PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, MAY 5, 1870.

DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

Dickinson College.

Students' Rebellion.

Origin and Progress.

Smythe Gin and Milk.

The Rev. Gentleman Censured.

Railroading in Pennsylvania.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

DICKINSON.

The Students' Rebellion-The Origin and Progress of the Trouble Between the Faculty and Students-No Compromise Possible and Each Faction Standing Firm-A Similar Rebellion Fourteen Years Ago.

We have received the following communication, which explains the origin of the difficulty between the faculty and a portion of the students of Dickinson College who absented themselves without the consent of the faculty from class duties on the 26th ult., to participate in the

rejoicings over the fifteenth amendment:-"The collision between the faculty and the students of the Junior and Sophomore classes of Dickinson College had its inception in an apparent trifle. The excitement of all citizens of Carlisle incident to the novelty of the procession of the late enfranchised on the 26th ultimo, was felt by the students as well.

"Unfortunately for the classes of '71 and 72," however, a recitation hour was coincident with the march, and rather than miss the show, with two or three exceptions, they all stayed ont from the lecture-room. In cases of similar individual action, the laws and regulations of the institution provide that 'upon the minus record shall be entered five marks for every unexcused absence from recitation, lecture, or private declamation.' For the offense in question, the absentees claimed the penalty of five minus marks under the statute, and were willing to accept three in addition, the mark for misde-

"On the other hand, the faculty construed the action of the students as a combination, and proceeded to discipline them under the authority granted in the provision of laws, etc., that 'for high offenses the student shall receive such number of minus marks as the faculty shall direct.' Under high offenses in the code are ranked 'class combinations for unlawpurposes.' Such the authorities construed the failure to attend recitation on the afternoon of the 26th to be, and accordingly they assessed minus marks equally upon the members of the two classes, the maximum number assessed upon any one member being 500. The unequal assessment, some receiving 50, others 500, certainly was a treatment of the members as individuals, and the sequel showed that the 500 fell upon some of the best students. This led to a respectful remonstrance, which was heeded by a reduction of the maximum number to 300, whereupon the classes did combine, and submitted to the faculty in writing an acknowledgment of wrong-doing, expressed a willingness to therefor suffer eight minus marks, as punishment for individual absence, but firmly refused to attend further to any college duties antil 300, the penalty for alleged class combinatien, should be reduced to 8 minus marks, the penalty for individual action. Thereupon the high offense of rebellion was added to the charges, and a copy of the following handed to

"DICKINSON COLLEGE, CARLISLE, Pa., May 2, 1870 —Mr. — . My Dear Sir—I call your attention to the annexed resolution of the faculty:— "Resolved, That the President announce to the members of the Sophomore and Junior Classes that any members of those classes who shal absent himself from recitations on Monday, May 2 without sufficient excuse, presented diring the same day to the President, shall be and is hereby suspended from college until the first Thursday ptember next, to be restored at the end of that time only on making satisfactory acknowledgment to the faculty, and that any student so suspended is required to leave town for home on Tuesday,
May 3, before 5 20 P. M., under penalty of expulsion.

R. L. Dashiell, President.

"The Executive Committee and resident members of the Board of Trustees met last evening committees from the classes and the faculty to effect a compromise. The effort proved abortive. Each party adhered to its own theory, the faculty to the hypothesis of class combination, the students to that of individual action.

"The time for departure has been extended twenty-four hours to any student who cannot sooner make arrangements to leave. Each train as it has rolled away has borne a squad homeward; some determined never to return, many doubtful, while "the girl I left behind me" and cherished memories twitch the heart-strings of not a few who will be drawn back by commencement week to make arrangements for rerurning in September.

"Carlisle, Pa., May 4, 1870." By a despatch from Harrisburg last evening, we learn that there has been no compromise of the difficulty, and that a number of the students passed through that city during the day on their way home. The New York World of yesterday has the following article upon the subject, with reference to a similar rebellion in the same in-

stitution some years ago:-"The rebellion in Dickinson College, announced by telegraph and published in yesterday's World, ecalls a somewhat similar occurrence, just fourteen years ago, in the same institution series of college pranks had been perpetrated. ed so well arranged had been the precautions gainst ciscovery that the culprits believed hemselves perfectly secure, when suddenly, and without a note of warning, three or four mbers of the sophomore class received letters of expulsion. They and their companions rere overwhelmed with astonishment. guilty; but how did the faculty find it What had been the evidence? When and where had been the trial? If such thunderbolts could be hurled from an apparently sloudless sky, no one was safe. Accordingly, the class at once stood on their dignity—sopho-mores are never without plenty of that—and made a very formal protest that they would attend no more regitations till the expellees were reinstated. Members of other classes were drawn into the rebellion, until all but a handful of the students were arrayed against the authorities. Strange to say, the students gained their

