#### FIRST EDITION

### POOR INDIANS.

Cloud's" Little Speech.

Raid Colorado.

Riotous Richmond.

Congressman's Troubles.

Dayton Disaster.

Persons Burned to Death. Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

#### FISTICUFFS.

The "Set-te" Between a Congressman and a Pollceman in Richmond.

The Richmond Dispatch of yesterday gives the following particulars of the recent encounter between Congressman Porter and a policeman in that city, which has been mentioned by

telegraph:—
Hon, Charles H. Porter, who represents this dis-Hon, Charles H. Porter, who represents this district in Congress, had a little difficulty on Broad street yesterday with Pat. Woods, the well-known detective officer of this city. Mr. Woyds says that Porter was too familiar with him, even going so far as to eall him "Pat." The result was a fight, in which Mr. Porter came off second best, The parties were separated by Chief of Police Poe, who opportunity come twon the scene last in the man ties were separated by Chief of Police Poe, who opportunely came upon the scene; but in the meantime a crowd had collected, and the negroes seemed
disposed to take the part of their representative,
and were with difficulty induced to disperse. Mr.
Woods was suspended and placed under arrest by
order of Mayor Ellyson. Mr. Porter's injuries,
though disfiguring, are not serious. Mr. J. M. Humphreys, who was with Mr. Porter, came in for a
share of the blows inflicted by Woods' fist, but succeeded in making good his retreat.

Since the above was written we have heard Mr.

ceeded in making good his retreat,
Since the above was written we have heard Mr.
Porter's account of the affair. He says that, walking down Broad street with Mr. Humphreys, they were met by Woods, who asked them to take a drink. They declined, whereupon Woods became beligerent and pitched into Porter without due notice of his intention. At any rate, it seems to be conceded that Pat was "too many" for his opponents, and was declared victor on the second round.

The parties will be before the Mayor this morning. The parties will be before the Mayor this morning. We should state that the Mr. Woods spoken of above is not the one who was an officer in Mayor Cha-

# The Coming "Mill" Between McCoole and Allen. The St. Louis Democrat of Monday has the

following:

Mike McCoole and Tem Allen, two of our most noted pugilists, have at length concluded to try their metal once more in the prize ring. The champions met Saturday afternoon at Coyne's saloon, on Third street, near the Post Office, for the purpose of coming to a definite understanding about the matter. An immense crowd of bruisers and loafers rushed into the room, and so blocked it up that Mr. Coyne found it necessary to peremptorily order them out. The crowd being dispersed, the pugilists, with a few friends, sat down at a table, and in a few minutes agreed upon the arrangements for a mill. Each man put up \$500, and the following articles of agreement were signed:-

ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT. Articles of agreement entered into this 28th day of May, 1870, between Michael McCoole and Thomas Allen, by which the said Michael McCoole and Thomas Allen mutually agree to be bound to fight a fair stand-up fight, according to the new rules of the London prize ring. The fight to be for the sum of \$2500 a side. The sum of \$500 a side is now de-

The second deposit of \$500 a side to be deposited at Michael McCoole's saloon, on Thursday, June 30, between the hours of 7 and 10 o'clock P. M. The third deposit of \$500 a side to be deposited at Thomas Allen's saloon, on Saturday, July 30, 1870, between the hours of 7 and 10 P. M.

The fourth and last deposit of \$1000 a side to be deposited in the hands of the final stakeholder on

Monday, September 5, 1870.

The fight to take place within fifty miles of St. Louis, on Tuesday, the 13th September, 1870; the winner to take the excursion money and the stakes. The men to be in the ring between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M., the one being absent to forfeit all claims to the battle and excursion money.

John Scott, of St. Louis, to be final stakeholder, and the referee to be chosen on the ground. Either of the parties failing to put up the deposits at the time agreed upon to forfeit the money already deposited.

THOMAS ALLEN. Witnesses-A. Wood, Richard Roche.

McCoole and Allen conversed pleasantly together, and Tom related some reminiscences Joe Goss, the great English prize-fighter. Allen said that Goss was the best man now in England, except perhaps his (Allen's) brother. The party took a glass of ale together, and separated on friendly terms.

The only difficulty about coming to an agree-ment was in regard to the time—Allen urging an earlier day than that finally agreed upon, and McCoole wishing more time. McCoole de-clared that if he lost this fight he would retire from the business.

### THE INDIANS.

Red Cloud's" Little Speech-What He Pro-poses to Say to the "Great Father." The Indian Chief "Red Cloud," whose arrival at Washington is expected to-day, was inter-

viewed at Omaha on his way East, and gave the following as the piece which he proposed to speak on being introduced to the "Great Father" "Great Father:—Thousands of miles away, where the sun's last light falls on the big hills, I have left my people to come and look my Father in the face. As the light makes us see all things.

