lent administrative abilities of the American

woman, as exhibited in the management of this Institution, he would be willing to vote for Miss McHenry for President of the United States.

The Rev. Mr. Jaggar was next called upon by

the Chair, and said that among one of the finest features of the house was that in the education

of the boys doctrine and practice are combined

pose of enlarging the institution should be im

THE ORGANIC LAW.

The National Convention to Secure an Amend-

ment to it Recognizing the Deity-Ita Pro-

After the organization, in Concert Hall yes-

terday afternoon, of the National Convention to secure the recognition of God in the Constitu-tion, the particulars of which we published,

Rev. J. Edwards, D. D., of Baltimore, submitted

a series of resolutions acknowleding the evident progress of the cause, pledging the workers

in it to renewed zeal, and calling the attention

of the American people to the fact that the Con

stitution was devoid of moral element; that civil

government was an appointment of God; that

ignoring Him exposed us to the guilt of formal

national atheism; and that it is of immediate

importance to public morals and social order to

secure such an amendment as will indicate that

this is a Christian nation. The remainder of

the afternoon and the entire of the evening

session were occupied in the discussion of these

resolutions. The convention then adjourned

THIS MORNING'S SESSION.

This morning the convention reassembled at

10 o'clock. The proceedings were opened with

prayer by Rev. Charles Cook, pastor of St. George's M. E. Church.

Rev. Dr. Hodgkin, Secretary of the Evangeli-

cal Alliance, moved that a committee be ap-

pointed to procure a paper on the proper rela-

tion of religion to the State, to be presented at

a future meeting of the convention a year hence.

Judge Hamilton, of Pa., said this would

amount to nothing, because when the conven-

tion adjourns it adjourns sine die, because it is

not an organized body. All that is done should

e done now. The way to do the thing is to

work with the national representatives of the

people. If an amendment is once before the legislating body no member will dare to oppose

it, for if he does he puts himself against the

whole Christian sentiment of the country. Any

one who does oppose it will never go back to

his official position.

The resolution was discussed by Rev. Alfred

Nevin, Rev. Dr. Kennedy, Rev. I. H. Torrence,

An amendment was offered changing the

to the words "the relation of government to

This amendment was put to the vote and lost.

tion remarking that he very much preferred the

A discussion of great length then ensued on

It was moved to refer the whole subject to the

motion was afterwards withdrawn because there

was no executive committee: but it was, however,

again renewed on the President stating that an

executive committee would be appointed. The

motion to refer was then agreed to, so much of

the former resolution as refers to the creation of the paper being included in the vote.

Professor McIlvaine, of the University of

Pennsylvania, offered the following as covering

the whole ground, as a prefix to the preamble of

source of all authority and power in civil gov-

eroment, and the moral laws of the Christian

religion as of paramount authority, in order to

Rev. Dr. Edwards spoke on the adoption of

this resolution. He gave a history of the whole

original formation of the Constitution, and how

it came to be framed without any mention of

God. He also gave a history of the present movement for the amendment. He said that it had

been decided that any action here taken should

take the form of a memorial to Congress, and that

Almighty God as the ultimate

We, the people of the United State

the Constitution of the United States: -

secure a more perfect Union," etc.

executive committee of the convention.

on account of the mover of the original resolu-

words "the relation of religion to the State"

This motion was secanded.

mediately responded to.

ccedings this Morning.

until this morning.

original wording.

the original resolution.

The meeting then adjourned.

He thought that the appeal for aid for the pur-

CITE INTELLIGENCE.

A PLACE FOR BAD PEOPLE.

A New Station House on Fifteenth street-A Brief Description of it. Among the few things that have been no sources of pleasure or pride to Philadelphia are her station houses, which, with many who take delight-as do the Gothamites-in abasing the Quaker City in popular estimation, have formed an excellent groundwork for ridicale. This we are compelled to acknowledge from a tour of observation through them, that Philadelphia has very sadly neglected her police stations. One in West Philadelphia is in the basement of a hall, in the upper stories of which nightly is enacted much of the iniquity the officers are called upon in various other places to suppress. The Fourth district station, in Cherry street, has been indicted as a public nulsance; and its foul condition, resulting in great part from the entire lack of any conveniences, ought to have put the authorities to shame ere this. There are others of the same dingy, disagreeable character that we have not time to particularize. There are are a few station houses erected especially for police purposes, but they are small, botches of architecture, and every one wanting in perfect adaptation to the business.

Within a day or so now there will be dedicated to the city a new edifice, with the opening of which we hope will commence a new era in the management of that unwieldly and ultra Demoeratic corps—the police force. This building, occupying the site of the venerable scarecrow structure which stood on Fifteenth street, below Walnut, is a model of architectural beauty; and from the fact that before it was designed the Police Committee intrusted with its crection visited the most complete of the station-houses of other cities, our readers who have not seen it will at once apprehend that it is not wanting in any of the features that should make it a complete success. There are two buildings, the main one fronting on Fifteenth street, with a facade of pressed brick and sandstone facings. It is four stories in height, the upper one being formed by a Mansard roof. Over the entrance door, carved in marble, are the arms of the city. The interior of the building is finished in fine

