THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, MARCH 30, 1871.

DOUBLE SHEET-THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

THE PROSPECTS IN CONNECTICUT

Tammany's Long Finger

Ex-Secretary Welles on Grant.

The Fenians in America

What Englishmen Think

We Helped France.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

CONNECTICUT.

Prospects of the Fight at Close Quarters-The Long Finger of Tammany-The State to be Sold by its Governor.

A despatch to the N. Y. Tribune from Hart-ford says:-The only question now is this: Can Governor English deliver? Upon this the betting books are made up. Can the sale just made at Albany to Tammany be consummated? And that depends very much upon whether the good people of this little Commonwealth get "praying mad," as it is called. For if the State really rises up to a sense of the shame impending over it, and fights as it did in 1860—half the time on its knees—it is irresistible. But to-day it does not half comprehend its danger, and I doubt that it will not realize it until too late.

A careful survey of the political field of the State, with access to the best sources of information, discloses some things not generally known outside. I find that the Republicans expect to carry the State upon a fair poll. And this expectation is based upon the actual state of the canvass. The party was never in better working order. Its local committees were never more active. The result in New Hampshire had a stimulating effect, after the first surprise was over, and it was understood. The efforts of the Democracy to get the negro vote was a miser-

able failure. The State is Regublican on an honest poll. The Democrats were frightened at the facts. Two weeks ago they felt defeat in the air. They had no confidence to bet on English. Within a few days, with no change in the canvass here, except in increasing brightness on the Republican side, the Democrats have suddenly become confident of winning. Their betting men have entirely changed their tone. They appear to bet as on a certainty, and their confidence has just this basis, they pear to bet as on a certainty, and their confidence has just this basis: they learn that the State has been sold! There is not a sign of any other reason for their confidence. vernor English has been up to Albany, and arranged the matter with Mr. Tweed. The thing is to be done in the usual Tammany style. I do not know how much money is to come here, but it is to be enough—or what is supposed to be enough. My information about this is entirely conclusive to my mind, and it is amply sustained by what I see and hear in inner circles here. I have decided intimations that the attempt to flood us under with money is to be

made, even in Mr. Strong's district You, of course, know why Tammany wants to carry Connecticut, and why Governor English is willing to be its tool. Tammany is extending its New York tactics to national affairs. In order to keep up the impression of the "tidal wave of Democracy," it is necessary to follow the New Hampshire victory with one in Connecticut, and for other reasons-railroad and money-making schemes-Tammany finds it convenient to own this State. Governor English is flattered by the leaders of your ring with the notion that if he can carry Connecticut he is the most available man for the second, if not for the first place on the next Democratic ticket. Comical as these pretensions are, he has them; and they have led him to forget his honor as a man and as a citizen of Connecticut. Of course your shrewd politicians laugh at him, but they are quite willing to use his vanity to make Connecticut a tributary slave of Ta-

You will see that this is the game that will develop this week. And it will win unless the Republican party is roused into such a religious and patriotic edthusiasm as saved the State in

WELLES ON GRANT.

The Ex-Secretary in Opposition to the Administration-Denunciation of Kuklux Legislation.

Hon, Gideon Welles comes out in a vigorous letter against Grant and the course of the Republican party in Congress in respect to the orther reconstruction of the Southern States.

He says:—
I have no respect for those who claim that it is necessary for Massachusetts or fer others to supervise Virginia and to take care of the people of that and other States in their local concerns. If the people are incapable of self-government, our system is a failure. If the people of the States respectively cannot make and execute their own laws, but are to be governed and controlled in their local municipal affairs by a central power, then American democracy and American republicanism are mere shams and delusions. The Union of these States can be delusions. The Union of these States can be preserved only by maintaining the reserved and guaranteed rights of the States. If the Federal Government is not restrained by senstitutional limitations, it is a central despotism of unlimited power and authority. The laws of Congress giving the President authority to introduce military at the elections, and all schemes by which the Central Government assumes to take cognizance of and to punish offenses by Ku-klux organizations, or by others in the States, are, like almost every act in what is called reconstruction, unwarranted, unconstitutional, centralizing, and revolutionary. Punishment for crimes against the law of a State committed within the jurisdiction of a State belongs exclusively to the State and not to the General Government. I am aware that the attempted justification of these usurpations is necessity—always the tyrant's plea for crime, oppres-

