THE PARTY STREET OF THE STREET, DILLIANDED WILLIAM TO LET AT. LARGE LY 21, 1671

#### CITY INTRILLIGENCE, IMPROVE MENTS.

Buildings Erected During the Month of Janu The following gives the improvements for which permits were issued by the Building Inspectors during the present month of January: Duellings-Fifty-one two-story dwellings, 12 by 23, on Patton street, near Wharton; one three-story, 16 by 30, Twentieth street, below Washington; five two story, 15½ by 40. Eleventh airest, below Morris; fourteen two-story dweilings, 14 by 28, Alexander avenue, between Federal and Wharton; one two-story addition, 11 by 16, No. 712 South Sixth street; ten two-story dweilings, 15½ by 28, Baneroft street, below Reed; one two-story, 18 by 34, Twenty-fourth street, below Walnut; two three-story, 17 by 45, Beventeenth street, between Burton and Lombard; two three-story, 17 by 34, Manayunk; one three-story, 18 by 30, Twentieth and Elisworth; four three-story, 16 by 30, Bainbridge street, east of Twenty-third; six two-story dwellings, 16 by 42, Woodward street, between Fifty-second and Fifty-third; two two-story, 15 by 28, Madison street, west of Twenty-fourth; one two-story, 14 by 28, Sycamore street, west of Thirty-seventh; two three-story, 18 by 28, Wise street, east of Township line; ten two-story, 14 by 38, Memphis street, between Adam and Aramingo; eight two-story, 14 by 38, Front street, below Huntingdon; two three-story, 16 by 30, Coulter and Baird streets; one two-story, 16 by 30, two story, 15% by 40, Eleventh atreet, below Morris Huntingdon; two three-story, 16 and 18 by 32, Coulter and Baird streets; one two-story, 16 by 20, same place; one three-story, 13% by 30, Cedar street, above Gordon.

Additions-One one-story, 50 by 25, Twenty-fourth street, below Callowhill; one two-story, 14 by 78, No. 116 Race street; one three-story, 8 by 14, S. E. corner of Ridge avenue and Spring Garden street one two-story, 26 by 26, Cherry street west of Sixth one one-story, 8 by 12, N. E. corner of Eleventh and Market streets; one one-story, 23 by 28, rear of No. 626 Arch street; one two-story, 12 by 24, No. 1015 Girard avenue; one two-story, No. 447 Norris street; one one-story, 11 by 20, S. E. corner of Eighth and Master streets; one one-story, 30 by 77, Haydock street, east of Front; one one-story, 15 by 23, No. 1016 Girard avenue; two one-story, 16 by 4 and 12 by 12, Nos. 1996 and 1908 Frankford road; one onestory, 12 by 15, S. W. corner of Girard avenue and Franklin street; one two-story, corner of Springer realkin street; one two-story, corner of Springer and Mash streets; one one-story, 16 by 27, rear of No. 1232 Christian street; one two-story, Choncellor street, below Walnut; one one-story, 20 by 60, rear of No. 929 Chesnut street; one two-story, 13 by 22, No. 463 Market street; one one-story, 10 by 10, Fourth street, below Arch; one one-story, 14 by 30, N. E. corner of Ninth and Market streets; one four-story, 28 by 7. Chesnut street, above Eifth; one one-story, 14 by 30, N. E. corner of Ninth and Market streets; one four-story, 29 by 7. Chesnut street, above Eifth; one one-story, 10 by 10, 10 by 10, 10 by 10 N. E. corner of Ninth and Market streets; one four-story, 22 by 7, Chesnut street, above Fifth; one one-story, 12 by 20, No. 1705 Coates street; one one-story, 14 by 14, No. 228 N. Twenty-second street. Alterations—No. 147 S. Second; No. 207 S. Front; No. 1221 South; N. W. corner Tenth and Pine; No 126 S. Third; Market, above Eighth; No. 265 N. Second; corner of Seventh and Arch; Eleventh, above Chesnut; S. W. corner of Twenty-first and Winter: N. E. corner Derringer's avenue and Wonter

Winter; N. E. corner Derringer's avenue and Front street; 1614 Girard avenue; corner of Frankford road and Mariborough street; N. E. corner Twentieth and Montgomery.

Shops—One two-story, 56 by 115, Buttonwood street above Sixteenth; one two-story, 20 by 70, Poplar above Vineyard; one one-story, 11½ by 16, Urion street, above Aspen; one one-story, 120 by 22, S. E. corner of Cameron and Wylie streets; one one-story, 16 by 20, No. 185 Bridge street; one one-story, 18 by 14, Crease below Belgrade. Stores—One three story, 17 by 26 N. E. corner

Thirteenth and Catharine; one two-story, 32 by 52, Bighth street above Arch; one five-story, No. 505 Minor street; four three-story, Jefferson east of Bakery-One one-story, 91/2 by 15, No. 1411 North Second street.

