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VOL. IX.-NO. 108.

PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, MAY 5, 1869.

FIRST EDITION

"CHERRY HILL."

Fortieth Annual Report of the Inspectors of the Eastern Penitentiary-Observations on the Discipline-Operations during the year INGN.

We have received from the Hon. Richard Vaux a copy of the Fortieth Annual Report of the Inspectors of the Eastern Penitentiary, and present the following interesting and important extracts :---

"Half a century ago, when the Pennsylvania sys-"Half a century ago, when the Pennsylvania sys-tem of Penitentiary reform was established by the Legislature, the theory of separate imprisonment of convicts was attacked by earnest men in Massachu-setts, New York, and England, with a series of ob-jections, which in themselves were thought to be fatal to its successful administration. Then, penal science, as an element of social science, was almost unknown. Thinkers and students had avoided it as reenisive and incanable of development. There were nnknown. Thinkers and students had avoided it as repnisive and incapable of development. There were no data, there was no knowledge, nor excerience, from which to deduce a reasonable conclusion; as to its results. Its opponents resisted it on several grounds. They assumed that it would be, if car-ried out, destructive to health, injurious to the mind, and uscless in its influences on those under its discipline. Against that system they set up the congregate plan, of comminging convicts by day at work, in prison, separating them at night. The distinction between these systems was radical. The separate system rested on the philosophy that punishment was a separation of the convict from society, to be treated for his crime as his individual character required; to produce that regret which society, to be treated for his crime as his individual character required; to produce that regret which might cause an amended life; to ald or induce re-formation; to protect society; to prevent discharged criminals from organizing into a class in the commu-nity to prey on it with success, and by acquaintance with each other, made in prison, thus recruit the number and prevent any from returning to honest pursuits, or forming domestic ties. This was the basis on which the separate confinement of convicts was placed. These were the reasons which induced was placed. These were the reasons which induced the founders to press it to a practical trial. The theory of the congregate system, on the other hand, may be thus stated: that as convicts were associated with society, association on conviction was obedience to social law, and in prison, therefore, they should work together; that each knew his degradation, and that office was its cause, yet lead purchament was that crime was its cause: yet legal punishment was complete when thus indicted, though measured alone by the period of degradation, and that on its termination the convict was either a better man or a worse one, society only requiring crime to be punished and the criminal sentenced to a prison. The effects on the individual which his punishment produced were never considered, except so far as that it should not injure his health nor his mind; and it was not cruel, Injure his heath nor his mind; and it was not crue, because these convicts worked together all day, and went to separate cells at night. A Penitentiary as a place of reformatory penance for crime, may repre-sent one system; a factory, as a place of primitive manual labor, may represent the other. "This is plainly stating the opposite theories of the two systems at the time to which we refer. It cannot be denied, that since then changes have been made

be denied that since then changes have been made in both systems, by which they have been improved. In both, experience has done much. In both, remedial and reformatory influences have been intro-

"To test, then, the force of the objections originally made against the Pennsylvania discipline, and negatively in support of the congregate, it cannot be deemed unreasonable to rely on the information which the past fifteen years cover, as convincing evidence at this time of the obtained results from each. A comparison, now, cannot be refused as proof; cannot be rejected as unsatisfactory; cannot be denied credience as conclusive on the question proof; cannot be rejected as unsatisfactory; cannot be denied credence as conclusive on the questions involved. Appealing, therefore, to past ex-perience, we are justified in une-quivocally asserting that the Pennsylvania sys-tem of penitentiary discipline, understood and properly applied, is not injurious to the health, has no injurious influence on the mind, is neither inhu-man nor cruel, that it benefits the convicts, that it protects society, that it tends to strengthen the dis-charged prisoner in a determination to lead an honest life, that it does not entail on the prisoner the known degradation of his condition, that it prethe known degradation of his condition, that it pre-vents the organization of a crime-class in communities, and that, if properly administered, it is now the most philosophic and effective system for the treat-ment of crime as an actual condition of persons in all societies. "The Inspectors do not now propose to repeat the various and able arguments which have heretofore been made in favor of the Pennsylvania system. To meet to day the original objections to it, which now reappear, it is deemed only necessary to give the Legislature facts, which have been proven by the experience of past years. These facts are presented in a form which renders them easily comprehended. An examination of them, with ordinary intelligence, will substantiate the assertions here made. On these facts the Pennsylvania system rests for its sure de fense. In the range of theories in science or in morals, there is not one which has been so thor morals, there is not one which has been so thor-oughly tested by practical experience, as the theory of the advantages of the separate discipline of con-victs in a penitentiary. Taking, then, the test of comparison of the results, of separate and congre-gate penitentiary discipline, this institution, and the State Penitentiary at Charlestown, Massachusetts, are selected as the two penitentiaries under the most carefully arranged supervision. "In order to show without difficulty the results of these systems, taking them as administered in these respective prisons, the percentage mode is adopted as plainly manifesting the purpose of this com-"From a history of the Massachusetts State Prison, by the warden of that institution, we extract the following data, and furnish the corresponding data from the records of this penitentiary :-

