The Cont Trade, and How it Is Carried On-The Introduction of American-built Iron Steam Colliers-The Revolution they are

The thousands of fore-and-afters which have so long been engaged in the transportation of eoal will soon be obliged to seek other employment, and perhaps go to the Pacific or South Sea Islands to obtain work. Millions of tons of coal from the mines of this State are conveyed to New York and Eastern ports in fore-and afters ranging in capacity from 60 to 600 or 800 tons At times 200 sail or more of colliers may be met with, in a few hours steaming, loading down to the hatches. Steam colliers are to work this great change in the character of our coasters, and their numerous advantages doubtless tend to reduce the price of coal, and at the same time to keep up a constant supply at the various marts; for hitherto a spell of bad weather has often raised the price of coal, first, because the demand was decreased, and, secondly, because of headwinds or shipments ar-

riving in time to fill up depleted stocks.

The official returns show that, during the past
year, 13,221,386 tons of anthracite and 2,693,811 tuns of bituminous coal were moved to the seaboard-a falling off of 183,630 tons of the former, and an increase of 653,923 tons of semi-anthra-eite and bituminous, still giving an increase as a whole of 491,304 tons over the amount forwarded during the year 1868. It is expected that through proper legislation, and the hoped-for improve ment in the requirements of commerce and trade, that the increase for this year will be about 2,000,000 tons. The Philadelphia and Reading Railroad received from various lateral railroads in the Schuylkiil coal regions 4,239,457 tons during the year ending Nov. 30, 1869. In 1868, 2,113,581 tons were sent to Port Rich-mond, in the upper section of the city, for shipment to other ports. In 1869 the amount was 2,362,972 tons, being an increase of 249,391 tons over the previous year. The Central Railroad of New Jersey in the year 1869 delivered at Elizabethport 356,121 tons of Lehigh and 810,-896 tons of Lackawanna coal, being a total of 1,167,017 tons. During the year 1869 about 9,000,000 tons of coal were sent to tidewater, leaving the balance of the product to be consumed along the lines of the different transporting companies.

No official figures are available to show the exact number of vessels engaged in the coastwise coal trade, and we can only make an approximation. We give first the number and ton-nage of the vessels engaged in the coastwise trade, owned in the principal Atlantic States, the figures being taken only from the official returns of enrolled vessels, not counting the registered fleet, many of which at times are also employed

State, Maine. New Hampshire. Massachusetts. Rhode Island. Connecticut. New York		Tonnage, 161,994 4,216 157,904 41,000 79,144 819,838
New Jersey. Pennsylvania. Delaware. Maryland. District of Columb Virginia.		92,179 340,014 22,624 83,852 23,539 16,329
Total	13,678	1,841,653

It is safe to estimate that one-third of the number of vessels in the enrolled coasting trade are employed as colliers, therefore we have 4526 vessels, with an aggregate of 613,817 tons registered capacity, which are at present employed in the transportation of coal. These vessels consist of craft of all ages, sizes, and rigs, schooners predominating. Scores of large three-masted schooners, some of them of 600 to as capacity, are to be found in the trade, vicing with brigs, topsall schooners, jackass brigs, and terns. The following presents the rate per ton which they receive for carrying coal from Port Richmond to the points named:— To Boston \$3.00 To Providence. \$2.25 To Salem 2.00 To New York 2.00 To Lynn 3.00 To Washington 2.20 To Portland 3.25

The returns for the past few weeks at Port Richmond show the following:—Vessels for the week at the port, 30; boats, 26. In port, 23 vessels and 34 boats. Taking this as a fair average, it will be seen that these figures would give over 2000 at the port for the year. These figures do not include coal boats which ply on the canals.

Within a year or two parties have determined to demonstrate the practicability of steam colliers on the coast, and procured estimates from some Glasgow builders, but after careful consideration determined to build them from American specifications. The contract for two steam colliers—the Rattlesnake and Centipede -each of a capacity of six hundred tons of coal as cargo and one hundred tons for fuel was made with the Pennsylvania Iron Works, Messrs. Reaney, Son & Archbold, at Chester and they are now in successful operation. These vessels have proven so well adapted to the trade that a large fleet has been ordered and is in process of construction. Certain English builders laughed at the idea of the Americans building steam colliers, and prophesied that they would be failures. But they have proven successful, and although the general features of the American vessels are similar to the English the former have advantages which at once place them first in value and capacity.

There is no better way of showing these facts than by tabulating the dimensions of an English steam collier as laid down by Mr. J. Scott

Iron Works:—	Pennsylvania
English,	American,
Length	100 feet
Breadth 28 feet	28 feet 1036in
Depth	12 feet 6 in
Depth	277 sq. feet1
Displacement, light 478 tons.	315 tons
Displacement, laden 897 tons.	915 tons
Draft 12 feet	II feet
Engines 2	11
Diameter 27 inches	34 inches
Stroke 24 inches	28 inches
Boilers tubular	1 tubular
Area of grate 4936 aq. feet	4936 ng foon
No. of tubes in boiler 285 516ft by 216in	190'S in by 7 ft.
Heat'g surface in tubes 1036 71-100 mg, It.	1044 4-100 sq ft
Diameter of screw 8 feet	9 feet
Pitch 13 feet	14 feet
Revolutions 90 per min	8) per min
Pressure of steam 12 counds	35 pounds
Knots per hour 8 knots	9 knots
Weight of iron in hull 155 tons Surface in hull	153 80 tons
Surface in hull	cood sq. foot
Average weight per sq. 49% pounds	2014 A
foot of hull 49% pounds	53% pounds
Wt. of machinery, cur-	101
pen'r work and outfits. 323 tons	
In the American collier one en-	gino done the

In the American collier one engine does the work of two English engines, and goes one knot more speed per hour, besides being less expensive, of less weight, easier to keep in repair, and far less liable to derangement, as most of the difficulties of keeping the journals of the grank-

shaft in perfect line are obviated.

