CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE CENSUS.

The Ninth Decennial Enumeration of the Population - How it will be Made - The Schedules, Etc

General E. M. Gregory, the United States Marshal for this district, has given to the public the names of the deputies to whom will be specially entrusted the task of taking the census statistics of this city. The House of Representatives, early in the present session, devoted considerable time to the perfection of an elaborate bill providing for the taking of the nigth but the measure encountered serious opposition in the Senate, and the result of this disagreement between the two houses of Conwas the adoption of a few immaterial amendments to the act of May 23, 1850, under the provisions of which, in its amended form, the ninth census will be taken, as were the eighth and seventh before it. The whole labor is entrusted to a temporary bureau in the Department of the Interior, with General F. A. Walker, an experienced and enthusiastic statistician, at its head as superintendent. General Walker was recently in charge of the Bureau of Statistics of the Treasury Department, and Assistant Special Commissioner of Revenue, and is eminently qualified for his new task by both his tastes and experience. The census of 1860 was taken under the superintendence of Hon. Joseph C. G. Kennedy, of Maryland, and the returns of that of 1850 were compiled and published under the superintendence of James D. B De Bow, the well-known founder and editor of De Bow's Review. It was understood that Mr. Kennedy was an aspirant for his old position during the present year, but his political record was such as to prevent his appointment to the

The act of 1850 provides that the census shall be taken by the United States Marshals of the respective districts, with the aid of such assistants as shall be required. The census districts of each State are divided so as to be composed of not more than 20,000 persons. General Gregory has apportioned this city into ninety-one listricts, the names of the Deputy Marshals for each of which are given on one of our inside pages. A large number of the special deputies are ex-soldiers, and four of them -one in the Fourth, Fifth, Seventh, and Eighth wards each, in which the colored population of this city is principally concentrated-are colored men, three of these having also served in the army. At the 4417 assistant marshals were employed, and this year the work will probably require even a larger number. The assistants are not paid a regular salary, but are compensated in the following manner: -2 cents for every name taken, 10 cents for every farm. 15 cents for every productive establishment of industry, 2 cents for every deceased person, and 2 per cent. of the gross amount for names enumerated for social statistics, 10 cents per mile for the distance travelled, and 8 cents per page for each copy of the returns made. The amount of mileage to be allowed is ascertained in an ingenious and arbitrary manner. The square root of the number of dwelling-houses in each division is multiplied by the square root of the number of square miles in the division, and the product is taken as the number of miles travelled. By being compensated in this manner the enumerators conduct their labors under an inducement to thoroughly scour their allotted districts, while the oath of office which they are required to take is, or at least should be, a sufficient guarantee that there is no resort to fictitious returns for the sake of increasing their pay. The census is supposed to represent the state of the population and various industries of the country on the first day of June (to-morrow), although it is, of course, impossible to make the enumeration in a single day, and the machinery will not be fairly at work for some days yet. The enumeration must be completed, and the returns all sent in to the Secretary of the Interior, by the first of November next.

By the act of 1850, three duplicate sets of rerequired to be made, the original returns of the enumerators being deposited with the clerks of the county courts of the respective counties, while one copy was forwarded to the census office in the Department of the Interior, and the other deposited in the office of the Secretary of the State or Territory. The Superintendent of the Census endeavored to secure the passage of an amendment to the act doing away one set of returns, and dispensing with their deposit with the county clerks, on the ground that this would result in a saving of about \$130,000, and because he deemed the set of returns not only unnecessary, but positively injurious, inasmuch as, being placed in the office of the county clerk, the returns are undesirably and dangerously easy of access for improper purposes; and that, therefore, persons subject to enumeration in the census cannot feel that assurance as to the confidential character of disclosures which they make in regard to their family and business affairs, which is not only required in justice to the citizen, but which is absolutely necessary, if true and full answers are to be given to the inquiries of assistant marshals." But this pro-posed amendment was thrown out by the conference committee which fixed up the disagreements between the two houses of Congress, and there has, therefore, been no change in the law in this respect.

The assistants are to perform the service required of them by a personal visit to each dwelling-house and to each family in the subdivision assigned to them, and ascertain by in-quiries made of some member of each family, if any one can be found capable of giving the information; but if not, then of the agent of such family, the name of each member thereof, the age and place of birth of each, and all other particulars required, and must, in the rural districts, visit personally the farms, mills, shops, mines, and other places respecting which information is required, and must obtain all such information from the best and most reliable sources. In case any head or agent of a family who is called upon for the information required under the law, refuses to give such information to the assistant marshal, he becomes liable to a fine of thirty dollars, to be sued for and recovered in action of debt by the assistant marshal, for the use of the United States. On the other hand, the enumerators are required to maintain the strictest secrecy concerning all the informa-tion elicited by them, and the divulging of any such information to improper persons is made a grave offense. This morning the office of the United States

Marshal in this city was thronged with the assistants whom he has appointed, who were engaged in taking the oath of office. At o'clock to-morrow morning they are under instructions to report again to the United Stacts Marshal, when they will receive the printed instructions and blank schedules, and commence at once their important labors. The Census Schedules

for each county are five in number, and when filled up will embrace the following array of

SCHEDULE L.—INHABITANTS.

