## CITY INTELLIGENCE. THE METHODIST CONVENTION.

The Third Day's Session of the Methodist State Convention - General Business - The Topic and the Discussion.

The third day's session of the Pennsylvania State Convention of Methodists was held this morning at 9 o'clock in the St. George's M. E. Church, Fourth street, below New.

The proceedings were opened with the reading of the 133d Psalm, the singing of the first hymn, and prayer by the Rev. James Curns, of the Central

Pennsylvania Conference.

After the reading of the minutes, no other business being before the convention, the topic of the morning, "The Educational Interests of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Pennsylvania," was then taken up, the committee on the subject being Rev. George Loomis, D. D., Rev. R. L. Dashiel, D. D., and Pennsylvania.

Professor Burnett.

Dr. Loomis, after a few introductory remarks, addressed himself to the subject as follows:

In God's plans institutions are mighter and more enduring than their founders. The latter die, but the former live through the centuries with a broader and inverse live.

The outflowing life currents of these institutions are more potent and more enduring than even the insti-tutions themselves. The latter shall be infolded in the tomb of time, but the former shall flow through the eternities in ever-increasing intensity.

The life-pores of Oxford entered into the Wesleys

with a profound scholarship of a broad culture and a with a profound scholarship of a broad culture and a rigid training, thanks to Oxford. Yet Wesleyism today is mighter than Oxford. After the accumulated wealth of the learning and wisdom of five centuries had been gathered up into the life of a university, that university became the birth place of Methodism after the lapse of less than a century and a half.

To-day, in its othical and Christian forces, in its agencies for the enlightenment of the public conscience and parifying the found of making makes.

science and purifying the fount of public morals, in its work of educating the millions and recasting thought and modifying the character of the age, in its upliftings of humanity and its realizations of a common brotherhood, in thought, truth, and Christianity, Methodism is infinitely greater than the university that gave it birth. Yet thanks to the university for the scholarship, culture, and training of the members of the "Holy Club." Through the ministers of the university God

chip. Through the ministers of the university God has demanded not only sanctified hearts but thorough scholarship and profound learning and rigid intellectual training. It was a work of taying broad foundations, and laying them deep and laying them wisely, and God had need, as He always hath, of master and workmen.

Methodism, then, from its inspiration in the university and in the district forces of Christianity and versity, and in the divine forces of Christianity, and in the great plans, has ever been true to this inspiration. It is better to be called a lunatic than a fool. We are not forgetful of the fact that Methodism has been charged with opposition to an edu-

cated ministry. No charge was ever more ground-less or more indicative of ignorance of the mis-sionary spirit and work of Methodism. Wealey, from the first of his ministrations, recognized the conservative power of education and the

necessity of literary institutions.

Commencing the work of evangelization among the colliers of England, he unites with Whitfield in laying the foundation of the now noted Kingswood School. It was a grand scene, the laying of the corner-stone of that school—Whittield kneeling on the ground, surrounded by converted and weeping colliers, awakened to a new intellectual as well as moral life, earnestly praying, amidst tears and groans, that God would bless the cause of Christian

ducation. Such the scene!

Wesley also early projected schools for poor children, which schools each year add to the thousands who have received instruction in them. At his first conference he proposed a theological school, a seminary where men should be trained for the work of the ministry. This proposition finds its embodiment to-day in the theological institutions of Richmond and Didsbury, and of Boston, Evanstown, and Mack-

I would not have those who have echoed and reechoed the charge referred to above forget that it is a part of history—possibly of denominational congratulation—that Princeton, to day so rigidly Calvinistic in its theology, was warmed into life by metho-distic fire, and that Nassan Hall received a Metho-distic baptism at its birth, through the ministry of Whitfield. He inspired its foundations with an ear nest enthusiasm, and Methodists in England gave i funds. Its President, Davies, wrote thus to Wes-ley:—"How great is the honor God is conferring upon you in making you a restorer of declining reil

gion:

Another historic fact:—
Dartmouth College, New Hampshire, bears the name of Lord Dartmouth, a nobleman of England, and none the less noble from being a Methodist himself and the friend and patron of Methodism. Cooper says of him: —"We brast of some rich ones whom the Gospel sways," "and one who wears a

Coronet and prays."

One hundred years ago this college received a Methodist dedication, and a Methodist was its principal benefactor, and a Methodist's prayers entered into its life. All along the line of Methodistic history we find schools, seminaries, and colleges springing into existence, and the best talent of the Church consecrated to education.

Besides the Wesleyan theological institutions and Wesleyan colleges and Wesleyan normal institutions, Methodism has in England a grand scheme which comprises nearly five hundred day schools

and sixty thousand pupils.

