WEDDING INVITATIONS EN-graved in the newest and best manner. LOUIS BEEKA Stationer and Engraver, 1032 Chesting erroct. MARRIED.

ARMSTRONG-HAYES.—On the morning of March
th, by the Rev. Frank L. Robbins, Mr. Chas. E. Armtrong to Miss Sadie J. Hayes, all of this city.

DIED. DIEHI.—Suddenly, on the 9th instant, George, son of John E, and Mary J. Diehl, aged one year, nine months and eight cays.

HARRISON—On Wednesday morning, 9th instant, Marie Louise Hoxie, wife of Daniel Harrison.

The rolatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, 11th inst., at 2.30 P. M., from the residence of her aunt, Mirs. H. B. Meeks, No. 13 Bouth Twentieth street. lence of her aunt, Mis. L. Twentieth street.

HOOPES.—Suddenly, on March 1st, of whooping cough, Lulu, only daughter of. Clement R. and Clara J. Hoopes, aged 4 months.

KING.—On Wednesday, the 9th instant, Joseph King.

King.—On Wednesday, the 9th instant, Joseph King, aged 56 years.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, Main street, Germantown, on Saturday, the 12th inst., at 2 o' lock P. M., without further netice.
MARLL—This morning, after a brief liness, John C. Maril, aged 27 years.
Due notice will be given of the funeral.
MILLER.—Of croup, on the night of the 7th instant, Henry Grove, youngest son of William J. and Mary A. Miller, aged 2 years and 2 months.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his inneral, from the residence of his parents, No. 545 North Sixth street, on Friday afternoom as two o'clock.
PORTEUS.—On the morning of the 9th instant, Mary F. wille o'l sames A. Portens.
Funeral services at her late residence, No. 613 Market street, Camden, N. J., on Saturday aftersoon, March 12th, at half-past one o'clock, precisely. Interment at Laurel Hill.
WALTON.—On the 10th inst., Jacob L. Walton, aged VALTON .- On the 10th inst., Jacob L. Walton, aged

years.
The relatives and male friends are respectfully invited
attend his funeral, from the residence of his son-intion. 300 South Minth street, an Saturday, at 12 o'clock
To proceed to Bristol by the 20'clock boat. DEABODY BLACK MOHAIR. EYRE & LANDELL.
FOURTH and ARCH streets,
EFEP ALL THE BEST BRANDS,
BLACK ALPACA MOHAIRS,
DOUBLE CHAIN ALPACA.

SPECIAL NUTICES.

Boys' Clothing. Boys' Clothing. Boys' Clothing. Boys' Clothing.

JOHN WANAMAKER'S, 818 and 820 Chestnut Street.

Every Variety of Youths' Wear. Made in Highest Style and of the Finest Goods.

OF ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS. 1025 CHESTNUT Street. SHERIDAN'S RIDE.

LIFE-SIZE PAINTING BY THE POET ARTIST, T. BUCHANAN BEAD.

SECOND WEEK OF THE EXHIBITION. GALLERIES THRONGED DAY AND EVENING. General approval by the public of this GREAT NATIONAL WORK OF ART. With foam and with dust the black charger was gray.
By the flash of his eye, and the red nostril's play,
lie seemed to the whole great army to say:
I have brought you Sheridan all the way
From Winchester down to save the day i'.

ST CHROMOS of the above, in size 20x25 inches, now
ready. Price, \$10.

ADMISSION. \$10.

ADMISSION. 910.

1 Delia Signature Collection of the Academy.

Open from S A. M. to 6 P. M., and from 7% to 10 P. M.

mb/ tf

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. THE STAR COURSE OF LECTURES. A BEPETITION OF PROF. HENRY MORTON'S GREAT LECTURE ON SOLAR ECLIPSES: ON MONDAY EVENING, March 14 For the benefit of the FRANKLIN INSTITUTE, illustrated by NEW, BRILLIANT and STARTLING EXPERIMENTS.

JOHN G. SAXE, March 21.

Prof. ROBERT E. ROGERS, March 24.

ANNA E. DICKINSON, April 7.

Administra

Admission 50 cents

Reserved Seats 50 cents

Reserved Seats 60 cents

Tickets for any of the Lectures for sale at Gould's

Pisno Warerooms, 223 Chestunt street, and at the Aca
demy on the evening of the Lecture.

Doors open at 7½. Lecture at 8. mhletf

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MU IRISH DIAMONDS. C. W. BROOKE, Esq.,

having kindly volunteered to deliver his New Lectures on the above subject, on THURSDAY EVENING, March 10, 1870, THURDAY EVENING, march 10, 1010, for the benefit of the NEW CHURCH OF ST. JOSEPH, MAD. JOSEPHINE SCHIMPF with also appear to illustrate the IRISH DIAMONDS.

The Christian Brothers' Brass Band has also kindly reluntered.

volunteered.
Cards of Admission, 50 cents. Reserved seats, 75 cents.
For sale at Academy of Music; Covert's News Stand,
Continental Hotel; J. L. Carneross & Co.'s Music
Store, No. 6 North Eighth street, and at the parsona g
of the church. AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

"HOW TO SAY THINGS."

