THINTELLIGENCE.

MORE DENTISTS. Righth Annual Commencement of the Philadelpain Dental College at the Academy of Music. The Address to the Graduates. What it is Hoped They Will Do Upon Leaving. Their Alma Mater.

The eighth annual commencement of the Pailadelphia Dental College took place to-day at noon, in the Academy of Music.

A large audience had assembled in the build-

ing, at eleven o'clock, to listen to a musical programme performed by the Garmania or hestra under the leadership of Carl Sente. At noon the graduates took positions on the stage, on which also the trustees and faculty of the college occupied seats.

The proceedings were opened with prayer by Rev. B. L. Agnew, after which Rev. Richard Newton, D. D., conferred the degrees.

On the completion of the performance by the orchestra of a selection from Traviata, Prof. D. D. Smith, D. D. S. delivered the address to the graduates, of which we present a full abstract. ADDRESS TO THE GRADUATES BY PROFESSOR D. D. SMITH, D. D. S.

cientleman Graduates: -- Custom is frequently the antecedent of law, and law controls action. It ished for the government of this and other institu-tions of learning, it now becomes my duty, but no less a privilege occause it is duty, on behalf of the faculty oriefly to address you. Probably no events of life are called to remembrance with greater pleaof life are called to remembrance with greater plea-sure than the times of receiving deserved honors from an institution of learning. The regrets fre-quently expressed by those who have been debarred such privileges point with marked significance to the desirableness and great value of the systematic training of the college course as a preparation for

Let me ther, gentlemen, extend to you most hearty gratulations on the occasion of this your re-gular and auspicious entry into the deutal professome are still doing, like thieves and robbers climbed up some other way, but you have come honorably in at the door and been publicly recognized amidst the kindly sympathies of these admiring friends. The advantages admiring friends. The advantages which an attendant upon the instructions of our dental colleges enjoys over one whose privileges are limited to private tutorship, are discoverable from every point of view. So patent has it become to thinking men that no practitioner is fully qualified without the instruction afforded by our institutions, longer receive students in dentistry without the pro-vision for attending college, and every year wit-nesses the spectacle of men seeking these advan-tages who have enjoyed the confidence and respect of the community as practitioners for five, ten, fif-

teen, or even twenty years.
Incredible as it may appear, yet there are those in every community who seem to believe that the neevery community who seem to believe that the ne-cessity for dentistry is an outgrowth of dentistry, rather than that dentistry is an outgrowth of the necessity; many who seem to believe that the busi-ness of our profession is to incite decay and foster disease, and that it is maintained, partially at least, by misery and ruin of its own working. In view of this, but with no intention of offering it as an an-swer to such fallacy, it may be of interest to giance at what we should infer from the little really known as to the condition of the human teeth in past ages, and as to the necessity for dentistry coeval with and as to the necessity for dentistry coeval with

In Solomon's song the Church is personified as the 'daughter of Zion." A portion of the descrip-tion of this perfection of beauty is given thus:—

"Thy teeth are as a flock of sheep which go up from the washing, whereof every one beareth twins, and there is not one barren among them."

A floer description of a sound and beautiful set of teeth it would be difficult to conceive—white as a flock of sheep just from the washing: they are in pairs, and not one is broken or useless. This is evidently designed to teach two things: first, good teeth free and clean from destructive agents are the evidently designed to teach two things: first, good teeth, free and clean from destructive agents, are the most pleasing ornaments it is possible for a young woman to be adorned with; and, second, this perfect set of teeth was chosen rather than gold or jewels, not alone because they were more fitting adornments for this daughter of Zion, this perfection of beauty, but in contradistinction to the imperfect ones which then existed. Several operations upon the teeth, with a view to their preservation, were described at a time near the commencement of the described at a time near the commencement of the Christian era by one Ceisus of Rome, and the Latin poet Martial presents incontrovertible evidence that teeth in his time were not only decayed and lost. out that a tificial ones were used. He writes:-

"If teeth like lady we would display, With purchased bone and horn of India Our mouths we must array."

And again:-

"Thats has teeth so black, Lucania white

Seek you the cause? Lucanta's teeth are cought, while Thais wears her own." China has made crude efforts to repair the wastes of decay in human teeth as far back among preceding generations as we are able to trace her history. Thus we may infer that teeth have suffered from disease in the past as they do to-day, and should we more closely pursue our investigations we would find that disease has not only existed, but that it has uncontrollably destroyed, resulting in pain, sickness and death, and it is Dentistry only, and that of the nineteenth century, which has ever interposed a single effective barrier to the ravages of this fell destroyer. Educated American dentistry of to-day has so completely throttled the diseases of the human teeth that it stands pre-eminent and unchallenged among the specialties of medicine. The question is often started, "Why within a few years has dentistry taken a position of such importance? why is the door of recognition so fast opening to her among the liberal professions?" We answer in the single word, concentration. China has made crude efforts to repair the wastes of

vord, concentration.