Bleachang-house-One one story, 20 by 35, Monument Park. Stable-One two-story, 20 by 51, Carlisle street, above Jefferson.

Bath-house—One 8 by 12 No. 242 Union street; one

Bath-house—One 8 by 12 No. 242 Union street; one 8 by 10, Cambridge street, east of Plank Road.
Factory—One one-story, 30 by 20, Wharton street, east of Righth.
Sheds—One, 100 by 8, Perkiomen street, below Vineyard; two, 16 by 35, same place.
Office—One three-story, 9 by 15, Ridge avenue, near Twenty-third.
Let better One one story, 99 by 15, rear of No. Ice-house.—One one-story, 29 by 15, rear of No. 1017 Frankford road.

OBITUARY.

Decease of Coronor Taylor. William Taylor, Esq., Coroner of the city of Philadelphia, died last evening at his residence, No. 1121 Wallace street, of Bright's disease of the kidneys, from which he had been suffering for a long time. Deceased was born in 1832, in Lancaster city, and spent his boyhood there until 1846, when he came to this city and entered as an apprentice in the drug business with Dr. Parrish, at Ninth and Chesnut streets. acquiring a thorough knowledge of the business, he commenced for himself by opening a drug store at the southeast corner of Ninth and Race streets. His close attention to his business and the urbanity of his manners soon won for him a large custom, and in a few years he removed to a much larger store at the northeast corner of Ninth and Race streets. Here his trade so increased as to yield him a comfortable income.

Mr. Taylor took a deep interest in politics. In 1858 he was elected a member of the Board of Health, and in 1863 was elected Coroner of Philadelphia, a position he filled most acceptably. retiring at the expiration of his term with the encomiums of the press and the public. This unreserved praise was not only elicited by his fathful attention to his painful duties, but by the manner in which he did H, for if there is any municipal position that should be filled by a man of respectability and feeling, it is that of Coroner, called as helwas to the homes of the unexpectedly afflicted.

So great was the reputation that he obtained as a public official that he was renominated for Coroner in 1869 without difficulty, and at the ensuing election ran ahead of his ticket and was elected by nearly 5000 majority. During his last term Mr. Taylor has been greatly affected by ailments of the body, and so severe have his attacks been that his demise was expected upon several occasions. The last time he was on the street was on Christmas eve. The next day he was taken ill, and has been since for fdays at a time insensible. Every effort was made to relieve the suffering inflicted by the dreadful disbut all was in vain.

Mr. Taylor was very charitably disposed, and many times opened his purse unostentatiously to relieve the wants of poor persons whom he believed to be deserving. Especially did he so respond in case of strangers out of work, in some cases well known of paying the passage home of whole families residing in distant

The deceased was a faithful officer, a good citizen, an attentive and careful husband and father, and his loss will be felt by thousands outside of his own personal friends.

## A SNAKE.

How Certain Railroad Companies Sait Their Tracks.

A few days ago Mayor Fox received informa-tion that the track of the Chesnut and Walnut Streets Passenger Railway Company had been He promptly addressed a communication to the officers of the company, summoning them to appear before him. These officers promptly appeared, and astonished the Mayor presenting a copy of the tollowing:-

An Act to repeal an act entitled "An Act to protect the health of the citizens of the City of Philadel Paia, approved the seventeenth day of April, 1869, as tar as relates to the Frankford and Southwark

Approved the seventeenth day of April, 1869, as tar as relates to the Frankford and Southwark Passenger Railroad north of York street.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly, met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, that so much of the act entitled in act to protect the health of the citizens of the city of Philadelphia, approved the 17th day of April, 1869, which prohibits salting the railway tracks in said city be and the same is hereby repealed, so far as relates to the Frankford and Southwark Passenger Railroad north of the Berks street station, and the Second and Third Streets Passenger Railroad north of York street, and all the passenger Railroad north of York street, and all the passenger railroad in the Schuykill river, and the Germantown Passenger Railway Company from Diamord street to their depot in Germantown, in the Tweity-second ward.

B. B. Straig,

Speaker of the House.

CHARLES H. Syngon,

Approved the third day of October, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

John W. Geart

one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

John W. Geary.

This act has never been published, and we believe this is the first knowledge the public have of the passage of an act in direct contradiction to their wishes. It is no doubt but the forerunner of a general repeal of the obnoxious laws, and by next winter pedestrians may ex-pect to wade through rivers of slush at the street crossings.

