THE CITY.

The Thermometer.

MAY 9, 1863.		MAY 9, 1864.	
8 A. M. ..... 12 M. ..... 3 P. M.		8 A. M. ..... 12 M. ..... 3 P. M.	
49½ 54 60		60 ..... 74½ 86½	
WIND.		WIND.	
NE ..... NNE ..... NW		NE ..... SSE ..... WSW	

General Conference of the M. E. Church of the United States.

[Reported for The Press.]

The following report of Saturday's proceedings was published in the first edition of yesterday's *Press*. It was crowded out of the late editions by a pressure of war news:

SIXTH DAY.

Conference reassembled at the usual hour on Saturday morning.

The opening devotional services were conducted by the Rev. Mr. Gardiner, of Detroit.

Bishop Janes occupied the chair.

Rev. Mr. Pearce, of Oregon, presented his credentials, and was admitted to his seat.

Petitions, memorials, &c., being called for, a delegate from Baltimore presented a petition from colored members of the Church, asking for a separate Annual Conference.

One from California against a separate Annual Conference in California.

One from the American Methodist Historical Society, asking for a copy of all the publications of the church.

One from members of the four Conferences in Indiana, asking to be placed in one Conference.

Memorials from Philadelphia in reference to the examination of character in open Conference.

From Chicago in favor of the extension of the time of pastoral service.

From Troy, several in favor of lay delegation, and extension of the time of ministerial service.

From Vermont, one in favor of Episcopal districts.

Rev. Mr. Baker offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Revisals to inquire into the expediency of so amending the discipline as to make class meetings more efficient and powerful in the Church, which was carried.

A resolution was passed instructing the same committee to inquire into the propriety of changing the time of the meeting of the General Conference from the first day of May to the first of November.

Rev. Col. Stoody, of Ohio, offered the following, which was referred to the Committee on the State of the Country:

Resolved, That, in President Lincoln's Proclamation of Emancipation, we recognize a measure of high military necessity for the protection of our national existence—the highest statesmanship in striking a blow at the root of American slavery, which is the cause and curse of the presences of this wicked rebellion which has inaugurated upon deadly war upon our civil institutions; and we recognize the voice of God, providentially speaking to this nation, as formerly to the ancient Israelites, "Break off every yoke and let the oppressed go free."

A petition was presented in favor of so changing the discipline as to strike out the rule which simply pay their travelling expenses when upon official business, which was laid upon the table by a vote of 85 in favor of laying upon the table to 60 in favor of referring.

The Conference refused to make attendance upon class meetings voluntary, and not a test of membership, as heretofore, in the Church, by a vote of 73 in favor to 95 against.

A motion was made that the Conference adjourn finally, on or before Saturday, 28th of May, but it was laid upon the table.

Bishop Janes gave notice that Bishop Morris will preach, as per request of the body, the semi-centennial sermon before the Conference, on Tuesday, at 10½ o'clock.

The Rev. W. L. Thornton, of England, being requested, by vote of the Conference, to preach on Monday morning a week at 10½ o'clock, before the body.

The report of the Agent of the Western Book Concern was submitted. It sets forth the sales for four years ending January 31, 1864, to have been as follows:

Books and periodicals in Cincinnati	$781,059 95
Books and periodicals in Chicago	365,736 40
Pedical sales in St. Louis	33,395 31
Total	$1,281,691 66
Total sales of books and periodical for the four years ending January 31, 1863	1,127,851 00
Showing an increase of sales for last four years, over the four preceding, of	$153,813 36

The present circulation of the periodicals is as follows:

Ladies' Repository	33,500
Western Christian Advocate	33,787
Northwestern Christian Advocate	25,000
Christian Apologist	20,000
Central Christian Advocate	8,300
Quarterly Review	1,336
Sunday School Advocate	120,000
Missionary Advocate	1,800
Good News	15,000
Sunday School Teachers' Journal	3,300
Sunday School Banner	18,000

The circulation of the periodicals was lessened a little during the first year of the war, but is now greater than four years ago. Our greatest gain has been on the *Northwestern Christian Advocate* and *Christian Apologist*, the circulation of the former having increased over eleven thousand, and the latter nearly the same.