The benefits conferred by dentistry are so imper-The benefits conferred by dentistry are so imperfectly understood that comparatively a few think our science susceptible of any definition except such an one as that given by Noah Webster. In one of the latest editions of his "Dictionary" we read "Dentistry is the art or practice of a dentist," and a "dentist is one who cleans, fills, repairs, or extracts teeth." The man who wrote that definition most certainly was the victim of just such a dentist as he describes—a cleaner, a filler, a repairer, and an extractor, but principally the latter. I have never consulted Mr. Webster to ascertain what medicine is, but from this definition of dentistry I judge medicine to be the art or practice of a physician. medicine to be the art or practice of a physician, and a physician to be one who administers calomel, jalap, rhubarb, and pills. Since its existence the masses of the medical profession have ignored dentiery, affecting to despise its mechanics. So persistently, indeed, have medical men set their faces sistently, indeed, have medical men set their faces against recognizing the just claims of true dentistry, that only since it began to shoot its own separate roots 'nto the soil of science, seeking that which general medicine never has and never can furnish, and to appear itself as a tree laden with healing for the suffering, have they in any sense seen this as a branch of the mother science. The question is even yet asked dentists and dental students, Why do you, not attend a medical college for a D. D. S.? While dentistry recognizes to the fullest extent that an education in general medicine is imperatively the best preparation as an introduction to its study, it is as fully and truly known that the possession of such information no more qualifies for the practice of dentistry in any direction than graduating in agriculture qualifies for the practice of law. Nor is it a matter of boasting. The vast field of research opened by dental science compels a literature and system of education of its own.

You are to-day welcome to the ranks of a liberal profession, second in imperators and

iterature and system of education of its own.

You are to-day welcome to the ranks of a liberal profession second in importance and usefulness to no specialty in medical science. Devoted concentration is fast wresting it from the hands of incompetency, and urging it to a position of influence. Concentration of purpose for the good of humanity has dethroned king-toms, or erturned empires, crushed the power of despotism, and raised the standard of civilization in every country on the face of the globe, and it shall not fall of its object when directed to the elevation of a healing art. Educated, recommended, and commissioned as you are, you cannot fall, if you be men, to claim companionship in effort with those who are steadily moving on this work; and thus shall it showe on, and your influence extend with theirs, until everywhere on the divilized earth dentistry shall rise up to relieve suffering, minister comfort, and scatter blessings in the pathway of mankind.

After the conclusion of Dr. Smith's address the programme was then proceeded with as fol-

Cavatina, Prophet. Mey. Benediction, by Rev. J. L. Withrew. Senediction, by Rev. J. L. Withrew. Senediction. But the Mey. But the Mey.

THE GRADUATES. THE GRADUATES.

The following is a list of the graduates and the States from which they come:—
Pennsylvania—Samuel J. Dickey, "Thornton F. Farmer, Charles H. Harry, Enos J. Perry, William I. Singley, Joseph P. Wyman.
Ohio—James M. Carter, C. Curtis Cleverty, Hartiey Clerke, Thomas J. Harcourt, John H. Hisey, T. A. Lewis, Charles W. Sellers.
New York—Henry E. Balls, William A. Barrows, George B. Hawley, Jacob Simonson.
Kentucky—Edward S. Rider, Thomas J. Reynolds.

Colombia, S. A.—Pedro F. Be Castro, Josquin M. Pelacio, Jr., Sergio M. Rosellon. C. Patrick, D. Hammit Teague.

Canada—Robert H. Stansfeld, James B. Wilmott.
Maryland—Phil. S. Appleman.
Rhode Island—Alpholso W. Buckland.
Jowa—Samuel P. Chaifent.
Massachusetts—Edward S. Hathaway.
Washington, D. C.—Henry C. Thompson.
France—Gabriel G. Torre.
Germany—John H. Hubert.
Norway—Hans O. Helde.
Hallfax, N. S.—John S. Mackey.
Charles J. Essig, of Pennsylvania, received the

PERSONAL PROPERTY.

Should it be Taxed in Philadelphia?-A Word of Warning from New York-How our City has Increased in Size and Prosperity-An Uousual Compliment.

Under authority of a joint resolution of the New York Legislature, the Hon. David A. Wells and Edwin Dodge and George W. Cuyler, Esqs., were appointed by Governor Hoffman commissioners to revise the laws of the State for the assessment and collection of taxes. In pursuance of that object these gentlemen visited our city, and remained for a number of days studying our system of municipal taxation. In view of the fact that at the present moment our city is agitated upon the subject of the taxation of personal property, this abstract of the report, which in all its details is of great importance, will be of peculiar interest to our readers:-

"Another advantage which may be claimed for the proposed system of valuing the personal property of individuals for the purpose of taxation according to the indices which he exhibits to the public is, that the individual would thereby see and feel in a consolidated form the proportion of the public burden he is called upon to sustain, and accordingly have his attention more powerfully directed to the manner in which the revenues raised by taxation are disposed of. On the other hand, where taxes are disposed of. On the other hand, where taxes are collected by indirection, and are levied upon a and leave the citizen in indolent and injurious in-difference as to the disposition that is made of them. A striking illustration of the truth of this proposition is now afforded in the case of the city of Philadelphia, one of the cleanest, most con-venient and prosperous cities of the country. Taxa-tion for municipal and county expenditures, as has tion for municipal and county expenditures, as has been before shown, are here assessed atmost explainting the property of the country are rents so moderate, the buildings so tasteful, and the investment in real estate mortgages regarded with more favor. While New York City, with a population of 927,000, in the years 1869 and 1870 built or proposed to build 4537 buildings, Philadelphia, with a population of 657,000, issued permits for erection within its limits, during the same period, of over 10,000 buildings, a large proportion of which were for dwellings. Notwithportion of which were for dwellings. Notwith-standing this favorable exhibit for Philadelphia, a standing this favorable exhibit for Philadelphia, a portion of her local government are agitating the question of abandoning the existing system of taxation, and of adopting a system akin to that now existing in New York and Massachusetts. And for what? Not that the city is not well governed, and in most respects what it should be, but simply that more money may be obtained for greater expenditures. The local legislators know very well that, so long as the present system of taxation is maintained, the raising of additional revenues will be resisted and rendered impracticable. But it will be resisted and rendered impracticable. But it is hoped that by bringing into the range of assess-ment the multitudinous objects classed under the head of personal property, that which is now diffi-cult will then be easy. The commissioners are decidedly of the opinion that the citizens of Philadel-phia, if they consult their own interests, will avoid taking a step so difficult, when once taken, to be retraced, and which is sure to deprive them of one great element of their present municipal pros-