point; the punishment of the delinquents was commuted, and no one was made to suffer for instigating or leading the insurrection. It was a complete triumph of rebellion, and it is doubtful if the college, under that adminis-tration, ever recovered its loss of dignity and prestige. Dickinson College has a new President, and its corps of professors has almost entirely changed since 1856. It remains to be seen how the new administration will bear itself under circumstances of great perplexity. Doubtless it is a too common fault of American schools that the pupils are treated like children who are not to be trusted outside of very narrow limits. This is especially the case in denominational schools where clergymen preponderate among the instructors. The doctrine of total depravity is made a practical element in the governmental policy, and vexatious rules and a system of espisonage are relied upon more than seems right in the education of honorable, selfreliant men. Nevertheless, however it may be in this case, rules should be enforced until repealed, and they cannot, without danger for the future, be repealed or modified under threats or in response to demands. Empty benches can be refilled. Life is too short for the recovery of dignity.

THE SMYTHE GIN AND MILK.

Curious Report from an Investigating Committee-The Rebuke and How the Rev. Smythe

Took It. The New York Sun of this morning says :- The trial of the person who styles himself the Rev. Charles B. Smythe was resumed yesterday morning at 9 o'clock by the Presbytery in the Eleventh Street Presbyterian Church. After prayer the committee appointed to review the evidence handed in their re-

port. They found:—

1. That the accused, having invited two gentlemen to take lunch with him on Sabbath, April 10, 1870, conducted them for this end to a restaurant, in which is kept a bar for the sale of intoxicating

2. That in the course of the repast the accused called for and drank or sipped a quantity of gin and milk, one of his guests, in like manner, obtaining and drinking a glass of ale, and the other calling for and disposing of a pitcher of gin and milk. This, too, occurred at a time when to sell intoxicating drinks on the Sabbath was a violation of the law of the State. the State.

3. That the bill incurred in the entire entertain-

ment was paid by the accused, although not on the

ment was paid by the accused, although not on the Sabbath.

4. That although the company was seated in a private room, no blessing was asked, at least audibly or apparently, on the repast.

5. That the accused, in accordance with a promise made to one of his guests, a reporter for the Sun newspaper, sent his son on the afternoon of the Sabbath in question to ald him in deciphering or writing out the notes or manuscript of the sermon writing out the notes or manuscript of the sermon preoched by the accused on said day.

EXTENUATING CIRCUMSTANCES. First. That the accused did not ask either of his guests to take any intoxicating drink. If they called for any beverage of that nature, they did so, not by virtue of any specific invitation by him, but on the presumption that his general question, "What will you have?" warranted them to do so.

Second. The accused appears to have been laboring at the time alluded to under a considerable degree of physical exhaustion.

degree of physical exhaustion.

Third. The quantity of gin used by him on the occasion seems to have been not large.

Fourth. There has been no evidence presented to justify the belief that the accused exhibited on the occasion any symptoms of intoxication.

BALANCING all these matters, and taking a survey of all the evidence in this case, we cannot but think that the specifications extracted from a newspaper of this city, and embodied in the complaint, are, in a variety of respects, inconsistent with truth, and calculated to convey an unjust impression of the deportment of the accused. But at the same time enough has been

dmitted or established by the accused acted in a VERY UNBECOMING MANNER on the occasion referred to in the complaint. Not only does he appear to have transgressed the law of the Sabbath, but also to have acted a part reprehen-sible on other grounds; and left at liberty by our ecclesiastical law to take into account not merely the specific charge preferred, but also the sins which may incidentally be proved in the course of investigation, we shall call attention to some of these as well as to the main charge.

First. By resorting to a restaurant in which liquor is sold the accused acted at least indiscreetly. affording, as he thereby did, an occasion for evil surmising and suspicion. As it appears he knew beforehand that he could not return to his home for necessary refreshments, he should have made arrangements for taking lunch in some place where he would not have been exposed to the imputations referred to, or have laid a stumbling-block in the Second. In calling for

the accused was guilty, we apprehend, of tempting the barkeeper or proprietor of the restaurant to violate the law of the State.

Third. It may be fairly questioned whether he did right in resorting to gin to sustain him. Whatever may be said on the abstract question as to the prepriety of using such a drink under any circumstances we deem it at least as very periloge. stances, we deem it at least as very perilous for man to resort to such stimulants according to his own ideas of utility or necessity.

