THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, MARCH 16, 1871.

DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

How the Result of the Election is Regarded-Opinious of Republican Papers. [N. Y. Evening Post.]

We wish that the President might read in this New Hampshire election a wholesome lesson for himself. His San Domingo scheme, which has been opposed by the ablest and most influential part of the Republican press all over the coun-try, has, as Tuesday's vote shows, alienated from him, and, what is of more serious conseuence, from the Republican party, a great body

of Republican voters.

The people of New Hampshire do not approve of the violent and extra constitutional easures the President has taken in the San Domingo scheme; they do not approve of the President's interference in the organization of the Senate, or the manner in which, at his instance, the Foreign Relations Committee was so packed as to lessen the opposition to a San Domingo treaty; they do not believe that such men as Morton, Chandler, Butler, and Cameron are fit leaders for the Republican party; they do not believe that a Presi-dent is wise who insults such men as Sumner, Cox, and Wells, and rejects the advice of such men as Senators Trumbull, Schurz, and Wilson. The elections of last fall, which would have warned a man attentive to the people's voice, were not heeded by the President. He pursued his chosen course, regardless of the warnings of those who, during his whole career, had proved themselves his most earnest and disinterested friends. And now comes New Hampire-a State which has not gone Democratic for sixteen years, and abandons the President to whom, in 1868, it gave nearly seven thousand

N. Y. Commercial Advertiser. The event is important and suggestive. It rouses to cuthusiasm the hopes of the Demorats, who see already a President of their own in the White House in 1873, and who build upon the campaign of 1872 a thorough reconstruction of Congress in their interest. Whatever be the ause, it must be removed, and wherever in the Republican party there are bickerings or dis-sensions they must cease, and unity and har-mony must be restored to reproduce the mutual confidence in which we went to victory under Lincoln and Grant. We cannot ignore the ful significance of the surrender of the Federal Government to the Democrats. It may not mean war again, but it means a thorough disturbance of past legislation, and a revival of questions now supposed to be dead and buried. he casting of suspicion upon the integrity of

From the Lancaster (Pa) Express.1 If this rude awakening from the dream that the independent voters of the Republican party can be rallied as a unit at elections to support policy like that of San Domingo annexation, or to give their sanctien to such an outrage as he removal of Sumner, who is justly regarded as the ablest and truest Republican of them all. shall have the effect of inducing the President to reconsider his intentions and abandon the odious annexation scheme, together with the greatly mistaken idea that it is within his province to regulate the composition of the Con-gressional committees in order that they may be made to conform to his personal wishes—then the present misfortune in New Hampshire will not have been suffered in vain, and similar disasters in other States may be averted. The Republican party is comosed largely of men who think for themselves. The mere fact that a ticket is called "Republican" is not enough of itself to unite them in its support with that zeal and unanimity which are ecessary in order to insure success. The Connecticut election takes place within two or three weeks of the present time. Unless the false steps at Washington which paralyzed the efforts and destroyed the hopes of the Republicans of New Hampshire are abandoned, and an entirely different policy inaugurated, there can be no ground for hope that the result there will be more favorable than that we are now called to deplore.

(Newark (N. J.) Advertiser.) The family jar between the administration and Senator Sumner is credited as the occasion of this misfortune. It certainly had its influ-ence on the New England mind. Many of the New England Republicans felt hurt in the house of their friends at his deposition from the leadership of the Senate. It is quite possible that many of them voted intelligently to rebuke the administration for its supposed part in his re-moval. But the conception is not altogether correct. The reformatory mission of the Republican party is pretty well ended. It has already destroyed the gigantic evils which summoned it into the field, and now there come a lull and calm in which the questions of debt, finance, tariff and economical administration are taking precedence. We cannot disguise the existence of a crisis in the life of the party. It has lost its old power of appeal to the future, and an appeal to the past, in a republic, is of no account. What the Republican party needs now is a coolheaded, steadfast financial policy, a constant exposition to the public of what it has done and is doing in that direction, an absolute purity of administration, and, finally a foreign policy of annexation which can call out heat. temper, and enthusiasm enough to bring its sluggish vote to the polls. Such a policy is a work of time, and the New Hampshire election is the first shot from the picket line, to be followed by the long roll and the serried array.