On the first floor we have on the right of the main door the lieutenant's room, and then those of the sergeants, white opposite is the space set for calling the rolls and the telegraph operators' apartments. Speaking-pipes and bell-wires run to all the upper rooms. On the second floor are two high-walled, airy, and comfortable bunkrooms for the officers, and the third floor is a duplicate of the second, while the fourth is thrown open late a large drill-room, where the officers may be instructed in the manual of arms and in the asthetics of the drill, and where, in addition to these, by the usual appliances found in every gymnasium, they may develop to their ntmost all their dormant muscle, which may in coming time be fully required. The second building is properly but two stories in height, and is also composed of brick and surmounted by a Mansard, which gives it the convenience of an additional story. In the basement and first story are the cells, which, inasmuch as their walls are of solid brick and mortar, and their doors of heavy wood, will withstand all the assaults that may from within be made upon their strength. The second story, like that formed by the high roof, is converted into a lodging-room for those miserable creatures who happen to be too poor to find any other place to rest themselves for a night. One of these rooms -in order that there may be no discord-will be reserved for the women and the other for the men. All these rooms are furnished with washtubs-a provision which, if considered from none other than a hygienic standpoint, deserves to immertalize the Committee on Police. The heating and ventilation of the entire station have been arranged for with care.

In after years—if, in the goodness of Provi-dence, the first decent station-house Philadelphia possesses is not overwhelmed with destruction by the elements; or if, in the inscrutable wisdom of that body which governs her, it is not converted to some other purpose-when the visitor shall step into this beautiful station, he will discover, if he but raise his eyes to the southern wall, a shield of polished marble, from the indented words on which he will learn that the building was erected in the official term of Hon. Daniel M. Fox, Mayor of the city of Philadelphia, and St. Clair A. Mulholland, Chief of Police, and will also there discover the names of the members of the famous Police Committee, who stand, so long as this marble is immutable, exalted among men!

THE POLICE AND POLITICS. - His Honor Mayor Fox has done his level best to give the city a non-partisan police. Such, at least, is the case according to the professions made by the Mayor and his friends. But what a miserable failure he has made! On Tucsday evening the members of the Democratic City Executive Committee for the current year were elected, and among the twenty-eight names on the list we find those of four police lieutenants and one detective. The list of delegates eletted to the next Democratic State Convention also includes a lieutenant of police, in addition to the delectable quartette of McMullin, Ahern, Lister Smith. and Tobin. We would mildly suggest to his Honor the propriety of abandoning the nonpartisan dodge as far as the police are con-

Suspicious Fire .- About half-past eight o'clock last evening the store of Myer, Bloomingthal & Co., Second street below Green, was discovered to be on fire. The alarm was promptly sounded and the flames were extinruished before any great damage had been done. The circumstances of the fire were of such a suspicious character that Dr. Blackburn ordered the arrest of Mr. Bloomingthal. A hearing in the matter will take place this afternoon at the Central.

SNEAR THIEF. - Last night a young man went into the jewelry store of William Idler, No. 109 South Eleventh street, under pretense of making a purchase. He asked to see some watches, and was accommodated. The storekeeper, in searching for a better class of goods, went to the rear part of the store, and while there the young man helped himself to a gold and silver watch and ran out. An alarm was given, but the sneak thief managed to escape with the

UNPROVOKED ASSAULT .- Henry Young last night approached a lady and gentleman who were standing at Ninth and Vine streets waiting for a car, and without any provocation whatever, he struck the lady and knocked her down. A policeman on the opposite side of the street saw the occurrence, and promptly arrested the scoundrel. Young was intoxicated at the time. He had a hearing before Alderman Massey, and was committed.

FELONIOUS INTENT .- Michael Hagan was found last night in the parsonage connected with St. Paul's Church, Lebanon street, below Catharine. His intention was no doubt to commit a felony. A policeman was called in, and Michael was taken into custody. He had a hearing be-fore Alderman McCloskey, and was committed for trial.

CAUGHT IN THE ACT .- A man named William Johnson was captured last night in the grocery store of Mr. McCarty, at Tenth and Sansom streets. Some persons had seen him go in, and a policeman was summoned. He had entered the premises with false keys. William was taken to the Fifth District Station House and locked up. He will have a hearing at the Central this afternoon.

Councils and Railroad Directors .- This afternoon, Councils in joint convention will elect Jacob Riegel and O. H. Wilson directors of the North Pennsylvania Railroad, and John Noblitt, J. Alexander Simpson, and J. D. Witham directors of the Philadelphia and Eric Railroad. These gentlemen were selected by the Republican caucus vesterday afternoon.

THE WOMAN'S HOSPITAL .- This afternoon at 3 o'clock, the tenth annual meeting of the contributors to the Woman's Hospital of Philadel phia will be held at the hospital building, at the corner of North College avenue and Twenty-

THE LINCOLN INSTITUTE.

Fifth Annual Meeting of the Contributors-Reports of Operations During the Past Year -The Election of Officers.

