THE DAILY BY WING TELEGRAPH-PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, MAY 9, 1871.

CITY INTELLIGENCE. UNIVERSITY BOAT CLUB.

The University of Pennsylvania Encourages Rowing-Boat Club Organized-

The University of Pennsylvania has determined to encourage physical as well as mental training. Following the lead of the old educa-tional balls of Europe, and of Harvard and Yale of this country, the managers decided to allow the students to organize a boating crew for rowing on the Schuylkill. Yesterday afternoon a number of students organized into two crews, and selecting the barges Augusta and Echo, proceeded to Columbia Bridge for a con-test. The following are the names of the young gentlemen composing the crews: -

CREW OF THE AUGUSTA.
No. 1. Horace Burt, weight
2. William Hopkins, weight
a Arthur Burt, weight
 Arthur Burt, weight
K Alfred Carver, weight
"E Wm H Addicks, weight
Coxewain, Robert Smith, weight
function and the Ord The
'Total weight
CREW OF THE ECHO.
This crew belongs to the freshman class, and
is selected from the members of the Delta Psi
Society.
No. 1. M. Robinson, weight
2. C. Biddle, weight
3. N. Trotter, weight
A W P Biddle weight

3. N. TTOLLEF, WEIght,	1.84	104
4. W. P. Biddle, weight	118	Ibi
5. L. Paul, weight	199	Ibs
6. S. Trotter, weight	125	10
Coxswain, Mr. Harvey, weight	85	Ibs

TORE WORKHELLELELELELELELELELELELELELELELELELE
Weight without coxswain758 1
Judge, William Parker Newlin, Jr.
Referee, Fred. P. Addicks, of Vesper Club,
Starter, Mr. Sharswood, of Undine Club,

The course was from Columbia Bridge to Turtle Rock, a distance of a mile and a half, and was won by the Augusta, she having passed the udge's stand 43 seconds in advance of the Echo, and making the time just nine minutes. A large number of the friends of the university lined the river banks, and greeted with applause the first effort in this line of the young gentlemen.

HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Meeting Last Evening -Receipt of Important Documents-The English Historical Society.

The Historical Society of Pennsylvania held a meeting last evening in their rooms in the Athe-næum Building, Sixth and Adelphia streets. John William Wallace, Esq., President, occupied the chair.

The librarian, Joseph Shrigley, Esq , reported having received since last month ninety-eight books, ninety-one pamphlets, three manuscripts, and among them two volumes of Friends' tracts, from Joseph S. Elkington; transactions of the Academy of Arts and Sciences, a biographical sketch of William Francis Judson, from Dr. O. A. Judson; history of Franklin, from Dr. A. Woodward; historical manual concerning the three battles at Trenton and Princeton, 1776-77, from C. C. Haven; the history of Wyalusing. From members of the Library Committee –A memorial of the life and writings of Dr. Cartwright Hawkins, memoirs, two volumes; journal and correspondence of Lord Auckland, in two volumes; life of the Earl of Clarendon, three volumes of the first Earl of Malmesbury, four volumes of Priests' travels in America, 1793.

From Alfred Cope, Esq., a complete set of the publications of English Historical Society, twenty-nine volumes. From the Royal Academy of Science, Munich, two volumes. From Rev. A. M. Colton, a memorial of Deacon Walter Colton. From Rev. LeRoy J. Haisey, memoir of Dr. Lewis W. Green. From the Association of Science, Govlitz, Upper Lusatier, the manuscripts with letters from Thomas Hamilton to

THE ORPHANS.

The Anniversary of the Philadelphia Orphan Asylum This Morning-The Reports for the Year.

At noon to-day the fifty-sixth anniversary ex-ercises of the Philadelphia Orphan Asylum were held in the Asylum building, Eighteenth and Cherry streets. A large audience of the friends of the institution were in attendance

The exercises were conducted by Rev. Daniel March, D. D. The children gave recitations, dialogues, singing, and addresses for the benefit of the visitors.

The following report of the doings of the society for the year was read by the secretary, Miss Maria Tilghman: --

Miss Maria Tilghman: — The managers of the Orphan Society of Philadel-phia have the konor of submitting to their patrons the annual report of their proceedings during the fifty sixth year of their existence as a society. They have the unspeakable satisfaction of pre-senting their orphan family to their friends in the enjoyment of perfect health. There are seventy-five children now in the asylum, forty-two of whom are boys and thirty-three girls. Fourteen have been admitted during the year, and thirteen have been indentured into respectable fami-lies, who annually render an account of their charges to the active and vigilant Binding Commit-tee. In addition to these a remarkably interesting tee. In addition to these a remarkably interesting little girl, aged six years, has been adopted to fill the place of an only child.

place of an only child. The usual routine in the asylum has also been disturbed by the marriage of three of the girls reated in the house, two of whom have been for many years employed as faithful teachers in the school, and the other as a much-trusted assistant in the family the family. The managers thankfully acknowledge the con

tinued labors for the spiritual well-being of the chil-dren, of Mr.Geiger and his assistants in the Sunday-

school. To them and its assessment is a care of the excellent matron the managers feel they can safely trust the highest interests of the children. In their last annual report the managers an-nounced to the society that they had selected a plan nonneed to the society that they had selected a plan and made arrangements for the erection of an asy-lum on the property purchased by them a year be-fore, at Haddington, West Philadelphia. They are happy in being able to state that their building is now nearly finished, and will be ready to receive its