"From the above comparison it will be seen that, taking the last fifteen years of the Massachusetts State Prison, which under its superior management is perhaps its best period, and comparing it with the Eastern State Penitentiary, the reformatory in-fluence of the separate system is 4.48 per cent, supe-rior to that of the congregate system. To this we have to add the statement of a State authority, who, after two years' experience in Massachusetts prisons, thus writes his official opinion in 1865:--But do our prisons work reformation of the criminal? Go to our prisons, as I have done the past year, inquire of the

this work reformation of the criminal? Go to our prisons, as I have done the past year, inquire of the officers, hear the story of the convicts, watch the workings of the system, and you will see that instead of reforming they harden the criminal."" The report then proceeds to discuss the subject of mental disease as a cause of crime, and says:— "From investigations was deduced the fact that a disturbed mental condition developed taself in crimes, as well as in other well-ascertained forms. The most ordinary observer cannot fail to have discovered that the increase of crimes, which can only be satisfactorily comprehended or explained on the now admitted cause of mental unsoundness, is yearly made manifest. Insanity, or some degree of mental madness, is likewise increasing. This is the result of causes well may be mentioned that now there are 1325 convicts in Sing Sing, one of the three State prisons in New York, with but 1200 cells. This is a larger number than in the two State penitentiaries of Pennsylvania. The report for the year lays of the New York, commissionary of the satisfies of the New York, with but 1200 cells. This is a larger number than in the two State penitentiaries of Pennsylvania. The report for the year lays of the New York Commissionary of Peniter. three State prisons in New York, with out 1200 cells. This is a larger number than in the two State penitentiaries of Pennsylvania. The report for the year 1868 of the New York Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction, shows that under their care were 1580 persons in the Lamatic Asylum, a public charity, receiving those committed by the municipal authorities of that city. Of these 135 died. This does not include 109 idiots under the same cas-tody. This fact is here presented to show that in-sanity, in some form, is the established condition of a certain number of persons in communities. Taking this fact, the deduction is undentable that a certain portion of insane commit crimes, else the best pre-ventative of crime is insanity. If then criminals are insane before conviction, if is no objection to the separate system of Penitentiary publishment that insame persons are convicted to its custody, or develop insanity afterwards. During the past year, 1868, there were three persons sent to this Penitentiary, recorded as insane by the resident physician on his examination of them, at the time of their reception. But, further, to prove the proposition now under consideration, we quote from special authority that at one of the three State almshouses located at Tewksbury, Mas-sachusetts, under the control of the Board of State Charities, last year 220 immates were received or ex-changed from the other State almshouses, and re-ported nearly every one defective in mind or body. "The same report further states: "We are con-"The same report further states: We are con-stantly making such transfers and receiving such returns, besides numbers of patients from State lunatic asylums.' The Almshouse at Tewksbury had last year 'an average number of 757 inmates,' report-ing 260 deaths.' From the same published informa-

The following table will afford the best idea of the extent to which a commonwealth may be utilicted with mental and moral disease :-

. 73.26 Total ... "Adopting these figures as approximating to the number of persons in a State shown to be in an unhealthful social condition, with its population of 1,267,031, they give 5.76 per cent, of the whole as a class in which crime

b to per cent, of the whole as a class in which crime is produced, and latent or patent insanity, or some condition of mental disease, is therefore necessarily existing. Of these 3725 were insane. "It may not be out of place to give the following statement, as throwing some light on the cause of crime, the character of criminals, and the ne-cessity for a close scrutiny into that branch of social science which indirectly relates to the best preventive means against a crime-class. In Massachusetts there are 325 towns. In the year 1865, these towns supported or cared for, in various ways, 31,870 paupers, besides 2411 sent out of the State or transported to their friends. If this be true of a community professedly so far advanced true of a community professedly so far advanced towards perfection in social development, it is not surprising that, in other less favored populations, the crime cause more largely exists. If, then, mental disorders are productive of crime, the percentage of criminal insane should bear an ascertainable pro-mention to the whole number of convicts."

est benevolence; the safeguards of society combine to protest against the result of penal jurispradence which temporarily punishes a person convicted of crime, for the first time, or of crime of the leaser de-grees, by permanently making him a convict, and marking him as such during his after life. "The nearer the punishment is applied to the home or neighborhood influences and associations of this grade of prisoners, the less likely is it that such person will leave these influences, after the punish-ment is over. He can then obtain a social position, and thus be saved from the inevitable results of con-gregate degradation with congregated convicts, when his liberty is regained."

greate degradation with congregated convects, when his liberty is regarded." "The report linally states ;..." "The past year's history of the State Penitentiary for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania has no record of a single exception to that of the forty years of its operations. During these forty years it has been the only institution on the separate system which has had inid upon it the duty of faithfully ad-hering to its designed purpose. The inspectors, by devoting their time and energies to the full develop-ment of its real character, have established it beyond truthful and successful opposition, if that opposition is animated only by motives which unblassed and enlightened investigation will satisfy or convert. "If those who now seek to introduce luto Pennsyl-vania penal systems which have not been sufficiently tried, or though novel here have been sufficiently have been fully tried, would patiently investigate, after duly qualifying incenselves to jindge, and would not until after such investigation decide the Penn-sylvania system of Penitentiary discipline and reform will we become the standard of ameliavated near

sylvania system of Penifentiary discipline and reform will yet become the standard of ameliorated penal institutions."

Appended to the report, which is signed by the Hon, Richard Vaux, as President, are several import-ant tables, from which we make the following ex-

The following is a summary of the table of popula-tion statistics for the year:-Penitentiary population for the Malos, Feacules, Total year 1868. Whole number committed during 879 250 253 December 31, 1868. Average number for the year 630 619 11 622 1868

Number died during the year... Average daily number, from Oc-toher 25, 1829, to December 31, 7

Cost per capita per diem, for the year 1868, exclusive of amount appropriated by Commonwealth, 36 1868.