[Providence (R. I.) Journal.] The foolish and unjustifiable bolt against General Stevens weakened the integrity of the party; and then for the last few days the Republican papers and speakers have thought it best to join the Democrats in an outcry against the President and the majority of the Republican Senators-against the administration, in fact, by which the party must stand or fall. leading Republican daily in the State on Monday teemed with such expressions as these-"indignity heaped by Senator Morton and his associates upon Senator Sumner"-"the perpetrators and instigators of that proceeding, including President Grant himself'—"deliberate conspiracy"-"personal government not to be tolerated -and so on, with hardly a dozen lines pertinent to the pending contest in the State. The Republican leaders seem to have had an idea that they could best fight their battle by putting on the badge and assuming the slogan of their

(Concord (N. H.) Statesman.) Had Charles Sumner not been forced from his place as Chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, the Republican vote would have been larger; had the San Domingo scheme been left to the operation of natural causes, instead of being pushed with unreason-able persistence, it would have been larger; had Congress succeeded in restoring our commerce to the extent and importance it had before the Rebellion, it would have been larger; had some of the land grant bills, however wise and just in themselves, been discreetly deferred until the public understanding had grown up to them, it would have been larger; ad all these causes of embarrassment been withheld, we might have carried the State by nearly the usual majority, in spite of the de-moralization produced in the party by the forcing upon it of unpopular nominations, made in packed caucuses.

[The Washington Chronicle.] The defeat is as unwelcome as it was unexpected. It can be traced directly to the recent events in the Senate, and we regret that this elec-tion occurred before the people had full time to consider and rightly estimate the real importance of the matter.

[Brooklyn Union.] There is an opinion that opposition to the

FIRST EDITION continuance of the income tax has had something to do with the result, but this is, we think, an error. This tax is not unpopular in the State, and the Republican convention formally declared in its platform that the wealth of the nation should pay its debt, and hence they were opposed to abolishing the income tax, or taxes upon those luxuries which wealth only can afford.

[Albany Evening Journal.] The result does not signify that New Hamp-shire has renounced her allegiance to Republican principles, but it should serve as a useful warning against bickerings and foolish contentions calculated to impair and fritter away the strength of the party, and teach the importance of wise, united, and harmonious counsels.

[Syracuse Standard.] Immediate measures must be taken to restore the harmony of the party and organization with larger reference to principles than to men. Thus New Hampshire may, in the end, prove a salutary lesson; but if its teachings are disregarded the future of the party is informed with but little hope.

FROM PERU.

Movements of War Vessels—The Carnival— The Coolie Trade—The Revolutions in Bolt-via and Colombia, Etc. Special Correspondence of the Evening Telegraph.

CALLAO, Peru, Feb. 20. Naval Intelligence.
The United States steamer Ossipee, Commander John H. Russell, which has been so long expected, arrived here early yesterday morning, eighty-three days from San Francisco, via Guayaquil, where she stopped three days. The Mohican having preceded her in attending to some public business at that point, farther delay was unnecessary. The Ossipee made such slow speed under sail that her provisions ran short, and it became necessary to steam from Guayaquil to Callao. When she anchored here, it is said she had but two or three days' bread left. She has now a two bladed propeller, and seems to be even slower than before the change.

Commodore McDougali wili make her his flagship, and Commander J. N. Miller will relieve Commander Russell, who returns to the United States.

The Mohican, Commodore Low, arrived here on the 11th instant, thirty days from Guayaquil, which is seven hundred miles up the coast, and, after refitting, sailed on the 1sth for San Francisco, via the Gulf of Tehauntepec and Mexican coast. As the Mohican left her anchorage, the mail steamer from the north came in with orders for her to tow the Jamestown, which vessel has been patched up, to Panama for duty with the Darien surveying expedition. The Ossipee will probably attempt this, and the two ships leave about the 22d lustant. They should reach Panama by March 10.

Commander George White has relieved Commander Haxtun, of the Onward, and Lieutenant Gwinner, of Philadelphia, has also joined the latter ship, which remains here as the storeship of the South Pacific Squadron.

H. M. S. Chanticleer is still in port, awaiting the arrival of the English Admiral in the Zealous, due March 6, from the South Coast. The immense English propeller John Elder, of the new Liverpool, Valparaiso, and Callao line, sailed on the 18th for England, with a full freight and orders to stop at Islay, Arica, Valparaiso, Montevideo, Rio de Janeiro, Lisbon, and Bordeaux. This is a very long steamship route, but a thoroughly successful one. The John Elder is the finest steamer in the line, and does infinite credit to her builders. She is 420 feet long.

THE COOLIE TRADE ues very brisk, and ships are constantly coming from and returning to China. The Peruvian papers style them Asiatic emigrants. The climate suits "John" exactly.

THE CARNIVAL. with its sports, seriously interrupts business, and until the "saint days" are passed but little will be

Guano freights are fair. England, 65 to 70 shillings

per ton. There is much complaint of a

SCARCITY OF COIN in Peru, particularly silver. Bank notes are as common as greenbacks in the United States, and nearly all have the stamp of the American bank-note companies. American gold continues at 8 per cent. premium.

