THE DAILY EVENING TELEGRAPH-PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, JUNE 16, 1871.



AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING. No. 108 S. THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

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FRIDAY, JUNE 16, 1871.

IF The earliest regular edition of the THE EVENING TELEGRAPH goes to press at 1% o'clock. and the subsequent regular editions at 2%, 3%, and 4%. Whenever there is important news of the complications in Europe, extra editions will be issued after this hour, and before the regular time for the early edition.

THE STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE of the Republican party of Pennsylvania will meet at the Logan House, Altoona, on Wednesday, June 21, at 12 M. A full attendance is requested, as business of importance will be transacted.

RUSSELL ERRETT, Chairman.

Republican newspapers please copy. THE GAS LOAN.

THE members of Select Council are apparently unable to see the proposed loan of half a million dollars in exactly the same light that the Gas Trustees do, and the ordinance to impose this additional burden upon the tax-payers of Philadelphia fails to receive a very enthusiastic support. It came up for consideration at the meeting yesterday, and was postponed after some discussion, the advocates for the loan being able to say little submit. in favor of it except that there would probably be an insufficient supply of gas and a great inconvenience to citizens if the money were not forthcoming. Mr. King, who vigorously opposed the creation of the loan, hit the nail square on the head when he said that "it was impudent for the Gas Trustees to take matters in their own hands and create additional expenses to the city without consulting Councils." The action of the Gas Trustees in demolishing the Market street works without obtaining the sanction of the representatives of the people, and in demanding half a million dollars to rebuild them without giving any specifications or estimates to show how the money is to be expended, is not only impudent but it is a scandalous outrage upon every tax-payer of Philadelphia. It is bad enough for our citizens to be obliged to pay enormous bills for such indifferent gas as is furnished by the trustees, without being also compelled to bear the expense of new works, over which they will have no control, to be erected whenever and wherever the trustees may choose, in place of those needlessly and wantonly destroyed. The destruction of the Market streets works was an outrage, whether the trustees had any legal authority in the premises or not. It is extremely doubtful, however, whether they have not greatly exceeded their powers, and instead of voting them the \$500,000 asked for, Councils would serve the public much better by instituting legal proceedings to test the right of the trustees to act as they have done, and see whether they cannot be held responsible for the gross violation of the trust confided to them. The present certainly appears to be a favorable opportunity to curtail the authority of the Gas Trustees, and to teach them that they are theservants and not the masters of the people. If the members of Select Council who really have the public interest at heart will act with decision in this matter, by not only refusing to pass the loan bill, but by endeavoring to make the trustees answer in court for their misdeeds, they will confer a service upon the tax-payers of Philadelphia which will entitle them to hearty thanks. Whether any action against them is taken or not, however, a determined effort should be made to defeat the loan bill. If this is done the trustees will be obliged to bear the brunt of the public indignation that will be excited if there is a deficiency in the gas supply next winter, and an important step will be taken for the annihilation of the gas ring which has for so many years defied public opinion. THE BROAD STREET PAVEMENT. THE Broad street paying bill was debated at some length in Select Council yesterday and it was then postponed for two weeks. We are gratified at the sturdy opposition to the project for putting down more plank pavement on Broad street which was manifested yesterday. In the face of the fact that the experimental plank pavement which was laid a few years ago in the upper part of Broad street is already worn out, and will probably in a short time either have to be removed or else repaired at an immense expense, a desperate effort is being made to plank the whole thoroughfare from beginning to end. The worthlessness of the existing pavement is apparent to the most superficial observer, and Councils will surely not commit such a piece of folly as to cover the rest of the street with planking which will wear out and rot at one end before its completion at the other. Broad street certainly ought to be payed and put in good order, and the subject is one that is worthy of all the attention that members of Councils can give it. There is sufficient evidence, however, to show that any other known material for paving is better than wood, and in the consideration of the subject it ought to be an understood thing that the planks will not be adopted under any circumstances. The citizens who will to foot the bill have for the improvement of Broad street will undonbtedly watch the actions of their representatives in Councils in this matter very closely, and those who endeavor to inflict an additional burden upon the tax-payers for an article that is known to be worthless will most certainly be called upon to explain their motives and to give their reasons for preferring planks to iron or stone or other substantial paving materials.