As the light makes us see all things around us clearly, so may the Great Spirit make our talk plain that we may understand each other, and that over, the councils shall be as brothers who have met to the councils shall be as brothers who have met to smoke the pipe of peace. Father, I have been told that you are great and good. Listen to me, my Father, and let your ears hear one of your children who comes from the wigwams of his people with truth in his heart and no lies upon his lips. I have made many treaties with your Commissioners, and they have promised many times, but have never kept their promises, and I have never come to see the their promises, and I have never come to see the care. have now come to see my Great Father myself, so that we can understand each other and make no promises that we do not mean to keep. They have told you that I am a murderer, but I do not under-stand it in that way. You, Great Father, have driven me away from my country—the only country I had to raise my children in. Tell me, Father, could any living man on this earth stand such a thing as this? Suppose I should go to your country, tear down your fences and steal your cattle try, tear down your fences and steal your cattle and your hogs; would you stand by and have no word to say? No. Father, I know you would not. In all the troubles of my people the white man has been the first aggressor. Father, we are not cowards, we know that you are great and that you can crush us with your mighty power, but we believe that you are good and that you will protect your children when they come to you for what they believe is theirs. They ask you to listen to us, to do by us as a good father should do by his children, and give our people the assudo by his children, and give our people the assu-rance that the Great Spirit has smiled upon us, and that the Great Father is the Indian's friend and the

The Recent Outrages in Colorado—Some of the Details.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette, writing

from 'The Plains,' of date May 22, says: Letters just received bring intelligence of the most formidable Indian raid that has yet occurred on the border. Two hundred Cheyenne Indians suddenly appeared Lake Station, on the line of the Kansas cific Railroad, and simultaneously a descent made by savages on over forty was made by savages on over forty of One miles of the border, from Ell Carson west. It only ward. Two miles from Carson, thirty srews.

head of mules were run off and one man killed and scalped. Eight miles to the west of Carson an engi-neer named Dudley was killed and a team of horses captured. At the same place a severe fight occurred later between the Indians and another party of white men, resulting in the death of two white men and the capture of a mule-team. Mr. Kaw was men and the capture of a mule-team. Mr. Kaw was wounded. Twenty miles west of Carson a battle was fought with the savages; one white man killed and one wounded. The savages got no stock. Five miles from the last-named place another fight occurred, in which one white man was killed and one wounded. At Willow Springs a train was attacked and seventy-five mules captured. One white man was killed and four wounded. The fight at Lake Station was severe. One white man was killed and three wounded. It is thought that the whole number of white men killed will foot up twenty, and the amount of stock captured by the Indians four hundred head. Some thirty or forty white men were wounded, several of whom will die. Such in brief is the statement of another terrible Indian outrage. The details would fill celumns of your paper, but I have no time to write them. It is gratifying to know that the Indians did not escape unpunished. know that the Indians did not escape unpunished. Dead bodies of savages were left at every point where they attacked, showing how bravely our people defended their lives and property.

#### SAN DOMINGO.

The Additions to the Treaty of Annexation. The New York Herald's Washington correspondent gives the following as the text of the additional article to the treaty for the annexa-

tion of San Domingo, which was sent in to the Senate by the President yesterday:— Additional article to the treaty between the Dominican Republic and the United States, of the 29th of November, 1869, for the annexation of that republic to the United States:—

Whereas, Pursuant to the ninth article of the treaty

between the Dominican Republic and the United States, of the 19th day of November, 1869, for the annexation of that republic to the United States, it was stipulated that the ratifications of that justrument should be exchanged within four months from its date, or sooner, if possible; and whereas the said time has expired, but the parties being still desirous that the said treaty should be carried into full effect have determined to extend the time for the exchange of the ratifications aforesaid. For this purpose the President of the United States has conferred full powers on Hamilton Fish, Secretary of State, and the President of the Dominican Republic has con-ferred like powers on Joseph Warren Fabens; and the said plenipotentiaries having exchanged their full powers, which were found to be in due form, agreed upon the following additional article:-The time for exchanging the ratifications of the treaty between the Dominican Republic and the United States of the 29th of November, 1869, is hereby extended to the 1st day of July next. In witness whereof the respective witness whereof the respective plenipotentiaries have signed the present article in duplicate and have affixed thereto their seals. Done at Washington, the 14th day of May, 1870.
HAMILTON FISH,

JOSEPH WARREN FABERS.

Prospects of the Trenty. The Herald's correspondent further says:—
"As to what will be done with the treaty, now that it is urged upon the Senate again by the President, it is not easy to ascertain. Careful inquiry does not show that a change of opinion has been experienced by any of the Senators who formerly opposed it, and yet some of its friends claim that it has "gained strength," and will ultimately be a success. It seems probable that so soon as the Sandwich Islands treaty is got out of the way an effort will be made to consider St. Domingo.

#### DISASTER.

### A Woman and Six Children Burned to Death at Dayton, Ohio.

The Dayton, Ohio, Journal of Monday gives the following particulars of the recent terrible disaster in that city:-

Mr. Moeller says that he returned home on Saturday night between 10 and 11 o'clock. His family had already retired, and he went immediately to bed. The saloon was already closed, and there was no one stirring about the house. There was no sign of fire anywhere. About 12 o'clock he arose to get some water for one of the children, and he heard a noise under the stairway, where shavings and chips were kept; but supposing it was a dog, which made that his retreat, he thought no more of it.

The first intimation Moeller had of fire, his wife aroused him by screaming, "The house is on fire!"

The boys-four in number-who slept in the garret, had first discovered the fire, and rushing down stairs, awakened their mother. The room was already filled with smoke, se that they could scarcely see each other. Mrs. Moeller ran to the front window. and raising it, called to her husband to throw out a bed, and jump out and catch the children.