HANLON.

His Impending Doom-Rigid Rules Observed by the Sheriff and the Officers of the Prison. To-morrow morning, unless there is an unexpected interposition by Providence or the Governor, the terrible sentence of the Court, which condemns Hanlon "to be hanged by the neck until dead," will be visited upon him; and with this tragic denousment ends the shocking drama that for so long a time has been held before the public vision. For this doom the condemned man has, ever since he stood up in the Quarter Sessions to hear the flat of outraged law, been earnestly preparing. The arrangements of the law officers whose duty it is to execute the sentence are all completed.

Sheriff Leeds is beset on all sides by persons, prompted alone by a depraved curiosity, for cards of admission, but to these importunities he turns a deaf ear, and hands to the applicant a transcript of the 76th section of the act of Assembly passed March 31, 1860, which reads: -

Whenever hereafter any person shall be con-demned to suffer death by hanging, for any crime of which he shall have been convicted, the said punish-ment shall be inflicted upon him in the walls or yard ment shall be inflicted upon aim in the walls or yard of the jail of the county in which he shall have been convicted; it shall be the duty of the sheriff or coroner of the said county to attend and be present at such execution, to which he shall invite the presence of a physician, the district attorney of the county, and twelve reputable citizens, who shall be selected by the sheriff; and the said sheriff shall, at the request of the criminal, negroit such while the property of the Gassal, not exceeding permit such ministers of the Gospei, not exceeding two, as he may name, and any of his immediate relatives, together with such officers of the prison and such of the sheriff's deputies as the said sheriff or coroner in his discretion may think it expedient to have present; and it shall be only permitted to the persons above designated to witness the said execution; provided that no person under age shall

be permitted on any account to witness the same. Being defeated in these endeavors, the next stratagem resorted to, in order that their curiosity may be gratified, is to secure a permit to visit the County Prison, where, they have the vain hope, in passing through its corridors, they may perchance see the doomed man. But in this they are defeated; for above the entrance door in glaring letters is placarded: -

> "NO VISITORS PERMITTED TO ENTER TO-DAY."

This morning a number of reporters called at the prison, and were by the underkeeper permitted to enter the gate. The first question

"Can we see Mr. Perkins?" "You can, I think, gentlemen," responded "but I surmise your intention. You are

reporters."
"We are."
"Well, Mr. Perkins will see you, but will refuse to tell you anything that has transpired in Hanlon's cell, or anything regarding the arrangements for the execution. This he does by order of the President of the Board of Inspectors, who believe that the proprieties of such a solemn occasion should not be marred. "Is there a rule which would require the offi-

cers to be reticent on such an occasion?' "Only that of humanity. You see here the fathers of the Catholic Church, Hanlon's confessors. They are going now to visit him. He is constantly at his devotions. You may speak to them, but they will, I know, decline answering any question inquiring about what trans-

The reporters were then bowed out. The officers are determined, and rightly, that nothing shall occur which might in any way draw the condemned man's thoughts from making his peace with Him whose decrees are irrevocable. No writ of error will be filed in Hanlon's case, and no injunction will therefore issue from the Supreme Court to stay the execution. The scaffold will be erected on the eastern corridor, and that no unlicensed eyes may see the tragic scene which occurs upon it, the prisoners will all be removed to another part of the great

## COMMERCIAL.

Meeting of the Commercial Exchange-The Reading of the Annual Report. This morning at 12 o'clock the annual meeting

of the Commercial Exchange was held in the Exchange building, Second street, above Walnat, the President, Nathan Brooke, Esq., in the chair. The seventeenth annual report was read by the Secretary, Washington Jackson, Esq. The following is an abstract:-

"The year just closed cannot be regarded as one of the brightest in the commercial calendar. Many causes have contributed to depress and embarrass trade. Those most prominent, however, have been the doubt and uncertainty in regard to national legislation, and the want of entire confidence on the part of the business community in the ability of our legislators to clearly comprehend the true con-dition of our national affairs, and to intelligently grasp and correctly determine the many important and intricate potitical problems of the times, the proper solution of which is a matter of such vital consequence to the business interests throughout the country.

"The volume of business during the year is per-haps fully up to the average, but doubtless has been much curtailed in consequence of the prudent policy adopted by many business men of not attempting in force trade, preferring diminished sales and smaller profits in order to save themselves from extra risk.

In relation to the Horseshoe shoal the report says: -"There are probably few subjects that could be brought before Congress of greater importance to the commercial and business community of Phila-delphia. The narrowness of the channel, and its liability to become blocked up with heavy masses of ice during the winter season, has been and must continue to be a serious drawback to the trade of our port during that period of the year. Philadel-phia has been remarkably modest in looking after her interests, and has troubled Congress very little about such matters—perhaps entirely too little—and, therefore, her application in this case should, and loubtless will receive prompt and favorable consideration.