This is the result of our first experiments in steam colliers built expressly for this trade After trying with extraordinary success the steamers Centipede and Rattlesnake, the owners gave orders to have three larger ones built, and they are going on with others. Over twenty are soon to be in service. The three building now are the Hercules, Achilles—each of a carrying capacity of 1000 tons—and the Panther, of 800 tens, exclusive of bunker room for 100 tons used

in the furnaces.

The dimensions of these three vessels are a

THE MINICIPALIONS OF PROSE AN	neo respects wife its
follows:—	
Hercules and Aob	illes, Panther,
Dimensions. 1000 Tons.	800 Tons.
Length on load line 195 feet	185 feet
Breadth of beam 37 feet	35% feet
Breaden of Death 37 1805	14 (get
Depth from base line. If feet	
Displacement, light \$75 tons	500 tons
Displacement, laden1653 tons	1407 tone
Draft laden from base	
line 101/2 feet	10 feet
Engines 1	1
Diameter of cylinder 48 inches	40 inches
Stroke 30 inches	20 inches
Boilers 1	1
Area of grate 76% square	e feet 76% square ft.
	10 feet
	17 feet
Pitch 17feet	171000
Revolution per minute. 80	20
Pressure of steam 35 pounds	85 pounds
Knots per hour 10	10
Whitehe of love In hell 242 town	900 AANE

Weight of iron in hull . 347 tons 293 tons Surface of skin of hull . 1110 7 square feet 9916 square feet These vessels are schooner-rigged, are steady under canvas, and present a very fine appear 'Iron base line. ' + Midship section. ' With surface condenser and adjustable out-off. ' Equal to 6 per cent to excess.

CATY ELLIGENCE.

ance when loaded. The machinery and boiler are located amidships. The vessels are provided with an interior skin which is fitted for a water ballast tank, adding greatly to their strength. There are cleven keelsons and four iron bulkheads connecting to the floor and outside plating for a length of 98 feet in the central part of the vessel. The butts of all the outside plating, stringer-plates and tie plates on beams are all double riveted, and the riveting throughout is These vessels are a credit to our

coasting trade.

The steamers already built are owned by the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, and ply between Port Richmond and Eastern At Boston special dock arrengements are made for them, where they are unloaded in ten hours, working three hatches at once. They are loaded in about eight hours. Allowing one steam collier equal to ten sailing colliers of tha present day, it will require 240 to do the work of the Richmond depot alone.

THE NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

Stated Meeting and Highly Interesting Pro-ceedings-Donations-Speeches-Reports. credings—Denations—Speeches—Reports.

A stated meeting of this society was held on Thursday, President Hop. Eli K. Price in the chair. Owing to the absence of the Recording Secretary, the books of the society were not in the hall, and the reading of the minutes and the election of members were postponed until the 17th instant. Mr. Henry Phillips, Jr., was appointed Secretary pro tem., and on motion the Recording Secretary was instructed to have the various books of the society sent to its room whenever he was unable to personally attend room whenever he was unable to personally attend

the meetings.

The committee to procure a hall for the society reported, through Mr. Phillips, that they had been unable as yet to procure a room suitable in location and price On motion, the society resolved to examine a room offered to them at Ninth and Walnut streets, and to finally act upon the same on March

7; the members being requested in the meantime o call and examine the said room.

A number of donations were received, including:— Life of General Kearney by General De Peyster, from the author.

A large number of coins, collected in Europe and the East, presented by Pemberton Smith, Esq.

From Mr. Erwin, of New York, a Roman denarius, with the following history attached to it:

Mr. Vandenhoff, the eminent tragedian, was in Rome, and one exeming after a recitation for a

frome, and one evening, after a recitation for a friend in the Coliscum, he stooped down to recover a fallen glove, and in the crevice of one of the stone seats surrounding the arena found the coin. He presented it to W. E. Burton, though whom it came