The two eldest boys, Frank and Henry, aged respectively 16 and 18 years, jumped out of the win-dow while their parents were planning how to save themselves and children. Then Moeiler got another bed-tick, throwing it out of the window, and telling his wife to throw the children down to him, he jumped out, but the sash fell down on his wrist, and he with difficulty got it loose. It was by this accident that he was hurt.

The room above was already stiding when Moeller got out of the window, and the sudden closing of the window deprived the wife and children of what little air they could breathe, and they must have been suffocated almost instantly—all except the babe, which Mrs. Moeller held at her breast.

The firemen found the bodies near the door, where, it is believed, they were smothered while attempting to make their escape by the stairway. The bodies were very little burned—merely scorched in the face. in the face. The smoke and dame were taken into their lungs, causing instant death.

### "LITTLE MAC."

How He Sympathized with the Ceremonies on Decoration Day. General McClellan having been invited to particpate in the decoration ceremonies at Providence. R. I., on Monday, was unable to be pre-sent, but wrote a letter in the course of which

I have been honored by the receipt of several invitations similar in import to that contained in your letter, and have been obliged in every instance to decline them, for the reason that my business engagements were of such a nature as to render it im-possible for me to find the necessary leisure time. regret that the same necessity still exists, and that cannot have the pleasure of accepting your invitation. I trust that you will permit me to say that there is no lack of sympathy on my part with the object of the dedica-tion, but that, on the contrary, I regard with the deepest interest all efforts made to perpetuate the memory of the patriotism, devotion and gal-lant deeds of those who offered up their lives for the salvation of our country. We cannot pay the debt we owe them, but we can show that we recognize the obligation, and we can perpetuate their me-mory as the highest example for the imitation of our children. This generation can leave no better heritage to its successor than the names, the deeds and the example of those brave men who cheerfully offered their lives for their country, and who proved that long years of peace had not extinguished or diminished the heroic spirit which animated our an-

No one can foresee what trials Providence have in store for our country in the far distant fu-ture; but be they never so severe, just such monu-ments as that you now erect will then serve to kindle the courage and patriotism of the people, and will remind them that there were those among their ancestors who thought it well to die that the nation might live. So reminded, our children in the hour of trial—which may Heaven avert!—cannot fall to

### act as our dead and living soldiers have done.

THE CARM TORKS ALL LOW
Full Returns of the State Election.  Returns have been received at the onice of the Secretary of State, from the Boards of Canvassers throughout the State. The following is the vote for Chief Judge:
Selden, Republican 151,788 Church, Democrat 239,685
Majority for Church

Vote in 1869—Republican, 310,733; Democratic The following is the vote for the candidates for Associate Judges:

Republican. Folger. 154'434 Allen. Andrews. 152,682 Grover. ..235,446

#### THE ASSEMBLY.

#### ELEVENTH DAY'S SESSION.

This Morning's Proceedings of the Presbyterian General Assembly-General Business-Reports of Committees - Communication from the Southern Church. The reunited Presbyterian General Assembly met this morning at 9 o'clock, the Moderator in the

chair.

The Devotional Exercises. The usual preliminary devotional exercises were held previous to the business session. According to a resolution adopted yesterday, these exercises were limited to half an hour in place of one hour, as here

Business Resumed. The business session began at 9% o'clock. The minutes were read and approved. Report from the Delegate to the Reformed Church.

Church.

The following report of the delegate to the Reformed Church was read by the clerk:—

The undersigned, a delegate appointed by the General Assembly to attend the sessions of the General Assembly to attend the sessions of the General Synod of the Reformed Church, meeting in Philadelphia in June, 1869, respectfully reports that he was present at the session of that body, and received a cordial welcome. The synod manifested in every way its hearty sympathy with our Church in its faith and in its work for Christ, assuring us of its earnest prayers for our prosperity, and of its joy in our un'ty and peace. To the suggestion of your correspondent that a closer unity would be agreeable to the views and feelings of our entire Church, the synod expressed its decided conviction that the way was not yet prepared, and that each Church must labor in its own sphere for the glory of our common Lord.

The report was accepted and placed on the file.

Communication from the United Presbyterian

Communication from the United Presbyterian Church.

Dr. Hatfield presented a communication from the Assembly of the United Presbyterian Church, recently in session at Louisville. The communication is in reply to the overture of a committee lately appointed by this Assembly for the purpose of procuring a better state of feeling between the Northern and the Southern Churches. The Louisville Assembly in this communication declines to send a delegate to this Assembly, on the ground that there are radical differences between the Churches which are radical differences between the Churches which render friendly correspondence impossible.

The Communication from the Southern Church The following is the abstract from the minutes of the Assembly at Louisville which was brought back by the delegation from the Sonthern Assembly:-LOUISVILLE (Ky.), May 23, 1870.

Rev. E. F. Hatfield, D. D., Stated Clerk of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America.

Dean Brothen:—The "General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the U. S." in session at Louisville, has directed me to forward to you the following official document. It is a true extract from the minutes of Friday, May 27.

ment. It is a true extract from the minutes of Friday, May 27.

