### CITY INTELLIGENCE. EPISCOPALIAN.

Eighty-sixth Annual Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Diocese of Pennsylvania-Third Day's Proceedings.

At 5 o clock yesterday atternoon the convention reassembled in St. Andrew's Church. The following Standing Committee was elected:—
Clerical delegates—Revs. Dr. Morton, Dr. Howe,
Dr. Hare, Dr. Goodwin, and Dr. Watson. Lay delegates—Richard S. Smith, W. F. Griffiths, Thos.
Robbins, John Bohlen, and John Clayton.

So much of the address of the Right Reverend the Bishop of the Diocese as concerned the constitution of the new diocese was referred to a committee consisting of the Rev. E. A. Foggo, Rev. J. A. Harris, and Messrs, Charles R. King, William Welsh, and Charles G. Cooper.

The Rev. G. Emlen Hare, D. D., professor in the Divinity School, Philadelphia, presented and read the report of the Committee on the Altera-tions of Canons. This was a lengthy document, of which the main purpose was the codification of the law of the Church in the Diocese of Penn

Rev. Mr. Saul moved that the report be printed, and that the further consideration be postponed for the present, which was agreed to. Judge Franklin presented the report of the Committee on the Endowment Fund of the new diocese, to be read by the secretary.

The report stated that the sum of \$38,000 had been pledged for the purpose named. It also contained resolutions looking to a division of the funds of the diocese, one-half of all diocesan funds not restricted from alienation being asked

Rev. W. W. Bronson offered a resolution that a copy of the minutes of the resolutions passed at the morning session in reference to the death of Judge Conyngham should be sent to the amily of the deceased, and to the rector, wardens, and vestry of St. Stephen's Church, Wilkesbarre. Carried.

On motion, the convention adjourned till nine o'clock this morning. THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONVENTION THIS

MORNING. The convention met pursuant to order at 9 A. . Morning prayer was read by the Rev. W. Orrick, rector of St. John's Church, York, and the Rev. John Bolton, rector of Holy Triui-

ty, West Chester.
The convention was called to order by the Rev. Dr. Howe. The secretary called the names of the clergymen and lay delegates who had not yet responded. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

Invitations from the Boards of Managers of the House of Refuge and of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum to the convention to visit those institutions were received and accepted with thanks. Three churches not having reported for three years, were on motion declared not entitled to representation in the convention.

Rev. Mr. Bronson offered a resolution in regard to printed notices in the vestibule enjoining silence during Divine service. The President stated that the order of the day

was the election of deputies to the General Convention, and named as tellers of the clerical vote the Rev. Alfred Abel, the Rev. John Bolton, and the Rev. Charles Fisher; as tellers of the lay vote, Messrs. Montgomery, William Buehler, and W. W. Frazer. The House proceeded to ballot.

Rev. Dr. Hare moved that the Committee on City Missions have leave to meet during the sessions of the House in the vestry-room of the church for the transaction of business. Car-

are as follows:-Deputies to General Convention.—Rev. M. A. DeW. Howe, D. D., Rev. D. R. Goodwin, D. D., Rev. G. Emlen Hare, D. D., Rev. A. A. Marple, Messrs. William Welsh, George L. Harrison, Lemuel Coffin, and

The gentlemen nominated on the two tickets

T. E. Franklin. T. E. Frankin.

Deputies to General Convention,—Rev. William Rudder, D. D., Rev. E. A. Hoffman, D. D., Rev. William Paret, D. D., Rev. Albra Wadleigh, Messrs. M. Russell Thayer, G. W. Hunter, E. S. Buckley, and P.

The Committee on Charters asked and obtained leave to meet during the sessions of con-Mr. G. W. Hunter offered the following reso-Intion:-

Resolved, That the Rev. Dr. Hare, the Rev. Dr. Paret, Mr. Thomas Robins, Mr. William Weiah, Mr. T. E. Franklin, and Mr. H. S. Goodwin, together with the secretary and treasurer of the convention, be a committee to consider the claims of the pro-posed new diocese to a portion of the Episcopal fund, with power to make an equitable division of such part of the said fund the income of which is not restricted to the diocese having Philadelphia within its limits. The said committee to report its action to the next convention.

Rev. Mr. Shiras seconded the resolution. He regretted that any amusement should have been expressed at the proposition to divide the diocesan funds, and attributed it to the wording of the resolution. He was sure that there was the kindest feeling towards those who were going out. He hoped the funds would be shared.

Rev. Dr. Paret hoped that nothing would occur at this last session to mar its harmony. He referred to the deliberations that had preceded the offering of the proposition. He thought justice and brotherly kindness were by no means opposed, and trusted that the Diocesi of Pennsylvania would not be the first to allow a new diocese to be formed without help from the parent diocese. He cited the example of New York as a precedent for the course to be pursued in division.