"The members of the association, by their liberal subscriptions and energetic actions, have very much assisted in promoting the success of the projected European Steamship Company. They have sub-scribed to over one-fifth of the amount that was proposed should be taken by the merchants and business men of the city.
"It is sincerely to be hoped that the time will soon

arrive when a more liberal policy will mark the action of Congress towards our city in many particulars, and that the important improvement, the fixing of the Naval Station at League Island, so much deeded by the General Government for an iron-clad depot, will not be allowed to languish much

ionger.

"The repeal of the income tax is much praised, and the change in the mode of collecting the tax on whisky is thought to be a subject for congratulation.

"Several changes in the constitution and by-laws of the association have been made during the year At the present time the membership embraces 660

"There have been several deaths. Theodore Wilson, Robert Ervien, D. C. Kelly, James G. Bewley, Jacob B. Ritter, and John Bingham died during the

The annual election for the officers of the Exchange to serve for the ensuing year commenced at 10% o'clock this morning. The polls remained open until 3 o'clock P. M. Mr. Seth J. Comly was nominated for President. Mr. Robert Gray for Vice-President, and Mr. Walter G. Wilson for Treasurer. Twelve managers were also being elected from a ticket containing thirty-two names.

RETURNED FOR TRIAL. - Thomas Vandever was arrested yesterday at the Baltimore depot by Special Officer Smith, who has received information of a store robbery having been committed at the Red Lion, Delaware. The officer arrested Vandever upon suspicion of being the guilty party, and upon searching him the stolen property was found in his possession. The accused was returned to Delaware for trial.

PROMPT ACTION NECESSARY .- The present thaw, if it continues, is theely to bring about a heavy flood. In view of this fact, and in order to save the inundation of the cellars of several residences in different sections of the city, the High Constables have notified the Board of Health to clean the gutters and inlets. but thus far this body has taken no action in the matter.

A DISHONEST SON .- A youth of twenty years, named h Cabry, was arrested at the residence of his mother, No. 1601 Afton street, yesterday afternoon, on the charge of having stolen \$26 from his parent and squandered the same in dissipation. Alderman Dallas committed the young seoundrel for trial.

## THIRD EDITION

MATTERS AT WASHINGTON.

The Steamship Subsidy Bill.

Proceedings of Congress

Debate en the Income Tax.

A New Issue to be Made.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31. The Engineer Battalion of the Army. Bespatch to the Associated Press.

General orders from the War Department have been issued to carry into effect the requirements of previous orders for a reduction of the Engineer Batprevious of making it is provided that the unexpired portions of punishments inflicted by general courts-martial in cases of such calisted men of engineers as may be selected for discharges will be remitted and the men discharged the service.

The Alabama Claims. Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. The Senate Foreign Relations Committee to-day for the first time considered the Alabama claims question. The whole subject was fully discussed in all its various aspects, but no conclusion was reached. The matter will be resumed at the next meeting, when the committee expect to receive the information called for from the State Department. New Issue of National Bank Notes.

The Banking and Currency Committee to-day agreed to report a bill authorizing a new issue of National Bank notes of the denomination of tens, twenties, fifties, and hundreds. They also require that the work shall be done here. This work has heretofore been done by the New York Bank Note Company. It will require an appropriation of nearly half a million of dollars.

Steamship Subsidies. A delegation of steamship men from New York, Boston, and other localities was before the House Commerce Committee to-day, arguing in favor of a general principle of subsidy and arging the Oriental and Mediterranean Steamship bill. The committee are not disposed to report on any of the schemes at the present session.

The Income Tax. The Ways and Means Committee to-day had another powwow over the income tax. At present they are equally divided. They partially agreed to report the matter to the House, and allow a vote to be taken on the question.

#### FROM THE WEST.

Burning of Still Another Hotel.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 31 .- The Old American House at Painesville, Ohio, was destroyed by fire this morning, and was a total loss. It was owned by Eleazer Parmley, of New York. Another building adjoining was torn down to prevent the spread of the flames. It also was wned by the same party. His loss is \$18,000 on both buildings. Other small losses of different parties aggregate \$10,000 to \$15,000, on which there is some insurance.

FROM NEW JERSEY.

The Legislature Opened by a Colored Minister TRENTON, Jan. 31 .- The Rev. Mr. Woodlin, a colored Methodist minister of Trenton, opened the proceedings of the Senate this morning with prayer.

CONGRESS.

FORTY-FIRST TERM - THIRD SESSION.