In this connection we present some interest-ing and important statistics bearing upon the subject of taxation, compiled from the report from which the above extract is taken. The following table presents the rate and taxation

per capita in several cities:-	-	
Place.	Rate.	Per capita
New York	\$2.27	\$29 54
Brooklyn	3 87	19.02
Albany		20.15
Rochester		15.25
Montreal		5-28
Troy \$4 8	0 to 5-24	19 00
Boston	1.53	36.10
Philadelphia		13.73
Cincinpati		19.00
Chicago		21.65
Hartford		17:14
Buffalo		12:33
Springfield, Mass	**** ****	14:58

was \$16,458,390, or \$5.85 per capita. The following table shows the assessed valuations of real and personal property for the several States named, with the ratio between them, the figures being those for the year 1869:-

State.	Real Estate.	Personal.	Ratio.
New York	\$1,582,720,907	\$434,270,278	1 to 3 59
Iowa	222,561,041	71,971,171	1 to 3.09
	346,587,734	142,407,041	1 to 2.48
Massachusei	48 888,093,415	50g,085,988	1 to 1.64
Ohio	607,418,203	459,762,252	1 to 1.51
Pennsylv	ania is not gi	ven in the rep	ort, and
there is no	means of ascert	aining, witho	ut great
	ggregate assess		
	State. The Au		
	ces of the Sta		
	686,918 as the		
	the entire 8		
purposes al	one. The value	ation for Phil	adelphia
is placed a	t \$44,664,158,	while the cit	V assess-
	it at 88 188 87		,

In the following table are given the valuations of real and personal property, and the ratio borne by the latter to the former, in the several

cities:-			
Cities.	Real Estate.	Personal.	Ratio
Brooklyn	\$183,689,579	\$17,559,930	1 to 10.45
Rochester	9,725,736	1,501,600	1 to 6.47
Buffalo	30,904,139	6,735,915	1 to 4.58
Albany		5,915,278	1 to 4'11
Chicago	211,371,240	54,683,655	1 to 3.86
Springfield	17,665,610	5,901,570	1 to 2.99
Jersey City	21,995,460	8,735,610	1 to 2 51
New York city	684 140,768	281,142,696	1 to 2.42
Worcester	21.603,800	9,642,550	1 to 2.24
Milwaukee	29,382,695	14,110,618	1 to 2 08
Troy		5,866,965	1 to 193
Lowell	16,195,125	8,595,871	1 to 1.86
Boston	365,593,100	218,496,300	1 to 1 67
Cincinnati	72,243,344	58, 471,666	1 to 1 23
Providence	50,908,400	42, 162,500	1 to 1:20
Philadelphia	470,851,800	8,188,873	1 to 57-49

The report proceeds to show that the valuation of real estate in New York is always placed, illegally, far below its par value, but without any uniformity in the assessment. The

report then continues:—
"But the valuation of personal property is far more unequal, and often amounts to less than oue-tenth of its real value, while in other cases it is exacted rigorously to its full amount. The practice of evading assessments on personal property is almost universal, and is facilitated by legal exemptions; where, on the other hand, through the honesty of the tax-payer, the valution is full, the tax becomes oppressive, and capital is driven from the State. A delegate in the Constitutional Convention (Mr. Pierrepont, of New York) stated that he could name in the State 'thirty men whose aggregate wealth is \$450,000,000, whose individual wealth is \$15,600,000, 'or over \$25,000,000 in excess of its valuation for said year of all the personal property of the entire State. In Brooklyn the aggregate valuation of all property for the current year is \$201,242,559: entire State. In Brooklyn the aggregate valuation of all property for the current year is \$201,249,559; but of this, \$183,639,579 represent real estate, and only \$17,559,980 personal property. And it is to be further noted that of this seventeen millions valuation of personal property in this great city, \$7 956,820 are assessed against corporations, banks, ferries, gas companies, etc., leaving only \$9,603,160 against individuals, an amount which probably does not equal the aggregate personal property of two of its citizens."

The following letter from Henry C. Carey, Esq., the emineut public economist, which was read in Select Council yesterday, is also of great

read in Select Council yesterday, is also of great interest in this connection:

JOHN L. SHOEMAKER, Chairman of Committee on Law—Dear Sir:—Allow me to offer you my thanks for the excellent report that I have just now read. More than a dozen years since I showed that the taxation of personal property was a characteristic of a state of semi-barbarism; that with advance in civilization real estate becomes more and more capable of contributing to the funds of the State; and that is the natural course of things, since property must ultimately become the exclusive contributor to the public revenue.