THE REVOLUTIONS IN BOLIVIA AND COLOMBIA have not as yet communicated themselves to this unstable people, and political economists attribute the unusual peace here (two years) to the immense railroad projects being prosecuted under the direction of Mr. Henry Meiggs. These are all controlled by Americans, and consequently are advancing finely. The rains in the mountains have driven the surveyors into Lima temporarily. There (Lima) it never rains.

A STARTLING RUMOR.

A Proposition from Spain for the Sale of Cuba and Porto Elco-One Hundred Million Dollars Asked. The Washington correspondent of the N. Y.

Tribune telegraphs as follows:—
"There is a startling rumor to-night, not generally known, of advices received from Minister Sickles, submitting as the result of the negotiations he has been conducting for several months past, a proposition from the Government of Spain for the sale to this Government of the islands of Cuba and Porto Rico. The amount asked is believed to be one hundred millions of dollars, payable in instalments."

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Church War.

Nici Prius-Judge Williams. The trial of the case of the First Reformed Presbyterian Congregation was resumed to-day. Dr. McMurray, one of the relators, was examined at some length, repeating the occurrences described by the witnesses who have preceded him. Regarding the meeting of February 13, 1870, after the election and organization of the new board, he said that tion and organization of the new board, he said that the report of the old board and session stated that 127 persons who had voted at the election of the new board were not enwiled to vote, without stating who they were and why; and the chairman, Mr. Graham, declared a motion to accept this report as carried, and no such motion had been made. A motion to adjourn was declared as carried, without giving time for the vote to be taken, and an attempt to reorganize ended in excitement and confusion.

The Burns Brothers. Court of Quarter Sessions-Judge Peirce, George Morris, alias Peter Burns, and Charles Harris, alias Joseph Burns, were this morning put on trial upon the charge of breaking into Frieden-burg's pawn shop, at the corner of Seventh and Poplar streets, and stealing therefrom a large quan-

tity of goods.

Mr. Fiss, a clerk in the employ of S. M. & S. Rf
Feidenberg, testified that some time in the night o
January 14, 1876, their place was entered by burglars, who forced an entrance through the large bulk window. Some articles of jewelry were stolen, and an attempt had been made to open the fireproof, which, however, failed; the chisel was found in the

safe the next morning.

John Shields, a private watchman in this locality, testified that between 3 and 4 o'clock on the morning testified that between 3 and 4 o'clock on the morning the store was entered he saw four men going up Poplar street from Seventh; three were on the sidewalk and one in the middle of the street; when they got to Ninth one went north, and the others went south; shortly after this he saw two men standing on the corner opposite Freidenberg's, and thinking they meant to plunder some place, he went for Officers Taylor and Schuler; he then went to Franklin street; he saw a man turn the corner of Seventh and Poplar, and caught him; that man was Joseph Burns, who was handed over to Officer Schuler; Sergeant Schuler fired his pistol at two men running up Poplar street; witness ran up; the men fired at him, and he fired at them.

stream Schuler textified that after he had been called by Mr. Shields, he saw two men jump Friedenberg's fence, and he pulled his pistol and fired two shots as they ran up Franklin street.

The case is yet on that,

SECOND EDITION

THE DISORDERS IN

The German Army of Occupation.

The San Domingo Commission

Haytien Opposition to Annexation.

Interview with President Saget

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

Philada. Methodist Conference.

FROM EUROPE.

Suppression of Disorders in Paris. LONDON, March 16.—The Times' special despatch from Paris says that the French Cabinet has decided to appoint M. Valentin Prefect of the Paris police. This indicates the adoption of measures for the suppression of all popular tumults. The police will, however, permit the usual mid-Lent gatherings, and disturbances are

Revolutionary Journal Seized. An inflammatory journal called the Ami du Peuple appeared in Paris yesterday, and was at once seized by the police.

A Council of Ministers
is to be held at the Versailles prefecture.

The receptions of foreign ministers will hereafter be held at their residences in Paris. A Proclamation has been addressed by the Minister of War to

their efforts for the cause of France, and concluding as follows: - "Nothing can long arrest the destinies of France. Courage, patience, and patrio tism !" The Dead on the Late Battlefields. LONDON, March 16 .- A special despatch from Lille to the News says:-"The battlefields in the

the Mobile Guards, complimenting them upon

North of France threaten to become the focus of a pestilence. Dead bodies are found floating in the dykes and marshes. Active measures have been taken for their interment." The Telegraph's special from Amiens says that the future

German Army of Occupation in France will consist of the Saxon and Wurtemburg corps and the 7th Prussian Corps. It is rumored that

Ricciotti Garibaldi is in Paris.

