CITY INTELLIGENCE.

SOCIAL SCIENCE.

8

NINTH GENERAL MEETING OF THE AME-RICAN SOCIAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION.

Froceedings of the First Day's Session-Addresses by Lorin Blodget, Eckley B. Coxe, E. H. Derby, and Thomas Hare-Discussion of Mining, Legislation, Canadian Annexation, and Minority Representation.

The American Social [Science Association met for

The American Social (Science Association met for its ninth annual session at 11 o'clock this morning, in the hall of the University of Pennsylvania. The President, Mr. Samuel Eliot, of Boston, called the meeting to order, and stated that he was sorry that it was necessary to substitute a few remarks from himself in place of the opening address of Judge Strong, which, however, would be delivered in the evening. The President referred particularly to the fact that the association is not a Boston insti-nution, but belongs to the whole country. It is specially desired to promote friendly relations with Philadelphia and its local branch. He gave notice that the meetings would be open to all, non-members as well as members, and that the presence of ladies is also desired. The subjects embrased in the essays to be delivered include all branches and all sides. It is desired to hear from all parties, from men holding directly opposite opinions. Mr. Lorin Blodgett, of Philadelphia, was then in-troduced, who delivered the opening address. The Opening Address, by Loris Blodget, Esq.,

The Opening Address, by Lorin Blodget, Esq., of Philadelphia. Mr. Blodgett, in opening, stated that he had an apology to present for offering a paper less practical than the public might desire to mark the opening of the series of essays. It had simply been intended

for another place. Its leading idea was to treat all the producing powers of society as agents for the accumulation of wealih; that this wealth would exist as well in mental pursuits as in material projects; and that wealth was easy and, indeed, inevitable, if there were not constant loss and waste. Organized social effort would best be directed to simply closing these

effort would best be directed to simply closing these avenues to loss and waste. The material view of this subject, therefore reaches by a clear analogy from simple productive labor engaged in making wheat, corn, and cloth into all other departments of labor, and to all the powers of society. Abstention in politics is equivalent to idleness in labor. Mare idle leisure is the same. All of these result in the waste of what society has a right to require should be produced, and should be preserved and accumulated under the name of worth. The neglect to do what we are fitted to do is a violation of labor as well as a cause of poverty. On the one hand we can as easily accumulate, wealth as on the other fall off into loss and waste This abstract and apparently remete view will be

This abstract and apparently remote view will be found to touch every practical question now engag-

found to tonch every practical question now engag-ing the attention of society. "Mining Legislation," by Eckley B. Coxe, Esq., of Drifton, Pa. The first paper of the session was then read by Eckley B. Coxe, Esq., of Drifton, Pa., his subject being "Mining Legislation." The paper began by stating that the necessity of proper begin by stating that the necessity of

proper legislation upon the subject of mining has been made evident to the public in this country by a number of terrible accidents which have occurred in various parts of the world during the last ten years, and a brief account of a few of them was given. The speaker then went on to observe that some of these disasters occurred where no mining given. The speaker then went on to observe that some of these disasters occurred where no mining law existed, and others in countries possessing very perfect ones. As the State is the owner of all ores and minerals upon the continent of Europe, it can legislate upon the subject of mining in a very different manner from England and the Unitsd States. The European mining codes were discussed under three heads, viz.:-Laws relating to the right to mine, laws re-lating to the safety of the men, and laws relating to mines as a source of national wealth, to be used but not to be abused. Those coming under the second head were treated with most detail. The best method of obtaining proper and effective legislation in this country was then considered. The leading ideas expressed may be summed up as follows:--The mining law should be but portion of a general system of legislation for the protection of those em-ployed in mines, factories, and powder-mills, and for passengers on railroads, all of which should be sub-jected to Government inspection. In framing such a law the advice of both legal and scientific experts should be taken, and all parties whose lives or property are to be affected by it should be consulted, or at least be afforded an op-portunity of being heard, before the act is finally passed. No matter how perfect the law may be when the law goes into force, it will need constant modification as improvements are made in the dif-forent industries. A corns of well-educated

discation as improvements are made in the different industries. A corps of well-educated experts of several grades would be necessary to insure the carrying out of the provisions of the act. Proper schools should be provided for their instruction, and they should be promoted for merit alone. Attention was directed to the importance of providing schools for the education of master miners, or mine bosses, as they are called in this country. Instruction should be given in such a way as not to prevent the scholar from earning his living by working at the same time at his trade. It was also suggested that an elementary course on mining, with particular reference to the precautions necessary to avoid danger and disease while working under ground, should be introduced into the common school instruction in the mining dis-tricts. Finally, the paper advised the adoption of regulations to prevent the employment of incompe-tent workmen either in the mines or about the machinery, as this is a source of danger to all engaged in the work.