cessity—always the tyrant's plea for crime, oppres-sion, and wrong—the sham excuse which was set up for the wrongs inflicted in Kansas, and for the greater wrongs since inflicted on Georgia and other States of the South. While not disposed to obtrude my opinions upon others, I desire not to be misunderstood. I fully recognize the necessity of party as a means to sustain essential principles; but let the means be subordinate to the ends. I am a Democrat, but not a secessionist, who would admit that a State has a right to withdraw from the Union, and throw off its federal obligations. I am a Republican, but not an exclusionist, who would exclude States from their rightful representation in cinde States from their rightful representation in Congress, deny them the right to frame their fundamental laws, the right to regulate their own domestic affairs, or deny them their reserved and undenbted exclusive right and authority to punish offenses committed within their respective jurisdictions. This doctrine of secession and this doctrine of exclusion are each "shams"—each incompatible with a federal union, each inconsistent with and in violation of the Constitution, and each subversive of the Government. I therefore opposed the Buchanan administration, and I also oppose the Grant administration.

Gideon Welles.

Over 2000 persons in England cwn pleasure

-A 300-pound-catfish was recently caught at Davenport, Iowa. South America has furnished San Francisco with a live guanaco.

THE FENIANS IN AMERICA.

A Blast from "The Thunderer." The London Times, of the 17th instant, says: -The released Fenian prisoners continue to be treated almost as national guests in the United States. The vote of welcome passed by the House of Representatives has been followed by an interview with President Grant at the White House, and during their stay at the capital they were hospitably entertained by the Washington

city government. Nations are proverbially incapable of seeing themselves as others see them, and we may freely admit that, from an American point of view, Irish treason must wear a very different aspect from that in which loyal Englishmen regard it. No doubt this difference arises in part from the patriotic self-deception to which Englishmen, like other men, are liable; but it arises in at least an equal degree from the ignorance of the American public. A half-educated American knows even less of English government than a half-educated Englishman knows of American government. All monarchies in the eyes of such a man are equally tyrannical, and all republican movements are equally admired. There is nothing to choose between English despotism and Neapolitan despotism; Irish Fenians must be suffering under some grievous oppression or they would not be always conspiring, and having holsted the republican flag, they deserve the support of the United States. We are the less disposed to be severe on these reckless judgments because it must be confessed that foreign patriots have sometimes been welcomed in this country with little concern for the sensibilities of the gavern. little concern for the sensibilities of the governments against which they had rebelled, and, perhaps, with little appreciation of the principles which they represented. Even Garibaldi was, doubtless, cheered and feted by people who had not the faintest notion of what his political or religious creed really was, and who only recognized in him the enemy of the Pope and the Neapoliton Bour-bons. After making every allowance, however, both for possible bias on our part and palpable ignorance on the part of American politicians, we cannot but consider the reception of these Fenians in the United States thoroughly discreditable. Assuming that O'Donovan Rossa can be classed with Garibaldi, this precedent can only be cited at best to justify the distinctions showered on him by individuals or private associations, and not the congratulations offered him by the House of Representatives and local public bodies. But a much fairer and more apposite parallel is afforded by the case of Jefferson Davis, who embodied a cause espoused by millions in America, and supported, as we are often told, by the general sympathy of our own upper classes. Now, we venture to say that in the English House of Commons the idea of presenting an address of respect or condolence to Mr. Jefferson Davis would have been rejected with a unanimous shout of reprobation, and that for the simple and suffi-cient reason that it would have given just offense to a friendly nation. Yet it will hardly be maintained that Southern independence was a less respectable aspiration than Irish inde-pendence, or that Mr. Jefferson Davis was personally less deserving of such homage than O'Donovan Rossa and his associates. Nor can it truly be asserted that we have an advantage over America in having no "Irish vote" to conciliate. We have, as a matter of fact, an Irish vote to conciliate, and the inducement to bid for it by an unfriendly attitude towards Italy, for instance, might some-times be a severe trial of Ministerial virtue but for one decisive consideration. That consideration is that with us base or perverse impulses are, for the most part kept in check by the superior force of nobler and sounder impulses It is the reproach of American politics that an Irish colony, which native Americans hate and despise with a far more than Anglo-Saxon arro-

only of international courtesy but of national EXPORTATION OF FIREARMS.

gance, is, nevertheless, petted and applanded in its wildest demonstrations of hostility to

Great Britain without protest from those who

know better, and with a painful disregard not

Eighteen Cargoes Sent from the United States to France-Cash Realized, \$13,-800,000.