Dwelling houses and families, numbered in the order or visitation; the name of every person whose place of abode on the 1st day of June, 1870, was in this family; profession on the 1st day of June, 1870, was in this family; profession, occupation, or trade; value of real and personal estate; place of birth and parentage; if born or married within the year, state menth; attended school within the year; cannot read or write; whether deaf and dumb, blind, in sane, or idiotic; male citizens of United States of twenty-one and upwards, whather voters or not. Sammary. Number of dwellings, families, white males, white females, colored males, colored females, males foreign born, females foreign-born, blind, insane.

SCHEDULE II.—PERSONS WHO DIED DURING HHE YEAR ENDING 1ST OF JUNE, 1870.

ENDING 1ST OF JUNE, 1870.

Number of the family; name of every person who died during the year in this family; age, sex, and color; married or widowed; place of birth, parentage, and month in which the person died; profession, occupation, or trade; disease or cause of death. Summary—Total number of deaths; number of white males, white females, black males, black females, mulatto males, mulatto females; married, widowed; total foreign born.

SCHEDULE III,—PRODUCTIONS OF AGRICULTURE. Name of sgent, owner, or manager, acres or land improved and unimproved; present cash value of farm and of farming implements and machinery; total amount of wages paid during the year, including value of board; live stock, June 1, 1870 horses, mules, and asses, milch cows, working oxen, other cattle, sheep, swine, value of all live stock; produce during the year ending June 1, 1870 wheat (apring and winter), rye, Indian corn, oats, barley, buckwheat, rice, tabasco, cotton, wool, peas, and beans, pointose (frish and sweet) orchard products wine; produce of market gardens butter, cheese, milk sold, hay, seed (clover and grass), hops, hemp, flax, flaxsed, silk cocoons, sugar (maple and cane), molosses, beeswax, hency force products—value of home managers of annuals slaughtered or sold for slaughter; estimated value

Name of corporation, company, or individual, produc-ing to value of \$500 annually; name of business, manufac-ture, or product; capital; kind of power and number of horse-power; name and number of machines; average number of hands employed, males above 16, females above 10, oblidren and youth; total amount paid in wages during the year; number of months in active operation; kinds, quantities, and values of materials and productions. SCHEDULE V. SOCIAL STATISTICS.

SCHEDULE V.—SOCIAL STATISTICS.

Falvation.—Real selfate, personal estate, and total; how valued, and true valuation.

Public Incht.— County debt, for which bonds have been issued, and all other county debt; town, city, township, parish (civil), or borough debt, for which bonds have been issued, and all other town, city, township, parish (civil), or borough debt.

Taxation (not national).—State, county, town, city, township, parish (civil), or borough; total.

Properism.—Whole number of paupers supported during the year, native and foreign; whole number, June 1, 1870, native white, native black, foreign; annual cost of support.

native white, native black, foreign; annual cost of support.

Otime.—Whole number of criminals convicted during the year, native and foreign; whole number in prison June 1, 1870, native white, native black, foreign

Libraries.—State, town, or city, court, church, Sabbath-school, circulating, private; number of volumes.

Woyce.—Average wages to farm hand for month, hired by the year and boarded; average wages of a day laborer, without board and with board; average payment to a carpenter per day, without board; average payment to a carpenter per day, without board; average price of board to a laboring man per week.

Necspapers and Priodicals.—Name, character, how often published, average circulation.

Colleges, Academies, as 1 Schools.—Classical, professional, technological; schools of mining, of art, and music; commercial and military; schools, public, private, parchial, and charity.

commercial and military; schools, public, private, paro-chial, and charity, Religion.—Denomination; number of church organiza-tions and edifices; total number that churches of each denomination will accommodate; value of church pro-

THE ASSEMBLY.

TENTH DAY'S SESSION. This Morning's Proceedings of the Presbyterian General Assembly-General Rusiness-Reports of Committees-Report on Public

School Education The reunited Presbyterian General Assembly met this morning at 9 o'clock, the Moderator in the

The Devotional Exercises. The usual preliminary devotional exercises opened

with singing, followed by prayers and addresses, by various ministers and elders. The devotional exercises closed with the singing of the doxology. Business Resumed. The minutes of the previous day's sessions were

read, and after several alterations were proposed and made, were approved, Report of the Committee on Bills and Over-

The Committee on Bilis and Overtures made seve-Two memorials on the subject of manses were referred to a committee.

Another for the endowment of a college was re-

ferred to the Education Committee.

On another memorial from a presbytery the following resolution was submitted by the committee, which was approved:—

Resolved, That the reception of Rev. John A

Annan to the Presbytery of Santa Fe is sanctioned

by reason of the exigency of the case. A memorial on the subject of ministerial education was referred to a special committee.

Report on Public Education Rev. Mr. Prentiss, from the special committee ap-

made their report. The report closes with the following resolutions:-The report closes with the following resolutions:—
"Resolved, 1, That the General Assembly regard the free public sensol as an essential part of our republican system, as conducive in the highest degree to the moral unity, common spirit, and kindly sympathies of American citizenship, and as closely connected with all the best interests of Christian society in the United States.
"Resolved, 2, That in the judgment of the General Assembly, the divorce of popular education from all religious elements, while involving a radical departure from the spirit and principles in which our public school had its origin, would be eminently unwise, unjust, and a moral calamity to the nation.

