CITY INTELLIGENCE.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

The Collections Made to the Four Philadelphia Districts During 1870 -The Sources of Resenne and the Amount Received from Each. Below we give a carefully prepared resume of the operations of the Internal Revenue offices of this city during the year 1870, the figures being taken from the records on file in the several Collectors' offices.

First District. Of the First Collection district which, until minons with the first Congressional district, Mr. William J. Pollock is now Collector and Mr. John B. Kenney Assessor. The monthly collections from all sources during the year 1870 were as follows:-January \$217,549:94 August \$517,235-62

237,490 11 279,090 57 October 204,475 45 292,078 18 November 150,076 43 197,232 96 December 124,089 82 177,503 95 219,854 87 Total 22,916,305 47 March ... The largest receipts, it will be noticed, were in February and August, the amounts for these

months being run up by the payments of the income tax, which reached \$176,452 15 in Febmary and \$180,227 30 in August. The receipts from different sources were as

Tax or	Snirits	********	8394,198 84
	Tobacco		1,022,003.0
68	Fermented Liquors		74.477 20
11.	Banks and Bankers		1 2,633-5
44	Gross Receipts		
110	Salen		
10.0	Incomes		580.416.94
All oth	er sources	*********	194 004 93
	tal		and the same of the same of

Until the recently ordered consolidation takes effect, the Second Collection district embraces the territory included in the Second Congressional district. Mr. William R. Leeds was Collector during the greater part of the past year, and Mr. William S. Stokley Assessor. The monthly collections, from all sources, were as follows during the year 1870:—

January	879 949 RA	August	2446 005-00
February		September	
March		October	
April	85,106:43	November	63,422 11
May	126,463.51	December	98,819-69
June	127,793.88	100000000000000000000000000000000000000	
July	278,877 59	Total \$1	,714,690.60
The receipts	during	July, August,	and Sep-
		st of the year, t	

up by collections of the income tax, which reacked \$218,198 55 in September. The sources of the receipts of the year were

i follows: —	\$93,892-01
" Tobacco	56,896 93
" Fermented Liquors	
" Banks and Bankers	
" Gross Receipts	59,505-99
" Sales	51,188 76
" Incomes	851,727 80
" Gas	250,506-93
ll other sources	218,140:49
Total	\$1.714.690.60
Third District.	**********

The Third Collection district remains identical with the Third Congressional district until the new consolidation is effected. Mr. George Evans was Collector and Mr. William B. Elliott Assessor during 1870. The mouthly col-lections during the year 1870, from all sources, were as follows: -January.......\$58,579-82 August.......\$93,638-64

February 46,952 48	September 44,196'49
	October 35,934-79
	November 23,076-97
May 170,452 69	December, 32,684 82
June 63,181-79	
July 82,602.15	Total2818.003-75
The largest receipts	in this district were
	ay, when the collection
of income tax reached	
The sources from wh	ich the receipts were de-
rived were as follows:-	
	2000000

Tax on	Sptrit#	\$224.014.39
44	Tobacco	95.878*02
+4	Fermented Liquors	55,499 38
**	Banks and Bankers	3,192.00
46	Gross Receipts	27,193-86
40.	Sales	70,867 25
46	Incomes	233,076 61
41.	Gas	
All othe	r sources	91,727.79

Fourth District. The Fourth Collection district remains, until the recently ordered consolidation is effected. the same as the Fourth Congressional district, with General Horatio G. Siekel as Collector and Mr. Charles B. Barrett as Assessor. The receipts for the year 1870, from all sources, were as fol-January \$61,924.48 August \$509,447.01

March	40,312 07 C	ctober	87,744 03
April		November	65,586.95
May	59,812 61 I	ecember	56,456*18
June	61,712-64		
Jaly	150,375-49	Total \$1	,401,737:06
The beavle	est collection	ons were in	August
		ceived from the	
incomes alon		oriou mom m	ac. weat. ou
		om which the	manifests.
		om which the	receipts
were derived	were as follo		
			A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR

Tax on Spirits...... \$250,688-06 Tobacco 97,21145
Fermented Liquors 195,736 83 Banks and Bankers..... Gross Receipts..... 77,215-08 614,943-61

A General Summary of the collections of the four districts during the

An examination of the above figures will show that the inquisitorial income tax, under the rate in vogue last year, yielded in the four collection districts which embrace all of the city of Phila-delphia except the Twenty-second, Twentythird, and Twenty-fifth wards, an aggregate of \$2,280,164 46, which falls but little short of being one-third of the entire amount of revenue derived from the city by the Federal Govern-ment. The revenue derived from the three wards not included in the four districts given above would swell the aggregate derived from the city to at least \$7,000,000. The internal revenue of the whole country for the year ending June 30, 1870, was \$185 128,859, of which Philadelphia furnished about one twenty-sixth part, while the population of the city, according to the recent census, is placed at about one fifty-sixth of that of the country. From this it will be seen that Philadelphia has been paying into the National Treasury more than twice its share of taxes, according to the population ac-

corded it by the census-takers. HAM IN A DOUBLE SENSE. - Charles Jones, a colored man, being last night tortured with a grawing hunger, to appease it stole a slice of ham from a stall at the corner of Seventh and St. Mary streets. He was detected, arrested, and committed to Moyamensing by Alderman

PAWNERORERS' LICENSES.-In addition to those already published, we give the names of the pawnbrokers who have been granted licenses for 1871;—C. W. Reed, M. Kaas, Isaac S. Isaacs, H. D. Jones, Wm. Hamill, S. L. Linse, B, Kennief, and Jos. J. Harvey.