At the cost of no small labor to the patient officials of the New York Custom House statistical department, we are enabled to present in a bird's-eye view the total exportation of firearms to Europe from the United States, pending the late war in France. No less than eighteen cargoes were sent out, either for France direct or to France as their final destination. And the fact calls to mind the sapient looks of our large dealers in firearms, in months which are gone when they disposed of troublesome questions with the reply, "Nothin' doin'." They were too comfortable with their fat contracts, and did not wish to be disturbed.

Some persons are wicked enough to insinuate that these articles not long ago belonged to the United States, but found their way into the market from the arsenals just in time to meet the wants of anxious buyers. However this may be, there is no doubt that an enormous quantity of refuse and decayed implements of war, remaining on hand since our late unpleasadtness with the South, have been transmuted into gold, and by no common process of al-

8	chemy.			
1	Cargoes	18	Knapsacks	80,84
ij	Guns	609,531	Revolvers	21,76
ij	Rifles	94,400	Artillery, cases	10
ı	Pistols		Boxes ammuni-	
Н	Sabres		tion	13,31
	Carbines		Primers	424.00
	Batteries		Value	3,810,77
	Cartridges 11			3
	To make the second	. 111	ler namenat to save	that -

It would not be literally correct to say that all of these warlike stores went either to France or Germany, but French agents secured by far the largest proportion, as is well known. And as luck would have it, considerable supplies arrived in France after hostilities had formally ceased .- N. Y. Commercial last evening.

THE SAN DOMINGO COMMISSION.

A Letter of Thanks to the Commander of the Tennessee. The following letter was handed by the com-

The following letter was handed by the commissioners to Captain Temple:—

The Commissioners of the United States to Santo Domingo before leaving the Tennessee desire to place on their record the following memorandum:—

We feel in duty bound to record our hearty thanks to Captain Temple, of the United States steamer Tennessee, for the admirable manner in which he has discharged the many and difficult duties imposed upon him in connection with our mission.

His foresight in planning the different parts of the voyage so that the greatest advantage could be

His foresight in planning the dillerent parts of the voyage so that the greatest advantage could be taken of all the time at our disposal, his skill and prudence in the management of his ship, his care in regard to everything of substantial importance, and his independence of mere formalities; his tact in dealing with many difficulties which, arising from the unexpected number of persons of different aims and pursuits embarked in his ship, and which under a commander of less fitting quality much have led and pursuits embarked in his ship, and which under a commender of less fitting quality might have led to constant ill-feeling, and his courtesy under all circumstances, have earned both our gratitude and our respect, and it is with pleasure that we here record our sincere thanks to him and our best wishes for his welfare.

B. F. WADE,

ANDREW D. WHITE,

SAMUEL G. HOWE.

By order of the commission, ALLEN A. BURTON, Secretary.

Romantic Career of an Iowa Girl. Still another Amazon is revealed in lowa. An Ohlo girl enlisted at Muscatine in 1861 in the 24th Iowa Infantry, served till the close of the war, and returned to her father's house, where she was warmly welcomed, but told nothing of her army history. She invested in Iowa lands and became rich. Finally a member of her former regiment tell in love with her, without the least suspicion that she had been his comrade, but as he was not at all shocked at the recital, they were married, and she tor the first time told the folks about her military career. time told the folks about her military career.

TO-DAY'S CABLE NEWS.

FRENCH CIVIL WAR.

Operations of the Rebels.

Conflict with the Government

THE CONDITION OF PARIS.

The German Occupation.

FROM EUROPE.

The Condition of Paris, PARIS, March 29-Noon,-The city is quiet. At the sitting of the Sub-Ccentral ommittee today, General Daval submitted a proposition for the disarmament of a portion of the

National Guard which had not given in adherence to the Paris Government. M. Assay, in a speech, said the Republic had formed a

Committee of Public Safety, and ran no danger from its opponents, who would be shot if they attempted any ulteriar measures. All conspirators will meet the same fate. The Nouvelle Republique makes

A Demand for Action on the part of the committee. It is stated that Delescluze has, in consequence of the declaration on the part of his colleagues that the position was incompatible with his dignity, resigned his membership in the council to which he was chosen. Deputy Fierad has resigned his seat in the National Assembly.
What the "Guards" Have Cost the People.

The Journal des Debats makes a statement that the National Guards had cost the people of Paris three hundred thousand francs daily.