American Methodism has an unprecedented record of labor and sacrifice in founding its universities, colleges, and the like, the number of which largely exceeds that of any other denomination in the land. Men who read the history and view the educational

movements of the Church, and witness the spirit of sacrifice pervading the heroic corps of educators, who apprehend the life and genius of Methodism will never repeat the charge.

He is a very silly logician who bases his generalizations on accidental circumstances, or circumscribes his line of thought to individual cases and

localities, or restricted periods of a Church's history.

The genius of Methodism prompts and hath ever prompted to do the work of the hour—to take up the duty nearest at hand, to co-work in the living present with God's providences, using the best agencies at hand to forecast the future and prepare for the emergencies that shall press her at every point of her expanding greatness. Thus her genius Thus her life. Hence Christ and salvation throug Christ first, and then the press and the schools. We would here record the fact, not boastingly, but with great gratitude to God, that in its educating forces re-ching out and taking hold of the mil-lion through the Book Concern and its numerous depositories, through the press and its vast issues interlacing the continent through its seminaries and colleges, Methodism is without a parallel in denominational history, Therefore, any man who has a reputation for general intelligence cannot afford to assume that our Church is opposed to education.

Pennsylvania Methodism is no exception to the
general position taken above; her educational his-

tory is one of faith, labor, and sacrifice. She has not accomplished what she ought to have accomplished. Her seminaries and colleges ought to have to-day broader foundations, ampler facilities for instruc-tion, and larger endowments, faculties, and patronage. The heart, prayers, and wealth of the Church ought to have entered more largely into the life of those institutions. More of her sons and daughters ought to have crowded her scholastic halls, and, thoroughly educated, gone forth to bless the Church and to reflect honor on the State. Conceding all this, yet it has entered into history that Methodism has done great educational work in Pennsylvania.

The statistics of this work, which have been furnished us, are not as ample as could be desired, but yet sufficiently so to give a comprehensive view. We commence with Wyoming Seminary:—

WYOMING SEMINARY AND COMMERCIAL COLLEGE. This institution is located in the Wyoming Valley at Kensitgton. It was founded in 1844 with humble heginnings; it has developed a strong life. Its doors are open alike to males and females. During the last quarter of a century it has enrolled 9000 stu-dents. It has had about 3000 under training for teachers. It has prepared 125 for college, has sent forth 250 to the work of the Christian ministry. The last catalogue shows a board of instruction consist-ing of 16 members, with Rev. Reuben Nelson, D. D., as principal, and an attendance of 552 students, 371 of whom are males and 1s1 females.

The seminary property is estimated at \$125,000. It has a record worthy of the Church of the State.

DICKINSON SEMINARY.

This institution is located at Williamsport. It embraces both sexes under the same government and instruction. Its buildings are spacious and will accommodate over two hundred boarding students. The last catalogue records sixty-three females and one hundred and seventy-three male students. I has a faculty of pine teachers, presided over by Rev. W. Lee Spottswood, D. D. It has had many able and devoted teachers. It has sent forth many ex-

cellent scholars of sterling worth.

Its present relationship to the Church is more intimate and satisfactory, and its prospects for the future more encouraging, than at any period of its

past history. BEAVER SEMINARY. This institution is located on the banks of the Ohio river, at Beaver. It was founded in 1853, and was opened for pupils in 1856. Its character and the scope of its bian have been enlarged at the suggestion and by the liberality of Judge Agnew. Its Faculty numbers ten, and is presided over by Rev. R. T. Taylor, A. M. Theleatalogue for the scholastic year of 1869-1870 shows that one hundred and six were in the female department and fifty-seven in the maie. A musical institute constitutes a prominent feature of the seminary, and seeks to secure a thorough education in the science of music. Under the presidency of Rev. R. T. Taylor, this institution is enlarging its patronage and its educational facilities. enlarging its patronage and its educational facilities and is doing a good work. Its property is estimated at \$20,000.

This institution is now located at Clarion. It has just entered on its educational life with good promise. The seminary property has cost already over \$30,000.

LAKE SHORE SEMINARY is a new educational enterprise. The building is nearly completed at a cost of \$30,000, and will open its halls for the admission of students in December next.

IRVING FEMALE COLLEGE. This institution is located in the Cumberland Valley, at Irvington. It was founded in 1856. It has a college charter, with power to confer degrees. It is presided over by Rev. T. P. Ege, A. M., who succeeded Rev. A. G. Marlatte, A. M., who was President for nine years. This institution is designed to furnish a Christian home for young ladies, the number of whom is limited to forty. Its Christian culture has gone forth to bless many a Methodist family. Its property is estimated at \$30,000. family. Its property is estimated at \$30,000.