to the present do w. E. Barton, though whom it came to the present donor. The coin is a silver denarius of the Tuliia family. Charles L. Pascall, through the President, pre-sented a visiting-card of Captain Samuel W. Dewey, with the following explanatory letter:— "In the days of Andrew Jackson's administration the removal of the denositie canned great trivials and the edays of Andrew Jackson's administration the removal of the deposits caused great trouble and confusion, and one of the most bitter denunciators of the course of the President was Captain Samuel W. Dewey, of New London, Vt. His bitterness to the President was so great that he conceived the idea of boating himself, during a heavy thunder storm, under the bow of the old ship Constitution, while the marines or watchers were asleen or derived. storm, under the bow of the old ship Constitution, while the marines or watchers were asleep or derelict to duty, and actually sawed off the figure-head (Andrew Jackson) of that ship. Securing his prey, he rowed to the shore, and carried it home, boxed it up, and the next day, or soon after, lugged it down to Washington, and laid it at the feet of the Secretary of War (Mr. Mason), saying, 'Mr. Secretary, it was me that sawed this head op.' It is a Distinact to the country, and as an evidence that I did not intend to steal it I bring it to you. It is not my property, It belongs to the United States. Be kind enough to give me a receipt for it, and I will go about my business.' The Secretary demurred to accede to this demand, but finally did as desired. Captain Dewey then rebut smally did as desired. Captain Dewey then re-marked, "Mr. Secretary Mason, I thank you for your politeness. You have given me the evidence that it was no theft on my part, and all I can add is, that if you had proposed to have caused my arrest you could only have tried me for trespuss, and in the State where the offense was committed, and you would not have found twelve men in all the State who would have convicted me, so much in contempt do the people hold the name of Andrew Jackson." An autograph letter of Mr. Dewey accompanied this

The thanks of the society were voted for the vari-

ous donations.

Mr. Phillips, Chairman of the Committee on Numismatics, made the following report:

To the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Philadelphia:—The Committee on Numismatics would respectfully call to the attention of the society the following subjects, on which papers might with advantage be prepared and read before the society. In doing so the committee ventures to express the hope that amongst so many members so much in-terested in these subjects, some one or more will be found who will take hold of those herein suggested.

Respectfully submitted, HENRY PHILLIPS, Jr.,

March 3, 1870. 1. Antiquity of proof coinage, 2. Rebellion tokens, complete list and history, Rebellion shipplasters, same,

. History of Confederate currency. . Store cards and tokens, American, complete nstory and catalogues.

Byzantine coinage. Medicinal comage. Errors in Dr. Dickerson's Manual.

Masonic medals, History of Assignats and Mandats, Record of American proof coinage.
 Mr. Henry Phillips read letters, accepting memoership, from Hon. W. L. Herndon, Springfield, III. rofessor M. L. Stæver, Gettysburg, Pa.; A. Boyd, r., Esq., Albany, N. Y.; and others, Mr. Charles Henry Hart, the Historiographer, read

biographical memoir of the late flon, William of Portland, Maine, an honorary Vice-Presi-the society, and presented a series of resolutions in relation to his death, which were adopted panimously. J. Davis Duffield, Esq., of Philadelphia, was pro posed as a resident member, and the society ad-journed till the 17th of March.

CHILDREN'S CHURCH .- A new feature is to be inaugurated at the West Arch Street Presbyterian Church on Sunday afternoon next. children of the Sabbath Schools are to be looked after in the regular services, and on the first Sabbath in each month the pastor, Rev. Dr. A. Willits, will preach a sermon (in the afteroon) to the youth of the congregation and eighborhood. It is a good movement and must nore attention is not paid to the children in this particular. Rev. Dr. Tyng and Rev. Dr. Richard ewton have justly earned a world-wide repution from their sermons to the children, and fore conversions have resulted from their youthful" efforts than from any of their other ulpit ministrations, and there can be no doubt f the success of Rev. Dr. Willits. We like the Preaching to children must have its ffect. The story of the Cross ought to be preented in just such a manner that children can nderstand it, and in no other way, and to this arge class of the community it cannot be recated too often. In addition to the sermon here will be some fine music by the Sabbath chools. We learn that two of the beantiful anniversary bynns will be sung on this occaion, by request. The pews in the church will all be free, except those reserved for the Sab-bath Schools. We hope this First Children's Church, at West Arch, will prove a grand success, and that other churches will adopt the same means of devoting a portion of their regular services to the children of their congrega

LOCAL ODDS AND ENDS .- The system of close driving should be entirely broken up. To this end Mayor Fox should instruct his policemen to arrest every man found violating the ordi-

-Why is it that Mayor Fox allows a special pet to draw \$77.50 a month for raising rows in beer saloons and dancing attendance on ballet girls? Consistency, thou art a jewel!

-The Police Committees of both branches of Councils have gone to New York to examine into the workings of the Metropolitan department in that city. Chief Kelly marshals them.

—The law says "that all carts used for hauling ashes shall be covered." Has any one ever

seen a covered ash cart? -Plumly, of Select Council, is making war on Kamerly. Et tu, Erute?

-Professor Louis is happy; the first lesson now will be, "Ain't I glad I am out of the wit-

-Broad street is to be payed and curbed from Lehigh avenue to Germantown road. This will lengthen the fine promenade about two miles. High Constable Curley dies daily, not for

his country, but for personal beauty. VAGRANTS .- No less than 103 vagrants were accommodated with lodgings in the Third District Station House last night. Where are our

A SAD ENDING.

A Young Girl Dies from Fright. Our readers will remember that some six weeks ago we chronicled the fact of a yenng lady named Mary Kern having been attacked, about 7 o'clock in the evening, by some ruffian in the neighborhood of Sixth and Brown streets, and her hair cut off. The matter at the time was looked upon as a sort of laughable occurrence, but unfortunately in this case it has proved a serious affair, ending, as it has this

proved a serious affair, ending, as it has this morning, in death.