The fifth annual meeting of the contributors

of the Lincoln Institute was held this morning. Rev. Dr. Hoffman presided, and Rev. Thomas A. Jaggar acted as secretary. The Board of Managers' report states the sanitary condition of the pupils as most excellent, no deaths having occurred during the past year, very few cases of sickness requiring more than the prompt attention of matron and nurse. One little boy of thirteen years of age has been an invalid for thirteen months with hip disease. He is doing as well as could be expected, receiving every attention at the hands of the councillors and managers. He seems cheerful and happy. The moral and intellectual standing of the boys is most satisfactory. The faithful and intelligent attention to their duties of both Superinendent and Matron is especially commended. The day and night schools are admirably managed and reflect great credit on their respec tive teachers. The Board of Council visit in otation, two at a time, every Friday evening. This system has had a most beneficial effect upon the boys and gives great satisfaction to the Superintendent, who is thus enabled to obtain the advice of those best fitted to give it. There are 120 boys in the in-stitution; 66 of these are at work, representing 35 different trades and occupations, 49 of them attend night school, 16 are over 16 years old, at which age the State ceases to aid in their support. They then become boarders, subject to the rules of the institution. The remaining 55 are under 12 years of age, and are in the building all day. It will be thus seen there are two institutions in one. Two sets of teachers are required different, hours for meals religious services, and school. To con-tinue this after the aid of the State ceases be impossible, and is also difficult to manage at present. It will be necessary to have the boys trained properly before they are fitted for the responsible tions which are secured for them. As in future that cannot be done in the present building, the managers are glad to record the fact that, brough the great liberality of a Christian woman and other friends, a valuable tract of ground containing four acres, corner of Darby road and Fiftieth street, has been secured, and It is hoped before many years a suitable building will be erected on it, to be used as a home for the younger boys until they attain the age of twelve years, when they will be placed in situations and removed to the present building. The death of Mrs. Clarence H. Clark is alluded to as one connected with the institution from its foundation, and who gave it her candid sympathy and support. They refer to the re-cent yisits of Jenness Kendall Dexter, one of the oldest of their pupils, who, through the kindness of ex-Secretary Borle, secured a nomination from President Grant to the Naval Academy at Annapolis, where he passed a credi table examination. It is gratifying to say that his reminiscences of his lite at the institution are of the pleasantest character. The report of the Board of Council refers to the necessity of enlarged accommodations for the older boys. They require a reading-room and more bed-room accommodations, and they are endeavoring to collect the funds necessary for this enlargement. They compliment the managers on the satisfactory workings of the institution, which is especially due to their assiduous care and attention. Order, neatness, and discipline prevail throughout, and the refinement so visible in the pupils shows that the in-fluence of the ladies is felt and appreciated. No doubt many of them will earry to their graves the remembrance of those who have

through faith and works they desire to perpe tnate its present standing. The report was followed by the reading of the report of the Board of Council, which recommended the enlargement of the accommodations

been more than mothers to them, and the recol-

lection of whose precepts and examples will

preserve them in many an hour of temptation.

The institution has attained a high tone, and

of the institution, and called for aid for that purpose. The reading of the report of the Board of Physicians showed the condition of the House to be all that could be desired in a

sanitary point of view. The report of the Treasurer was then read, showing the finances of the institution to be as To cash received from Superintendent of Soldiers' Orphans. \$13,683-54 To cash from State of Pennsylvania, bai-

Receipts 26,243 47

cli showed receipts amounting to \$11,477.02 And expenses amounted to 10,504.00

The following persons were then elected

President, Major-General George G. Meade; Vice-

President, Charles E. Lex; Secretary, John L. Redner; Treasurer, Morton McMichael, Jr.; Members, Lemuel Coffin, Thomas Sparks. J. Vaughan Merrick, George C. Carson, A. H. Franciscus, Francis Wells, Macgregor J. Mitcheson, Robert M.

Francis Wells, Macgregor J. Mitcheson, Robert M. Lewis, William Lippincott, Jay Cooke, Jr., Alexan-der Brown, Charles Platt, John Rice, J. Edgar Thomson, John P. Brock, Henry C. Gibson, B. F. Godfrey, William G. Thomas, James W. Hazlehurst, William P. Pepper, J. B. Moorhead, Anthony J. Drexel, Edwin North, Alfred D. Jessup, Henry C.

The following were then elected members of

Directresses, Miss McHenry, Mrs. William Lip-pincott, and Mrs. John Frazer; Secretary, Mrs.

pincott, and Mrs. John Frazer; Secretary, Mrs. Henry G. Clay; Treasurer, Miss Anna Bianchard; Members, Mrs. William Ellis, Mrs. James C. Fisher, Mrs. J. Edgar Thomson, Mrs. George C. Carson, Mrs. J. B. Moothead, Mrs. J. R. Fry, Mrs. George R. Justice, Mrs. F. Katchford Starr, Mrs. James Sagers, Mrs. J. Somers Smith, Miss Annie Frazer, Miss Harriet Bianchard, Miss E. W. Key, Miss Caroline Johnston, Miss Lardner, Mrs. J. L. Redner, Miss Annie Prazer, Miss Annie Frazer, Miss Annie Frazer, Miss Marrier Parton Miss Clare, Joseph Miss Marrier

Miss Banny Paxton, Miss Clara Jessup, Miss Mary C. Coxe, Mrs. Henry C. Townsend, Mrs. Elwood

avis, Miss Susan Israel, Mrs. Robert Petitt, and

Dr. Hoffman then said that an occasion like

the present was one of unusual pleasure to him.