PITISBURG FEMALE COLLEGE. This institution is located in the city of Pittsburg. The Church is largely indebted to Bishop Simpson for the organization and founding of this college, for the organization and founding of this college, designed for the education of young ladies. The main college building was completed and its hall opened for students in the year 1985. The statistics show a healthful growth, both as regards capacity to receive pupils and facilities to instruct. The average at endance during the fifteen years of its existence has been 219. It is under the control of a Board of Trustees, of which Bishop Simpson is President. The last catalogue shows a faculty of twenty-two members, presided over by Rev. J. C. Pershing, D. D. The number of students for the academic year 1869 and 1870 was 295. The estimated value of the college property, including buildings, is \$100,000, with an indebtedness of \$11,000.

ALLEGHENY COLLEGE, allegient College, and successful at Meadville, was founded in 1815. The number of the alumni is 454. The average yearly attendance during the last twenty-five years was 212, most of whom pursued elective studies. The last catalogue records a faculty of seven, and students numbering 125. It has a valuable library, extensive apparatus, astronomical, chemical, and philosophical: large cabinets, geological, meteorological, conchological, entomological; museum of art and history, and a reading-room. The college property is estimated at \$244,000. The endowment fund has \$86,500 in productive funds, and \$85,000 in unproductive funds, giving a total of \$178,500. DICKINSON COLLEGE.

DICEINSON COLLEGE.

This college was founded in the year 1783; number of alumni is 1053; professors in the faculty number 8 persons; professors in the alumni, 7; students in the present year, 108; number of students from Pennsylvania, 58; number of students who are religious, 50. The President of the college is Rev. R. L. Dzshiell, D. D., Professor of Moral Science. The amount of productive endowments is \$175,000; value of real estate, \$80,000; and the number of volumes in the library is 25,503. The college is located at Carlisle. Upwards of \$50,000 have been subscribed as an endowment fund, the greater part of which is as an endowment fund, the greater part of which is conditional on the payment of the debt, a part of which has been provided for. The college seems to have a life strong and vigorous, prophetic of a noble future in the service of the Church. This condensed exhibit of the status and life of ur literary institutions will afford anchorage

ground for the faith of the Church. At this period of our Church history an advance movement is demanded. The intense intellectual forces of the age, the stern grapple with great social problems, the broad range of scientific thought and investigation, the increased demand of the State upon the Church for men preeminently qualified for high civic and diplomatic positions, all these comprise so many reasons for placing our in-stitutions on advance ground. To do this most effectually there must be the sympathy and intelli-

gent co-operation of the whole Church.

Mr. Loomis, after extended remarks on the subject of the report, offered the following resolu-Resolved. First. It is the sense of the Convention that sound learning is in harmony with the genius

and spirit of Methodism, essential with the higher life and conservation of the Church.
Second, That sound learning should be sanctified by sound faith. To accomplish this our colleges and seminaries should be centres of the highest and truest Christian outline.

Third. That to render the universal attainment of sound learning possible, the founding of literary institutions of various kinds is a work legitimate to the person of Methodism.

Fourth. That it is the duty of the Church, by liberal doubter to establish seminaries of Pennaging

vania" on a broader basis, and render them more flectual in the work of Christianeducation. Fifth. That the honor and future of Methodism demand an immediate response to the call of our colleges for increased faculties and endowments adequate to the enlargement of the departments of instruction, and for the generous support of men who have consecrated their lives and the wealth of

their attainments to the cause of liberal education in the Church of their choice.

Sixth, That in view of the sacre1 obligations of stewardship under God's government, we urgently recommend our rich men to consecrate a portion of

heir wealth to the objects indicated above Seventh. That we recommend our institutions of learning to all Methodist parents, and urge upon them the duty of educating their sons and daugh-ters, even at a sacrifice to themselves, in giving the oreference to Methodist seminaries and colleges. Eighth, That we recommend to our young man ontemplating the work of the ministry a full colle-

giste education.

Ninth, That we recommend the establishment of a fund to aid such young men as need assistance in securing such an education.

Tenth. That we deplore the growing sentiment among our young men at present in our large cities that wealth is the great object of life, a sentiment which leads so many to declare a collegiate educa-tion as detaining them too long from what seems to be their only cherished purpose. We recommend to such the suggestion that there are duties and obligations growing out of their relation to society and the Church, to the performance of which the discipline and culture of a thorough education offer

The above resolutions were referred to the Committee on Resolutions. mittee on Resolutions.

Addresses were then made upon the subject of the essay by Rev. Dr. Durbin, Mr. W. H. Allen, of Girard College, Rev. Dr. Tinany, and Rev. G. R. Crooks, D. D., of N. Y., editor of the Methodist.

Dr. Crooks said that he thanked Dr. Loomis for his able defense of liberal education. What was it that had made Methodism a power in the land? Was it the reaching? No. It was the bringing of lite rature in some degree down to the common people It brings literature, at least as wedded to song, within the reach of all. What is it that makes the bricklayer or the hodoarrier go so cheerfully to his work? If you will listen to him as he sings at his work you will know. He is singing the "Giory Halle-lujah" which he has learned at the Methodist camp meeting. But let vs little by little make the Methodist Church a cultured Church, and then we will

have a giorious future.