The following tables set forth several interesting articulars respecting the inmates received during

865:-NATURAL RELATIONS. No. Pr 13

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Drexel. President of the Board-Richard Vaux. Treasurer-Furman Sheppard. Secretary-Thomas II. Powers. Warden-John S. Halloway. Resident Physician-Henry M. Klapp, M. D. Moral Instructor-Rev. John Ruth. Clerk-A. J. Ourt, M. D.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

OFFICE OF THE EVENTED TELEGRAPH, Wednesday, May 5, 1869. The main feature of our Money market to-day is the large excess of supply over the demand The banks are daily augmenting their reserves

The canks are daily augmenting their reserves, and appear to experience a considerable diffi-culty in finding an outlet. Business, though much improved by the present case of the mar-ket, is not very brisk, and fears are be-ginning to be entertained by many that a spirit of speculation will spring up and tend to disturb the present con-dition. This is generally the resemption of dition. This is generally the teoneomitant of an easy money market, and already signs are manifested of its revival at this juncture. An active condition of trade, such as we are wont to have at this season, would prevent so unde-sirable a result by creating a more healthy demand for the large unemployed surplus on the market, but failing this, the other alternative, in accordance with precedent, seems inevitable Money on call is very easy to-day at 5@7 per cent., according to the collaterals offered by

borrowers. Rates for prime commercial paper remain at 6@8 per cent.; 7 per cent. being the average for well-endorsed names.

Government securities are a little off from the closing prices of yesterday, and very dull. Gold is also weak. Premium at opening, 135%; at 12 M., 135%.

weak. State loans were quiet, with sales of the third series at 107, and the coupon war loan at $101\,{\rm J_2}$. City sixes were stronger, selling at $101\,{\rm S_2}$, $101\,{\rm J_2}$ for the new certificates. The Lehigh gold

10152 for the new certificates. The Lengn gold loan was taken at 94_{24}^{-1} . Reading Railroad opened at 47.69, and closed at 475_{24}^{-1} , a decline of 3_{24}^{-1} . Pennsylvania Railroad fell off 5_{24}^{-1} , selling at $54@545_{25}^{-1}$; Lehigh Valley Railroad changed hands at 555_{24}^{-1} , a decline of 3_{24}^{-1} . Philadelphia and Eric Railroad, 2914: Cata-wissa Railroad preferred, 35: Mine Hill Railroad at 5432; and Camden and Amboy Railroad at 12714

Canal shares were quiet but steady. Sales of Lehigh Navigation at 3212; 17 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation preferred.

ton; 51/2 for Big Mountain; and 1/2 for Feeder Dam. In Bank stocks nothing was done. 233 was

bid for North America; 58 for Commercial; 81% for Mechanics'; and 75 for City. Passenger Railway shares were without im-71 for Tenth and Eleventh; 26 for Spruce and

of the semi-annual dividends by our city banks. we present the following:-Banks. Philadelphia.

Germantown ... 756 " 716 " 500,000

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Bank».	The.		ne.	Capital, 1	Maturael.
Philadelphia8	per ct.	5 p	er et.	\$1,500,000	\$105,000
Commerce5		5	144	250,000	12,000
Mechanics8		8	.992	800,000	12,500
N. Liberties 10		10	44	500,000	50,000
Western	- 44	6	44	400,000	24,000
Consolidation 6	- 365	6	44	300,000	18,000
City6	144	6	11	400,000	24,000
Commonw 1th5	186	5	44.	237,000	11,850
Second Natn'l		5	45	300,000	15,000
Third National		-5	- 44	300,000	15,000
Seventh **		4 .	44	250,000	10,000
Central		5	10	150,000	37,500
Republic 31	5. 46.	335	3.6	1,000,000	35,000

Thomas H. Powers, Furman Sheppard, Anthony J. | SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Our West India Squadron-Advices from Admiral Hoff-Condition of Affairs in Cuba.

The President and the American Union League -He will Carry Out to His Utmost the Principles of the Republican Party.

Affairs in New England and the West.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Situation in Cuba - Interesting Advices from Admiral Hoff.

Special Despatch to The Reening Telegraph. WASHINGTON, May 5.-The Navy Department o-day received despatches from Admiral Hoff, lated off Havana, April 27. The Admiral says: -I find upon my arrival here political matters exceedingly quiet. There was an expedition supposed to have sailed from Yucatan, consisting of a large steamer and several sailing vesels, which attempted to land men and arms for the insurgents on the south side of the Western Department. They were unsuccessful.

The Spanish Admiral has left in his flag-ship, accompanied by several vessels, in search of this party, but no news has been received from him. The transport having on board the political prisoners that left here a month since, and supposed to have sailed for Fernando Po, has put into St. John's, Porto Rico, for repairs. The Captain-General of that Island has determined to send some of the passengers to the Canaries, and the balance to Cadiz. Both the Cubans and Spaniards seem to be unusually quiet, and no

successes are reported on either side. The American Union League.

A committee of the Union League of America, onsisting of Governor Geary, of Pennsylvania; Governor Newell, of New Jersey; Major McQuade, of Pennsylvania: and Mr. Alexander, of New York, who were appointed at a meeting of the League in New York last Friday, to walt upon the President and members of the Cabinet. arrived here to-day.

They called this morning upon the President, and informed him that they have been appointed by the League to wait upon him and the members of his Cabinet for the purpose of assuring them of the determination of the League to maintain its organization and stand by the administration in its efforts to sustain Repubhean principles and to restore peace and order to the Southern States. 87,500

The President expressed his gratification at the mark of confidence bestowed upon him by the League, and assured them that he would do all in his power to carry out the principles of the Republican party and of the League. FROM BALTIMORE. The Recent Interview Between Grant and Lee

FROM THE WEST.