Should you destre to see why this must necessarily be so, turn to the third volume of my work on "Social Science," and you will find it in chapter xill. At that time the idea to some, I know, was altogether new. It is gratifying to me that its accuracy is now already confirmed by your report, and by that simultaneously made to the Legislature of New York.

Excuse this trespass on your attention, and be.

Excuse this trespass on your attention, and believe me, yours truly,
Saturday, Feb. 18, 1871.

FELL ON THE ICE.—Frederick Hogan this morning fell on the ice in Lombard street, above Third, and dislocated his thigh. He was conveyed to the Pennsylvania Hospital. His residence is at No. 612 Penn street, and his age

PHARMACY.

The Semi-Costennial Anniversary of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy.

1 -t evening the fiftieth anniversary of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy was held in the college building on Tenth street, below kace. A large audience was in attendance in the main lecture-room, on the second floor of the building. the building.

On the long lecture-table in the room were arranged specimens of the medical preparations and instruments of the earlier times side by side with those of the later period. There was a strong contrast between the unshapely vials and clumsy appliances, some of them of the eighteenth century, and the elegant preparations of

of the latter portion of the nineteenth.

Among the objects of special interest was a druggist's prescription book of 1823-23, containing the autographs of physicians formerly eminent, as Dr. Hudson, Dr. Parrish, Dr. Harts-horne, Dr. Emlen. Of those whose names were therein written, all save one, the venerable Dr. Jackson, have gone forever from the scenes of their labors. There was also exhibited a frame containing labels from the old drng stores, once well-known in the city, and bearing the names of G. W. Carpenter, Dillwyn Parrish, William Biddle and others. Among the ancient books exhibited was a copiously illustrated copy of the works of the "highly experienced and famous chemist, John Rudolph Glauber." It bore date

1689, and was recently presented to the college by Edward Gaillard, Jr., Esq.

The meeting was called to order about 8 o'clock, and Peter Williamson, Esq., took the chair. This gentleman was the first secretary

of the institution.

The minutes of the meeting held February 23. 1822, at which the college was instituted, were then read, after which the minutes of the meeting held in the following March, at which the college was formally inaugurated, were read.

Mr. James T. Shinn then read a paper, prepared by Mr. Samuel P. Troth, giving reminicences of the college in its early days. Addresses were made by Professors Rogers, Gross, Leidy, and Parrish, of the various medical institutions of the city, and by Professor T. S. Wiegand, who also presented Professor W. Proctor, of the College of Pharmacy, with a handsome gold watch. The Professor signified

his sincere thanks for the favor. After addresses from A. P. Sharp, Esq., and Professor J. F. Moore, of Baltimore, the gentlemen adjourned to the lower hall of the building, where a handsome entertainment concluded the evening's festivities.

THE BLOODY FIFTH.

Its Divisions are Changed by the Councils Committee—The Effect.

This morning there was a meeting of the Committee on Election Divisions of Councils, the chairman whereof is Mr. Joseph S. Allen. If the operations of this body are not regarded with deep interest by the general public, they are of the utmost importance to politicians, This body, under the guise of the public good, can change majorities to the consternation of political aspirants and their constituents, and, to a great degree, remove the power of controlling the elections from the dominant party in a division or watd. This morning there was a large attendance of politicians in the Clerks of Councils' office, for no less a subject than that of resubdividing the "Bloody Fifth Ward," the stronghold of the valiant and unterrified Democracy, came up.

After a fiery debate, but a useless one on the part of the minority, all existing divisions were wiped out and ten new ones arranged, where before there were but eight. By this, where before the rampant unwashed had supreme control they are to a degree restricted, and the colored voters, who were so shamelessly assaulted at the last election, will, it is noped, by this redivision exercise their franchise unmolested. In a ward where heretofore there was a large Republican constituency, there will now be three. Reform is the order of the day.

END OF A CONTEST.

The Genuineness of a Will Vindicated by the

On the 22d of October, 1868, Robert West.	
this city, made his will. Shortly thereafter	
appended a codocil, and in a few days expire	æd
By this will be gave to-	
Sarah Morley, an heir\$10.	on
Debent Menden is it	
Robert Morley " " 5	90
Catharine Neill, housekeeper 5.	90
St. Joseph's Hospital 5.0	00
Howard Institution 5.0	
Northern Home for Friendless Children, 5.0	
Church Home 5.0	w
Foster Home 5.0	BG
And to Dr. Joseph Beale, U. S. N., his hou	
at No. 632 North Fifth street, and certain oth	