The kev. Jacob Todd, of the Philadelphia Conference, was introduced, and said that the wants of the age must be met. The ploughboy, as well as the business man and philosopher, are now reading the daily papers and becoming cultured. To obtain the power over the masses we must educate the teachers in proportion as the people are educated, or they cannot be taught.

And let me tell you that the converts to Method-ism will not come from the schools of another Church. We must have our own schools. We must educate, and educate profoundly, if we would triumph gloriously.

If your children are educated as they must be in the present day, their thoughts and doings will be with educated men. Then when they come to give God their hearts they will unite with the Church that has educated them. We can hardly expect them to go back and unite with the Church that is the most ignorant. If we want them to join us we must make our Church worthy of them, and they will come of

Rev. R. L. Dashiell, one of the committee on the essay of the day, and a professor in Dickinson Col-lege, said that as the Methodist Church believed in women, it would not do for the actions of this official body to go forth to the world without some recog-nition also of the female educational interests of the Church. He therefore called for Rev. Mr. Pershing, principal of the Pittsburg College, to present the

claims of that department.

Mr. Pershing said that while he thanked God heartily that there are nine Methodist educational institutions, he could not but be sorry that Dickin-son College, which numbers among its alumni the names of the very best men of the! Church, should have to be supported on a paltry pittance of an endowment of less than two hundred thousand dollars. At Allegheny College the professors live upon the meagre sum of six or seven hundred dol

upon the meagre sum of six or seven hundred dol-lars per annum.

What we want to do is to turn this convention to some practical account. We want some good uni-versities in the land, not colleges. We want money to found them, and our members are perfectly able to give it. We do not want institutions of a lower grade multiplied. We have enough of them. These remarks apply equally to the female institutions.

My heart has often been fired by a recital of the doings of women for the Church. Woman has wept over those who have come to the altar. She has born the heaviest heat of the inneracy. We would be recreant to our duty if we should neglect women. What would our boys be unless our daughters are cultured?

cultured?

Colonel Wright, of Philadelphia, was called upon, and said that as all could not be teachers or ministers, we must adapt our education so as to meet the wants of the largest number of the people. I have often thought that we are commencing at the wrong end in education. We should educate men to value education before we give it to them. Perhaps we ought not to found universities until the people are educated to fill them. educated to fill them.

One cause of the want of prosperity in many of our institutions is that the course of study has not been adapted to the wants of the people, and the people will not send their children. If a man wants his child to be a lawyer or a doctor he finds a course adopted for the profession, but if he does not, and wants his son to follow a business or less liberal profession, be finds no studies adapted to the end. The courses in many of the leading colleges of the land have been or are now being altered for the better, and we must follow their lead. We must have ter, and we must follow their lead. We must have more 'practical studies. Our course of elective studies is a move towards this end; but we more practical studies. Our course of elective studies is a move towards this end; but we must have more of it. When we have this then the students and money will come treely. This move will neet with opposition in some quarters, but it cannot be helped. In Oxford, England, they have introduced more modern courses of study to meet the requirements of the day, and the effect at first was almost a riot. But the trouble has been gotten over, and the courses are now working smoothly. over, and the courses are now working smoothly. So it will be here.

So it will be here.

Rev. Dr. Kynett, of the Church Extension Society, said that he would only engage the attention of the convention for a few moments. There is one point which he thought escaped their notice, and that was the almost total want of ins itutions adapted for the masses in and around Philadelphia. There is not a single Methodist school within one hundred miles of Philadelphia. In the West it is different; there we have colleges, though meagrely provided, yet are doing a great good and furnishing the kind of learning needed by the people. ing needed by the people.

Dr. Peck was of the opinion that the Methodist

educational institutions are doing as much for the masses in the way of fear-hing as any other schools. He said that if the statistics of the Wyoming Seminary are consulted they will be found fraught with the most glorious results. In all departments of in-dustry, even in the highest, that seminary has placed its graduates, and he was convinced that similar institutions are precisely adapted to the end in view. The resolutions on the subject of a more enlarged education were reported from the Committee on Resolutions, and after inserting the words "and young women," after the words "young men" in ninth resolution, they were unanimously adopted.