The Times' special telegraphs that the presence of numerous Garibaldians in Paris has a very disquieting influence upon the population. The Times, in an article on the

Labors of the High Commission anticipates an easy settlement of the fisheries question, but is not sanguine as to an arrangement in the case of the Alabama claims. The Times expresses regret at the limited powers held by the commission. Storm in Great Britain.

LONDON, March 16 .- A violent storm prevails throughout Great Britain and Ireland, and it is thought the telegraph lines are greatly deranged. It is already known that many vessels are ashore, or have otherwise received much damage. The details are as yet missing and awaited with anxiety.

Austria and Prussia. VIENNA, March 16 .- The Emperor Francis Joseph has despatched Count Potocki to Berlin to salute Emperor William upon his accession to the imperial crown of Germany.

This Morning's Quotations. LONDON, March 16-11-30 P. M.—Consols 91% for money and 92 for account. American securities firm: 5-20s of 1862, 92%; of 1865, old, 91%; of 1867, 90%; 10-40s, 89. Stocks firm: Eric Railroad, 18%; Illinois Central, 110%; Atlantic and Great Western, 33, This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, March 16—1'30 P. M.—American securities are quieter. United States bonds of 1862, 92; of 1865, old, 91%; Great Western, 34.

LIVERPOOL, March 16—2'30 P. M.—The Cotton official report says the market is hardening; middling uplands, 73/d.; Orleans, 73/d. The sales are estimated at 15,000 bales. Barley. 4s.; Pork, 91s. 6d.; Lard, 58s. 6d.; Bacon, 48s. 6d.; Cumberland cut, 50s. for

FROM THE STATE.

Philadelphia Methodist Conference - Second Day.

Special Despatch to the Evening Telegraph.

READING, Pa., March 16 .- The weather this morning is damp, with a northeast wind. The conference-room was well filled with members and visitors. At 9 o'clock Bishop Simpson took the chair.

Devotional exercises were conducted by Rev. Charles J. Thompson. Rev. James Raud was reported as deceased

during the year. Revs. S. Powers, James Neill, James B. Ayres,

C. J. Cranch, J. Edwards, Adam Wallace, John Thompson, and Anthony Atwood were continued in the relation of supernumerary or partially disabled ministers.

The Philadelphia Conference Education Soclety made a report commending the cause of poor young men who are walting for means to obtain an education for the Christian ministry. The paper was referred. Dr. Dashiell stated that twenty young men are walting for action in their behalf. He named some prominent gentlemen of Philadelphia who have undertaken the education of some, commending their example.

The Stewards proceeded to their annual business. They made a proposition to allow none to join the conference who are not willing to unite themselves with the Preachers' Mutual Aid Society, which secures \$1000 to each de-ceased minister's family who pays twenty dollars annually.

This measure was deemed necessary for the success of the society, but was severely opposed as partaking of a coercive character. At amendment was offered that all who join be expected and urgently requested to become mem-bers of the society, which was adopted. The call for moneys raised for worn-out preachers, widows, and orphans was then made,

the answers showing an excess of the assessments upon the respective churches, thanks to The report of the Trustees of the Centenary Fund was made. Rev. Dr. Vincent made a short address.

The committee ordered yesterday on the West Chester resolution was announced by the Bishop:—Revs. G. D. Carrow, J. Cunningham, J. Welsh, and J. Todd. Adjourned, with benediction by Rev. J. R.

FROM THE WEST INDIES.

The San Domingo Commission. NEW YORK, March 16 .- Arrived, steamer City of Port-au-Prince, from Port-au-Prince March 7. She brings the following news:-SAMANA BAY, Feb. 23 .- The United States

steamer Nantasket, Captain McCook, arrived here from Santo Domingo City, bringing news five days later than that brought by the

Cabral and the Commission.
On the 18th Commissioner Andrew D. White left Santo Domingo City on an overland trip to Puerto Plata. At the latter place he will be taken on board the Nantasket and proceed to Port-au-Prince, the capital of Hayti, where, by previous arrangement, he will have an interview with Jose Cabral, the former President of Dominica, and now leader of the forces opposed to Baez. Mr. White is accompanied by Samuel Hazard, Jr., of Philadelphia, and Mr. Blackwell, of Newark, N. J.

The American Flag Raised. Much excitement has been caused in Santo Domingo City by an official announcement that the inhabitants of Bani and San Cristoval had hauled down the Dominican colors and raised the American flag. Commissioner Samuel G. Howe had gone to Bani to investigate the mat-

The Revolutionary Force, composed of the adherents of ex-President Salnave, were about marching against Hayti with the object of overthrowing Saget, the present President, and placing Leconte at the head of the Government. Leconte, accompanied by Major C. G. Megrue, of Cincinnati, had visited the commissioners. The Nantasket yesterday duly honored Washington's birthday, and to-day sails for Puerto Plata, to meet Commissioner White. The result of the latter's visit to Cabral is looked forward to with great

The Commission at Port-au-Prince.