Owing to the large advance in the cost of stock it was found necessary to increase the price of books and periodicals. The increase, however, has not been in proportion to the advance in the material; hence the profits on the regular trade have not been proportionate to the increase of the business. Notwithstanding the advance in prices the net profit just closed than during the preceding one, considerable of this amount has been received for advertising. The net profit, after paying the Bishops' share, the amount paid out by order of the General Conference, have been as follows:

For the year ending Nov. 30, 1859	$16,384 74
For the year ending Nov. 30, 1861	5,955 44
For the year ending Nov. 30, 1862	18,459 22
For the year ending Nov. 30, 1863	34,208 56
Total net profits for the last four years	$75,007 97

A resolution was offered that an educational meeting be held at such place as the book committee on Education may determine. Agreed to.

The Committee on Missions reported a resolution that the foreign missions should be organized into Mission Annual Conferences, as soon as their condition will admit of it, possessing all the rights, powers, and privileges of other Annual Conferences, except a representation in the General Conference; and that the General Conference instruct the bishops to organize the India Missions into Annual Conferences, with the above limitations and any other foreign mission when, in their judgment, practicable; and indicating that one of the bishops should fix the mission conference at least one month in four years.

A resolution was introduced that the Committee on Revisals be instructed to inquire into the expediency of altering the "Discipline," Part II, Section 12, by adding, after the words "in method of meeting a class," the following: "And to report quarterly to the Quarterly Conference the spiritual condition of the classes generally, and the average number at the class meetings." Also, to insert among the *questions to the Quarterly Conference*, the following: "Are the rules respecting classes and class meetings strictly observed?"

Colonel Moody *endorsed the resolution, and hoped* that it would meet with the emphatic endorsement of the Conference, and that some similar effective would be reported through the Committee.

A resolution to inquire into the expediency of changing the line of the Detroit Conference to make it conform with the State lines was referred.

A resolution was introduced by Rev. James S. Smart that the Committee on Book Concern be requested to inquire into the propriety of establishing a book depository in the Detroit Conference.

Mr. Smart advocated at length the passage of his resolution, on the ground that they are out of market, and that they should have their books in such localities where they will be more accessible. As it now is, they are obliged to depend upon the New York markets for their supply.

The resolution passed finally.

Rev. J. Dennison offered the following:

Whereas, In the Territory of New Mexico there is now a population of *ninety thousand* Mexicans and Americans, besides Indians: *and whereas*, there is not one Protestant minister among them engaged in the work of the ministry; *and whereas*, the Territory of Arizona, with about the same population, is in about the same condition; therefore

Resolved, That the Committee on Missions be instructed and authorized to make inquiry, and to report *to the General Conference, the necessity* and propriety of establishing a mission and mission school in each of these Territories.

The preamble and resolution were agreed to.

A resolution that the Committee on Revisals be requested to inquire into the expediency of giving the presiding elders a regular charge was lost, upon a rising vote of 60 yeas to 55 nays.

Rev. W. Allen offered a resolution that the Committee on Itinerancy be requested to take into consideration the propriety of recommending such a change in the discipline as will allow a minister to remain three years in one charge.

Numerous other resolutions of instruction and memorials were received and referred.

It was resolved, in view of the telegrams which had been received, it was probable that a battle along the lines is now in progress, that Conference close its session with prayer.

After the reading of notices, the Conference adjourned with prayer, by the Rev. Mr. Bristoe, of Oneida Conference.

SEVENTH DAY.

Yesterday morning Conference reassembled at 8½ o'clock, with Bishop Janes in the chair. Rev. C. B. Tippett, of East Baltimore, conducted the religious exercises.

The call for petitions, &c., being in order, was taken up, and the reading of fifty-seven petitions from nearly all of which memorials in reference to lay delegation, change of boundaries, alterations in discipline, &c., &c., were presented and referred.

The Committee on Revisals were instructed to inquire into the expediency of making a law that the ministry should not interfere in political parties whose marriage may be solemnized by them.

Rev. Dr. Kingsley was added to the Committee on Freedmen.

A test question was had upon a motion to refer to the Committee on Itinerancy the consideration of the subject of the extension of the time of pastoral service for a longer period than two years. It was laid upon the table by a count vote of 103 to 49.

A communication was received from the Union League of Philadelphia, extending to the body an invitation to visit the Union League House in the evening, which was accepted.