Fourth, The conduct of the accused was calculated to countenance them in

USING INTOXICATING DRINKS, even without the plea of special exhaustion. In view, however, of the ruin which intemperance is causing in the world, a minister of the Gospel should be exceedingly careful to avoid lending any sanction to the use of intoxicating liquors as a beve-rage. He, above all others, should beware of placing

A STUMBLING BLOCK in the way of his fellow-men. In view of all these considerations, we recommend the adoption of the following action, namely:—

First. That while the specifications contained in the complaint preferred against Rev. C. B. Smythe

have in a variety of particulars not been proved; and while there is reason to believe that said specifica tions are in a considerable degree exaggerations and distortions of facts, yet in the judgment of the Pres-bytery the conduct of the accused, in the case which has been under investigation, is censurable, as having been inconsistent with a proper regard for the sacredness of the Sabbath; with that

CHRISTIAN PRUDENCE which dictates the avoidance, as far as may be. the appearance of evil; and with that tenderness of conscience and love for men which prompted the showing of any deportment calculated to encourage or countenance others in sin.
Second. That for the offenses now enumerated the

censure known in our Book of Sacrifices as "re buke" be administered to accused, and that he be solemnly warned to guard hereafter not only against the sins which have brought upon him THIS GRAVE CENSURE,

and upon the Church and cause of Christ so much reproach, but also against everything at variance with his standing as a professed Christian.

Third. That on the submission of the accused to the decision now indicated, and on his engaging to walk by the grace of God more circumspectly in the future, the case be entirely dismissed.

The report was received and discussed seriating. though running commentaries were made upon the

After some sparring among the divines who thought he did not show enough contrition, one re-marked that he would rather not call that a libellous

THE FACTS HAVE BEEN PROVED. Mr. Smythe then agreed to say:—"I am sorry that I have committed the sins or offenses that the Presbytery find that I have been guilty of."
This pill was prepared by the Doctors, and Mr. Smythe swallowed it with a wry face.
The ayes and noes were called on the adoption of the sentence, and was carried by six ayes to one no.

Dr. Findlay, the Moderator, requested that an older man be selected to carry out the sentence of the court, and Dr. Harper was appointed. THE REBUKE.

Brother Smythe, said Dr. Harper, the circumstances in which we are placed at this moment are very solemn and serious. You have been declared guilty of an offense which to many may appear light and fri-volous. Having, however, the Word of God as our standard, it is the judgment of this Presbytery that yeur conduct was reprehensible in the eyes of God and man. It has been prejudicial to the cause of Christ and to the good morals of the community at

We have come to the conclusion that you have violated the Sabbath and the cause of religion in general. Your conduct was not of that character to avoid the appearance of evil; you could have shunned that place; you were guilty in countenanc-ing what was wrong—the sale of intoxicating drinks ing what was wrong—the sale of intoxicating drinks—thereby encouraging others; you tempted others

to violate a law of the State, and gave them a pre-

to violate a law of the State, and gave them a pretext to do so.

You have brought discredit to the Church, grieved
it sorely; even the headings of the newspapers indicate a sneer under apparent praise. Would to God
that I had language to convey conviction to your
heart! I sincerely trust that you will be more circumstect in the future. Examing yourself and implore God to lead you in the right way; in which,
God grant, you will forever walk in the future. This
is my fervent prayer.

Mr. Smythe received the rebuke with head bent in
an attitude of deep contrition, while the slowly enunciated words feli on the ears of all in the most serious
and solemn manner.

AN UNMITIGATED HUMBUG. Speaking editorially of the result of the investiga-tion the Sun says:—It is not too much to say of the Rev. Mr. Smythe that he is one of the most unmiti-gated humbugs in this city. If the Church were to lose his services altogether, it would probably gain by the event.

RAILROAD NOTES.

Railway Interests in Pennsylvania and the West-Various Items of Interest. West-Various Items of Interest.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company have determined to build the railroad from Hollidaysburg to the Gap. The engineers are now locating the road, and it is determined to commence the work in May and have the road completed some time in September next. The payment of \$10,000 of the subscriptions of our citizens is to be made on the 1st of Max and the balance of \$20,000 to be paid in installance. May, and the balance of \$20,000 to be paid in instal-ments of \$5000 on the first of each month there-

—Among the important projected lines in Pennsylvania is that from Mount Morris, N. Y., through Munda, to the Erie Railway and the coal mines of Northwestern Pennsylvania. This will be a continuation of the Genesee Valley Road, and called the "Rochester, Munda, and Pennsylvania Railway." Another road to lead from Rochester, through Warsaw, to the Erie Railroad, at salamanca, and thence southerly to Warren, Pa., is in contemplation.

The Sharpsville, Wheatland, Sharon, and Greenfield Railroad of Mercer county, Pa., has been incorporated, with a number of gentlemen from the western part of Mercer county as corporators. The capital stock is fixed at \$50,000 at \$50 a share, with power to increase as much as may be deemed necessary to carry out the full intent of the charter. On the subscription of 500 shares an organization of the company is authorized. The proposed road runs south from Sharpsville through Sharon to Wheatland Furnaces, crossing State street in Sharon at its intersection with Sharpsville street or any more suitable point. The Greenfield branch commences in Sharon and runs up Pine Run to Keel Ridge, and thence to Greenfield.