Resolved, 3, That the General Assembly are also entirely opposed to the appropriation of any portion of the public

Resolved, 3. That the General Assembly are also entirely opposed to the appropriation of any portion of the public school funds for the support of sectarian institutions, and would regard the establishment of such a policy as fraught with the greatest mischief not only to the cause of popular education, but hardly less to the interests of American freedom, unity, and progress.

"Resolved, 4. That whereas the Bible is not only the Mogna Charta of the spiritual rights and liberties of mankind, but is also pre-eminently our National Book, the best model of our mother tongue, and the fountain of our highest thought and of our ruling ideas both in private and public life, the General Assembly would regard its expulsion from the schools of the people as a deplorable and suicidal act: nor can they perceive that any real advantage could thereby be gained to the cause of popular education.

education.

"Resolved, 5. That the General Assembly, conscious of being actuated in this matter by no other motive than the greatest good of the whole country, hereby profess their readiness to co-operate with all Christian people, of whatever name, and with all good citizens, in so modifying and perfecting our noble public school system as to obvious after as practicable the conscientious scruples and viate as far as practicable the conscientious scruples and difficulties of all its friends.
"GEORGE L. PRENTISS, Chairman."

The report was accepted and unanimously

Report of the Committee on Milenge. The Committee on Mileage reported that they have received on account of the Commissioners Fund of the late "Old School" branch of the Church the sum of \$1134.63, which includes the balance of \$245°28 from last year, and also includes the sum of \$518 contributed by a few Eastern presbyteries who make no claim for mileage; but inasmuch as the distribution of this amount as mileage will pay to some presbyteries more and to others a mere pittance, and inasmuch as there are presbyteries who can ill afford to pay their own expenses, and much less to bear these expenses, your committee would submit the following:—

Resolved, That the Committee on Mileage be and

hereby are instructed to repay to the following Pres-byteries, Atlantic, Benicia, California, Colorado, Winnebago and others, the amounts paid by them respectively to the commissioners' funds, and to dis-tribute the balance of these funds to these and other presbyteries which may be entitled under the former rules of the Old School Assembly.

Dr. Crosby, from the committee appointed to frame a reply to the overtures from the Bohemian Church, submitted a report, first reading the letter from that Church to which the reply is to be re-

The reply sends greeting to the Bohemian Church, and proposes that a delegation be appointed to represent the General Assembly in the meetings of the Synod of the Bohemian Church. The report was received and adopted. Rev. William Raukin offered the following:-

Resolved, That the rules of the House be so changed as to allow a half-hour for devotional services in the morning instead of an hour, and that the afternoon session close at 6 o'clock, instead of half-past 5 o'clock. The first portion of this resolution was agreed to,

but the latter was rejected.

It was moved that the time of the meeting of the Synod of Philadelphia be changed from the 14th to the 21st of June. Adopted. Elder George Junkin offered the following reso-

ution:—
Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed to consider and report what changes, if any, are proper to be made in the Board of Trustees by the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, in order that there may be an equitable distribution of said trustees in accordance with the present United Caurch.

This resolution was adopted. Report on Home Missions. The unfinished business, the consideration of the report of the Joint Committee on Home Missions, was then proceeded with. The five minutes' rule for debate was made the order in the consideration

of this report. The items concerning the proposed consolidation of the "Board of Domestic Missions," and the "Committee on Home Missions," and the proposed new organization, were considered. The first item fixing the name of the proposed consolidated organization was taken up. The following is the item:—
"I. The name to be 'The Board of Home Missions

of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of It was moved to suspend action on the item in order to take up resolutions offered by Dr. John C. Backus, of Baltimore, en the subject. Carried.

Rev. Dr. Backus on this subject said:—I move that this report be dispensed with, and that the resolution I am about to offer be accepted in its stead. We will have according to the report 14 secretaries,

7 treasurers, and 7 offices, which will cost thousands of dollars. We desire to have the reports adopted provisionally for one year. We want something to consolidate the plans. I move to suspend the action of the Joint Committee on Home Missions to take up this report.

The resolutions were then taken up one by one.

The first is as follows:—

Resolved, That the reports of all the committees on
the reconstruction of the boards and committees of our Church, with the exception of the Board of Foreign Missions, which have been accepted by this body, be, when adopted, provisionally for one year.

Mr. J. W. Edwards offered an amendment to
except the Board of Publication, as well as the
Board of Foreign Missions.

Governor Pollock moved to lay the amendment on

Carried. Rev. Dr. Crosby offered a substitute that with regard to all the boards of the Church except the Foreign Mission Board the former systems which have prevailed will continue for a year,

Hev. Dr. Musgrave said he had no feelings personally on this matter. I do not know when the Legislature of New York meets, but I know the Legislature of this State will not meet till January. It will take a munth or two to get the thing through the Legislature. I would prefer it to go over until

of all farm productions, including betterments an laddi-tions to stock.

SCHEDULE IV.—PRODUCTS OF INDUSTRY.

the hext meeting of the Assembly. I wish to promote the harmony, peace, and unity of the Church, and would deprecate anything which would tend to injure the harmony already existing among us. I hope we can get through this first Assembly with perfect If you give us a little more time we can agh with a great many things with perfect get through harmony. I therefore favor the resolution of Dr.

Crosby.

Dr. Breed thought that this was an important motion to pass. If it is passed the Church would remain without reconstruction for another year. This should not be thought of for a moment.