Rev. J. Mason, of Philadelphia, made a motion in reference to the building of churches in too close proximity to each other, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

The Committee on Revisals were, on motion, instructed to so alter the Discipline as to exclude all persons disinfranchised by the Government of the United States from membership of the Church.

A motion to refer to the consideration of the Committee on Itinerancy the propriety of so altering the Discipline as to allow the Bishop to appoint a pastor for the third year to the same church, when the Annual Conference concurred, after hearing the circumstances of the case, was adopted.

Rev. John Turrell and S. S. Nellis, delegates of the Wesleyan M. E. Church, Quebec, Canada, were introduced.

Rev. T. C. Gilden offered a preamble and resolutions that, whereas, the M. E. Church was the first under Washington to present an instance of their loyalty, therefore, resolved, that a committee of three be appointed to prepare a suitable address from the Conference to the President of the United States, setting forth the loyalty of the Church, and their undivided support of the Government.

The preamble and resolutions were referred to the Committee on the State of the Country, with instructions to report as soon as possible.

A memorial was presented, that there be but two relations to the Conference, effective and supernumerary.

Rev. S. Baker offered a resolution that the bishops be requested to state to this General Conference whether, in their opinions, the state of the work is such as to require an addition to the present number of bishops, and if any, how many. Agreed to.

Rev. M. Smith offered a resolution to appoint a committee of seven to take into consideration the propriety of establishing a Conference of Appeals. Agreed to.

Rev. J. B. Wentworth offered the following:

Inasmuch as our general rules, which require those who join our societies to abstain from doing any harm, and to do all possible good, both to the bodies and souls of men, are a sufficient condemnation of the sins of piracy, robbery, murder, and adultery, without any specific enumeration of those sins, and hence do, without specific enumeration, still more emphatically condemn the greater crime of slavery, which is the sum of all these villainies;

And since, by the speedy destruction of this system of unmitigated wrong and cruelty, which we anticipate as a necessary result of the declared policy of the Government in the prosecution of the war and the reconstruction of the rebellious States, any special inhibition of slavery and slaveholding incorporated in the Constitution of our Church must become obsolete, and could have no practical effect, but only serve as a *memorial* of the former complicity of Church and State with this abominable wrong, by which the civilization and Christianity of the nineteenth century in our country have become lasingly disgraced, without the use of extraordinary means for perpetuating their shame; therefore,

Resolved, That the Committee on Slavery be instructed carefully to consider the wisdom and propriety of recommending in their forthcoming report, not only an amendment of our present General Rule on slavery, but a reference, and the concurrent action of this Conference, and of the General Conference, if such a constitutional amendment be deemed necessary.

Resolved, That the Committee on Slavery be also instructed to inquire whether there cannot be by this Conference, and before any change can be effected in the General Rules, such an interpretation of these rules, as shall make it a violation of the Discipline, in tendency to the evil of slavery, to buy or sell slaves, or any thing else, forbid the admission of slaveholders into our communion, and also require the expulsion of this class of sinners who may now chance to be members of our Church.

Referred to the Committee on Slavery.

A resolution was offered that no change in boundary lines be made unless the Conferences geographically interested be first consulted and give their consent. Referred.

Rev. J. H. Trombly offered a resolution that whenever a minister of the M. E. Church is appointed to any position in the army, he shall still retain his membership in the Church, and shall be appointed by the Bishop to that position. The Discipline now only gives the Bishop authority to appoint chaplains in the army. Any preacher accepting any other position, loses his membership. The resolution was referred.

A communication was read from a photographer who wished to take an inside picture of the Conference while in session—one-half of the proceeds from the sales of the pictures to be given to the Missionary Society. Referred.

None of the standing committees were prepared to report.

Conference then adjourned to meet this morning at 8½ o'clock.