Doings of the Regular Government. VERSAILLES, March 29 .- Deputies of the Departments of Vosges, Meurthe, and others have proposed to ask the National Assembly to send commissioners to the departments, to organize forces to march on Paris. The Government has

The Legitimist Deputies from holding meetings. It is stated that the Bourbon Fusion

has been accomplished, with Count Chambord as its acknowledged head, and that its chiefs are framing a liberal constitution providing for a Parliament on the model of England. The Orleans Family.

The Government has lately expressed its regret at the opposition shown to it by the supporters of the Orleans family. in command of the army by General Barral.

General Charette has succeeded in arming and placing at the disposition of the Government 8000 Bretons The Communists' Outposts

have been placed on the roads from Paris to Versailles to prevent reconnoissances by the troops of the Versailles Government. There is great

Disorganization in the Postal Service and other departments of the French public

The Nationals Demonstrated yesterday in favor of the Commune in the Place Hotel de Ville.

The Liberte say that four thousand English Have Resumed Residence in Paris, and Thiers and the head of the London detectives are in the city.

The sub-Central Committee of Paris has de-

clined to

Abolish All Police Force. A slight rising in Perpiguan failed to meet the support of the people of that city. A

despatch from Versailles to the Times says Ponyer Quartier and Valdan have been negotiating at Rouen, and that after several telegrams had been exchanged with the Government at Berlin, Herr Frolich, the German civil administrator in France, consented to An Increase of the Garrison

of Paris to 80,000 men. General Vinoy is still in command of the French army. Blanqui is in hiding and has not yet been present at any meetings at the Hotel de Ville. Pyat has withdrawn from the Communal Council of Paris, and will give exclusive attention to the editorship of the Vengeur, the future official organ of the Commune.

A despatch from Versailles to the Telegraph

says there was Picket Firing Last Night between the Nationals and Government forces on the road between Versailles and Paris. The Government has, after consultation with Generals Ducrot, Leflo, Ochuzy, and Trochu

A Plan for an Attack on Paris. In the Assembly on Wednesday Thiers made

a speech in which he admitted that The Germans were Evacuating France irregularly, and there were still too many German troops in the country. He laid the blame for the delay on the Parisians, and announced that a convention had been signed which would put an end to all irregularities on the part of the Germans.

Marseilles Quiet. A despatch from Marsellles says all is quiet. The authorities have suspended all action for the present, because the National Guard refused its services. All business has stopped.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, March 80-11'80 A. M .- Consols for money, 92%; for account, 93. American securities quiet. United States Bonds of 1862, 92%; of 1865, old, 91%; of 1867, 91; ten-forties, 89. Stocks are firm. Eric Railroad, 18%; fillinois Central, 111; Great Western, 41.
LIVERPOOL, March 30-11 30 A. M.—Cotton quiet; uplands, 7½d.; Orleans, 7½d. The sales of to-day are estimated at 12,000 bales. Corp., 34s. 3d. for

This Afternoon's Quotations. LONDON, March 30-1-30 P. M.—Consols for money, 93; for account, 93%. American securities firm. United States Bonds of 1862, 92%; of 1867, 91%. Great Western Railroad, 42.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Charged with Smuggling. PORTLAND, March 30.—Robert Wallace, a fireman on the English steamship Peruvian is under arrest for smuggling. It is alleged that several Portland merchants of good standing are

SECOND EDITION THIRD EDITION

MATTERS AT WASHINGTON

Ku-Klux and Amnesty.

The Questions Complicated.

Not to be Considered this Session.

Later from Europe.

Death of the Queen of Sweden

American Records at Vienna.

Minister Washburne's Paris Despatches

FROM WASHINGTON.

Governor Holden, of North Carolina. Despatch to the Associated Press.

Washington, March 30 .- Mrs. Holden has joined her husband, ex-Governor Holden, in this city. It is uncertain whether he will return to North Carolina, owing to the large number of suits which will be brought against him for arrests which the Court of Impeachment declared

The Ku-Klux and Amnesty Bills. Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, March 30 .- When the House comes to consider the Ku-Klux bill with a view of ameuding it, the General Amnesty bill will be offered as an amendment. It is believed that there will be enough Republicans to unite with the Democrats in favor of amnesty, to pass the amendment. This will complicate the bill and may end in its defeat, as the Democrats will vote for the amendment and then vote against

the bill on its passage. The Judiciary Committee of the Senate, which does not favor the House bill, is preparing a bill which which will probably be reported as a substitute for the House bill.