We are here training up to be Christian gentle

men and good men a number of boys who would

go out into the world without any Christian

education did not the institution exist. He

advocated the establishment of similar homes

in other parts of the country, and thus train up

Morton McMichael then addressed the meet

ng, and said that he had watched the progress

of the institution year by year in its good work,

and he was happy to be able to-day to testify to its efficiency and the noble ends attained by

its workings. He complimented the lady mana-

gers. [whose assiduity to their self-imposed obil-

gations had challenged his admiration. At all

times and at all places he would be glad to pro-

Ex-Governor Pollock was next called on for few remarks. He said that he was kardly

prepared to speak, but he dared not disobey the

fore an example of those principles of discipline the managers of the Home inculcate in the

minds of the boys in their schools. The speaker

said he had not been a disinterested spectator

of the workings of the institution, but on the

contrary he had ever been a profound sympa-

thizer in their noble effort to care for the orphans of those who now sleep

in the last resting place, many of them in un-known graves. Where would our country have

been had it not been for the American women

They are developing morally, physically, and

intellectually the minds of the little ones in-

complete, and when the orphac goes from the

trusted to their care. May their success

institution member

ommands of Miss McHenry, and he was there-

these poor orphans as they deserve.

laim the success of the institution.

Townsend, Lewis W. Smith.

Miss L. Merrick.

the Board of Managers for 1871:-

The report of the Treasurer of the Board

Balance on hand.....

nembers of the Board of Council for 1871:-

any amendment that should be thought desirable should be made in the preamble of the ance of appropriation..... Constitution, not as an amendment only, Board money.
Donations and subscriptions..... Dr. Edwards also stated that any resolutions 1,431 11 which might be passed would not affect the Interest money.
Entertainment by the boys..... standing of the convention in the minds of the members of Congress. Anything which will go Sundries 56.55 before Congress will be embraced in the memorial, but various motions and resolutions are \$26,243,47 Expenses deficit for 1869.....

necessary for the information of the public. Rev. Dr. McAllister, of New York, took the platform to explain the resolution of Professor McIlvain, but was prevented from speaking by the passage of a motion that the resolution of amendment to the preamble of the Constitution be not entertained at present. This vote not to entertain the resolution was afterwards reconsidered, when the order was changed, and permission was given to Mr. McAllister to proceed with his explanation. In this he was prevented by several gentlemen, who themselves went on to explain at length. Dr. Nevin having finally gained the floor, spoke in favor of the resolution of Dr. McIlvain, He was called to order as not speaking to the subject before the house by Dr. Kennedy. An animated discussion ensued as to whether it was a point of order. The decision was finally left to the Chair, who decided that all discussion was out of order until some distinct motion was put. The discussion was, however, continued, as to whether the point of order was correct or not. Several gentlemen differed from the decision of the Chair, and gave their views in full for the benefit of the conven

Dr. Nevin attempted to proceed with his explanation, but was prevented by cries of 'McAllister" from various parts of the house. Mr. McAllister was requested not to speak until a motion was put. A motion was then made and agreed to opening the question to The President decided that Dr. Nevin had the floor, which decision was not agreed to by various persons present. Dr. Nevin was finally heard, when a voice in the audience remarked that "If the President rules that Dr. Nevin has the floor he should have it. Dr. Nevin having concluded, Mr. McAllister again took the stand, but was interrupted by a motion to adjourn, which was not agreed to. Mr. McAilister then gave an elaborate argument on the advisability of the proposed amendment to the United States Constitution.

The convention then adjourned until 3 P. M. A BUSINESS MAN VICTIMIZED, -On Tuesday evening last, two young men entered the manufactory of George C. Haldetnan, southeast corner of Fifth and Arch streets, and offered for sale some paient gas-burners. They experi-mented with the same, and Mr. Haldeman consented to buy the articles. He took from the pocket of his coat, which hung on the wall, the necessary amount of money to make the purchase, and then replaced the pocket-book. of the sharpers offered to instruct Mr. Haldeman as to the proper way of regulating the meter, and for that purpose the two left the room, leaving sharper No. 2 to operate. The light was turned down, and then turned up, and in the meantime the man who had been left behind, had taken from the coat hanging on the wall a pocket-book containing \$330. Mr. Haldeman did not discover his loss until some time after the rascals had departed.

FOUND .- Henry Eineker, who disappeared from his home in the early part of December last, has been found by Lieutenant Thomas and returned to the care of his family, who reside in street. Henry has a softening of the brain. He has been wandering around the country ever since he left his home. He was ten days in walking to Harrisburg, and for six days he was without food of any kind.

Fire.-About a quarter past 5 o'clock this morning Becker's wootlen mill, on Mova street, may he gratefully re-the hands who have cared \$800. The flames originated accidentally. was damaged by fire to an extent of about

for him, and the hearts that loved him. FOURTH EDITION

NEWS AT THE CAPITAL.

Nominations in the Senate.

Abolishing the Admiralty

Customs Receipts for the Week

Proceedings of Congress

Latest Cable News.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Despatch to the Associated Press. WASHINGTON, Jan. 19 .- The following are the Customs Receipts for the week ending Jan. 9:-

Boston 402,442 Philadelphia 206,160

The Bay of Muddalena, The Secretary of the Navy has ordered the ship of war Cyane to Maddalena Bay, Lower California, to make a survey of the buy and ascertain the best harbor for a coaling station, which is supposed to be the harbor of the new ity of Cartez, now being settled under the auspices of the Lower Calafornia Company.