—The Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad Company

The Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad Company is issuing \$3,000,000 of third mortgage bonds, to raise the funds to put its road into a first class condition for a first class road—completing the bridge over the Ohio at Parkersburg, shortening the line thence to the Big Hocking, straightening the line through the tunnel on the north side of Athens, etc. The Baltimore and Onio will make its main line by the way of Parkersburg, instead of Wheeling.

The Board of Directors of the Cleveland, Colum-

bus and Cincinnati and Indianapolis Railway, at their last meeting, raised the wages of their passentheir last meeting, raised the wages of their passenger conductors to \$125 per month, and have done away with all the patent "checks" upon conductors receipts. The object is to place a man in circumstances beyond the necessity of being a rogue—thus cultivating, by the removal of suspicious checks, a high sense of honor and honesty.

—Illinois has now 6000 miles of railroad (of which 5000 are open for business), costing, with the equipment, \$120,000,000.

—The work of grading the Marietta and Pittsburg Railroad is being pushed forward rapidly since

—The work of grading the Marietta and Pittsburg Railroad is being pushed forward rapidly since spring opened, and the prospect now is that the road bed will be completed and ready for the superstructure by the 1st of June. General Warner, when at Baltimore, made arrangements for locomotives and cars, to be delivered by the 1st of August. The Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad will also lay a track on the bridge which crosses the Muskingum, between Marietta and Harmar, to connect with the between Marietta and Harmar, to connect with the A mortgage of the Indianapolis and Illinois

Railroad Company has been filed in Indianapolis for the Union Trust Company of New York, to secure \$2,750,000 of the first mortgage bonds of the

WALES.

The Helr to the Throne Again in Court-News-paper "Slanders" on Distinguished Persons. From the Pall Mall Gazette, April 21.

In the Court of Queen's Bench yesterday Sir John Karslake applied on behalf of the Earl and Countess of Sefton for a rule nisi for a criminal information against Mr. Long, printer, publisher, and part proprietor of the Sheffield Daily Telegraph, for libel, the substance of which was, that the Prince of Wales was likely to be again mentioned in the Divorce Court as a co-respondent in a case in which the Countess of Sefton would be the respondent. The following affidavits were filed in court and referred to as the

grounds of the application:—
Affidavit of Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, of Marlborough House, Middlesex, sworn the 14th of April, 1870, states as follows:-First, I have read the paragraph in the Shemeld

Daily Telegraph.
Second. I was never guilty of the slightest impro-Second. I was never guilty of the slightest impro-priety with the said Countess of Sefton, and there is not the slightest foundation or pretext for the state-ment that I am likely to be mentioned in the Divorce Court as a co-respondent in a case by the karl of Sefton against the Countess. Third. I know nothing of, and I cannot conceive

of anything which could have suggested or given rise to such a statement. The joint affidavit of the Earl and Countess of Sefton stated:-

First. We have read the paragraph in the Sheffeld Daily Telegraph.
Second. We were married on the 18th of July,

Third. We have lived tegether from the date of our marriage down to the present time in perfect harmony and affection, and we have three children. Fourth. There is not the slightest shadow of foundation or pretext for the statement above set forth, as contained in the Sheffield Telegraph. Fifth. And I, the said Earl, for myself say I know of nothing, and cannot conceive of anything which could have suggested or given rise to such a state

Sixth. And I, the said Countess, for myself say that I know of nothing and cannot conceive of any-thing which could have suggested or given rise to Seventh. There has never been the slightest impropriety of any kind between his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales and myself. Eighth. And we, the said Barl and Countess, say

that we cannot look upon the said statement as any-thing but a wicked falsehood and calumay. Sir John Karslake said that, though some sort of apology had been made or offered, the Earl of Sefton felt that it was his duty to apply to the Court for a criminal information against the

The Lord Chief Justice said, with emphasis, "Most certainly, Sir John Karslake, take a

ATTEMPTED ESCAPE.

How a Coustable Held a Prisoner at the Expense of His Own Beauty.

Officer John Savage, says the Chicago Republican of Tuesday, had a rough time in the jail yard at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. He was conveying a stout looking builty named Michael Hart—who had into hear convention. just been committed to jail by Justice Dresser, for causing the advent of an unlicensed candidate for the Presidency—to the jali, when the prisoner, incited by some "friends," made an effort to get away, Before he tried the game of force Savage asserts that Hart attempted to bribe him with a \$5 bill. Finding that his pacific overtures for release were not acceded to, Mr. Hart dealt Savage a dreadful demolisher on the propagate. molisher on the proboscis.

molisher on the proboscis.