inmates before the first of July. This is the third asylum that has been built by this society since its formation, in the year 1814. The Birst was erected on the present site, consisting at that time of a lot of 90 feet on Cherry street, by 184 teet on Fighteenth street, which was presented to the society by Messrs. Robert Raiston, Samuel Archer, Samuel Richards, and Samuel Wetherill, Jr. The cost of the building and of enclosing the ground was \$20,695, exclusive of insurance. It was inished and occupied in the year 1817, and was de-stroyed by fire on the night of January 24, 1822. I wenty-three children, seventeen of whom were sleeping in the third story, perished in the flames. The family at the time consisted of ninety children This dreadful calamity aroused the sympathies of all who heard of it. A public meeting was held on the following day, ward committees were formed to make collections, and the sum of \$32.417 was soon after placed in the hauds of the managers. There was an insurance of \$6000 on the building, and the sum of \$5000 was also granted by the Legislature— the only occasion on which the State has extended any aid to this important charity. During the course of the following year the pre-sent house was built, after a plan presented to the managers by Mr. William Strickland, on the atte be-fore occupied. The cost of erecting this building. The family at the time consisted of ninety children

fore occupied. The cost of creating this building the first and second stories being arched and fire proof, amounted to \$24,300. The enclosing of the lot cost \$3000 additional

The asylum was then in the open country. In the half century that has intervened, the vast city has so enclosed it with its walls of brick and stone, as to render a change of location most desirable for the children. Your managers and their advisers also believed it more advantageous to the charity to dispose of the valuable property now occupied by the asylum, and purchase and build elsewhere, than to undertake the expensive repairs and alterations that had become necessary to the well-being of the family.

The site selected for the purpose, is a beautiful one, on the brow of the bill at Haddington, high, healthy, commanding an extensive view, and easily reached by the West Philadelphia Passenger R ulway. The asylum fronts towards the east on Sixty-fourth street, between Landsdowne and Haddington ave-nues. It is built of stone, quarried on the place, lined with brick, with an air space between, and consists of a centre building, 44 feet in front by 162 feet in depth, and two stories high, with a French root, forming an additional story. The wings are each 44 by 60 feet, and two stories high; in these are the dormitories, and beneath them the play-rooms and bath-rooms. They are separated from the main building by stair nalls 16 by 17 feet, of fireproof construction. At the other end of each dormit tory is an additional stairway of stone; the whol width of the house, including these stairways, is 205

OUR SCHOOLS.

Annual Report of the President of the Board of Public Education, M. Hall Stanton_The Growth and Necessities of our School System.

This afternoon, at the regular meeting of the Board of Public Education, President M. Hall Stanton read his annual report, from which we

take the follow ng:-

In submitting the accompanying annual report for the year ending 31st of December, 1870, the Presi-dent desires to that a the board for the favorable consideration with which the suggestions throwa out and measures recommended by him in a former annual report were received by his colleagues, and invite their attention to a review of the work and the progress of the public school system dur-ing 1870.

ing THE SCHOOLS AND NUMBER OF FUFILS IN AT-TENDANCE

	LING ARON.	
	The public schools of Philadelphia had In attendance on Sist of December, 1870 1859	82,891 81,293
	Increase	1,608 380
1	Total number of public school teachers	1539
1	AMOUNT AFPROPRIATED BY CITY COUNCILS	AND
	THE EXPENDITURES FOR THE SUFFORT OF THE LIC SCHOOLS DURING 1870.	
	Appropriated by Councils\$1,231, hxpended as follows:	
		111.02
		,495-25
	In repairs and additions	446.01
	I in formore and stores 13	,201-51
	In housekeepers' wages 72	,223-29
	In furniture	,804.53
	the protocology motion is a set of the protocol set of the set of	,154.16
		,900 00
		893 85
		660-17
	In books and stationery	.923 01

9,374 74 29,502.51 In general expenses..... Making the current expenses of year ... \$1,197,901 74 83,122 33

In night schools.....

THE EDUCATIONAL INTERESTS COMMITTED TO THE

5,626

BOAND. The interests committed to our care, gentlemen of the board, yield in importance to no others in this yast city. Whether we consider the extent of the appropriations yearly made, and expended under our supervision; the large number of persons emour supervision; the large number of persons em-ployed, and the large number of children instructed in our schools, or the far-reaching consequences, both to individuals and to the community, that must result from the faithful or unfaithful performance of our duties; in any and all these points of view we cannot but recognize the dignity and responsi-

we cannot but recognize the dignity and responsi-bility of the charge. The education of the young is a subject the im-portance of which has been so long tacitly acqui-esced in, and so often ably argued, that a complete statement of its claims upon the consideration of the clitzen is neither expected nor desired in this place. It is nevertheless true that too many, was should understand and estimate it at its real value, are so should in the normalis of wealth and the are so absorbed in the pursuits of wealth and the development of a material prosperity that they not only fail to appreciate the public school system, but regard the taxes levied for its support as onerous and excessive.

Strangely enough, they forget that education is the essential preliminary to the material progress to which they devote themselves and in which they so rejoice. The industrial activity of the day, with the material wealth in which it results, is of compara-tively recent growth. It is due to the quickened energies of the inventive intellect, which are due, in their turn, to the increased and increasing intelli-

gence of labor. Need it be added that the intelligence of labor is due entirely to the diffusion of education among the masses, which is peculiarly and pre-eminently the boast of modern times?

The wealth, therefore, that groans under the burden of the school tax and would seek its diminution, or at least, evade its legitimate increase, owes its existence to the education which it contemns.

Intelligence and skill are no longer confined to casses, but are developed by our free system wherever they are found.

