FIRST EDITION

The Dickinson College Emeute.

Taking the Black Veil.

The Murderer Goldsborough.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

THE STUDENTS' REBELLION.

The Treuble at Dickinson College-A Professor Explains the Difficulty. The Harrisburg Topic of yesterday publishes the following article, written, it says, by a professor in Dickiuson College, although it withholds the name of the gentleman:-

I wish to make a candid statement of facts, in relation to the recent trouble in Dickinson

First. As to the declinature of the request of the classes for leave of absence. The college had had a vacation of six days terminating on the Monday of the previous week, while the summer vacation was only six weeks off, to last for eleven weeks. The Junior class had lost the recitation in Professor Trickett's department on the previous Tuesday, because a change of an hour had not been formally announced, though every member of the class knew of the change, seven of them having been notified in person. The change was from four to five o'clock. Whether properly or not, the recitation was lost. By a rule of the faculty of long standing, no single professor is allowed to excuse beforehand a class from recitation. The procession of colored people terminated shortly lafter two o'clock, and there were no other exercises coanected with the celebration till 714 o'clock P. M. The recitations took place at five o'clock. Again: since attempts have been made to represent the refusal to excuse from recitation as a political matter, I will state that both the pro-

lessors refusing are Republicans and heartly endorse the fifteenth amendment. Secondly. As to the penalties assessed. For some time past several of the students, most of whom were in the classes concerned, had been gullty of violations of college orders, many of them very immoral. On Sunday before the celebration, while the people of the town were in their places of worship, the college bell was rung two several times, and an alarm of fire excited in different quarters of the town. The absence of the classes was in defiance of the declinature of the professors to excuse, and it was effected through a conspiracy. These are -by the statutes of the college, which the professors are appointed to keep, not to amend-separate offenses of a high order. If not prevented, they would soon disorganize the college. All the above circumstances entered into the question of imposing punishment. This punishment was by minus marks, which were not to affect the continuance of any student in his class. They operated solely to alter the relative positions of probably not more than one-fourth the number of students. One who would have stood 3 might now stand 4: 7 might now be 8, etc. Since all received at least one hundred, the relative positions could be affected only by the excess of the marks received one hundred. The object of minus marks as a penalty is to affect relative standing, and in cases of combination must be distributed unequally. This unstatute of the institution and the usages of civil

society. Thirdly. As to the insubordination of the students. A committee from each class presented a request for a diminution of the minus marks. After a due consideration, those who had received five hundred were relieved of two hundred. The others were not affected. Certain individual students desired to show that their absence was not on condition of the absence of others. While the order of the faculty was pending in their cases, the students sent in an announcement that they would attend no more duties till the college faculty came to terms with them. They remained in that state of resistance, refusing three several times to meet the faculty, when the faculty proceeded to announce to them personally that unless they attended recitations during Monday they would be suspended until September. On Monday night the Executive Committee the Board of Trustees met them, and presented to the faculty a paper which the students were to accept. This paper the students contemptuously spurned by an almost ananimous vote. The penalty announced by the faculty has gone into operation, and the revolting students are now gone from Carlisle. Students attending college are under the supervision of the faculty, and it would be improper for a body of thirty-five students to linger in a small town at the hotels, when their parents and guardians have no expectation of such a thing. It is customary in all colleges to require students disciplined as these have been to go at once to their homes. It is unnecessary to add that in cases where it was impossible for the students to leave town in the prescribed time. they were allowed to remain longer.

The professors have been insisting on scholarship as a condition of remaining in their classes. It is not uncommon for students to hate a professor who will not allow them to follow their

AN ESCAPED MURDERER.

Remarkable Story-The Murderer Goldaberough Said to be Yachting Up and Down

Chesapeake and Delaware Bays. It has been generally believed in Delaware that Goldsborough, the escaped murderer, had gone to South America. Commenting on this belief, the Milford Mutual Friend of Saturday expresses doubts of its correctness, and says a gentleman from Frederica, of undoubted veracity, tells it that he visited the hotel at Bowers Beach, at about dusk on Thursday, April 28. After having his horse put away the gentleman went to the beach, and found there a friend and also an acquaintance named McGinnis, from the neighborhood of Magnolia. The three returned to the hotel together, and there found four men

sitting at a table playing cards. McGinnis stepped up to the table and shook hands with one of the men, addressing him as Bob. Shortly afterwards the gentleman from Frederica asked McGinnis who the man was he had addressed as Bob. He answered that it was Robert Goldsborough, the murderer of Charles He was told he must be mistaken, but insisted that he could not be, as he and Goldsborough were in the army together, and he knew him weil. The game of cards was not finished, for as soon as Goldsborough saw that he was recognized he left the table and stepped to the bar, where he threw down a \$5 note and told his three companions to get their drinks and the change, and come on down to the boat. They followed immediately to the bay shore, took a boat from which had landed, and rewed out to a vessel anchored a short distance out in