Rev. Dr. Adams said he hoped that we would not e partially reconstructed but fully reconstructed. In regard to the report of Domestic Missions I would ask where it would leave us? How can we adopt that provision when the result of the first is in regard the very first proposition we must decide where our locality is to be, in what State we are to ask for an act of incorporation? I do not understand what is meant by adopting provisionally. We should have a committee to take these things all into considera-

Dr. Crosby said he would like to see the whole committee settled at once, but it cannot be done. The committee during the year have not conferred together. There are reports which cannot con-sistently work together. A committee should be ap-pointed to adjust these reports, so that they can be worked together admirably. Let us, when we do arrange a system, arrange a complete one. Rev. Dr. Hatfield wanted to know if we were prepared to recommend to the churches to make contributions for each of their boards during the

inished state. Mr Thompson, of Cincinnati, said we came up to the Assembly for the very purpose of reconstruc-tion. There are not two boards any longer, but I hope and trust we are one in everything. The trustees elected to serve the board should be elected as soon as possible. We should commence a new career of prosperity. I hope before the amendments are voted for to put the matter over to the next Assembly we will have the whole matter to go over again. I am willing to go in for an entire re-constructing the boards to-day. That is what we

year. I think we had better stay here three days or a week longer than to leave business in this un-

came for. Mr. Moon moved that the whole matter adopting their provisional reports be laid on the table, which includes Dr. Backus' resolutions and Dr. Crosby's

The first item of the report was then adopted.

The following items were then read and adopted.

2. That this board consist of twenty members five constituting a quorum.
"2. That the board be authorized to appoint one secretary, with so much assistance as the board may

deem necessary.
"After proceeding so far, your Committee were advised by eminent legal counsel that, inasmuch as the Board and Committee now existing hold their charters from different States, legislative action in the States of Pennsylvania and New York would be necessary before the contemplated consolidation could be effected, so that the property now held by the one could, legally and safely, be transferred to the other. As instructed by counsel, your Committee cannot see any mode in which this Genera Assembly itself, without further legislation, can create such a consolidated Board or will be compe-tent in law to execute the trusts imposed on the existing corporate bodies in wills or other writings heretofore executed."

As necessary steps to the obtaining of such necessary legislation as is suited to the case, your com-mittee report the following recommendations, to

That this Assembly should designate the locality in which the chief operations of the new board shall be carried on, and in which the principal office for that purpose shall be located.

The subject of fixing the precise locality was post-poned until the whole report was accepted.

The following were then adopted:—

"2. That a committee be appointed by this As-sembly, whose duty it shall be to endeavor to procure all the legislation required by the exigencies of the case, and direct the transfer of property now held by the two bodies above described, on receiv-ing the opinion of competent counsel that the au-thority of the new body is perfect." Meantime, till such a result has been reached,

kept up in the form required by their respective The report was then adopted as a whole, It was moved that the question of location be decided without debate by calling the roll after the

that both of the existing organizations should be

nominations had been made.

The following places were nominated:—New York, Philadelphia, and Chicago.
The latter place was finally withdrawn, and the vote was then taken.

The voting occupied about an hour. The Moderator announced the vote For New York......303

the necessary legislation on the subject of combining the two present boards. Carried. Governor Pollock moved that the committee consixt of ten, who shall all be legal gentlemen, as legis-la lon was necessary in two States. The work necessary is not such as clergymen are accustomed to do. Five members were to be appointed from each State. This was afterwards amended so that one e placed upon the committee from each Carried.

The item on the subject was referred back to the Joint Committee on Home Mission, in order to fill the blanks and nominate the committee on legisla-

The Adjournment. After the annonnement of several notices, the Assembly adjourned with prayer by Dr. Campbell.

AMAZONIAN,-Mrs. Patterson and Jennie Jenks, residing No. 121/4 North Ninth street, last night indulged in a pugilistic encounter at Ninth and Race streets. Dresses were torn, bonnets twisted, and waterfalls demolished. Lizzie Wright and Ellen Devine, friends of the first-mentioned, happening to meet in the same locality, took sides with the respective pugilists, and soon an encounter followed. The four females bellowed, fought, and tore each other's apparel for about the space of one-balf hour, when an officer arrived, and they were taken to the station-house. Alderman Jones this morning sent them to prison.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT-FOUR PERSONS IN-JURED.—The 7:10 A. M. passenger train from Newark, on the Newark and New York Railroad, by means of a half-turned switch, was thrown from the track yesterday and very badly wrecked. William Curtiss, the engineer, and Charles Stiles, fireman, were badly injured in-ternally, and two passengers—Mrs. Keegan, and a little girl whose name could not be ascertained -were slightly injured. If the Wharton patent switch had been in use on this road the accident alluded to could not have happened; and it is really surprising that so sure a preventive of such mishaps has not before this been adopted by every rallroad in the country.

I. O. W. B .- Edward Cassiday resides at No. 1111 Carpenter street. Last night Edward im-bibed rather freely of benzine, and consequently his animal got the better of his moral nature. Returning to his home, he commenced abusing his wife, and finally threatened to kill her. Edward now resides with Mr. Perkins, at the

city boarding house. Cornelius Hargen, of the Twenty-fourth ward, is another libel on humanity. Cornelius last night beat his wife terribly. The cries of the poor woman attracted an officer, who arrested Cornelius. Alderman Clark sent him to keep company with Edward.