It appears that the ruffian suddenly stepped out of an alley-way, and, grasping hold of the child, for such she was, being but thirteen years of age, grabbed for her pocket-book. Not finding this, he drew from his pocket a razor and cut the whole of her flowing tresses from her head. Her screams attracted assistance, but by the time some citizens arrived the rascal had the time some citizens arrived the rascal had fied. Mary was escorted to the residence of Mr. Robert Stevenson, York road and Willow street, where she was employed as a domestic, and was soon after prostrated with a nervous ailment which baffled the skill of physicians. Finding that there was no hope of her recovery, her parents removed her to their residence, and this morning she died. Although the case has been in the hands of Detective Cobb ever since the occurrence, the villain has not yet been captured.

THE CONGRESS.

She Goes Into Commission To-day. The new frigate Congress having received her full complement of men and stores, will to day be put into commission. This frigate was built at our Navy Yard under the direction of Secre Welles, and was launched in the fall of

1867, being then christened Pushmataha.

She is a magnificent vessel, with interior arrangements unusually comfortable. After her trial trip she was returned here to have her sailing qualities enhanced by more spars and rigging. This has been done, and she is not now, as once she was, dependent upon steam to move her. Her armament consists of fourteen nine-inch Dahlgren guns, two sixty-pound rifle Parrott guns, and three boat howitzers. It is understood that Captain Harrison will command her and J. Crittenden Watson will be the executive officer. She will carry the flag of Commodore Greene, commanding the South division of the Pacific squadron.

When Secretary Borie, under the direction of Admiral Porter, rechristened our naval vessels, he changed this to Cambridge, and it in turn was changed by Secretary Robeson to the Con-

THE LATE DR. NESINGER.—There is now on exhibition at Earles' Galleries, Chesnut street. above Eighth, a set of resolutions prepared under the direction of the Board of School Con-

trollers, for presentation to the family of the late Dr. George W. Nebinger.

Soon after the death of Mr. Nebinger, the board directed that suitable resolutions of respect should be prepared and engrossed, and the matter was placed in the hands of the effi-cient secretary of the board, Mr. H. W. Halli-Mr. Halliwell resolved to entrust the work to Mr. Lyman P. Spencer, the author of the system of Spencerian penmanship, a warm friend of Dr. Nebinger's, and a man whom the

Doctor also held in high esteem.

Mr. Spencer accepted the work as a matter of love, and after eighteen months of hard and earnest labor has delivered to the board a finely engrossed set of resolutions, which we must confess we have never seen equalled. At the top is a perfect likeness of the deceased; on either side are angels; beneath, a tombstone with the monogram G.W.N., and in the centre the "setting sun."
The whole has been done with a pen and

a spendid specimen of the skill of Mr. Spencer. The resolutions are surrounded by a frame 36 by 43 inches. The testimonial will be presented to the family in a few days.

Funeral of A Merchant.—To-day the funeral of John Heister Irwin took place from his late residence. Deceased was brought up in the counting house of Jacob Sperry, then a leading merchant in the trade with China, and subse-quently engaged with Stephen Glrard. After making several voyages to the East, he married the only daughter of Stephen Baldwin, Esq., late merchant and ship owner, and with whom he entered into partnership. Mr. Irwin served a term in City Councils. The mother of the deceased was the granddaughter of the Rev. Henry M. Muhlenberg, founder of the Lutheran in this country, and daughter of Frederick A. Muhlenberg, member of the Council of Censors under the Constitution of 1776 of Pennsylvania, and first Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States.

AN INCORRECT STATEMENT .- In this morning's papers it was stated that a trifling fire had occurred at the woollen mills of William Wood & Co., Twenty-second and Hamilton We are informed that no fire or alarm of fire took place at the above-named mills, but that there was an alarm from a building at Twenty-second and Wood streets, occupied tenants. This was probably the origin of the report.

CAPTURED .- Abraham Tatle is the name of one of the sharpers who encared Mrs. Jones, of No. 827 Charlotte street, out of \$300 on the Custom House dodge. He was captured last night by the Tenth district police and sent to prison by Alderman Riddle. Shortly afterwards his companion arrived for the purpose of entering bail, when he was also sent below.

MILK.-Early this morning a horse attached to a milk wagon became excited at an object at Seventeenth and Green streets, and dashed madly off, bringing up at Twenty-fourth and Coates streets amongst a pile of car wheels smashing the wagon, and making the ground "chalky" with the fluid.

DISHONEST "MOKE."-Samuel Lee, a "moke employed by Charles Weise, Germantown, yesterday stole a pocket-book, containing \$75 and a lot of valuable papers, from the office of his employer. He was taken before Alderman Thomas, who committed him to answer.

HOUSE ROBBERY. - Some time yesterday morning the residence of Augustus Waldemate No. 162 Grace street, was entered by means of false keys and robbed of \$50 in cash. The thier left the gas burning and the door open.

FALL FROM A LADDER .- A workman named Merger, employed at Baldwin's Locomotive Works, fell from a ladder yesterday afternoon, and sustained serious injuries. He was removed to his residence, No. 1918 Pearl streei.

RECKLESS DRIVING .- A huckster named Ed Leakimer was arrested at Broad and Colum bla avenue yesterday for reckless driving. was taken before Alderman Hood, who held him in \$300 bail to answer.

RUNAWAY .- Officer Deal, fof the Reserve force, this morning captured a runaway horse at Second and Chesnut streets, just as the anima was about dashing into a car crowded with passengers.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES. Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S, Third Street, BETWEEN BOARDS.