may be as prohibitory as higher duties to the fabrics of a young nation. If, too, she desires our com-merce, should she not elevate her masses by educa-tion, by the free transfer of land, and by abolishing as the States and provinces did long since, entails and primogeniture and laws oppressive to the debtor. While Americans use meat freely, the statisticians tell us that the in-habitants of England average each but two ounces of meat a day, while hair the families of Italy have incomes of less than \$50 per year. The yeomanry of England and the republicans of Nome were not thus nuttured. The wages of Europeans will rise with their progress, and so will their ability to consume. Fenianism will expire with its causes, and this con-tinent, happy and united, will find growing markets abroad. It is aiready opening to cattle the great plaths of the West, "Belds fresh and pastures new," extending through thirty degrees of laitide, heid in part by Canada, lopg tenanted by the bufalo, sufficient to supply Europe with meat and dairy products to invigorate her peo-ges freiand, and providing for a yearly growth of a million and a half. We have crossed the corn fields of Hilmols, Iowa, and Kansas, and entred the great pastoral region. In 1860 we had 100,000,000 of live stock. The war reduced them, but our herds are increasing and will soon overspread the plains and minister to commerce. America might send yearly to Europe the meat and the dairy products of 20,000,000 of live stock, if she develops the continent. For the past twenty years the rise of wages in England has not kept pace with the rise in the cost of living. Her paperism, inder a legislation which gives the land it is just she need not fear the subdivision of her farms. They are not thus subdivided in the most populous of our States, and if her sons are educated higher wages will reduce intemperance. If wages rise the manufacturers of America will dread no higher wages will reduce intemperance. If wages rise the manufacturers of America will dread no more the pauper labor of England. Let her convert her paupers and yeomanry. Let her enable them to gain freeholds and to partake of animal food. Amegain freeholds and to partake of animal lood. Ame-rica may then follow the example of South Austra-lia, which, by lowering her tariff, carried her ex-ports above her imports. With expanding commerce the mother and her progeny will move onward toge-ther. "Whom God hath joined together let not man put asunder."

put asunder." "Minority Representation in Europe," by Thomas Hare, Esq., of London. The concluding paper of the day session was one by Thomas Hare, Esq., of London, England, his subject being "Minority Representation in Europe." The author of this paper had been detained at home by important business, and it was read for him by William R. Ware, Esq., of Boston. Mr. Hare started out with the remark that the method of electing representative bodies which shall most effectively bring to the work all the thought, intelligence, and judgment of the nation is a subject of paramount importance to a self-govern-ing people. The object of the reforms he advocated is to accomplish for those who live under represen-tative governments very much the same result that tative governments very much the same result that the establishment of these governments effected against the various forms of personal rule that pre-ceded them. It is a revolt against tyranny. The proposed representative reforms alm at giving to every voter the political power and opportunity for real political influence which the present system of electing necessarily places in the hands of the few who manage political affairs. It is the first object of representative reform to establish what has well

of representative reform to establish what has well been called the Free Vote. The various schemes proposed all have for their direct object the prevention of the practical dis-franchisement and political annihilation of all who do not agree with the majority of their fellow-elti-zens, and to give them a chance to be heard in the legislative councils. These are, first, the method of lists of Genevan origin which proposes that each Lists, of Genevan origin, which proposes that each party shall prepare authorized ballots, containing a list of its candidates, and that the number of mem-

here chosen from each list shall be in proportion to the number of ballots thrown. The second scheme is that of the Limited Vote, in-corporated in the English Reform bill of 1866, by which voters in towns that return three members to Parliament are allowed to vote for two candidates only. This is, perhaps, the most crude and imper-fect of all the schemes that have been proposed, and its imperfections have given a great deal of dissatis-faction. The Husse of Compose however on a faction. The House of Commons, however, on a naction. The House of Commons, however, on a motion to repeal it voted in June last to adhere to the scheme as better than none. The third method is that of the Cumulative Vote, and is that selected last year by a committee of the Senate and recently incorporated in the Constitution of Unote

The fourth method is that of the Preferential

Vote, salled also the Election by Quotas, because any candidate who obtains his share or quota of votes is declared elected. To be elected he must