A BONNET.—Mary Taylor yesterday espied a fine made bonnet in one of the rooms of the Continental Hotel. The owner being absent Mary tried it on, and was so well pleased with the article that she walked off with it. The owner returning in a few moments discovered her loss, and notified the officer attached to the hotel. Mary was traced to Seventeenth and South streets, where she was arrested. Alderman Morrow held her to answer.

A STRAWBERRY FESTIVAL will be held at Chesnut and Eighteenth streets, on June 2 and 3, from 4 till 10 P. M., in ald of "Industrial Home for Blind Women." The blind will be present pursuing their usual work. Fine music, instrumental and vocal. Donations of fruit, flowers cakes, and confectionery will be gratefully received at the hall.

A WORTHY CAUSE.—The ladies of the congregation worshipping in the Arch Street M. E. Church, southeast corner of Broad and Arch streets, will give a fruit and floral festival in the new church edifice on the evenings of Wednes-day, Thursday, and Friday of this week. The cause is decidedly a meritorious one, and on each evening the church should be crowded.

Strayer Fire .- About 10 o'clock this morning a fire occurred in the second story of the bakery of William Kilgee, No. 1016 Buttonwood street Through the assistance of Lieutenant Steinauer, of the Eighth district, the flames were extinguished before doing any great damage. The are originated from an oven.

SALR OF REAL ESTATE AND STOCKS.—The following sales were made by M. Thomas & Sons, at the Philadelphia Exchange, to-day

at noon:at noon:

200 shares Dunkard Oil Co.

200 shares Caldwe'l Oil Co.

200 shares Royal Oil Co.

200 shares Royal Oil Co.

200 shares Rugar Dale Oil Co.

200 shares Rathbone and Canden Oil Co.

1650 shares New York and Middle Coal Field Co
25 shares Preston Coal and Improvement Co.

2 shares Consolidation National Bank.

4 shares Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamshin Co.

4 shares Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.

90 shares Empire Transportation Co.

100 shares Central Transportation Co.

1 share Point Breeze Park.

300 shares New Ursek Co.

20 shares Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Co.

24 shares Pennsylvania Fire Instrance Co.

28 shares Spring Garden Insurance Co.

28 shares Continental Hotel.

129 shares Cambria Iron Co.

283000 2d mortgage Columbus and Indianapolis

Railway 7 per cent., May and November.

\$237 Schuylkill Navigation toan, 1876.

1 share Camden and Atlantic Land Co.

1 share Mercantile Library Co.

BAY ARD, No. 727—Genteel Dwelling.

PINE Street, East of FORTIETH—Four Desirable Lots.

EIGHTH (North), No. 1423—Modern Dwelling.

GROUND RENT—\$25a year.

SCOUNDERIS VILLAINS AND Three Co.

20 Shares Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Co.

25 Scounder Co.

26 Shares Cambria Ivania Co.

27 Scounder Co.

28 Shares Cambria Co.

28 Shares Cambria Co.

29 Shares Cambria Co.

20 Shares Co.

20 Shares Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Co.

21 Shares Cambria Ivania Salt Manufacturing Co.

22 Shares Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Co.

28 Shares Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Co.

29 Shares Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Co.

20 Shares Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Co.

20 Shares Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Co.

21 Shares Cambria Ivania Salt Manufacturing Co.

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21 Shares Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Co.

22 Shares Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Co.

24 Shares Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Co.

25 Shares Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Co.

26 Shares Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Co.

26 Shares Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Co.

27 Shares

SCOUNDRELS! VILLAINS! AH!-Three chaps, named William Adams, James Fay, and Alexander Fletcher, were arrested at Broad and Callowhill streets early this morning whilst selling newspapers, which they had stolen, to some newsboys. The prisoners had followed the newspaper-carriers along Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Thirteenth, Vine, Race, and Arch streets, and had stolen almost every paper left by them. The rascals were sent to prison.

AT THE UNION LEAGUE HOUSE, to-morrow evening, at So'clock. Charles J. Stille, LL.D., the Provost of the University of Pennsylvania, will read a memoir of the late Horace Binney, Jr., who was President of the League at the time of his death.

CAPE MAY .- The trains for Cape May, com-mencing to-morrow, June 1, will leave daily at 8 A. M. and 3.15 P. M. Other trains will soon be added to accommodate the rapidly increasing travel, which promises to be heavier than any previous season.

A BAD BOY .- John H. Trout, a lad, residing with his parents on Thirty-seventh street, below Market, has been sent to prison, on the com-plaint of his father, for having stolen various sums of money from him at different times.

Go Yourself and take your family to "Marley's," Broad street and Germantown road, tomorrow afternoon at 4 o'clock. Public sale of his valuable hotel and adjoining building lots. Elegant collation, etc. See small bills.

CASUALTY .- This afternoon a horse attached to a wagon laden with vats ran away at Ridge avenue and Francis street. The driver, Patrick Shields, who was seriously injured, was removed to St. Joseph's Hospital.

RESIGNATION. - John P. Rodenbach, Superintendeut of Franklin Square, has tendered his resignation to Jonathan H. Pugh, Superintendent of City Property, owing to pressing business

INSULTING FEMALES -John F. Clark was arrested at Seventh and Alaska streets for using indecent language towards some females. Alderman Collins committed him to prison.

PUT AWAY .- Mary Develin was arrested last night by one of the Seventeenth district police officers for street walking. Alderman Bonsall committed her to prison.