PHILADELPHIA AND NEW YORK. NEW YORK has at last waked up to the knowledge that there is a power in the country outside of the Metropolis. Its chagrin in making this avowal appears to be equalled by its fears, especially as relates to the advantage given Philadelphia over New York city. The tremendous strides of the Pennsylvania, Company strike New York with horror and dismay. Philadelphia, after centreing here the trade of the West and South, has annexed New York itself, and with its line of ocean steamers presently to be built, it will speedily be the commercial, as it has long been the manufacturing, emporium of the country. The work of the Pennsylvania Company has been so quiet and thorough, so rapid but at the same time so undemonstrative, that as the grand total of results achieved is spread before the public, the

Metropolis stares and gasps in bewilderment. There is, further, so marked a difference between the legitimate business enterprise of our great railway and the corruption chicanery characteristic of Erie other New York corporations, and and that the result as now made known provokes at the other end of the New Jersey branch of the Pennsylvania Central as much incredulity as surprise. The press of New York is given largely to bewailing over these late railway developments, and to predicting disastrous effects from such instances of vast concentrated power. The Tribune yesterday had three columns on' the subject, and the other leading morning and evening papers were largely devoted to it. In fact, it is as important a matter to New York as can well be imagined. But what is that village to do ? It has been outgeneralled, and the country knows it. There is nothing to do but to

FEMALE PHYSICIANS.

The action of the Pennsylvania State Medical Society yesterday in rescinding the rule prohibiting members of the profession from consulting with female physiciaus, will, we are sure, be generally approved. The old rule was notoriously unjust, and the reparation done a body of noble and self-sacrificing women has been until now shamefully delayed. The cry against female physicians is as foolish as the extremest of the social follies that have been exploded in the past. These doctors are here, doing their work among us with ever-increasing success, and for the male Galens to resolve and fulminate against them is about as reasonable and effective as the effort of Mrs. Partington to sweep back the Atlantic Ocean. It is stated that the Philadelphia County Medical Society offers now the only organized opposition to women physicians. We regard this as a cloud on the fair fame of the profession here, and hope soon to see it cleared away. This city has from the beginning of the Government led the study of medicine in the United States, and it should also be in the van of all essential reforms. INDEPENDENCE HALL. CERTAIN citizens of Philade'phia scout the idea that Independence Hall and Square are entitled to any special consideration on account of their historical association. They look upon the building as rather a shabby old affair that might as well be torn down, or at least overshadowed by a great structure in the latest style of modern architecture, and upon the square as so much waste ground that might as well be put to some profitable uses. It is true that the persons who are of this way of thinking are limited in number, and they all own property in the neighborhood of the homely old State House and the square. If the proposed new public build. ings can be crowded on Independence Square. these individuals, who have no romantic notions, who despise sentiment, and who only look at practical results, will be largely the gainers, for they and their descendants will be enabled for an indefinite period to rent offices to lawyers and others at exorbitant rates, and thereby enjoy large profits. There are, however, some persons in Philadelphia-and we are happy in the belief that they are very largely in the majority -who consider Independence Hall a national building and Independence Square national ground. They imagine, and they can scarcely be considered as weakly sentimental or foolishly romantic in doing so, that the fact that the old State House was the scene a great national event, that of was, in fact, the place where the nation had its birth entitle it to some consideration, and they believe that it should be preserved in its integrity as a sacred trust, whether the property-holders in the immediate neighborhood are able to let their rooms at high rates or not. It is evident, however, that the opinion exists outside of Philadelphia that there is a powerful conspiracy against Independence Hall and the square. people of other portions of The the country do not understand powerless the anti-Penn Square how ring really is, and they are therefore justified in being alarmed lest it should succeed in having the new public buildings put up on Independence Square. The resolution offered in the New Hampshire House of Representatives yesterday requesting the purchase of Independence Hall and Square by the National Government, is not complimentary to the people of Philadelphia, but it cannot be said that it is unjustified. The ground and building are in no danger, but from the performances and utterances of certain newspapers of this city, and of certain men who profess to represent the respectability and culture of Philadelphia, strangers might easily imagine that they were: and it is to be hoped that the resolution referred to will have its proper effect in convincing them that their project for obstrusting Independence Fquare with a pile of modern buildings would. put in execution, be resented by the entire nation as an outrage. THE Coroner's Convention yesterday broke up in a disgraceful row, which appears to bave been instigated by some of the adherents of disappointed aspirants for the nomi. | 5 36 1m4p

nation, for the purpose of preventing the result of the last ballot, which was in favor of T. G. L. Brown, Esq., the present Coroner, from being officially announced. There is no doubt, however, that Mr. Brown did receive a majority of the votes cast, and that he is, therefore, the regular candidate. The officers of the convention and the tellers unite in awarding him the nomination, as will be seen by the following certificate:-