DOUBLE SHEET-THREE CENTS.

7 Generous Man-Civil and Criminal Suits Emigration. Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

ST. LOUIS, May 5 .- Mr. Lee, of Crosby Opera House fame, has generously loaned the directors of the Masonie Hall Association a sufficient sum to prevent their noble edifice from being sacrificed. The building was but recently completed. Mr. Lee invested largely in the enterprise.

A libel suit was filed yesterday against the steamer General McPorter, by Mr. George Frederick, for running into and sinking a barge aden with ice.

The grand jury yesterday found a new indictment against Captain W. B. Donaldson, for murder. His trial commences to-day.

Several hundred emigrants have arrived here during the past ten days, en route to Kansas and points on the Pacific Rallroad.

The mercury rose to 90 in the shade yesterday afternoon.

Municipal Election.

MADISON, Ind., May 5 .- The city_election yesterday was hotly contested. The Democrats re-elected the Treasurer, Clerk, and Assessor by an average majority of 207.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

By Atlantic Cable,

This Morning's Quotations. This Morning's Quotations. LONDON, May 5-A. M.-Consols, 93% for both money and account. United States Five-twenties, so. American Stocks quiet: Erie Railroad, 19%; Illinois Central, 95%; Great Western, 24%. Liverpool, May 5-A. M.-Cotton market opens regular; middling uplands, 11%C.; middling Or-leans, 12d. The sales for to-day are estimated at 7000 bates.

LONDON, May 5-A. M.-Sugars, 388. 9d.

LONDON, May 5-A. al. - Organ, out at lons. This Afternoon's Quotations. LONDON, May 5-P. M. - United States Five-twenties, 80%. The Stock market is without mate-rial alteration; Erie Railroad, 19%; Illinois Central,

LONDON, May 5-P. M.-The shipments of Cotton from Bombay to the 1st instant, since last re-port, according to private despatches, were 35,000 bales. Common Rosin, 5s. Tallow, 44s. 6d. LONDON, May 5-P. M.-Tallow active and un-changed. changed.

HAVES, May 5-P. M. -Cotton opens flat for both on the spot and afloat; low middling afloat, 240f. tres ordinaire on the spot, 143f. The market will be losed on Thursday.

FIJL

The Massacre of December East.

Although a little over four months have elapsed since the dreadful massacre spoken of below occurred, still we have but now received details of it. The news comes from Rewa, Fiji, is dated December 16, and runs as follows: The following account of the recent outrages in Fiji is given in a letter dated Rewa, Fiji, De-cember 16:—"A fearful tragedy has lately been enacted on the plantation of Messrs. Burt & Underwood, Nadroga, Viti Lovu. For some time past the heathen mountaincers had been trouble-some, lying in wait for the coolies, and beating them whenever they could catch them in the forest; and so severely that two of these unfor-tunate men died from the effects of the savage assaults committed upon them. Four more also were poisoned; and to such lengths did the Fijians go that Burt & Underwood gave the coolies arms, and told them to defend themselves when attacked. The result was a fight on one occasion, when the natives came down upon the coolies as they were cutting horse todder. Shots were exhots were es changed, and one Fijian fell badly wounded. whereupon his companions fled to the hills. The planters now made themselves ready to meet the attack which they well knew the natives would make upon them. Guards were set around the premises at night, and a look out kept by day, whereby several schemes for burning ses were frustrated. At length, one rainy day, Underwood being in the cotton plantation with a man named Dick, the overseer, and the coolies, who were at their usual work, and Burt being at the house attending to the shipment of a lot of cotton, a strong party of Fijians were seen on the river bank at some distance from the house, waving flags of native cloth, and shouting abusive words. Of these Burt took no notice, for he knew the Fijians too well to fear immediate mischief from those who stood still afar off and shouted. But these were only a decoy to draw his attention away from a war party, which was even then stealing upon him through the standing cotton on the other side of the plantation from where the coolies were working. Hearing a noise at last he went out of the house, and found himself tace to face with some three hundred naked, painted savages, who soon had him down in their midst, beating him savagely. Another man called Cammeline, who was in the house with him at the time, shared the same fate. Underwood and the coolies were set upon by another party, who killed four of the Tanna men, and wounded Underwood and Dick, who, however, escaped, after shooting two or three of the chemy "The Fijians then helped themselves to everything which they thought would be of any use, after which they burned the houses to the ground, together with 140,000 pounds of Sea Island cotton; in fact, the whole crop, which had been picked and gathered into the cotton-house. They speared and ate six horses, several cows, some fifty pigs, sixty goats, the four Tanna men, two little girls, the children (half caste) of one of the planters. Cammeline is not expected to survive. Several other disturbances have taken place, and the planters think they have cause to fear that there is a widespread plot against them. They have, therefore, sent a petition to Maafu, the Tongan chief, calling him to their aid, as the Fijian authorities are powerless to defend them against such out-

There was considerable activity in the Stock market, but prices, with few exceptions, were

Pine: and 13 for Hestonville. In addition to the statement made yesterday

000 000 500

Coal shares were inactive, 4% was offered for New and Middle; 5 for Shamokin: 5 for Ful-

** •	State Dec. 13	Prison, 1, 1805, to 1, 1868.	Penitentiary, Oct. 25, 1829, to Dec. 31, 1868.	
Whole No. Committed	7400	Per et.	6228	Per et.
Disch'd by Expiration of Sentence Order of the	5410	73-14	4355	69-89
Court, etc Pardon Death Suicide	43 1019 281 6	13 77 3780 188	67 834 318 19	1:08 13:39 5:11 -19
Murdered by other Con- victs	3	101		
Escape. Escaped. Sent to Luuatic Asylum. Hanged (U. S. Convict).	3 41 35	部部行	49	06 14 19
In Confinement at last Report, 1868	558	7-54	630	10.13
Committed Second Time	805	11'28	483	7.74