RABID CANINE .- Officer Holden, of the Fif teenth district, vesterday shot a canine that was evidently suffering from an attack of hydro-

LOCAL ODDS AND ENDS,-The "Milesians" marched well vesterday. "Chimney sweeps" make the city lively, in the

early hours of morn, with their "Oh, ah, oh's."

—How many bonds of \$500 each did the Gigantic Steamship Dock Company, to be located on the Delaware, pay over to members of the Legislature last winter?

—Hong and Taylor were in the city all day yesterday. We thought these "ga lant soldiers" took a greater interest in Post No. 6. How is it? are the Boys in Blue going back on the coach-trimmer?

—Officers Prendeville and Mulhenen, who com-

mitted the assault upon the two colored men last Saturday night, are still on the force. -Would somebody be good enough to inform the public where them \$190 went?

—The Cameronites are all eady pulling the strings for the election of State Senators, as Wig-Wag's

term expires in "73."

—Hong feels confident of a renomination. If this be done, the chances are the Sixteenth district will be represented by a Democrat, and that can't be afforded, as the next Legislature reapportions the -Harry D., Victor Patchen, and Fanny Allen par-

ticipate in the two-mile trot on the Reading Trotting Park to-morrow afternoon.

Our citizen soldiery made a fine display yesterday, and reflected great credit upon themselves and

their officers.
—Supervisor Tutton, of the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, reports that the "whisky ring" in his district has been suppressed, and that buf thirtythree distilleries are running in his district. Now there are but two registered distilleries running in his district, consequently there must be thirty-one illicit manufactories of that commodity now running. How are you, Tutton!

FINE STATIONERY. ARMS, MONOGRAMS, ILLUMINATING, ETC. DREKA, 1033 OHESNUT Street, Card Engraver and Stationer

\$50,000 TO INVEST IN ONE SUM IN GROUND RENT.

S. KINGSTON MCUAY, No. 429 WALNUT Street.

REFRIGERATORS.

MARKET STREET,

915

SOLE DEPOT "THE DAVIS" REFRIGERATOR.

91

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SUMMER RETREAT.

THE FOUNTAIN HOUSE EHT TA

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This splendid Hotel, charmingly situated, elegantly furnished with new and costly furniture, and replete with every modern comfort and convenience, is now open for the seasch,
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Carriages will be sent to the depot to meet guests, and
the Fountain House Coaches meet every train.
P. W. H. DESHLER, Superintendent.

THIRD EDITION

AFFAIRS AT THE CAPITAL

The President and San Domingo.

A Message to be Issued To-day

TO-DAY'S CABLE NEWS.

An Ocean Steamer 21 Feet Long.

The French Regicide Plot.

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

The English Admiralty Bill,

FROM EUROPE.

A Miniature Steamer. LIVERPOOL, May 31.—The miniature steamer City of Ragusa will leave her wharf this afternoon for New York. She is only 21 feet long, out is provisioned for a three months' voyage. The captain counts on a trip inside of fifty days. The crew consists of one man besides the captain, and the inevitable Newfoundland dog goes as a passenger. While New York is the nominal point of destination, the captain will make any convenient port in the United States. Quite a crowd of people have collected at the wharf

International Copyright. LONDON, May 31 .- The Daily News of this morning pleads for an international copyright treaty between Great Britain and the United

to witness the departure of the tiny vessel.

Billiards. The Times says that the billiard players of England are much disgusted with Bowles' playing in his match with Roberts at Brighton last evening.

Weather and the Crops in England. LONDON, May 31 .- The weather for the past few days has been unseasonably dry and warm. Growing crops are already suffering for want of rain, and apprehensions of a serious drought

Cotton from India.

Despatches from Bombay state that within a few days past 3100 bales of cotton have been shipped to Europe by way of the Suez Canal.

Ship News. LIVERPOOL, May 31.—Arrived, steamships Nestorian, Baltimore, and City of London.

Troubles in Liberia. LONDON, May 31 .- Despatches received from the West Coast of Africa to-day announce the breaking out of serious trouble in Liberia. The President of Liberia had appointed Walter Good collector and postmaster at Cape Palmas, and the people there, to whom the appointment is distasteful, threaten secession if he is confirmed.

The Admiralty Bill in the House of Commons. LONDON, May 31 .- The House of Commons did not adjourn till a late hour this morning. A long and disjointed, and often violently personal, debate occurred in committee on the Admiralty management while the supply bill was under consideration. The appropriation for the Admiralty was eventually carried by a small majority. The committee then rose, progress reported, and the House adjourned.

The French Regtelde Plot. Paris, May 31 .- Yesterday more than twenty persons who were imprisoned in St. Magas prison, charged with complicity in the late regicide plot, were unconditionally released, and it is announced that more will be liberated to-day. The Cernuschi Movement.

The movement in favor of Cernuschi, the Italian banker, who was exiled for having contributed money to the Radicals to help defeat an affirmative vote on the plebiscitum, is very popular in Paris, and will unquestionably be successful in the end. The Smallpox in Paris.

In the Corps Legislatif yesterday afternoon the session was nearly consumed in debating the means to check the ravages of the smallpox

The Paris High Court. It is now settled that the sessions of the High Court will be held outside of Paris during the present session of the Corps Legislatif. The latter will continue until the 1st of August.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Ocean Telegraphing.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.
WASHINGTON, May 31.—The Senate Foreign Relations Committee agreed to-day to report Cyrus W. Field's bill for the construction of the ocean telegraph cable from San Francisco to China and Japan.