It has been concluded by the President's friends in the Senate that it is best not to consider the

San Domingo Scheme at this session. This has been the view of the President all along, but there were those who thought it better to dispose of the matter at once. The statement of Mr. Wade and other members of the commission that it was better to act on the matter at once, on account of the eculiar condition of affairs, there has had no weight with the Senate. Mr. Wade is of the opinion that Baez cannot maintain himself until next winter without material and from the be made it will, in the opinion of Mr. Wade, go far to settle the internal troubles of the country.

The Tabling of Sumner's Resolutions. The President's friends in the Senate regard the tabling of Sumner's resolutions about San Domingo a great triumph. On the other hand Sumner, Schurz, and others say the President's friends were afraid to debate the question, and got it out of the way because they could not answer the charges of usurpation of the war powers of the Constitution.

Mr. Washburne Telegraphs that it is difficult to predict what will be the end of the present troubles in Paris. The insurgents are strong in the cities, but not in country. The emissaries of Napoleon are in France busily intriguing to restore the empire. It is believed they cannot succeed without outside aid, and the mention of his name only creates greater disorders. No man, Mr. Washburne says, has yet appeared who has the confidence

Destruction of Partly Printed Bonds. Despatch to the Associated Press.

Washington, March 30.—The destruction recently at the Treasury Deportment of forty millions of partly printed funded loan bonds was not, as has been stated, because [they were so badly executed that the Secretary deemed them unfit to go to the public, but because he came to the determination to have the backs of the bonds printed in New York, and the face and seal printed in the Treasury office of engraving and printing, the bank note compa-nies being paid for getting up their own plates. It became necessary to destroy the above-named bonds. The loss by the destruction involves only several hundred dollars, as they were of

the higher denominations. The New Loan.

Despatch to the Associated Press. Washington, March 30.—Messrs. Clews, Habicht & Co., United States Government loan agents for Great Britain, have subscribed for one million dollars of the new loan to-day, making two millions taken by this firm since their appointment. Henry Clews & Co. also subscribed for one million to-day.

FROM NEW YORK.

The American Records at Vienna. NEW YORK, March 30 .- The brief account of the celebration of Washington's birthday at Vienna given by cable was correct in saying that the Austrian Government had announced to the American Minister their consent to a copy being made of correspondence recently disclosed in Imperial archives of Baron ide Beelen, the envoy of the Emperor Joseph II, whose letters, contained in several volumes, written from New York and Philadelphia, extend from August, 1784, to January, 1789. the cable account was inexact in adding that Mr. Jay had said he hoped soon to lay these valuable records before the American people. and it is understood there is at present no ap-propriation, public or private, at the disposal of the Minister for that purpose.

Tax on State Bank Currency. ALBANY, March 30.— The Assembly has adopted a resolution that the tax on State bank currency levied by the National Government should be removed, and that our representatives urge the same.

Sinking of a Pilot-Boat. NEW YORK, March 30.—The pilot-boat J. S. Jones, No. 15, while in the act of boarding the steamship City of Washington, on the night of the 28th Instant, 260 miles east of Sandy Hook, was run into and sunk, the crew having barely time to save their lives, losing their clothing, etc. The Jones was valued at \$6000.

New York Money and Stock Market. New York Money and Stock Market.

Naw York, March 30.—Stocks very strong. Money easy at 4 per cent. Gold, 110%, 5-20s, 1862, coupou, 112; do. 1864, do., 111%; do. 1865, do. 111%; po. 1866, new, 110%; do. 1867, 110%; do. 1868, 110%; le-40s, 101%; Virginia 6s, new, 71%; Missouri 6s, 92%; Canton Co., 82%; Cumberiand preferred, 34%; New York Central and Hudson River, 26%; Erie, 11%; Reading, 103; Adams Express, 74%; Michigan Central, 121; Michigan Southern, 101%; Michigan Central, 135; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 113; Chicago and Rock Island, 114%; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 26%.

FROM EUROPE.

Failure of the Revolution at Marseilles. MARSEILLES, March 30 .- The attempt to establish the Commune in this city is a failure. Colonel Ducoin has resigned the position of Commandant of the National Guards, Cremieux, President of the Provisional Committee, has been arrested, and other members of the committee have fled. All the republican societies have been disbanded, and the red flag has vanished from the city.