"This statement proves, for it is a record of facts, but the mortality on given numbers in each Peniten-tiary, white convicts in Pennsylvania, and convicts of all colors in Massachusetts, is as 2-91 per cent. in of all colors in Massachusetts, is as 2°1 per cent. in the separate system to 3°50 in the congregate, a dif-ference of 0°50 per cent, in favor of the separate sys-tem, extending over a fixed period. Now it is not known as a fact, that negroes in this State, sent as convicts, are frequently admitted in unsound health. Climate and various causes enervate them, especially mulattoes. Therefore, to make the comparison just to the Charlestown Penitentiary, and unious to the Pennsylvania Penitentiary, owing and unjust to the Pennsylvania Penitentiary, owing to the enfectied constitution of a large number of admitted negroes, as the mortality in this Peniten-tary is so remarkably increased from this cause, we give a table covering a period of fifteen years, from 1854 to 1868, inclusive. "We leave this subject, then, with these remarks,

that the objection to the separate system that it in-ares the health is proved by facts to be an error, and that as to the mortality under the separate system, it s not appreciably greater than in the best conducted congregate penitentiary in the United States. If re-formation of convicts is to be attained by prison discipline, then we propose to test the two systems on this point. The Pennsylvania discipline professes to induce reformation, by special influences most di-rectly applied to each prisoner as his individual characteristics require. This cannot be done in the congregate prisons. Taking the past fifteen years, and the same institutions, the following comparison is made

-	Massach	us's State	Prison	East'n State Penitentiary.			
Fear,	No.Re-	Re-com- mit- nients.	Per Ci,	No. Re.	Re-com- mit- mente,	Per Ct.	
1854 1855 1856 1857 1856 1859 1859 1860 1861 1869 1863 1863 1864 1865 1865 1867	19 199 247 129	84 17 94 21 84 94 14 91 90 16 10 6 92 12	9-72 10-66 19-61 14-81 12-66 4-65	864 201	8 18 10 27 17 19 31 92 . 88 15 9 13 20 20 19	6-06 5-06 7-90 8-96	
1868	2264	360	13-25	3139	266	85	

Abstainers. Moderate drinkers. portion to the whole number of convicts." After further quotations, the report proceeds to discuss the subject of the proportion of insane con-victs to the populations of State penitentiaries. It

"For the past forty years, out of the 5642 different persons committed to the separate or Philadelphia Penitentiary, six were sent to the State Lumatic Asy-

"For the past forty years, out of the State Landace Asy-"For the past forty years, out of the 4723 different persons committed to the congregate Charlestown (Mass.) Penitentiary, a less number in the same period, thirty-five were sent to the State Lunatic period. Asylum, or 0.74 per cent.

Asylum, or 0.74 per cent. "For the past fifteen years the annual average mortality of all prisoners in the separate or Phila-delphia Penitentiary was 0.95 percent. "For the past fifteen years the annual average mortality of all prisoners in the congregate, or Charlestown (Mass.) Penitentiary was 0.96 per cent. Since the year 1525, out of 4.762 different convicts Charlestown (Mass.) Pententiary was 0.56 per cent. Since the year 1825, out of 4753 different convicts sent to Charlestown Pententiary, the mortality has been 3.91 and the insanity 0.74. The average yearly population of that penitentiary is, by the same au-thority, stated as 'being about 575,' and 5 as the annual mortality, being an average yearly mortality of 1.33 per cent.

of 1:33 per cent. "It is shown also that 14 50 per cent. of the 196 con-victs sentenced for life died in prison. About 50 per cent., or 97 convicts, were pardoned; and 19 were

discharged in other ways. "We leave this branch of the subject, confident that every intelligent and candid mind will admit, on a careful examination of the comparison here made as to the 'mortality' and 'insanity' in the separate and congregate systems, that this Penitentiary or

the separate imprisonment of convicts, by actua facts, has vindicated its claim to superiority." The report then proceeds to notice the compara-

tive cost of the two systems, saying :--"It is beyond doubt that the experience of forty years in penitentiaries on both these methods of punishment will show that neither can be perma-nently self-supporting. It is idle to talk of making money out of the yearly labor of convicts in a single prison, when a State has paid millions of dollars to convoct its concernal paymer and criminal dasa

support its general pauper and criminal class, "Would it not be better for a State rather to attempt to depauperize some of the 40,000 honest oor, than so employ 500 convicts in one prison as to make a profit, thereon to base the avowal of the superiority of the congregate system of penitetiary

cipline "How purposeless, how absurd, to claim supe ciority for the congregate system of convict impri-sonment, that it may be made a profit-gaining sys-tem, when, where it is best administered, the people are taxed \$2,500,000 in a year to pay for the cost of charities and prisons !

"The self-supporting idea of prison institutions nust be abandoned, unless the 'contract system' is must be abandoned, unless the "contract system is made to compete in prices with mechanical or other labor of the out-door population. This will not be permitted, while the present opinion of these indus-trial classes is regarded by legislators as worthy of consideration. The agitation of the industrial classes in States where this 'contract system' is adopted for convict labor already betokens serious consideration to its continuous. sition to its continuance.