TWELFTH ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT OF THE COLORED HIGH SCHOOL.—On Wednesday and Thursday last occurred the twelfth annual commencement exercises of the Institute for Colored Youth. The former of these days was occupied with the public examination of classes at the Institute building, 716 and 718 Lombard street. Among the audience we noticed Rt. Rev. Alonzo Potter, Rev. Dr. Wm. Mann, and other eminent persons. The rooms were crowded throughout the entire day. Classes were examined in Greek, Latin, mathematics, and the higher English studies, and they generally acquitted themselves creditably. Rev. Dr. Mann created considerable interest in the Greek classes by closely questioning them, and by reciting an ode of Anacreon. These classes were led over the Greek Testament, extracts from Homer, Lucian, and Anacreon. The Latin classes showed familiarity with the Latin of Virgil, Cicero, Sallust, and Horace. The Greek and Latin scanning and parsing were well spoken of by competent judges. The classes in mathematics generally did well. The English analysis and mental arithmetic were excellent; so was the spherical trigonometry. The "Bible Lesson" was excellent. But a portion of the exercise in Euclid was rather poor, though out of a class of nineteen in this study eleven did very well, and showed by the partial failure of their comrades. The principal publicly stated that his classes had no previous knowledge whatever of the questions, or what portion they were put to.

Much interest was manifested in the distribution of prizes. A fund, yielding about one hundred dollars annually, was, some years ago, donated to the corporation of Philadelphia by a source for this purpose. Mr. M. U. Cope, secretary of the corporation, distributed the prizes as follows: To Thomas H. Bolins and Harriet C. Johnson, each $15, for excellence in mathematics; to John Wesley Cromwell and Mary V. Brown, each $15, for superiority in Greek and Latin; to James L. Smallwood and Elizabeth Handy, each $10, the prize for diligence and good conduct, and to Theophilus J. Minton and Margaret A. Masten, each $5, an honorary prize.

On Thursday morning the anniversary of the Alumni Association was held in Sansom-street Hall, which was comfortably filled. Mr. B. H. Brewster and other prominent citizens were present. The exercises consisted of a poem by John H. Smith, a graduate of the Institute, and an address by Alumnus." It was very intelligently discussed and well received.

An obituary notice of Mr. E. Ayers, written by M. F. Minton, was read next by Caroline R. Le Count, a graduate of the Institute. The composition itself was very creditable, and the reading of it excellent. Then came a political address on the "Aspect of the Times," by John J. Allen, also a graduate of the Institute. The eloquent young gentleman handled the subject well, and was frequently interrupted by applause.

The Alumni Oration was delivered by E. D. Bassett, the Principal of the Institute. His subject was the "Elements of Permanent Governments and Societies," which was discussed at some length, in an able manner. For nearly one hour and a half the undivided attention of the audience was given to this argumentative, humorous, and philosophic oration.

The orator said that neither form, territory, population, commerce, wealth, physical well-being, military nor intellectual greatness, either separately or collectively, was sufficient to constitute permanent governments.

He brought prominently before the audience examples from history, classic and modern, to establish his position: that while all the aforesaid characteristics of well-ordered society were essential, yet there must be added virtue, liberty, and a high moral and religious development.

He contended that the grand elements of civilization may be classed under two heads—inner and outer—subjective and objective; that this classification is based upon the fact that the inner should lead in every one of its elements. He alluded to Mr. Herbert Spencer's recently-expressed and deservedly popular political axiom, that civilization is the passing from homogeneous to heterogeneous, and thought we ought not to receive it, as Mr. S. seems to imply it is correct and comprehensive.

In the evening occurred the rhetorical and elocutionary exercises of the undergraduates. At an early hour Concert Hall was crowded to its utmost capacity. About one-third of the audience were respectable white fellow-citizens. On the platform sat the trustees, teachers, alumni, and a portion of the pupils. The orations and essays were, as a whole, highly commendable. One of the young ladies read a very good essay on John Bright, which was greatly applauded. A little fellow, of about four-teen summers, bearing the suggestive name of Hannibal Hamlin Laverture Martin, kindled a flame of excitement and applause by reciting a poem of his own composing. There were other meritorious productions, but the interest of the evening centered in an address by Mr. O. V. Catto, who graduated at the Institute in 1858. The scope of the address was to give a history of the institution, which he did very ably and satisfactorily, indeed. From this address, it appeared that the institution was incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania in 1852. The members of the institution are exclusively members of the Society of Friends. The object aimed at is to afford gratuitously to colored youth, of both sexes, a good High School education, that they may be qualified to act as teachers among their own people, or in other avocations for which they have pursued the full course of study. These are, generally, in useful callings. The average daily attendance at the Institute of late has been 100. The teachers, six in number, are all colored. The amount of the fund is now $80,000 and upwards, which has been almost entirely left by members of the Society of Friends—one of whom gave $13,000, another $10,000, &c. The detail of facts was very ingeniously woven together, and the address itself possessed more than ordinary literary merit.