\$2000 W Jer R 63... 85 \$400 Pa 68 2d sc... 105 \$100 do... ... 85.1013/2 200 sh Read 85 wh 24. 48 / 200 Pa 68 ... 293/2 100 do.s wh 24. 48 / 200 Leh V R n bds 100 sh Phila Bk... 1603/2 10 sh Phila ер.... 94%

FINE STATIONERY. ARMS, MONOGRAMS, ILLUMINATING, ETC.

DREKA, 1033 CHESNUT Street, Card Engraver and Stationer.

WEDDING AND ENGAGEMENT RINGS of solid 18-karat fine gold. QUALITY WAR RANTED. A full assortment of sizes always on hand.
FAR A BROTHER, Makers,
1 Stwime No. 224 CHESNUT Street, below Fourth.

THIRD EDITION

CHURCH AND STATE.

The Pittsburg Religious Convention

Speeches of Dr. Kerfoot and Bishop McIlvaine.

FROM EUROPE BY CABLE.

The Proceedings of Congress To-day Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM PITTSBURG.

The Convention to Urge the Recognition of the Almighty in the Constitution-Last Evening's Proceedings.
Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

PITTSBURG, March 4.—The evening session of the convention to arge the recognition of Almighty God in the Constitution of the United States was opened with prayer, after which the President introduced Bishop Kerfoot. He had prepared two resolutions, upon which his address was founded.

The first asserts that the United States is and always has been a Christian nation. The speaker described the opening solemnities of the session of the Continental Congress at which the Declaration of Independence was signed, and traced the workings of the national conscience in our history, both political and religious. The nation was born Christian, and we shall not allow her to be robbed of her birth-

right.
The recognition of God was universal. The courts, legislative assemblies, and Presidential thanksgiving proclamations all speak the same language; but now that our principles were assailed, the emergency requires its official recog-nition and assertion. Infidelity, and its opposite superstition, unite in pronouncing the nation

It is time for us to demonstrate the contrary. We cannot express whole law in written recognition, but some changes are essential, and this is one. The nation is rapidly preparing for it. The power and providence of God have been felt in our recent national experience. boldest unbelief has been sown broadcast in books of instruction. In politics, the people are taught that no power is above them.

Man never made human government; it is

God's decree-God's authority delegated to men. This principle is the only true principle of government; any other is false. The speaker quoted from sermons of his own, preached years ago, expressing the same idea.

Dr. Mclivaine, of Princeton, stated plainly the ob-

ject sought, to avoid misrepresentation. We eschew sectarianism, taking our stand upon truths upon which all Christians agree. These are the truths which make men Christians. One of the greatest merits of the movement is urging forward this spirit of catholicity. There is nothing further from us than the union of the Church with the State. Such a union must prefer the doctrines of some one sect; but here all denominations meet to-

We hold the Church and State to be co-ordinate, neither amenable to the other; but that God is the creator of both, and each bound to recognize Him. The enemy have taken religion out of politics, and ruined that. They now propose taking it out of education, which will ruin that; and it will only re-main to take it out of the Church also. While we reverence the forefathers we must not consider reverence the forefathers we must not consider their political work perfect or advance impossible. We remain stationary, like the Chinese. Christian people must take Bible authority on civil government; it says government is an ordinance of God. Its power is all ultimately derived from Him, only mediately from the people.

The Constitution is a godless instrument, and was

The Constitution is a godiess instrument, and was so intended. As a written charter it is merely a description of physiological constitution, and in its vital laws our nation is essentially Christian; free government itself is a Christian institution. We government liself is a Christian institution. We want a written guarantee of this now that Christian principles are attacked on all sides. While protecting the liberty of the individual, conscience must choose what principle shall mould the character of the nation. Right-tenths of our people, if not Christian, desire

for their children's sake, that the nation be Christ-lan. If we fall to make it so now while we have the power, the result will be a great religious war in this country. The issue will be made upon the ban-ishment of Christianity, and its vitality will be forced to assert itself. If it fails in its duty now the nation cannot continue to prosper.

The audience was very large and attentive. The list of members is still increasing, representing at sections of the country. Quite a number of rady delegates were enrolled.

This Morning's Proceedings. MARCH 4.—This mor prayer by Dr. Sproul. -This morning the session opened with

THE RESOLUTIONS. The Committee on Resolutions reported: First, Resolved, That civil government is grounded like the family, in the principles of the nature of man as a social creature, and that it has its power. and functions thus determined by the Creator, and therefore, like the family, an ordinance of God. Adepted unanimously.

Second, That nations, as sovereignties wielding moral as well as physical powers, and having mora as well as material objects, are morally accountable Adopted, after warm discussion, many desiring to

make the religious element more prominent in the The third resolution, declaring that the moral law under which nations are accountable includes the revelation of Divine will contained in the Bible, was under discussion at the close of the morning session The Committee on Resolutions consists of Dra McAllister and McIlvaine, Professors Stoddard, B. L. Fahnestock, B. R. Bradford, Revs. Alexander Clark and Samuel Laird, and Messrs. Thomas M. Marshall

A final adjournment will take place this evening. FROM WASHINGTON.

The Volume of Currency.