"We quote the following facts from the annual the Governors of the State of New ssage York:

"For the year 1866, the excess of 'expenditures' over 'earnings,

At Sing Sing and Auburn prisons, was ... in the same prisons for the year 1867, was.... 1868, was.... 170,000 00 251,503 23

"In both these State prisons this coveted 'con-tract system' is adopted and carried out to the fullest extent its most ardent admirers and advocates could

"It need not then be seriously considered, on the "It need not then be seriously considered, on the basis of economy, by what specious or plausible legislation the penal institutions of any State, with a large and settled population, can be made to yield a profit to the public treasury. This penitentiary will compare favorably with any such penal esta-blishment, when it is known that the labor of its convicts is not the only aim of its punishment, not the single purpose of its discipline. Whenever a people force its Legislature to make haws for pro-ducing a profit out of the labor of persons convicted people force its Legislature to make laws for pro-ducing a profit out of the labor of persons convicted for crimes, the degradation of that people is mani-fest, and the civilization which should regard the amelioration which penal science introduces into penal jurisprudence is degenerating into a sordid an d blind materialism." and blind materialism."

The following paragraph is likewise of interest:--The following paragraph is likewise of interest:-"We venture, most respectfully, to express the hope that the legislation on the subject of punish-ment for crimes, under any circumstances, will be directed to the perfecting of county prisons for the lesser offenses. The wisdom of separating prisoners in all prisons will yet be vindicated. The wisdom of preventing an organized crime-class in community by the force of association or congrega-tion of convicts in prison is daily becoming vindicated by the sail experience of dense populations. The true philosophy of enlightened legislation ; the high-Ama Con. Cl tio

ometimes intoxicated. Often intoxicated 253 INDUSTRIAL BELATIONS. Apprenticed and served until 21 years of age..... 17 The discharges of the year were as follows: 225 Sentence expired..... Removed to County Prison..... Commutation of sentence (U. S. convict).....

Of the 4799 different prisoners discharged sig pening of the Penitentiary forty years ago, o r 1006 per cent., have again been sentenced Penitentiary, viz. :--

iite	Females	- 2	Colored Females	4
		362		120
-	Carl Contraction and Contraction of the	188	The star second from the same and	10.00

The report says :- "But it is worthy of no nany of these (482) reconvicted convicts, had subjected to the influence of the congregates of confinement, prior to their first impriso here, as exhibited in the following analysis of convictions recorded on their first reception he Then comes the following table :-First conviction to this or any prison so far

as known. econd conviction, but first here, the pre-19:71 ourth conviction, but first here, the previous three being to a congregate prison, ifth conviction, but first here, the pre-1:40 0:4 vious four being to a congregate prison. . - 2 Sixth conviction, but first here, the pre-vious five being to a congregate prison Old convicts, first here, the previous con-14 05 victions being to a congregate prison 45 9:34

482 100:00

"From the above," says the report, "it will be seen that of the 482 reconvicted convicts, but 302 or 62.05 per cent., about five-eighths, were on their first coniction sentenced to this Penitentiary.

"It is a gratifying fact to the friends of the sepa rate system to know that of the 4792 different indi vidual prisoners discharged (and liable to reconvic ion) during a period of more than 39 years, only 209 or 6:30 per cent. returned of those who had been sub-lected to no other system of confinement than that known as the separate or Pennsylvania system."

D Of the 6225 prisoners received into this Peniten-liary since its opening, October 25, 1829, 3106, or 49-57 per cent. were 25 years of age and under: 1251, or 20:09 per cent, were 25 years of age and under; 1251, or 20:09 per cent, were minors; 1555, or 29:63 per cent, were between 21 and 25 years of age. Of the 255 prisoners received during the year 1568, 154 were 25 years of age and under, a per cent, of 52:97 of the prisoners received, with an average age of 21:27 years, and an average sentence of 2 years 4 months and 21 days; of the number (134) 45 were uninors and 15 hud served in the area. In the terminors and 16 had served in the army. In the foi owing statistics of crimes against property and per ons, the percentage is calculated upon each class separately

The following table shows the crimes for which the 630 prisoners who were immites of the prison De cember 31, 1868, were convicted :--

Murder	27	Incest, Fornication and
Rape	11	Bustardy 1
Arson	-91	Conspiracy 3
Manslaughter	12	Misdemeanor. 8
Assault and Battery to	22	Assault and Battery to
Kill	14	Steal Battery to B
Assault and Battery to	20	Broal Brites France B
	- 490	Receiving Stolen Goods. 2
Rape. Burglary and Larceny	- 65	Attempt at Larceny 5
Horne Stealing	10	Breach of Prison
Attempt to commit Bur-		Larceny 201
glaty	11	High and Ball and Ball
Burglary	-	Highway Robbery
Robbery	33	Counterfeiting
Attempt to Rob	3	Keeping Bawdy House 1
Forgery	:30	Aiding Prisoners to Es-
Attempt to commit Fe-	- 27	cape
	- 3	Mayhem.
Passing Counterfeit Mo-	- 77	CONTRACT PRIME PRIME PRIME PRIME PRIME
	14.6	Subornation of Perjury 1
Assault and Battery	- 1	Poisoning
Concealing Death of	1.5	Safe Keeping 1
Child		Total
The following is a list	01	the officers of the institu-
tion:-		

Inspectors-Richard Vaux, Alexander Henry, Pacific Mail Steam ... 92% Market irregular.