DUMB ANIMALS.

The Doings of the Seciety for the Prevention of Crucky Towards Them.

This morning the annual election of this society was held at No. 1320 Chesnut street. Tonight the annual meeting is held at the same place, at which the yearly report will be sub-mitted. It will state that during 1870 the re-ceipts from subscriptions, donations, etc., amounted to \$4604.30, and the expenditures, inciuding an investment of \$1015 to repay a loan from donation fund, to \$4579 91. During the past year 646 complaints, representing 768 cases of cruelty to animals, were entered upon the books of the society. Of the whole number, 158 were for overloading, overworking, or over-driving horses or mules, and 288 for using lame, sore, diseased, or badly fed horses. The action of the society upon the complaints that were brought to its porties is shown in the following brought to its notice is shown in the following summary:-Insufficient evidence or want of legal remedy, 170 cases; offenders not found, 58; malicious complaints, 30; warnings issued, 117; corrected on notice, 130; prosecutions, 207; convictions, 189; pending, 4; and acquittals, 14. Among the practices that have been checked or driven into concealment during the past year are the bleeding of calves before slaughtering, the abuse of mules, matched dog and cock fights, deficient drainage and shelter in drove-yards, the starving of cattle in slanghter-houses, muzzling of calves, etc. In reference to the overloading of passenger cars, the report states "that there is, however, still room for further improvement; and we desire the friendly co-operation of the passenger railway companies themselves, as well as that of our members and the community at large, in the effectual suppression of all remaining causes of complaint. The rights of citizens, and the duties of drivers and conductors, were well stated at the trial of our first case for overloading horse-cars.

"Since the issue of membership cards has empowered every one who is willing to con-tribute five dollars a year to aid in enforcing the legal penatties against cruelty, complaints of the society's inefficiency have ceased, and given place to the allegation that our sympa-thies are expended upon the dumb beast at the expense of suffering humanity. The charge is so evidently dictated by a selfish and fault-finding spirit, that it would hardly deserve even a passing notice, if it had not been repeated by persons whose intelligence and social position may give it a temporary currency.'

FIRE AT THE FALLS.

Destruction of a Cotton and Woollen Mill-Loss. \$25,000.

About 6 o'clock this morning a fire broke out in the cotton and woollen yarn manufactory of Daniel Wolfender, situated near the Falls of Schuylkill, opposite School lane. The alarm was promptly given, but by the time the firemen reached the scene the building was entirely enveloped in flames. The Manayunk Fire Company was the nearest to the ground, yet that organization did not reach the fire until long after the alarm had been sounded. This was accounted for by an accident. In the first place the company had the use of only one horse, and being insufficient for the purpose they were forced to borrow a pair of mules to haul their apparatus to the fire-ground.

Some of the roads in that section of the city are in a very bad condition, and during the journey the mules gave out and were unable to haul the machine. The company, however, succeeded in reaching the ground and went into service. The Germantown companies and some of our city organizations in the northwestern section of the city proper proceeded to the scene, but their services were of little avail. Water was drawn from the Wissahickon and thrown upon the burning structure. The mill was totally destroyed, nothing now remaining but the walls of the structure.

The building was four stories high, 40 by 70 feet in size, and was constructed of stone. contained three sets of machinery on the second third, and fourta floors. The engine, boller, picker-room, etc., were on the first floor. The flames originated over the boiler, and spread with fearful rapidity. The fire illuminated the country for miles around, and the belief was general that Dobson's extensive mills were burning. Such, however, was not the case.

The mill was situated on ground which the Park Commissioners intend adding to Fairmount Park, and negotiationt, it is said, were on foot for the purchase of the property. structure was valued at \$10,000, while the machinery cost over \$15,000, thus making a total

Mr. Wolfender has an insurance in the agency of William A. Simpson & Son as follows:-
 of London
 8,000