Despatch to the Associated Press. Washington, March 4 .- The Committee on Banking and Currency, at their meeting to-day, bad an interchange of views on the instructions of the House to report a bill to increase the volume of currency fifty millions of dollars. The committee are at a loss to know whether it was intended that the ingresse should be in was intended that the increase should be in greenbacks or in national bank notes, and therefore the character of the bill is as yet undetermined. It is probable that in this connection they will report a plan for funding the na-tional debt. They will carefully consider the entire question.

> FROM NEW YORK. Political.

POUGHKEEPSIE, March 4. - The Dutchess County Board of Supervisors stands 14 Republicans to 11 Democrats, a Republican gain of

New York Produce Market. New York Produce Market.

New York, March 4.—Cotton lower; sales of 500 bales middling uplands at 22%. State and Western Flour declined 5600c; State, \$4706575; Western, \$4.6566 10; Sonthern dull and drooping. Wheat dull and heavy. Corn firm and scarce; new mixed Western, 96629c. Oats dull. Beef quiet. Pork dull; new mess, \$26. Lard dull; steam in tierces, 146147, c. Whisky dull.

FROM THE SOUTH.

Extra Session of the Louisiana Legislature NEW ORLEANS, March 4 .- Governor Warmouth has issued a proclamation calling an extra ses-sion of the Legislature to commence Monday, March 7, and continue ten days. It is raining here to-day.

FROM BALTIMORE.

Breach of Promise Case. BALTIMORB, March 4.—In the Baltimore City Court Rachael Hennin has recovered \$5000 from James Dempster for breach of promise of marCONGRESS.

FORTY-FIRST SESSION-SECOND TERM.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—Mr. Robertson, from the Committee on Disabilities, reported favorably the bill recently introduced by Mr. Ferry, repealing the Test Oath act of 1882.

The bill was read and ordered to be printed on the calendar.

Test Oath act of 1882.

The bill was read and ordered to be printed on the calendar.

Mr. Reveis presented a resolution from the Legislature of Mississippi for a speedy removal of the political disabilities of all the citizens of that State. Referred to the Committee on Disabilities.

Mr. Howe introduced a bill granting lands in the State of Wisconsin to ald in the construction of a breakwater and harbor, and to connect the waters of Green Bay with Lake Michigan. Referred.

Mr. Drake presented a memorial of the National Association of State and City Superintendents of Public Instruction, adopted at a meeting in Washington, D. C., yesterday, asking Congress, to take measures to inaugurate a system of public instruction by national schools similar to that inaugurated under the Freedimen's Bureau. Referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.

Mr. Howard offered a resolution calling upon the President for copies of any correspondence between the Department of State and the United States Minister to France relating to the so-called Memphis, El Paso, and Pacific Railway Company, and copies of any letters to the Secretary of the Interior on the subject. Adopted.

Mr. Sumner moved to take up the bill repealing the charter of the Medical Society of the District of Columbia.

Mr. Trumbuil hoped the bill would not be taken

olumbia.

Mr. Trumbull hoped the bill would not be taken up, as there was a controversy about it, and the en-tire morning would be occupied to the exclusion of

ore important matters. Mr. &Sumner replied there was no controversy about it.
Mr. Trumbull did not know by what authority the

Senator made that statement. There might be no controversy in his mind, but conflicting statements had certainly been made on the subject. Mr. Sumner said this society had undertaken to exclude colored persons simply on account of color, and in view of the admission of the Senator from Mississippi (Mr. Reveis) to the floor, it would be a shame for the Senate further to countenance this

Mr. Davis remarked that notwithstanding all the oncessions the Senator had asked for in the District had been fully complied with, he was still dissitis-fied, and now insisted that the charter of this medi-cal society should be abrogated. Mr. Thurman said there was a special reason why

Mr. Thurman said there was a special reason why
the bill should not now be taken up, and that was
the absence of the Senator from New Hampshire
(Mr. Patterson) who possessed information on the
subject important to the Senate.

Mr. Sumner said he had reported the bill after
conference with the Senator from New Hampshire,
Mr. Davis asserted that he knew the Senator (Mr. Patterson) was opposed to the bill because he had so told him before leaving.

Mr. Sumner thought there was some misappre-

on resulting from the similarity of the bill to Messrs, Conkling and Morrill (VL) opposed the notion in view of the absence of the Senator from

New Bampshire.
The motion was then not agreed to by yeas 21, Mr. Stewart moved to take up the bill to secure to all persons the equal protection of the laws. Not agreed to.

Mr. Pratt on his own request was relieved from further service on the Committee on the District of

On motion of Mr. Butler (Mass.), the Georgia bill went over till after the morning hour.

Mr. Johnson rising to a personal explanation, denied the statement made in the Washington correspondence of the Sacramento Union that he had been acting in hostility to the bill making appropriations for the naval service to allow the mechanics and workmen at the various navy yards to be continued in employment. Instead of acting against that bill he had labored strenuously among his Democratic colleagues for the largest appropriations that were

recommended.

Mr. Ingersoll offered a resolution calling on the Seretary of the Interior for all information in his department relative to the late expedition against he Piegan Indians. Adopted. Mr. Shanks (Ind.) introduced a bill to organize the militia of the Territory of Wyoming. Referred. ase then proceeded to the consideration of

private business. An adverse report on a bill granting a pension to a colored teamster was made from the Committee on Invalid Pensions; but, on motion of Mr. Ingersoll, e report was rejected, and after much opposition the bid was passed.