Nominations in the Senate. Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. WASHINGTON, Jan. 19 .- The Senate has gone into executive session on the Missouri nominations, and there is a chance of a lively fight. Schurz is opposed to the confirmation of any

parties who were appointed to replace Brown-Schurz men. Yesterday Schurz was defeated in one nomination and the chances are that all will be confirmed.

Stenmer Subsidies. The Senate Commerce Committee has agreed to report favorably the bill introduced by Mr. Conkling for a line of twenty steamers to be built and to run between New York and Europe The Government guarantees the payment of interest on money invested for thirty years,

The Admiralty Bill. The bill to abolish the ranks of admiral and vice admiral after the death or resignation of the present incumbents passed the Senate to-

with liens on the property of the company.

FROM NEW YORK.

Murders by an Insane Woman RECHISTER, Jan. 19.—The widow of the late Or. Hers, of Wayland, Stuben county, it is morning shot a produce dealer, named William H. Lewis, killing him instantly. She also shot her brother, named Warren Northrop, who will also probably die. The woman is probably insane.

Gold Blds. NEW YORK, Jan. 19 .- There were forty-three bids for gold to-day, amounting to \$7,033,500, at from 110 to 110-631. The awards will be one million at from 10.621 to 110.6316.

TROY, Jan. 19 .- Henry Burden, the famous inventor and iron manufacturer, dropped head from heart disease this morning, aged nearly 80

FROM NEW ENGLAND. Dwelling and Library Burned.

CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 19.-The dwelling and valuable library of the Rev. Dr. Delanev, at Hampton, N. H., were burned last night. Loss \$5000.

CONGRESS.

FORTY-FIRST TERM - THIRD SESSION.

Senate. Washington, Jan. 19.—Among other petitions presented was one by Mr. Harlan from citizens of lowa, praying the establishment of an umpire to prevent wars.

Mr. Cragin, from the Committee on Naval Affairs.

reported, with amendments, the bill to abolish the offices of Admiral and Vice-Admiral of the navy, and asked its present consideration. The amendment is that the offices shall continue only until a vacancy occurs.

Mr. Cragin remarked that this was the exact provision in relation to the General and Lieutenant-General of the army. The bill was passed

A number of bills were introduced and appropritely referred, Mr. Wilson offered a bill to regulate appointments

of inferiors officers in the civil service. Re-ferred to the Committee on Retrenchment. The latter bill provides that Government employes receiving more than \$1200 per annum shall be appointed only after examination as to their qualifi-cations before a board, and if after three months probation they are found efficient, they are to be ap-pointed for four years, and then be eligible for reappointment upon the recommendation of a chief of a bureau. It prohibits the removal of such em-ployes except for incapacity or improper conduct, forbids the levying of political assessments upon or payments by such employes, and prohibits them from being delegates to or members of political

on pain of summary dismissal. A lengthy discussion ensued upon Mr. Ramsey's resolution to make bills subsidizing steamship lines to the Gulf of Mexico, from san Francisco, via Honelulu, to Australia, and the Atlantic line, the spe-

conventions, committees, or similar organizations,

cial order for Friday of next week.

At the suggestion of Mr. McDonald the Mediterranean and Oriental Steamship bill was added. Mr. Davis denounced the resolution as an attempt of the lobby to secure the passage of the bills re-ferred to by a combination as a movement upon the The resolution as amended on motion of Mr... Conkling to include all similar bills which in the

meantime may be reported was then adopted. The Secretary read the remarks forwarded by Mr. Brownlow in advocacy of the private claim of Mrs. Malinda Harman, of East Tennessee. The statement set forth in advocacy of the bill the bridge burning operations in East Tennessee in the early part of the war in the Union interest, and the execution of the claimant's son and husband for alleged complicity in the same. The bill appropriates \$4695.70 to pay a mortgage executed by Harman to the counsel who defended

him before the military commission of the enemy which tried him. The bill passed, A communication was received from the Chief of Ordnance suggesting the necessity of restricting donations of bronze cannon, as by the rapid reduction of the number on hand it was doubtful whether the donations already authorized could be honored.
Mr. Morton's motion for the appointment of a special committee of five to investigate charges of olence and resistance to the laws in the South was

then disposed of without debate.

Mr. Casseriy's motion to refer the subject to the udiciary Committee was rejected, only eight Senators rising in the affirmative.

Mr. Morton's motion was then agreed to without

At 1.45 the Senate went into Executive session. House of Representatives. Mr. Dawes introduced a bill to aid in the construcion of twenty or more first-class iron steamships together with shippards, machine shops, rolling mills, wharves, depots, etc., and to secure to the Government the use of the same for postal, naval,

This is the same bill introduced in the Senate by fr. Conkling.

Mr. Randall introduced a bill to give the Commissioners for the acknowledgment of legal papers, ap-pointed by the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, like powers as are now exercised by the Commissioners appointed for the State of Pennsylvania under the United States laws. Referred to the Judiciary Com-

and other purposes. Referred to the Committee on

Mr. Van Horn, from the Committee on Indian Mr. Van Horn, from the Committee of solida-Affairs, reported a bill to previde for the consolida-tion of the Indian tribes, and to organize a system of government in the Indian Territory. It creates and establishes a temporary government by the name of the Territory, bounded on the north by the southern

boundary of Kansas, on the west by the eastern boundary of New Mexico and Texas, on the south by the northern boundary of Texas, and on the east by the western boundary of Arkansas and Missouri, The form of government assimilates to that of the other Territories.