At the conclusion of the exercises the principal, Mr. E. D. Bassett, presented the diploma to the successful candidates, as follows: James M. Baxter, Jr., Thomas H. Boling, John Wesley Cromwell, James L. Smallwood, Mary V. Brown, Elizabeth Handy, Hannibal Hamlin Hanson, Margaret A. Master, and M. Gertrude Offit.

ARMY HOSPITAL REPORT.—The following report of the Army Hospitals, in the Department of the Susquehanna, for the week ending April 7th, was received at the Medical Director's Office yesterday:

HOSPITALS.	Sick.	Wounded.	Convalescent.	Discharged.	Died.	Gained.	Lost.	No. remaining.
Citizens' Volunteer	2		4	1			1	42
South-street	44		1	4	1			122
Belair-street	11		7	2				363
Harrisburg	50		6	6	2			93
Chester	4		14					47
Germantown	112		13	2	3			229
Summit House	2		23	2				78
Broad-street	6		12	1				266
Sixty-fifth and Vine	33							31
Chestnut Hill	299		45					866
Turner's-lane	182		41					161
Islington-lane	3		3					21
McClellan	352		24					376
Camac's Woods	8							143
Fort Mifflin	2		1					17
Chambersburg	8		1					19
Christian-street			36					104
Filbert-street	26		20					166
Total	876		238					3,029

MILITARY.—The following general order has been issued:

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 30.

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE SUSQUEHANNA, CHAMBERSBURG, Pa., May 4, 1864.

I. The ambulances and their appurtenances belonging to the regiments, when not required in the different posts, will be under the charge of the quartermaster of the same, who will be held responsible that they are not used for any other purpose than the transportation of sick and wounded officers and soldiers, and will only be furnished on the requisition of the chief medical officer of said troops, posts, &c., or on an order from the commanding officer of the same, for the purpose mentioned above.

II. In all cases where public property is used in violation of general order No. 177, Adjutant General's office, War Department, 1863, the quartermaster will report the same, with all the facts, to the Chief Quartermaster of the Department.

By command of Major General Couch.

JOHN S. SCHULTZE,
Assistant Adjutant General.

AID FOR THE WOUNDED.—A reserve corps of volunteer surgeons, for the relief of the wounded immediately after a battle, was organized last July, by Surgeon General King, by the order of the Secretary of War, and in accordance with the views of the Surgeon General of the United States Army.

This corps embraces thirty surgeons, selected throughout the State, whose services have been fully tested on former occasions, and whose skill and experience must prove eminently useful in the present emergency.

First Henry H. Smith, of the University of Pennsylvania, together with Drs. Lennox Hodge, Geo. W. Nebinger, St. Clair Ash, Gloninger, and Childs, of Philadelphia, with Assistant Surgeon General Green, of Germantown, Roland, of Media, and others from Pittsburg and elsewhere, have promptly repaired to Washington, under the orders of Gov. Curtin, to give prompt assistance to the wounded and aid the Government in the arduous duties now thrown on the hospital corps in the field and at Washington. Some of these gentlemen will go at once to the front, equipped for active field service.

ANOTHER HOMICIDE.—Between seven and eight o'clock, on Sunday evening, a fight took place between a number of men, in the bar room of the City Park Hotel, at the corner of Brown and Germantown avenue. John Warbrick, an engraver, residing at No. 1301 Ontario street, who was present at the time, was struck upon the head with a club. The back part of his skull was mashed, and he also received a cut above the eye and on the temple. He was so seriously injured that he died in a few hours afterwards. John McGough, one of the parties, has been arrested, and held as a witness. The coroner viewed the body, and will hold an inquest to-morrow afternoon.

CORONER'S INQUEST—The coroner, yesterday afternoon, commenced an inquest upon the body of the child, Alexander Reed, who was run over, and killed, on the Race and Vine-street passenger railroad, on Saturday last. A number of witnesses were examined, and the further investigation was postponed until noon on Thursday. The coroner requests us to ask all persons who witnessed the fatal occurrence, and especially an unknown gentleman who was seated in the car at the time, to appear at the hearing on Thursday. It is important.