Death of the Queen of Sweden. STOCKHOLM, March 30 .- The Queen of Sweden

is dead. The San Domingo Scheme

German Minister to the United States. BERLIN, March 30 .- Dr. De Schloezer, who has been Minister of the North German Confederation to Mexico for the past two years, will leave this capital for Washington, where he will succeed Baron Gerolt as representative of the German empire.

tive of the German empire.

[The late Queen of Sweden, Wilhelmina Frederica Alexandrine Anne Louise of Orange, was the daughter of William Frederick, Prince of the Netherlands, and a first cousin of King William III of Holland. She was born August 5, 1828, and was married to Charles XV, King of Sweden and Norway, on Jone 19, 1859. But one child has been the fruit of the marriage, the Princess Louisa Josephine Eugenie, born October 31, 1851. King Charles XV was appointed Regent of the United Kingdoms of Sweden and Norway in 1857, in consequence of the protracted illness of his father, whom he finally succeeded on the throne, July 8, 1859. His reign has been rather uneventful, and the late Queen consequently needs little more than a passing notice.]

FROM THE WEST.

A Murderer Held for Trial.

CINCINNATI, March 30.—The preliminary examination of John S. L. Blackburn, at Chillicothe, charged with the murder of Mary Kane Lovell a few days ago, was concluded yester-day, and the accused held in \$10,000 bail to ap-pear for trial. It is alleged that his mind has been unsound for some time past. He was com-mitted to prison in default of bail.

Accident to an Aqueduct. An aqueduct connected with the Hamilton (Ohio) Hydraulic Works, supplying various mills west of Cincinnati, and of Hamilton and Dayton, with water, broke yesterday, stopping the machinery in several establishments. The loss of the hydraulic company is about \$6000.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Fire in Calais, Maine.

Calais, Me., March 30.—A fire broke out at 12:30 A. M. in the upper part of Frank Williams' building, corner of Main and Union streets, and extended through the whole block, consuming the stores of Frank Williams, J. R. Beckett, Joseph Kalish, A. H. Sawyer, D. M. Gardner, and Freeman's oyster saloon. The goods of the above were mostly saved, and the insurances will probably cover the losses on stocks. F. A. Stoddard's photograph gallery and stock totally destroyed—uninsured; Copeland, Durell & Co.'s store saved in a damaged condition. One or two small buildings were "lso burned. Some of the buildings were over thirty years old.

FROM NEW JERSEY

Vetoes by the Governor. toed two amendments to the city of Newark bill. One opening Fair street, and the other authorizing the taking of gores of land by the Common Councils, when such shall be made by the opening of streets. The Governor considers such bills unconstitutional, and as granting extraordinary powers. He also characterizes the schemes as real estate speculations, in which several prominent persons are engaged. Both houses have agreed to adjourn on April 6.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

HARRISBURG, March 30.—Mr. Connell presented a petition from Philadelphia for the repeal of the collateral inheritance tax on bequests to religious, educational, and charitable institutions. Also, a petition from the Twenty-second ward of Philadelphia praying that citizens of that ward may elect a Superintendent of Highways. Mr. Kerr, the petition of members of the bar of Butler county, praying the postponement of action the on report of the Civil Code Commissioners till the next meeting of the Legislature.

A large number of petitions were presented for the

A large number of petitions were presented for the passage of the House local option liquor law.

A bill was reported creating the office of General Interpreter of foreign languages in the courts of Philadelphia—favorably.

Before the opening of the House Hon. J. G. Thomas, chairman of the committee of citizens to protest against the erection of new public buildings took the Speaker's stand, and urged the views of the committee. He was followed by John C. Ballit, who declared among other things that there would be a deficit for the year of at least one mil would be a dencit for the year of at least one mil-lion dollars in the city finances at the end of 1871; that the debt was accumulating rapidly; and that the attention of citizens had been necessarily called to the enormous powers and irresponsible character

to the enormous powers and irresponsible character of the commission.

Mr. William F. Smith urged the repeal of the commission, and said that the original proposition of a vote in 1870 had been simply a "catch."

Mr. Mann, of Potter, said that all his sympathies were with the committee from Philadelphia, but he could not give them much encouragement for a repeal of the law this session.

Mr. Josephs said that the bill authorizing the vote of 1810 had been passed after full notice, and after it had remained in the hands of the Governor for nearly six months, open to any protest, and yet

nearly six months, open to any protest, and yet none of any importance had been presented.