 Republic of Chicago
 3,000

 International of New York
 500

DEATH OF A PHILADELPHIA PASTOR .- We regret to notice the death of Rev. Griffith Owen, D., which took place at Baltimore, Md., on Saturday last. Dr. Owen was a native of Baiti-

more city, and was one of a large family of brothers, five of whom were Presbyterian minis-ters of eminence. Another was an Episcopal clergyman of the Diocese of Texas, who died some two years ago. Another brother, General Joshua Tower (Owen, of this city, is well known as the brave leader of the Philadelphia Brigade during the war of the Rebellion, and endeared himself to his command by the soubriquet of "Fighting Paddy Owens." Griffith Owen built up two large congregations of the Cohocksink Presbyterian Church in this city; one on Co-lumbia avenue, opposite Franklin street, of which the Rev. S. A. Mutchmore is the present pastor; another, the South Presbyterian Church, at the corner of Third and Red wood streets, of which Rev. R. M. Patterson is the present incumbent. The latter church was commenced by Mr. Owen on a basis of one dollar subscriptions, and he raised \$17,000 in this manner by his untiring energy and never-flagging zeal in his Master's work. The church edifice was just completed when a sudden torusdo-like storm swept over the southern part of the city and levelled the hope of so many hours of toil into the dust. Undismayed by this calamity, the lion-hearted man went to work again, and stinted himself in every manner. unwavering energy met its just merits, and the present fine church, thronged weekly with worshippers, is a monument of what one man with a love of God in his heart, and using his mental and physical powers to advantage, can do. At the time of his death he was actively employed as the Missionary Secretary of the Maryland Suuday-School Union at Baltimore. Rev. Dr. Roger Owen, of Chestnut Hill Pressyterian Church, was also a brother of deceased. The disease of which he died was typhoid fever, contracted in his missionary labors. He now rests from his labors, and his

INVINCIBLE OFFICERS.—At a meeting of Company A, Republican Invincibles, held at the hail of the Diligent Engine, corner of Tenth and Filtert streets, on Monday evening, January 18 16, 1871, the following were declared elected for the ensuing year to the respective

positions named:-President, William G. Gillingham; Secretary, Alfred P. Homer, Jr.: Treasurer, John P. Woolverton: Representative to the Executive Committee, Joseph Bontemps; Captain, Cyrus Lukens; First Lieutenant, Joseph Moore, Jr.; Second Lieutenaut, Isaac W. Launing: Sergeants, Alfred P. Homer, Jr., Alfred F. Moore, Robert E. Hare, William H. Cantlin, and J.

"UNITY OF THE BIBLE."—The second lecture on the above subject will be delivered this evening, at Concert Hall, by the Rev. J. P. Thompson, D. D., pastor of Tabernacle Church, New York, on the special subject of "The Unity of the Bible." It is but necessary to call the attention of Philadelphians to the course to secure a arge attendance this evening and throughout. subject is one which never grows old, which never wearies, but which is always fresh and always interesting.

THE CITY CENSUS.

Enunciation of the Dwelling-houses by the

In a City, as Compared with 1860.

It at the returns of the Assistant United St. es Marshals who took the census of the city lest year, it appears that the number of build-ings used as dwelling-houses, and excluding all churches, school-houses, store-houses, factories, public bulldings, etc., was, at the time the census was taken, 112,457. Below we give the number of dwelling houses in each ward, according to these returns, with the population of each ward according to the revised enumeration. tion (the aggregate including 296 not distributed among the different wards), and the average number of persons to each dwelling in the different wards and the city at large, comparing

1860.			1870.			
Wards.	Popula- tion.	Dwell-	No. to one House	Popula- tion,	Dwell-	No. to one House
1	80,886	5,092	6.01	25,899	5,126	5-05
2	29,123	4,938	p.80	30,224	5,149	5.87
8		3,914	6-20	19,149	3,532	5:49
4	28,461	8,725	6.80	20,844	8,379	6:17
5	24 792	2,676	9.26	18,739	2,359	7.97
6	14.882	1,811	8-29	12,067	1,699	7:14
7	31,267	4,218	7.41	31,560	4.989	6.83
8	27,770	8,479	7.98	22,285	3,149	7:68
9	17,196	2,389	7 19	16,648	2,483	6.70
10	21,849	8,559		28,353	3,909	5.97
11	16,681	3,528		14,847	2 432	6.10
12	16 681	2,656		15,171	2,383	6.37
13	20,045	3,393	5.91	19,945	3,415	5+84
14		3,958		22,637	8,876	5.84
15	32,091	5,118	6.27	44,622	6,951	6-45
16	20,067	3,453	5.81	19,256	3,525	5:46
17	23,264			21,341	3,429	6.3
18	20,441	8,558		26,358	4,641	5.6
191	38,828	6,709	5 79	45,251	8,090	5:55
20		4,805		56,454	9,199	6-1
211	17,159	2,947		18,865	2,601	5 3
99	17,178	2,904		22,580	4,079	5.0
23	23,985	4,111	5.83	29,887	8.815	5.4
245	28, 738	3,495	6.79	24,921	4,431	5.6
251	****	****		18,647	3,572	5.2
26*				36,611	6,231	5.8
275			7 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	19,286	2,288	8.4
281	2000	****	1444	10,329	1,744	
-		-			-	

565,529 89,632 6-81 674,022 112,457 5-99 [*In 1860 the First ward included the Twenty-sixth. [†In 1860 the Nineteenth ward included the Twenty fith.
[In 1860 the Twenty-first ward included the Twentyeighth.
[In 1860 the Twenty-fourth ward included the Twentyseventh.]