The laborer sees his interest in the increased pro-ductiveness of machinery, and seeks to contrive it. The supposed conflicts of labor and capital are daily being reconciled, and not only are the known re-sources of the community more carefully husbanded,

woman an education which can lift her above the mere accompliahments and graces, and give to her mind the breadth and completeness of development to which its native endowments unquistionably entitle it. It fulfils its twofold mission well, and its teachers are deserving of all credit. It is still entrestly hoped that the erection of a building capable of accommodating the increasing numbers of grammar school pupils, who semi-annually seek and are denied admission, will no longer be delayed. It is with a feeling akin to mortification that we read of the dedication, in Boston, to the purposes of a High and Normal School, of a building capable of receiving 1225 pupils, erected at a cost of \$305,000. If a city containing not \$0000 souls can do this, what may not reasonably be expected from Phila-The Great German Jubilee-More Particuintention of running excursion trains from Pitts-burg and Erie to this city, to accommodate those who wish to attend the great demonstra-tion of Monday next. The tickets will be good

what may not reasonably be expected from Phila-delphia with its immense population and wasth? Before closing our remarks here it is but just to state that at the

TWO STATED EXAMINATIONS

tion of Monday next. The tickets will be good until Wednesday next. The members of the 5th Pennsylvania Cavalry regiment met last night at the house of Colonel Kleinz, and resolved to participate in the parade. They will wear a military cap, soldier's blouse, black pantaloons, and white gloves. The teachers of the various German schools in the city met also at No. 229 Brown street and concluded that it would not be advisable for the children to turn out en masse, but each school of candidates for certificates of qualification to teach in the public schools, held in 1879, the number children to turn out en masse, but each school might participate by itself. In the 3d Regiment Infantry, General Ballier

commanding, which will occupy a prominent position in the First division, will appear a prototype of the Prussian Crown Prince, Our Fritz.

FRIEDENFEST.

lars of the Teutonic Demonstration-The

The Pennsylvania Railroad has announced its

Butchers and the Brewers.

The aids to Marshal Stein, of the Second divi-sion, will be Mesers. John F. Hulsemann, John Misch, Christian Mack, John Conrad, John Riblett, John Kraentzler, Charles Grill, George Goebel, Charles Miller, John D. Kise, F. W.

Kretzschmer, and Frank Haas. Last night the butchers held a meeting at the house No. 2104 Coates street, at which the fol-lowing fermation of the line was decided apon: -Marsha.-Louis Gross, Sixteen aids on horseback, four from each district.

Sixteen aids on horseback, four from each district. BAND. Twenty-four butcher boys on ponies. Twenty-four butcher journeymen on foot. A division of butchers on white horses. The officers. Messrs. Christian Gross, John Bower, John Stang, and A. Scheibla. Arrangement Committee-Messrs. Christian Gerne, Conrad Schwartz, Frederick Kehler, John Weber, and G. Berlinger. One wagon, bearing a live ox, drawn by nine horses. Wagons with swine, sheep, lambs, and calves. Wagon with a sausage-factory operating, the pro-duct of which will be distributed pro bono publico.

Wagon with steam chopping-machine in operation. Wagon bearing up a smoke house, drawn by six mules. From this sand wiches will be

dispensed.

MUSIC. MUSIC. A committee, oonsisting of John Hensler, John Steger, John Balt, Peter Stang, George Haus-mann, H. Yahker, Conrad Klein, George Seigle, Franz Lambader, Fritz Mann, W. Trefts, L. Ruff, and H. Whit-mann, in harcoches

mann, in barouches. A Division of Butchers, on black horses. A Division of Butchers, on brown horses. In all the butchers will turn out above 1000 horse-

men. The brewers also held a meeting and arranged the line in which they would march. They will dress in black pantaloons, white shirts, white sprons, black necktles, and black feit hats, around which will be placed wreaths of hops decorated with ears of barley.

Bergdoll & Paotta. Wagon upholding a mash-tub, and brewers at work, drawn by eight horses belonging to Bergner & Engel. Malt wagon, eight horses, Peter Scheman. Hep wagon, six horses, August Poth. Lager val, drawn by six horses, C. H. Thiest & Co. Wagon full of kegs, six horses, G. Enser.

Wagon full of kegs, six horses, G. Laser. Cooper stop in operation on a wagon, four horses, Philip Spullzer. Wagon full of beer spigots and bungs, two horses, William W. Fenner. Ensign of the Gambrians Benchwal Association and

other flags in a wagon, four horses, George Valier.

George Valler. Besides these there will be one decorated wagon to carry the brewers furnished by each of the fol-lowing parties:-Orth & Rothaker four horses, Franz Fritsch two horses, Schabel & Closs six horses, Gross & Schnitzer six horses, Fslenger & Specht four horses, Ritmeyer & Co. four horses, J. Schot-terer & Ataheimer four horses, Bergdoll & Psotta six horses, F. Weisgerber four horses, Nuller &

FOURTH EDITION THE REVENUE. COLLECTING **Assaults on United States Officers** Fire at Troy, New York. The Treaty of Washington. Movements of the Commission. Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc. FROM WASHINGTON. [BY ASSOCIATED PHESS.] Exclusively to The Roening Telegraph.

The Treaty of Washington,

an outline of which appears in this morning's papers, meets with general approval, and gentle-men in high official position feel confident, from their information thus far, that it will be ratified by the Senate. As the members of the Committee on foreign relations have been furnished in confidence with copies of the treaty, and, therefore, have had ample oppor-tunity to examine and study all its features, it is thought that it would be promptly re-ported back from that committee with a favor-able recommendation that it be ratified. In anticipation of this event anticipation of this event

Minister Schenck and the British Commissioners

have taken passage for Europe in the steamer of the 24th instant. They will at all events remain in the country until a determination shall be reached on the subject. Before the Joint High Commission separated yesterday they exchanged autographs, and also photographs of imperial size.

Dangers of Revenue Collecting.