A Lecture by
Professor J. W. SHOEMAKER,
The Popular Elecutionist.
At the request of many friends, Prof. SHOEMAKER will deliver the above instructive, entertaining and humorous Lecture at the Academy of Music,
ON FRIDAY EVENING, March 18th.
Tickets, 50 cents. Reserved Seats in Parquet, Parquet Circle and Balcony, 75 cents; Reserved Seats in Family direle, 60 cents. Tickets for sale at Gould's Plano Rooms, 523 Chestnut street. Boorsopen at 7 o'clock. Lecture to commence at 8. GOOD HOPE BUILDING ASSO-

CIATION mests every THURSDAY EVENING, at the northwest corner of Tenth and Spring Garden streets, for subscriptions. First payment March 10. For information inquire of I. N. GREGORY, President, No. 447 North Broad street. D. L. LEEDS, Secretary, No. 518 Walnut street.

D. L. LEEDS, Secretary, No. 518 Walnut street.

DIRECTORS.

S. Macmany, 144 North Fifth street,
Amos Westcott, 710 Filbert street
James Benedict, 607 Chestant street.
H. T. Olay, 2016 Bidge avenue.
F. M. Marier, N. W. cor. Fifth and Market streets.
Amos Hilborn, 44 North Tonth street.
Joseph W. Lippincott, 413 Walnut street. [folf-thitrp]
Rufus Bargent, M. D., 650 North Seventeenth street. UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVA-NIA-MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.
The Annual Commencement for conferring Degrees of Medicine will be held in the American Academy of Mu-sic, on FRIDAY, March 11th, at 12 o'clock M. The Valedictory Address will be delivered by Prof. JOSEPH LEIDY, M. D., LL. D. R. E. ROGERS, 115 Dean of Med. Faculty.

PHILADELPHIA SABBATH ASSOCIATION.—A special meeting of the Phila-delphia Sabbath Association will be held on THURS-DAY AFTERNOON, at ½ o'clock, at the Bible Rooms, N. W. corner of Walnut and Seventh streets; to con-sider proposition "to increase the Board of Managers." mh9-2trp: WM. J. McELROY, President pro. tem. THE PILGRIM.

Every night, also WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, 2.30 P.M. WEDNESDAY NIGHT—benefit of M.E. Marier's Bethel. THURSDAY, St. John M. E. Church. The Pilgrim is a success. The Pilgrim is a success.

THE WOMAN'S MEDICAL COLDEGE will hold their Twentieth Annual Commencement at Musical Fund Hall on SATURDAY
NEXT, March 12th, at 12 colock, M. Valedictory address by ANN PRESTON, M. D., Professor of Physicology and Hygiene, The public are respectfully invited. SPECIAL NOTICES.

GRAND TEMPERANCE MEETING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, March 25th.

VICE PRESIDENT COLFAX

SENATOR WILLSON,

MAJOR GENERAL HOWARD,

GOVERNOR GEARY.

Speakers. Twenty-fifth Anniversary of Friendship Division, No. 19, 80ns of Temperance. Reserved Seats 2'c.

Garrigues & Co.'s Bookstore, 698 Arch st. mb10th s2't.

OFFICE SCHUYLKILL NAVIGA-

Weather permitting, the Line will be open for the passage of boats on MONDAY, March 7th, 1870.

\*\*March 4th, 1870.

\*\*Sage of boats on MONDAY, March 7th, 1870.

\*\*March 7th, 1870.

\*\*TRENTON, N. J., MABCH 1, 1870.

\*\*NOTICE.\*\*—The Delaware and Raritan Canal will be opened for navigation on the 10th inst.

\*\*mh3.7trp\$\*

\*\*Engineer and Superintondent.

\*\*Sagineer and Superintondent

TÜRKIĞI BUSSIAN AND PERFUMED BATHS, Departments for Ladies. Baths open from & A. M. to 9 P. M.

HOWARD HOSPITAL, NOS. 1518

and 1620 Lombard street, Dispensary Department.

-Medical freatment and medicineful rulehed gratuitously to the non-

AMUSEMENTS.

See Bizth page for additional Notices. A MATEURS' DRAWING ROOM, Seventeenth street, above Chestnut, West Side. A MATEURS' DRAWING ROOM,
Seventeenth street, above Chestnut, West Side.
NEW YORK FRENCH COMPANY.
Usan mous Approbation by the press.
IMMENSE SUCCESS!
CROWDED HOUSES!
THURSDAY EVENING, March 19,
The humorous Comedy in four acts of
LE VOYAGE DE M. PERRICHON.
FEIDAY, March 11th, MISS MULTON;
Or, East Lynne, or The Elopement.
And "Les Petites Miseres de la vie Humaine."
SATURDAY MATINEE Postponed.
Enserved Seats, six days in advance.
Admission, \$1, at Boner's, 1822 Chestnut street.