property.
Sarah Morley, the heir named above, filed a caveat in which she protested against the issuance of letters testamentary to the executors, claiming that the testator, when the will was made, was of "unsound mind, memory, and understanding;" and, further, that "the said papers are not the last will, testament, and codicil of the said Robert West;" and that, still forther than the said Robert West;" and that, still the said Robert West; " and that, still the said Robert West;" and that, still the said Robert West; " and that, still the said Robert West;" and that, still the said Robert West; " and that, still the said Robert West;" and that, still the said Robert West; " and the said Robert West;" and the said Robert West; " and the said Robert West;" and the said Robert West; " and the said Robert West;" and the said Robert West; " and the said Robert West;" and the said Robert West; " and the said Robert West;" and the said Robert West; " and the said Robert West;" and the said Robert West; " and the said Robert West;" and the said Robert West; " and the said Robert West;" and the said Robert West; " and the said Robert West;" and the said Robert West; " and the said Robert West;" and the said Robert West; " and the said Robert West;" and the said Robert West; " and the said Robert West;" and the said Robert West; " and the said Robert West;" and the said Robert West; " and the said Robert West;" and the said Robert West;" and the said Robert West; " and the said Robert West;" and the said Robert West;" and the said Robert West; " and the said Robert West;" and the said Robert West; " and the said Robert West;" and the said Robert West; " and the said Robert West;" and the said Robert West; " and the said Robert West;" and the said Robert West; " and the said Robert West;" and the said Robert West; " and the said Robert West;" and the said Robert West; " and the said Robert West;" and the said Robert West; " and the said Robert West;" and the said Robert West; " and the said Robert West;" and the said Robert West; " and the said Robert West;" and the said Robert West; " and the said Robert West;" and the said Robert West; " and the said Robert West;" and the said Robert West; " and the said R further, the will was procured by duress and

constraint. Upon this a long litigation ensued, but it is now ended, Judge Allison having issued a de-cree sustaining the genuineness of the will, and therefore giving the executors under it power

MISSING LETTERS.—At an early hour this morning a mail-bag filled with letters was found by Policeman Anthony Murphy at the corner of Twenty-third and Market streets. The officer returned it to the Post Office.

ALMOST A HOMICIDE.

A Violent Assault on a Married Woman-The Arrest of the Offender. George Greibs, a boy of sixteen years, em-ployed on the farm of Charles Aiman, at Edge hill, in the lower section of Montgomery county, on Tuesday afternoon last was guilty of a serious assault upon Mrs. Aiman, during the abence of her husband, who is at present in Maryland for the transaction of business. Greibs took advantage of the absence of his employer, intending no doubt to carry off all the money he could find after rendering Mrs. Aiman incapable of resistance or frightening her into submission. He first threw her violently to the yoor, then demanded all her money. When she protested that she had none he beat herover the head with a fire-shovel until she was almost insensible. Fearing detection, he then made his escape. Yesterday morning Greibs was arrested at the Erie street station, on the North Penusylvania Rallroad, by Police Officer Fry. He was given a hearing before Alderman Sinex, and has been sent to Norristown for trial. The residence of the lad is at the Rising Sun. He has only

ROBBERY ON SPRING GARDEN STREET,— Burglars this morning at an early hour broke open the residence of Mr. Blasius, No. 1818 Spring Garden street, and carried away a quan-tity of clothing and some other articles. The entrance to the residence of Mr. Blasius was through the bath-room window, the thieves gaining access thereto by means of a ladder which they had stolen from the neighboring dwelling occupied by George H. Vandyke. The burglars then placed the ladder under a rear window of the house of Mr. Mueller, who lives at No. 1316. They effected an entrance and had a considerable quantity of clothing packed up, when, becoming frightened at something, they disappeared. Breaking open one house for the purpose of robbing another is a new phase of burglarious impudence.

resided with Mr. Aiman about six mouths.

Assault with a Pitchronk.—Last night an intoxicated man named John Roat was creating intoxicated man named John Roat was creating a disturbance in the vicinity of Inquirer and Parrish streets. Officer Chandler attempted to arrest him, when Roat, taking refuge in a stable, began to show fight. Seizing a pitchfork, he struck the officer, who, however, eventually succeeded in disarming the rebellious customer. Roat was taken before Alderman Massey, and was held in \$700 ball for trial.

POLITICAL.

Meeting of the Republican State Central Committee-Proposition to Alter the Time for the Assemblage of the State Convention, The Republican State Central Committee held

a meeting to day at noon, in the rooms of the National Union Club, No. 1105 Chesnut street. The object of the meeting was the consideration of a proposition for the postponement of the State Convention for the nomination of candidates for the positions of Auditor-General and Surveyor-General, which had been fixed to assemble on the 10th of March next, in the city of Harrisburg. Some of the members of the an additional number of judges to be nominated, consider that the business will be facilitated by making all the nominations at one and the same convention. It will be recollected, also, that a bill is now before the Legislature looking to amerdments and alterations of our State Consti-tution, and should the bill become a law, delegates for these important matters will also be chosen. For these reasons it is thought expedient that the time of assembling should be itered, in case the projects before alluded to should be determined upon.

After a consultation of about half an hour s

esolution was unanimously adopted postponing the time for the assemblage of the convention from the 10th of March to the 17th day of May

AID FOR FRANCE.