Mr. Van Horn proceeded to explain and advocate the bul. He said there were but two policies to be pursued towards the Indians by the United States Government. The one was a policy of civilization, and the other a policy of extinction. He referred to the organization of the Cherokee nation as a proof that the Indians could be civilized. Within the last ninety days a convention of the Indian tribes had been held within the Territory for the formation of a State Constitution and Government, but the Commissioner of Indian Affairs preferred

Mr. Benjamin asked whether there were not white settlers in portions of the Indian Territory, and whether there were not public lands there open to homestead settlement?

Mr. Van Horn replied in the negative. If there were white settlers there they were there in violation of law. The committee deemed it wise to make this experiment to bring within the influence of the Cherokees, Choctaws, Chickasaws, Creeks, and Seminoles, who had lived for sixty years under written daws, the wild Indians of the West, who would yield more readily to that influence than they

would to that of white men.

He said that the proposed Territory embraced 5076 square miles, containing over 45,000,000 acres. This country was occupied by a population of 68,870 Indians, composed of Cherokees, Choctaws, Chickasaws, Creeks, Seminoles, Quapaws, and various wild tribes.

Mr. Sargent suggested that the form of govern-Creeks, Seminoles, Quapaws, and various

ment agreed upon by the Indians of that Territory in their recent convention was entirely inconsistent with the principles of the bill.

Mr. Armstrong depied that that was the case, and claimed that the bill before the flouse was in con-

formity with the provisions of the Constitution, except only that the bill provided for the appointment of a Governor by the President instead of allowing the Indians themselves to appoint their Sargent said that as he read the two documents they were dissimilar in every respect. There

was no analogy between them. He thought the con-sideration of the measure should be postponed untithe proceedings of that Indian convention were laid

before Congress.

Mr. Cullom, Chairman of the Committee on Territories, contended that the question was one which came properly within the jurisdiction of that committee, Mr. Van Horn disclaimed any intention of en-

creaching on the prerogatives of the Committee on Territories, but that the committee had had its at-tention called to the matter, and had taken no action on it. The objection was merely technical, as the Indian policy of the Government belonged properly to the Committee on Indian Affairs, which committee had fully investigated this question.

After some further discussion the morning hour

expired, and the bill went over till Tuesday next, The next special order for to-day was the tending the time to construct a railroad from the St Croix river or lake to the west end of Lake Superior

The vote for laying on the table was reconsidered -yeas, 50; mays, 86-and the question recurred, will the House lay the bill on the table? It was decided in the negative-yeas, 85; nays, 90.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 19.—Cotton steady; middling upland, itc.; low middling, 1436c. Flour quiet but firm; Howard street superfine, \$5.35.50; do. extra, \$6.256a7; do. family, \$7.256a8.50; City Mills superfine, \$5.556a5.75; do. extra, \$6.556a7.75; do. family, \$86 10.56; Western superfine, \$56a5.50; do. extra, \$6.125 10.50; Western superline, \$5.5.50; do. extra, \$3.125, 67.75; do. family, \$5.573, 66.750. Wheat firm; choice white, \$1.506, 1.50; fair to prime, \$1.506, 1.75; prime to choice red, \$1.706, 1.80; fair togood, \$1.40, 1.60; common, \$1.256, 1.25; Ohlo and Indiana, \$1.506, 1.75; Pennsyvania, \$1.476, 1.50. Corn—white quiet at \$16.83c.; yellow very firm at 77c. Oats, 546, 57c. Mess Pork firm at \$22. Bacon active; rib sides, 12c.; clear rib, 123, c.; shoulders, 103, c. Hams, 166, 18c. Lard dull at 13c. Whisky in good demand at lower rates at 92 k 693c. lower rates at 92%@93c.

New York Produce Market.

New York Produce Market.

New York, Jan. 19.—Cotton dult; sales of 2000 bales middling upland at 15½c.; middling Orleans, 15½c. Flour quiet but firm; sales of 12,000 barreis State at \$5.70&6.90; Ohio at \$6.50&7; Western at \$6.70&7.25; Southern at \$6.55&8.50. Wheat quiet but firm; sales of 20,000 bushels No. 2 spring at \$1.50; red Western at \$1.50&1.55. Corn dult; sales of 24,000 bushels new mixed Western at 80&81c. Oats quiet; sales of 17,000 bushels Ohio at 60&52.5c. Ref steady. Pork steady. Inc. 2121.5c. Action. Pork steady. Lard quiet; steam, 11 1, @12 4c.; kettle, 13c. Whisky dull at 92% @93c.

THE CAMDEN RIOTERS.

Trial of the Men who Obstracted the Colored Voters in the Exercise of their Franchise.