The Committee on Foreign Correspondence, to whom was referred the overture for reunion from the Old School General Assembly, North, of 1859, at its session in the city of New York; and also the proposition from the United Assembly of the Northern Presbyterian Church, now sitting in Philadelphia, convoyed to us by a special delegation, respectfully report:

That the former of these documents is virtually superseded by the latter; because the body by whom it was adopted has since been merged into the United Assembly, from which emanates a new and fresh proposal reflecting the views of the larger constituency. To this proposition then, "That a committee of five ministers and four elders be appointed by this Assembly, to confer with a similar committee of their Assembly in respect to opening a friendly correspondence between the Northern and Southern Presbyterian Church," your committee recommend the following answer to be returned;

Whatever obstructions may exist in the way of cordial intercourse between the two bodies abovenamed, are entirely of a public nature and involve grave and fundamental principles. The Southern Presbyterian Church can confidently appeal to all the acts and declarations of all their Assemblies, that no attitude of aggression or bostility has been, or is now, assumed by it towards the Northern Church. And this General Assembly distinctly avows (as it has always believed and declared) that no grievances experienced by us, however real, would justify us in acts of aggression or a spirit of malice or recalist; a against any branch of Christ's visible kingden. We represent the covered the covered the covered the covered the cereise towards the General Assembly North, and the

ared, therefore, in advance of all discussion, to e towards the General Assembly North, and ercise towards the General Assembly North, and the churches represented therein, such amity as fidelity to our principles could under any possible circumstances permit. Under this view the appointment of a committee of conference might seem wholly unnecessary; but, in order to exhibit before the Christian world the spirit of conciliation and kindness to the last degree, this Assembly agrees to appoint a committee of conference to meet a similar committee already appointed by the Northern Assembly, with instructions to the same that the difficulties which lie in the way of cordial correspondence between the two bodies must be distinctly met and removed, and which may be comprehensively stated in the following and which may be comprehensively stated in the following

particulars -1. Beth the wings of the now United States Assembly

and which may be comprehensively stated in the following particulars:—

1. Beth the wings of the new United States Assembly (Northern) during their separate existence did fatally complicate themselves with the State. in political utterances deliberately pronounced year after year; and which, in our judgment, were a sad betrayal of the cause and kingdom of our Lord and Head. We believe it to be solemnly incumbent upon the Northern Presbyterian Church, not with reference to us, but before the Christian world and before our Divine Master and King, to purge itself of this error, and by public proclomation of the truth to place the crewn once more upon the head of Jesus Christ as the alone King of Zion. In default of which the Southern Presbyterian Church, which has already suffered much in maintaining the independence and spirituality of the Redeemer's kins dom upon earth, leels constrained to bear public testimony against this defection of our late associates from the truth. Nor can we, by official correspondence even, consent to blunt the edge of this our testimony, concerning the very nature and mission of the Church as a purely spiritual boly among men.

2. The union now consummated between the Old and New School Assemblies North was accomplished by methods which, in our judgment, involve a total surrendeared and all the great testamonies of the Church for tha fundamental doctrines of grace, at a time when the victory of truth over error hung long in the balance. The United Assembly stands, of necessity, upon an allowed latitude of interpretation of the standards, and must come at length to embrace nearly all shades of doctrinal belief. O' these falling testimonies, we are now the sole surviving heirs, which we must lift from the dust and bear to the generations after us. It would be a serious compromise of this sacred trust to enter into public and official fellowship with those repudiating these testimonies; and to do this expressly upon the ground, as stated in the pres mble to the overture before us, "that

idea would be to indorse that which we thoroughly disapprove.

3. Some of the members of our own body were, but a short time since, violently and unconstitutionally expelled from the communion of one branch lof the now United Northern Assembly, under ecclesiastical charges which, if true, render them utterly infamous before the Church and the world. It is to the last degree unsatisfactory to construe this offensive legislation obsolete by the mere fusion of that body with another; or through the operation of a faint declaration which was not intended originally to cover this case. This is no mere "rule" or "procedeat" but a solumn sentence of outlarry against what is now an important and constituent part of our own body. Every principle of homor and of good faith compels us to say that an unequivoes! repudiation of that interpretation of the law under which these men were condemned must be a condition precedent to any official correspondence on our part.

A It is well known that similar invivous accusations

condition precedent to any official correspondence on our part.

4. It is well known that similar injurious accusations were preferred against the whole Southern Presbyterian Church, with which the ear of the whole world has been filled. Extending, as these charges do, to heresy and blasphemy, they cannot be quietly ignored by an indirection of any sort. If true, we are not worthy of the "confidence, respect, Christian honor, and love," which are tendered to us in this overture. If untrue, "Christian honor and love," manliness and truth, require them to be openly and squarely withdrawn. So long as they remain upon record they are an impassable barrier to official intercourse. Yours fraternally, JOSEPH R. WHSON, S. C. of G. A. of P. C. in U. S.