Dangers of Revenue Collecting. WASEINGTON, May 9.—Supervisor Perry, of North and South Carolina, forwards to the Internal Reve-nue Office copies of reports of local officers in the Seventh district, North Carolina, showing the great danger to which they are exposted in their efforts to enforce the law. The Sheriff of Jackson county writes that Deputy United States Marshal H. C. Cannon and Deputy Collector Denver, while-on their way to Webster, N. C., with property seizedt for vielation of the Internal Revenue laws, were fired upon several times. Bench warrants were lissued, and ineffectual attempts were made to ar rest the guilty parties. Sheriff Buchanan thinks 1 extremely hazardous for officers to travel over that county, without protection. Subscriptions to the New Loan

Subscriptions to the New Loan

up to noon to-day, \$38,000. Internal Revenue receipts, \$152,251.

Naval Orders.

Passed Assistant Paymaster Henry Gerrard is detached from the coast survey steamer Bibb and ordered as storekeeper at Key West, Florida, reliev-ing Theodore L. Honipoon, who is ordered to the Bibb.

FROM THE STATE.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.] Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph. The Macc-Coburn Fight.

ERIE, Pa., May 9 - A large number of sport-ing men and roughs from New York are arriving in this city in view of the approaching prize-fight. It is altogether probable that the battle will take place in this vicinity.

FROM NEW YORK.

BY ASSOCIATED PRESS. Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph. Fire at Troy.

of certificates awarded was 211, and of this number 164 were from the Normal School. No stronger evi-dence can be desired of the wise management and efficiency of the Philadelphia Normal School. THE NIGHT SCHOOLS were increased in number during 1870, and although the added cost was light, the additional amount of good accomplished was incalculable. The appro-priations for such schools should be still further en-

largee, so that they may be placed upon a perma-nent footing, and treated as a constant and essential element in the school system. They were 14 in num-ber, with an average attendance of 3100 pupils in charge of 50 teachers.

study in our public schools, is no longer an uncer-tain one. Those who were the original advocates for its introduction into our course of instruction, and who have ever been found battling in its behalf now have the satisfaction of seeing their entries crowned with success. By the revised graied course lately adopted by the board, the study of vocal music is made to commence in the primary and to continue through all the higher grades of schools.

schools. The zeal and energy of Professor Lonis, the inde-fatigable superintendent of this department, and his faithful assistants, have been productive of the most gratifying progress on the part of the pupils, and results which are far in excess of the expectations entertained by even the most sanguine, and more than commensurate with the slender means at com-mend.

mand, have been accomplished. We hazard little in saying that vocal music as a study in our public schools is daily growing in the favor of the masses of our citizens. It would be strange, indeed, if the fact were otherwise, when we consider the refining and elevating influence of music, its great value as an aid to the preservation of order and discipline in the school-ro and the addition which it brings to the delights of the home

circle. Through the courtesy of the Boston School Com nittee, Professor Luther W. Mason, the able superintendent of music in the primary schools of that city, was permitted to pevote a considerable portion of the fall and winter of 1870 to the schools of the Second, Tenth, and Twenty-fifth sections of this district, for the purpose of there demonstrating the system of musical instruction in the public schools of Boston. The progress made by the publis during the time they were thus committed to his charge has, it is understood, been entirely satisfactory. The system in question is said to be the most ap-proved and perfect one in use. It has the merit of simplicity, is attractive to the scholars, and is at once economical and efficient by reason of the fact that the regular teachers in the schools become supject to intelligent supervision of skilled superinten-dents, the instructors in this as they are in the other branches of study.

THE PROFESSIONAL TRACHER, HIS IMPORTANCE, HIS PAY, AND HIS PROSPECTS.

A few words with reference to the teacher may

Admitting the importance of education and of a Admitting the importance of education and of a system of schools maintained at the public charge-for its free diffusion among the masses, it cannot be donbted that, for the efficiency of such schools, good teaching is the cardinal and central necessity. To secure good teaching is the first duty of those who have in charge the establishment and maintenance of such a system. But how is this to be done? Many rare qualities enter into the composition of the able teacher. Natural ability of a high order and acquirements which implies the outlay of both time as d money. To men and women who combine

They were kept open during 21 weeks, and it must be admitted, on all hands, that these schools have proved a potent means of elevating the poorer classes both intellectually and morally. VOCAL MUSIC. The position of music, as one of the branches of

Thomas Cruse, 1794: ledger of Cashier of United States Sanitary Fair for the Sanitary Commission, 1864, and several papers, containing autographs of Philadelphians, from 1781 to 1821.

There were also received from Robert Newell twelve photographic vlews of buildings in Philadelphia; from William Myers, several mementoes of Philadelphia fire companies and a portrait of Henry C. Carey. A letter was read from Mr. Armstrong, ac-

cepting an invitation to read a paper on the life of the late Mr. Hazzard.

The death of Benjamin Marshall was annonnced, and fitting action ordered to be taken

in the premises. Mr. Henry Winsor was elected to membership, after which the meeting adjourned.

COLORS AT HALF-MAST .- We were in error yesterday in stating that Captain Robert Vance, in charge of one of the line of propellers running between this city and Richmond, Va., died on board of his vessel. He died at his home in Camden, after an illness of six weeks. and was surrounded by his family, from whom he received the most affectionate attention in his last moments. Captain Vance was a nobie specimen of manhood, and he obtained the cordial esteem of all who became acquainted with him. He was reared to a life of hard-ship, but by his strict attention to duty, by his probity, and by his quick intelligence he won the confidence of his employers, and during the late Rebellion he obtained an independent command, and acquitted bimself with credit. Captain Vance was quiet and unobtrasive in his manners, but bold and decisive in the hour of danger; he was generous to a fault and most kind to the unfortunate and help ess, and his death will be greatly regretted by a large number of his follow-shipmasters and the shipmates to whom he was endeared by a thousand tender ties, and who will be eager to offer consolation to his mourning family.