The blow made that organ quite invisible for a moment or two, but it grew out in a minute until it resembled the famous nasal in Tristram Shandy. Not satisfied with this great exploit, Hart followed up his success, and dealt Savage a few more "straight-cute" which would have done credit to the P. R. Savage, half-blinded, bothered, bloated, and fifty-three years old, gripped the rufflan with both hands by the cellar and shoved him before him towards the jail. Half a dozen women followed up the wards the jail. Half a dozen women followed up the twain as they crossed and fenght along the whole walk towards the court-house steps.

Hart—"Let go of me!"
Savage—":'m an officer! Help! murder! police!
pol-l-ce—pol—Sheriff! Oh, I'm murdered entirely!
take that ——!" as he threw Mr. Hart down the jail Steps with amazing celerity.

Constable Savage washed his face and pulled his nose straight. Mr. Hart was locked up in a dark cell where his meditations are anything but those of

SECOND EDITION

Battle with the Indians.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH. the Pacific.

Troops and Savages Killed.

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

Removing the Capital to St. Louis.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Indian Affairs.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. Washington, May b.—General Sherman has received a telegraphic despatch from General Sheridan that the Indians have taken possession of several of the forts near Fort Sully, and have made prisoners of the commandants of the forts. General Sheridan has gone again to the front. The Secretary of the Indian Peace Commission, Vincent Collyer, fears that war is inevitable.

Quick Passage from Japan. A United States Consul from Japan arrived here on Tuesday, having left Yokohama on the 23d of March, via San Francisco. This is the quickest

The Onelda Question at Yokohama The Oneida Question at Yokohama.

He saw all the officers of the Oneida at Yokohama on the evening they sailed, and positively denies the charges brought against them by some slanderous persons, that they were intoxicated, and thereby to blame for the loss of the Oneida. In Yokohama every one attaches the blame to Captain

Naval Expenditures. The total expenditures of the Navy Department for the month of April were only \$949,000,

Movements of War Vessels. The Saco is being fitted out for immediate use at The Guerriere is being docked at the Brooklyn

Yard. The Navy Department has ordered the sea-going monitors at New Orleans to be prepared for passage North.

The Washington Mayoralty. There is much excitement here to-day among city politicians at the primary elections. Two sets of delegates were elected from several of the wards to the Mayoralty Nominating Convention, which met this morning. The Republicans are divided among themselves, Mayor Bowen and Chief of Police Richards being the rival candidates for the nomination. A third Republican candidate, Emory, is already in the field by independent nomination. The stand in front of the Union League Hall is crowded with the friends of all parties to learn from time to time the transactions of the delegates. A strong force of policemen is in attendance. The anti-Republicans or conservatives will make no nomination.

FROM THE WEST.

The Capital Removal Question. St. Louis, May 5 .- A meeting of a committee in reference to the removal of the capital was held last night at the Planters' House, and arrangements were made for holding a mass meeting two weeks hence. The committee also considered the subject of holding another national convention in October next, a call for which has been already prepared. Ex-Senator

the proceedings was manifested. Destructive Fire in Leavenworth. LEAVENWORTH, May 5 .- Nearly an entire block of residences in one of the best quarters of the city were burned yesterday. The loss will probably reach \$50,000. Insurance un-

J. B. Henderson presided, and much interest in

Base Ball.

MEMPHIS, May 5 .- The base ball match between the Red Stockings of Cincinnati and the Green Stockings of Memphis, on the sixth inning stood 100 for the former and 2 for the latter.

Suicide of a Merchant. CLEVELAND, O., May 5 .- J. F. Widerkind, of the firm of Hahn & Widerkind, . Ashley, Ohio, committed suicide yesterday by hanging himself in a barn. Temporary insanity was the probable cause.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

Opening of the Grand Hotel. SAN FRANCISCO, May 5.—The Grand Hotel was opened to-day. The building occupies the greater part of two blocks, and cost \$500,000. All indications favor the belief that there will be a very large amount of travel from the Eastern States, Pacificward, this summer.

Mercantile Suspension. D. Guendelli &Co., extensive dealers in coffee, have suspended, with liabilities of \$500,000. The Severe Drought.

The latest intelligence from different parts of the State confirms the fears that the grain crops will be short. The drought has been more serious than for many years past. The rain fall within the next few days may help the pasturage in places where it has not been burned up. The ate-sown wheat will suffer the most injury. In a large district south of the Bay of San Francisco there will be fair crops, and in the northern counties in most instances the farmers feel pretty sure of good crops, but in the greater part of San Joaquim and Livermore Valleys the ailure of the wheat crop is almost certain.

Mining News.

The Savage Mining Company has levied an assessment of \$7.50 per share on June 6. San Francisco Markets.