The number of dwelling houses in the city, according to the most available local sources of information, is about 115,000, or but slightly in excess of the number returned by the census authorities, so that the figures of the latter are. nearly correct-much more so, we imagine, than their report of the number of inhabitants. While the population has increased during the ten years at the rate of 19 18 per cent. only, the number of dwellings shows an increase of 25 47 per cent. The average number of persons to a dwelling in 1860 was 6 31; in 1870, it is placed at 5.00 lift the ratio of 1870 bed here recent at 5.99. If the ratio of 1860 had been preserved, there would be a population of about 710 000, or some 36,000 more than accorded us by the census-takers.

According to the census-takers, the number of dwelling-houses, as shown above, has decreased in nine different wards—the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Eighth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Fourteenth, reventeenth, and Twenty-third. The most noticeable and improbable decrease is that shown in the Eleventh ward, which had 3538 dwelling-houses in 1860, and in 1870 is credited with only 2432, a decrease of nearly one-third. The population of this ward in 1860 was 16,681, and in 1870 it was placed at 14,847, a small decrease when compared with the alleged decrease in the number of dwellings.

THE CURE OF INEBRIATES. The Good Work Accomplished by the Sanita-

We have received from Dr. Joseph Parrish, of Media, the secretary of the "American Associa-tion for the Cure of Inebriates," a copy of the proceedings of that society at the session held n New York city recently. From this we make the following extracts, showing the good work accomplished by the Pennsylvania Sanitarium at Media, of which Dr. Parrish is the Superintendent:-

"The proportion of cases cured at the Sanitarium has been about 40 per cent. It was opened for the treatment of alcoholic and opium intoxication in June, 1867. Received since that time, 95 married and 73 single men. Fotal, 168. Average age, 36 years. Of these, nine were habituated to the use of opium.

"The time spent in excess, by these persons previous to their admission, amounts in the aggregate to 1542 years, or an average to each person of over nine years.

"We have been able to trace most of those who have left the institution, in their subsequent pursuits, with the following results:-Died of chronic alcoholism, 6; pulmonary consumption, 4; heart disease, 2; delirium tremens, 2; opium poison, 2; homicide, 2; suicide, 2; paralysis, 1. Some are apparently beyond the reach of human aid, unless under the restraints of institution life. A large number have improved, and are able to attend to business more punctually than before, but yield to an occasional debauch, and are not counted as cured, and yet they are more productive than formerly. Sixty-seven can be referred to as doing well; and a moderate estimate of their productive value shows an annual saving to the community of \$133,200. These 67 cases were distributed among the following professions:-21 clerks, 11 merchants, 7 physician, 5 lawyers, 4 farmers, 4 mechanics, 4 manufacturers, 2 sea captains, 2 liquor dealers, 1 justice of the peace, 1 druggist, 1 agent, 1 actor, 1 house painter, and

ROBBERIES.

They Have Become Epidemic in Philadelphia. Scarcely a night passes but what dozens of robberies are perpetrated in the city. Crime of this character has of late assumed an alarmingly chronic tendency. In addition to the robberies reported in our issue of yesterday as having transpired on the night preceding, we record the following as having just come to light.

James Crowell's tobacco store, in Tenth street, near Spring Garden, entered and robbed of money and stock. W. Whitman's boot and shoe store on Spring Garden street, above Ninth, which the burglars entered by cutting the galvanized wire screen and then smashing in the bulk window. The depredators carried off \$75 worth of stock. The residence of Mr Vanstavern, on Buttonwood street, near Tenth, and five others in the immediate vicinity were likewise entered

and thoroughly ransacked. The houses No. 1626 Stiles street and No. 916 North Fifteenth street, it has just appeared, were some sime last week robbed-the booty consisting of two shawls, a horse blauket, coat, pants, and a considerable amount of silverware. Daniel Corner, George Springer, and Samuel Hutchinson were arrested by Officer Glassmire, charged with complicity in these burglaries, and have been committed by Alderman Allison in default of bail. The goods were recovered at the pawnbroker's offices.

THE REPUBLICAN RULES .- A meeting of the Committee of Fifteen, Joseph A. Bonham, chairman, for the revision of the rules of the Republican party, was held yesterday afternoon at the National Club rooms. It was resolved that the chair be empowered to appoint a special committee of five to prepare and present a series of rules for the consideration of the committee. The president announced that he would select and notify the members who were to act on the special committee. On motion of Mr. P. A. B. Widener it was agreed that all communications relative to the revision of the rules be referred

To-day Mr. Bonham appointed as the subcommittee to draft the rules Messrs. P. A. B. Widener, William C. Bessellevere, A. P. Colesberry, William B. Mann; and General Louis

CUTTING APPRAY. - Frances McCloskey was yesterday arrested and taken before Alderman

FOURTH EDITION

THE TRIAL OF DR. LANAHAN.

Hints at a Compromise.