THE PICTURE-SALE TO-NIGHT.—Our artis. tically-disposed friends will not forget that there is offered to night, at the Haseltine Galleries, the first half of such a collection of chef d'ouvres as are seldom brought together-a sale which for the high rank of its component lots and the skill and elegance with which it will be exploited, has hardly been equalled in the city. A few years ago such an affair would have been impossible in Philadelphia; public taste was not ready, and no expert would have risked the expense and trouble which go to the inception of such an enterprise. The collection is formed by the union of two fine galleries,-the Bailey gallery, collected a few years back from the most celebrated easels of Belgium, Düsseldorf and Paris, and the Haseltine gallery, whose specialty of representing the most refined French art is perfectly known to our citizens. The combination includes the large and lovely ligure-subject of Jupiter faun's disguise, very nobly painted by an Italian resident with a German name, Signor Gustav Muller; a remarkable piece of finish from Meyer von Bremen, a Sewing-Girl, which the americas of that painful elaborator will find the most important example of his style yet brought to America; fine exponents of names which sound their own eulogy, such as Plassan, Carl Becker, Kraus, Knaus, Zamaçois, Herbsthoffer, Pecrus, Leon y Escosura, Bosch, Ferrandez and Dieffenbach. In still-life the subjects range from the almost incredible finish of Desgoffe to the racy studying manner of Mr. Ramsey (whose improvement, by the by, in the atelier-Bonnat has been triumphant, and from whose latest brushing we observe an effect of white chrysanthemunis in strong sunlight which is unsurpassable for glitter and happily-hit color and shadow).' In landscape there are the scenes and flora of all heavens; from the beautiful effects of the two Achenbachs-the dusty gloom of follage of the one, and the peculiar windy and dewy sunshine of the other-to the burning glow of Hildebrandt, the low-hanging cloudy firmaments of Vautier, the Neapolitan azure of Flamm, and the rich moist coasts of Hoguet; and in this connection we must not forget the claims of some of our own artiststhe almost sculptural beauty and orderliness of Weber's foliage, the anatomic exactitude of Richards, and the glittering freedom of Hamilton. In fact, taking the exhibition as a whole, we are bound to say, that although we can recall collections where one or two greater canvases than any here have been made to stand responsible for a beggarly following of miserable furniture-pictures, yet we hardly remember to have seen a qunatity of such universally-excellent lots put together nor one where-if we may suppose such a case—an intending purchaser, not confident in his own judgment, could so safely follow the choice of his own caprice with a certainty of pleasing his connoisseur friends as well as himself. The sale has been confided to the very com-

petent skill of Mr. B. Scott. Jr. We have no doubt but his tact and vivacity will please buyers and owners mutually. The vendue will he concluded to morrow evening, the sales being advertised as without the least reserve. Our friends, the connoisseurs, are doubtless studying their catalogues with intelligence; but it is our duty to point out a contribution to the sale which has arrived too late for the printed list, but whose value and excellence deserve special attention. It is a finished and very graceful study of a Swiss girl, by Mr. Howard Helmick, an artist new for some years enjoying the best instruction in Paris. This figure, in painting quality, seems to us his best achievement hitherto. The finish is carried to the utmost point compatible with freedom, and the color is certainly the best we have seen of Mr. Helmick's. The tone of the blue dress is very lovely, and the highly original relief of the singular crimson umbrella, which spreads like a halo behind the head, gives remarkable value to the complexion. The subject is simple, but full of tender grace, representing a girl, in the bud of womanhood, descending one of the quaint staircase streets common enough in any of the towns on the slopes of the Alps. She leaves a stormy sky behind her, her old-fashioned red umbrella serving as her armor; and, in a maiden daydream, she seems wandering in search of some shelter that shall be equally effectual against the storms of life. Words cannot exaggerate, indeed can hardly express, the adolescent ease and dreamy refinement of the figure Only some lithe Capri girl, coming deer-like down the crags, and painted by the slender pencil of Hébert, could convey a superior idea of that shy and evanescent moment of beauty

which we call "sixteen"

Oneida, of the accident to that ill-fated vessel:

Statement of Mr. Crowminshield.

We left Yokohama at about 4:30 o'clock P.
M. on Monday, January 24th, bound for Hong Kong, on our way for New York. At 6 o'clock we were into the channel, and, with a fair wind and tide, concluded to slacken steam, which we accordingly did, and then all hands, except those in charge of the deck, went below to supper. I had lain down on the starboard transom below decks with my clothing and a heavy overcoat on, and fell asleep. I was awakened—I do not know how soon—by a sudden shock, and upon recovering consciousness, was aware that I had been stunned, as I was covered with the debris of the wreck—wood, broken spars, salls, etc. As I crawled out from the mass of matter, I could see the sea astern and the stars shining, and then it flashed upon my mind that our ship had come into collision with some other vessel. I found myself badly brulsed, but crawled out in the stern and up the splintered sides to the spardeck; I then went forward, and, meeting several officers, asked what was the matter; I was informed that a steamer (I afterward learned that it was the English mail steamer Bombay) had run into our starboard-quarter and cut is down. Our steam whistle was blowing fiercely and the guns were being loaded to fire as alarm notes, for it was certain that the ship was in a sinking condition; it had so been expected by Lieut. Commander W. Muldaur. The most perfect discipline prevaded the crew, and no cry was heard or alarm was manifested. This was about ten minutes after the collision. The officer of the deck then announced that the ship was going down fast, and ordered the crew to take to the rigging. Looking down, I saw that we could stay affoat but a short time, and I then climbed into the main rigging, when the guns were fired. This was about ten minutes after the collision. The officer of the deck then announced that the ship was going down fast, and ordered the crew to take to the rigging. Looking down, I saw the water, but the