Senate.

Senate.

Washington, Jan. 31.—The Vice-President announced the return from the House of the Income Tax Repeal bill, with an accompanying suggestion on the part of the House that under section? of article 4 of the Constitution the House had sole power to criginate such measures. Mr. Scott moved to non-concur in the reasons assigned by the House for the return of the bill, and asked for a committee of conference upon the difference of opinion between the two houses as to their privileges.

Mr. Scott, as the author of the bill in the Senate, proceeded to argue that the position of the House was erroneous, in assuming that the bill proposed to raise reveaue. He stated its only purpose was to dispense with certain taxes, by modifying the existing laws. He quoted from authorities on constitutional law, from the practices of the British Parliament, and opinions of former members of the Senate, to show that this constitutional prohibition against the power of the Senate to originate bills raising revenue or appropriating money did not include bills to reduce revenue, and, therefore, the present measure was not obnoxious to that prohibition. The logical effect of the position of the House would be to exclude from the Senate all questions which might incidentally affect the revenue.

The same question has arisen years ago upon a bill introduced in the Senate by Mr. Clay, changing the whole system of cellecting duties on imports and modifying oertain taxes, but the objection to the power of the Senate was not maintained, and the bill became a law. Under the objection now made the Senate would be prohibited from passing a subsidy bill or private bills of any kind.

Mr. Sherman laxored the motion for a conference committee as a measure of securing the adoption of a rule on the subject of originating revenue bills, which would obviate the difficulty that had existed for twenty years.

He regarded the matter as one exclusively pertaining to the rules, and hoped the reference would be made without further debate on the merits,

nature the bill in question came within the category of revenue bills.

Mr. Saulsbury said he would leave the Senate in a few days, but while still a member, he wished the body to maintain its dignity. The proper proceeding in the present instance would be to ignore the message of the House altogether. He suggested that it be smothered and time given the lawyers of the House te act together, and ask leave to withdraw the message. As to the power of an Senate to originate a bill of the character of that now pending, if any lawyer in his (Saulsbury's) office now pending, if any lawyer in his (Sanisbury's) office would express a doubt on the subject, he would be turned

would express a doubt on the subject, he would be turned out immediately.

The subject was then disposed of by the adoption of Mr. Scott's motion in the form of a resolution, as follows:

Whereas, The House of Representatives have returned to the Senate the bill to repeal so much of the act approved July 14, 1870, entitled "An act to reduce internal taxes and for other purposes," as continues the income tax after the Sist day of December, 1869, with the respectful suggestion on the part of the House bhat section 7, article 1, of the Constitution years in the House of Representatives the sole power to originate such measures, and

presentatives the sole power to originate saturations and whereas. The Parliamentary law recognized by both Houses of Congress states that when the methods of Parliamentary law are thought by the one house to have been departed from by the other, a conference is asked to come to a right understanding thereon; therefore Resolved, That the bill be returned to the House of Representatives, and that the Senate ask a conference on the question at issue between the houses.

Mesars, Scott, Conking, and Casserly were appointed as the committee of conference on the part of the Senate.

House of Representatives.

Mr. Maynard, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported the bill authorizing the Secretary of the Navy, after consultation with the Attorney-General, to institute proceedings at law or otherwise to obtain full damages and indemnification for the destruction and loss of the sleep of war Oscida, in the Bay of Japan, in January, 1870, by collision with the steamship Bombay. Passed.

Mr. Sargent introduced a bill authorizing J. H. Schnell, of California, to enter at the proper United States Land Office 646 acres of land at the minimum price according to the lines of his improvements, tea gardens and other culture, and to which there may not be adverse claim except that of the United States.

Mr. Sargent explained that Mr. Schnell was making a successful experiment in establishing a colony of Japanese, and in the cultivating of tea, raising silk-worms, etc., and wanted more land than he could enter under the pre-emption laws (one handred and sirty acres). Passed.

The Hauss then resumed, in the morning hear, the bill House of Representatives.

Pessed.

The House then resumed, in the morning hour, the bill reported from the Committee on Mintary Affairs to extend the bounty land system to soldiers and sailors of the late war, their widows and orphans.

Mr. Hawley argued against the bill as a cunningly devised scheme to give the public lands to capitalists and speculators without any practical benefit to the classes for whose osteneithe benefit the bill is framed. The bill would absorb 427,000,000 acres of public lands, making with the 235,000,000 already granted to railroads, 622,000,000, being more than half the available lands of the public demain.