San Domingo.

The President informed Senator Morton this morning that during the day he would send to the Senate a special message on the San Domingo treaty, in which he would set forth additional reasons for the ratification of the treaty. Mr. Sumner is still firm in his opposition to the measure. He says the more he hears about the manner in which it was negotiated, the more he is satisfied that there is some job connected with it. He has been repeatedly urged to have an investigation instituted as to General Babcock and other parties connected with it. The Sandwich Islands Treaty.

An effort will be made to-day to get a vote on the reciprocity treaty between the United States and the Sandwich Islands. It is the opinion of Senator Sumner that the ratification of this treaty would essentially put us in possession of the islands probably on the death of the present king.

Mr. Lynch's Commerce Bill. The House has spent another two hours on Lynch's bill for the revival of American commerce, and it is nearly emasculated by amendments.

Senate.

CONGRESS. FORTY-FIRST TERM-SECOND MESSION.

Mr. Conkling presented the memorial of a large number of tobacco dealers of New York against any increase of tax upon smeking tobacco as invidious.

Mr. Chandler introduced a bill to encourage the building of ships for foreign trade, and for other purposes.

Mr. Chandler's bill provides for the payment by the Secretary of the Treasury to parties building or equipping iron ships in the United States solely for foreign trade and courage, a sum of money could in amount to the and commerce, a sum of money equal in amount to the duties which have been paid on such materials at the time of importation, and in case materials of American manufacture or production enter into the construction manufacture or production enter into the construction or equipment of such vessels a sum equal to what the duties on such materials would have been had they been imported. Provided that any ships built under the provisions of this act may ongage in the coasting trade of the United States upon repayment of the moneys which had been paid by the United States. All ship stores and coal used by such vessels on their voyages may be taken in bond and disposed of for such purposes free of import and internal duty tax.

duty tax.

The bill further provides that during three years from its passage, the Scoretary of the Treasury shall be authorized to issue American registers to iron built ships of all kinds purchased by citizens of the United States in foreign countries, and owned by them, on condition that such ships shall not be used or employed in the coasting trade of the United States. Referred to the Committee or Commerce.

The joint resolution extending the time for constructing railroad from St. Groix river, at the west end of Lake superior, to Bayfield, Wisconsin, was considered and

Mr. Sumner, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, upon the petition of Cyrus W. Field for aid in establishing interoceanic communication between America and Arla, reported a bill carrying out the ideas of the memoriaist incorporating the Pacific Submarian Company to incultate telegraphic communication be

tween America and Asia. He also reported other bills on the same subject adversely.

Mr. Harlan, from the Committee on Indian Allairs, reported adversely upon the bills for the ratification of treaties with the Stockbridge and Muncy, the Creek Nation, and other Indian tribes.

The bill to change the Judicial Circuits of the United States was considered without action and debated mainly upon including Connection in tae New York Circuit. At 1 o'clock, on motion of Mr. Sumner, the Senate went into Executive session and the doors were closed.

House

The House proceeded to the consideration in the morning hour of the bill te revive the navigation and commercial interests of the United States.

Mr. Lynch moved the previous question on the bill and the pending amendments. The previous question was seconded and the main question ordered.

Mr. Lynch proceeded to caplain the substitute reported by the committee and to discuss the amendments, and some of the objections made to the bill. He denied that the bill was conceived in the interest of any class or section.

The first meeting of the committee had been held at the

the bill was conceived in the interest of any class or section.

The first meeting of the committee had been held at the Custom House in New York, where shipowners, merchants, and shipbuilders were not only permitted but invited to be present and to give opinions and make suggestions. The proceedings were reported and were sent broadcast over the country, and the same rule had been followed in Boston and Portland. On the facts thus obtained the conclusions in the report were based. The opposition to the ! ill came principally from New York merchants who, during the war, had placed their ships under the British flag, from men who were interested in foreign steamship lines, and from the subsidized agents of the Clyde shipbuilders.

lines, and from the subsidized agents of the Clyde ship-builders.

Mr. Wood, in reply to a remark of Mr. Lynch referring to him, said that he was quite satisfied with the substitute except as to the provise which allowed iron manufacturers to go directly to the public treasury and take money from it and put it in their pockets. Heretofore the protectionists had laid the consumers under contribution for their special benefit, but this was an improvement on tall the land of plan.

Mr. Lynch replied to Mr. Wood and proceeded to criticize his views as developed in his speech on the subject. In the course of the discussion the objection was made by Mr. Schenck that the hour allowed for closing the debate had been already consumed by the chairman of the Select Committee (Mr. Lynch).

Mr. Lynch characterized the objection and interruption as an unusual proceeding.

Mr. Lynch characterized the objection and interruption as an unusual proceeding.

Mr. Schenck remarked that the gentleman had closed the debate two or three times.

Mr. Lynch denied that he had done so.

Mr. Schenck made the point of order that the hour to which Mr. Lynch was entitled had been consumed by him. The Speaker intimated that he would have to sustain the point of order, but appealed to Mr. Schenck not to insist upon it.

upon it.
r. Sebenck accordingly withdrew it, and
r. Lynch proceeded with his remarks, in the course of
the made a remark reflecting on the motive which which he made a remark reflecting on the motive which stimulated the objection.