A DRUNKEN INVALID .- William O'Rourke. thirty-five years of age, is a bricklayer by profes-sion and a Delawarian by birth. He has been working in Trenton, New Jersey, and yester-day, while employed on a building in that place, he fell from a scaffold and nearly knocked the top of his head off. The caput was bandaged up, and William started for his Southern home; but he got drunk on the cars, and, in his alco holic mystification, he jumped off the cars at Franktord. In this place he wandered around guzzling whisky to such an extent that be was unable to stand any longer, and in this condition he was taken to the station-house. He tore the bandage from his head, and started the wound bleeding so profusely that the officers thought he would die from the loss of blood. A physician eventually succeeded in stopping the wound, which feat having been accomplished the lojured man was sent to the Episcopal Hospital.

BURGLARY IN CHESTER .- On Friday night last the dwelling of Mr. Crozier, at Chester, was catered by burglars, who took away \$300 worth of silverware. Diligent search was made for the ruffians, but without success. Very curiously, Officer Gillen, of the Sixteenth district, on Saturday morning last found a horse and wagon standing at the corner of Fortieth and Walnut streets, and under the seat of the wagon The found a large silver cake-basket, containing the initials "A. C. C." The property was taken possession of, and this morning a Mr. John Ward, of Tinicum, arrived in town in search of horse and wagon, which had been stolen from his stable the same night that Mr. Crozler's house was entered. He was directed to the station house, and there identified the horse and wagon as his property. The supposition is that the burglars cracked the first residence, then the stole the horse and wagon to get away with the plunder. The cake-basket was rather too large to be concealed under their clothing, so they left it behind in the wagon.

THROWN FROM & WAGON .-- Car No. 19 of the Union Line vesterday ran off the track at Ninth and Spring Garden streets and sidled into the wagon of Mr. Bayard Robinson The vehicle was considerably broken, and Mr. Robinson thrown on the couble-stones. Fortunately he was not hart.

PETTY THEFT .- Alderman Dallas has sent to prison one Robert Curry, who was arrested on South Thirteenth street yesterday for stealing a shovel worth about three dollars.

Mr. Hutton, the architect who furnished the plan and has given his personal attention to the con struction of the building to the entire satisfaction of the managers, estimates that the cost of its crection will be about \$55,000. To this must be added the ex-pense of the water wheel, the gas apparatus, and

that of improving and enclosing the grounds. By referring to the treasurer's report it will be seen that this great outlay has been met by the sale of the investments of the society, from which its income has hitherto been derived. The managers

income has hitherto been derived. The managers look forward to replacing these sums by the sale of the property on Eighteenth street, which could not be disposed of until the new asylum was nearly ready to receive the family. Meantime the ex-penses of furnishing and removal will press heavily upon them, and compel them to ask assist-ance of their friends. They feel confident that they will not ask in vain. The same generous sympathy which raised this asylum from its ashes in the darkest hour of the existence of the society will be given when it is needed hu a happier time. given when it is needed in a happier time. Nearly one thousand children have been provided

for in this asylum, and with God's blessing in dis-posing the hearts of His people to aid in the good work, many thousands of innocent and friendless yet he led into the paths of virtue, and happiness, within the shelter of the new

The treasurer's report was also read by Mrs. James Bayard, treasurer. It stated that the balance left in the treasury from last year was \$8063-90, and this, together with sums derived from donations, subscriptions, legacies, and other sources of revenue, made the total receipts \$68,259.81. Of this amount, \$13,980 were expended for the maintenance of the asylum, and the remainder has been paid toward the new building.

The following ladies were then elected to erve as managers for the term of 1871-'72: -Mrs. Stephen Colwell, President.

Miss Elizabeth Fisher, Vice-President. Mrs. James Bayard, Treasurer.

Miss Maria Tilghman, Secretary

Mrs. J. Price Wetherill, Mrs. Erskins Hazard, Miss Mary Smith, Miss Elizabeth Brown, Mrs. Alexander Biddle, Mrs. Alexander Henry, Mrs. G. M. Conarroe, Mrs. Henry J. Biddle, Miss Mary Otto, Miss Hetty Cooper, Mrs. Benjamin P. Williams, Mrs. Joseph P. Smith, Mrs. J. I. Clark Hare, Mrs. George C. Morris, Mrs. Theodore Cuyler, Mrs. Guorge Vanx, Mrs. H. Lenox Hodge, Mrs Joseph Kirkbride, Miss Elizabeth Perot, Mrs. Wistar Morris.

LARCENY OF SILVERWARE. - A man named William Menger was arrested yesterday moro-ing endeavoring to steal a lot of silverware from the residence of William Hacker, No. 161 Wistar street, Germantown. Mrs. Hacker heard the accused enter the house about 11 o'clock in the morning, and going down stairs saw the fellow emerging with a basket of silverware. She had him arrested and handed over to the custody of police officer, who took him before Alderman bomas. The defendant was held in \$1000 ball. He was sent to this city last night, the authoritles at Germantown fearing he would escape rom the old tumble down cells in the Town Hall.

A PAIR OF ROWDIES .- John Kirk and James Nixon are reported to be "the worst kind of corner-lonngers." They, with others, have for ome time past been in the habit of planting themselves on the corner of Dauphin and Amber streets, and making night riotous by their vulgaritles. A lady passing that point is sure to be insulted. I ast night a sally was made upon the gang, and the pair mentioned above were taken in custody. Alderman Heins held each in ball.

BUHELARY ON PINE STREET .-- A watchman who had been employed to guard the dwelling of ex-Postmaster Hall, at the corner of Forty first and Pine streets, last night about 9 o'clock found that the house had been entered by thieves, who gave the place a thorough ransacking from cellar to roof. Mr. Hall left with his family for the country only yesterday. What goods were carried off is not known.