The statement of this officer is, that when The statement of this officer is, that when about two miles off Saratoga Spit. I saw the lights of the Bombay; she came right on and struck the Oneida on the starboard gangway. Catting a hole in us to the water's edge, and through which the whole interior of the guiroum was visible. She carried away our gig, binnacle-wheel, and rudder, instantly killing two men at the wheel. All the officers who were not on deck rushed up for were brought were not on deck rushed up (or were brought up, some being sick,) and sail was instantly shortened. It was evident to us all that the ship was a total wreck, and that she would go ship was a total wreck, and that she would go down in a few minutes. As the Bombay hauled away from the collision Lieutenaut. Commander Stewart shouted, "Ship ahoy! Ship ahoy! Lay to; you have cut us to the water!" This was repeated three times, but, as she paid no heed, our whistle was blown and three guns were fired. The order was given to "lower away the boats," but the life-boat was only available, as the cutter was shipped in available, as the cutter was shipped in "cradle", on board; the life-boat was manued "cradle", on board; the life-boat was manned and pushed away. (Dr. Suddards and 15 men were saved in her.) As the ship sunk the cutter was got affont, and myself and 38 others were saved in her. As the ship was fast sinking, Captain E. P. Williams, who was on the bridge, was asked to get on board, but he refused to do so, saying, "No; I shall stay in my ship if she goes down." Lieut-Commander Muldaur walked up, and, touching his hat, said, "Sir, the ship is going down." I know it," said the Captain, "but what can I do? I have repeatedly asked for boats, but could not get them." At this moment the ship settled, the smoke-stack came over and forced the cutter from the ship's side, and she went down stern first. I hauled Captain's Clerk William F. Crowninshield on board, and

reached him, saying as he went down, "For God's sake save me!" He was quite ill at the The remainder of Mr. Yates's statement corresponds with that of Mr. Crowninshield, and all of those saved concur in these statements in every essential particular.

made a great effort to save Lieutenant-Com

Stewart, but he sunk just before I

The New York Tribune's correspondent ays: The Captain of the Bombay claims to have The Captain of the Bombay claims to have supposed that no serious damage had been done the Oneida, his pilot and some of the officers attempting to excuse themselves on the same grounds. They also assert that they did not hear any signals of distress, though less than a mile away; but as a hundred persons, at least, in Yokohama, 18 miles distant, heard the guns distinctly, this monstrous assertion is not credited by any candid pages. sertion is not credited by any candid person. The steward of the Bombay, on arrival at Yokobama, went to the International Hetel, and there asserted that the Oneida had been run into, and a hole cut in her to the water's edge, so that he could see the men carrying some person on deck, and that she must soon have gone down. Thus it will be seen that it was known on that ship that the Oneida was seriously damaged, and it leaves no room to doubt that Captain Eyre has either been

guilty of gross cowardice, or grosser inhunanity. Comments, &c,

In Yokohama three newspapers are published, all controlled and edited by Englishmen, and is this terrible disaster has evoked a deep feelas this terrible disaster has evoked a deep reci-ing that partakes of a national character, these papers have endeavored as far as possible to give the most favorable aspect possible on the side of their accused countryman. When the evidence of Capt, Eyre was taken they all leclaimed that his testimony put a "different face on the matter," not waiting to hear the crushing testimony to follow, and apparently discrediting the statements of the 55 Americans

saved. Incidents. A touching tribute to duty was that of Captain E. P. Williams, who, like the brave sailor he was, refused to leave the post of duty, and

so went down in the gallant craft he loved so well and commanded so ably.

Surgeon Frothingham had with him a remarkably bright Japanese boy of two-sworded inheritance, whom he was taking to New York to educate for five years; true to his trust, he was last seen trying to research little trust, he was last seen trying to rescue little "Yakonin."

Lieut-Com. Stewart and Ensign Adams went to fire the alarm guns, and ascertained that one of the men at the wheel who was killed and swept overboard, had the key to the magazine in his pocket. Together they forced the door, and together alded in firing three guns, but before the fourth could be the door, and together alded the fourth could be the fo fired the water had gained so rapidly that the

THE ONEIDA DISASTER

I heavy gun and iron carriage slipped and went down the hatchway, carrying with it Ensign Adams and crushing him to instant death.