Free Transportation of Supplies. His Honor Mayor Fox, as Chairman of the Committee on the French Relief Fund, this morning received an additional number of letters from railroad Presidents, kindly offering to transport provisions, clothing, etc., intended to

be sent to France, free of charge. F. A. Comly, Esq., President of the North Pennsylvania Railroad Company, says in his communication that "the officers of this company will take pleasure in aiding the committee in their landable undertaking, and will give instructions for the prompt transportation of all

consignments free of charge."
The letter of Isaac Hinckley, Esq., President of the Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad, is in a similar spirit to the first. The President of the Philadelphia and Reading Rattroad, Franklin B. Gowen, has also ad-

dressed a letter to the Mayor, in which he states that orders for free transportation have already been issued. BURGLARY AT GERMANTOWN. -- Yesterday morning the clothing store of A. Wolfe, on Main street, Germantown, was entered by bur-glars by opening a ride window. After gaining access they proceeded to take the clothing down

from the shelves and pack it up. They were evidently disturbed in their operations, and it was no doubt their intention to make the hard as complete as possible, as nearly everything of value in the store was neatly tied up for convenience of carrying. They were faightened off, but not without carrying away with them about \$200 worth of clothing. STRUCK BY A ROLL OF LEATHER. - Hear

Omlet was admitted to the Pennsylvania Hospital this morning suffering from a bad bruise on the head, received this morning at a leather store No. 412 North Third street. While standing under an open hatchway a roll of leather fell from the fourth story, striking him on the head, knocking him down, and injuring him KNOCKED DOWN BY A WAGON. -The old lady, aged eighty years, who was run over at Sixth and Spruce streets last evening, by which she

received setious injuries about the head and side, has been ascertained to be a Mrs. Catharine Doran. Her residence is at Second and Reed streets, where she lives with her son Patrick. The driver of the wagon was placed under arrest. BURGLARY IN WEST PHILADELPHIA .before 2 o'clock this morning burglars succeeded in forcing open the dwelling of Mr. Callahan,

Flity-eight street and Baltimore avenue. The thieves secured about \$600 in cash, a quantity of silver ware, two gold watches, and a number of articles of clothing. Detectives are engaged in investigating the matter.

Eleventh and Chesnut street on Wednesday last for a violation of a city ordinance by close driving. He was fined by Alderman Jones, and bound over in \$400 bail to keep the peace. AN OWNER WANTED .- A basket of groceries

was picked up in Shippen street market a few days ago. The provisions are now at the Second District Station-house awaiting an owner. RECKLESS DRIVING .-- A man named John Wagner was yesterday arrested at Eleventh and Chesnut streets for reckless driving. He was

fined by Alderman Jones. Longers .- In the Third District Police Station House last night, 135 lodgers found sleeping accommodations.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Revenue Cases.
United States District Court _ Judge Cadwalader. In the case of the United States vs. Adam Sites et al., before reported, the question turned upon the warehouse bond, and a verdict was rendered against John Brennemann in favor of the Government for \$3000.

The United States vs. Jacob Bilhardt. An action on a distiller's bond. Verdict for the Goveroment for \$3000.

The United States vs. Samuel B. Collins, John Long, and Thomas Collins. An action on a distiller's bond, the amount claimed being \$1128. The action was brought an the ground that Samuel Collins, the principal in the bond, violated its conditions, thereby rendering himself and the other de-fendants, his sureties, liable—the breach being a failure to pay the taxes due. The defense pleaded payment of taxes upon all liquors actually distilled, Verdict for Government for \$607.

District Court, No. 1 -Judge Thayer. E George W. Lockhart vs. The City. An action to recover the sixth instalment upon a contract for the uniding of a school house in Reed street, the defense alleging payment to the original contractors, who assigned to plaintiff. Verdict for plaintiff, 24565-70.

James Maguire and John Wetherill, assignees in James Maguire and John Wetherill, assignees in bankruptcy, vs. Freiberg & Workam. An action of trover. Verdict by consent for plaintiffs, \$1800.

Jacob F. Gobering vs. Jeremiah L. Hutchinson. An action to recover for work and labor done upon a farm. Verdict for plaintiff, \$16171.

George Smith vs. Moro Philips. An action to recover damages for injuries done to plaintiffs crops upon his farm near Torresdale, by gases from defendant's chemical works near by, the cause of complaint continuing from April, 1867, to September, 1869. On trial.

District Court, No. 2-Judge Ha e.

Naylor & Co. vs. William Shields. An action to recover for an alleged breach of contract to purchase rod iron for the manufacture of spikes. The defense justified their refusal to accept on the ground that the first part of the purchase delivered was found to Court of Oyer and Terminer-Judges Lydlow and Paxeon.

The trial of John Ayres, colored, for the murder of William Carnoy, colored, was resumed to-day. The witnesses examined repeat the statements made in the trial of William Pen'z, saying that before the latter fired the fatal shot Ayres said to him, "Take your time, Billy, and go for him; if you don't I'll go for you." The trial has not yet been concluded.

At the close of the Commonwealth's case, the prisoner offered to submit to a verdict of murder of the second degree, which being consented to by the prosecution, and as proved by the Court, was accord ngly rendered, and he was at once sentenced to the Eastern Fenitentury for ten years.

FINE STATIONERY

Card Engraving.

No. 1033 CHESNUT STREET,

THIRD EDITION

TO-DAY'S WASHINGTON NEWS.

Government and the Pacific R. R. The Appropriation Bills.

Later from Europe.

Mad'lle Schneider Alive and Well. Startling War Rumors.

Hostilities to be Renewed.

Death of Judge Conyngham, of Pa.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc. FROM EUROPE.

LONDON, Feb. 21. Mad'lle Schneider

is alive and well. A Brazilian Loan of Three Millions Sterling has been introduced in the London market. A despatch from Havre says great indignation

is felt at the fact that the Germans Occupted Honfleur, which was stipulated by the armistice as neu-

A despatch from Amiens says unfavorable news has been received from Versailles, and the German troops are already in motion. There has undoubtedly been an insurrection

In Algeria, but it was suppressed. VERSAILLES, Feb. 24.