¹⁹PHILADELPHIA. Pa., June 15, 1871.—T. G. L. Brown, Esq.—Sir:—At a convention, held in pursu-ance of the rules and regulations of the Republican party, on the 14th and 15th days of June, 1871, at Athlet's Hall, Philadelphia, to nominate a candidate for Coroner, you were duly nominated on the sixth ballot as the candidate of the Republican party for ballet as the canonate of the Reportan party in the position of Coroner. THOMAS BIRCH, President of the Convention. WM, R. WOOTERS, Vice-Presidents. JOHN F. PRESTON,

JOEN F. PHESTON, J. EBEN HAREINS, BLIFF. (R. B. MORRELL, GEO. W. GREEN, This nomination was an eminently proper

one, and it should receive the endorsement of the people next October. Mr. Brown has filled the office of Coroner since the death of Dr. Taylor, and has given entire satisfaction by the able manner in which he has performed his duties. His integrity is unimpeachable, and there is no doubt that he will serve the public in the future as well as he has done in the past.

OBITUARY.

Edwin Croswell, Politician and Jourmalint.

On Tuesday last Mr. Edwin Croswell, at one time a very noted journalist and politician, died at Princeton, N. J., in the seventy-fifth year of his age. He was born at Catskill, N. Y., May 29, 1797. On leaving school he entered at once the field of newspaper work, and became assistant editor of the Catskill Recorder, which had been started in 1790 by his father, the noted Federalist, afterwards the Rev. Harry Croswell. The son, however, took the opposite side from the father and professed Democratic principles. In 1824 Mr. Croswell went to Albany and took charge of the Argus, and also became the State printer, succeeding Judge Cantine in the editorship of the paper.

He changed the Argus from a semi-weekly to a daily, and made its career under his management a noted success. It soon became one of the chief organs of the Democracy of the State. Mr. Croswell was a member of the Demogratic "Albany Regency," under the rule of which the party enjoyed its most palmy days and the best organization it ever had. The Argus was the moultor of the party, and its doctrines were unquestioned and strictly obeyed.

In 1840 the Whigs obtained power. Then the "Regency" fell, and with it the position of Mr. Croswell. At that time he lost the office of State printer, which he had beld for sixteen years, and was succeeded by Thurlow Weed. Four years afterwards he regained the position, but then was able to hold it only for three years more. At that time the Democratic party was once more dethroned, and it did not revive from the effects of the shock for some years. The intestine difficulties which had been rigidly repressed under the Regency now broke out with great violence. Van Buren, who had before been working with Mr. Croswell, now took the lead of a faction which the Argus oped. The Argus suffered in the struggie, and the power and standing of its editor declined. though the paper was still a power in the State. and always supported the Democratic nominees for national offices. In 1854 Mr. Croswell retired from all connection with journalism, after a career of forty years. He then went to New York city and engaged in business, but was not very successfull. His wife, whom he married when quite young, was from New Jersey, and there his family have resided for some time. His remains left Princeton on Wednesday night and passed through New York on Thursday evening on their way to the old family burying-place at Catskill, where the funeral will take place today.



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NOTICES.

THE PUBLIC BUILDINGS AGAIN. Our offer made some months since to make our buildings over to the public, to be used forever by them, has been promptly accepted, and the public have already taken formal possession thereof. There are no other buildings in Philadelphia to which so many of our citizens resort, sometimes numbering thousands in a single day. The offer was made in good faith, and we are pleased with the acceptance of it. We will strive to make all comfortable who come, to say nothing of the small incidental matter of selling to each one a new suit of new clothes.

Our Linen Suits are cool, comfortable for warm weather, and very cheap. We are receiving new Thin Garments by the thousands, and we invite an inspection of our elegant line of Ducks, Draps d'Ete, Alpacas, Fine Cassimeres and Black Goods, assuring the entire public that in the matter of prices we have made arrangements to accommodate the most economical. MASS MERTINGS

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