It would absorb a territory twelve times as large as the

State of Illinois, and twice as large as the thirteen eriginal States. The homestead pelicy was the only true and wise means of disposing of the public domain. It would secure it to actual settlers, thereby adding to the wealth and strength of the country, while the extension of the bounty land system would retard the development of the great West. He mentioned the fact that not one in five hundred of the bounty land warrants heretofore granted were settled by the scalers to whom they were issued, and not 16 per cent. of them by actual settlers.

The land covered by ninety per cent. of them passed into the hands of land jobbers and speculators. In conclusion, he appealed to the House not to allow its love and admiration for the soldiers to lead it to an act of folly which could never be recalled.

Mr. Stoughton, who reported the bill, explained and defended its provisions. It was not true, he argued, that the soldiers would be swindled out of their rights by land-sharks.

soldiers would be swindled out of their rights by landslarks.

They had saved the country from treason, and he
thought they were capable of taking care of 160 acres of
wild Western lands. The bill required the soldier to enter
his land, and then gave him one year in which, if he
pleased, he could assign that right, that incheate title
which he had in the land, to some persons who wished to
go West and locate on that land, and if he did not, it reverted to the Government.

The bill could not operate for the benefit of land speculators, because it required actual settlement. He believed that the soldiers would be satisfied with the bill,
and that the country would be satisfied with it.

Counterfeit National Bank Notes. SALE OF REAL ESTATE, ETC .- M. Thomas & Sons sold the following real estate and stocks, at noon to-day, at the Philadelphia Exchange: 100 shs. Charleston Mining and Manft.

50 shares Central National Bank..... 124 50 \$5000 Union Passenger Railway Company bonds. 47 shares Central Transportation Co..... \$56,000 of the Fredericksburg and Gor-donsville Railroad Company of Virginia.

\$11,000 at 30 p. c., \$1000 20 p. c., \$1000 21 p. c., \$17,000 20 p. c., \$18,000 19 p. c., \$10,000 18% p. c. TWELFTH Street (North), No. \$12—Brick Dwelling. Hamilton Street, No. 1911—Brick Dwelling. 3850 FRONT Street (North), No. 1806-Genteel Brick Dwelling. 2000 GROUND-RENT of \$22:50 at \$336; \$21 at \$295; \$19 at \$280; two of \$22.50 at \$325 each; two of \$22.50 at \$315; one of \$42 at \$520.

A PENSION AGENT IN TROUBLE .- On Saturday afternoon, before United States Commissioner Craig Biddle, Samuel A. Savidge had a bearing on the charge of passing a false, forged, or altered obligation or other security of the United States for \$48, with intent to deceive and defraud. From the testimony elicited it appears that Mrs. Mary Miller (a woman who can neither read nor write), residing in Lewis township, Northumberland county, had a son who lost his life during the late war. Some six years ago she applied to the accused to obtain the pension due her. She never received any money until about two weeks ago, when a friend found a letter in the Danville Post Office for her containing a check for \$24, pension money. The accused learning of this, it is alleged, hastened to her residence and paid her \$200, saying that was the balance. It is also alleged that he obtained her signature to a paper purporting to be a receipt for the amount, but which was in reality a receipt for \$500. The defendant was held in \$2000 bail to answer at Court.

OFFICERS OF THE PHILADELPHIA AND READ-ING RAILROAD COMPANY .- A circular has just been issued by Franklin B. Gowen, President of this road, which states that after the 1st proximo Mr. G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, will have his office at the general office of the company, No. 227 S. Fourth street, and will have general charge and supervision of all the departments of the company other than those placed under the management of the Comptroller, Mr. J. W. Jones. This gentleman will have control of the accounting department and all its branches. Mr. John E. Wootten has been appointed assistant superintendent and engineer of machinery, and his office will be at Reading. Mr. L. B. Paxson has been appointed master machinist, and Mr. J. H. Olhausen goes into the position of Superintendent of the Mahanoy and Shamokin Railroad, in place of Mr. Paxen, promoted.

ROBBED A PEDDLER.—Yesterday afternoon a pedaler went into a tavern on New Market street, above Willow, and while there fell in with one Charles Edd. They had several drinks together, and finally engaged in a game of cards. The peddler suddenly discovered that his wallet containing \$26, was missing, and had Edd arrested on suspicion of being the thief. He was held in \$800 bail by Alderman Toland.

FATAL ACCIDENT .- About half-past 2 o'clock this morning Frank White, aged thirty years. employed as a brakeman, was knocked from a freight train on the Connecting Railroad, at the Germantown bridge, and instantiv killed. The Deputy Coroner will investigate the matter to-

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES. Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street SECOND BOARD.