Yesterday the trial of the Camden election rioters was commenced in the United States District Court at Trenton. Great interest has attached to this trial from its commencement, no less from the gravity of the charge than from the great number of belligerent persons indicted. The first person put upon trial was Francis Sonders. The witnesses for the prosecution agreed in their statements that at the election in November last, in Newtown township, Camden county, an attack was made upon the colored voters, during which Souders, who is by the way, a constable, demanded that the line should be broken, and when the crowd refused to break it the bellicose Souders, with a lawyer named Justice Henry and a few others, became so irate that they at once commenced an attack upon the line, rushed across its head and crowded the voters from the polls with violence, and using whatever weapons were at hand. Souders and his friends then shut the door and declared that now they had possession of the polls and meant to keep it; that the — niggers" had had it long enough. Souders fired several pistol-shots, one at a man lying on the floor, and other from the window into the crowd; and in the afternoon when three colored men came quietly to vote, met in a crowd or in a line, and that Souders and others set upon them and kicked them from the room; about 6 o'clock the ballot-box was taken out and broken to pieces. Souders was the leading spirit in all this violence, and the colored men when set upon were standing uletly awaiting their turn to vote.

In substantiation of these facts the following witnesses were examined:-R. H. Brown, R. E. Morgan, James F. Blair, and W. H. Thomson. Their statements were in corroboration of the statements of the District Attorney, and a severe cross-examination elicited nothing favorable to the defense. In the course of Brown's testimony he said the colored men were peaceful and quiet, and approached the polls with their ballots in their hands, without using any insulting language or peaceful approached creating any disorder. When the disturbance first commenced, Henry and others caught some of the colored men and pulled them out of the line. All was quiet after this until about 9 o'clock, when Henry Sanders and a crowd came in, and saying, "The colored men had voted long enough," threw themselves on them, and with clubs beat the colored men out of the room. After the colored men were driven out they rallied and got the door partly open, when they were fired at.

The witness also gave an account of the attack upon three colored men late in the day. The court adjourned late in the afternoon until to-day at 10 o'clock. The trial will probably continue during the week.

ROBBERY .- Yesterday the residence of Mrs. C. B. Penrose, Seventh and Locust streets, was entered by thieves, who carried off a leather valise containing clothing and 100 shares of stock of the Shamokin Coal Company a pair of gold spectacles marked E. M. Biddle.

Longers .- There were 130 lodgers in the Third District Station House last night.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

A Doctor on Trini. Court of Quarter Sessions -Judge Parson.

This Court is to-day engaged with the trial of Dr. O. W. Reid, charged with performing a criminal surgical operation upon a young woman. Yesterday afternoon, when the case was called, the Distriet Attorney instituted in open Court an investi-gation into the cause of the absence of the young woman, who the evening before had been married to Washington Painter, the young man who is charged with having procured the operation to be performed. She was in attendance this morning. Dr. Reid's counsel objected to the present panel of jurors, because the investigation was made in their hearing, and it might have prejudiced their minds.
Judge Paxson overruled this objection, and the
Crief proceeded to call a jury, which was in progress when our report closed

Upon receipt of the sad news of the death of Judge Ludlow's daughter last evening, the Courte of Judge Ludiow's daughter last evening, the Courts of Com-mon Pleas and Quarter Sessions have determined to

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

BO" PROCLAMATION.

NOTICE is hereby given to the FREEMEN OF THE SEVENTEEN'I H REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICT OF THE COMMON WEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA (comprising the Twenty-third ward, First, Second, Third, Seventh, and Eighth divisions of the Twenty-fifth ward; the Eighth, Thirteenth, and Twenty-first divisions of the Nineteenth ward of the city of Phildelphia), that under and by virtue of a writ of election, issued by the Speaker of the House of Representatives of this Commonwealth, pursuant to the Constitution and Laws thereof, a SPECIAL ELECTION will be held on WEDNESDAY, the FIRST DAY OF FEBRUARY, A. D. 1871, for one duly qualified person to represent said seventeenth district in the House of Representatives of this Commonwealth, for the unexpired term of JOSEPH A. CAMPBELL, deceased.

The Freemen residing in the several Election

The Freemen residing in the several Election Divisions of the Twenty-third Ward will vote as

follows, to wit:—
First Division—All that part of the late First Election division south of the centre of the Frankford and Bristo! Turnpike road. Vote at the
Washington House, Holmesburg.
Second Division—At the house of Robert N. Murray, Bustleton. Third Division—At the house of the late Elijah Hoff-

man, Smithfield.

Fourth Division—At the house of Jacob R. Sackett, corner of Frankford and Oxford roads.

Fifth Division—At No. 4768 Frankford street.

Sixth Division—At the house of the late Daniel Fannee, No. 4213 Frankford street.

Seventh Division—Beginning at the junction of Frankford creek and Frankford street; thence along said Frankford street to Pine street; thence to Leiper street; thence to Unity street; thence to Sellers street; thence to Frankford creek; thence to place of heginning. Vote at No. 4302 Frankford street.

Eighth Division—At the house of Charles Meyer, northwest corner of Bridge and Taccoy streets. Ninth Division—At Clayton's Hotel, at junction of Bristel and Bustleton turnpike, Tenth Division—At No. 205 Church street,

deventh Division — Beginning at the southwest corner of Frankford and Pine streets, thence along said Frankford street to Seliers street,

along said Frankford street to Seliers street, thence to Unity street, thence to Leiper street, thence to Frankford street, the place of beginning. Vote at Wright's Benedicial Institute, corner of Unity and Franklin streets.

Twelfin Division—Ali that part of the late First election division north of the centre of the Frankford and Bristol turnpike road. Vote at the Green Tree Hotel Holmesburg.