LAUNCH.—The steamer Emily B. Souder was launched from the ship yard of James Tran, at the foot of Reed street, yesterday afternoon. Several hundred ladies and gentlemen were on board. She was christened by Miss Mary Souder. This vessel is the first of a line of steamers to run from this city to New Orleans and Havana. The other two vessels for the same line are still on the stocks. This one is two hundred and thirty feet long and one thousand tons burden. She has accommodations for seventy passengers and eight thousand barrels of freight.

THE DOCTORS AGREE ON AN ADVANCE.—In view of the increased expenses to which practitioners of medicine, as well as others, are at present subjected, the College of Physicians, at a late meeting, adopted an amended fee-bill, or standard of charges, by which that standard is considerably raised above what it was for many years past.

YACHT RACE.—This morning, if it be favorable weather, the race for a supper for the members of the Philadelphia Yacht Club will take place in the Delaware. The yachts Lufferry and Quicksteps are the chosen ones for trial. The starting time is 9 o'clock from the West Jersey Ferry. The race will be to Chester Buoy and return.

RUN OVER AND KILLED.—A man, named Samuel Lecompt, while driving a cart yesterday afternoon, fell off, and the wheels passed over his body, injuring him so badly that he died shortly afterwards. He was taken to his residence, on Cherry street, below Thompson, Eighteenth ward.

AN ATTRACTIVE CONCERT.—The Hutchinson Family give one of their choice concerts at Concert Hall, on Thursday evening. As the tickets are only twenty-five cents, and the concert is in aid of "the Sanitary," secure them at once.

THE EXPLOSION CASE.—The coroner's jury will assemble this afternoon, to report a verdict in the case of the recent boiler-explosion that occurred at the extensive manufactory of Messrs. Cornelius & Baker, a short time since.

DEATH OF A SOLDIER.—The following death was reported at the Medical Director's Office yesterday: William Little, Co. E, 31st Regiment Maine Volunteers.

PHILADELPHIA TYPOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.—At a meeting of this time-honored society, held on Saturday evening, its venerable treasurer, Mr. John P. Coleord, on account of sickness and failure of eyesight, resigned the position that he has held for over thirty-three years. Mr. C. was also treasurer of the *old* Typographical Society for fifteen years, making in all forty-eight years' service, during all which time he has commanded the respect and confidence of all with whom he has been connected. The society adopted a series of resolutions expressing its sense of the obligations it is under to Mr. Coleord for his long, faithful, and gratuitous services, and deeply sympathizing with him in his sickness, and directed that they should be in his sickness, and directed that they should be suitably engrossed and presented to him. Mr. N. S. Hales was unanimously elected treasurer for the unexpired term of Mr. Coleord.

THE METHODIST CONFERENCE.—The delegates to the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, now in session in this city, were invited by the Union League to visit the club-room last evening. There were but a few present. Mr. Binney stated that a more formal reception would be given on Monday evening next.

IN TOWN.—Gen. Simon Cameron arrived in town last evening, and is stopping at the Continental.

YESTERDAY MORNING Officer Grimes, of the harbor police, shot a mad dog on Front street, above Noble.

THE COURTS.

THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY HAS POWER, UNDER THE COMMUTATION ACT, TO DISCRIMINATE AS BETWEEN RATES CHARGED FOR CARRYING WHAT IS KNOWN AS "LOCAL FREIGHT" AND THE RATES CHARGED FOR OTHER FREIGHT.

Among the cases decided by the Supreme Court at Harrisburg on Wednesday was one of considerable importance to shippers and commission merchants doing business by means of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. The opinion in the case, which we here publish, was delivered by Judge Strong.

Shipper et al. vs. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company. This was an action brought by the plaintiffs, who is alleged to have been an overcharge for freight on grain and flour carried for the plaintiffs by the defendants over their railroad from Pittsburg to Philadelphia, between November 1, 1861, and March 31, 1862. The allegation is that the defendants demanded and received from the plaintiffs for the transportation more than was demanded from others for similar transportation, and more than was allowed by what is called the commutation act of March 7, 1861.

