sgainst the representact shall be operative only in the city and county of Philadelphia.

REASONS.

The law has been in successful operation in England for more than ten years.
In New York for about ten years.
In New Jersey about eight years.
And is the law in the United States Courts sitting in Philadelphia.
The anomaly is presented here of one rule of evidence between Fifth and Sixth streets, and

another, totally different, between Fourth and

Fifth.
All the advances in the law, thus far made in this State, were limited in their operation to the city of Philadelphia, as witness the act allowing a judge to enter a nonsuit.
The law requiring affidavits of defense.
Practically at this day, parties are allowed to testify for themselves in the following cases:—
In filling affidavits of defense.

In filing affidavits of defense.
In filing affidavits for the continuance of

To prove service of a subporns, In applications for attachments, and to set for h fully, under oath, what is expected to be

forth fully, under oath, what is expected to be proved by the absent witness.

To make affidavits of the loss of original papers, and thus lay the groundwork for the admission of secondary evidence.

In proceedings in equity, both parties fite their sworm statements; and, both at law and in equity, each party is at liberty to call and examine his adversary, under oath, in open court.

And yet the jury, who desire all the light that can be furnished them, are not allowed to hear the testimony of parties who, of necessity, are the best witnesses, and know all about the various transactions; and their examination enables the jury to see the exact point

in controversy.

This last advance is found by experience to work admirably in bringing out the whole truth, and is demanded by the spirit of the age. Let the experiment be made in Phila-

THE JUDICIAL CONTEST .- The Legislative Committee on the election contest between Judges Thayer and Greenback met again this Judges Thayer and Greenback met again this morning, pursuant to adjournment, in Select Council Chamber. Some nine election boxes of that number of precincts in which the correctness of the returns were questioned, were to have been opened and examined this morning, but it was decided to postpone that matter for the present. In consequence of this decision Mr. Simpson, of counsel for contestant, began the calling of witnesses for the purpose of rebutting the testimony offered by the witnesses of the respondent. A number were sworn from the various divisions in the various wards, and testified that they had voted the Republican ticket in the October election.

Excouragement.—Mayor For this morning, in the presence of the Lieutenants of Police, publicly thanked Policeman Roan, of the Sixteenth district, for his attention to duty, as showed in his effecting the arrest of the young man Donaldson, who was in possession of a horse and wagen and a load of cotton, all of which had been stolen from citizens residing in Chester.

in Chester. Pier Last Night,—The alarm between 8 and 9 o'clock last night, was caused by a slight fire at the planing mill of Goo. North, at Frank-lin street and Girard avenue. It was discovered and extinguished by Policemen Bash and Crock, of the Twelfih district. It is supposed to have ignited from friction in some of the machinery.

KIDNAPPING. A HORRIBLE RECORD.

Shocking State of Attairs in the Indian The revelations of the horribia crimes and wholessie debauchery perpetrated in the Iddiana Bouthern Pepitentiary imake up one of the mist shameful and disqueting records furnished in the annals of prison life. Hereafter, when we desire to excite the loathing of a lifers) minded public, instead of referring them to Delaware, we will point them to Iudiana. An investigation of the management of the State prison, located at Jeffersonville, in that Biate, since the contract system was inaugurated, four years ago, developed. that Biate, since the contract system was in-augurated, four years ago, developed, an ong other astounding circumstan-ces, the fact that the offices were farmed out by a set 5, unscrapulous and bestial politicians. The successful candidate for Warden paid \$5000 for the position, the salary being but \$1500 per annum. All save one of the directors are implicated in the cor-rupt practices which have rendered the manage-

one of the directors are implicated in the corrupt practices which haverendered the management it famous. According to the evidence
of a humber of witnesses the directors were
to receive a stated sum per annum, in return
for which they were to keep the Warden in
his beith. To reimburse tim for all these
expenditures, he was to be allowed certain
privileges, one of which was that the guards
of the prison and the contractors' foremen
might beard at his house, and the prison should
furnish provisions, servants, fuel, etc., making might beard at his house, and the prison should for hish provisions, servants, fuel, etc., making the entire board bill a clear profit—no small item in liself. A tax in proportion to their pay was levied on the guards and officers of the prison; presents were demanded and received from contractors; and blank receipts were taken to be filled up at convenience.