SONS OF TEMPERAN

THE DAILY EVENING TELEGRA

ALLEGED HOMICII

stock on hand at present is very smal. The allega-tion is that the business has been very poor and that efforts were being made to dispose of the establishment. Miss Yeakel says that yesterday she was hishment. Miss Yeakel says that yesterday she was very much disturbed by an attack of neuralgia, for which she took a stimulant. On closing the door last night she found that she had left her satchel inside. She re-entered the store, and striking a match found the article. She then threw the match down, but where she does not know. The prisoners will have a hearing at the Central this afternoon. THE SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS of the Wilmington and Reading Eallroad being sold by William Pain-ter & Co., are being rapidly closed out. The neces-sity for the increase of the rolling stock occasioned by the trade offering being largely in excess of the calculations, has been met by the company. To further accommodate the growing trade, larger wharves are being built in the Christiani, below Wilmington. The Board of Trade of the city of Reading having strongly urged the company to make the road from the present terminus at Birdsboro to Reading, arrangements have been made to do so. A WILD STREE.-About eight o'clock this morning an infurlated steer made his appearaece on the Schuylkill front, in the vicinity of Vine street. A humber of women and children congregated about the spot, and great consternation existed for a time. The animal charged upon the crowd, and during the flight a number of the spectators were more or less injured. A squad of Schuylkill Harbor policemen arrived at the scene, and after working for half an hour they managed to lasso the steer. It was taken to the station, where it awaits an owner.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE.	FOURTH EDITION	FROM THE WEST.	OARPETINOS, ETO.
Their Annual Parade-A Fine Display. his morning the annual parade of the Cadeta of perance took place. The weather and the dis- exceeded the most sanguine expectations of the most interested in the feature. The turn-out	THE PUBLIC DEBT.	Census of St Louis. ST. LOUIS, Oct. 25.—The population of St. Louis county outside the city is just completed and numbers thirty-four thousand three hundred	CARPETINGS. Axminster,
the largest that has ever been seen in our city, e display was of such a na ture as to please ousands who lined the entire route. At 10 k the line was formed on Broad street, right g on Che-nut, and by half-past 10 o'clock, all in readings the proceeding model in the		and seventy-seven. Total population of the county three hundred and forty-seven thousand	Velvets,
sands who inled the entire route. At 10 he line was formed on Broad street, right n Che-nut, and by half-past 10 o'clock, all	Treasurer Spinner's Annual Report	three hundred and forty. The report that Gallagher the Paglilst	Brussels,
"	and the second se	is sick is now contradicted. The final deposit was made last night and the fight will come off	Tapestries,
ad Marshal, Thomas C. Lott. V. Twelves and C. J. Jones. avalcade. J. No. 2.	NEWS FROM THE WEST.	on Tuesday, November 1, according to the ori- ginal agreement.	Three-ply Ingrains, Oil Cloths, Etc.
No. 3. lon, No. 4.	An Anna Officer Missing	Sulcident Kansas City. A young man from New York, name not re-	
Matthew Mason, Marshal. on, No. 5, with a large revolv- as the inscription "Tempe-	An Army Officer Missing.	ported, committed suicide yesterday at Kansas City. Among his papers was a letter from Mrs.	LEEDOM, SHAW & STEWART,
0, 6,	Census of St. Louis.	Hewlett, of Lansing, Iowa, supposed to be a elster.	No. 635 MARKET STREET,
Order in carriages. John G. Hurt, Marshal. m, No. 7.	Census of St. Louis.	A Monster Depot. Arrangements have been made for the erec-	9 30 fmw2mrp PHILADELPHIA.
No. 8, with cavalcade. on, No. 11, b. 12, 	A Great Railway Depot.	tion of the Union Railroad depot at Kanšas City, 500 by 1000 feet in dimensions, to cost \$75,000.	
ection, No. 13. n Section, No. 14. t Section, No. 19. ISION-George Steele, Marshal.	FROM WASHINGTON.	An Army Officer Missing. Lieutenant H. A. Smith, Quartermaster 7th United States Cavalry, has been missing between	CARPETINGS.
ston-George Steele, Marahal. on, No. 22. on, No. 25. on, No. 27.	Comparative Statement of Receipts in the Fiscal Years Ending with June 30, 1869, and	two and three weeks, and as he had a consider- able sum of money when last seen, it is supposed	NEW
line countermarched down	June 30, 1870. Despatch to the Associated Press.	he has been foully dealt with. General Custar,	Designs,
stian, down Christian to Third, Pine to Fifth, up Fifth to Jef- a to Broad, down Broad to here dismissed. When the head	WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 25.—There was re- ceived in 1870, in excess of the receipts of 1869,	with a party of the 7th Cavalry, has been or- dered from Fort Hayes to Fort Leavenworth for	NEW