FOR CITY SOLICITOR .- The Republicau mem-bers of the bar, headed by William M. Meredith, Ell K. Price, David Paul Brown, and F. Car-EH roll Brewster, are recommending General Collis for this office.

but new means of we alth are opened up, so that the prospect is literally unbounded.

When we consider, moreover, that the inventions of the past fifty years are but an earnest of those which are certain to be made as science continues her investigations and discoveries, we must acknow-ledge the obligation to provide with an enlarged liberality for the instruction of the masses, which, in the future as in the past, must precede as an in-dispensable condition all material progress and pros-

perity. Costly though it be, we thus see that education secures a direct pecuniary return that infinitely overbalances the original outlay. It is important that this argument, although it is

coubless the lower and utilitarian view of the ques-tion, should be urged persistently and forcibly upon the tax-payer. Important as economy doubticss is in the administration of public affairs, there is no department where there is more danger of it being misapplied than in this. There are many things in which cheapness may constitute a recommendation, but teaching, which is, in truth, incapable of valua-tion by the rude and imperfect standards of the tion by the rude and imperfect standards of the market, may be obtained at a cost so reduced as to deprive it of all its worth, and render it a source of injury rather than of benefit. Let it be hoped, then, that henceforward the low cost of our school system shall no longer be its vaunt, but let our aim rather be to increase its efficiency, its thoroughness, its com prehensiveness, in the confidence that however much it may cost, the community will not only be better. more intelligent and happler, but in the end actually richer, through its agency. Another view, in close connection with the fore-

going, is that the continued prosperity of a commu-nity depends not only on the multiplication of its resources, but also upon the intelligence and skill with which these resources are managed and distributed. Of a surely education, and education universally and freely diffused, is essential to secure this intelligence and skill. Especially is this so is a country which, like our own, assumes to be self-

The complicated relations between capital and labor are not only difficult to comprehend, but they give rise, if not understood, to those ignorant and dangerous jealousies between the rich and the poor which, in France to-day, are sapping the foun-

dations of society. Educate the masses, and you reduce the number of the poor by teaching labor how to make itself rich. Educate the masses and you teach the poor that capital is their best friend, without which their

estate wond be tenfoid more wretched. Government, too, is a science which only intelli-gence can master. Good government is the only ac-curity for property; and what hope of good government can there be with us, without the widest diffo sion of education among those masses who, at just, shape and control the administration of its every department ?

there time, these arguments could be en forced in detail, so as to insure conviction in every doubting mind. But enough has been said to sug-gest the line of thought. Euough has been said to how that education, not merely in its elementary out in fis higher branches, should be provided, at least to that point where the youthful mind can be sately trusted to follow up and perfect its own de-velopment. It is a mistake to suppose that the radi-ments are all for which a free system should make provision. We ought rather to emulate our German contemporaries, who, in their burgher schools, pro-scribe a range of study as broad, hay, in some respects even broader, than that pursued in our High School.

CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL.

This institution continues not mere'y to flourish, but to improve. Nover before has its teaching been more practical in its tendency. Never has its working been more harmonious, whether we regard the relations of the faculty among themselves, or the relations between the faculty and the students. The course of study remains as during the previous year, but is conducted with even greater spirit and The stock of apparatus and models is Belency. being rapidly and judiciously in reased. The gradu-ates have recently, in many instances, taken and acoptably filled positions which have fairly tested the efficiency of the instruction given them. The principal and professors, a majority of whom, it should be remembered, are them-selves graduates of the institution, deserve serves graduates of the institute n. deserve and have the confidence and commendation of the community. They are raising their school to a height of usefulness and populative which makes it more than ever the pride of the school system. Its classes are so overcrowded that alrendy an enlarged and improved building is becoming an acknowledged necessity. For several terms past admission has necessity. For several terms past admission has been conied to many who claimed to possess the requisite qualifications. The average attendance for 1516 was over 550, which, it is believed, is quite unparalleled in the history of the school. Nothin z, it would seem, is seeded but the cordial sympathy and support of the public to insure a continued and increasing prosperity.

THE NORMAL SCHOOL.

This school also prospers. Its principal and teachers infor earneally, and the results are com-mensurate with their labors. Not only does it pre-pare trained instructors for the lower schools, a function, the importance of which is universally

these advantages in an emit at degree, the world especially in this age and country, opens many ave-nues of labor and cifers tempting and satisfactory rewards. What is there to induce them to choose

The profession of teaching? The profession is noble and, indeed, is second to none in the diguliy and importance of its sacred function. In the spiritual satisfaction which arises from the sense of a high duty ably and faithfully disfrom the sense of a high duty ably and faithfully dis-charged, there is enough to satisfy the most sensi-tive and pitted nature. But of those rewards which the world prizes most and which, in the nature of things, all of us are compelled to seek, the rewards, in short, which make up the market value of lab c, there is in Fhiladelphia such scanty provision that, is the estimation of those best qualified to speak, it is not merely probable but certain that in a fast is not merely probable, but certain, that in a fe years the supply of competent teachers will fail t meet the demand, and the consequent degenerac of the schools be an inevitable calamity. It is fills to multiply school-houses and books and other in strumentalities unless you can supply the intelli-gence, integrity, and skill which alone can give them

life and meaning. The teacher, who, moulding the destinies of our youth, really holds in the hollow of his hand the very future of our nation, is paid at a rate which baraly places him on a level with the unskilled laborer who

ministers to our lowest and most material wants. A slight increase has been granted recently, for which all praise is due to the Councils of our city, but the inadequacy of the salaries, even with that increase, must be apparent to every unprejudiced mind. There is no inducement offered to the pro-fessional teacher. (in the contrary, every one employed in our schools must live in the hope that oner or later, some means of escape into anothe and more lucrative employment may be presented And the unfortunate who remains performs his daily work with the oppressive sense that its inferior com-pensation degrades him in the eyes of his fellow-citi-zens, and, what is worse, exposes him, in the event of sickness or misfortune or old age, to the horrors of destitution.