PORT-AU-PRINCE, March 7 .- The commission reached here on the 2d of March, from Azua, all in excellent health. They will wait here for Commissioner White, who went overland from Santo Domingo to Puerto Plata. He is expected here, in the steamer Nantasket, by the 10th, bringing with him two scientific expeditions, under Professors Blake and Ward, that crossed before him. The Tennessee will then start immediately for home, touching at Santiago de Cuba and Key West for coal. .

The Questions of Debt and Disputed Boundary are the most important raised since the last despatches. The Haytiens are bitterly opposed to annexation. The commissioners, however, were received civilly.

Cabral's Strength consists almost wholly of Haytien support.

Information that the Tennessee had been reported missing first reached the party here.

Letter from Cabral. Cabral has sent a communication to the frontier for the commission, in answer to a letter from Mr. Howe written at Azua, but the letter is delayed until the Haytien authorities can correspond with our Minister in regard to receiving Mr. Wade is anxious not to complicate matters by bringing him here, wishing as he does to avoid all appearance of being engaged while in Hayti in prosecuting an investigation looking to

annexation. The Steamer Tonnessee. The statement of General Banks that she is unseaworthy was received with great indignation, and denounced as heartlessly cruel. She is one of the strongest and best ships in the navy, with a select company of efficient

When the Commission Expects to Reach Home.

We expect now, unless delayed by the Nau-

tasket, to reach home by the 25th of March, or at the furthest by the 1st of April. A delay of one week from this cause is possible, and if the ship is not heard from for two weeks it should not cause anxiety.

The Mail from the Commission leaves for New York to-day by the steamer Port-au-Prince.

Commissioner Wade is preparing a short preliminary report, which he hopes to get off on the steamer this evening. He has also sent a short letter to President Grant. Mr. Howe had arranged for a pretty thorough exploration of this section of Hayti, but Mr. Wade insisted there was no authority for it and it should not be done.

Interview with President Saget. The second day after our arrival here Messrs. Wade and Howe called by previous agreement upon the President and Cabinet. The meeting had no reference to annexation, and all the Cabinet was present. Upon being presented,

Mr. Wade Said: Mr. President, we are the commissioners of the United States charged with the duty of making certain inquiries touching the state and condition of the Dominican Republic, with the view to a possibility of more intimate relations between the two republics than have hitherto existed; and having performed that duty|we were reluctant to leave this beautiful island without doing ourselves the honor of calling and paying respects to the President of the Haytien Republic, and we desire to express our hope that the same friendly and amicable relations that have so long animated the people of both nations may long continue. In doing this we but express the sincere sentiments of the President and people of the United States."

President Saget Replied

that he gladly reciprocated the feelings of friendship expressed by Mr. Wade, and would do all in his power to aid their researches. After some informal conversation Mr. Wade said he greatly regretted not being able to speak their own language, because he thought he then would be able to say a great deal that would tend to allay the present feeling towards us, by showing the points on which the Haytiens misunderstood us.

President Saget, at this, earnestly said that the educated class of Hayti fully understood and appreciated the condition of the United States, but a large class only remembered the slavery which existed there, and they felt that they had themselves been slaves, and it was impossible to influence them.

The President, at the close of the conference, said he would try and visit the commissioners. He is not expected, however, on account of the general and popular feeling against the presence of the commission in the harbor.

FROM NEW YORK.

Shipment of Specie. New York, March 16 .- Specie shipment for Europe to-day, \$186,000.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

President Grant's Visit to California. San Francisco, March 15.-A meeting of citizens was held this afternoon to make arrangements for the proper reception of General Grant on his proposed visit to California. A resolution formally inviting him was adopted, and a committee of arrangements appointed. Ship Libelted for Smuggiling. The ship Annie Small, from Hong Kong, has

been libelled for smuggling opium. California on New Hampahire. The California press credit the defeat of the Republicans in New Hampshire to the failure of Congress to repeal the Income tax, to reduce taxation and expenses, and to otherwise meet

the reasonable demands of the people. Billiards. A billiard match, English three-ball, side pocket game & 1000 points, for \$1000 aside, is being played this evening, between Dion and Rudolph. At the 47th inning the game stood,

FROM NEW JERSEY.

Rudolph 150 and Dion 184.