The San Domingo Commission Sails

Lock in the N. Y. Money Market.

Connecticut Democratic Convention Army and Navy Orders.

Proceedings of Congress.

FROM NEW YORK.

Crisis in the Money Market. NEW YORK, Jan. 17 —The lock-up in money was made quite apparent to-day by the position of the banks at the Clearing House. The Mechanics' Bank was creditor to the enormous amount of \$4,316,000. The Bradway, City, Park, Fourth, Phonix, Republic, and Continental, all have large broker accounts. Case Dismissed.

Justice Dowling has dismissed the case against E. L. Stokes, charged with defrauding the Brooklyn Refluing Company of \$27,000, on the ground that the company, though in the form of a corporation, must be treated as a pri-vate copartnership, and that under such view of the case, the act of Stokes is not within the terms of the statute relative to embezzlement.

Trial of Dr. Lanaban. New York, Jan. 17.—The executive session of the Methodist Book Committee commenced yesterday afternoon, and was continued this morning. It is understood that the subject under discussion was the possibility of effecting a compromise, with a view to abandoning the investigation, and leaving it to the General Conference. At 1 o'clock a short recess was taken, and upon reassembling the discussion was renewed. Printers' Scrike.

Oswego, Jan. 17 .- The printers in the Daily ress office belonging to the Typographical Union, are on a strike in consequence of the employment of men not members, to the exclusion of Union men.

Sailing of the San Domingo Commission. New York, Jan. 17.—The San Domingo Commissioners went abourd the Tennessee this morning, and will probably sail at noon.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Naval Orders. Special Despotch to The Boening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17 .- Captain George B Dandy is relieved from duty in the Department of the Pacific and ordered to the Department of Dakota, relieving Captain E. B. Carling, who is ordered to duty at Fortress Monroe, Va.

The Recent Solar Eclipse. Commodore B. F. Sands, Superintendent of the United States Naval Observatory, has transmitted to the Navy Department the following extract of an informal letter just received from Professor Asaph Hall, United States Navy, one of the astronomers sent to Sicily to observe the eclipse of the 22d of December last.

The 22d of December is drawing to a close, and the eclipse is over. We have had a tolerable success. The four contacts were pretty well observed. During the total eclipse these clouds covered the moon, making, I think, the physical observations somewhat doubtful. Tue protuberances were very well seen. They were of a pale red color, and not so bright as I ex-pected them to be. The clouds interfered with my observations of the corona.

"I could detect but very little of the radiating and curved streamers given in many pictures and the slight radiation that I saw might have been produced by the clouds. I need hardly say that the total eclipse was a very beautiful Professors Newcombe and Harkness have informed you of our telegraphic work by which we corrected the longitude of Gibraltar, Malta, and Syracuse.'

Army Orders. A general order from the War Department, issued to-day, states that "the army being now reorganized and conformed to the present legal standard, the Secretary of War and the General call upon officers of all grades and in all branches of duty to address themselves with renewed energy to the task of raising the military establishments to the highest degree of discipline, efficiency, and economy.

To this end a number of orders relative to

officers travelling, on duty, correspondence, sick leaves, retired officers, etc., are republished and promulgated as a part of the general The Union Pacific Ralirond.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. WASHINGTON, Jan. 17. - General Butler

offered a reselution authorizing the President to appoint a commission of three to investigate the affairs of the Union Pacific Railroad, which was referred to the Appropriation Committee. The stamped-envelope Contract.

Postmaster-General Creswell was before the Appropriation Committee to-day, and examined concerning the stamped-envelope contract which he annulled.

FROM NEW ENGLAND

Connecticut Domocratic State Convention. HARTFORD, Jan 17.—The Democratic State Convention met to-day. The convention is not as largely attended as usual, it being understood that no change will be made in the State ticket, and there will be no strife for places on the ticket. The convention was called to order by A. E. Burr, chairman of the State Committee, and William W. Eaton, of Hartford, was chosen

The present State officers were nominated by acclamation. Governor, James E. English; Lient.-Governor, Julius Hotchkiss; Secretary of State, Thomas M. Waller; Treasurer, Charles M. Pond; Comptroller, Seth H. Logan.

American Vessel Seized by the British Authorities. Boston, Jan. 17.-The schooner Enterprise of Eastport, has been seized in British waters for making use of the British flag and register to evade the law. The captain says he took one hundred and twenty thousand herring to the United States last week, and was preparing nets to fish again.

CONGRESS. FORTY-FIRST TERM - THIRD SESSION.

Washington, Jan. 17.—The Senate concurred in the amendment of the House to the bill authorizing an issue of an additional \$200,000,000 of five per cent.