15.80	PHILADELPHIA STOCI	K RXI	THANGE SALES
52.97			
93-39	Reported by De Haven & B		
7:91	FIRST 1		
	\$2000 Leh Gold 1c. 94%		h Read R e. 47 69
100.00	\$700 City 68, New 1014	200	(10
	\$1400 dols.1015	300	dols.b5.47.69
Per et.	\$1000 Pa R 2 m 94%	500	do
81.03	\$2000 Pa 6s W L Cp.	200	do., 18, b60, 47%
12-25	lots, 1015	300	00ls, 47%
	\$4000 Leh Vnbds.cp	100	do
6.72	1018101% \$2000 Phila & E 78. 87%	100 200	do, b60, 47 %
			do ls, b5, 47 %
100.00	18 sh Leh Vai R 55%	100	doe. 47%
	100 sh Penna R 54 8 dod bill, 54	100	do 47 %
$A a_i$	17 doc&p. 54	100	(10b5, 47)a
21	17 doc&p. 54 46 do.d bill 1s, 54	100	do b60, 47%
8		100	
	3 do	100	do 810.47 56 do b60, 47 5
- 25	15 sh Cam & Am R.127	200	dols.47 56
192	2 sh Minehili s5wn 54%	200	(10
	100 sh Cata Pf 35	200	(10
	26 sh Leh N St 32%	100	do. slown, 4716
ere E	100 sh Phil & E. s5, 29%	100	10
1	100 no, b60, 29%	100	40
10000	100 do c 992/	100	do
249	100 doc. 29% 500 do830, 29%	100	MOC.47:56
nce the	100 do	41.0	
mly 482,	-NARR & LADNER, Bank	and n	anout this morningle.
to this	Gold quotations as follows		epore una morung a
	10 00 A. M	11-00	A 37 1001
	T11m3P, 44 1026.5	10415.1	M 108.
	10.45 **	10.00	44 T.BR.2
	10.45 **	10-05	11 1851/
120	Messrs, DE HAVEN & I	ROTH	FR No. 40 S. Third
de, that	street, Philadelphia, report		
d been	-U. S. 6s of 1881, 118 (a)11	914 : 14	0. 1802. 118+.021184C*
system	do. 1864, 114@114 ; do. 1	845.11	53 @1155 : do 1865
onment	new 116-021161 do 18	67. ne	w. 116 @116 do.
of their	new, 116 @116 ; do, 18 1868, 116 @ 116 ; do, 58,	10-409	108%(a)1081(:17, 8,
acre."	30 Year 6 per cent. Cy., 106	5(610)	54; Due Comp. Int.
	Notes, 19%. Gold, 135 , of 1	BOTA :	Silver, 127 568 130.
pri etc.	Messes, JAY COOKE & CO	quot	e Government secu-
	rities, etc., as follows : U.	S. 68.	31, 119@119% : 5-904
62-66	of 1862, 118 (@118 ; do., 1	864. 1	14001145 : do., Nov.,
1000	1865, 115 @115 ; do., Ju	17, 186	5, 116 (@116 ; do.

seca ; 5-909 Nov 1865, 116 ± (#116³); 100., JULY, 1898, 110³ (#116³); 100.,
 1867, 116³ (#116³); 100., 1868, 116³ (#116³); 10-408,
 108³ (#108³); Pacifics, 106³ (#106³); Gold, 185³;
 Messrs, WILLIAM PAINTER & Co., NO. 36 S. Third street, report the following quotations: -U, S, & of issi, 113% (114%); 5-208 of 1862, 118% (2118%); do, 1864, 113% (2114%); do, 1865, 115% (2118%); do, 1864, 116% (2114%); do, July, 1867, 116% (2116%); do, July, 1865, 116% (2116%); do, July, 1867, 116% (2108%); do, July, 1868, 116% (2116%); 55, 10-40, 105% (2108%); Gold, 135% (2135%).

Philadelphia Trade Report.

WEDNESDAY, May 5 .- The Flour market is dull art we continue yesterday's quotations. There is no iemand for shipment, and the inquiry for home conemption is limited. Sales of 800 barrels, chiefly Northwestern extra family at \$5:50.87.25, the latter or choice : Pennsylvania do. do., \$6:550.67.75 ; Ohio lo. do. at \$5:67.95 ; fancy brands at \$10:612 ; extras at do, do, at \$567.795; failed brands at \$100812; extras at \$577666.25, and superline at \$565.576. Rye Flour selfs at \$7.67.25 \Rightarrow per barrel. Nothing doing in Corn Meal. There is not much activity in the Wheat market, but prices are well sustained. The inquiry is con-ined to good and prime lots, which are in small supply; sales of red at \$1.6561.67; amber at \$1.756 1.95, and 1000 bushels white at \$2. Rye self at \$1.456 1.95, and 1000 bushels white at \$2. Rye self at \$1.456 1.95, and 1000 bushels Western sold at the latter rate. Corn—The offerings are light and with a good demand, prices are 2c, higher. Sales of 3000 bushels wellow at 9008 92; the latter for very choice 2000 bushels ellow at 90% 92c, the latter for very choice; 2000 bush, high Western mixed at s6% ssc., and 2000 bushels white at s5% ssc. Oats are in steady request, and orders are asking an advance of 2c, \$\vee bushell sales if \$600 bushels Western at \$0.053c., and 1500 bushels behavare at \$10.055c. Nothing doing in Barley or

Bark-In the absence of sales we quote No. 1 Queritron at \$52 % ton. Whisky is selling at 96.0 \$1 % gallon, tax paid,

Markets by Telegraph.