### Report from the Delegation.

The delegation which was sent to Louisville sented the following report of the action of that delegation at Lowisville:-

Whereas, This General Assembly at an early period of its sensions declared its desire to establish cordial fraternal relations with the General Assembly of the Presbytorian Church in the United States, commenly known as the Southers Assembly, upon the basis of Christian honor, confidence, and love, and with a view to the attainment of this end appointed a committee of five ministers and four elders to confor with a similar committee. If it should be appointed by the Assembly then in session at Louisville, in regard to the amicable settlement of all existing difficulties and the opening of a triendly correspondence between the Northern and Southern churches, and for the furthernnee of the objects contemplated in the appointment of said committee, and with a view to remove the obstacles which might prevent the acceptance of our proposals by cur Southern brethren, reasirmed the concurrent declaration of the two Assemblies which met in New York last year to the effect that no rule or precedent which does not stand approved by both the bodies shall be of any authority in the reunited body, except so far as such rule or precedent may affect the right of property founded therein, and as further pledge of our sincertly in this movement sent a copy of our resolutions together with our Christian santations, to the Assembly, at Louisville, by the hands of delegates chosen for the purpose.

And reseas. The Southern Amenbly, while receiving our delegates with marked courtery and formally complying with our proposal for the appointment of a committee of conference, has nevertheless accompanied that appointment with declarations and conditions which we cannot consistently accept, because they involve a virtual prejudgment of the very difficulties concepting which we invited the conference; therefore

Reselved, That the further consideration of the subject be postponed and the committee be discharged. At the same time we cannot forbear to express our protound the advancement of our Redecemen's kinadious in serging part of our Whereas, This General Assembly at an early pe

may soon be resumed under happier auspices, and hereby declare our readiness to renew our proposal for a friendly correspondence whenever our Southern brethren shall signify their readiness to accept it in the form and spirit in which it has been offered.

Speech of One of the Delegation.

Rev. Dr. H. J. Vandyke, one of the delegation, stated that the terms which were offered to the Southern Church were terms which that Church could have accepted without injury to its avowed principles. These two Churches must come in contact along the border of a thousand miles. I wish to express my profound mortification and regret at this temporary defeat. The indictment laid down in the reply of the Southern Church is not true. We can prove it from the records. But there is not a better Assembly in the United States than this Southern Assembly. If you could have heard, as I did, the eloquent debate which resulted in the paper which has been read to you, you would have been

But we must not be sorry that the overture has been made. The result will come. Let us be friendly in word as well as in deed, and in the end all un

rriend feeling will meit away.

Prof. J. E. Nourse hoped the day will not long be deferred before this union is consummated. I bedieve that Almighty God may give it in charge to the beloved Church to be the instrument in this work. It is not a question affecting an addition to the Church, but affecting the whole land. Through this Church the full, true, hearty union of this land is to be consummated. I hope no brother will go home saddened by the tenor of this report. I submit to the Assembly that they will not forget, in the future work of the church, to sustain and strengthen these sections of our land, these enterprises in the border

Rev. Mr. Lyle said he felt himself able and willing to meet any of them or all of them on their great issues which they have presented in this paper. While we cannot come into that discussion yet I say I am ready and anxious to show to them the Christian spirit, and I believe this expression on the part of the Southern Assembly is not the express on of the Southern people. I would not have you to lower that flag, because if you do lower your standard you destroy us who are in this conflict down there. I like the paper because you stand with dignity or what you believe and what you have been compelled to fight fer. I do not wish you to lower this standard. Your work has not failed, and this paper which comes before you is the highest evidence in the world that you have touched the heart of the Southern people

### The Adoption of the Report. The reading of the report was called for but ruled out of order. The report was then received unani-mously and the committee discharged.

A Resolution of Thanks. Rev. Dr. Beatty offered the following resolution:-Rev. Dr. Beatty effered the following resolution:—
Resolved, That the thanks of the Assembly be tendered to the delegation to Louisville for their prompt, diligent, and faithful performance of the arduous and responsible duties which devolved upon them; and it is ordered that their necessary expenses be paid from the contingent fund of the Assembly; and, further, that the thanks of the Assembly be tendered to Theodore Cuyler. Esq., and the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, for the facilities of travel afforded to the delegates. of travel afforded to the delegates. The resolution was adopted

The Five Minutes Rule. A motion was made that the speeches during the remaining sessions of the Assembly be confined to five minutes in length. Carried. Report on Mileage.

Dr. Hatfield, from the Committee on Mileage, presented a report, which proposed a uniform system of mileage for future assemblies. It is recommended that those presbyteries which are the more able help those which are not, or that, in place of a pro capita tax, a pro rata tax be required, so that a heavier assessment be made on wealthy presbyteries than on the poorer ones.

The report was received and adopted.

The Publication of Minutes. Rev. Dr. Hatfield moved that the General Assem-bly publish five thousand copies of the minutes of this Assembly, and that the price of the minutes be one dollar per copy. Governor Pollock offered an amendment that the price of the minutes be reduced to fifty cents per

Dr. Bittinger moved that the amendment be laid on the table, which was agreed to. An amendment was adopted that the Stated Clerk send by mail the minutes to those who are entitled Rev. Mr. Conover offered an amendment that the

price of the minutes be reduced to 75 cents, including the nostage. Not agreed to. The original motion of Dr. Hatfield was then unanimous v adopted.

nanimously adopted.

Rev. Henry Darling offered the following:

Resolved, That the Board of Foreign Missions be Resolved, That the Board of Foreign Missions of instructed to inquire as to the wisdom and practicability of devising some plan by which this great interest conducted by this Assembly may be brought in closer contact with the people in every portion of the Church than can be secured by the appointment of a mere local committee, to whom these interests have been entruted and report to the next General Assembly. Report on Theological Seminaries.