Rev. Dr. Goodwin was quite ready to meet the appeal on the ground of generosity, and thought it had better be put there; but justice must be remembered, and it would not do to be generous with what was not theirs. He understood that the Bishop had given his consent to the formation of the new diocese on condition that a fifty thousand dollars endowment fund

should be raised. Rev. Leighton Coleman corrected the statement; the Bishop had imposed no conditions. Dr. Goodwin accepted the correction and continued:-There was no occasion to look at the question in the light of law, but, as he had said. in that of fraternal kindness.

The Rev. Edmund Leaf, of St. Michael's Church, Birdsboro, having spoked on the same subject, the resolution came up for considera-

At this point the lay vote for deputies to the General Convention was announced by the tellers. Number of votes cast, 113; necesssary to a choice, 57. The following gentlemen received votes in excess of the specified number:-Rev. M. A. DeW. Howe, D. D., 80; Rev. Dr. Goodwin, 74; Rev. Dr. Hare, 85; Rev. A. A. Marple, 74; Mr. William Welsh, 72; Mr. George L. Harrison, 78; Mr. Lemuel Coffia, 72; Mr. T. E.

William Welsh, Esq., offered an amendment to Mr. Hunter's resolution, which was intended as a substitute for the resolution offered last evening by Mr. J. R. Sipher, of West Philadelphia. Further discussion was participated in by the Rev. Mr. Saul and Judge Thayer.

While Judge Thayer was speaking the Right Reverend the Bishop of the diocese entered and took

The clerical vote was announced, as follows:

Rev. Dr. Howe, 96: Rev. Dr. Goodwin, 86: Rev.
Dr. Hare, 92: Rev. A. A. Marple, 77: Mr. William
Welsh, 71: Mr. Geo. L. Harrison, 90: Mr. Lemuel
Cotin, 78: Mr. T. E. Franklie, 78. These gentlemen, having received the necessary majorities on
both the lay and clerical votes, were declared elected. The reading of the Episcopal Charge having been made the order of the day for twelve o'clock, the Rev. Dr. Howe announced that as the Bishop was

Rev. Dr. Howe announced that as the Bishop was present, and was still suffering from indisposition, the reading would be proceeded with, although it still wanted some minutes to the hour.

Order having been obtained, Bishop Stevens, with manifest effort, addressed the convention, stating his regret that ill health had prevented his attendance hi herto, and begging the convention to bear and the processing while he endeavored. with him, and to maintain quiet while he endeavored

to read his charge. The appearance and words of the Right Reverend the Bishop produced an obvious sensation, demonstrated by the respectful silence in which he was received and the air of grave attention that pervaded the house as he began to read in a voice which, at fa'n', first gradually gathered strength as he went

This charge, which, in view of the circumstances under which it was written, and the momentous questions of which it necessarily treats, is one of the most important, as one of the ablest, church papers ever presented to the Convention of the Diocese of Pennsylvania, is substantially as follows:

In selecting a topic for my charge in 1854 I en-deavored to lay before you the subject of the unde-veloped powers of the Church. To-day a subject of equal interest will be considered. This is the rights of the clergy and the laity in the Protestant Episco-pal Church.

Only those who sit in the History's year know how

Only those who sit in the Bishop's seat know how

Only those who sit in the Hishop's seat know how important it is to have all these points of law concerning the rights of these two parties well defined. A thorough knowledge will prevent many of the troubles which result from an infringement of rights on either one side or the other.

To the duly constituted ministry is intrusted three personal rights—The right to preach the Word, the right to administer the secraments, and the right to lead the worthip of the people.

The power to preach was given by our Lord Himself to the Apostles. This is the great end of the Christian ministry. If we say that the conditions of preaching are altered in our day we fall into a serious error. It is said that the preaching of a former day was to awaken men, but now it is directed mainly towards those who are in the Church. A change of style is therefore thought to be reached. If we agree to this we place infant baptism above preaching.

If a minister hears error preached from his pulpit and fails to notice it, the results of the error are chargeable many hum.

and fails to notice it, the results of the error are chargeable upon him.

chargeable upon him.

The priestly work, or the right to administer the sacraments, is the second point. The sacraments are fountains of mercy placed under the charge of too's ministers, and it is their special office to dispense them rightly. In infant baptism the judgment of the minister is required in the matter of god-parents, and he is required to see that infant baptism is not deferred for too great a length of time after birth. This oversight is especially necessary at the birth. This oversight is especially necessary at the present day, when so many frivolous excuses are given for a postponement of the duty.

In the matter of the administration of the Lord's Supper, the minister is required to duly advertise

the time of celebration, and see that no unworthy persons partake of the sacrament. The minister has the right to repel from the communion those who are notorious evil-livers, those who have done any open wrong to a neighbor, or those who live in hate of their brother. The exercise of this office of the keys should only

be exercised after due deliberation and advertise-ment. Many serious difficulties have arisen from an injudicious use of the power given to the The minister has the right to omit the sign of the

cross in baptism, but has no right to any other word or words from the service, and any such omissions are an excess of priestly authority.