ed Fifth street and Girard avenue thirty minutes.	rom loans, as per statement \$37,945,070.24 From internal revenue	winter quarters. Considerable shipments were recently made	Colorings.
EGED HOMICIDE.	From miscellaneous sources 4,053,3(1'40) From the army 1,117,577'20 From customs 14,502,294'04	from Fort Leavenworth to the ordnance depart- ment at New York.	OIL CLOTHS.
a Charged with Killing His Mother-in-law.	Total	FROM NEW YORK.	AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT
back room of building No. 322 sided Mrs. Bridget McGinnis, daughter Mrs. Bridget Burns. a-in-law, Charles Burns, came	There was received less in 1870 than in 1869:- From direct taxes	The Jackson Murder Trial. NEW YORK, Oct. 25The trial of Thomas	
and had hardly entered when between him and Mrs. McGin-	From sale of public lands	Jackson for shooting Archibald Douglass began this morning. The court-room was densely	R. L. KNIGHT & SON,
across his arm, with which he His wife said to him, "Don't t do anything to you." He then	From the Treasury	crowded. The witnesses so far examined all	1222
truck her She then ren	Total	testified that Douglass was endeavoring to get away when Jackson shot him. New York Grand Jury and Election Laws.	CHESNUT STREET, 99 fmw2m PHILADEEPHIA.
s he was going along the entry, crying, "Oh! come back, come ." Being afraid, she did not arch of some of the tenants.	over 1869	At the U.S. Circuit Court to-day Judge Bene- dict called the attention of the Grand Jury to	
le then went up stairs and found g in the entry in a pool of blood. I the room with the door closed.	Receipts in 1870	the laws regulating elections. He pointed out	
eir entering Charles passed	\$80,060,215.58 Comparative Statement of Expenditure in the	the offences under the United States law of August 4, 1870, repealing all ancient statutes	CADDETINGS
tairs left the house. Medi- ed, but all efforts to save ng. She lingered until 11	Fiscal Years Ending with June 30, 1869, and June 30, 1870.	for the punishment of officers or voters committing frauds, and said	CARPETINGS.
harles was arrested at half arrested at half arrested Mead alley, and locked the result of the Coroner's	There was paid in 1870 in excess of the pay- ments made in 1869: On the public debt\$135,898,005.19	behind these laws was the entire power of the United States. He called on the	Machillim ODEACE & CLOUN
e place this alternoon. The	For the Navy	Grand Jury to dismiss all partisan feeling, for the question was not one of party, but of civil	MCCALLUM, CREASE & SLOAN
ed the deceased in the a blood-vessel.	For Foreign Intercourse 397,253,04 On account of Customs 914,605 17	liberty. He also called attention to offenses against the registry laws.	No. 509 CHESNUT Street.
INCENDIARY ARRESTED,-Last ore7 o'clock, the paper and rag & Beerbach, No. 340 North Third	Total	The Allen Perjury Case. The examination of Theodore Allen on the	French Monuetter
maged by fire, which origi- rubbish in the cellar. At 3	On account of Int. revenue \$126,814.05 For the army	charge of perjury was commenced to-day before Justice Cox, at Jefferson Market. But one wit-	French Moquettes, French Axminsters,
ire again broke out, but it any material damage was	For the Treasury Department 4,015,809.02 For the Interior Department 3,950,981.66	ness was examined, who testified to the false representations made by Allen under oath.	Crossley's 6-4 Velvets.
To'clock last evening, Mr. tor of a tavern in Eighth ticed smoke issuing over the	For quarterly salaries 5,333.80	Allen's counsel claimed that the charge was revived against his client because he belonged	English Brussels,
oticed smoke issuing over the store of Anna Yeakel, No. He'gave the alarm, and, in man Whalen, broke open the	Total	to the Young Democracy.	Crossley's Tapestries,
in Whalen, broke open the 1 on entering the apart- some rags and paper under	\$111,081,916-99. Expenditures in 1870\$710,985,914-42 Expenditures in 1869	FROM THE PACIFIC COAST. The Pacific Cod Fishery.	Hall and Stair Carpetings.
guished, and the circum-	Total	SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 25The last of the spring fleet of cod-fishing vessels has arrived	CARPETINGS
as was also a man named ose name appeared in the s Yeakel was noticed leaving		here. The total catch of the season is 1,335,000, larger than any previous year.	OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
ous fact was that there	the increased receipts of customs in gold re- duced to currency, excluding only loans which comprise simply an exchange of United States	The San Joaquin Valley Railroad is completed five miles south of the St. Luis river, and is	LOWEST PRICES.
006 on the place, whereas the nt is very smal. The allega- ess has been very poor and	notes from the one side and normaniz on the	doing a large grain and freight business. Solid ship Baltic for Liverpool	MARALLIM OPEACE & CLOAN