Rev. Dr. Adams, from the Committee on Theologi-cal Seminaries, made a report. The report states that the number of seminaries in connection with the Assembly is now seven. The report gave a short history of the different in-stitutions in order that the election of trustees may

The report was received.

The annual report of the Trustees of Princeton Seminary was presented in connection with the On motion, both reports were ordered to be printed

in the appendix to the minutes of the Assembly. The reports of the Committees on Danville Semi-nary and the Western Seminary at Allegheny were dso read and received. Dr. Adams moved that the action of the Board of

Trustees of Princeton Seminary, increasing the salaries of the Professors to three thousand dollars per annum, be affirmed. Agreed to.

It was moved that Friday afternoon, at half-past 3, be fixed as the time for holding an election for Trustees for the several institutions. Carried. A report from a special committee appointed to inquire into the expediency of the German Theolo-gical Seminary at Newark, N. J., was presented.

The report was accepted. Rev. Dr. Hopkins presented the report of the Standing Committee on Education, which was read Adjourned with prayer by the Moderator.

#### LEGAL INTELLIGENCE. The Gordon Homicide.

Court of Oyer and Terminer-Judges Allison and Paxson. The trial of Susan Green for the murder of Ann Gordon resulted in a verdict of guilty of man-slaughter, with a recommendation to the mercy of

The Tilman Homicide. The next case called for trial was that of William Atkinson, colored, charged with the murder of John Tilman, colored. The time of the Court thus far has been taken up in the selection of a jury, and a special venire is now out in the hands of the Sheriff.

Civil Cases. District Court, No. 1-Judge Hare. Charles Crawford vs. the City. An action to recever salary for cleaning the streets in the district bounded by Market street, Sixth, and the Delaware river, and extending northward to the limits of the city, the claim being for services rendered during the menths of February and March. The city with-held the warrants because the Mayor kad, under statute authority, decided that the work was not properly done. The plaintiff offered evidence to show that this decision was erroneous. On trial.

District Court, No. 2-Judge Thayer. Francis Sturns vs. The Delaware and Chesapeake Tow Boat Company. An action to recover damages for the loss of a canal boat in Chesapeake Bay, while being towed by one of defendant's boats. There were sixteen boats in the line of tow, and the hawsen by which they were held together parted. The tow boat stopped in her course in order to fasten the line, and in the lunge of the barges that followed the plaintiff's boat was crushed and sunk. The defense pleaded that they were guilty of no negligence, but this was an inevitable accident. On trial,

New York Money and Stock Sinckets. New York Money and Stock Markets.

New York, June 1.—Stocks steady. Money easy at 4 per cent. Gold. 114%. 5-20s. 1862. Conpor, 112%; do. 1864. do., 111%; do. 1865 do., 111%; do. do. new, 113%; do. 1867. 114; 17. 1868. 113%; 10-40s. 108%; Virginia 6s, new, 68; Missouri 6s, 93%; Canton Company, 68%; Camberland preferred, 45; Consolidated New York Central and Hudson River, 100%; Eric, 23%; Reading, 106%; Adams Express, 63%; Michigan Central, 124%; Michigan Southern, 97%; Illinois Central, 129; Cleveland and Pittaburg, 109%; Chicago and Rock Island, 119%; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 95%; Western Union Telegraph, 81%.

... The good people of Pikeville, Pike county, Indiana, having suffered from incendiarism, theft, and ruffianism until their patience is worn out, have organized a Vigilance Com-

## SECOND EDITION

### LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Budget of Disasters.

Destruction of Railroad Bridges.

an Editor.

Naval Orders and Promotions,

Drowning of

Practice Squadron. The English Derby.

Kingcraft" Wins the Race.

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

### FROM WASHINGTON.

A Midshipman Resigns. Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, June 1 .- The resignation of John Y. Oliver, Midshipman at the Naval Academy, has been accepted.

Naval Orders. The Navy Department has ordered Lieutenant Commander Eastman, on the completion of the survey of the Darien Isthmus, to proceed with the Nyack to the Mare Island Navy Yard, where she will be laid up for repairs and her crew transferred to the vessels of the Pacific fleet.

Rewards for Gallant Services. The President to-day nominated Captain Philip R. Fendall, of the Marine Corps, for Brevet Major, for gallant and meritorious services at Port Royal, Hatteras Inlet, and Sewell's Point, and First Lieutenant George B. Haycock for Brevet Captain, for gallant service at Gunpowder Bridge.

The United States steamers Macedonian, Savannah, and Dale will compose

The Practice Squadron, which will sail from the Naval Academy about the 15th instant with the midshipmen on board for a cruise in European waters, will return to the Academy in September. Thirty days' leave of absence will be given to the graduating class previous to sailing.