The next point is the liturgical right, or the right lead the worship of the congregation. In the matter of the superintendence of church music, the minister has a special right. It is his right and duty

to suppress all unseemly tunes, voluntaries, and in-teriodes, and with his decisions no music committee can interfere. We are gradually working up to a better standard of devotional music, but we cannot reach it until many of the tune-books now in use in our choirs are ruled out.

The duty of the minister to catechize the children is important. The spirit of the rubrics concerning the private instruction of the children by the minister is fully carried out if it is seen that proper instruction is given at home, and when the children are gathered into the church and publicly inscructed by the pastor. The Church holds the clergy respon sible for the instruction of the children, and if he sees that the end is carried out it is all that is required. The infringement of the laity should, however, be guarded against when it publicly comes between the paster and the children in the Sanday. school. That institution is very well, and is excel-lent when preperly superintended by the minister. The matter of the power of refusing the burial office by the clergy has lately been brought into prominent notice. In the case of suicides and those

who have publicly placed themselves outside of the who have publicly placed themselves outside of the pale of the Church the clergy have the right to refuse the use of a service intended for the children of the Church. But 't should be seen that all cases refused are so notoriously out of the pale as that there will be no doubt in the mind of any one.

The use of the church building is a right of the clergy for anything pertaining to church matters, and in this no interference should ever be made by the laity.

The salary of the rector is also a right of the clergy. A vestry have no right to cut down the salary of a minister, when they wish to force him to resign. This is a mean and petty trick, and the business men sitting as Vestrymen would not dare to act in this manner to one of their own number. On the other side of the subject the rights of the laity is next to be considered.

In the early times the laity had many rights which they have not now, they having been gradually withdrawn either by custom or by special The laity in the Church in our country stand on

higher ground than they do in any other country, This custom Dr. Pusey speaks of as an unhappy These statements have been completely refuted by the learned Bishop of Maryland, who has shown that we have not adopted any unknown precedent, and that we have proceeded according to laws held to since the Church was first formed in Jerusalem. The rights of the laity in the American Church are

based on God's Word, the Book of Common Prayer, and ecclesiastic right. Various parts of the service are the peculiar right of the people. The clergyman can so arrange the service as to exclude the latty. When such portions are given to a choir in such a manner as to ex-clude the congregation, it is an infringement of right. While I desire to see a more cultivate musical taste in a congregation, I do not wish it to be had at the expense of devotion.

Respecting the choral service, I wish it distinctly understood that I heartily approve of it under certain circumstances. The music should, however, be made subservient to devotion. But where there are but one or two churches in a town, those who wish to unite in a spoken service should not be pre-vented by the giving to a choir the portion intended

vented by the giving to a choir the portion intended especially for the whole congregation.

Every person who by by baptism becomes a member of our Churca is entitled to everything which the word Protestant expresses. It is in this particular that the laity have their most especial rights. Their right is especially to combat and refute anything which may tend to carry back our Church to the errors of Rome. The rights of the laity cannot be interfered with by the clergy.

It has been declared over and over again, however, that the vestry or private individuals have no

ever, that the vestry or private individuals have no right to interfere with the rector concerning the manner in which he conducts public worship. The whole Church gives the rector his rights, and no layman or body of laymen can deprive him of But when the rector by preaching or the use of

symbols inculcates injurious or heretical doctrine, the vestry have a remedy which is the presentment of the offender to the Bishop or the authority of the Church. This is their canonical right, but they are not the ultimate judges of the truth or error of the doctrine taught. They can put the rector on his

I have no sympathy with those who put the word of a bishop or priest before them as a rule of conduct. This is not in accordance with the catholic spirit which should guide all nations. The layman should not humbly believe everything which is put before them by a preacher. But they should ex-ercise good judgment. They should not believe every spirit, but should try the spirits whether they be of God or men. Here then is the rule of action as to how far the layity are to follow the preaching of the clergy. The teachings of the clergy are, how-ever, to be received with respect, and well con-sidered, because they come from men who have een set apart by the judgment of the best in the

connection with this subject of lay rights, comes up the question can a minister be dismissed by a vestry? Whether the rector or people can take the initiative for the dissolution of ties in cases of difficulty. The matter is to be referred to the bishop as sole arbiter. A rector, with the consent of the bishop, in cases of difficulty, can dissolve his rela-tions with a church. A church with the consent of its rector can dissolve the relations. A vestry cannot dismiss a rector without his con-

sent without putting themselves in opposition to the ecclesiastical authority but they can do so with the consent of that authority, which is the bishop. This is on the same ground as where it is held that a minister cannot of of his own accord dissolve his pastoral relations without the consent of the ecclestastical authority of the bishop. If he does so, he lays himself open to the censure of the Church.