We therefore ask, in closing, the public favor and support for the system in all its grades, iligh Normal, grammar secondary, and primity schools All are now in a flourishing condition, and need but the generous approval of the community, with a still more enlarged liberality on the part of our friends in Councils, to insure for them a future of still greater usefulness.

Respectfully submitted, M. HALL STANTON President.

ANOTHER DODGE.

An Ingenious Swindler on his Travels. Another of the horde of ingenious swindlers is on his travels. Yesterday he called upon a lady in this city and stated that he had visited her husband at his office for the purpose of giving him a draft for \$1200. Unfortunately the gentleman was not in, and he was directed to call upon his wife, whom, he was pleased to observe. he then confronted. As an evidence of the genuineness of his cause, he presented her with this note, which had accompanied the draft to her husband:-

BALTIMORE, May 1st, 1871.

Enclosed you will find my note drawn to your own personal order, amounting to \$1200, payable at the West Phila teiphia Bank on presentation in person only. You will please pay the dues on the delivery of the package, and oblige,

Yours truly, THOMAS H. WARD, P. S. You never expected this so soon, T. H. W. and placed the dues at #9'50.

The lady did not want her husband to lose the \$1200 for \$9 50, and so paid the dues, received return the letter, draft, and a receipt from Adams Express Co., and parted with the mea-senger, felicitating berself on the recovery of a What was her inexpressible chagriu debt. when upon the return of her husband she disovered that the whole affair was a swindle, and the draft not worth the paper it was written upon.

DANGEROUS ILLNESS OF DR BLACKBURN Fire Marshal Blackburn is now lying very ill at his residence, suffering from an attack of pneu monia. The Doctor was stricken ill on Taursday last, and this morning he was so feeble that his life is in dauger.

BAD BOY .- A lad of twelve years, named John Motches, is now in jail for stealing \$12 from the cash-drawer of a store at Twentleth and Fitz-water streets yesterday. John and another boy went into the store, got away with the "swag, and then divided it.

DOOR-MATS .- John Leary yesterday stole a door-mat from the step of a house in Pine streat, above Ninth. In the afternoon he was arrested confeased, but it is also its noble province to de-velop a true type of womanhood. It provides for to prison by Alderman Morrow.

six horses, F. Weisgerber four horses, Nulter & Tenfel six horses, Herr Elselle four horses, M. L. Stein furnishes six horses for the wagon which draws the jolly Gambriaus.

A GAS MAIN BROKEN AND THE REMEDY. -In Germantown yesterday, while workmen were engaged in blasting the rocks on Rittenhouse street, preparatory to laying a new water main, the gas main in the street was broken by the force of the explosion. The main, which is six inches in diameter, was broken short off, and the gas escaping through the earth, was ignited in some way, and burned for several hours. Water had to be poured on the earth to cool it before the workmen could get at the gas main to stop the leakage. The mode of so doing is curious. A hole is bored in the main about a quarter of an inch in diameter, through which a bladder is pushed into the pipe. This bladder is afterwards inflated, completely filling the pipe, and preventing the escape of gas.

> LEGAL INTELLIGENCE. Prison Cases.

Court of Quarter Sessions -Judgs Finletter. Liscomb T. Cook pleated gality to the charge of steeling two cabinet organs, valued at \$75, from James Bellak, at Filth and spruce streets, and also two planes, worth \$460, from Lee & Walker. He

two planes, worth \$400. From Lee & Waker. He obtained them from the prosecutors under false pre-tenses, and then had them sold at auction. Martin Roseburg pleaded guilty to the charge of stealing books from the Mercantile Library. Being a dentist, he captured works on his profession, and they were found in his possession.

Baines vs. Baines. Court of Common Pleas-Allison, P. J. The verdict in this divorce case was for the libel-lant, granting the husband his divorce. The Court is now engaged with the case of Mat-

thew Corr vs. Mary Ann Corr, in which the hassad spplies for divorce on the ground that his wife left him without cause, and remained away over two years.

Judgments.

Supreme Court-Chief Justice Thompson and Justices Read, Agnew, Sharswood, and Williams. The following is the list of judgments entered by the Supreme Coart, now in session at Harrisburg: -By Thompson, C. J. - In the matter of contessed election of McKean, county proceeding reversed. Keating township vs. Shelden, revorsed. Bigany vs. stewart, affirmed. Wetmore vs. Fish, reversed. Winch vs. James, affirmed Brown's appeal af-firmed. Smith vs. McNeal, affirmed. Coughlin vs. Souder, reversed v. d. D. Smith vs. Tene, re-versed. City of Philadelphia vs. Collins, (Shars-wood dissents), pfirmed. Hammett and Neal's apwood dissents, smrnee, Hannett and Noal's appeal, affirmed. Brown's appeal, affirmed. Keating vs. Condin, affirmed. Byre vs. John, reversed. Keyser vs. Nickells et al., affirmed. Jacoby vs. Appeal, affirmed. By Read, J.-Chrisman vs. Roberts, reversed, Hay vs. Hinkleman, affirmed. Donny vs. McKla-ney, affirmed. Commonwealth vs. Gower, affirmed. By Annaw J. Suganbanna and Weaming Ref.