#### FROM THE WEST.

Burning of Railroad Bridges in Ohio. CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 1 .- An oil train on the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad took fire this morning while approaching this city. The fire communicated to the railroad bridges over the Cuyahoga river and Ohio Canal, and destroyed them. A frame building occupied by the Keytch & Crane Manufacturing Company as a machine shop was damaged to the extent of \$20,000; probably covered by insurance. The loss to the railroad company has not been ascer-

Lifting Jewelry in St. Louis, St. Louis, June 1 .- The room of J. L. Myers, of Boston, at the Planters' House, was burglariously entered on Monday night during his absence, and his trunk, containing \$30,000 worth of jewelry, broken open and robbed of from four to five thousand dollars worth of diamonds, gold watches, rings, and plated watch-chains. There is no clue to the robber.

### FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Railroad Mishap in Connecticut. HARTFORD, June 1 .- A woman named Bridget Finnegan, aged seventy years, was killed by the cars at Newington on Monday. The Singers of the Hub and the "Beethoven' Festival.

Boston, June 1 .- At a special meeting of the Handel and Haydn Society last evening Loring G. Carnes, Carl Zerrahn, and G. W. Warren were appointed a committee to visit New York and confer with the managers in relation to the society's joining in the proposed "Beethoven" feetival in that city. A general feeling was manifested by the society in favor of the project. Parepa-Rosa has expressed a willingness to attend if the Handel and Haydn Society decide to do so.

### FROM NEW YORK.

Accidental Death of an Editor. TROY, June 1 .- Robert Milliken, recently city

editor of the Troy Whig, was killed last night by falling through the railroad bridge in the southern part of this city. He was intoxicated at the time, and for a long time previously had led a dissipated life. He has relatives in New York. and the body is held subject to their orders.

### FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

That Great Besten Excursion Party. San Francisco, May 31 .- The Boston excursion train will not be due in this city till midnight, much to the disappointment of the people. who throng Market street for a distance of several blocks. The Grand Hotel and other buildings in the vicinity are illuminated in honor of the occasion.

### FROM EUROPE.

Kingeraft Wins the Derby. LONDON, June 1 .- Kingccaft won the Derby. Last evening the betting on the Derby race closed at 700 to 400 on Macgregor, seven to one on Macgregor, and twenty to one against Kingcraft.

This Morning's Quotations. London, June 1—11-21 A. M.—Consols for money 94%, and for account 95%, ex-dividend. American securities quiet. U. S. Five-twenties of 1862, 89%; of 1865, old, 88%; of 1867, 90%; 10-408, 86%. Stocks quiet. Eric Raifroad, 18%; Illinois, 110; Great West-

ern, 29. Liverpool, June 1-11-30 A. M. - Cotton quiet. LIVERPOOL, June 1-11'50 A. M. — Cotton quet.
Middling uplands, 10% 610'dd; middling Orleans,
10% 61d. The sales to-day are estimated at 10,000
bales. Corn, 29s. 3d.
LONDON, June 1.—Ta'low firm; Sugar aftoat quiet,
BREMEN, June 1.—Petroleum closed flat last

vening. HAMBURG, June 1.—Last evening Petroleum closed This Afternoon's Quotations. London, June 1—130 P. M.—American securities inil. Stocks dull. Eric, 18%.
Paris, June 1.—The Bourse closed dull. Rentes,

### FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

HVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE, 1 Wednesday, June 1, 1870. There is no material change in the condition of trade generally, and the money market con-tinues in a condition of plethora from which there is no immediate prospect of relief. There is an increased demand for call loans on speculative account, but it is neutralized by the falling off in the business demand. In no department is there any hope of reaction until the opening of the regular fall season, and lenders are anxious to place at least a portion of their heavy balances at moderate rates. The bulk of business to-day is in the shape of stock loans, some transactions being made as low as 3 per cent., but 4 per cent. is the average figure obtained, as heretofore. Discounts are nominal and money is to be had anywhere on good paper at 5 per cent.

at 5 per cent.

Gold opened at 114%, advanced to 114%, and closed at 114%. The market is quiet, with a slight downward tendency. Government bonds are also dull but steady at

about yesterday's closing prices.
Stocks were less active, but prices were generally stronger. In State 6s there were sales of the first series at 105, and of the second at 108. City sixes quiet; sales at 100, ex-div.

Reading comparatively quiet, with sales at 53:56@53%; Pennsylvania sold at 57%; Lehigh Valley at 58; North Pennsylvania at 41; Oil Creek and Allegheny at 46%, b. o.; Philadelphia and Erie at 30%; and Catawissa preferred at

Canal shares quiet. Sales of Schuylkill preferred at 18%.

Hestonville Passenger Railway was active, with sales at 14% @14%.

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

8 sh N Pa R. 41

JAY COORE & CO. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 117% (117%; 5-208 of 1862, 112% (1123); do., 1864, 111% (1117%; 5-208 of 1862, 1124 (11123); do. do., 1864, 111% (1111%; do., 1865, 1114 (1111%; do., 1865, 1114 (1111%; do., 1865, 1113 (1111%; do., 1865, 1114 (1111%; do., 1865, 1113 (1111%; do., 1865, 1113 (1111%; do., 1865, do., 113 (1113); do., 1865, do., 113 (113); do., 1865, do., 1865, do., 113 (113); do., 1865, do.,

# Philadelphia Trade Report.

WEDNESDAY, June 1 .- Bark-In the absence of sales we quote No. 1 Quercitron at \$27 per ton. Seeds-In Cloverseed and Timothy nothing doing. Flaxseed is in small supply, and is wanted by the crushers at \$2.40.