If the power of the laity is so great, it is important that the power should be exercised with discreant that the power should be exercised with discre-tion. It is very important that all who compose the laity should be communicants in good standing in the Church. The lay delegates to the conventions should especially be the best men. The laymen should so inform themselves on the subjects of Church history and law that they may be able to leastly the wisely on the various issues which will egislate wisely on the various issues which will ooner or later agitate the Church.

The Churches of other countries are sliently watching our experiments. Following our lead, we will soon see the Churches of England and Scotland tosoon see the Churches of England and Scotland to-tally reorganized. They will in a few years be sepa-rated from all dependence upon the support of the State. The larty will obtain the rights which have gradually been taken from them. The Church will again choose its own bishops, and the Church will become self-governing as ours. will become self-governing as ours.

After the reading of the charge was concluded the consideration of the subject of the division of

was resumed. was resumed. An address was made by Rev. Robert Matlack, orging a liberal view in regard to the division of the The Rev. J. Andrews Harris called for the reading of the resolutions offered by Messrs. Franklin, Welsh, and others.

the diocese and the division of the episcopal fund

The resolutions were accordingly read by the Secretary.

Rev. Dr. Hare thought that no part of the Episcopal fund could be alienated as its appropriation

to the support of the Bishop, having his residence in Philadelphia dated as far back as 1812. In proof of this Dr. Hare read an extract from the minutes of the Journal of the Convention for the year 1814, embodying resolutions expressly adapted to provide against such an emergency as had now arisen. This declaration of the convention had been, as he showed, resulting the large part of the class, he should vote to give a large part of the funds to the new clocess.

Mr. J. R. Sypher followed in a few remarks on the same subject.

SECOND EDITION THIRD EDITION

THIRD EDITION

THIRD EDITION

THIRD EDITION

THE COAL MINING TROUBLES.

The Dying Commune.

Professor Coppee said that it appeared that the convention was now thoroughly familiar with all matters relating to the proposed division of the fund, and that a committee could be appointed to report at the session.

The question then came up on Mr. Welsh's motion that one-half of the not inalienable Episcopal fauld be and it is here by appropriated to the new diocese.

Before the vote could be taken the convention adjourned till 5 o'clock this afternoon.

### SNAKE STORY.

The Doings of a Facetious Rufflan-A Bit of Fun with a Colored Man-Alleged Outrageous Conduct of a Policeman.

This morning a gentleman residing in the apper section of the city appeared before Mayor Fox, and made complaint of the action of one of the police officers of the Seventh district, who is reported to be of rather a desperate character. The stery of the complainant is to the effect that he has in his employ a cart driver, a negro man. A few days ago, as the driver was going down Green street, below Second, with his cart, he was accosted by a fellow who had in his hand a large tame snake. The man jumped on to the cart, and, for a bit of fun, wound the reptile around the colored man's neck. The negro did not like this proceeding, and prosesting mildly, removed the snake, when the facetious fellow put it on again. This operation was repeated two or three times much to the delight of crowd of bummers who were standing around. Finally, the negro and the man came to a struggle in the cart, which ended in their both falling into the street. The negro was getting the worst of the contest, when John Male, who resides on Front street, below Green, and who is reported to be a cowardly ruffl in, came up, and seeing how things were, instead of helping the colored man fell upon him and beat him in the most shameful manuer.

A policeman came up about this time, and, strange to say, arrested the darkey, but on the remonstrance of a number of gentlemen he allowed the negro to go free. The latter then went to Green street wharf for a load of sand, and while there the policeman reappeared and rearrested him. He was taken before an alder-man, held in \$500 ball, and fined \$2.50. But the most curious part of the story is that one of the gang who were active in persecuting the negro went his bail, with a view to hush the matter up. The negro is very badly hurt. The matter ought to be investigated.

### DECORATION DAY.

Proclamation by the Grand Army of the Republic.

The following announcement has been issued, and is self-explanatory:-HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF PENNSYLVANIA, GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC, 737 SANSON STREET, PHILADELPHIA, May 3, 1871.—Circular.—Comrades:
—The 30th of May has been set apart by the National
Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic
as the day in each year when the army of the living
is to meet, in their ellent camping grounds, the army

is to meet, in their elient camping grounds, the army of the dead. I know that in every spot in this department where a Union soldier sleeps, a loyal heart will be found to do him honor, and with willing hands strew on the patriot's grave the first spring nowers of the land he died to save and regenerate.

The Grand Army of the Republic has taken on itself the duty of conducting, wherever there is a Post, the memorial services on Decoration Day. It is requested that every comrade attend on the 30th inst., and give one day to the comrades gone before. The militia and other organizations should be invited to participate, as well as the citizens, to whom as soldiers we owe so much. Ask that the schools as soldiers we owe so much. Ask that the school in your vicinity be closed for the day, that the chil dren may join with you and learn lessons of patriot-

ism near the soldiers' graves.