The convention then adjourned with the benedic-

FUNERAL OF SHAY NOLEN—This morning the funeral of John C. Nolen, who died on Suaday moraling from the effect of a gunshot wound received at the meeting of the return judges, on Thursday of list week, took place from his late residence, No. 287 Button wood street. At an early hour a large crowd congregated about the house, discussing the facts of the death. At 8 o'clock the front door was formed thrown open and immediately a line was formed. thrown open, and immediately a line was formed, and those assembled passed in, viewing the body in and those assembled passed in, viewing the body in the parlor. There was a constant stream until a quarter of 16 o'clock, when the lid of the conin was put in position. The body was dressed in the ordinary black suit, and was iald out in a codin artistinary black suit, and was iald out in a codin artistinary black suit, and was iald out in a codin artistinary black suit, and was iald out in a codin artistinary black to clock the funeral cortege was formed, and all being in readiness, the body was borne to the hearse by John Ahern, Alexander J. Diamond, and Releast Thomason. The wife of the deceased was Robert Thompson. The wife of the deceased was escorted by his brother. The line moved to the Church of the Assumption, at Tweifth and Spring Garden streets, and in the procession were many of our most notable politicians. Arriving at the Church, the coffin was removed to the front of the chancel, and there Solemn High Mass was performed under the auspices of Father McEiroy. The body was then replaced in the hearse, and the family were escorted to carriages in waiting. The funeral pro-cession then proceeded to St. Mary's Cemetery, where the body was interred.

THE NUTTING EXCURSION OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS FAIRMOUNT PARK .- To-morrow (Friday) is the day set apart by the Board of Public Education for the aunual visit to Fairmount Park of the children of the various public schools of this city. In order to accommodate the public the steamers will run between Fairmount and Belmont Cottage grounds at short intervals during the day, thus affording extra facilities to enjoy pleasant rides on the placid

waters of the Schuyikili.

Ample accommodations have been made for the conveyance of the schools of the Seventeenth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth, Twenty-third, and Twenty-fith wards to the Park to-morrow. The teachers, scholars, parents, and all intending to participate from the above school sections will take the cars at Frankford road and the Reading Ballroad at 9 o'clock A. M., sharp time, and run directly to the Park, where they will be landed in close proximity to the location assigned to each section. can be procured from the principal teacher of each school.

Members of the committee will accompany the train, and every provision has been made to make the affair not only a great treat for the children, but their parents also, who are kindly invited to participate.

THE "STAR" COURSE OF LECTURES.—The second lecture of the "Star" Course attracted a large audience to the Academy of Music last evening, Mr. George Vandenheif discoursed upon Shakespeare's two plays of Henry IV, and introduced a number of extracts which were highly enjoyed by the audience, particularly those which brought "Falstaff" upon

To-morrow evening Mr. Wendell Phillips will lec-ture upon "The Lost Arts." Whatever differences of opinion there may be with regard to the peculiar views of Mr. Phillips upon political, social, and other topics, there is no dispute of the fact that he is a graceful and polished writer, and a rare enterment may consequently be expected to-morrow

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT .- The lad Edward Powell, who was shot in the eve while peeping through a fence at the antics of an infartated steer at Adrian street and Girard avenue, on Monday afternoon last, died at his home, No. 39 Innes street, this mornand several persons had fired at the animal, and one of the shots, intended for the beast, passed through the fence and struck young Powell in the eye. The wound was not considered dangerous at first, and but little attention was paid to it. Young Powell grew worse yesterday morning and con-tinued to sink until death relieved him of his suf-

H. T. HELMBOLD IN TOWN.-II. T. Helmbold, Esq., who has been creating considerable ex-citement in New York city for some years past, arrived in Philadelphia yesterday. He brought with him his team of six in hand, which has been one of the most notable attractions at Long Branch. In the afternoon the team was driven through Chesuat It is a most magnificent turnout and attracted the attention of all pedestrians. Mr. Heim-bold proposes remaining in the city for some days, and will give our citizens daily opportunity of witnessing his elegant equipage.

TO BUILDERS, CAPITALISTS, AND THOSE SEERING INVESTMENTS.—We have been requested to call attention to the sales of several very valuable estates advertised by the Messrs. Thomas & Sons, auctioneers, comprising a valuable lot northeast corner Front and Lombard streets, 213 by 150 feet; elegant country-seat, 22 acres, Cheiten Hills; the Union Car Manufacturing Company, Twenty-seventh ward; valuable residence No. 1221 Walnut street; large lot and 12 dwellings northwest corner Sprace and Aspen streets. To be sold without reserve. See advertisements on page 5.

VERY INTERESTING.—The lecture delivered by Hon. I, S. Diehl last evening at the Tabernacle Baptist Church, Chesnut street, west of Eighteenth, on "Oriental and Bible Lands, was not only interesting but very instructive. Another lecture will be give to night at the same place, and as the admission fee is only 35 cents, and the proceeds devoted to a very laudable object, we advise all our readers to attend.

STABLE DESTROYED BY FIBE .- About four o'clock this morning a stable on Warder street, below Nor-ris, belong to Mr. Otto, pie baker, was set on fire and totally destroyed. The building was a one-story frame. A horse perished in the flames, The loss surtained by Mr. Otto will reach one thousand

PROVED FATAL, -Patrick Hassett, who was injured internally by a barrel of moiasses rolling upon him in Commerce street a few days since, died at the Pennsylvania Hospital this morning. Deceased was aged twenty-three years, and resided in Stewart street, below Christian.