Mr. Schenck—What do you mean by imputing motives?

Mr. Lynch—I withdraw the remark.

Mr. Schenck—You ought to. It is impertinent and indecent. I have acted on my own judgment in regard to the hull.

Mr. Lynch-I withdraw the remark in order to save time Mr. Lynch—I withdraw the remark in order to save time to go on with my argument.

At the close of his speech, further remarks were made by Messrs. Peters and Cox, and then the House proceeded to vote on the bill and amendments.

The first amendment was that proposed by Mr. Butler (Mass.), imposing differential duties.

Mr. Schenek moved to lay the bill and amendments on the table, but yielded to Mr. Butler (Mass.), who moved to reconsider the vote ordering the main question, in order to move to refer the whole subject to the Jommittee of Ways and Means

The motios to reconsider was rejected—yeas. 78: nays. 93.

The morning hour expired, and the Speaker announced that the bill went over till to-morrow in the morning hour

our Mr. Schenck gave notice that he would not yield for he morning hour to morrow, or the next day, or the day Lynch-The gentleman need not show any feeling in the matter.

By general consent I will allow the bill to be recommit-

By general consent I will allow the bill to be recommitted to the select committee.

Mr. Schenck—I have no objection.

Mr. Ingersoil—With what conditions?

Mr. Lynch—With leave to report at any time.

Mr. Schenck—I object to that part of it.

Mr. Farnsworth remarked that the House had no understanding that the bill was to go over, and claimed that it should be disposed of to-day. A discussion ensued on this point, the result of which was that the 'House proceeded with the vote.

Mr. Butler (Mass.) withdrew his amendment.

The next amendment was one proposed by Mr. Bingham somewhat to the same effect as Mr. Butler's. It was rejected. jected.

The next amendment was one proposed by Mr. Cox to strike out the provise to the first section, allowing an equivalent for drawbacks where the materials used are of American production. The amendment was agreed to

The next amendment was that proposed by Mr. Wood, to strike out sections three and four, allowing subsidies and prohibiting tonnage duties. It was agreed to.

The next amendment was that proposed by Mr. Ingersell, admitting to American registry free of duty iron ships

soil, admitting to American registry free of duty from sinps of foreign manufacture, the exclusive property of citizens of the United States, provided that such sinps shall not be allowed to engage in the coastwise trade.

The amendment was rejected—yeas, 77; nays, 99.

The next amendment was one proposed by Mr. Allison, limiting the drawback system to vessels of not less than two thousand tons burthen. Rejected—47 to 87.

The next amendment was one proposed by Mr. Maynard, to substitute for the first section one limiting the allowance to American materials. Rejected.

The next amendment was one proposed by Mr. Schumaker to add to the amendment allowing ship stores and coal to be taken and consumed free of duty, the words "and supplies necessary for repairs." It was agreed to.

The next amendment was one proposed by Mr. Reeves to add to the materials on which drawback is to be allowed the words, "lead, copper, and copper sheeting."

FROM NEW YORK.

Fire on Broadway. NEW YORK, May 31.—A fire occurred at Garrison's stables, Broadway and Forty-seventh street, this morning. Several carriages and sleighs were destroyed. One fireman was badly burned.

Specie Shipment. The steamship Holsatia takes out \$312,000 in

(UBA.

The Wonderful Exploits of De Rodas' Five Columns.

HAVANA, May 25.—The military news at hand of leading importance comes from the Camaguey, the Virginia of the war. On Sunday, one of Captain-General De Rodas' usually exaggerated telegrams was received here by way of Caibarien, announcing wonderful deeds performed by five of his columns, including the killing of one hundred and four insurgents, nine of them officers (seven Cuoans and two "Yankees"), the capture of 23 more insurgents. "Yankees"), the capture of 23 more insurgents, and the presentation of over 220, all with the loss of only 14 Spaniards wounded-not one killed. On only 14 Spaniards wounded—not one killed. On Tuesday morning a mail steamer arrived from Nuevitas, and by the advices brought by her it was at once made apparent that the 220 presented Cu-bans were only old men. women, and children, who returned to their homes within the Spanish lines returned to their homes within the Spanish lines upon the Spanish pledge of protection; that the twenty-three prisoners consisted of fifteen negroes picked up along their routes by the five columns, and of only eight real, bona fide insurgents; and that the 104 Cuban officers and soldiers killed must have been dreamt of by his Excellency, since even the ac-counts of the Spanish journals place the Cuban dead at much lower figures, while a number of reports swell the fourteen wounded Spaniards into over eighty Spaniards killed, wounded, and captured, Colonel Chinchilla, the commander of one of the columns, being among the wounded.

From a private letter, written from Puerto Prin-

cipe by a person whom I deem disinterested as between Spaniards and Cubans, I extract the following few lines that I think represent the correct results obtained by General Rodas' five The Spaniards unquestionably exaggerate the losses inflicted upon the Cubans, and these in turn exaggerate the
losses of the Spaniards. The two sides suffered about the
same losses, and if there was any disparity it must have
been in favor of the Cubans, since they nearly always had
the choice of positions and placed themselves behind
woods or behind houses, hills, etc., thus partially shielding themselves. The five columns brought back some 200of their men suck. The rainy season has set in, and every
day of their field operations the Spanish soldiers got wet,
which explains the large sick list of the five columns.

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