Paris le Quiet. M. Thiers is expected here to-day. The Department of Calvados has been placed under the command of a Governor-General.

LONDON, Feb. 24. The evening edition of the Times has the following despatch from Versailles to-day: -"Count Bismarck has Poubts of the Conclusion of Peace at this time. France has asked a prolongation

of the armistice. Hostilities Will be Renewed at midnight on the 26th. The guns of the forts have been turned towards Paris. A long con-

ference has been held to-day." LIVET POOL, Feb. 24-2:30 P. M.—Receipts of Wheat for three days 12,500 quarters, all Ameri-

can. Lard declining. FROM WASHINGTON.

The Appropriation Bills.

Special Despatch to the Evening Telegraph. WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—Several Republican Senators are satisfied, that if the bill to enforce the right of citizens to vote in the several States is pressed to a vote there is a great danger of two or three appropriation bills failing. If the bills fail the next session will be prolonged into the

The Judiciary Committee of the Senate made a report to day on the question of the right of the Secretary of the Treasury to retain fifty per cent, of the earnings from

the Government Business of the Pacific Rail-The committee maintain that under the proper construction of the act relating to the Pacific Railroad the Secretary has no authority to retain more than fifty per cent for payment of the interest on the bonds. The opinion of the

Attorney-General on this subject is reversed by the committee. The Senate Pacific Railroad Committee has directed Mr. Stewart to make a report on the

Transportation over the Pacific Rallroad, which shows that there has been a saving of many millions in the transportation of Government stores and mails by the construction of these roads. The committee recommend that all transportation and freights of the Govern-ment for the Pacific coast be sent over the Pa-cific Railroad, provided it does not cost the Government than by other routes. The Judiciary Committee of the Senate has reported in favor of repealing the act of July, 862, known as the

Ironclad Oath. This is in accordance with the recommendation of the President. The President and those favoring the

Assexation of sau Dominge are much pleased with the reports which have been received of the progress of the commission and the feeling they have discovered in favor of annexation. The President is some what disap-pointed at the fact that the commission will be delayed in its return until April. He expected them at a much earlier period. The Haytlen Minister is preparing a statement in which he will deny emphatically the story that the Haytien Government is in league with Cabral and interested in fomenting rebellions in Dominica.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 24.—Mr. Brooke had passed a bill relative to the Delaware County Prison, after amending it by striking out the third and sixth sec-

Mr. Dill had passed a supplement to the charter of the Lewisburg, Spruce Creek, and Centre Railroad Company, authorizing the issuing of bonds for the extension to Danville, and for other purposes.

company, authorizing the issuing of bonds for the extension to Danville, and for other purposes.

The Speaker presented the annual report of the Deaf and Dumb Institution.

Also, a petition from the National Land Reform Association, asking the Legislature to protest against land grants.

Mr. Evans, from the Committee on Agriculture, reported and had passed a joint resolution authorizing the publication of the annual report of the Fish Commissioner, 1000 for the Schate and 2000 for the House, the publing to be done under the contract.

Mr. Turner offered the following resolution, which was adopted:—

Whereas, Cheap fuel and cheap food are essential to the Progress and well being of the State, and whereas, cheap freights are essential to cheap fuel and cheap food, and whereas, further, some of the railroads created by the State mainly for conveying the anthractic coal of Pennsylvaia to market have advanced freights, so that the cost of coal is doubled to the consumer, and the public threatened with the total loss of this lidispensable article, therefore

Resolved, That the Governor be and is hereby requested to procure from the Attorney-General of the Commonwealth, and furnish to this body at the carliest possible moment, an opinion upon the powers of railroad companies to impose such rates of Ireight.

A resolution was adopted providing that when the

A resolution was adopted providing that when the Senate adjourns to-day it does so to meet on Monday

at 4 P. M.
On motion of Mr. Connell, the bill providing for
the free admission of stockholders to the Philadelphia Academy of Music was recommitted.
Mr. White offered a resolution fixing Wednesday
evening next for the consideration of bills on constitutional reform. He said that it was important
that the subject should be considered as early as
possible.

Mr. Buckalew said the Senate had better take up

the House bill when it comes over and not waste time in considering the Senate bill. The resolution was then postponed by a party vote. The following bills were reported from com-Senate bill incorporating the city of Wilkesbarre. Senate bill to incorporate the North and West

FROM THE STATE.

Peath of Hon. John N. Canynghum.

Special Despatch to the Scening Telegraph.

WILKESBARRE, Feb. 24.—A despatch from Magnolia, Mississippi, announces the death of Hon. John N. Conyngham, of Wilkesbarre, who was killed at that place by being run over by a railroad train. Judge Conyngbam, in company with his son, Wm. L. Coyngham, Esq., was en route for Texas to bring home an invalid son. Mr. Convegham was the father-iu-law of Right Rev. Bishop Stevens of Pennsylvania .-

New York Produce Market.

New York Peb. 24.—Cotton steady; sales 2000 bales at 15%c. Flour quiet and without decided change: sales 75,000 barrels. Wheat rather more steady, but no sales. Corn steady; sales, 54,000 bushels new mixed Western at 52@340. Oatsquiet; sales 14,000 bushels Ohio and Western at 63@68%c. Beef steady. Pork firmer; new mess, \$22.25 @22.37; old mess, \$21.50@21.75. Lard firmer; steam, 12%@13%c; kettle, 18%c. Whisky steady at 91%c.