New Jersey M. E. Conference-Second Day. Special Despatch to the Evening Telegraph. SALEM, N. J., March 16.—The session was opened by Rev. J. Rusling.
One hundred and twenty ministers answered

to the roll. The eleventh question was taken up. The character of preachers was presented and passed, and generally gratifying reports given

of the churches within our bounds. Dr. J. W. Wiley, editor of the Ladies' Repository, was introduced; also William Pettinger, Rev. Mr. Murphy, and J. Thompson. On motion, Dr. Wiley was invited to partici-pate in the business of the conference so far as

After singing the 205th hymn, Dr. Wiley offered a most eloquent prayer, and the young men to be received in full connection in the conference were called before the bar of the conference and addressed by the Bishop. The name of A. Chambers was called and it was announced that he had been expelled for immorality and he was marked discontinued.

S. McCowan's examination was reported good, he was elected to Deacon's Orders and admitted to full connection. J. W. Morris' examination was good, he was admitted and elected to orders. G. E. Hancock's examination was good, and he was admitted and elected.

The order of the day was then taken up, and the stewards proceeded to take up the money for the worn-out preachers.

While the stewards were asking for claimants,

Rev. B. F. Woolston desired to be informed

how far the engaging in secular pursuits affected the claims of superannuated preachers. He found it necessary to the support of his family to enter upon secular pursuits.

The entertainers of the conference desired, through Rev. A. E. Ballard, that the conference have their photographs taken immediately on the adjournment of conference this morning, Mr. Flynn, of Salem, would be in readiness with his instrument to make a lasting impression of

the conference. Mr. Stokes made an elaborate report of the condition of the New Brunswick district. This district now completes its quadrenial term. It is one hundred miles in length and from five to fifteenth miles wide, extending almost wholly along the Atlantic coast and the Raritan Bay and in the pines, with people few and poor. The membership numbers 5217. Fifteen new churches have been erected during the last four a cost of \$20,000. Revivals have been enjoyed in every charge. He has preached nearly two

hundred regular sermons during the year. Rev. J. B. Dobbins, Presiding Elder, represented the Trenton district as in a prosperous condition. The increase of church property is 85 per cent., and the advance in salary has been \$6410, or 40 per cent. The Sunday-school work is pushed forward with vigor. One minister, Rev. G. Neal, has broken down and will be com-

pelled to give up his charge. By resolution, Professor Wilson, a prominent citizen of Vineland, was invited to address the conference in regard to the Methodist Seminary located at that place. It seems that after the walls were put up and enclosed the work ceased. The enthusiasm on the part of the people interested has not been equal to the emergencies of the case. The financial exhibit

is not at all flattering.
On motion the address presented by Professor Wilson was ordered to be referred to the Com-

mittee on Education. Mr. C. K. Landis, the projector of Vineland. addressed the conference upon the same subject. He made a most eloquent appeal for the com-pletion of the seminary. Mr. Landis, in address-ing the conference, referred to the advantages of Vineland. He spoke of the absence of rumselling and drinking, and the freedom of the place from all the evils and sins resulting from these sources of death. The objections against Vine-

land were judiciously referred to.

Rev. W. E. Perry addressed the conference on the necessity of taking conference action on the subject of camp meetings. A committee was ordered.

Rev. S. Vansant represented the Burlington district as in a most prosperous condition, both financially and spiritually. This district extends from the Delaware river to the ocean. The conference adjourned with singing. The following are the committees of the con-

ference:-Public Worship-A. E. Ballard, G. K. Morris, W.

Public Worship—A. E. Ballard, G. K. Morris, W. W. Christine.
Rducation—B. S. Sharp, C. S. Vancleve, P. Cline, H. M. Brown, W. E. Perry.
State of the Church—T. Hanlon, C. H. Whitecar, A. K. Street, R. A. Chaiker, J. S. Heisler.
Tract Canse—Wm. E. Boyle, P. Y. Caider, G. H. Tullis, G. Hitchens, J. T. Price.
Missions—The Presiding Elders.
Temperance—R. V. Lawrence, James Vansant, W. Margerum, T. Sovereign, S. Parker.
Sunday Schools—R. V. Lawrence, J. B. Graw, B. C. Lippincott, T. D. Sleeper, J. Stiles, J. E. Adams, E. Hewitt, W. Welton, J. Ashbrook,
Post Offices—P. C. Johnson, J. R. Westwood, J. P. Connelly, D. Moore, C. C. Eastlack.
Church Finance—R. Thorn, A. Mathews, C. E. Hill, George L. Dobbins, S. E. Post.
To Receive Education Money—J. J. Corson, H. M. Shimp, E. Waters, L. O. Manchester, W. C. Stockton.
Church Extension—S. Townsend, W. S. Zane, L.