The freemen residing in the First, Second, Third, Seventh and Eighth election divisions of the Iwenty-Ofth ward will vote as follows, to wit:

First Division—At the house of Enoch Clifford, corner of Nicetown Isne and Germantown read.

read. Eccond Division-At Harrowgate Hotel, corner of Harrowgate lane and Kensington avenue. Third Division—At the Cedar Grove Hotel.

Seventh Division—At the house of William Feiton, Bart lane and Kensington avenue. Eighth Division-At the house of Charles F. Jones, Rising Sun village.
The freemen residing in the Eighth, Thirteenth,

and Twenty-first Election divisions of the Nine-teenth ward, will vote as fellows:— Eighth Division—At northeast corner of Coral and York streets. Thirteenth Division-At No. 2547 North Second Twenty-first Division-At northeast corner of Lloyd

and Sergeant streets.

ALL PERSONS ARE REQUIRED TO TAKE NOTICE
that in and by the Fitteenth amendment of the Constitution of the United States it is provided:

"Section 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or by any State, on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

color, or previous condition of servitude.
"Section 2. "he Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation."
That on the 31st day of March, 1879, the Congress of the United States passed an act, entitled "An

act to enforce the right of citizens of the United States to vote in the several States of this Union, and for other purposes:" the first and second sec-"Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That all citizens of the United

States who are, or shall be otherwise qualified by law to vote at any election by the people in any State, Territory, District, county, city, parisil, town-ship, school district, municipality, or other territorial snb-division, shall be entitled and allowed to vote at all such elections without distinction of race, color, or previous condition of servitude: any constitution, law, custom, usage, or regulation of any

State or Territory, or by or under its authority, to the contrary notwithstanding."

Section 2. And be it further enacted, That if by or under the authority of the constitution or laws of any State, or the laws of any Territory, any act is or shall be required to be done as a prerequisite or qualification for voting, and by such constitution or law persons or officers are or shall be charged with performance of duties in furnishing to citizens the performance of duties in furnishing to citizens an opportunity to perform such prerequisite, or to become qualified to vote, it shall be the duty of every such person and officer to give to all citizens of the United States the same and equal opportunity to perform such prerequisite and to become qualified to vote, without distinction of race, color, er previous condition of servitude; and if any such person or officer shall refuse or knowingly omit to give full effect to this section, he shall, for every uch offense forfelt and pay the sum of five hundred dollars to the person aggreeved thereby, to be re-covered by an action on the case, with full cost and such allowance for counsel fees, as the court shall deem just, and shall also, for every such offense, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall on, con-viction thereof, be fined not less than five hundred dollars, or be imprisoned not less than one month and not more than one year, or both, at the discre-

That the second section of the sixth article of the That the second section of the sixth article of the Constitution of the United States provides that "This Constitution and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof shall be the supreme law of the land, " anything in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanoing."
And that the General Assembly of this Common-

tion of the court.

wealth did on this 6th day of April, A. D. 1870, pass an act entitled "A further supplement to the act relating to elections in this Commonwealth;" by the tenth section it is provided "That so much of every acts of Assembly as provides that only white free-men shall be entitled to vote or be registered as voters, or as claiming to vote at any general or voters, or as claiming to vote at any general or special election of this Commonwealth, be and the same is hereby repealed, and that hereafter all free nea, without distinction of color, shall be enrolled and registered according to the provisions of the first section of the Act approved April 17, A. D. 1869, entitled 'An Act Further Supplemental to the Act relating to the elections of this Commonwealth, and when other-wise qualified under existing laws, be entitled to vote at all general and special elections in this Com-

In pursuance of an Act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled,
"An Act relating to Elections of this Commonwealth," passed the second day of July, A. D. 1839,
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

That every person, except justices of the peace, military officers, and borough officers, who shall hold any office or appointments of profit or trust under the Government of the United States, or of this State, or of any city or incorporated district, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise, a subordinate officer or egent, who is or shall be em-ployed under the legislative, executive, or judiciary department or this state, or of the United States, or department of this state, or of the United States, or any city or incorporated district, and also that every member of Cougress, and of the State Legislature, and of the Scient or Common Council of any city, or commissioners of any incorporated district, is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the same time the office or appointment of junge, inspector, or cierk of any election of this Commonwealth, and that no inspector, judge, or other officer of any such election shall be eligible to any office to be then voted for, except that no person shall be discussified from serving as an elecperson shall be disqualified from serving as an elec-tion officer by reason of his employment in any subordipate position in any public office. The Polls in the re-pective Election Divisions of the wards of the said city shall be open at SEVEN

clock in the Morning, and shall be closed at SIX 'clock in the Evening. The Return Judges are to make their return at such place as may be hereafter designated by the Board of Aldermen, on FRIDAY, the third day of February, A. D. 1871, at 10 o'clock A. M.

God save the Commonwealth, WILLIAM R. LEEDS,

SHREIFF'S OFFICE, Philadelphia,)

January 18, 1871.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, September Term, 1870. No. 61. In Divorce, CHARLOTTE DAWSON, by her next friend, etc., vs. JAMES V. DAWSON.

To JAMES V. DAWSON, Respondent,—Sir:—You will take notice that the Court has granted a rule upon you to show cause why a divorce a vanculo mutrimonit should not be decreed in the above case, returnable SATURDAY, January 28, 1871, at 10 o'clock A. M., personal service having failed on account of your absence. account of your absence.
CHARLES S. PANCOAST,

No. 416 WALNUT Street,

1 1915