\$1000 Bel & Del 3d 88 \$5000 C & A m 6s, 89 96 \( \) 500 sh Leh Nav St... 34\( \) \$200 City 6s, New.1013\( \) 4 sh Leh Val R ... 60\( \) 30 do ..... 49\( \) CONVENTION TO REVISE THE RULES of the Republican Party will meet at the County Court House, SIXTH and CHESNUT Streets, on WEDNESDAY, February 8, at 8% o'clock P. M. WM. H. RUDDIMAN,

President of Convention. JAMES N. KERNS, ROBERT M. EVANS, Secretaries.

DEPARTMENT OF RECEIVER OF

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 31, 1871. Due notice will be given when the Tax Duplicates for the year 1871 will be ready for the payment of ROBERT H. BEATTY, Receiver of Taxes.

# FINE STATIONERY

AND

Card Engraving. DREKA,

No. 1033 CHESNUT STREET.

REVENUE STAMPS

Of all denominations and in any quantity can be had

The Principal Depot FOR THE SALE OF

U. S. REVENUE STAMPS. No. 304 CHESNUT Street,

AND AT THE

BRANCH OFFICE, No. 105 South FIFTH Street,

(One door below Chemnt), Revenue Stamps printed on Checks, Drafts, Receipts, etc.

Inquirer Building, Philadelphia.

Address all orders to STAMP AGENCY, No. 304 CHESNUT Street, FOURTH EDITION AFFAIRS AT THE CAPTAL The Old and New Tariff. The Income Tax in the Senate. Proceedings of Congress.

The Paris Food Supply.

Intrigues of Bonapartists.

Later from Europe.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.,

FROM EUROPE.

The Transportation of Food to Paris. LONDON, Jan. 316 A. M .- All the rivers and railroads are opened for transportation of food to Paris.

The 46th Prussian Regiment has occupied Fort Mont Valerien. Bonnpartlet Intrigues. A Berlin despatch in the Times says:-The negotiations of the Bonapartists with Count

Bismarek have taken an important turn. A later despatch, however, reports The Consternation Caused at Williamshohe

by the news of a proposition to convoke the Constituent Assembly of France. The Times has an account of A Race in the Harbor of Havre

between the cutter of the United States war steamer Shenandoah and that of the British war steamer Helicon. The race was won by the American crew in the fastest time on record for contests of that description.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Senate and the Income Tax.

Special Desputch to The Evening Telegraph. WASHINGTON, Jan. 31 .- The Senate Finance Com mittee to-day unanimously agreed to maintain the osition that they had the right to originate measures relating to revenue. The Senate sustained them by sending the income tax bill to the Confer-ence Committee. They considered the question of allowing drawbacks on expertation of whisky, and the feeling is decidedly against the request of Commissioner Pleasanton.

The Georgia Senators. The majority report of the Judiciary Committee on the admission of Mr. Hill, of Georgia, as Sena-tor, will be carried when the vote is reached to-day. Land Grabbing schemes.

The House has been engaged in considering the land-grabbing schemes. None of them seem to stand much chance of passing.

The Old and New Tariff.

Despatch to the Associated Press, WASHINGTON, Jan. 31 .- The following is the joint resolution of yesterday, signed by the President:—
Resolved, etc. That all foreign merchandise which
arrived at a port of the United States on or before the 31st day of December, 1870, and not entered or shall be entitled to the benefits of the twenty-sixth section of an act entitled an act to reduce the internal taxes, and for other purposes, approved July 14, 1870, the same as such merchandise would have been entitled to had it actually been in public store or bonded warehouse on or prior to Blat day of De-

Provided that the owner of such merchandise shall within thirty days from the passage of this resolution make application therefor in writing to the Collector of the Fort at which such merchandise arrived; and be it further

Resolved, That the said act is hereby further amended by inserting the word "herein" in the twenty-first section thereof, between the words "otherwise" and "provided," whenever said words occur together in said section, and this amendment shall take effect from and after January 1, 1871.

The effect of this amendment is to reduce the tariff on whisky, rum, and gin to two dollars a gallon, the same as now paid on brandy.

Nominations by the President. Desy atch to the Associated Press. Washington, Jan. 31 .- The following nomina tions were sent to the Senate to days—Thomas Adamson, Jr., Consul at Melbourne, Australia; Henry J. Zimmerman, Consul at Cordoba, Argentine Republic; Chester W. Greene, Collector of ternal Revenue First District of Massachusetts.

FROM THE STATE.

Hanlon to be Hung To morrow. Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. HARRISBURG, Jan. 31 .- The Governor will not interfere with the execution of Hanlon to-

GLOVES, ETO.

morrow.

1 5 thstutf

500 DOZEN

LADIES', GENTLEMEN'S, AND CHILDREN'S GLOVES.