Hon. J. K. Findley argued at some length against the principle of delegating such high powers to an irresponsible commission. Various questions were

irresponsible commission. Various questions were asked by the country members, among others one by Mr. Strang, viz.:—How the Legislature was to obtain the views of the citizens of Philadelphia on any question except through the country delegation? This delegation in 1870 had been unanimously in favor of the voting bill.

Mr. Bullitt replied that the country members were not sitting as local attorneys for their own counties, but had both the right and duty, as a matter of principle, to refuse to delegate any such extended powers to an irresponsible commission, whether for powers to an irresponsible commission, whether for

Philadelphia or elsewhere.

The hour of ten having arrived, the committee retired and the House organized.

Mr. Elliott asked leave to present petitions from 4000 citizens of Philadelphia in favor of the repeal of the Building Commission, but there were objections. The following bills were considered:-

An act to compensate persons injured in person or otherwise by the sale or giving away of intoxicating iquors by a suit for damages was urged by Mr. Smith and Mr. Miller. Mr. Dumbell was not prepared to go to the length indicated by the bill.

Mr. Marshall said that the bill was not adapted to meet the exigencies of society. Mr. Ellis took the same view.

same view.

Mr. Hager and Mr. Ellis moved to strike out all after the enacting clause. This would kill the bill. Agreed to—ayes 51, navs 40.

Agreed to—ayes 51, navs 40. Agreed to—ayes 51, hays 40.

An act to prevent the sale of intoxicating liquors on election day was amended so as not to apply after the closing of the polis. It punished any violation with a fine of not less than twenty dollars and not over five hundred dollars, and with imprisonment. It was passed by dil ayes to 20 mms. ment. It was passed by 61 ayes to 26 nays.

Baltimore Produce Market.

Baltimore Froduce Market.

Baltimore, March 80.—Cotton dull; low middling, 13%c. Flour dull and declined 25c. on City Mills medium grades; Howard street superfine, \$6.75% 6.12%; do. extra, \$6.50@7.25; do. family, \$7.50@9; City Mills superfine, \$6.62.725; do. extra, \$6.50@8.25; do. family, \$5.50@11; Western superfine, \$6.75@6; do. extra, \$6.50@7.25; do. family, \$7.25@8.56. Wheat dull and irregular; prime to choice red, \$1.70@1.20; Pennsylvania, \$1.50@1.50; other grades unchanged. Corn steady; yellow Southern, \$0.281c.; mixed Western, 76@18c. Oats dull at 62@64c. Mess Pork 8rm at \$21.50. Bacon firm; shoulders, 9c.; rib sides, 11c.; clear rib, 11%c.; hams, 17@18c. Lard quiet at 13c. Whisky quiet at \$1.%c.

BOARD OF CHARITIES.

Their Report to the State Legislature-Views and Recommendations.

From the annual report of the Board of State Charities, which has just been presented to the

Legislature, we take the following extracts:-In accordance with section 9 of the act, the board has already made, in a separate paper, an annual report of recommendations in behalf of certain institutions asking State aid. The conclusions arrived at, and conveyed therein to the Legislature, were made after proper "inquiry" and deliberation; and we believe that we have not erred from a right judgment in recommending these appropriations. We shall be glad if the Legislature shall approve our conclusions, and, thus far, give their sanction to the proceedings of the board. We have endeavored to apply, in every case, an uncompromising rigor of inquiry and an impartial estimate of merit.

We now present some views of the various in-stitutions of the State, and more particularly of those is which she is specially interested, either as sole proprietor or as dispenser of annual benefactions towards their support. We will not make, at this time, a philosophic nor even a minute classification of charities, in the enlarged signification of the word. We are constrained by circumstances to refer to them simply as State or county institutions, and local charities in the more restricted sense of the term.

STATE PENITENTIARY FOR THE EASTERN DIS-

TRICT, PHILADELPHIA. This penitentiary was built in accordance with the provisions of an art of Assembly of March 20, 1821, and is conducted on the principle of "the solitary confinement of the prisoners." The number originally provided for was 250, but successive enlargements have increased the accommodations to 560. There have been, at one time, as many as 685 prisoners in this "correctional institution." The inspectors having failed to give replies to the interrogatories of our board, we are prevented from furnishing the usual statistics and information.

PHILADELPHIA HOUSE OF REFUGE.