It is necessary to fully record the names of all soldiers, sallors, and marines buried in the cemedecorate, with full particulars of service and death, and transmit the same to the Assistant Adjutant-General at Pottsville. You will find ac-companying, a form for decoration services which,

whenever practicable, you will strictly follow.
Yours, in F. C. and L.,
Omcial:
ROBT, B. BEATH, A. A. G.

A PRISONER ESCAPES FROM THE SECOND DISTRICT STATION HOUSE .- A prisoner named McCormick, who had been committed to the Second District Station House, by Alderman Moore, for the larceny of a pair of shoes from McCormick's shoe store, No. 635 North Fifth street, made his escape a short time after his incarceration yesterday afternoon. The fellow, when he was placed in the cell, no doubt noticed that the door of the adjoining one was standing open, that being the practice, in order to secure good ventilation. The prisoner worked away at the ceiling under the water-closet. He succeeded in removing a large square of it, and climbing up, crawled along between the ceiling and the floor above to the cell the door of which was open. He proceeded in the same manner with this, and his labors were successful, for he made good his escape. The conse quence of this will be that the doors of all the cells, whether occupied or not, will be required to be bolted. The walls and ceilings of this station are of very frail material, and the attention of the Police Committee has been frequently

called to the matter. AN EXPERIMENT WITH A LOCOMOTIVE .- An intoxicated man named William Boyer yesterday jumped on a locomotive which was standing on the track in the round-house of the Pennsylvania Rathroad. He was desirous to see how the thing worked, so he pulled the crank, and away went the iron horse. It did not go far before it knecked into another locomotive. much damage was done, as the engine had not acquired sufficient speed. Boyer was pulled off the engine by a policeman, and taken before Alderman Randall. He was held by that magistrate in bail for malicious mischief.

LAW ACADEMY ELECTION .- At a meeting of the Law Academy held last evening the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:-Provost, Hon. George Sharswood. Vice-Provosts, Hon. J. I. Clark Hare, E. Spencer Miller, Richard C. McMurtrie, George Junkin, William Henry Rawle, Clement B. Penrose. President, Charles A. Lagen. Vice-President, Inman Horner. Secretary, H. A. L. Pyle. Assistant Secretary, John H. Connellan. Treasurer, Rowland Evass. Librarian, A. Sydney Biddle. Recorder, Charles Hazlehurst.

THE LATE WILLIAM HAMILTON .- At the monthly meeting of the Board of Managers of the Franklin Institute held last evening, appropriate resolutions were adopted in reference to the death of the late William Hamilton, Esq., the Actuary of that institution. Mr. Hamilton's funeral will take place from the Spruce Street Baptist Church, on Spruce street, below Fifth, to morrow (Friday) afternoon at 21/2 P M. To proceed to the South Laure! Hill Cemetery.

HON. NEAL DOW, the originator of the Maine Liquor law, will deliver an address under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Associa tion this evening, at the West Arch Street Pres byterian Church, corner Eighteenth and Arch streets. There will be no charge for admission. Mr. Dow is among us giving his services gratui tously for three weeks, speaking to crowded houses in the leading cities of our State.

HANDSOME COUNTRY SEAT .- Messrs. Thomas & Sons' sale, May 16, will include a very hand-some country seat, Township Line road, Twentythird ward. Residence, coach house, preen-house, and six acres, one mile from the Delaware river, one-fourth mile from the Bristol turnpike, and three-fourths mile from the Tacony depot. Full particulars at the auction rooms.

A THIEF'S HELPER .- Michael O'Brien was A THIEF'S HELPER.—Michael O'Brien was arrested yesterday by Police Officer Engell, of the Seventh district, on the charge of complicity with "Whitey" (case reported yesterday) in the larceny of the tub of butter at Eighth and Spring streets, at 5 o'clock yesterday morning. Alderman Toland required the accused to enter ball in \$600 for his appearance at court.

More Southern Outrages.

Atlantic Cable Mismanagement.

The Foster Murder Trial.

Later from Europe.

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

FROM EUROPE.

BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.

The Commune Command.

PARIS. Wednesday evening, May 10 .- The

evening papers all condemn the Commune and

the Central Committee for thwarting General

Rossel in his plans, and recommend the con-

ferring of dietatorial powers upon the General,

It is stated that the Versailles forces, after

occupying Fort d'Issy, turned its guns against

The Fighting at Paris.