Ensign Charles A. Copp was in charge of the Borth deck," and, after seeing all the sick and invalid seamen removed to the deck, returned helow to his post of duty. A comrade halled him to come on deck, as the ship was going down. "No," said Ensign Copp, "I am stationed here and cannot come until relieved." Noble hoy! brave youth! "Not until I am relieved." As his young voice firmly uttered those neble words the wild wayes of the cruel."

Noble boy! brave youth! "Not until I am relieved." As his young voice firmly uttered those noble words the wild waves of the cruel sea engulfed the ship.

P. S.—Since this P. M. at 5 o'clock, and four hours before the Benefactressails, I learn that the following reported testimony was adduced before the Court:

Lieut. Clemens, of H. B. M. ship Ocean, sworn—Upon the arrival of the Bombay I went on board for our locked mail, and in consworn—Upon the arrival of the Bombay I went on board for our locked mail, and in conversation with Captain, Arthur Wellesley Eyre he said: "I have to-night cut a whole quarter off a d—d Yankee frigate, and I served her bloody well right, for I met her as I came up running out with her helm a-starboard." running out with her helm a starboard."
Either the Doctor in the presence of the Captain, or Capt. Eyre, in the presence of the Doctor, said her sides were so badly stove that as she drifted past us one could see into the officers' cabin.

This fixes a stain of crime upon Captain Arthur W. Eyre that will forever damn him before the civilized world as an inhuman

[For the Philadelphia Evening Builetin.]

The Public Buildings.

The citizens of Philadelphia are fully adverused of, and greatly surprised at, this morning, the great outrage which has been perpetrated upon them and their municipal government, by the acts, yesterday, of the House of Representatives at Harrisburg.

The pertinent and popular questions with the wast majority of our citizens are now, first, what right have the northern and western representatives to intermeddle with, and to legislate upon matters strictly local and pertaining to the municipal affairs and government of Philadelphia? And, secondly, will the Senate sustain and confirm the impertinent and presumptuous intermeddling of the House with the simple and specially local question as to whether the legal and properly

constituted authorities or government of this city are not entirely competent to determine the necessities and the localities of their public the necessities and the localities of their public buildings?

What may be the animus or instigating causes of the present movement on behalf of the Penn Squares, as a site for the proposed public buildings, we know not, certainly, but with a little effort it may be ascertained. And it may be the effort will be made, when, possibly, those who were, several years ago, largely interested in the purchase of real estate in the vicinity of those squares, and were then very elamorous for the public buildings, possess still the same glorious and patriings, possess still the same glorious and patriotic views and wishes and it is

doubted, have just as intelligent aspirations as to the appreciation of the value of their invest-ments in that locality. O, what "public-spirited men!" always having an eye to, and amheid men!" always naving an eye to, aur ambitious for the general popular weal!

Permit the suggestion of a few facts to our Senators, a majority of whom, at least, are, we take it, gentlemen of good common sense, who may be inclined to take a sensible business with the matter and have some ness view of the matter, and have some proper regard for the views and wishes and our own properly constituted gov-

and, it is not to be

First consider the locality of our principal river—the Delaware—on the east front of the city; that determines the matter of our commerce, whether of greater or less magnitude; that determines almost all other interests, all of which obtain force and character, and make our logic and claim for the site of our public buildings, viz.: Here is our Custom, House, here are our bonded warehouses, all our heaviest wholesale houses, mporters and commission merchants, Postoffice, bankers and banking institutions, insurance offices, railroad and navigation companies, &c.. &c., &c. Now, with this present concentration of nearly if not quite all of our greatest business interests on the Eastern front of our city, is it not even beyond absurdity to propose to disturb the harmonious and convenient relations of all of our public busi-

ness relations and proximities? Shall our business men and citizens generally, who, necessarily, come to the business end of the city in their various interests, be fretted and inconvenienced, incalculably, by having to travel, to attend to a single description. partment of business, away out to Penn

Sanare? In another article we may treat of the Large public meetings" of which we have been reading, on behalf of the Penn Square project (speculation?), and the would-be great men, the public-spirited men, the brave sons of noble sires, who will not suffer the sacred soil of Independence Square to be sacridegiously invaded, and who, if it is ever attempted, will be ready to do something awful,
and dreadfully wicked!

It is most devoutly to be wished that those
who still have it in their power to frustrate
the growth and the effects of so arbitrary a

the growth and the effects of so arbitrary a power as has been manifested in this matter will speak and act and vote as to secure the defeat of real estate operators; rebuke the unwise and hasty legislation of the House, and bring to grief the blatant, conceited orators (?) and leaders of the west-end public meetings and secure to the legitimate government of our city its own proper functions, and deliver us from the invesion and presumption and intermeddling of foreign influences and legisla-WALNUT STREET.

May 9th, 1870.

BRIGHAM YOUNG'S MINES. The Forbidden Wealth of Utah.

A Salt Lake City letter contains the following: An argument of the Mormons, and the one on which they lay the greatest stress, is that they found this country a wilderness; they have, irrigated and otherwise improved it, and now it is a garden, etc., etc. Now compare the progress of the Territory of Utah with that of any of the Western States or Territories settled since, nearly all of which have had a similar average population. Regard the opportunities afforded for coining money opportunities afforded for coining money given by the repeated floods of emigration to the West, through this Territory; the facilities enjoyed and improved for pickings by Johnson's army of occupation in '58, and then consider the fact that Utah is to-day the richest mineral district in the United States.