San Francisco, May 5.—Flour active at an advance of 25@37%c. Oregon superfine, \$4@4.37%; extras, \$4.75@5 50. Five vessels are engaged to load wheat for England, and the market is strong at an advance of 10c. for choice qualities and 15c. for superfine qualities. Legal tenders, 88%.

FROM THE PLAINS. Another Indian Excursion.

SOUTH PASS, Wyoming, May 5 .- Major Gordon, with a party of cavalry, made another ex-cursion to-day in pursuit of the Indians. He and a skirmish with them, and killed four. Two of Lieutenant Gordon's command were killed, Lieutenant Stumback and a sergeant. The country is alive with Indians, known to be

FROM EUROPE.

This Morning's Quotations. LONDON, May 5-11-30 A. M .- Consols for money, 1.0NDON, May 5-11-30 A. M.—Consols for money, 94; and for account, 94½. American securities steady; U. S. 5-20s of 1862, 88½; of 1865, old, 88; of 1867, 90; 10-40s, 85½. Stocks steady; Eric Railroad, 18½; Illinois Central, 112; Great Western, 28.

LIVERPOOL, May 5-11-30 A. M.—Cotton dull; middling uplands, 10½d.; middling Orleans, 11½@

11½d. The sales are estimated at 10,000 bales.

New York Money and Stock Murkets. New York, May 5.—Stocks strong. Money 566 per cent. Gold, 114%. 5-20s, 1862, conpon, 1113%; do. 1864, do., 1103%; do. 1865 do., 1103%; do. 1865 do., 1103%; do. 1867, 113%; do. 1868, 113%; do. 1868, 183%; do. 1868, 107%; Virginia 6s, new, 70%; Missouri 6s, 92; Canton Co., 71%; Camberland preferred, 45; Consolidated N. Y. Central and Hudson River, 93%; Eric. 24: Reading, 102%; Adams Everges, 28; Pric. 24: Reading, 10 Brie, 24; Reading, 102%; Adams Express, 63%; Michigan Central, 123%; Michigan Southern, 98%; Michigan Southern, 98%; Minois Central, 140%; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 106%; Chicago and Rock Island, 122%; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 94; Western Union Tele-

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE, Thursday, May 5, 1870. Money continues in abundant supply in our market, and rates exhibit a further declining

market, and rates exhibit a further declining tendency, showing an increased accumulation of funds at the disposal of lenders. The business demand does not show that progress which was anticipated a week ago, though there is, or appears to be, a decided improvement in many branches of trade.

Call loans, on almost any kind of safe collateral, were negotiated at 5@5½ per cent. this morning, and few appeared willing to go beyond the last-named figure. Really good paper is quite scarce and in demand at 6@7 per cent. Gold is remarkably quiet, but somewhat un-

Gold is remarkably quiet, but somewhat unsettled, owing to the speculative feeling in New York. The sales opened at 114%, which was the highest figure reached up to noon, declining about 11 A. M. to 114%, and standing at 114% about 11 A. M. to 124%, and standing at 114% and standing at 114% and standing at 114% and 1 about noon. Government bonds are dull and weaker, compared with closing sales last night. There was a good business at the Stock Board, and prices are all higher. No sales of State or

Reading Railroad sold largely; sales as high as 51½ b. o. Pennsylvania Railroad was active and higher; sales at 56% 65%. Lehigh Valley was steady and sold at 55%, and Philadelphia and Erie at 28%; 43% was offered for Little Schuylkill and 37% for Catawissa preferred.

Canal stocks were dull but strong. Some small lots of Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank

sold at 117%, and some Dalzell oil stock at 14. PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES. Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street FIRST BOARD.

	W. W. W. W. C	O CARLE	171
\$1000]	Pa R Con bs 96	5 sh	Read R 85. 511
\$2000	do 96%	100	doc.51 1-16
\$10000 I	Pa Inc Plain 1.105%	200	dols.b60. 51%
\$1000 (C & A m 68,89 90	100	do830wn. 51
£1500	W Penna Bds.	500	do 5134
1,000,000,000	cash . 80	100	dob60. 51%
10 sh Penna R.c.p.		200	do 51%
400	cash., 56%	200	dols.30d. 5132
12	do 563	100	do rg&in.51 1-16
300	do 5636	100	dob60, 51 %
4	doc&p. 56%	100	do., 860wn. 51
67	do c&p. 56%	100	do 85&in.51 1-16
13	dod bill. 56%	500	do.s5wn&i.51 1-16
100	doopg&1, 56%	200	do51 1-16
100	doop5 56%	100	do85.51 3-16
6 sh Far & M Bk.117%		100 s	h Ph & E b5. 29%
53 sh Leh V R ls. 55%			dob60, 28%
500 sh	Dalzell Oil.is. 14		33357777777777 HOVE