Corner-Loungers.—The police of the Sixth district made a raid on corner-loungers last night and captured nine men, three at Broad and Race streets and six at Fifteenth and Wood streets. The prisoners were held to ball to keep the peace.

Close Driving.—John Balley was arrested at Second and Wainnt streets yesterday for close driving, and was held in \$400 ball by Alderman

SUDDEN DEATH.—This morning the Coroner was notified to hold an inquest, at No. 1169 S. Tenth street, upon the body of James Mulholland, aged 25 years, who died suddenly. OWNER WANTED.—An owner is wanted at the Seventeenth District Station House for a horse and wagon found at Twelith and Fitzwater streets, yes-

ASSAULT AND BATTERY .- William Eckels was arrested yesterday and committed by Alderman Col-lins, to answer the charge of assault and battery on Barton Henry, residing at No. 1220 Francis street.

FOUND ADRIFT.—A skiff named "Don't Bother Me," and containing nine bushels of sweet potatoes, was found adrift in the Delaware at Lombard street wharf last night. The Delaware Harbor Police have of the property. charge of the property. LARCENY. Sarah Dougherty, for the theft of some hoop-skirts from a house in Hunter street, was yesterday arrested and held to ball by Alderman Jones.

A TREMENDOUS EARTHQUAKE!

It Extends Over the Country.

Despatches from all Quarters Excitement and Confusion.

The South Carolina Election.

THE EARTHQUAKE.

A Severe Shock Felt in All Parts of the Country. IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Oct. 20 .- A violent shock of earthquake was telt, at 11:15 this morning, allover the country, and was distinctly felt in New

SCHENECTADY, Oct. 20 .- This city was visited with a severe shock of earthquake at quarter past 11 this morning. All the inhabitants rushed terror-stricken into the streets, and the excitement is intense. Buildings swayed so as to be perceptible to the naked eye. Much confusion prevails, and it is impossible to ascertain whether any serious damage was done. IN CANADA.

MONTREAL, Oct. 20 .- At quarter past 11 o'clock this morning a severe shock of earthquake was felt here. Buildings rocked to and fro, and everybody rushed into the streets in

THE SHOCK IN NEW ENGLAND. Boston, Oct. 20 .- An earthquake was felt here at 11.26 this forenoon, causing a perceptible vibration of buildings, and creating great alarm among the people employed in upper stories. Near the corner of State street and Merchant row, a block of granite in the building was cracked, and another block forced outwards from the wall three or four icches. The shocks lasted thirty seconds. Reports from Montreal, Sackville, and Bangor state that the earthquake was felt at the same time with much force.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Oct. 20 .- A distinct shock of earthquake was felt here at 11.26 this morning, lasting about fifteen seconds. The vibrations were from south to north. Clocks were stopped, crockery shaken down, etc., but no serious damage was done. No rumbling was

PORTLAND, Me., Oct. 20 .- A slight shock of earthquake was felt here about 11:35 this morning. Buildings were shook quite perceptibly, and on the wharves it was felt much more distinetly EXCITEMENT IN NEW YORK CITY.

NEW YORK, Oct. 30 .- About 11'15 to-day a shock of earthquake was felt in this city, lasting seven seconds. An undulating motion was distinctly perceptible, accompanied, some reports state, by a rumbling noise. The occurrence has naturally caused great excitement. BANGOR FEELS IC TOO.

BANGOR, Me., Oct. 2 .- A distinct shock of earthquake was felt here at 11'35 A. M. SO DOES LEWISTON. LEWISTON, Me., Oct. 20 .- A slight shock of

earthquake was felt here at 11:30 this morning, and caused some excitement, but no damage. SYRACUSE HAS IT ALSO.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Oct. 20,-A slight shock of earthquake was felt here about twenty minutes past 11 this morning.

# FROM WASHINGTON.

The South Carolina Election.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. Washington, Oct. 20 .- Despatches received to-day from South Carolina show that Governor Scott, with the entire Republican ticket, is elected. Twe colored Congressmen are certainly elected, and perhaps three. The presumption is that a majority of the Congressional delegation is Republican. The Internal Revenue Bareau.

Senator Cameron, who has had another interlew with the President to-day, says he is satisfied that J. W. Donglass, of Pennsylvania, will be appointed Commissioner of Internal Revenue. in place of Delano. Cameron is still here fixing up other matters connected with the State of Pennsylvania.

Politicians of your State are at work canvassing to get a strong man for chairman of thes next State Central Committee. Among the names mentioned are Covode, Forney, Cessna, and Moorhead.