the bay. The Matual Friend continues:-We also have it from a reliable source, that this same vessel has been seen lying at anchor. for a day or two, a little below the mouth of Broadkill creek, only a short distance from Mr Howard's house, where the young lady resides who, it is said, was engaged in marriage to Goldsborough at the time he committed the murder, and where he first went after his escape from prison. It is said that Goldsborough has certainly been seen at Howard's within the last two weeks. We make the above statements just as they were given to us, and, although

they may seem incredible, from the respecta-bility of the source from which we obtained them, we can have no reason to doubt their truthfulness, and must accept them as veritable facts unless convinced to the contrary.'

THE BLACK VEIL.

Interesting Ceremony in an Ursuline Convent
Renouncing the World.

The solemn ceremony of the last profession and taking the black veil by two choir novices was witnessed in the Ursuline Convent in East Morrisania, New York, on Sunday morning, by the relatives and friends of the youthful candidates. The names of those who have thus separated themselves for life from the outer world and its pomps and vanities are Miss Harriet Leonard, now Sister Mary Seraphine Jose-phine, of the Five Wounds, and Miss Fanny Hart, now Sister Mary Bapistree Josephine, of the Holy Family.

The ceremony was begun by the entrance of the procession at the hour appointed. The pupils of the school, in dark dresses of brown or blue, and veiled with white lace, came first; next the novices, dressed in the black habits of the order, with white veils over their hoods and capes, and carrying a crucifix in the right hand, and a burning taper in the left; then the professed Sisters of the community, leading the young candidates, robed and veiled in black; and lastly the Mother Superior. The candidates for profession then seated themselves in front of

The waxen candles which they had borne in their hands were placed on a narrow table in front of them, covered with crimson velvet. The candles arranged in triple groups, on the altar, gleaming against the white and gilded tracery of the screen and tabernacle, the veiled figures of a large number of pupils and thirty or forty black-robed nuns and novices, the motionless figures of the candidates in the aisles, and the conventional dress of the congregation, made a most striking and beautiful tableau.

The procession had scarcely been seated when the acolytes and clergymen appeared. They entered in full ecclesiastical dress to the sound of music from the gallery and the mass began with the "Veni Creator Spiritus," sung by female voices. Immediately after the Mass the novices, after kneeling in front of the altar in silent prayer, made the demand to be admitted to the Sister-

hood in this form:-The officiant, the Rt.Rev.Melchoir Greenbray,

of Wisconsin, asked:-"What do you ask, my child?" To which each in turn replied:-

I demand the mercy of God, the Society of the religious of St. Ursula, and to take vows of Poverty, Chastity, and Obedience according to the rules of St. Augustine and its constitu-

"Have you entire knowledge of what you intend to promise?" "Yes, Rev. Father; and with the grace of God I hope to perform it faithfully."

They were then formally received, and a sermon was delivered on the perfect liberty of the religious life and upon the slavery which the customs of the world entailed.

The sermon having been concluded and bene-diction pronounced, the assemblage retired while the Te Deum was sung by the choir.

OBITUARY.

General Marquis de la Woestine. This distinguished soldier died recently in

Paris at the Hotel des Invalides, of which he was the Governor. Descended from a prominent Flemish family, he was born in 1786, and upon the occasion of his baptism had for godfather no less a personage than the Duke of Orleans, afterwards better known as King Louis bentzel, his uncle, who in 1801 introduced the Marquis to Joseph Bonaparte. His admiration for the French influenced him to remain in France and become a naturalized citizen, and having attracted the notice of Napoleon, he was first sent to the Ecole Militaire, and afterwards commissioned a sous-lieutenant of dragoons.

In the celebrated battles of Friedland and Jena he behaved with such distinguished gallantry as to win promotion. Subsequently was ordered to Spain, serving under Sebastiani and receiving a dangerous wound at Almonacid. He remained on the peninsula until his command was ordered to join the grand army which invaded Russia. De la Woestine participated in the terrible advance and retreat of the French. At Leipsic his gallantry was so conspicuous as to attract the personal notice of the Emperor. who decorated him with the Cross of the Legion of Honor and gave him the rank of colonel.