Mr. Conkling presented the memorial of Horace Mr. Conkling presented the memorial of Horace Greeley, President of the American Institute, of New York, and three thousand others, touching an industrial exposition in commemoration of the one hundredth birthday of the nation, setting forth, among other facts, that proceedings preparatory to the proposed exposition were commenced by the signers in 1867. Being of an industrial character and relating to manufactures, he moved the reference of the memorial to the Committee on Manufactures. So referred. ores. So referred. Mr. Trumbull introduced a joint resolution in re-

ference to life insurance companies. It provides that no penalty shall be imposed on any life insur-Eggleton on the charge of assaulting with a knife and cutting one James L. Riley. The accused was held to answer in the sum of \$800 tall.

anthority, imposed upon all life insurance com-panies.

Mr. Trumbull said he introduced the bill by re-

Mr. Trumbull said he introduced the bill by request, without giving it his own endorsement.

Mr. Kellogg called up the joint residution for the disposal of public lands in the States of Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Arkansas.

Mr. Harlan was averse to the bill as injurious to the interests of the poor people of those States, many of whom were colored.

Mr. Kellogg said the only purpose of the bill was to place public lands in the States named upon an equal footing with public lands in other States of the Union. Thousands of acres in Mississippi, Louisiana, and Florida that might be entered by people from the Northern and Middle States, as also by residents there, could not now and never would be entered except under the Homestead law.

The restriction of the choice of lands to actual residents had fasiled to secture the actual taking up of the lands. He only saked that they be subject to location under the Homestead law or by preemption.

The bill was then laid over for amendments.

Mr. Corbett called up the bill to incorporate the

Mr. Cotbett called up the bill to incorporate the Japan Steam Navigation Company, remarking that no subsidy was provided for.

Mr. A. G. Thurman objected upon general reasons to the incorporation by Congress of companies for

business purposes.

The morning hour expiring the bill went over and the Senate resumed the consideration of Mr. Sher-man's bill ceding to the State of Ohio jurisdiction over the grounds occupied by the Dayton Soldiers'

House of Representatives.

Mr. Washburn, of Wisconsin, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the regular naval appropriation bill, which was made the special order for Tuesday next. The bill appropriates \$13,333,111.

Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, offered a resolution authorizing the President to appoint three commissioners to examine and report as to the distribution of the aid granted by the Government to the Union Pacific, Central Pacific, and Kansas Pacific, and other railroad companies; what persons have derived benefit therefrom; to what extent and in what manner, etc., with power to send for persons and papers. Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. Conger, from the Committee on Commerce,

Mr. Conger, from the Committee on Commerce reported a bill exempting canalboats from the pay-ment of marine hospital dues. Passed. 3 Mr. Hooper, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a joint resolution admitting foreign merchandise arriving at any United States port on the 31st of December, 1870, to the benefit of the 28th section of the act of 14th July, 1870, to reduce insection of the act of 14th July, 1870, to reduce insection of the act of 14th July, 1870, to reduce insection of the act of 14th July, 1870, to reduce insection of the act of 18th July, 1870, to reduce insection of the act of 18th July, 1870, to reduce in the 18th July, 1870, to reduce in the 18th July, 1870, to reduce in the 18th July, 1870, and 18th July, 1870, and 18th July, 1870, and 18th July, 1870, and 18th July, 18th J

would be taxable at reduced rates of duty. The resolution was passed.

The House then resumed the consideration of the bill which was under discussion last Thursday, to procure proper treatment of cattle in traveling by

procure proper treatment of cattle in travelling by railroad.

The bill was passed—yeas, 124; nays, 57.

Mr. Porter asked leave to have a letter read from Professor David Clark, of Hartford. Conn., testifying to the ability, truthfulness, and general integrity of the colored West Point cadet.

Mr. Cox objected.

The House then at half-past I went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Scofield in the chair, and resumed the consideration of the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bit.

tive, and Judicial Appropriation bill.

Mr. Armstrong mound to increase the salaries of

Mr. Armstrong moued to increase the salaries of the nine circuit judges from \$5900 to \$6000.

Mr. Archer opposed the amendment and spoke of the pride with which he had often passed the humble, unpretentious dwelling of Chief Justice Taney, who had so long and honorably presided over the Supreme Court. He preterred that Republican simplicity to modern extravagance.

Mr. Farnaworth siso opposed the amendment and argued that instead of equalizing salaries upwards they should be equalized downwards.

Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, thought that Mr. Archer's allusion to Chief Justice Taney was an unfortunate one, as that learned judge after leading ah economical, temperate, and sober life, died so poor after many years service as Chief Justice that his daughters have since had to support themselves

his daughters have since had to support themselves as copylists.

Mr. Dawes opposed the amendment. He hoped that the House would say that it would go no farther in the way of raising salaries, and there was no

better place to stop than at this point. There was not the slightest difficulty in obtaining the best talent for this judgeship. On the contrary, the entrance door to them was fliled with applicants. \(\frac{1}{2} \) Mr. Potter supported the amendment. He had no fear of those wedges that were in the line of justice and true economy. and true economy.