in the work. "Canadian Annexation," by E. H. Derby, Esq, of Boston. The second paper of the session was then read by E. H. Derby, Esq., of Boston, who discussed the following question:--"Would the admission of the British provinces into our Union benefit the pro-vinces and the States, extend their markets, and

It was shown by the report on revenue for 1869 that 94 per cent. of the expenditures of our opera-tives were for food, clothes, shelter, fuel, and light. To reduce these is to reduce the cost of living and to increase the fruits of industry. The British provinces, devoted chiefly to agriculture, forests, fishe-ries, and mines, yield what we require. On one side of the line between us, five thousand miles in length, there are forests of pine and spruce; on the other, a region nearly denuded of its timbers, opening into treless prairies. While Canada and her sister provinces yield the potato in abundance, and furnish in-exhaustible supplies of timber, oats, barley, and fish, the States yield the maize and pork fattened by the maize, and the sugar, cotton, rice, tobacco, live oak, and yellow pine which nature denies to Canada. The Cotswold sheep thrives on one side of the line; the more delicate Saxony succeeds on the other. vinces, devoted chiefly to agriculture, forests, fishe the more delicate Saxony succeeds on the other. While Halifax and St. John warm their best houses with the pure anthracite of Pennsylvania, they supply her and all the Atlantic States with gypsum, mill-stones, and can supply them with oats and potatoes. Each produces what the other requires, but the foreign commerce of each larguishes, and the tonnage of each in that commerce declines, while the free inland trade of the Union between forty-six States and Territories grows from year to year.

To save her colonies and reconcile them to her recent system, England applied a pressure to our fisheries, and obtained the treaty of reciprocity. It was in force from 1854 to 1866, and there was free trade batware us in the merid and there was free trade between us in the produce of the land, sea, mines, and forests. While it insted, the arrival and departure of vessels in this trade rose to 7,200,000 tons. The tonnage of the provinces doubled. The trade with England was stationary, but the exports to the States tripied, and the shipments to the States exceeded the shipments to England. The treaty fell, and in two years the shipments to this country of all her products but lumber fell seventy per cent. Provincial land and tonnage declined, and New England lost a large proportion of her food and raw material, and last year the emigration from Canada to the States rose to 40,000. The golden age had

ended. The customs dulies now bear heavily on Canadian exports, and enter into the cost of food, shelter, raiment, fuel, and light. They add at least fifteen per cent. to the cost of living and production, and check our progress in the arts. It is for the inte-rests of England, as well as Canada, that all ques-tions with us should be adjusted, that we should realize the full value from our bonds, and be enabled to reduce our customs by lowering interest, and to reform our currency and emarge our mar-kets, for the more we sell the more we can purchase. Is it not, too, the policy of England to give us all the scope she can upon this continent and thus diminish our rivalry on the sea?

Scope and can upon this continent and thus diminish our rivalry on the sea? After reducing taxes and duties at least three hundred millions, we have still a surplus revenue from imports of more than ten millions per month, at least thirty-nine millions for the last quarter, Trom imports of more than ten millions per month, at least thirty-nine millions for the last quarter, and may with safety to our commerce and manufactures, strike off a third from our customs, for liquid quarter, and may with safety to our commerce and manufactures, strike off a third from our customs, for liquid quarter, and may with safety to our deby. The revenue and our interest of our deby interest are to meet by June, for the one increases as the other declines. Our tarif would still stand far above the level of 1860. In this position of affairs is it the policy of England to stretch military railways to be used against us, or is it not to withdraw, as she has begun to do, her troops and cannon from the fortresses of Halifax and Quebec?
If Russla and France found it wise to resign America to the Americans, might she not take a hint from their diplomacy, and if she wishes to admit our tools, clocks, watches, furniture, cotton, and cutlery, the products of our obeap materiais and native skill?
Might she not admit them at the duties of one to there per cent, which she places on her own iron and tissues in India? For duties of ten or fifteen per cent.