After the abdication he refused to serve the

Bourbons and retired to private life, but upon Napoleon's return from Elba De la Woestine promptly joined him, and at the battle of Waterloo commanded the 3d Regiment of Chasseurs. The Bourbons being again restored to the throne, he went to Belgium, where he lived several years engaged in the business of a wine merchant. By the July revolution, however, he was enabled to return to France and to resume his profession as a soldier. Louis Philippe appointed him Marechal-de-Camp, holding which rank he commanded a brigade of light cavalry during the campaign in Belgium in 1832. The Maronis was made general of division in 1841. but after the revolution of 1848 was retired on balf-pay, the provisional government being suspicious of his loyalty to the republic. As soon as Louis Napoleon became President

General de la Woestine was restored to active service. After the dismissal of General Perrot he was appointed to command the National Guards in Paris. It will be remembered how effectually the General prevented the drummers from sounding the alarm on the famous day of the coup detat by previously sending all the drums of the National Guards to Vincennes to be "repaired." When Louis Napoleon became Emperor, De la Woestine was created a Senator of France and In 1863 was appointed Governor of the Invalides to succeed the late Marshal d'Ornano.

SMYTHE FORCED OUT.

Result of Drinking Gin and Milk-Dismissed from His Church-His Friends Cannot Save

Pursuant to a call by a committee appointed by the Presbytery of the United Presbyterian church, the members of the congregation presided over by the Rev. Charles B. Smythe met in solemn conclave last evening at the Eleventh

The meeting opened with prayer, after which the Rev. James Thompson, chairman of the committee, stated that the meeting was called to take action on a petition now before the Presbytery, for the dissolution of the pastoral relations now existing between themselves and Mr.

Smythe.

The meeting had been called in hopes that, owing to the action of the Presbytery, some of the members who signed the petition might be induced to reconsider the matter. A vote would be taken by ballot: all in favor of Mr. Smythe would vote aye; contrary, no. A protest was here presented, on behalf of the friends of Mr. Smythe, against the meeting taking any action. as sufficient notice not having been given to the congregation the meeting was irregular, under section 5, page 29, of the Book of Discipline.

The protest was ordered on file. A vote was then taken, which resulted in Mr. Smythe being requested to dissolve his pastoral relations by a vote of 40 to 23,-N. Y. Standard

Philadelphians in Paris. The American Register, of Paris, for April 25th, gives the names of the following Philadelphians recently arrived in Paris:—W. D. Bell, Mr. and Mrs. George Blight, W. Camac and family, Miss E. B. Day, P. M. Tisher, P. Fraser, S. M. Heaton, H. Lewis, Josephine Longhead, C. H. Meyer, Hannah H. Sweeney.

Ollivier's Views of the Situation—"Socialism and Staterialism" vs. Law and Order. The Minister of Justice, in his quality of Deputy for the First Circumscription of the Var, issued on the 25th of April the following address

MY DEAR FELLOW-CITIZENS-It is said to be well to lop off, from time to time, dead wood from trees, in order that the living branches may be developed with greater vigor. The Emperor has just also cut away the obsolete portions of the constitution in order that the latter may acquire fresh force and youth. He will ask you on the 8th May whether he has done well. I advise you to reply eagerly to that appeal, and to arrive at the balloting urn with a bulletin bearing the word Yes! Some persons will try to induce you to answer No, but do not listen to them. You have known me for a long time past, and many among you remember my speeches, when, at the commencement of my career, I went through your district. They will tell you that my voice was always raised against violence, anger, and hatred, and that I then opposed revolutionary doctrines with as much resolution as I do now Do you know whence arises that consistency of my ideas? From the unity of my sentiments. In politics I have had but one passion—a love for the great and good people of France; and it is the desire of relieving their sufferings, of raising their intellectual, material. and moral situation which has made easy to me a resignation to the daily miseries of public life. Who are the explatory victims of revolutions? Is it not the people? When order is disturbed in the streets and business is in suspense. Providence does not cause any revolution in the elements; the sun continues to ripen the corn and the vine, and the rich are never in want. But, on the contrary, what desolation there is in the dwelling of the poor laborer! reason I have always detested revolutions. Do not listen to those men who advise you to vote "No!" Suppose that they have a majority on the 8th of May in the Var and throughout France, what would follow? They would exercise vengeance, would imprison and exile, would establish the social republic, and oppress the rich, as they promise in your meetings. And what The storm would soon pass away. The nation, ashamed of its momentary weakness, would rise up and say:—"Enough of anarchy and disorder!" And, in their turn, those who had struck would be harshly treated. Suppose, on the contrary, that our friends triumph; how different all will be! A long period of security, confidence, and rest will be reassured to us. The Emperor and his Ministers, rid of constitutional discussions, interpellations, menaces of disturbance, and predictions of revolution, will be able to take in hand, with even more solicitude than in the past, the means of ameliorating the situation of those who have nothing, without violating the rights of those who possess property; and we shall not have to fear those times of civil war when the sons, instead of closing the eyes of their

which will be imitated everywhere. Recom-mence that course for the plebiscile; unite, organize yourselves, and do not be intimidated by those who make up for the smallness of their number by the noise they make. If their words were honeyed, I could understand that you might be beguiled. But how could you do otherwise than resist language so gross, composed of meanuess and insult—a worthy expression of materialist doctrines in which neither man's will nor God has any place. Send us a great majority. I shall receive it as a proof of your affection, and my means of serving

fathers, have their own closed by them. Go

then, my dear fellow-countrymen, to the vote

with unanimity and ardor. At the last legislative elections, triumphing over the revolution

by your free initiative, you gave to France an example which has been followed at Lyons, and

WESTON, THE WALKIST.

you will thereby be increased. Receive, etc., EMILE OLLIVIER.