"La Belle" Kid Gloves, \$1 25 per pair. "Bartley" Kid Gloves reduced to \$1.85. Jouvin closing out at \$1.45. Jeseph Glove, \$1: best \$1 Glove imported. Children's "La Belle" Kid Gloves reduced to 87c. Children's Cloth Gloves, all colors and sizes. Ladies' Cloth Gloves, 25, 31, 38, 44, 50 to 75c. Gents' Cloth Gloves, 44, 50, 65 to 75c. Ladies' Castor Gauutiets, \$1.25. Gents' Underwear, closing out. Ladies Underwear, 75, \$1, \$1, 25 up.
A lot slightly solied Kid Gloves of all brands and

all sizes, at 75c. per pair, to close out quick, at BARTHOLOM EWS' Great Kid Glove Emporium,

No. 23 North EIGHTH Street. REVENUE STAMPS

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eipts, etc. Address all orders to

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Inquirer Building, Philadelphia.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

PROCLAMATION. NOTICE is hereby given to the FREEMEN OF THE SEVENTERNTH REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICT OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA (comprising the Twenty-third ward, First, Second, Third, Seventh, and Eighth divisions of the Twenty-fifth ward; the Eighth, Thirteenth, and Twenty-fifth ward; the Eighth, Thirteenth ward of the city of Fhildelphia), 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 tives of this Commonwealth, for the unexpired term of JOSEPH A. CAMPBELL, deceased.

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 Bristol Turnpike road. Vote at the

Fourth Division—At the house of Jacob R. Sackett, corner of Frankford and Oxford roads. Fifth Division—At No. 4708 Frankford street.

Sixth Division—At the house of the late Daniel Faunce, 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 Scilers street; thence to Frankford creek; thence to place of heginning. Vote at
No. 4502 Frankford street.

Eighth Division—At the house of Charles Meyer
northwest corner of Bridge and Tacony streets

Ninth Division—At Clayton's Hotel, at junction of
Bristol and Bustleton turnpike.

Tenth Division—At No. 205 Church street

Tenth Division—At No. 205 Church street, Eleventh Division—Beginning at the southwest corner of Frankford and Pine streets, thence along said Frankford street to Sellers street, along said Frankford succes to Leiper street, thence to Unity street, thence to Leiper street, thence to Frankford street, the place of begin-ning. Vote at Wright's Beneficial Institute,

Thing. Vote at Wright's Benedicial Institute, corner of Unity and Franklin streets.

Twelfth Division—All that part of the late First election division north of the centre of the Frankford and Bristol turnpike road. Vote at:1: Green Tree Hotel, Holmesburg.

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

First Division—At the house of Euch Clifford, corner of Nicetown lane and Germantown Second Division-At Harrowgate Hotel, corner of Harrowgate lane and Kensington avenue. Third Division—At the Cedar Grove Hotel.
Seventh Division—At the house of Whitam Felton,

Hart 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 Nineteenth ward, will vote as follows:— 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 ALL PERSONS ARE REQUIRED TO TAKE
NOTICE
that in and by the Fifteenth 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.
"Section 2. The Congress shall have power to en-That on the States passed an act, entitled "An act to enforce the right of citizens 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 sections of which are as follows: tions of which are as follows:—
"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, parish, township, school district, municipality, or other territo-rial sub-division, shall be entitled and allowed to vote at all such elections without distinction of race, olor, or previous condition of servitude; any

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 law persons or officers are or shall be charged with 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 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 such offense forfeit and pay the sum of five hundred delivers the research of the sum of the hundred delivers. 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-

tion of the court."
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 notwithstanding."

And that the General Assembly of this Commonwealth 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 act 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 special election of this Commonwealth, be and the same is hereby repealed, and that hereafter all freemen, 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 otherwise 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, estitled, "An Act relating to Elections of this Commonwealth," passed the second day of July, A. D. 1835, 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 agent, who is or shall be employed under the legislative, executive, or judiciary department of this state, or of the United States, or any city or incorporated district, and also that every member of Congress, and of the State Legislature, and of the Select or Common Council of any city, or commissioners of any incorporated district is by law incample of holding or control of any city, or commission any meetr-porated district, is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the same time the office or appoint-ment of junge, inspector, or clerk 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 disonalized from serving as an elecperson shall be disqualified from serving as an elec-tion officer by reason of his employment in any subordinate position in any public office.
The Polls in the respective Election Divisions of the wards of the said city shall be open at SEVEN

o'clock in the Morning, and shall be closed at SIX o'clock in the Evening. o'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,
Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, Philadelphia, January 18, 1871. LATEST NOVELTY.

"THE BARONIAL ENVELOPE." WM. H. HOSKINS,

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