Tae establishment of this institution was de-The establishment of this institution was determined upon at a meeting of citizens of Pailadelphia held in February, 1826. The public had become thoroughly impressed with a conviction of its necessity as a school of reform for vagrant, criminal, and neglected children, whose destiny would otherwise be the prison, where further contamination would be endgendered; or who would continue to be de predators upon the respectability, the morality, and the substance of the community.

of the community.

The earliest consideration of this whole subject-at least such consideration as led to practical results-had occurred only eight or nine tieal results—had occurred only eight or nine years previously, and seems to have grown out of an observation of the sad and desperate condition of the children of the tried and untried female prisoners in the Newgate prison, who were congregated there, together with other children, in what seemed to be hopeless deprayity, filth, and wretchedness. The moral condition of the neglected youth of the large cities of England, as elsewhere, was growing worse continuously in contamination until worse continuously in contamination, until the anxietles of good and thoughtful citizens thoroughly aroused to devise some method of amelioration or cure. The suggestion of a better way than prison incarceration and prison discipline for the reformation of society from their depredations, was quickly followed by a practical realization of the noble thought of instituting schools of reformation for this hapless and almost irresponsible class of the community; and in 1809 a noble band of philanthropists was found occupied in this work in England. In our own country the city of New York had established, in 1824, a "society for the reformation of juvenile delinquents," in whose inception and early history a philanthro-pist—honored in the memory of our own citi-zens, as elsewhere, viz., Isaac Collins— took an active and conspicuous position. That institution has been conducted, to this day, with a spirit of unfalling vigor and enterprise, stimu-lated in its exercise by the best impulses and convictions of both the mind and heart. The convictions of both the mind and heart. The (Philadelphia) House of Refuge was incorporated by an act of the Legislature, approved March 23, 1826. Its government resides in a board of thirty-one managers, three of whom are appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Philadelphia county, and two by the Mayor. The remainder are chosen by the contributors, and all hold their appointments for one year.

We believe that no other institution of the kind makes separate provision for colored chil-

we believe that no other institution of the kind makes separate provision for colored children, and in all of them the proportion of these is, as a consequence, very small. So that whatever view may be entertained as to discrimination in the case of delinquents or quasi criminals, the fact of its existence in this Refuge has been of paramount advantage to the colored youth of Philadelphia. The mature experience which the managers had acquired after a devotion of twenty-five years service to the cause of juvenile reformation, led to the determination of occupying the present location, with more extended, more suitable, and more complete accommodatious. The present structure for the white department was thus undertaken in 1851, and finished and inaugurated in 1854. The number of inmates of both sexes and colors, who can be properly maintained in these buildings, is 628. The records show that there have been recently, of white boys alone, 440 at a time in the institution; which made it obligatory upon the managers to look forward to a speedy enlargement of their resources for the better care and classification of at least this ele-ment of the Refuge. The total cost of the site, buildings and furniture of the institution, as established on January 1, 1870, was \$385,500, of which the State furnished \$82,500; county of Philadelphia, \$55,000; contributions of citizens, \$175,000; and gain on cost of real estate, \$73,000. Since this date a new department for white females has been founded and is in course of construction on the same premises, the city of Philadelphia having added to the site a lot, by request of the managers, and the State hav-ing made an appropriation of \$50,000 towards the building. The addition of this improve-ment will cost, when complete, about \$150,000. We consider the action of the Board of Managers, which effected this last great work, to have been supremely wise, and even mor-ciful. We cannot reserve the expression of our opinion that no institution in the country is conducted with fore absorbing care, thoughtfulness, and practical fidelity than the Philadelphia House of Refuge.

The defects of all such establishments result The defects of all such establishments result from the imperfect means which they possess for a proper classification. It is a fatal want in almost all institutions, whether charitable, reformatory, or correctional; and however earnest and capable may be the direction, whether of managers or their subordinates, these institutions too cites become mere places of detention, owing to the disccuragement which necessarily fasters itself upon one's conviction, that the cherished object of the institution, whether it be the reformation of the transgressing child. be the reformation of the transgressing child, the relief of the distracted maniac, or the amendment of the degraded pauper, cannot be possibly realized. Whatever can be reasonably effected to prevent the influence of remedial treatment, whether moral or material, from being nindered in its effects by counteracting agencies, should be religiously conceded by the public to every effort which is in progress to vertex to remeatability and to restrict the content of the c restore to respectability and to usefulness those of its citizens who have fallen through disease, infirmity, or crime. The improved classification which will readily be secured by this

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