-The receipts of the Wilmington and Read-ing Railroad on the half of the road now being opened from Coatesville to Wilmington amount to about \$10,000 per month, and it is certain that

the business will be more than doubled by the opening of the other half, over which the bulk of the coal trade will be done. The company is now in need of money for the purchase of additional rolling stock and for the full equipment of the road, and for the purpose of raising the required amount they offer \$200,000 of the second mortgage seven per cent. bonds at \$2\frac{1}{2}\$, and accruing interest. This road is destined to be the great outlet for the coal trade of Pennbe the great outlet for the coal trade of Pennsylvania, and it is calculated that, passing as it does through a rich and populous country, the way traffic of itself will yield a handsome profit. Only six miles are now required to complete the road to Birdsboro, and this will be finished by

any necessary information from William Painter & Co., No. 36 South Third street.

the middle of this month. These bonds offer

great inducements to capitalists, who can obtain

Philadelphia Trade Report. THURSDAY, May 5.—The Flour market is steady at yesterday's quotations. A moderate demand prevails from the local trade, but shippers hold aloof. The sales comprise 900 barrels, including superfine at \$4.37½@4.62½; extras at \$4.75@5.12½; Iowa and Wisconsin extra family at \$5.25@5.50; good and Minnesota do. do. at \$5.75@6; Pennsylvania do. do. at \$5.75@6.25; and fancy Virginia and St. Louis do. do. at \$7.12@8. Rye Flour is held at \$5.25. Prices of Corn Meal are nominal.

Meal are nominal.

There is very little activity in the Wheat market, and only 2500 bushels Western and Pennsylvania red sold at \$132@135; and Delaware at \$140. Rye is held at \$110 for Pennsylvania. Corn is not so plenty and is held with firmness. Sales of 2000 bushels yellow, in the cars and afloat, at \$111@112; Western mixed at \$106; and Ohio yellow at \$110. Oats are without essential change, Sales of Western and Pennsylvania at 61@65c.; and 1200 bushels light Delaware at 68c. In Barley and Mait no sales were reported.

Bark-In the absence of sales we quote No. 1 Quercitron at \$27 \$2 ton.

Whisky is steady, and we notice sales of 120 barrels Western iron-bound at \$1.06 per gallon.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE. For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

(By Telegraph.)
FORTRESS MONROE, May 5.—Arrived, brig Ceres, from Rio for orders, and brig Neptune, from Santos for orders.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 5.—Arrived, ships Flying Mist, from Boston; General Eastman, from Yokahama; Heina Denne, from Hamburg.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....MAY STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH

CLEARED THIS MORNING. Steamer S. F. Phelps, Brown, New York, W. M. Baird & Co. Steamer E. C. Biddle, McCue, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
St'r Beverly, Pierce, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
St'r Mars, Grumley, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.
St'r M. Massey, Smith, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.
Brig Southern Cross, Brown, Mayaguez, John Mason

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Fanita, Freeman, 24 hours from New York, with mase, to John F. Ohl. Steamer Monitor, Jones, 24 hours from New York, with mase, to W. M. Baird & Co. Steamer R. Willing, Cundiff, 13 hours from Balti-more, with mose, to A. Groves, Jr. Steamer Ann Eliza, Richards, 24 hours from New York, with mase, to W. P. Clyde & C*.
Steamer Bristol, Wallace, 24 hours from New York, with mase, to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Br. bark Guiona, Dexter, a days from Baltimore, in ballast to L. Westergaard & Co. Schr Stampede, Stratton, 12 days from Ponce, P. R., with sugar to John Mason & Co. Scar J. B. Gallagher, Boyle, & days from Derby, Conn., in ballast to Lennox & Burgess.

Schr Eclipse, Carsey, 5 days from Suffolk, with lumber to Taylor & Be z. Schr A. J. Williams, Minth, 7 days from Newbern, with lumber to D. E. Trainer & Co. Schr Wm. Wilson, Jenkins, from Salem, Schr Gen. John Cropper, Williams, 5 days from Pocomoke river, Md., with lumber to Jas. L. Bewley

Schr Clayton & Lowber, Jackson, 1 day from Smyrna, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.
Tug Chesapeake, Merrihew, from Baitimore, with
a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co. Tug Hudson, Nicholson, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

BELOW. Bark Bloomer, from Boston.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HAVRE-DE-GRACE, May 5.—The following boats left this morning, in tow:

Maud, with lumber to Trump & Son,

Albert List, with lumber to Taylor & Betts.

Seymour and Blair, with authracite coal, for Wil-

Quaker City, with anthracite coal to captain. MEMORANDA. Steamship Volunteer, Jones, hence, at New York

yesterday.

Bark Hatfield, Hatfield, hence, at Leghorn 17th ult. Schr J. M. Fitzpatrick, Somers, for Philadelphia, sailed from Charleston yesterday.