ney, affirmed. Commonwealth vs. Gower, affirmed. By Agnew, J. – Susquehanna and Wyomiog Rail-r ad vs. Quick, reversed. Brooks, etc., vs. Paillos, et al., reversed and medified. Eduands vs. Har-kins (ejectment), reversed. Balsh vs. Oakley, re-versed. Woodwart vs. Wilson, affirmed. Elimind's vs. Westcott, reversed. Fintley's appeal, reversed. Fuilmer vs. Sites et al., affirmed. Bachler vs. R-gers, reversed. Mulligan vs. Webniger, affirmed. Sopp vs. Wispenny, reversed as to knos Sopp and affirmed as to other defendant. Patton vs. Long, astrmed. Minny vs. Grunes, affirmed. P. R. R. Co., vs. Perry, reversed. McElinth vs. P. & S. E. R. Co., decree modified and case remanded to master. Bannell vs. Place, reversed. Lancaster vs. Salth (Sharswood dissents), affirmed. Patlant's appeal, (Sharswood dissents), affirmed. Pallant's appeal,

(Slarswood dissents), affirmed. Pallant's appeal, concurring opinion.
 By Shanwood, J.-Pallaint's appeal, reversed.
 Richards vs. Rote, reversed. Empire Transfer Com-pany vs. Wallace, reversed. Empire Transfer Com-pany vs. Wallace, reversed. Hays vs. Quay, affirmed.
 Arthur vs. Bescom, affirmed. Stador vs. Nippenos Manufacturing Company, affirmed. Bain vs. Lvie, affirmed. Rauch vs. Miller, affirmed. Mil-let vs. McCarty, reversed. F. and N. Y. Canal and B. vs. Burnell, affirmed. Lip-pincott vs. Low, affirmed. Willard's appeal, re-versed. Maynard's appeal, reversed. Moou vs. Cornell, affirmed. Ludauro St Andrew's Lutiera a Church (Agreew dissents), affirmed. City of Palla-delphia vs. Miskey, affirmed. City of Palla-delphia, reversed.

phin, reversed. By Williams, J.-McElwee et ux vs. West Chester and Philadelphia Railroad, attrmed. What sentes va. Clamin, reversed Day vs. Zimmeridad, reversed, Kincaid vs. City of Philadelphia, adirmed, illasett vs Steel, affrmed.

FINE STATIONERY AND Card Engraving.

DREKA. No. 1033 CHESNUT STREET. 9 13 tuthslap TROY, May 9.—The Mapufacturers' Hall, on the Henselaur County Fair Grauds, was buraed last night. It was occupied as a paper-box factory by E. & Sons, whose loss is \$13,000; insured for speed, The loss on building, \$2000; insured.

BURIED ALIVE.

Shocking Affair at Scranton-A Man Suffocated Beneath a Mass of Earth.

The Seranton Republican of yesterday has the following:-

The main of the Dunmore Water Company, which is laid through Mead street, passes over the abandoned mine of the old No. 1 shaft of the Pennsylvania Coal Company. During Friday night a portion of the earth beneath this water-pipe sank, cracking the surface of the ground for a space some twelve rods in length and nearly twenty in width. In settling, the water main was broken, thus necessitating immediate repairs. At an early hour on Saturday Mr. D. Smith ordered fourteen men of his force of laborers to commence work and dig a trench so that the broken pipe could be fixed. The work was commenced with great vigor, and, after a time, Mr. Smith went to his home for his breakfast. Upon returning he found that three of his men-Michael Walsh, and two Germans-had moved away from the other men, and had commenced digging upon ground that appa-rently was perfectly solid. This was against his orders, and he told them to return to the place where he had first ordered them to work. The Germans immediately obeyed, but Walsh, for some reason or other, delayed for a moment. Mr. Smith and the two men had proceeded but a short distance when they heard a noise accompa nied by a shriek, and looking about saw that the earth had given way and Walsh had sunk out of sight. Going to his relief, they found him in a hole fifteen feet in depth and twelve feet in diameter, and the water from the broken pipe pouring in upon him. Something was at once handed down to him, and he was called to catch hold, and they would draw him out. Apparently the water so confused the unfortunate rently the water so confused the unfortunate man that he lost his presence of mind, and while his feet were sinking in the loose dirt he violently fought with his hands the water from the pipe, without any effort to grasp the prof-fered assistance. While thus pleading with Walsh to make an effort to save himself, a large which the water was pouring through the which the water was pouring through the plpe gave way, and buried the poor man be-neath the mass of carth. Busy hands, at once set at work to dig him out. The flow of water had to be stopped first, and then the sides of the cavern shored up by planks and timbers, so as to make it safe for men to work in it. All the was done as soon as possible and in it. All this was done as soon as possible, and the work of exhuming commenced with the greatest vigor. Men shovelled until they became exhausted, and then others took their places, and thus the work went on for four hours, when at last the lifeless body was reached. It was lifted out of the pit, and conveyed to friends, who were awaiting in the greatest agony. Upon exar-ination of the body but few braises were found, showing conclusively that the unfortunate may had been suffocated beneath the mass

of earth that covered him. Michael Walsh was an Irishman sixty years of sge, and leaves a large number of person who were dependent upon him for support. He had been in the employ of the Pennsylvania Coal Company for the past twenty one years, and was always a faithful and industrious man.

CAGED IN WITH THE FOSSILS .- Two men, who were inspecting the carlosities in the Academy of Natural Sciences, at Broad and Eatsom streets, stayed beyond the time for closing up, and the jaultor, thinking that all the visitors had departed, shut up the place and went home. The men went to an upper story window, and by dint of load yelling attracted the attention of some p dicemen, who, procuring a ladder, released the captives.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT - Yesterday mornin William Green, aged seventeen years, an om ploye of the glassworks of Mesers. Gillender & Sons, Oxford and Howard streets, was caugh in a portion of the machinery and suffered a fracture of his left arm and right leg. He was removed to St. Mary's Hospital. His residence is at Palethorp and Dauphin streets.

The draft called for \$1200 on presentation,

THOMAS H. WARD