The morning hour having expired,

The morning hour having expired,
Mr. Wood rose to a personal explanation. About
the time the investigation as to the sale of cadetships commenced he had noticed in the Washington
correspondence of the New York Tribune a statement that he had appointed a cadet out of his district. He had taken no notice of that statement,
and subsequently the same correspondent had stated
that he Mr. Weeth had appointed a son of General
that he Mr. Weeth had appointed a son of General that he (Mr. Wood) had appointed a son of General Gilmore, a resident of Ohio, and that the cadet him-self was not a resident of his district. He had taken no notice of that, but he now found that the same statement, with additions, had been copied in some of the Ohio Hilmois, and Indiana newspapers, and he therefore thought it incumbent on him to rise and say that the charge was false entirely. He had made no appointment out of his own Congres-sional district, nor had he appointed the son of a man who did not live in his district. He called upon the Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs to state whether there was any evidence before that committee to substantiate the allegations agains

im. Mr. Logan, Chairman of Committee on Military Affairs, explained that one of the witnesses in the case of Whittemore had stated that Mr. Wood had appointed a person not living in his district, nominating General Gilmore's son. But the same witness had subsequently written to the committee to cor-rect his testimony, saying that he had ascertained, on his return to New York, that he had been mis-taken, and asking to have the statement as to Mr. Wood struck out of his evidence. That was all there

Mr. Wood remarked that the Tribune must, if it knew anything at all about the case, have known that which the Chairman of the Committee on Mil-tary on Military Affairs had just stated. As the House extended the privileges of the re-As the house extended the privages of the press, he hoped that at least the roputation of members would not be held up to public censure in cases where there was no ground of justification whatever for it. Although he had been in Congress ten or twelve years he had never made an appointment either to

the Military or Naval Academy where the appointed did not reside in his district. FROM EUROPE.

Enge nie and Mrs. Burlingame, By the Anglo-American Cable.

St. Petersburg, March 4 .- The Empress has written a tender and condoling letter to Mrs.

The City of Boston.

LONDON, March 4.—The Board of Underwriters have again declined taking any risks on the missing steamship City of Boston

M. Rouher and the Corps Legislatif. PARIS, March 4 .- It is again reported that M. Rouher dealres to become a member of the Corps

Legislatif. This Morning's Quotations. By the Anglo-American Cable.

LONDON, March 4—11:30 A. M.—Consols for money 92% and for account 92% 692%; United States Five-twenties of 1862, 90%; of 1865, old, 89%; of 1887, 88%; 10-408, 86%. Erie Railroad, 21%; Illinots Central, 111; Great Western, 28%.

Liverpool, March 4—11:30 A. M.—Middling uplands, 11%d.; middling Orleans, 11%d. The sales for to-day are estimated at 10 000 bales. The sales for the week have been 48,000 bales, including for export 5000 bales. The stock in port is 292,000 bales. export 5000 bales. The stock in port is 292,000 bales, of which 168,000 bales are American. The receipts of the week have been 21,000 bales, including 9000 American. Corn opens firmer.
London, March 4.—Linseed cakes firm; Linseed oil quiet and steady. Tallow firm.
PARIS, March 4.—The Bourse opened quiet.
Rentes, 74f. 10c. ANTWERP, March 4 .- Petroleum opened quiet at Ø9f. 8736€.

This Afternoon's Quetations LONDON, March 4-2 P. M.—Consols 93% for money and account. United States Five-twenties of 1552 90%; of 1865, old, 89%; of 1867, 88%; Illinois Central LIVERPOOL, March 4-2 P. M. -Cotton dull and the

sales will not exceed 5000 bales; stock of cotton afloat 412,000 bales, of which 286,000 are American. Yarns and fabrics at Manchester dull.
California wheat, 98. 1d.; Red Wes ern. 7s. 8d. 68. 9d.; Red winter, 8s. 7d. Receipts of wheat for three days 12,500 quarters, of which 5000 were American. Editor 908.

rican. Flour, 208.
LONDON, March 4—2 P. M.—Sperm oil firm at £00.
Refined petroleum dull at 1s. 93, d. The Latest Quotations. FRANKFORT, March 4 .- United States 5-20s quiet 954@954. HAVRE, March 4,—Cotton opened quiet.

BREMEN, March 4.—Petroleum opened quiet here and at Hamburg.

PRANKFORT, March 4.—U. S. 5-20's closed firm but quiet at 95 15 62 95 14.

Parts. March 4.—The Bourse closed quiet. Rentes 74f. 42c.

FOURTH EDITION

THE CAPITAL

Tax on Tobacco. The

Judge Bradley and Southern Senators.

Railway Accident in Vermont.

Gen. Butler and the Georgia Bill.

The Latest by Cable.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.,

FROM WASHINGTON.

Pacific Rallroad Matters. Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, March 4 .- The House Pacific Railroad Committee agreed to-day to report bills extending the time for the completion of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroads, allowing the Central Pacific to connect with the Union Pacific and granting lands to the Kansas Pacific to run a road from Cheyenne Wells to a point in the northern part of Mexico.