The women were debauched and all sorts of excesses were committed. Drunkenness and lust held high carnival. Their favorites among the women were allowed privileges, came and went at will, spending the day outside the prison walls and returning at night to riot or sleep, while those who refused to submit or threatened to tell tales, were utripped and whipped on the bare back with the "cat o' nine talls." One mode of amusing themselves on Sunday was to strip the women and have them

Sunday was to strip the women and have their run races, while those drunken reprobates laughed at the fun. Sometimes a drunken headache made them cross; then wos to any poor devil of a convict who might get into the way! He would be whipped for amusement. One poor old man named Campbell, sixty years of age, on such an occasion got what the witness called an "outrageous wnipping." No one can tell how many stripes that grey-naired old man received. The next day he was carried to the hospital and on the next he died. Some of the stories were so horrible that the Legislature was compriled to institute a mock Legislature was compelled to institute a mock investigation. A committee was appointed, They were wined, dined, smoked, saw nothing wrong, and returned with a flattering report. The killing of an Irishman, and the sworn statement of the Steward, who was discharged for exposing the debaucheries, gambling, cruelty, bribery, and missppropriation of funds, compelled the House to appoint a second committee. The last committee has just completed the discussing task. They worked day and night. its disgusting task. They worked day and night. No reporter was permitted to be present. Witnesses were examined separately. When they completed their isbors the prison officers were discharged, new ones appointed in their places, and thus the matter ends for the present. Doubtless the people of Indiana will devote more attention hereafter to the subject of

CABINET-MAKING.

prison reform.

How President Lincoln Did It. A Washington correspondent of the Hartford Evening Post in correcting some misstatements respecting the formation of Mr. Lincoin's Cabinet, gives the late President's own version as it was on one occasion stated by him in the presence of several gentlemen from Con-

welles. The correspondent says:

Mr. Lincoln stated that upon the night after
the election he remained in the telegraph
office until 1 or 2 o'clock, at which time it was
reasonably certain that he had been elected—
that he went to his residence and retired, but that he went to his residence and retired, bu that he did not and could not sleep, his thoughts naturally turning to the great respon sibility which devolved upon him, and he began to consider whom he could call around him as his advisers and supporters; that during that night and the subsequent day his Cabinet was blocked out substantially as it was afterwards formed; that a few changes were subsequently made, but that no change was made in the New England member, either as to the in-

dividual selected or the position assigned him.

Mr. Lincoln also stated that he was subsequently opposed in his choice by Mr. Hamilu, by Hon. Preston King, by Governor E. D. Morgan, by Mark Howard, E.q., and others who urged the selection of Mr. Welles. What influence these gentlemen may have had in preventing a charge in Mr. Lincoln's original venting a change in Mr. Lincoln's original pian cannot, of courses, be stated. It is known that he was pressed to appoint Hon. John P. Haie, Hon. Amos Tuck, Hou. N. P. Eanks, and others. His determination to appoint Mr. Welles was announced some time before he left his home. Hon. Mr. Fogg, of New Hampshire who went to Surjurgiald to of New Hampshire, who went to Springfield to nrge the selection of Mr. Tuck, stopped at Hartford on his return, and stated that Mr. Lincoln said to him that the New England member of his Cabinet had been determined upon, and that it was Mr. Welles.

upon, and that it was Mr. Welles.