LONDON, May 11 .- The Times' special des-

The National Guard of the arrondissements of

Vaugirard and the Pantheon have refused to

The Paris Forts

still held by German troops are to be immedi-

ately evacuated. The cities of Nancy, Belfort,

and Longwy are to be retained by the Germans

until the conditions of the treaty of peace are

Parts, May 11 .- The Versaillists are in the

It is reported that Bismarck has promised to

relinquish a milliard of the war indemnity on

condition that France agrees to the immunity

from capture of private property on the sea. In consequence of the proclamation just issued by

Thiers, the Commune has decreed the selzure of

his furniture and the demolition of his retidence

Terrific Cannonading.

tinues, and the results are described as tremen-

dous. Fort Vanvres still resists. The Govern-

ment troops yesterday earried the barricades in

the village of Bourg la Reine, killing and wound-

ing one hundred insurgents and capturing

returned to Berlin, and MM. Favre and Ponyer-

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, May 11-11:30 A. M.—Consols 93% for both money and account. American securities quiet and steady; U. S. bonds of 1862, 90%; of 1865, old. 90%; of 1867, 92%; 10-40s, 89%.

LIVERPOOL, May 11.—Breadstuffs quiet. Wheat firmer at 11s. 3d.@11s. 4d. for No. 2 to No. 1 new red Western spring

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, May 11-1'80 P. M .- American securities

Liverpoot, May 11-1:30 P. M.—Cotton firmer; middling uplands, 7%d.; middling Orleans, 7%d. The sales are now estimated at 16,000 bales, in-

cluding for speculation and export 5000 bales. Pork, 65s.

FROM NEW YORK.

BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.

The Coburn-Mace Fight.

passed up the lake at 8 o'clock this morning,

the supposed destination of which is the Mace-

Coburn fight. Four large tugs left this city last

night crowded with passengers, among whom

were some of the prominent citizens of this

Atlantic Cable Mismanagement.

this morning from J. W. Simonton, General

Agent of the Associated Press, to Cyrus W.

Field, exposing the practice of cable mismanage-

ment in London, of throwing cable business out

of its order as filed, and discriminating in its

The concluding paragraph of Mr. Simonton's

letter which suggests the gravamen of the com-

plaint against the Cable Company, is as fol-

The multiplicity of errors in the service between London and New York, averaging about

six serious errors per day la our business, is of

itself no slight discouragement, but if to this be

added the derangement of despatches as to the

order of transmission, according to the will or caprice of the manager at either end of the line; if neither legal enactment nor regard for the simplest

princip es of commercial integrity and fairness

in cable management can insure to a patron the

advantage which his activity and enterprise

have earned, you must see that public cond-

dence is at an end until there shall be some new

means of transatlantic cable communication

The Foster Murder Trial.

The Court of Oyer and Terminer was crowded

this morning in anticipation of the trial of For-

ter for the murder of Avery D. Putnam. The

prisoner was brought in manacled. His de-

meanor did not evidence any auxiety. When

the case was called, an affidavit was read stating

that Judge Stuart, the prisoner's counsel, was

ill, and unable to proceed with the trial. There-

fore the case was postponed till next Monday

Murder in the Second Degree.

NEW YORK, May 11.—William Kelley has been convicted of murder in the second degree

for killing Garrett W. Nostraud, at North Hempstead. Kelley and Devine, previously convicted, were sentenced to the State Prison.

Mace vs. Coburn. A Daily News special save the Mace and Co-

burn ring was pitched on the Woolsey farm, a mile from Port Ryerz, Canada. The men have

conducted upon fairer principles.

at hard labor for life.

New York, May 11 .- A letter is published

BUFFALO, May 11 .- A Canadian gunboat

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

place anxious to see the mill.

transmission.

lows:-

Bismarck

Quertier started for Versaille

FRANKFORT, May 11.

VERSAILLES, May 11 .- The cannonade con-

patch from Versailles says the fire of Forts

Montrouge and Vanvres has been silenced.

march against the Versailles troops.

fulfilled.

in Paris.

forty-three.

Western spring.

Bois de Boulogne.

who is yet in command of the army.

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

The Mace-Coburn Fight

Grand Attack on Paris.

Terrific Bombardment Yesterday. Eighty Shells a Minute!

Entrance Expected.

Dombrowski Refuses the Command

Cen. Rossel's Resignation.

St Clement's Church Quarrel.

Ete., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS ] Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph. The French War Indemnity.

Berlin, May 10-Evening .- Prince Bismarck has met the requests of the Versailles Government in a very liberal spirit. By the treaty of peace just signed, he has agreed to a reduction of the war indemnity by half a milliard of francs. Consequently, the Germans receive immediately French bonds for four and a half milliards of francs, payable within one year, and endorsed by French and German bankers. The bond is convertible into stocks or consols, whichever Germany may prefer. Two milliards of francs have been already taken by Baron Rothschild and Baron Erlinger, the French bankers, and by Herr Hahn, German banker. Immediately on the ratification of the treaty a majority

Conditional Reduction of the French In-demnity. German Forces Will Leave France, the forts east and north of Paris surrendered to the Versailles Government immediately, and all the prisoners in Germany returned to France as rapidly as the railroads can transport them. The Germans will hold only Belfort, Lougwy, and Nancy as hostages till the fulfilment of the conditions.