Measuring the Rink for the Great 100-Mile

Yesterday the Empire Rink, New York, was measured, in Mr. Weston's presence, by Mr. Wallace, the manager, and a track, five feet wide, was laid out on the floor around its outre circumference. A line drawn through the centre of this, or two and a half feet from the outre edge, and going all around the aink, was found to be exactly 733 feet 6 inches; so that seven times around, and 145 feet 6 inches over, will make just a mile; and in order to walk 100 statute miles of 5280 feet each, Mr. Weston must go around the track 719 times, with 613 feet 6 inches extra. To do this in twenty-two hours will be at the rate of a little over four and a half miles, or thirty-three times around the rink, per hour, not allowing any time for sest. Mr. Waston will, therefore, be obliged to make

nearly 720 entire circuits of a track 733 feet 6 inches in length at the rate of two minutes to each circuit. Looking at these figures, it would seem absurd for any mortal man to attempt such a feat, and if Mr. Weston succeeds he will not only have fairly earned his \$1500, but also the reputation of being the greatest pedestrian in the world. Mr. Weston invites anybody who may doubt the accuracy of the measurement to test it for himself, and in a few days he intends to have it remeasured in the presence of several distinguished gentlemen whose attestation nobody will dispute. The track is to be covered with clay and shavings, and a fine band of music will cheer the great pedestrian on to

SHOCKING CALAMITY.

A Father and His Two Sons Drowned on Sun-day Moralog. A heart-rending affair occurred one mile

north of Oakville Station, opposite Catskill, on the Hudson, at 8 o'clock Sunday morning, which resulted in the drowning of the well-known doorkeeper of the Assembly in 1869, Mr. R. A. Decker, and his two sons. It appears that the youngest son, James, awakening in the morning before the other members of the family, went down to the beach in front of the house and got in a small boatito play. Accidentally stumbling he fell out of the boat into the river. His frantic cries for help were heard by Decker, his father who was still in bed, and who rushed from the house to save his son. He entered the water and waded towards the little fellow, but when he reached him both were so exhausted that they at once disappeared to rise no more. The noise, it seems, also attracted the attention of Delbert Decker, another and older son, eighteen years of age, who was also in bed. He, too, hurried out and waded in, but, sad to relate, seemed to become at once exhausted and sunk. The bodies of all three were soon after recovered. The affair has cast a gloom over all classes in the vicinity. The mother and another son are left to mourn their

Baltimore Produce Biarket.

BALTIMORE, May 10.—Cotton firm and held at 221, 23c. Flour—City Mills advanced 25c., and all grades better; Howard street superfine, \$5.25@57. do. extra, \$6@6.75; do. family, \$6.75@8.75; City Mills superfine, \$5.50@6.25; do. family, \$5.75@7; do. family, \$7.09.50; Western superfine, \$5.12%@5.50; do. extra, \$5.50@6; do. family, \$6.25@7. Wheat dull for Pennsylvania at \$1.25@1.40; Maryland quiet at \$1.50 @1.60. Corn firm; white, \$1.18@1.20; yellow, \$1.15. Oats firm at 63@65c. Rye quiet at \$1.05. Provisions unchanged. Whisky firm; straight iron-bound, \$1.07%; wood-bound, \$1.07; patent, \$1.06.

-A young lady in Centreville, Md., while at work in her garden with a hoe last week, struck an oyster shell and caused it to fly up. The edge of the shell struck her in the eye, making a horrible and extremely painful wound, and destroy-

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

The Mace-Allen Prize Fight.

Mace Wins in 10 Rounds.

Firemen's Riot in New Jersey.

To-day's Cable Quotations.

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

FROM THE SOUTH.

The Mace-Allen Prize-Fight.

THIRTEEN MILES FROM NEW ORLEANS, May 10.—The Mace-and-Allen prize-fight excursion was announced to leave at 4 A. M. and got off at 5 precisely. A large crowd was at the Jackson Railroad depot as early as 3.30 A. M., among whom were many prominent merchants, lawyers, physicians, ex-officers of both armies from the grade of generals down, and well-known sporting men from all parts of the country.