A good deal had been said about what the people should endure, but he did not believe that in his dis-trict there was one man so ignorant or so mean as

to find fault with Congress for paying a fair day's wages for a fair day's work. He did not believe in the economy practised in Illinois, where they used to pay \$1800 salary to the Governor's gardener. The miserable outliness of paying the smallest salaries that men can be got to serve for was not economy Mr. Ela moved to reduce the salaries to \$1500. He thought that the business of paying unreasonable high salaries to some officers and then raising salaries of other officers up to that point was about played out.

Mr. Lawrence protested against the increase of any salaries. He insisted as a matter of justice that salaries should not be increased. The Republicau party had come into power on the pleage of economy, and it would be broken down, as it deserved to be, if it did not live up to its pledges.

Mr. Archer remarked in reference to the daughters of Chief Justice Taney earning their living as copylsts in the Departments, that they had been

turned out of office by the present administration. SAN DOMINGO.

What General McCivilan Thought of the Island in 1854. The following are the principal features of the reports on San Domingo, made by Brevet Captain George B. McClellan to Jeff. Davis, Secretary of War, in 1854.

Several harbors are mentioned, but none seem

to equal Samana Bay, of which the report says:

The largest ships-of-the-line can enter this
bay with the utmost ease, and find secure anchorage within, entirely out of common range from vessels outside the keys. The anchorages and small harbors on the northern side of the bay, near the entrance, are very good, and have excellent holding-ground.

The only objection to this bay arises from the rareness of land breezes, at certain seasons of the year at least; so that it is difficult for large vessels to sail out, as the channel is somewhat parrow for them to beat through. This difficulty can be remedied by the use of a steam-ting, by kedging or warping. Were the channel well "buoyed out," it is probable that a ship-of-theline could, in case of necessity, beat out. respect to steamers, there is no obstacle in the way of their entering or leaving at any time in the day or night. The country itself is not favorably reported

on. The island is described as traversed by narrow paths, and no roads could be found offering a way for ordinary travel. The village of Samana was the principal town on the peninsula formed by Samana Bay. If had, at the time the report was submitted, 1721 juhabitantsmost of them negroes-who carried on a very languid and meagre commerce with the neighboringfislands. The Samana Peninsula is re presented as remarkably healthful and little subject to yellow fever. Bituminous coal was found quite plentifully at several points and of excellent quality. The mountain ranges are covered by a luxuriant growth of valuable timber, mahogany, bulata, acoma, menosa, palms, and pine. The plains between the mountain ranges are fertile and healthful. The reports conclude:-There is certainly

little reason, judging from what I saw, to call Daminica a "white republic." The great mass of the people are negroes and mulattoes. A general indolence and apathy appear to reign. There are no indications of either commercial or agricultural prosperity. Money and the comforts of life are very scarce. Wages are low, except when foreigners are the employers. The mass of the people seem perfectly contented to eke out their existedce in cave huts, trusting for support to their bananas and seconnuts. American negroes at Samana express more ambition and desire of improving their condition than the others. The best possible feeling appears to prevail towards Americans, much better than towards the English and French.

Grant Rendy to Stand by the Evidence of the Dominican Commission. Before Mr. White's departure from Washington, President Grant said to him: -

"I want you to probe matters to the bottom. Investigate everything. Find out and tell squarely the entire case, just as it is. I don't wish to influence you to make a report an one side or the other. I am ready to be converted by the evidence to the anti-annexationists, just as I hone they are ready to be converted to favor abnexation. What I want is just what the country wants, and that is the real facts. Especially investigate the evidence as to jobs, and land grants, and any money-making contracts. Don't hesitate to expose an body and everybody whom you may find guilts of dishought "I want you to probe matters to the bottom. In-

THE WEST CHESTER RAILROAD.

The Annual Report-Operations During the Year 1870. At the recent annual meeting of the stock-holders of the West Chester and Philadelphia Railroad, the report of the Board of Directors was read. From this document we take the following extracts:-

was read. From this document we take the following extracts:—

The opening of the Wilmington and Reading Railroad has materially interfered with the passenger traffic from West Chester and that vicinity, and affords of itself a sufficient reason why a branch should be built connecting with that road; and if to this be added the large amount of new business which would be derived from such connection, it will demonstrate the importance of a united effort to secare its construction. A supplement to the charter of the company has been obtained from the Legislature to extend the road to the Maryland line; and while the company may not be able to complete it for that distance at this time, its best interests will be greatly promoted by commencing said extension af early as practicable, thereby securing much trade which is legitimate to your road. A further supplement was obtained at the last session of the Legislature, authorizing the company to create a new mortgage over the line of their road and any of the extensions of the same that may be made, with a view of consolidating the present indebtedness of the company, and to enable them to continue the road as proposed by the first supplement.

The more frequent running of trains on the Philadelphia end of the road for the past year has induced a greater amount of travel; and if the number be still further increased, as the means of the company will warrant, it will no doubt in time brild up a business second to none on any road leading out of the city, and, if properly arranged, will re-

company will warract, it will no doubt in time build up a business second to none on any road leading out of the city, and, if properly arranged, will relieve the "through trains," thereby enabling them to make better time than heretofore.