Brisk Fighting at Neuilly last night. The Versailles troops have turned their electric lights towards Paris, General Rossel's Resignation

has been accepted, and the General is placed under arrest. General Deleschaze has been appointed to the position vacated by

General Rosse'. General Dombrowski was offered the com mand of the army, but refuses unless he be made supreme. General Cecilia will probably resign. General Durassier, the commander of the insurgent garrison

in Fort Vanyres, was wounded to-day. The forces of the Versaillist Government are n the Bols de Boulogne in large numbers. The Column in the Place Vendome

was partially destroyed to day.

General Cluseret is under examination at the Hotel de Ville, and was removed from the Mazas prison this morn-

SEVRES. Wednesday night, May 10. The Grand Attack on Paris is imminent. A thousand yards of trenches have been completed, and the assaulting column: within five hundred yards of the ramparts of Paris, all ready for the order to advance to the assault. During the past twenty-four hours the

Government troops have been firing an average Eighty Shots per Minute. This unprecedented bombardment is having a

terrible effect upon the insurgents. VERSAILLES, May 10-Wednesday, 9 P. M .-The great assault upon the fortifications of Paris will be made to-night.

The Pont du Jour has been Knocked to Pieces by the fire from the battery at Montretout. To-day forty guns and six Red banners, part of the national trophies captured in Fort d'Issy, were brought to Versailles in a grand procession. The victorious battalions who captured the insurgent stronghold were publicly thanked. It is estimated that 70,000 persons were present.

# FROM THE STATE.

The Supreme Court Refuses to Interfere in the St. Clement's Church Affair. Special Dispatch to The Evening Telegraph,

HARRISBURG, May 11 .- This morning, in the Supreme Court, counsel for the St. Clement's Church asked the Court for an injunction to restrain the vestry from dismissing the ministers, stating that the application was made at the request of Judge Ludlow, of Philadelphia, who had taken cognizance of the case. The Supreme Court refused to take the case out of the hands of the Common Pleas.

New York Money and Stock Market. New York Money and Stock Market.

New York, May 11.—stocks heavy. Money easy at 4@5 per cent Gold, 111½, 5-20s, 1862, 110½; do, 1864, 110½; do, 1866, 110½; do, 1865, new, 118½; do, 1867, 118½; do, 1868, 118½; 16-40s, 109½; Virginia 6s, new, 71½; Missouri 6s, 95; Canton Co., 85; Cumberiand preferred, 30; N. Y. Central and Hudson River, 98½; Erie, 24½; Reading, 118½; Adams Express, 80½; Michigan Central, 122½; Michigan Southern, 109½; Illinois Central, 125; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 126½; Chicago and Rock Island, 114½; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 29½; Western Union Telegraph, 59½.

Chicago Flour and Wheat Market, Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. Chicago, May 11-9-15 A. M.—Wheat quiet and easter; No. 2, \$1 29-5, cash and seller last half; 1283, @1-29 seller June. Corn firm; 55% @55c. cash and seller May; 55% c, seller June. Receipts and shipments dull.

Baltimore Produce Market. BALTIMORE, May 11. - Cotton firm, and middling uplands, 15c.; low middlings, 14c. Flour firmer but mot quotably higher; Howard street superfine, \$5-56. 26: extra, \$5.373/27.25; family, \$7.25@8.75; City Mills superfine, \$5.50@7.25; extra, \$7.25@8.75; City Mills superfine, \$5.50@67.25; extra, \$6.373/28; family, \$7.25@8.50. Wheat firm; Ohio and

has just married her fourth husband.

just entered the ring. Exports of Specie Indians. \$1 62@165; Pennsyivania, \$1 65@165. Corn dull and heavy: Southern white, 75@77c.; Southern yellow, 75c. Oats firmer at 62@67c. Pork quiet at \$18.50. Bacon steady; shoulders, 7%@8c.; rib sides, 9%@10c.; clear rib, 10%@10%c.; sugar cured hams, 16@17c. Lard quiet at 11%@12c. Whisky nominally to-day, \$250.000. The inauguration of the Telegraphers' Statue of Professor Morse, in Central Park, New York is finally fixed for Saturday, June 10, at 4 P. M. It was found impossible to complete it by the 24th inst., as proposed, but it will certainly be ready for the date now decided upon. -A lady in Terre Haute, aged twenty-nine,

## FROM THE WEST.

IRV ASSOCIATED PRESS.

Exclusively to The Svening Telegraph.

The Whitehouse-Chency Case. CRICAGO, May 11 .- Bishop Whitehouse has made no proposal, as reported, to submit the Cheney case to the decision of the next General Episcopal Convention, nor has he refused the Rev. John Cotton Smith permission to preach in Rev. Mr. Cheney's church.

The Loss by the Fire at Monmouth, Ill., yesterday, will reach over \$200,009. The insurance amounts to \$73,000. None of the policies on Eastern companies are over \$5000.