When in Hartford in the winter of 1860, Mr.
Lincoln spent a day with Mr. Welles, and the
interchange of views on the great questions
before the country which then took place, Mr.
Lincoln often alluded to as having made an
impression on his mind, as it influenced and
probably governed his action in selecting the
member of his Cabinet from New Eugland.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Opera To-night.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.—This morning William Henry Rawle, Esq., appeared before Judge Eudlow, and through his counsel asked for a special injunction to restrain Mr. Bergfeld, the manager of the French opera troupe, now singing at the Academy, from selling for the performance to-night the proscenium box No. 3, on the ground that he had engaged and used it on Monday night last and then intiused it on Monday night last and then inti-mated that probably he should want it again to-night, which he deemed a contract. But in visitation of that supposed bill the said Berg-feld had agreed to allow Mrs. Bloomfield Moore to have the same box for this evening, in violation of his (the complainant's) right. The Court dismissed the bill for triviality.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Peirce.

—Prison cases were resumed this morning.

George Barker pleaded guilty to a charge of the larceny of a number of meerschaum pipes, having been found in a store at Inird and Mar ket streets, one night, with the stolen pipes in his possession. Henry Derr was convicted of a charge of for-

Henry Derr was convicted of a charge of forgery. It is proven that he wrote a letter to G. L. Rush. a wine merchant, asking him to send by the bearer \$50 to pay for a barrel of herridgs, and to give the bearer also a glass of wine, and to this he signed the name of Mr. Shouberger, his employer. Mr. Rush detected the forgery, and, though he gave the bearer the glass of wine, but not the money, and then he caused the prisoner's arrest.

Jacob Berger was convicted of assault and battery on his old mother. She said that her son and his wife lived in her house, but were frequently under the influence of liquor and troublesome, and on the occasiou complained of he struck her several violent blows with his fist. When asked if these blows made her sick,

fist. When asked if these blows made her sick, she replied that she was a poor woman, and had to do her daily labor, and had no time to

she replied that she was a poor woman, and had to do her daily labor, and had no time to get sick.

William Ritterson and Felix O'Toole were charged with larceny. It was testified that O'Toole was sitting in a grocery kept by one Mrs. Farley, when some one came in and paid that lady \$17, which she put lato her till. She had occasion to go into an adjoining room, and when she returned O'Toole and the money were gone. She followed and seized him and was taking him to an alderman's office, when Ritterson came upand inquired what the difficulty was. When she told him he asked O'Toole to lend him a kpife, and O'Toole gave him something. Mrs. Farley concluded to let her prisoner go free until she could procure an officer, and shortly afterwards Ritterson was seen to bide something under the step of a neighboring shanly. A little girl living in the shanty feand it there and gave it to her father, who returned it to Mrs. Farley. The jury convicted O'Toole of farceny, and Ritterson of receiving the money knowing it to have been stolen.

United States District Courst—Judge Cadwellsder.—The United States vs. W. J. Jacobs. A criminal prosecution, upon the charge of secreting goods with intent to defraud creditors. Before reported. The defence denied the imputation of criminal latent. Ortrial.

Nist Paius—Jüdge Sharswood.—Moore vs. Ossselberry and Evans. An action of ejectment to try the title to property at Third and willow streets. Before reported. Verdict for plaintiff.

No other case was taken up to day.

No other case was taken up to-day.

THIRD EDITION FOURTH EDITION

Proceedings in the Senate and House of Representatives To-day.

PORTIETH CONGRESS—THIRD SESSION

Senate.

WASHINGTON, March 8—The Senate having passed the Dedelency Appropriation bill at 3 A. M., adjourned until noon.
At 12 o'clock the Senate again met.
Mr. Harlan, from the Committee on the District of Commbia, reported a joint resolution in relation to the lands and other property of W. W. Corcoran, in the District of Commbia, read by the Common than w. W. Corcoran, in the District of Columbia, used by the Government during and since the Rebellion. It instructs the Secretary of the Treasury to withhold all 'syment from Mr. Corcoran until he shall nave taken the test

Mr. Howard understood that Mr. Corcoran had abandoned his property here and gone and stayed abroad during the war. He also under-stood that Mr. Gororan had been a Rebei sym-pathizer, and he wanted to know why such a man should be paid at all.