The total number of passengers carried during the year was 682,336, no one of whom was killed or injured in transportation.

The gross carnings during the year were \$233,-566-13, and its gross operating and other expenses. 566-13, and its gross operating and other expenses \$226,884-18, leaving a remainder of \$61,681-95 appli-cable to payment of interest.

THE UNTERRIFIED.

Semo of its Bright Particular Stars. This morning the Democratic conventions met according to the call and elected their delegates to the approaching State Convention, which is to put in the field candidates tor Audi-tor and Surveyor-General. We have been able to ascertain the result of some of these gatherlogs, and to name the stars of the great unterrified who have been chosen to perform the pa-triotic duty of attending this convention. The Senatorial delegates are:—

First district, John Ahern. Third district, Charles Dougherty. Fourth district, Albert D. Boileau. The Representative delegates are:-First district, Chas. M. Leisenring. Second district, Robert Lister Smith. Third district, William McMullin. Fifth district, John Tobin. Sixth district, John McCormick. Seventh district. William Steinhauer. Seventeenth district, Thomas H. Flood.

TEE COAL TOWNAGE of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad and branches for the week ending Saturday, January 14, 1871, was as follows:— BY RAILROAD.

	Total for Week.	Corresponding week last year.	Increase and Decreases.
Passing over Main Line and			
Lebanon Valley and East Pennsylvania branches	96,395'08	25,067-05	1,330 08
For shipment by Canal	*****	*****	******
Shipped Westward via N. Central Railroad	6,446 10	2,993 11	3,452-19
Shipped West and South	TOTAL AND		
from Pine Grove	2,458:00	189:17	256 03
ebigh and Wyoming Co	1,654 13	165 12	1,488 00
Total Auth, paying freight		30,081 17	7,317 13
Bispruingus	5,025 18	2,983 63	9,042 15
Total all kinds paying		238719375000	and the same of
freight	42.425 07		9,360 07
Coal for Company's use		2,062 18	d.373*15
Total tonnege for week	44,114 10		8,986 12 115,251 17
Praviouslete is year	543 550 OA	384,133 17	134,238 05
		AND PERSONAL PROPERTY.	134,300 09
SHIPPED I	I CANAL	*	

SALE OF REAL ESPATE, ETC.-M. Thomas & Sons

sold the following real estate and stocks, at noon yesterday, at the Philadelphia Exchange:

60 shares Girard Fire and Marine Insurshares National Bank of North America. 50 shares United Firemen's Insurance Co. 100 shares American Buttonhole, Over-seaming, and Sewing Machine Co., \$18.87; 100, \$1775

6 shares Mercaptile Library Co...... 26000 Camden and Amboy Rallroad 6 per cent coupon bonds, 1889, interest June and December in gold. \$100 Union Passenger Railway Co. 6 per cent. January and July. 10 shares Central National Bank. 94 shares Enterprise Insurance Co.; par

\$50. 3a shares Bethlehem Iron Co.; par \$50. 4 shs. Philadelphia and Southern Mail S. S.

93%

124 %

Co. 113 shs. Empire Transportation Co. CATHARINE, Nos. 22, 24, and 26—Genteel WAR OF 1812 .- The soldlers, or the widows

of soldiers, of the war of 1812 are now being paid by Treasurer Marcer, at the Girard Bank, after 10 and before 3 o'clock each day. BANKBUPTCY.—In our list of bankruptcy cases published yesterday, the name of Binswanger should have read Benswanger, Heilbrun

& Klemm. PHICADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street. BETWEEN BOARDS. \$1000 Pa R Con m bs reg. 95% 200 do 100 sh Read, .860wn. 49 200 do.....49 8-1 100 do.2d&E.49 8-1 \$1500 City 68 N . is.109; \$2000 Pa & N Y C 78 \$1500 City 68 N . is.109; \$2000 Pa & N Y C 78 \$1000 C & A in 68, 89 \$1018 . 98 \$200 m Leh N. is.bB0 . 23 \$2500 Sch N 68, 72, 80 \$2500 Steub & Ind R \$2500 Sch N 68, 72, 80 \$2500 Steub & Ind R \$2500 Sch N 68, 72, 80 \$2500 Steub & Ind R \$2500 Sch N 68, 72, 80 \$2500 Steub & Ind R \$2500 Sch N 68, 72, 80 \$2500 Sch N 68, 72, 8

FINE STATIONERY

000 Steab & Ind R 20 do 85, 49; bds. Feb & Aug. . 73% 68 sh Norrist'n R is 80

Card Engraving. DREKA,

No. 1033 CHESNUT STREET, 9 13 tuthstep THE GREAT WEDDING CARD

DEPOT. The Latest Novelties in

Visiting Cards. Antique, Undine, Rose, Silver Grey, Wedding Cards,

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No. DIS ARCH Street. MACHINERY.

SHAFTING, PULLEYS, SELF-OILING AD-D justable Hangers and Pedestals and Mill Gearing on band and made to order. No. IT " and RIGHTEENTH Street.