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To Assist Statistical Secretary—T. C. Carman, E. Hewitt, J. H. Payran, G. L. Dobbins, J. G. Crate. Sunday School Statistics—G. Reed, C. A. Malsbury, G. W. Dobbins, D. H. Shock, W. F. Randolph, Bible Canse—C. K. Fleming, R. J. Andrews, W. F. Abbott, J. Ashbrook, J. B. Turpin.

Publication of Minutes—Secretary of Association. Freedmen's Aid Society—J. S. Phelps. W. W. Monet, H. B. Beegle, W. Pittinger, N. Edwards.

A. and F. Christian Missions—W. Franklin, J. J. Graw, H. Belting, H. S. Norris, G. Hughes.

To Collect Missionary Reports—A. J. Gregory, G. C. Stanger, J. F. Hielenman, M. C. Stokes, J. B. Westcott.

Westcott.
Quarterly, Review—J. H. Mickie, W. C. Chattin,
W. Reeves, S. M. Hudson, E. C. Hancock.
Ladies and Pastors Christian Union.—T. S. Wilson, A. M. North, E. H. Durell, G. B. Wight, C. R. Hartrandt.
State Methodist Convention—W. H. Pearne,
George F. Brown.
Sabbath Desecration—A. Lawrence, John Fort,
J. H. Hutchinson, W. B. Osborn, J. Gaskill.
Memoirs—J. B. Dobbins, James Vanzant, E. H.
Stokes

New York Produce Market. New York Produce Market.

New York, March 16.—Cotton strong and higher; sales 2000 bales uplands at 15½c.; Orleans at 15½c. Flour steady; sales 10,000 bbls. State at \$6@7-25; Ohio at \$6.75@7-50; Western at \$6@7-30; Southern at \$7@9. Wheat irmer and advanced 1c.; sales of 34,000 bushes No. 1 spring at \$1.59 in store, and No. 2 at \$1.59@1-60; new winter red and amber Western at \$1.71@1-72. Corn very firm; sales 48,600 bushes new mixed Western at \$8½@89½c. Oats stoady; sales 17,000 bushels Ohio at 66@71c. Beef quiet. Pork quit, Lard dull; steam, 12@12¼c.; kettle, 13½c. Whisky quiet at 92c.

"CHERRY HILL."

The Annual Report of the Eastern Penitentiary-The Document in Full.

Operations of the Institution During 1870-The Working of the System of Separate Confinement.

A few days ago we published an abstract of the Annual Report of the Inspectors of the Eastern Penitentiary. This document is, however, of such great importance in its entirety, that we present it to our readers to-day without abridgment, as follows:-To the Honorable the Speaker and Members of the Senate and House of Representatives of Pennsyl

To the Honorable the Speaker and Members of the Senate and House of Representatives of Peansy to cania.

Gentlemen of the Legislature:—By the requirements of an act of the General Assembly approved April 23, 1829, and yet mandatory on the Inspectors of the "State Peniteutiary for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania," they most respectfully submit to you, herewith, their forty-second annual report. This report is for the year 1876.

The subjects which this act of 1829 requires to be specially considered, and on which the Inspectors are to make their return to the Legislature, will be found under the tabular forms in this report, which contain a full and complete, and thorough compliance with the demands of the law.

The important duty imposed on the Legislature, of regulating by statute those causes in the social organization which produce crime, the treatment of criminals, and the protection of the public, and at the same time of considering those agencies which impair the moral mental, and physical condition of so large a number of the population consigned to punitive, corrective, and curative public institutions, cannot so well be performed, without that information from the State at large, which, so far as the State Penitentiary can supply it, will be found in the statistics of this report. Fennsylvania is one of the original thriteen States. Her first Constitution was amended in 1790. In 1790 reforms in her penal code were made by the Legislature, it has been now seventy years since her praiseworthy efforts were begun to improve her social condition by legislation, for the alleviation of the poor, reform in her penal institutions, the care of the indigent, the treatment of human maladies, and the education of her youth. During this period, means have been secured by which reasonably reliable information can be had from which to determine many of the primary questions which should, in a means have been secured by which reasonably relia-ble information can be had from which to determine many of the primary questions which should, in a great measure, regulate the character of the legisla-tion now undoubtedly necessary for the changing condition of our social system. Our population is now over three millions and a half, and it will not be maintained that, with this increase in numbers of the people of the Stale, together with the progress that has been made in all the communital relations. the people of the State, together with the progress that has been made in all the communital relations, the social condition is unchanged. If, then, crime, pauperism, and like social evils, are caused by other influences than those which are the concomitants of a sparse or pioneer character of a people, it becomes essential to ascertain what these influences are, and how they are produced. If overcrowded communities are prolific in these causes, or if changed or unstable demands for industry create an idie, itinerant class, which is, by lack of education in handicraft employments, the prev of temptations, it is proper employments, the prey of temptations, it is proper such infermation should be obtained to enlighten the mind of the Legislature. Most important, too would it be, that investigation should be directed thoroughly to understand the reasons for the facts which the tables in this report exhibit, in relation to the evils which arise from the want of systematic education of the youth in mechanical branches of industry. These are some of the questions which ite at the very foundation of wise and judicious legislation as to crime-cause and conflict punish-

It is in vain that enlightened progress can be made in penal jurisprudence, unless causes are considered before effects are to become subjects for legislation.