# FROM NEW YORK

Blds for Bouds.

New York, Oct. 20.—Twenty-nine proposals for bonds was received to-day, amounting to \$4,172,200, at from 10840 to 10849. The awards will be two mil-lions at 10840 to 10854. Ship News. Arrived, steamship South America, from Rio

New York Money and Stock Market.

New York Money and Stock Market.

New York Oct. 20.—Stocks steady. Money 5.36 per cent. Gold. 113. 6-208, 1862, coupon, 112%; do. 1964, do., 112%; do. 1865, do., 112%; do. 1865, new, 110%; do. 1865, 110%; do. 1865, 110%; 10-408, 106%; Virginia 68, new, 63%; Missouri 68, 91; Canton, 65; Cumberland preferred, 25%; N.-Y. Central and Hudson River, 92%; Erie, 22%; Reading, 100; Adams Express, 67%; Michigan Central, 120; Michigan Southern, 94%; Illinois Central, 135; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 106%; Chicago and Rock Island, 111%; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 93%; Western Union Telegraph, 41%.

New York Produce Market. New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Oct. 20.—Cotton quiet; uplands, 16%c.; Orleans, 16%c.; sales of 1000 bales. Flour quiet and without decided change; sales of 8000 barrels. Wheat dull and scarcely so first; sales of 41,000 bushels No. 1 at \$1.32@132½ for new; red Western at \$1.40@142. Corn firm and scarce; sales of 29,090 bushels mixed Western at \$7@833%. Oats steady; sales of 26,000 bushels Ohio at 54@55½c; Western at 55c. Beef unchanged. Pork dull. Lard quiet. Whisky quiet at 94%c.

## FROM EUROPE. This Morning's Quotations.

London, Oct. 28-11-30 A. M.—Consols open at 93% for both money and account. American securities quiet. U. S. 5-20s of 1862, 80%; of 1865, old, 88%; of 1867, 90%; 10-40s, 87. Stocks steady. Eric, 18%; Illinois Central, 114; Atlantic and Great West-

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 20-11:30 A. M.-Cotton opens firm; middling uplands, 8%d.; middling Orleans, 8%d. Sales estimated at 12,000 bales. California whent, 10s. 9d.; red Western, 8s. 1)d. Western Flour, 28s. Corn, 28s. 9d.

-Robert Wild, a resident of Blackhawk county, Iowa, put an end to his life last week

while suffering from a fit of the "blaes," brought on by the failure of a failroad company to run their line through his property.

The Revenue from Tobacco.

Increased Trade in Virginia. Customs Receipts for the Week

Railroad Western

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

### FROM WASHINGTON. Mrs. Senator Morton's Health.

Despatch to the Associated Press. Washington, Oct. 20 .- A letter was received here this morning from Senator Morton, announcing an improved condition of his wife's health, and stating that he will be in Washington in a few days.

Virginia Tobacco Trade. Supervisor Presbrey reports to the Internal Revenue Commissioner that the collections from tobacco by the sale of stamps in Virginia, for the quarter ending September 30, amounted to \$1,199,924. The shipments to Northern and other cities in bond for the same period amounts to 7,820,151 pounds. The reports from all parts of the State indicate that there will be a largely increased amount of tobacco manufactured the next year.

Customs Receipts. The following are the customs receipts for the week ending Oct. 15:-Philadelphia...... 88,052 Baltimore...... 181,863 Boston..... 601,270 Total......\$3,844,819 Naval Orders.

Lieutenant Commander F. V. McNair is ordered to equipment duty at the Philadelphia Navy Yard; Master Nathan E. Niles ordered to the Pacific fleet; Ensigns Edward H. Wiley, Sumner C. Paine, and C. H. Buckingham are ordered to the Saginaw, to be employed in the Darien expedition; Lieutenant Commander George B. White is detached from equipment duty at the Philadelphia Navy Yard.

## FROM THE WEST.

Fallway Excursion. St. Louis, Oct. 20 .- The first passenger train that ever crossed the Mississippi river below St. Louis was transferred last evening from Belmont. Mo., to Columbus. The train was a special and elegant one, containing Thomas Allen, President of the Iron Mountain Railroad Company, and some forty prominent citizens of St. ouis invited to accompany him to the State Fair at Atlanta, Ga., and the Cotton State Fair at Augusta, Ga. At the latter place a track will be laid to the fair grounds, and this train will be

exhibited at the fair. The passage of the Mississippi river by this train will inaugurate regular passenger traffic between St. Louis and all points South without vexatious delays and the inconvenience of changing cars at Belmont and Columbus. The excursionists were enthusiastically received at Columbus, and on their return a more formal

reception will be given them. The annual meeting of the Association of Congregational Churches of this State is now in session here and is well attended.

# LAMENTABLE AFFAIR.

A Child Accidentally Killed by its Father. The St. Louis Republican of the 18th inst.