The plaintiffs were commission merchants, and dealers in flour and grain, residing and doing business in Philadelphia. They owned a flouring mill, at Wheeling, in the State of Virginia, where they purchased grain, and manufactured flour. This they sent at their own cost to Pittsburg, and delivered it there to defendants, to be transported to Philadelphia. The price demanded for the carriage were fifty-nine cents per 100 lbs, and something higher, varying in proportion to a general rule of the company that flour and grain brought to Pittsburg, from beyond the limits of the State, to be shipped to Philadelphia, should be charged at rates proportioned to the through-freights then existing from the point at which the goods entered, or at the proportionate rate which the defendants would have charged had they received them at their point of departure and carried them through. The plaintiffs allege, were excessive, and they insist the defendants were bound to carry their goods at rates not higher than those charged for what was denominated "local freight," at that time thirty-six cents per hundred pounds for flour and grain, from Pittsburg to Philadelphia. Having paid the alleged over-charge, they now seek to recover it back, on the ground that it was illegally demanded and paid under coercion.

The charter of the defendants authorizes them from time to time to establish, demand and receive such rates of toll or other compensation for the use of their road, and for the motive power and for the transportation of passengers, merchandise, and commodities, as to the president and directors shall seem reasonable, not exceeding a maximum prescribed. There is no expressed stipulation that the rates and charges shall be equal to all who may offer goods for transportation over the road. Such stipulations are common in English railway charters, and they are found in some charters of national company in this country. Prior rails however, but declaratory of what the common law is. It was so said in Sanford vs. The Catawissa Railroad Company, 12 Harris, 378, and there is certainly good reason for denying such exemption the power to discriminate between persons offering goods for transportation. It seems to be implied in the power given them to establish reasonable rates, that the rates must be fixed equal and impartial; but the principle is inapplicable to this case. Here was no discrimination against the plaintiffs, no distinction made between persons. The rates demanded from the plaintiffs for the transportation of their flour and grain were those demanded from all others in like circumstances. Every shipper who started such products from an extra-territorial point of departure on the way to Philadelphia, and paid for the ultimate destination, was required to pay the same rates for carriage over the railway used by the defendants. The rates were established by general rule, and of them the plaintiffs had notice before their shipments. The rule was applicable to citizens of Pennsylvania and to those of other States: to all who traded in such articles. It was not open to assailing it as unreasonable or as discriminating between customers of the road, unless it is found in the act of the "local freight" was charged less at the time when the plaintiff's property was delivered to the defendants than the amount of which was levied by the tariff sheet of February 1, 1861, on all trade carried between Philadelphia and Pittsburg, whether carried the entire distance, or to an intermediate point, or between intermediate stations. Thus the company was required to reduce their rates for transportation of local freight, as fixed by their toll-sheet. The act then proceeds to declare what the winter and summer rates shall be on all "trade carried between Philadelphia and Pittsburg," and requires the company to file in the office of the Auditor General "a table of the rates of charges for the transportation of local freight, accompanied by a statement of the reduction to be made in pursuance of the act." If "local freight" means simply that which is carried over only a part of the road, then no reduction was prescribed for the plaintiffs from Pittsburg to Philadelphia, though the company was relieved from the payment of a tonnage duty on the goods transported. If it be said that "local" must be conceded that other freight than that which passes over only a part of the road is entitled to the required reduction. Yet it is clear that the act makes a distinction between that which is "local freight" and that which is not, and I think we should lack liberality of purpose of the Legislature, so manifest in the preamble, if we should forget the mischiefs intended to be remedied, if we hold that all freight was local which did not come upon the defendants' road over connecting lines, or was received by them from other roads. What needed protection and relief were our internal trade and other domestic products.

Shippers of flour and grain that commenced their transit in other States toward an Eastern market, whether carried to Pittsburg or beyond, or beyond, were not the sufferers under the old rates of charges. They were not the principal victims of the evil which have been intended for them. They had an advantage which our domestic trader and producer did not enjoy. And this explains what was meant by "local freight." It was not simply what was owned by citizens of Pennsylvania, or produced within the State, though they were doubtless largely in the mind of the Legislature, but articles transported in the prosecution of our own business of trade as contrasted with the transport from abroad into the State, or carried through by a connecting line. The latter is not "local, and no provision was made for any rate of charge in the transportation. For the latter class the flour and grain of the plaintiffs before mentioned, if they were successful, are entitled to the reduction required to be made upon local freight.