The most ordinary observer will promptly admit that the character of criminals has changed within the past few years. The tables furnished by the inspectors

to your honorable bedies yearly, for the past fifteen years, fully prove this to be true.

During the year 1860, 259 prisoners were received into this Penitentiary. On the 31st day of December, 1860, there were 464 prisoners in the institution, 183 having been in that year discharged. Of thes (259). 41 were illiterate; 37 could only read; 179 could read and write; and 2 were well instructed. Out of this number (259), 206 were unapprenticed; 20 were apprenticed and left before majority; and 33 served out their terms of apprenticeship. There were 152 of these prisoners under twenty-five years of age. The crimes of these 152 convicts were, lar-

of age. The crimes of these 152 convicts were, larceny, 63; arson, 9; burglary, 20; rape, 7; murder of second degree, 6; manslaughter, 3; forgery, 6; burglary with other felony, 3.

During the year 1870, 315 prisoners were received, 282 having been in that year discharged. Of the 315, 62 were liliterate; 30 could only read, and 223 could read and write. Out of this (315), 283 were unapprenticed; 15 were apprenticed and left before majority, and 17 served out their term of apprenticeship. There were 150 of these prisoners who were under twenty-six years of age. The crimes of the 150 convicts were—larceny, 51; arson, 6; burglary, 15; rape, 3; murder of second degree, 4; manslaughter, 4; forgery, 1; and 15 for burglary, with the crime of larceny or other felony.

Of these \$15, 107 were sent from the county of Philadelphia, 23 from Backs, 16 from Cumberland, 20 from Dauphlu, 10 from Bradford, 12 from Frank-20 from Dauphin, 10 from Bradford, 12 from Frank-lin, 11 from Lebanon, 10 from Luzerne, 12 from Ly-

coming, 9 from Northumberland, or, succinctly to present the facts, 208 from all the counties in the Eastern District of this State, and 107 from the city of Philadelphia. It will be remarked that in 1860 there were 152

It will be remarked that in 1860 there were 152 convicts received in this Penitentiary under twentysix years of age, and that 42 of them committed other crimes than hereinbefore described, while in 1870 there were 150 received under twenty-six years of age, and 66 of these committed other crimes than enumerated for that year.

This examination of reported facts as exhibited by the tables attached to this report relating only to convicts in one of our State prisons, is made to indicate the value of the information on this class of subjects, if collected from all the penal institutions in the Commonwealth. Such statistics, carefully made and collected, together with equally important returns as to the many questions inseparably connected with social science, would enable the Legislature to enact preventive, correctional, and penal laws is harmony with the actual necessities for social improvement and public security.

It is deemed worthy of consideration in this con-It is deemed worthy of consideration in this connection to submit the following facts touching the influences of school education on the convicts sent to this penitentiary. All that relates to crime, especially among the youth of our State, is subject for careful examination by the wise and the good who are conscientiously laboring for the benefit of mankind. Far more important is it for those to insection these subjects, who are charged with the who are conscientiously laboring for the beneat of mankind. Far more important is it for those to investigate these subjects, who are charged with the responsible duty of making the laws for the people. Liberal expenditures of the money of the public are justified by the promise of substantial benefits society in the future is to receive for this outlay, but wisdom suggests that such liberality should only be authorized, after a thorough investigation of the means by which those objects and results are to be attained. To do this effectively involves a philosophical examination of the social structure and its defects, errors, evils, vices, crimes, and their causes, and that which would tend to remove or change them, and the most reasonable correctives or remedies.

Legislation which may tend to prevent crime is more necessary than that which only punishes its commission. If imperfect systems of education: ill-digested plans for public charity; narrow and injudicious administration charity; narrow and injudicious administration of correctional or preventive agencies; or those of correctional or preventive agencies; or those of correctional or preventive agencies; or those abuses which result from public or private contributions for meritorious objects, but which too often pauperize without aiding their recipients, can be shown to exist, then legislation is needed to correct such evils.

such evils.

The proper training under the best influences is now specially necessary for those who, by their ripening age, are to become participants in the various moral and legal relations which attach to citizenship. Every generation owes it to the highest obligation of duty to do all in its power to advance contents on the Second Page. Continued on the Second Page.