obtain one-fourth of the whole number of votes, if there are four to be chosen, and one-fifth if there are five to be elected. It is called Preferential there Voting because each voter places upon his ballot the names of the candidates he wishes to elect in the order of his preference among them, and the vote is counted for the first on the list unless he has already a sufficient quota without it, in which case it is counted for the second named, and so on. This it is counted for the second named, and so on. This scheme aims to secure to the electors the greatest possible individual freedom and efficiency, and very much dispenses with the necessity for their pre-vious co-operation. But it was set aside by the Senate Committee, partly because it thus assalled party organization and party because it seemed so intricate in plan, so radical in its character, and so nervolutionary in its possible effects, that it ought to be subjected to experimental trial before being pro-

posed for general adoption. Mr. Hare here proceeded to argue that the expe rience of Denmark, where this system had been in operation for fifteen years, had already shown the dan-gers and difficulties anticipated to be marely imaginary, and that the real objection of practical poli-ticians lay in the charge that it assailed party organization. It makes the voter too free, Both the limited and the cumulative, though much more just than the present system, still afford great scope for party management. By strict and tho-rough discipline, a party far less than two-thirds in number can, under the limited vote, e'ect the three members. Thus, in a constituency of \$4, 51, by dividing themselves into three sets of 17 each, can cast 34 votes apiece for A, B, and C, while the remaining 33 electors, though more than a third of the constituency, can only count 33 votes apiece for Dand E.

The cumulative vote on the other hand, enables a party comprising but little more than one fourth of the constituency to elect one candidate in three. As, for example, among 120 voters 31 could give 93 votes for their candidate, whereas the remaining 59 could not give their 3 candidates more than 69 votes apiece, and could therefore only elect two. Under both these schemes considerable numbers

of voters are likely still to be disfranchised, and it is clear that if too many candidates are put forward by any one party, owing to the voters exercising too much freedom of action, it may be wholly shut out from representation by its better disciplined ad-versaries. But under the system of preferential voting a man may use his own judgment without fear of losing his vote. It is this that makes the public mon of England as well as of America being of losing his vote, it is this that makes the public men of England, as well as of America, shrink from adopting it. If it were in force every voter of independent mind would feel himself free from party dictation. The arguments brought against it in the House of Commons were entirely to this effect. The leading Whigs and Liberals were fearful of losing the control of their followers. the control of their followers.

This point was illustrated by an account of the reception given by the English Government to a committee appointed last year to inquire into the modes of conducting elections, the Marquis of Hunt-ingdon taking the ground that only the conduct of elections under the present law could be discussed and refusing to listen to any arguments for the im-

provement of the laws themselves. The recent election of overseers of Harvard Col-lege, in which the Alumni adopted the principle of preferential voting in the nomination of their candi-dates, promised to be of great value as meeting the events and which the Alumni adopted the principle of expressed wish of the Senate that this scheme should first be tried on a small scale. At the mo-ment of writing his paper Mr. Hare had not learned the result of the ballot.

the result of the ballot. In conclusion, he quoted a passage from his work on the 'Election'of Representatives'', saying that he had, in framing and developing this system, looked to the American people with the anxions hope that in the pursuit of their ideal of national greatness they would, having surpassed all people in the at-tainment of personal well-being and having reached and the developing the surpassed the surpance a not less distinguished though unhappy eminence in the art of war-they would, taking up a nobler

in the art of war-they would, taking up a nobler task, and shaking off the political parasites that prey upon the credulity of the public, become the leaders of mankind in the far greater art of government. After Mr. Ware had concluded the reading, he supplemented it by giving a statement of the elec-tion of Overseers for Harvard College last year in the plan of Mr. Hare. He regarded this election as the most remarkable experiment that has yet been

made of the remarkable system. After listening to this address the association ad-journed until S o'clock P. M.

ATTEMPTED ROBBERY.-Last night three fellows went on board the tug General Meade, lying at Pine street wharf, and took all the horses on shore. The Delaware Harbor Police noticed the transaction, and on making their appearance the fellows scam-

Row .- Last evening a crowd of negroes and whites got into an altercation at New Market and Coates streets, during which A. Steelman drew a black-jack, and was about using it when he was taken in charge by a policeman. Ald. Toland held him to

ROBBERY .- Last night the tobacco store of S. T. Greenly, No. 1305 Market street, was broken into by forcing the rear window. The robbers carried off 5000 cigars, valued at \$175, and left a rope and a chisel.