A detail of about seventy Metropolitan policemen accompanied the train out for a quarter of a mile, where all persons without tickets were put off the train, which was delaved some twenty minutes in consequence. The train consisted of some passenger cars well filled. There were probably 700 persons, of whom about two-thirds were of the better

The Chicago Base Ball Club were among the excursionists. No incident worthy of note occurred previous to starting. The crowd was very orderly. On reaching a point about five and a half miles distant from the city the train stopped, and in an instant the cars were emptied; out all were ordered on board again, as the spot was inside the Metropolitan district.

The train proceeded to a point about three miles above Lunersville, St. Charles Parish, where all are on the field and preparations making for the contest. The betting is about three to two on Mace, though the Allen party are very confident. The weather is delightfully clear and pleasant.

Both men are in splendid condition. Mace will weigh about 173 and Allen 168. Mace and Allen came to the ground on a dummy engine, which followed the train.

Mace's face does not present the fleshy appearance that Allen's does. All are now under way to the ring, which is

to be pitched near the river, about a mile distant from the railroad.

Second Despatch-Mace the Victor. New ORLEANS, May 10 .- The great fight is over, and has resulted in a victory for the English champion. But ten rounds were fought, and the entire contest was over in fortyfour minutes. First blood was claimed for Mace, and first knock-down for Allen. Allen was badly punished, but Mace is scarcely injured. John C. Heenan and nearly all the sporting population of the country were on the ground. The best of order prevailed.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Georgia Reconstruction. Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Washington, May 10 .- The Reconstruction Committee failed to agree to-day upon the Georgia bill. Farnsworth's bill to admit the State without conditions was voted down. Butler proposed to report the old bill with an amendment that Georgia, Mississippi, and Texas be allowed to have militia. Mr. Lawrence proposed the old bill be amended to that no votes shall be excluded on account of not having paid his tax, and a preamble setting forth that the government of the State shall be provisional until the State is admitted by Congress. Without taking action the committee adjourned until Thursday.

Internal Revenue.

The Ways and Means Committee took up the Internal Revenue bill to-day and made considerable progress upon it. They expect to be able to report it in a few days, so as to have it printed and recommitted to the Senate. The proposition to reduce the taxes forty millions was considered, but it was deemed unwise, if not impracticable.

The Pacific Rallroad

Committee of the House took up the Transeontinental Railroad bill, with its various amendments, to-day, and heard parties for and against it. The committee agreed that what is known as the thirty-second parallel shall be the route of whatever Southern Pacific Railroad is built. The House is filibustering on the Northern Pacific Railroad bill, and the chances are that it will occupy most of the day. The opposition to it has been reinforced by Ben Butler.

American Citizens in St. Domingo. WASHINGTON, May 10 .- The Department of State has, in compliance with a resolution of the Senate, communicated to that body entire copies of despatches of J. Simes Smith, late commercial agent at San Domingo, with reference to Davis Hatch, a citizen of the United States who. being charged with aiding the revolutionists, was condemned to death by a military commission but pardoned by the Senatus Consultum. Smith says that previous to these proceedings the ship Tuscarora arrived from Key West, when he called upon Commander Green and acquainted him with the particulars of the case and also expressed his desire that the Tascarora should proceed to Barcelona, where Hatch was

The commander replied that notwithstanding his willingness to comply with the request he could not do so as his instructions placed the ship at the disposition of General Babcock. The latter, it is stated, did not seem disposed to cooperate. Hatch's store had been pillaged twice, and when he was compelled to leave he abandoned a valuable cargo of wood prepared for shipment and also his personal effects.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Concord, N. H., Infested with Burglars. CONCORD, May 10 .- The dwelling-house of John Foss and Ira A. Eastman was broken into and robbed of silver-ware and other valuables last night. This city is infested by a gang of burglars, and the citizens have called upon the Mayor to offer a reward for their arrest.

FROM NEW JERSEY.

Riot at Hebeken.

New York, May 10 .- At 10 o'clock this morning a riot occurred among the Hoboken firemen after the election of Chief Engineer. Pistols were freely used. One man had his nose cut off with a knife. No arrests.

FROM EUROPE.

This Morning's Quotations.

London, May 10—11:30 A. M.—Consols for money, 94; and for account, 94%@94%. American securities quiet; U. S. 5-20s of 1862, 88%; of 1865, old, 87%; of 1867, 89%: 10-40s, 85%. American stocks quiet; Erie Raliroad, 18; Illinois Central, 112%; Great Western, 28.

Liverpool, May 10—11:30 A. M.—Cotton firm; middling uplands, 10%d.; middling Orleans, 11%@ 11%d. The sales to-day are estimated at 12,000 bales Bremen, May 10.—Petroleum closed firm but quie last night.