The "President" has for years discountenanced not only mining but prospecting

nanced not only mining but prospecting through his domains. Up to last June the few who went out on such errands did not return, and have not since been heard from, or have been warned off, which means a great deal here. Since that time placer digging has been going on at Bingham's cañon, some twenty miles from here, and notwithstanding the lack of water, over \$150,000 in dust have been hought by the two hanking houses here, and bought by the two banking houses here, and it is estimated that three times that amount has been sent to San Francisco for assay and

coinage.
The silver mines of Cottonwood and other The silver mines of Cottonwood and other canons are now attracting the most attention. One firm has shipped three hundred carlogis of ore to San Francisco in the past-four months, some of it bringing \$200 a ton in silver, aside from forty per cent. of lead, which covers freight and other expenses, but the average yield has been about \$160 a ton. CITY BULLETIN.

The Philadelphia County Prison.—That no similar institution in the United States is better managed than the county prison of Philadelphia we have every reason to believe. Its inadequacy in point of dimensions is known to everybody. How impossible it is to known to everybody. How impossible it is to discipline vagrants and trampers within its limited accommodations is seen on every

hand.

Its Board of Inspectors include:

President—John B. Biddle, M. D.

Secretory—Edmund Smith.

Tressurer—Henry C. Howell.

John B. Biddle, M. D., Henry C. Howell,

Jos. W. Bullock,

Jos. B. Chandler,

M. G. Evans,

Jas. A. Freeman,

Edward H. Trotter.

Edward H. Trotter.
In the annual report for 1869, the Inspectors In the annual report for 1869, the Inspectors express their regret at parting with their philanthropic associate, Mr. Isaac B. Garrigues, who, for thirteen years, had given his valuable services to the department. Since the organization of the Board in 1856, but two remain of the Inspectors who were then appointed. Every vacancy, nevertheless, has been the result of the death or resignation of the incumbents.

The Board give the cold shoulder to poli-The Board give the cold shoulder to politics. They are not permitted to be considered in the management of the prison. The fact is that everybody in the institution is rather too busy to bother with wirepulling.

The whole number of commitments for the year 1869 was 18 308, against 17,620 for 1868

The whole number of commitments for the year 1869 was 18,305, against 17,620 for 1868, an increase of 685. This increase, however, is only in the number of commitments. The number of persons actually committed were less than those of last year. This apparent increase has been the result of a change in the character of the commitments. It was till lately the practice of the commitments. It was till lately the practice of the committing magistrates to include in the charge of drunkenness also diserderly conduct, by which offenders were committed to prison for a period of thirty days, to be held for the whole or a part of this sentence, at the diserction of the Inspectors. Vagrants of this class are now committed for intoxication only, for a period of twenty-four hours, and not unfrequently return half a dozen times during a month. Also, under a recent construction of the law, the power formerly exercised by the Inspectors, of discharging cases of "breach of the peace" has been also discontinuous of the sense. the law, the power formerly exercised by the Inspectors, of discharging cases of "breach of the peace" has been abandoned. The committing magistrates have much increased commitments for this charge, retaining control of them in their own hands, and usually discharging them by arrangement after a few days, with the result of repeated recommitments of old offenders.

The commitments for 1850 charge and the

ments of old offenders.

The commitments for 1869 show a small decrease (270) compared with those of 1867, which were 18,575; those for 1866 reached 19,468. In 1860, the year preceding the war, the commitments were 20,801. For the first half of the year 1869, from January 1st to July 1st, the commitments were 8,947; for the second half of the year, from July 1st, 1869, to January 1st, 1870, they were 9,358. This excess in the commitments for the second over the first half of the year is usual: thus, in 1868, the commitments from January 1st to July 1st were 8,032; from July 1st, 1868, to January 1st, 1869, to January 1st, 1869, to January 1st, 1868, the commitments from January 1st to July 1st were 8,032; from July 1st, 1868, to January 1st, 1868, 1869, to January 1st, 1869, to January ments from January 1st to July 1st were 8,032; from July 1st, 1868, to January 1st, 1869, they were 9,588.

Of the commitments for the past year, there

were black males, 1,283, against 979 for 1868, and 1,025 for 1867; of black females, 574, against 494 for 1868, and 570 for 1867. There were white males, 12,228, against 12,096 for 1868, and 12,361 for 1867, and 13,053 for 1866. The number of white males for 1884 was 4,000. The number of white males for 1869 was 4,220, a slight increase over those for 1868, 4,051, but a marked diminution over those for 1867, which reached 4,619. It is to be borne in mind, which reacned 4,019. It is to be corne in mind, too, that while the number of commitments was more than for last year, the number of females committed was less. The experience of another year is again confirmatory of the good results of the increased accommodation for female prisoners, obtained by the transfer of the old Debters' Apartment, two years since,

to the Female Department of the prison.