ALLEGED SHOPLIFTER .- Mary Furnell (colored) will have a hearing at the Central Station this afternoon, on a charge of entering a dry goods store at Second and Race streets last evening, and 'litting" a quantity of articles.

FOR SALE-DWELLING HOUSE NO. 1819 DELANCY PLACE. Apply to C. H. & L. P. MUIRHEID, No. 205 SOUTH SIXTH St. 19 25 6t

OST .- ON TUESDAY EVENING, AT THE L Academy of Music, or on Broad or Spruce streets, or Nineteenth street cars, a GOLD BREAST-PIN with pendants, one of which was missing-pin being attached to a black lace barb. A liberal re-ward will be paid the finder, on leaving the same at No. 18 BANK Street, or No. 752 N. NINETEENTH Street. 10 25 2trp

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	DRE 033 CHES	KA, NUT S	
	HOV	ER'S	
PAT	TENT S	OFA	BED.

only Sofa Bed that can be taken apart to cleanse it the same as a bedstead. All others are unsafe and liable to get out of repair. To be had only of the manufacturer and owner,

H. F. HOVER,

No. 230 SOUTH SECOND STREET. 21 tufêm

five miles south of the St. Luis river, and i notes from the one side, and payments on the doing a large grain and freight business. public debt, which are represented by a corresponding increase of the sinking fund, from the other side for the fiscal years ending respec-tively with the 30th days of June, 1869 and 1870,

which are contrasted with each other:-Increased receipts from Internal From War Department..... 1.117.577 20 From Customs in gold..... From premium on last, say 121/2 14,503,294.04 per cent..... 1,812,786.75 On Internal Revenue...... \$126,814.05
 On the Army.
 19,060,142.16

 On the Treasury Department.
 4,015,809.02

 On the Interior Department.
 3,950,981.66
 4,015,809.02 3,950,981.66 On Quarterly Salaries..... 5,333.80 Decreased receipts-\$765,685.61 rom direct taxes..... For the Customs..... 914,605.17 Total of decreased receipts and increased expenditures.... \$6,688,382.20 The comparison, or rather the contrast, between the two last fiscal years then stands as follows:-734,020 29. In order to give a more clear view to such persons as are not in the habit of thinking of money by millions of dollars of the great saving that has been made to the Treasury of the United States in the last fiscal year over the one preceding it, the statement is here made that after deduct-ing fifty-two Sundays and four legal holidays from the three hundred and sixty-five days, we have three hundred and nine executive days in the year, in which time the saving of \$68,734, 020-29 was made; that the average saving on the working days of the fiscal year that closed with June 30, 1870, over se of the preceding year, was r \$222,440 per day, being over nine thousand hundred and sixty-eight dollars per hour, t over \$154 per minute, being more than al to the extra dropping of \$2.50 into the fers of the Treasury in every second of the ne. These facts sufficiently explain how administration by therough action, and momical course, was enabled to purchase so tes for the sinking fund. The following is a tement of all moneys paid on the purchase United States five-twenty stocks, for the cial fund, and for the sinking fund the fiscal years commencing July 1st, 1869, and ending with June 80. , and which now constitutes a part of the ting fund:-coupon bond.....\$75,093,900 For accrued interest on same 1,425,153

FROM THE STATE.

Fire in Lancaster.

LANCASTER, Oct. 25 .- Shimp's tobacco manufactory was destroyed last night. Loss \$11,000. PHILADELPHIA. | Insurance on stock \$4000.

Fire at Exeter. N. H. EXETER, N. H., Oct. 25 .- The Exeter machine shop and foundry near the railroad depot were destroyed by fire last night. One or two small buildings belonging to the railroad company were also burned. The loss is estimated at \$60,000 and insured for \$20,000. PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES. Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street. RETWEEN BOARDS. BETWEEN 10 sh C & Am R, b3.116 100 sh Read R... b30, 50 12 do...... 50 100 do....... 50
 BOARDS.

 100 sh Read R...b4.

 100 do.s5wn&I.

 100 do...b10.

 100 do...b10.