The Minnesota Canal Case. Judge Wilson, of the United States District Court at St. Paul, yesterday, refused to hear the injunction in the case against the canal across Minnesota Point, at Duluth, on the ground that be is an interested party; and the matter will be taken before Judge Dillon, of the United States Circuit Court.

An Insane Doctor's Bill. CINCINNATI, May 11 .- The special committee of the directors of the Longview Insane Asylumhave disallowed Dr. Longlow's whole bill of \$3000 for extra compensation. Frost in Kansas.

ABILENE, Kansas, May 10.-The first drove of 1600 Texas cattle arrived here to-day. The shipments by rail from this point for the coming scaton are estimated at 35,000 head. Decoration of Graves.

LOUISVILLE, May 10 .- The graves of the Confederate dead at Cave Hill Cemetery were decorated to-day. The sum of \$310 was contributed on the ground for the purchase of marble headstones for the graves. Base-Ball.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., May 11 .- Base-ball today-Kekiongas, 29; Ætnas, of Chicago, 9.

FROM THE STATE.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.] Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Settlement of the Coal Troubles. POTTSVILLE, May 11 .- A final settlement of the present coal difficulty was effected this morning. The agreement is now being drawn up by a committee.

Articles of Arbitration Signed. Resumption is now an accomplished fact. The articles of arbitration have been signed by both committees of miners and operators. The collierles will resume at once.

The End of the Coal Strike-The Articles of Arbitration. POTTSVILLE, Pa., May 11.-The following is a memorandum of the agreement drawn up and signed by the officers of both organizations today at 12 M. The meeting was pleasant and satisfactory to both partles, and the agreement insures steady work for the remainder of the year. There will be a general resumption on Monday morning throughout the Schuylkill region. Tolls will be reduced on the various railroads at once, thus removing the dead-lock. Articles of agreement entered into between

the Anthracite Board of Trade and the Miners' and Laborers' Benevolent Association, this 10th day of May, 1871:-We agree to submit for the decision of the um-We agree to submit for the decision of the um-pire, Judge Elweil, the question of wages for Schuyl-kill county for the year 1871, as follows:— First The operators' proposition as made in Phila-delphia, namely:—Basis to be \$2.50 at Port Carbon, with outside wages at \$9 per week, inside wages at \$10 per week, miners (by day's work), \$12 per week; contract work to be reduced 16% per cent. from the present rates, the advance or decline of wages to be

one per cent, for every three cents advance or de-cline in the prices of coal, to be graded on the new prices thus formed. Wages not to be less than would be paid with coal at two dollars a ton at Port Second. The M. and L. Benevolent Association's proposition of \$3 at Port Carbon as a minimum, with

wages as last year at that rate, namely:—Outside wages \$11 per week, inside wages \$12 per week, miners by day work, \$14 per week. The advance is to be one per cent. for every three cents advance in the price of coal. We agree to the reference of the above propositions under the following conditions and terms: -First. Each side to submit their proposition with argument thereon in writing, to the

umpire.
Second. Men to resume work at all the colieries immediately, the wages to be paid to be in accordance with the decision of the umpire. Third. Prices shall be obtained from a list of all operators shipping over 20,000 tons in 1870; five operators shall be chosen from this list by lot on the tenth day of each month-if Sunday, then the preceding day-by four persons to be chosen by the Board of Trade, and two by the Miners' and Laborers' Benevolent Association. The operators so chosen shall forward to each side of the committee chosen as above, on or before the afteenth day of the month, a statement of the average of all sales of coal for the thirty days preceding, calculated at Port Carbon. They (the committee) shall meet on the 15th of the month, or, if Sunday, then the preceding day, and aunounce by circular the average obtained from the statements so presented, and the wages for the current month shall be based on the average so obtained for the month of May. The operators to furnish prices shall be chosen on the 20th inst., and the prices

shall be furnished and announced on the 25th Fourth. Provisions are hereby made for future arbitration in the following manner:-First. All questions of disagreement in any district, excepting wages, which cannot settled by the parties directly interested shall be referred to a district board of arbitration, to consist of three members on each side, with power, in case of disagreement, to select an umpire, whose decision shall be final. No colliery or district to stop work pending such

arbitration. Second. If any question arises involving the whole county, a board of arbitration shall be chosen, consisting of five members on each side, with the same rights and duties as for district boards. Signed on behalf of the parties hereto by the

officers of both organizations.

— Morgan, Pres't pro tem. W. B. A.
George Corbett, Sec'y W. B. A. J. B. FRANCIS, MICHAEL LAWLER, Committee.

WM. KENDRICK, Pres't A. B. of T. C. M. HILL, JR., Sec'y pro tem. FROM THE SOUTH.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.] Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph. Ku-klux Outrages.

WILMINGTON, N. C., May 11 .- Lowry and his band of outlaws last night went into Lumberton, in Robeson county, broke open the jail, and released several of his followers, and retired without molestation, though a company of United States soldiers was quartered in the

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