On motion of Mr. Bayard the yeas and nays

were ordered. Mr. Davis said that Mr. Corcoran was entitled to compensation for his property without being required to take such an oath, and therefore he ild not vote to impose such an oath upon

Pending the vote Mr. Sherman made a report from the committee of conference on the bill to strengthen the public credit. Mr. Bayard addressed the Senate in opposi-

tion to concurring in the report of the commit-tee, and also in opposition to the general principles of the bill, denying that Congress had a right to declare the effect of previous

legislation.

Mr. Sherman briefly explained the action of the commit ee of conference.

Mr. Sorague, in behalf of the suffering industry of the country, carnestly protested against the passage of this bill, a measure better calculated than any other yet proposed to bring about the repudiation of the national debt, and cartest to do so if the needle wave trackle than certain to do so if the people were true to them-

Mr. Hensricks did not think the bill improved by the action of the conference commit-tee, and sgain urged the view that Congress has no right now to change the contract originally made between the people and the bondholders.

Mr. Doolittle thought it exceedingly unwise
to attempt to press this bill to a vote now, when less than twenty-four hours of the session remained, and when there was so much urgent business to be done. The report of the com-mittee of conference presented really a new bill, and it could not be properly considered in a hurry; and even if passed, the President would not have time to examine it and give his approval. The bill itself he regarded as a mea-sure for the benefit of foreign holders of our

Mr. Corbett said there were two classes of foreign holders of American bonds—those who held Confederate bonds and those who held United States bonds, and he thought it but right that the legislation of Congress should protect the interests of the latter class.

House of Representatives. Continued from the First Page.

Mr. Shanks, from the select committee on the treatment of Union prisoners, made a report, which was laid on the table and ordered to be Various resolutions for extra printing were reported by Mr. Laftin, from the Committee on

Printing, and gave rise to considerable discus-sion. Some of them were adopted and others rejected.

Mr. B. comall, Chairman of the Committee on

Mr. B committee on Accounts, called up the report made by him iast Saturday in reference to the disbursement of the contingent fund.

Messrs. Eckley and McCullough, members of the committee, denied that the committee had ordered such report to be made, and the latter denied that there was any evidence to justify the statement that the remaindered is the Francisco. the statement that employees in the Executive Department had been employed by the Demo-cratic party during the last Presidential cam-

Mr. Broomall said he had personal knowledge of that fact, and asserted that he had been au-thorized by the committee to make the report. Messrs. Arnell and Field, members of the committee, verified the statement of the chair-

man. Mr. Broomall then reported a resolution directing that no expense shall be incurred for formishing of carpeting the half of the House, committee rooms, etc., unless the work be previously authorized by the Committee on Build-

ings and Grounds.
Also, a joint resolution directing that the Sergeant-at-Arms of the House, in lieu of fees, milesge, etc., for summoning witnesses and compelling the attendance of absent members,

compelling the attendance of accent members, be reimbursed his actual expenses.

After explanation by Mr. Boutwell, both resolutions were agreed to.

Mr. Griswold presented the memorial of the German Republican General Committee in relation to a change of the naturalization laws.

Mr. Broomall, frem the Committee on Accounts, reported a resolution to allow the committee clerks at the rate of \$6 per day for the time actually spent in official duties.

Mr. McCullough opposed the resolution.

Mr. McCullough opposed the resolution, stating that there had been evidence taken before the Committee of Accounts showing that some clerks to committees had not rec

West Virginia Legislature.

WHEELING, March 3,-The West Virginia Legis acure ratified the constitutional amend-

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

New York, March 3—Cotton firm; 400 bates sold.
Flour dult and neavy, and lower: saies of 600 barrels:
State at \$5.60@7; Western at \$5.40@7.9; Southern at
6.25@12; California at \$5.610.50. Wheat declining.
Corn firmer and advances 10. stock scarce; sales of
31.000 buskels mixed Western at \$5.600.0 class firmer
but quiet at 75c. Beef quiet. Pork steady: new mess.
831.1%631.35. Lard quiet; steam, 19c. Whisky firm
at \$65.6007c.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph-2 P. M

The New York Money Market.