A fatal accident occurred at Boyer's Prairie, in the northern part of St. Francois county, one day last week. A little son of Mr. William Nuby was lying ill upon a pallet on the floor of the residence. Mr. Nuby went into the house and took down his gun, preparatory to cleaning the weapon. He was unconscious of his son's presence in the room, the boy being covered up with the bed-clothes. While tampering with the gun it went off. Mr. Nuby did not observe any damage done and went about completing his work. Mrs. Nuby, hearing the report, ran into the house, asking:

What is the matter?" "Nothing except my gun went off," answered

A look of horror came into the mother's face.

"Did it do any damage?" "Guess not-made a hole through that pal-let" (pointing to the bed upon the floor); "that's

"I guess you've killed my boy!"
Both ran to the pallet. The covers were thrown back, and the suspicion was realized as only too true. The ball had entered the thigh, and, passing upwards, lodged in the breast or chest, causing death almost instantly. The feelings of the parents, of course, are in-

describable. On Sunday last Rev. Mr. McFarland, of Hematite, preached the funeral sermon of the child, who is said to have been unusually bright and intelligent. Mr. McFarland says the crowd in attendance was the largest he had seen

# ON THEIR MUSCLE.

Jim Murray and Jerry Donovan Indalge in a Little Bill - The Police on Their Track -Driven from Perrese Ferry, the Square Hends Take Refuge in Jersey, and Get Through Two Rounds Hefore Their Fua is Spolled.

Jim Murray, a muscular heathen from the golden shores of California, and Jerry Donovan, another of that ilk who belongs nearer home, each claimed to be the better man of the two. So a little "mill" was arranged for between their friends to put the point at issue at rest. Pennsylvania soil and \$200 a side were the terms. Both of the bruisers were used to the business, Murray Laving at times indulged in the enally art on the Pacific Coast, while I onovan has frequently stood up in the ring here in the East.

This morning was the time fixed for the melee, and at an early hour the two combatants started for the scene of conflict on board a barge which was in Jim Murray, a muscular heathen from the golden

and at an early hour the two combatants started for the scene of conflict on board a barge which was in tow of the steam tug Molyneaux. The departure was from Pine street wharf, and about one hundred admirers of the manly art made up the party—an ugly crowd ready for any villalny and prepared, by a choice assortment of blackjacks and "pops"—as Alderman McMullin would designate them—to have a high old time. The Molyneaux steamed down the Delaware to the mouth of the Schuylkill, and up the latter stream to the neighborhood of Penrose Ferry bridge, where the fight was to take place. belaware to the mouth of the Schuykhn, and the he latter stream to the neighborhood of Penrose Ferry bridge, where the fight was to take place.

Meanwhile, the police authorities at Fifth and Chesnut streets had got wind of the scheme, and Sargeant Tappan and a squad of police were despatched in pursuit, on the steaming Boughass. The hirelings of law and order unfortunately made such good time that they reached Penrose Ferry Bridge in time to prevent even an attempt at fighting, whereupon the Molyneaux steamed down the Delaware to Red Bank, where the square-heads effected a landing on the sacred soil of New Jersey, and prepared for their sport.

A ring was formed and Jim and Jerry came to the scratch. The first round resulted in the discomfiture of Donovan; likewise the second. Twice in succession the Californian sent his autagonist to his devotions. Donovan was badly hammered in those two rounds, and Murray was still without a scratch or bruise. At tals inneture the adherents of Donovan, bent upon their champion being victorious by fair play or foul, made a grand assault upon

and blood freely flowed, several of the victorious Murray's friends being badly cut about the head. Marray's friend's being badly cut about the head. Just as the row was fairly under way, the Douglass arrived, and the party of police effected a landing. The mill was suspended and the miscellaneous muss, was brought to an end. The officers intimated their intention of taking the ringleaders into custody, but a motion towards their pistols on the part of the roughs and a reminder that New Jersey was not a part of Philadelphia detained them. It was about half-past ten, and the officers started on their return to the city. Murray, donitiess fearful of violence at the hands of Donovan's friends, accepted a polite invitation to return to the city on the Douglass, in which course he was followed by John Brogan, William Hagan, Dennis Higges, Thomas Jones, Thomas Maguire, and the omnipresent John Smith.

As soon as the tug was within the jurisdiction of the city, these gentlemen were taken into custody,

the Murray gang. Blackjacks were freely drawn,

the city, these gentiemen were taken into custody, and on arriving at the city they were marched up to the Central Station, where they arrived at about 1 o'clock, and where they will be dealt with as the law directs. Donovan and his admirers were left on Jersey soil, to be dealt with by Jersey officials. The party of police consisted of Sergeant Tappan and Officers Shilling, Brown, Bicking, Corttes, and MacDonald.

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