The actual charges in the commitments vary the actual charges in the commitments vary somewhat from those of last year. There were for intoxication, 2,546, against 2,025 for 1868; for vagrancy, 1,248, against 1,093 for 1868; for assault and battery, 1,687, against 1,462 for 1868; for disorderly conduct and breach of the peace, 7,360, against 8,132 for 1868; for assault peace, 7,360, against 8,132 for 1868; for assault with intent to kill, 146, against 121 for 1868. Of the entire number of commitments, 18,305, 13,987, or more than three-fourths, are thus traceable to intemperance; for, with scarcely an exception, in the cases enumerated, drunk

enness is an accompaniment of the special act for which the commitment is made.

Of the prisoners committed for trial during the past year, 11,203, 8,759 were discharged by the committing magistrates, and in the case of 580, the bills of indictment were ignored by the Grand Jury. The figures show a larger number of commitments and discharges by the magistrates than for the past year, owing to the breach of peace cases being re-tained exclusively in the hands of the magis-

Of the prisoners under sentence of death at the date of the last report, Hester Vaughan was pardoned by the Governor, 8th of May, was pardoned by the Governor, on or May, 1869. Five convicts remain in the Prison under sentence of death, but indefinitely respited. Edward J. Ford, Patrick Farrigan, Jerry Dixie, Newton Champion and Alfred

Of the services rendered by the officers of Of the services rendered by the officers of the institution the Board speak in terms of expressive commendation. They unite also, officially, in deploring the death of Mrs. Ellen L. Spencer, who for fifteen years was the efficient Matron. They especially acknowledge, also, the value of the services rendered by their esteemed colleague, Hon. Joseph R. Chandler.

The expenses of the Prison for 1869 were very slightly in excess of those for 1868, viz. \$105,925 12 against \$104,635 63 for 1868. The profits of the shoe manufactory were \$3,872 95. The amount received from the United States The amount received from the United States Marshal, for the support of United States prisoners, was \$796 80. The estimated value of provisions, coal, &c., on hand, is \$9.512 25. The return to the City Treasurer of profits from the Manufacturing Department was

The subjoined table furnishes a comparison of the expenses of the Prison for the last sixteen vears Year 1854, there were 11,588 prisoners, cost-

ing \$78,288 18. Year 1855, there were 14,794 prisoners, costing \$85,499 37.
Year 1856, there were 14,981 prisoners, costing \$90,352 78. Year 1857, there were 16,803 prisoners, costing \$54,841 95. Year 1858, there were 15,134 prisoners, costing \$53,183 65. Year 1859, there were 20,236 prisoners, cost-

ing \$52,341 07. Year 1860, there were 21,585 prisoners, costing \$54,877 52. Year 1861, there were 16,201 prisoners, costing \$50,643 59.
Year 1862, there were 14,646 prisoners, costing \$50,745 25. Year 1863, there were 17,219 prisoners, cost-

ing \$50,225 95. Year 1864, there were 14,067 prisoners, costing \$58,737 51.
Year 1866, there were 16,142 prisoners, costing \$69,252 33.
Year 1866, there were 19,648 prisoners, costing \$103,111 13. Year 1867, there were 18,575 prisoners, cost-

ing \$95,276 60. Year 1868, there were 17,620 prisoners, cost-Year 1869, there were 18,305 prisoners, costIts Second Year.—Though less known than many other of our local charities, there is none that comes more kindly to the relief of human suffering than the Orthopedic Hospital, at No. 15 South Ninth street. Over this city the spirit of charity may be said literally to brood. In the inception of this hospital relief or cure is given to curvatures of the spine, to club feet, to affections of the joints, and to contractions and deformities of every kind.

PRICE THREE CENTS.

The institution is sustained by voluntary contribution. Its motto is: "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these my brethren, ye have done it unto me." The cases of these club-footed, curved-spined patients, many of them children, can only be treated properly in such a place as this. The limited means and accommodations for patients induce the managers to appeal to the lied nevolent citizens of Philadelphia to aid them in this work, now in its infancy, to a cause of usefulness, such as has been attained by similar institutions in foreign cities. London has three Orthopædic Hospitals insuccessful operation, treating thousands of tilis class annually. Statistics show in her large population 90,000 deformed persons. At the same rate this would give almost 30,000 to Philadelphia. The institution is sustained by voluntary

The field of usefulness is large; if taken

rate this would give almost 30,000 to Philadelphia.

The field of usefulness is large; if taken early, a vast majority of all cases of deformity they state, can be cured, and many valuable lives would be spared from growing up miserable, wretched in themselves and positive incumbrances to society. The report says:

"During the year ending December 31, 1869, one hundred and twenty-five new patients were treated, with thirty remaining from a previous year, making a total of one hundred and fifty-five under treatment—thirty having been admitted as in-patients and the remainder treated at the daily clinics as outpatients, of whom quite a number were visited at their homes. Of the whole number, thirty were club feet; twenty-eight, distortions of the spine; fifteen, diseases of the joints, ten of which were hip-diseases; two, partial anchylosis of knee, and three white swelling: four were bow legs; and thirty-two were cases of other affections, properly included under Orthopædic practice as wryneck, deformities from fracture, contraction of muscles and tendons, infantile paralysis, rickets, knock-knees and un-united fracture.