SPECIAL NOTICES. For additional Special Notices see Inside Pages,

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

THE STAR COURSE OF LECTURES. MISS LILLIAN S. EDGARTON,

On MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 27.
Subject: "MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE."
CHAPIN, March 2. DOUGHERTY, 13. BILLINGS, 16. "FAT CONTRIBUTOR," 20. KIL-PATRICK, 22. CADY ESTANTON, 27. GRAND CONCERT, 30.

TRAVEL, AND A JOURNEY THROUGH
PALESTINE, BY THE REV. J. W. CLAPTON,
to be given in the Lecture-room at Advent Church,
YORK Avenue, above Buttonwood street.

OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RAIL-ROAD COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 23, 1871.

NOTICE TO STECKHOLDERS.—The annual Election for Directors will be held on MONDAY, the 6th day of March, 1871, at the office of the Company, No 288 S. THIRD Street. The polls will be open from 10 o'clock A. M. until 6 o'clock P. M. No share or shares transferred within sixty days preceding the election will entitle the holder or holders thereof to vote.

223 11t JOSEPH LESLEY, Secretary.

NOTICE TO TAX.PAYERS. OFFICE OF RECEIVER OF TAXES. PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 23, 1871. The Tax Duplicates for the year 1871 will be

opened on WEDNESDAY next, March 1. ROBERT H. BEATTY.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, ST. JOSEPH and Denver City Railroad Company.
St. Joseph, Mo., Jan. 28, 1871.
The interest and coupons due Feb. 15, 1871, on the first mortgage eight per cent. (8 per cent.) gold bonds of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company will be raid at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in the city of New York, upon presentation and application, on and after that date, free of Government tax.

27 28tf THOMAS E. TOOTLE, Treasurer.

DALZELL PETROLEUM COMPANY, Office No. 2183/2 WALNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 14, 1871.
The Directors have this day deciared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. (being Ten Cents per share) on the capital stock of the company, payable, clear of State taxes, on the 1st of March, proximo. The Transfer Books will be closed from February 22 to March 2.

M. B. KELLY,
215 12t*

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COM-PANY OF PHILADELPHIA. COMPANY'S BUILDING, NO. 400 WALNUT STREET, The Directors have this day declared a dividend of THREE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company for the last six mostns, payable on demand, free of all taxes.

1 2tf

Secretary.

THE UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER

Manufacture and sell the Improved, Portable Fire Extinguisher. Always Reliable. 8 80 tf No. 118 MARKET St., General Agent.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS SPLENdid Hair Dye is the best in the world, the only
true and perfect Dye. Harmless—Reliable—Instantaneous—no disappointment—no ridiculous tints—
"Does no trontain Lead nor any Vitatic Potson to injurent. Hair or System." Invigorates the Hair and
leaves it soft and beautiful; Black or Brown,
Sold by all Druggists and dealers. Applied at the Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. [4 27 mwf6] INSTRAD OF USING COMMON TOILET Soap at this season of the year, use "Wright's Alconated Glycerine Tablet of Solidified Glycerine." It softens the skin, prevents reduces and chapping by cold, and beautifies the complexion.

For sale by Druggists generally.

R. & G. A. WRIGHT,

1 6 imw261 No. 624 CHESNUT St., Philad's.

JAMES E. MURDOCH, THE GREAT Elecutionist, lectures THIS EVENING at CGNCERT HALL, under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A. of Phiman "M. E. Church. Subject:—"Shakespearlan Drafts from the Bible." This subject has never been befooe the public, and we have no doubt but that it will be very interesting to those wishing to enjoy a pleasant evening.

OFFICE OF UNITED STATES ASSISTANT TREASURER. TREASURER.

PHILADELPHIA. Feb. 22, 1871.

Interest on Stock of the United States, maturing on the first proximo, will be paid at this office on and after FRIDAY, the 24th instant, without rebatement.

GEORGE EYSTER,

2 23 2t

Assistant Treasurer U. S.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO COMFORT and Style in Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes, at 2 20tf No. 33 S. SIXTH Street, above Chesnut.

DISPENSARY FOR SKIN DISEASES, NO. 216 S. ELEVENTH Street. treated gratuitously at this institut daily at 11 o'clock. DR. F. R. THOMAS, No. 914 WALNUT ST., formerly operator at the Colton Dental Rooms, devotes his entire practice to extracting teeth without pain, with fresh nitrous exide gas. 11 176

JOUVIN'S KID GLOVE CLEANER restores soiled gloves equal to new. For sale by all druggists and fancy goods dealers. Price 25 cents per bottle.

A ROAD FOR ALL TO WEALTH-HEL PENSTEIN & LEWIS' Printing House, FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets. GOUGH TO-NIGHT-TICKETS 50 CENTS. At the ACADEMY. Doors open at 7:15

WEDDING AND ENGAGEMENT RINGS
of solid 18-karat the gold. QUALITY WARRANTED. A full assortment of sizes always on
hand.
FARR & BROTHER, Makers,
No. 824 CHESNUT Street, below Fourth.

LONDON BROWN STOUT AND

In glass and stone, by the cask or dozen.

SCOTCH ALE,

ALBERT C. ROBERTS,

Dealer in Fine Groceries,

Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Ste.

11 1