This Afternoon's Quotations. LONDON, May 10-2 P. M.—Consols for money, 941, and fer account, 944, 5-208, 88 for old issues of

LIVERPOOL, May 10—2 P. M.—California wheat, 9s. 9d.; red Western, 8s. 4d.; red winter, 9s. Receipts of wheat for three days, 7800 quarters, all American. Flour 20s. 6d. Corn, 30s. Pork, 103s.

LIVERPOOL, May 10—2 P. M.—Cotton rather more active. Sales now estimated at 14 000 below. active. Sales now estimated at 14,000 bales. Yarns And fabrics at Manchester quiet but firm.

LONDON, May 10—2 P. M.—Linseed Oil, £32 5s.

PARIS, May 10.—The Bourse opened firm. Rentes,

New York Money and Stock Markets.

New York Money and Stock Markets.

New York, May 10.—Stocks strong, Money 3@5 per cent. Gold, 114%. 5-208, 1862, coupon, 111%; do. 1864, do., 110%; do 1865 do., 110%; do. do. new, 113%; do. 1867, 113% 19 1868, 113%; 10-408, 107%; Virginia 65, new, 69; Missouri 68, 93%; Canton Co., 73; Camberland preferred, 43; Consolidated N. Y. Central and Hudson River, 99%; Eric, 23%; Reading, 102%; Adams Express, 66%; Michigan Central, 124, Michigan Southern, 100%; Illinois Central, 141%; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 106%; Chicago and Rock Island, 124%; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 94%; Western Union Telegraph, 32%.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Court of Quarter Sessions-Allison, P. J.

Prison Cases.

The male prison dock was crowded this morning, and the cases of the inmates were disposed

of in the fellowing order:-Joseph Smith, colored, was convicted of the larceny of a bolt of calleo from the shop No. 419 South street. A young lady attached to the shop saw the prisoner take the goods from the door, gave him pursuit, and, with the aid of an officer, took him into custody.

Henry Young, colored, was convicted of the larceny of a pair of boots from No. 629 South street. On the 4th instant he went to this store for the pretended purpose of making a purchase, and when he found an opportunity he slipped these boots under his army overcoat and walked The theft was immediately discovered and the thief caught just as he was entering a pawn

shop in St. Mary street.

William Hayes, a young man, but evidently an English professional, was convicted of a charge of entering a grindstone factory in York avenue, west side, below Fourth street, with intent to steal. The testimony given by two policemen and a boy employed in this factory disclosed the following state of facts:—On the morning of the 4th inst. a burglary was com-mitted at the house adjoining this factory, and the officer surprised the burglars at their work. causing them to scamper away in confusion, leaving their implements behind.
One of them scaled a fence, dropped his cap,
and fled into the factory, after which the officers
were unable to find him. Later in the day a boy, who worked in the factory saw the prisoner creeping cautiously down from the garret. Seeing that he was observed, he asked the boy if he had an old cap he could give him, but the boy recollecting the recent burglary, became frightened, ran away, and gave information to the officers, who had kept constant watch upon the building. After a short chase he was ar-

The prisoner stated that he was a stranger here, had lost his hat in the Delaware river, had gone to this factory by mistake, and that he was not only innocent but ignorant of this offense. The cap the officers picked up in their raid upon the burglars was tried upon the prisoner and found to fit admirably. The jury, after a short absence, rendered a verdict of guilty.

Homicides. Before Judges Allison and Ludlow, the following prisoners were arraigned upon the charge

Levi Wilmar (colored), for the murder of Hester Wilmar on the 9th of March. Plea of hot guilty. The prisoner being without counsel. Major Pratt was assigned by the Court to his William Atkinson (colored), for the murder of John Tilman on the 11th of February. Plea

of not guilty. The prisoner being without counsel, F. Amadie Bregy, Jr., Esq., was assigned by the Court to his defense. The session of Oyer and Terminer will begin next Monday, and, in addition to the prisoners above mentioned, George W. Stineman, Thomas

Hill, and George Black will be tried. Incidentals.

-Boston's public library affords visitors the best of current literature and the werst pf bad

-Baltimore colored people complain that the whites crowd the street cars appropriated to the use of the blacks, and compel them to walk. -The Alabama Republican State Convention

has been postponed by the State Committee from the 28th of June to Tuesday, August 30. -The Canadians are pleased with their new fractional currency; but then it is worth its face

The leaders of the Fenians call themselves Cerires, perhaps, because they scent the battle afar off--very far off. -An Ohio mau is in a state of rage because he has discovered in a paper-mill 4000 pounds

of new State public documents, which had been sold by a county officer at three cents a pnund -The announcement of a death in a chusetts paper one day last week was followed with "New York papers please copy. Of such is the kingdom of heaven." The Springfield Republican seems half inclined to doubt the assertion, but, of course, it is only blinded by ienlousy.