 100 do...b10.
 do.s5w1&.60 do.b5w1&149.94 do...b10,50 do.b5&in.50 do.is.b10,50 do...2d.50 do....b15,50 12 100 200 200 200 100 200 500 600 100 100 do...... 50 do...... 55. 50 do...... 55. 50 do.....b15, 50 do. s30wn.49.94 MEAD & ROBBINS. MANUFACTURERS OF SILVER-PLATED WARE, Hard Metal (Nickel Silver), Have now the largest and most attractive stock of Silver Flated Goods that they have ever offered in

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Sailed, ship Baltic, for Liverpool.

New and Elegant Designs.

All descriptions of Silver-Plated Ware constantly on hand, suitable for

WEDDING PRESENTS.

Tea Sets as Low as \$20. N. E. Cor. NINTH and CHESNUT. 10 8 stuth3m PHILADELPHIA. HOSIERY, ETC. CARTWRIGHT & WARNER'S

Merino Hosiery and Underwear,

Just received, by steamer City of Brooklyn, 18 cases (900 dozens) of Cartwright & Warner's celebrated make of MERINO GOODS, embracing every description of Men s, Ladies', Boys' and Misses' wear.

COOK & BROTHER.

Importers and Retailers of Hosiery Goods,

No. 53 North	EIGHTH Street		
9 15 stu 3m	PHILADELPHIA.		
WEDDING AND of solid 18-karat BANTED. A full assort	ENGAGEMENT RING fine gold, QUALITY WA ment of sizes always on hand. RR & BROTHER, Makers, ESMUT Street, balow Fourth.		

COLTON

DENTAL ASSOCIATION, Originators of NITROUS OXIDE GAS in Dentistry, and headquarters for painless tooth extraction. Office, No. 737 WALNUT Street. 568131

LOWEST PRICES. MCCALLUM, CREASE & SLOAN, No. 509 CHESNUT Street, S'31 wfm3m rp Opposite Independence Hall. 723 CARPETINGS. 723 PEABODY & WESTON. Successors to E. H. GODSHALK & CO., No. 723 CHESNUT Street, ARE OFFBRING THEIR FALL IMPORTATIONS OF English Body Brussels, Crossley's Tapestry Brussels, 3-Plys Ingrains. Venetian Stairs, Oil Cloths, Mats, Rugs, Matting, Etc. Etc. At Moderate Prices. We are offering a large line of CROSSLEY'S ENG-LISH TAPESTRY BRUSSELS, AT LOW PRICES, at the OLD STAND. PEABODY & WESTON, No. 723 CHESNUT STREET. PHILADELPHIA 9 10 smw3mrp SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANIES. SECURITY FROM LOSS BY BURGLARY, ROBBERY, FIRE, OR ACCIDENT. The Fidelity Insurance, Trust, and Safe Deposit Company. OF PHILADELPHIA. IN THEIR New Marble Fire-proof Building, Nos. 329-331 CHESNUT Street. Capital subscribed, \$1,000,000; paid, \$600,000. COUPON BONDS, STOCKS, SEOURITIES, FAMILY PLATE, COIN, DEEDS, and VALUABLES of every description received for safe-keeping, under guarantee, as very moderate rates. The Company also rent SAFES INSIDE THEIR BUR-GLAR-PROOF VAUL'IS, at prices varying from \$15 to \$75 a year, according to size. An extra size for Corpora-tions and Bankers. Rooms and deeks adjoining vanits provided for Safe Renters. DEPOSITS OF MONEY RECEIVED ON INTEREST. at three per cent, payable by check, without notice, and at four per cent, payable by check, on ten days' notice, TRAVELLERS' LETTERS OF OREDIT furnished INCOME COLLECTED and remisted for one per cent. The Company act as EXECUTORS, ADMINISTRA. TORS, and GUARDIANS, and RECEIVE and EXE. CUTE TRUSTS of every description, from the Courts, Corporations, and Individuals. N. B. BBOWNE, President, O. H. OLAB &, Vice-President, ROBERT PATTERSON, Secretary and Treasurer, DIRECTORS. N. B. Browne, Clarence H. Olark, John Welsh, Oharles Macalester, Edward W. Clark, Henry Pratt McKean. Is is in wy FURNACES, ETC. ESTABLISHED 1825. FRED. T. MECKE. H. J. DEAS H. J. DEAS & CO., MANUFACTURERS OF Warm Air Furnaces AND Cooking Ranges, Portable Heaters, Low Down Grates, Slate Mantels, Bath Boilers, Registers and Ventilators. No. 111 North SEVENTH St., PHILADELPHIA. [9 23 thstu6mrp

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