Markets by Telegraph. New York, May 5.—Stocks weak, Gold, 13555, Exchange, 91, 5-208, 1862, 118-5; do. 1864, 114; do. 1865, 1155; new, 1161, do. 1867, 1165, 10-408, 1085, 1155; new, 1161, do. 1867, 1165, 10-408, 1085, 1155; new, 1161, to. 1867, 1165, 10-408, 1085, 1155; new, 1163, to. 1867, 1165, 1165, New York Central, 173; Reading, 954; Hudson River, 108; Michigan Central, 129; Michigan Southern, 103; Illinois Central, 1455; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 91; Cleveland and Toledo, 109; Chicago and Rock Lionad 190, Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 142. Island, 180; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 142.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph-1 P. M.

Departure of a United States Cousul-The McClellan Alley Disaster. Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, May 5 .- Samuel Fogart, with whom General Lee sojourned when here, accompanied him on his recent visit to President Grant. He avers positively that nearly all the MO. 47correspondents, and newspaper notices of that 18.47:56 interview are exaggerations and wide of the 15, 47 1 truth. It lasted only lifteen minutes, and was WIL 471 merely congratulatory, with conversation only about ordinary subjects. Not the slightest allu-05,47.56 sion was made either to politics or reconstruc-.c.47.56 tion. The interview was wholly of a social, orning's

friendly character. Minister Motley was present. The steamer Baitimore, of the Bremen line, sails to-day. Among her passengers are Major A. M. Hancock and family, Consul at Malaga. She has a full cargo and a fair complement of passengers.

The Mayor and City Council and members of the Fire Department attend the funeral of William C. Ross this afternoon, the third victim of the late McClellan alley fire.

There continues considerable Cuban-patriot sympathy excitement here, and it is suspected that secret organizations are forming for sending off an expedition to aid the insurgents.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Meeting of the Grand Lodge of Masons of Maine Horticultural Affairs. Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

PORTLAND, Me., May 5 .- The Masonic fraterity was in annual session here yesterday. The Grand Lodge met at 9 A. M. to-day. Grand Master Timothy J. Murray presided, and delivered an interesting address showing the excellent condition and progress of the Order The returns reported from every lodge in the State show that there are 148 lodges, 14,042 members, and 437 uon-affiliated. The number nitiated in past year is 1341.

The Portland Horticultural Society held their pring exhibition yesterday at Congress Hall. Notwithstanding the storm, it was a fine affair, The New Hampshire Agricultural College-Experimental Farming.

special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph CONCORD, N. H., May 5 .- An important meetng of the Boards of Trustees of Dartmouth College and of the State Agricultural Colleg + has been held in Concord. The report of Professor Dimond in relation to the Agricultural College, and embodying a plan for the crection of buildings for procuring an experimental farm and for securing other facilities requisite to make the institution second to none of its kind in this country, was presented and unanimously adopted

FROM ALLENTOWN.

Drawing the Prizes of a Gift Concern. pecial Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. ALLENTOWN, Pa., May 5 .- The drawing of

rizes of the Good Will Gift Concern commenced this morning at 10 o'clock. Among the prizes to be disposed of is one of \$1500 in gold coin, five prizes of \$100 each in greenbacks, and a pair of carriage horses valued at \$800. The drawing, which is for the benefit of the Good Will Steam Fire Engine Company, will continue for about a week. A large crowd is attracted here to witness the distribution of prizes.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages. STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH CLEARED THIS MORNING. hip Wyoming, Julius, Jr., St. John, N. B., Cope Bros. schr S. L. Crocker, Thrasher, Taunton, Mershon & Cloud

Schr S. L. Crocker, Thrasher, Taunton, Mershon & Good. ARRIVED THIS MORNING. Steamship Hunter, Harding, 36 hours from Provi-dence, with index to D. S. Stetaon & Co. Steamer H. L. Gaw, Her, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse, to A. Groves, Jr. Schr Maggie Jefferson, Jefferson, 7 days from Denuis-ville, with index to captain 9 Schr Z. Bedford, Tyler, 9 days from Norfolk, with shingles to J. W. Gaskill & Co. Schr James Ponder, Williams, from New York. Schr J. Bedford, Tyler, 9 days from Norfolk, with shingles to J. W. Gaskill & Co. Schr James Ponder, Williams, from New York. Schr J. B. Alleo, Gase, from Nantucket. Schr W. T. Garrison, Harris, from Baston. Schr W. P. Phillips, Somers, from Boston. Schr W. P. Phillips, Somers, from Boston. Schr W. P. Phillips, Somers, from Boston. Schr W. P. Filder, arrivad vastardag from Wilmington,

Schr L. A. Edwards, arrived yesterday from Wilmington, N. C., is consigned to Patterson & Lippincott.

Overespondence of the Philadelphia Exchange. LEWES, Del., May 3-8 P. M. Mr. James Marshall, pilot, reports the following vessels having gone to see to day Barques Abbie N. Franklin, for Antwerp: Sampo, for do. ; brigs C. V. Williams, for Zaza ; and Romaine, for Cow Bay. JOSEPH LAFETRA.

MEMORANDA. Ship Germania, Evers, bence, at Bromerhaven 18th ult. Burgue Marjory, Allardice, hence, at Bristol, Eng., 23d us Frances Bourneuf, Perry, for Philadelphia, sailed Barque Frances Bourneur, Perry, for Philadelphia, sailed from Bristol 18th ult. Brig S. W. Welzh, Watson, for Philadelphia, sailed from Measura 18th ult. Brig Mystic, Kalpman, for Philadelphia, sailed from Measura 18th ult. Brig Ida M. Comery, McLellan, from Sagua, at Now York yesterday. Schr Perneverance, from — for Philadelphia, was spoken Ist inst, lat. 37 37, long. 74 45. Schr Marion Gage, Sheppard, from Trinidad for Phila-delphia, was spoken 28th ult. off Sembryro.

by both boards.