-Hon, J. P. Bradley, who passed through Louisville last week on his way to New Orleans, wrote a note to the editor of the Courier-Journal of the former city, denying in the most positive manner that he had anything to do with President Grant's villa at Long Branch. The denial has been made before by those who were fully cognizant of the facts, but this authoritative statement may do good in suppressing the slander.

-The Toronto Globe reveals some of the animus which has inspired recent action in Canada, in this remark:- "Let the United States express a willingness to make reasonable tariff arrangements with Canada, and nothing more will be said of the three-mile boundary line. Canada has full power to enter into such an agreement with the States, and by a very simple process American fishermen can be reinstated as rightful participants in Canadian fisheries.

-Mrs. Marsh at last realizes that she is in jail in Baltimore, and not in a hospital, and although she does not understand the cause she does not complain. She continues to inquire after her children whom she murdered, having no idea that they are dead. The pain in he head distresses her greatly at times, and it is for this allment that she supposes she is kept in confinement. Notwithstanding every exertion possible has been made to gain some tidings of her husband; nothing of his whereabouts can be ascertained, and it is generally believed that he

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE, Tuesday, May 10, 1870.

The bank statement yesterday is quite as favorable as any of its predecessors. The deposits show the largest increase for many weeks, being over a million in excess of the previous week, whilst the loans expand but very slowly, showing an advance on the previous week of only \$170,341. This relative discrepancy be-tween the progress of the deposit lines and the loans has been one of the features of the market for several weeks past, and it is the direct cause of the extreme ease which has characterized the loan market for some time.

To-day there is no new feature calling for special notice. The rates are becoming more irregular and nominal, owing to the difficulty of finding temporary investment for the surplus capital afloat.

Gold is comparatively dull but very steady, the only fluctuation up to noon being between 114% @114%, closing at 114%. Government bonds are quiet but strong, prices

showing a slight advance on closing sales yes-Local stocks were exceedingly flat, and scarcely enough was done to enable us to fix prices. There were some small sales of City sixes, new, at 102%. No Reading stock was sold, but 51½ was bid. Small sales of Catawissa preferred at 37% b. o. 43 was bid for Little Schuylkill, 56% for Pennsylvania, and 26% for

Philadelphia and Erie. Canal shares were dull and lower. The only sale was in Schuylkill preferred at 16, a decline of 1. The balance of the list was overlooked. PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street \$1000 Pittsburg 6s.. 90 \$500 Phil & Sun 7s.. 95 55500 N Penna 7s.. 18 88 \$1000 N Cent R Bds

\$1000 N Cent R Bds \$5000 N Penna 78.18 88 \$1000 N Cent R Bds of 1885—c. 90% \$200-33 Leh Con L. 79 \$2000 City 68, New.102% JAT COORE & Co. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 68 of 1881, 116% (2118%; 5-208 of 1867, 111% (2112): do., 1864, 116% (2111): do., 1865, 110% (2111%; do. do., July, 113% (2113%; do. do., 1867, 113% (2113%; do. 1868, 113% (2113%; do. do., 1867, 113% (2113%; do. 1868, 113% (2113%; do. do., 1867, 113% (2113%; do. 1868, 113% (2113%; do. do., 1867, 113% (2113%; do. 1868, 113% (2113%; do. do., 1867, 113% (2113%; do. 1868, 113% (2113%; do. do., 1867, 113% (2113%; do. 1868, 113% (2113%; do. do., 1867, 113% (2113%; do. 1868, 113%; do. do., 1867, 113% (2113%; do. 1868, 113%; do. 1868, 113%; do. do., 1867, 113% (2113%; do. 1868, 113%; do. do., 1867, 113% (2113%; do. 1868, 113%; do. 1868, 113%; do. do., 1867, 113% (2113%; do. 1868, 113%; do. 186

THE N. Y. MONEY MARKET YESTERDAY.

From the N. Y. Herald. "The feature on which hinges the present active speculation at the Stock Exchange is the continued speculation at the Stock Exchange is the continued great ease in the money market. The banks are overwhelmed with deposits of national bank notes, reflecting the flow of money from the country to the metropolis, which is the only place where it can now be employed at interest. To-day it was almost a drug, and the banks, in their desire to utilize the large balances now on deposit with them, were offering these notes, free of interest, for five to ten days, on condition that the equivalent should be returned in greenbacks. The leading Government dealers were accommodated on call at three to four per cent., and the stock houses at five per cent. The increased values at the Stock Exchange, and the enlarged volume of business, seem incapable of keeping up with the supply of money available for call loans. The plethora of money in the city has seldom been equalled, and inspired new courage on the part of certain operators, who hesitated about purchasing at the present advanced prices. In the discount market the lowering of the rate on call led to more currency for paper, and prime double acceptances were readily saishle at rate on call led to more currency for paper, and prime double acceptances were readily saiable at six to seven per cent. The season of the year is not favorable to an abundant supply of paper, and hence the demand has not much of a stock to select from.