Schr Mary D. Haskell. Barton, for Philadelphia, cleared at Matanzas 26th ult.

END.

The Anti-Slavery Society of Pennsylvania.

The Winding Up of It

Its Past Labors.

The Abolition Sensations of Philadelphia.

The Great Fugitive Slave Cases, and How they were Disposed of.

To-day closes the existence, as an organiza tion, of the Pennsylvania Anti-Slavery Society, and in commemoration of the various reforms which have been accomplished by it during the past thirty-two years, two meetings will be held. one in the afternoon and the other in the evening, at the Assembly Buildings. The exercises at the latter will be of a particularly interesting character, as at it several who were present at its organization under the presidency of Daniel Neill, Esq., and who to this day have been energetic and faithful workmen in its behalf, will deliver addresses.

The Prominence Attained by this society in national affairs warrants, at our hands, the reproduction of many of the hard-fought battles through which it has passed for the cause of humanity, and we therefore publish the following compilation, paying especial attention to the fugitive slave cases in which the society manifested so deep an interest.

The Anti-Slavery Movements. Prior to the year 1833, and dating back to the formation of the Government, there had been in existence an association known as the Abolition Society. Its avowed object was the elevation of the colored people, and the protection of persons illegally detained in bondage. In this organization there were many who believed in going a step further, and accordingly in 1833 a convention was held in this city, the American Anti-Slavery Society was organized, and its first demand immediate macipation of the slave. Auxiliary societies were formed, and in January, 1837, a meeting was held in Harrisburg, which resolved itself into the Pennsylvania Anti-Slavery Society. During the same year the State Convention, authorized by an act of the Legislature, assembled in this city, and after a long and exciting debate, which consumed several days, the Constitution of the State was amended by inserting

The Word "White" in the clause relative to the qualification of voters. The proceedings of this body with reference to this question were closely watched by the society, and the proposed amendment was manfully opposed by Thaddens Stevens, who was a delegate.

The society up to 1838 had been meeting around in spots, and by the combined exertions of the members a stock company was formed. and Pennsylvania Hall was erected at the corner of Sixth and Haines streets, the site of the present Odd Fellows Hall, at a cost of \$40,000. It was completed in the early part of May and was dedicated on the 16th, with interesting ceremonies. The programme included a poem by Whittier. On the same day a crowd of those opposed to the organization collected around the building, and, after groaning the society, defaced the structure with stones.

On the afternoon of the 17th of May, a large meeting of about 500, including whites and blacks, was held. It was the intention of the members to have held another meeting on that night, but fearing that violence would be dene them, it was not convened. Early in the evening, large crowds began collecting in the vicinity, and towards 10 o'clock the excitement ran high. Incendiary speeches were made, and stones again thrown. Just before 10 o'clock an attack was made on the structure. The doors were broken in, and the windows demolished.

In a few minutes Flames Were Seen Rushing from the lower stories and shortly thereafter the entire building was in flames. Although those who were engaged in this dastardly business were but few in numbers, no attempt was made by the immense crowd to frustrate their wicked designs, no doubt thinking that to object was worth their lives. By midnight the smouldering ruins were all that was left of Pennsylvania

On the next day another excited mob collected, and proceeded to the Shelter for Colored Orphans on Thirteenth street, above Callowhill, to which

they applied the torch, and it, like Pennsylvania Hall, was burned to the ground. Several fire companies attempted to go into service, but they were driven off by the mob. During the summers of 1839, '40, and '41 there were occasional disturbances occasioned by attacks made on the colored people, and in 1842 there was a general riot in the vicinity of Eighth and South streets. The negroes were attacked, and in addition to personal violence inflicted the mob burned down the African Presbyterian Church on St. Mary street, and Smith's Hall, on Lombard street. This latter building was erected by Mr. Stephen Smith for the accommodation of his black brethren. Meetings were held here nightly, and the feeling ran so high that Judge Conrad declared it a nuisance. Affairs now ran on smoothly until 1849, when another riot was indulged in, the negroes again suffering by the demolition of what was then known as the

"California House." Despite all these drawbacks, the Anti-Slavery Society continued in its work for the emancipation of the slave, and flooded the country with printed documents with reference to the subject. They also published the

Pennsylvania Freeman," a weekly journal, since merged into the Anti-Slavery Standard, which was edited at times by Whittier, Lowell, Burleigh, and others. The Fugitive Slave Cases.

Prior to the passage of the Fugitive Slave law in 1850 the courts were but little troubled with fugitive slave cases, and the Anti-Slavery Society, though not content by any means, were pation of the slaves. The passage of that law on the 18th of September, 1850, and its dis-graceful but legitimate results, have affixed a | Continued on the Second Page