The Tax on Tobacco. A delegation of tobacco dealers and manufacturers was before the Committee of Ways and Means this morning, asking a change in the internal revenue law so as to make the tax on all kinds of tobacco specific at 16 cents per pound. They stated that the proposed change would only make a difference of five millions a year in the revenue from tobacco, and that as the tax is being lowered on other necessities it should not be kept up on tobacco. The committee regard tobacco as a luxury, and cannot see the force of the argument for a reduction. Com-missioner Delano would be willing to make the tax uniform at 24 cents per pound, but it is doubtful if the committee will accede to this.

Newspaper Investigation. The House Judiciary Committee is preparing to execute Butler's resolution to investigate newspaper men. It is doubtful if the House will vote the necessary appropriation to carry on an investigation, in which case Butler will suffer a

Southern Opposition to Bradley.

defeat.

Southern Senators here held a caucus and resolved to keep the nomination of Bradley hung up in the Senate until action can be had on the bill compelling Judges of the Supreme Court to reside in circuits to which they are assigned. By this means they hope to get the President to withdraw Bradley. The Georgia Bill.

The House is considering private bills, and Butler failed to get up his bill for the admission of Georgia. It is said that the Senate will not

Judiciary Committee, no legislation is neces-sary for Georgia, the only thing to be done being to admit her Senators and Representatives.

pass that bill, as, according to the report of the

FROM NEW ENGLAND. Railroad Accident. MANCHESTER, March 4,-The morning down rain over the Manchester and Lawrence Railroad was thrown from the track by a broken rail, about one mile below Derry. It is reported that several passengers were injured. The company's agent in this city left with a car for

the scene of the accident. SECOND DESPATCH. CONCORD, N. H., March 4.-By the accident on the Manchester and Lawrence Railroad this morning two passenger cars were thrown down an embankment fifteen feet high and landed sideways on a stone wall, with the milk car thrown upon them, yet fortunately no lives were lost. A lady from Lawrence and one from Manchester received severe injuries and several others were badly bruised. The train was delayed an hour. No part of the wrecked cars is

within fifteen feet of the track. FROM EUROPE.

The London "Times" on Mormonism. By the Anglo-American Cable. LONDON, March 4.—The Times, in an editorial to-day, intimates that the Pacific Railroad will extirpate Mormonism in America.

PARIS, March 4.—Charles Eugene Delauney has been appointed to take charge of the Paris Observatory, in place of M. Leverrier. Queen Isabella's Extravagance. MADRID, March 4 .- It has transpired that ex-Queen Isabella has spent over five millions of

The Paris Observatory.

her capital within the past eighteen months. Imperial Respects to Mr. Burlingame. St. Peterssurg, March 4.—The Emperor has sent communications by telegraph to the Government authorities at Washington and Pekin, expressing his profound sorrow for the affliction both nations must bear in the death of Hon. Anson Burlingame.

The Sublime Porte and the Excommunicated Priests. Constantinople, March 4.—The Sublime Porte has granted a large mosque as a church to the American priests excommunicated by the

AFFAIRS IN CUBA.

The Disturbed State of Cuba-Americans Great Danger-American War Vessels Neede --American Consuls Obliged to Seck Protec

tion from Foreign Flags. A reliable gentleman lately arrived in Philadel-phia from Cubs, who was obliged to leave that island by the authorities, gives a most startling account of the disturbed state of affairs at present existing. The Americans staying at the hotels in Havana have been advised by their landlords to leave the island for safety. All who are not obliged to stay by imperative business have already departed.

Indignities are offered to Americans everywhere, and the consuls are doing their best to protect them, but they have not the power. No American war

and the consuls are doing their best to protect them, but they have not the power. No American war vessel to which they could appeal in case of necessity is in or near any of the Cuban ports. Their presence is greatly needed, as the consuls themselves are in great danger. The Consul at St. Jago, Mr. A. E. Phillips, is obliged to employ a French man-of-war to carry his despatches to the Consul-General at Havana. The Americans are in a perfectly fearful condition. The Consul at Havana, Mr. Biddle, is doing his best to protect them, but he himself on one occasion was obliged to take refuge on board of a British man-of-war in the harbor. On amother occasion, he was ooliged to begthe loan of a file of British man-of-mar in the same source for protection. A gentleman who came to the loan of a lie of british marines from the same source for protection. A gentleman who came to the assistance of an American to whom some indignity had been offered was immediately arrested and locked up. A Trindad a most estimable and honorable gentleman, a native of Charleston, S. C., and well known in commercial circles in this city, had his wife and daughter arrested and locked up in the common left of the common weakers. commercial circles in this city, had his wife and daughter arrested and locked ap in the common jail without any charge whatever, and on the shortest notice. He writes a touching letter to his son in a Northern American city, stating how the mother and daughter were treated. The letter is written in a very guarded manner, and without any comment whatever, from fear that it might be intercepted by the authorities, and so fall to reach its destination altogether. It gives only a plain statement of the facts. He says that his house was entered by five policemen without any apparent notice, who forcibly removed the young lady and her mether, refusing to give any reason for so doing. They hurried them off to the common jail, where they were at once confined. He protested most earnestly against this treatment before the American Consul, but without avail. The Consul is perfectly helpless. Unless something is done by our Government for the relief of the American citizens many more outrages are apprehended. The presence of several war vessels is imperatively needed.