1093 for prime bankers sixty-day sterling and 109% @110 for sight bills. "The Gold Room exhibited still more visibly the cessation of the speculative feeling, or rather the diversion of it to other fields of operation. Under a revival of the Funding bill story the prices declined to 114%, the highest price having been 114%, which was the answer to the continued firmness of the foreign exchange market. On the intelligence that foreign exchange market. On the intemigence that Congress had adjourned over the day without touching the Funding bill the price reacted to 1144, the market closing steady and dull. The absence of speculative feeling was further shown in the carryng rate, which was parallel with the rate for money

Foreign exchange was firm, on the basis of 1091 @

the open market.
"The low rates for money on call and the expectation of a sharp advance in Government securities led to a strong and active market for the latter, the purchasers being for the most part capitalists and moneyed corporations seeking higher rates of interest than these attainable in the street with the present plethora of money. The demand for some days past has been from this class of buyers, the speculative operators preferring the greater fluc-tuations in the railway list."

Philadelphia Trade Report.

TUESDAY, May 10 .- There is a steady demand for Flour, from the home consumers at former quotations, but a total absence of any inquiry for ship-ment. The sales foot up 1000 barrels, including ment. The sales foot up 1000 barrels, including superfine at \$4.50@4.62%; extras at \$4.75@5.72%; lown, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family at \$5.25@6; Pennsylvania do. do. at \$5.50@6.25; Indiana and Ohio do. do. at \$5.50@6.25; and and fancy brands at \$6.75@8, according to quality. Rye Flour may be quoted at \$5.25, and Brandywine Corn Meal at \$5.75.

There is a fair feeling in the Wheat market, but not much activity. Sales of Western and Pennsylvania red at \$1.30@1.40. Rye ranges from \$1 to \$1.06. Corn is in small supply, and with a fair demand prices are looking up. Sales of 3000 bushels Pennsylvania and Delaware yellow at \$1.13; and Western do. at \$1-12. Oats are without essential change. Sales of 3500 bushels at 61c. for Western and 63@64c. for Pennsylvania.

In Barley and Malt no sales were reported. Bark—In the absence of sales we quote No. 1 Quercitron at \$27 \$2 ton.

Whisky is scarce and firm. We quote Western wood-bound at \$106, and do, iron-bound at \$107.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages. (By Telegraph.)
NEW YORK, May 10.—Arrived, steamship Scotia.

from Liverpool, and steamship George Cromwell, from Havana. Also, steamship Arizona, from Aspinwall, PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....MAY 10

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH 7 A. M......54 | 11 A. M......60 | 2 P. M......60 CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamer Sarah, Jones, New York, W. M. Baird & Co. St'r Maydower, Fultz, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co. Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co. ARRIVED THIS MORNING.
Steamer E. C. Biddle, McCue, 24 hours from New York, with mdse, to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer Mayflower, Fultz, 24 hours from New York, with mdse, to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer Beverly, Pierce, 24 hours from New York, with mdse, to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer B. William Canadia, 12 hours from New York, with mdse, to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer R. Willing, Cundiff, 13 hours from Balti-more, with mose, to A. Groves, Jr. Dan, bark Marienlyst, Gaenge, from New York, in ballist to Penrose, Massey & Co. Schr J. M. Fitzpatrick, Smith, 6 days from Charleston, with phosphate rock to Charleston Mining and Manufacturing Co.

Manufacturing Co.
Schr Louisa Frazier, Steelman, 5 days from Wilmington, N. C., with lumber to D. Trump, Son & Co.
Schr Manassah Briggs, Dolton, 4 days from New
York, with mase, to Lennox & Burgess.
Schr Henrietta, Lindon, from Mystic, Conn.
Tug Hudson, Nicholson, from Baltimore, with
a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

MEMORANDA. Ship Brazil, Hibbert, for Philadelphia, sailed from Steamship Volunteer, Jones, hence, at New York

Bark Annie Augusta, Davis, hence, at St. Jago 24th Brig Veto, McCarthy, for Philadelphia, cleared at Sibraltar 19th ult. Schr B. C. Scribner, Deane, from Portland for Phi-

ladelphia, with a cargo of ice, went ashore on Jersey Beach night of 5th inst., and will be a total loss. Crew saved. She was built at Milford, Del., in 1856, registered 327 tons, and owned in Fall River.
Schr Ontara, Sprague, hence, at Cienfueges 27th