The Flour market is steady and a fair demand prevails from the home consumers, who purchased 1300 barrels in lots, including superfine at \$4.50@4.75; extras at \$4.87%.@5.25; Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family at \$5.25@6.25, the latter rate for choice; Pennsylvania do. do. at \$5.50@6.25; Indiana and Ohio do. do. at \$5.50@6.50; and fancy brands at \$7.88.25, according to quality. Rye Flour may be quoted at \$5.25 per barrel. In Corn Meal no sales were reported.

The Wheat market is characterized by extreme

The Wheat market is characterized by extreme quietude, and prices favor buyers. Sales of 4000 bushels Pennsylvania red at \$1.33@1.35, and Western do. do. at \$1.28. Rye is unchanged. Sales of Pennsylvania at \$1.10. Corn is quiet at yesterday's quotations. Sales of 2000 bushels Western and Pennsylvania yellow at \$1.08@1.10, and Western mixed at \$1.06@1.07. Oats are dull at a decline of 2c. Sales of 2000 bushels Pennsylvania at 62c., and 1200 bushels Western at 59%c. Western at 59%c. Whisky moves slowly. We quote Western iron-

boundfat \$1 08@1 09. LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE. Por additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

NEW YORK, June 1.—Arrived, steamship France PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....JUNE

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH

7 A. M. ......63 | 11 A. M. ......70 | 2 P. M. .......72 CLEARED THIS MORNING.
Steamer E. N. Fairchild, Trout, New York, W. M. Baird & Co. Str Anthracite, Green, New York, W. M. Baird & Co. Norw. bark Columbia, Foss, Rotterdam, L. Westergaard & Co. Br. brig Volante, Garrison, Little Glace Bay, do.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING. ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Tonawanda, Barrett, 70 hours from Savannah, with cotton, rice, etc., to Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co. Passengers—Charles H. Longbottom, H. C. Reppard and wife, John O. Sullivan, J. L. Pennock and wife, Miss M. E. Clark, Miss Rodgers, Jas. Horrant, B. Oliver, V. Dorsay, T. Perkins, Mrs. W. H. Wayne, Thos. A. Robinson and wife, C. T. Haupt, Horatio C. Wood, Mrs. Randolph Wood.

Steamer F. Frankin, Pierson, 13 hours from Balti-

wife, C. T. Haupt, Horatio C. Wood, Mrs. Randolph Wood.

Steamer F. Frankin, Pierson, 13 hours from Baltimore, with indse. to A. Groves, Jr.

Bark Ann Elizabeth, Phelan, 12 days from Cardenas, with molasses to E. C. Knight & Co.

Brig Boa Fe, Pampos, 38 days from Lisbon, with corkwood and salt to Jose de Bessa Guimaraes.

Schr Hiawatha, Lee, 8 days from Newburyport, with mdse. to Knight & Sons.

Schr W. G. Dearborn, Scull, 5 days from Richmond, Me., with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.—vessel to C. Haslam & Co. Lost mainboom in gale on Friday last, off Sandy Hook.

Schr Elizabeth Magee, Smith, from Richmond, Me., with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.

Schr John W. Hall, Coeper, from Hallowell, Me., with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.

Schr Admiral, Steelman, from Richmond, Me.,

Schr Admiral, Steelman, from Richmond, Me., with ice to Lyons & Myers. Schr Ephraim Manning, Green, from Bolton, with

ice to Carpenter Ice Co. Echr A. M. Edwards, Hinson, from Richmond, Va.

Schr A. M. Edwards, Hinson, from Richmond, Va., with grainte to Richmond Granite Co.
Schr Zealous, Williams, from Norfolk, with lumber to Croskey & Co.
Schr J. S. Weldon, Crowell, from Providence.
Schr J. C. Heury, Dilks, from Lynn.
Schr H. W. Godfrey, Sears, from Boston.
Schr Gussie Wilson, Lincoln, from Boston.
Schr Gussie Wilson, Lincoln, from Boston.
Schr J. H. Merriman, Tracey, 2 days from Indian river, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr Four Sisters, Laws, 2 days from Milford, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Go.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.
HAVRE-DE-GRACE, June L.—The following boats A. Page, Son & Co., with lumber, for Trenton, N. J.
P. B. Merrill, with lumber to Craig & Blanchard,
Pfeifer & Manning, with lumber to Malone & Son.
Delaware, with grain to Hoffman & Kennedy.

Mountain Boy, with coal, for Newport, Del.
Mary McElroy, with coal, for Wilmington, Del.
Pennsylvania Coal Co., for Salem, N. J.
Four Delaware and Hudson boats, with coal, for

MEMORANDA.

Schr D. B. Webb, Ross, at New York from Elenthera, reports:—May 27, off Fenwick island, experienced a heavy NE. gale, lost jibboom and flying jib; same time + poke schr David Baboock, from Philadelphia for Boston, leaking badly; wanted assistance, but I could not render any, as it was blowing very fresh at the time, with a heavy sea running offer d to take the captain and crew off when i LIVERPOOL, June 1—1:30 P. M.—Breadstuff; quiet.
Pork heavy. Lard heavy.
ANTWERP, June 1.—Petroleum opened firm would mederate down, but they would not leave the