"Sixty-eight surgical operations were performed, of which fifty-three werefor the various varieties of club-foot, ten for un-united fracture; and in thirteen instances, contracted tendons were divided for the relief of other deformities. Through the liberality of Joseph Jeane, Erq., quite a number of surgical appliances have been furnished, gratuitously, to aggravated cases among the worthy poor of our outpatients, while several of those treated in hospital are indebted to the same source, for board and surgical apparatus. The Orthopædical Mechanist, Mr. D. W. Kolbe, has also assisted many of the applicants in various ways, by furnishing suitable instruments; but from a number of cases of this unforture.

assisted many of the applicants in various ways, by furnishing suitable instruments; but from a number of cases of this unfortunate class, these had to be withheld, on account of our lack of means.

it is gratifying to know that we have been enabled to restore completely to health, or very materially relieve, the larger proportion of those who lave applied. Of the one hundred and twenty-five new cases treated, forty-four were cured, forty relieved, ten not treated and thirty-one remaining. A large proportion of all will be from time to time under the observation of the surgeons of the hospital, until the disease or deformity shall have been

the disease or deformity shall have been thoroughly arrested or cured.

Six additional beds have been added to the hospital accommodations, since last annual report, making ten in all. Through the instrumentality of this institution, a number of previously helpless cripples have regained the free use of their limbs and become supports to themselves and others, while many children have been spared from growing up as deformed. have been spared from growing up as deformed and pitiable members of society.

If any one doubts the usefulness of the institution, an instant removal of those doubts will be effected by an examination of the engravings representing cured and uncured subjects that constitute an appendix to the re-

The officers of the institution are:: President—Edward Hopper. Secretar — Richard K. Betts.

Treasurer Joseph Turnpenny. Surgeons—Thomas G. Motton, M. D. 1421 Chestnut street; H. Earnest Goodman, M. D., 1427 Chestnut street; D. Hayes Agnew, M. D., 1611 Chestnut street; S. W. Gross, M. D., Eleventh and Walnut. Consulting Surgeons—Prof. S. D. Gross, M. D. George W. Norris, M. D. Resident Physician—Edward W. Jameson. Orthopædic Mechanist—D. W. Kolbe, 15 South Ninth street.

Matron—Anna C. Wanamaker.

THE NEWCITY DIRECTORY,-Gopsil's Philadelphia Directory for 1870 is now being distributed to subscribers. It constitutes a ponderous and bulky volume. From the thorough manner in which Mr. Costa has compiled it, the price of four dellars for it seems by no means high. When we consider that some portions of the city are onlitted in the captus its tions of the city are omitted in the canvas, its aggregate increase of population from year to

year is suggestively exemplified in the gradual increase in size of this city directory. The prolificness of some of the principal names continues to a degree calculated to disarm any present member of those families disarm any present member of those families from any apprehension as to the possibility of their extinction. The Smith family, as usual, numerically leads the list. The name covers nineteen double-column pages of the book. Excepting in France, Hungary and Turkey; we read, there are native Smiths in all the civilized countries in the world. We may talk of the last of the Barons and the last of the tribunes, "the last drop in the well," and the last rose of summer. The longevity of the man who lives to see the last of the Smiths will probably continue until the sun fumbles from its orbit.

from its orbit. The Jones family are doing well. The name occupies seven pages and a half in Gopsill's book. The Joneses can't help but be Joneses. Mr. Smith may turn himself into a "Smyth," Mr. Smith may turn himself into a "Smyth," a "Smythe," a "Smithy" or "Smithers." Mr. Jones finds no such accommodation in the alphabet. We here and there encounter a Johns. His name is nothing more than old wine in a new bottle. The Painters have a wider range in their catheraphy. wider range in the orthography of their par-ronymic. A man's name is his own. He can spell it as arbitrarily as he pleases. Mr. Pain-ter rings his name to half a dozen changes. The most striking one before us is Payntar.

The Greens must have been emigrating since last year. They are all included in about two pages and a half; the Wilsons beat them pages, while the Williamses distance them by seven. The entire letter Z occupies but four pages and a half. The name Zim-merman (Carpenter) is the most numerous in

Altogether, the book before us gives evidence of discriminating care in its compilation. We shall be glad to see it prove remunerative to its proprietors.

THE UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.—The catalogue of the University of Penusylvania for the 120th session, 1869-70, has been re-

In the Department of Arts there are 166 matriculates. These are divided as follows: Seniors, 16; Juniers, 27; Sophomores, 48; Freshmen, 33; Scientific course, 29, and partial courses, 18. These students are residents of Pannarlyania. Naw Jarsay District of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, District of Columbia, Illinois, New York, Delaware and Ohio. In the Medical Department there are 360

Continued on the Last Page.