THE PRESS CLUB.—The regular stated meeting of the Press Club will be held this afternoon, at the rooms, No. 607 Walnut street. The essay will be read by W. F. Corbett, Esq., of the Associated Press. The new by-laws will also be acted upon.

FROM THE CAPITAL. WASHINGTON.

Lieutenant-General Sherman Valuable Present from H Admirers-He is Addressed by A. T. Stewart.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Present to General Sherman-The Purchase Consummated. Desputch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, March 3.-This morning, beween 11 and 12 o'clock, Messrs. A. T. Stewart, Hamilton Fish, Berjamin H. Field, William H. Aspinwall, and William Boots, of the committee appointed by the subscribers in the city of New York to the fund for the purchase of a residence and furniture for Lieutenant-General Sherman, attended by Alfred M. Hoytnephew of General Sherman, General Butterfield, Judge Hilton, and Solon Humphey, also of the contributors, visited the army head-

quarters by appointment. On entering General Grant's office Mr. A. T. Stewart approached and informed him that they had come prepared to consummate the purchase of the residence and furniture on I street for the purpose of presenting the same to General Sherman, and at the same time handed to General Grant a bank check for \$65,000. The General received the gentlemen cordially, and expressed his great gratication at General Sherman being the recipient of such a high mark of friendly consideration.

The General then produced the deed of the house and a bill of sale for the furniture, hand . somely engraved on parenment, signed and acknowledged for record and bearing the requisite signatures of Gen. Grant and his wife. This being completed, it was evident that the parties met as business men to present the business with which they had been entrusted. Interview with General Sherman.

After a short interview with General Sherman, who was attending to his duties at a desk in the same room, while the committee were engaged with General Grant, the chairman, Mr. Stewar', made knewn their desire to have a private interview. General Sherman then invited the committee to an adjoining room. usually occupied by General; Rawlings, chief of staff, when Mr. Stewart, holding in his hand the subscription papers and deed and bill of sale, addressed General Sperman as fellows:-

Address of A. T. Stewart. General:-It is a great pleasure to me to be the medium of presenting this voluntary subscription of your friends and fellow-countrymen. If there ever was an lastance of the pleasure being greater to give than receive, this is certainly that one.

I assure you that this may be accepted withont any feeling of obligation on your part, as it is contributed in the sincere belief that your noble and effective services in behalf of our country in her hour of peril can never be compensated. We trust that the kind Providence who has in the past watched over, guided, and protected you on the battle field and in the camp, may bless you with a long life, that you may enjoy the reward due a faithful public servant from a free and happy people.

The Presentation to the General Mr. Stewart then handed General Sherman the subscription list and deed and bill of sale, remarking that the balance of the subscription, now amounting to nearly \$100,000, would be ferwarded to him within a few days, and after the names shall have been obtained of a few gentlemen who desire to contribute. Adding that a portion of this sum had been subscribed by General Sherman's friends in Boston, whose

names would be added to the list. The Public Credit.

The conference committee on Schenck's bill to strengthen the public credit has agreed to a report. The substantial provisions of the bill

are unchanged. Fatal and Serious Accidents. PROVIDENCE, March 3 .- Frank De Biols, aged nine years, was drowned in a pond at Newport

yesterday. About the same time two carpenters fell from the roof of a building owned by the father of young De Blois. One of them, John Clarke, received injuries which will pro-bably prove fatal. The other, William Carpen-ter, is less seriously injured.

Illinois Legislature. CHICAGO, March 8.—Yesterday afternoon the Illinois Senate passed Fuller's Railroad bill. As the railroad men make no objection to it, the passage by the House is considered certain.

-A Canada correspondent says a "mania" for pummelling newspaper men appears to prevail in that province.

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