It is hardly necessary to say there is nothing in the Constitution of the United States that prohibits a discriminating rate of freight, or that which is extra-territorial, when it commences its transit. Such a discrimination denies to no citizen of another State any privilege or immunity which it does not deny to our own citizens. We have already seen it is not a personal distinction. The judgment is affirmed.

District Court—Judge Strond.

Cosfelt vs. The Pennsylvania and Southwark Passenger Railway Company. This was an action to recover damages for permanent injuries received by a broken leg, occasioned, as it was alleged, by the negligence and want of ordinary care on the part of defendants or their agents. The facts, as proven, were that, in August last, plaintiff was riding in one of defendants' cars, between Front and Second streets, when, immediately the accident he was standing on a step of the back platform. The front wheel of the car passed over a loose and broken rail, which caused the car to jump, and a brass wheel fitted into the track. The plaintiff, on the left leg, breaking it, thereby inflicting and causing a compound fracture of the leg, below the knee. His attending surgeon testified that the leg would never again be perfectly sound and strong, and that he doubted whether plaintiff could, with safety to his health, hereafter follow his calling—viz: that of a druggist. It was in evidence also that this broken and dangerous rail had been in that condition on the morning preceding the accident, and several days before the accident. Verdict for plaintiff, $2,250.

District Court—Judge Sharswood.

Andrew M. Jones vs. Edward Preston, jr. This was an action of ejectment to recover possession of ten lots of ground in Jones' alley. Plaintiff claims title and seeks to recover under a sheriff's deed, the property having been sold under executions against the defendant's father. Defendant holds possession and defends under title from his father, the property having been conveyed to him for a nominal consideration at a date prior to the judgment under which it was sold at sheriff's sale. Plaintiff alleges that the conveyance was in fraud of creditors. Defendant, on the other hand, says that the father at the time being perfectly solvent, had a right to convey to whom he pleased. On trial.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Thompson.

The jury in the case of Jacob, Aaron, and Raphael Priest, brothers, charged with counterfeiting the trade mark of E. Willbergen for his article of "Barlow's Indigo Blue," yesterday morning rendered a verdict of guilty. A former verdict, which was set aside and a new trial granted, was to the same effect. Their counsel has moved for a new trial.

Martin Dorr was convicted of stealing the money and watch of a one-legged soldier, having first dragged his liquor, and was sentenced to an imprisonment of one year in the county prison.

THE POLICE.

[Before Mr. Alderman Moore.]

Use of the Razor.

A desperate colored man, named J. W. Hitchings, was arraigned for assaulting and cutting with intent to drag a razor upon a man, at Eighth and Pine streets, on Sunday evening. He was committed to answer.

Robbery.

The dwelling of Mrs. Coleman, on German street, above Third, was forcibly entered on Sunday night, and ransacked, but it does not appear that anything was stolen.

Policeman Injured.

On Sunday evening, as Officer Simler was taking a prisoner along Callowhill and Twentieth streets, he was attacked by a disorderly gang, who showered bricks at him. He received several severe gashes on the head, from which he is confined to his house. The prisoner was rescued.

[Before Mr. Alderman White.]

Robbing a Soldier.

Elijah Morris and John Lynch were arraigned yesterday on the charge of robbing John Baker, a soldier, of a watch and five dollars. It seems the soldier had taken lodging, or was seeking it, somewhere in Dock street, at a late hour in the night, when he was robbed, as is alleged, by the prisoners. They were committed to answer.

Female Thief.

A female thief, who has been doing considerable robbing in a systematic manner, was arrested yesterday and detained for a hearing. She is said to be rather prepossessing in appearance.

FINANCIAL.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE
TEN-FORTY LOAN
RECEIVED BY THE
SECOND NATIONAL BANK
OF PHILADELPHIA,
AT FRANKFORD.
This Bank has been designated by the SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY as a
DEPOSITORY OF THE PUBLIC MONEYS,
AND A
FINANCIAL AGENT
OF THE
UNITED STATES,
And authorized to receive subscription to the NEW UNITED STATES LOAN, bearing interest at the rate of
FIVE PER CENT.
Per Annum IN COIN. Bonds from $50 to $10,000. Interest to commence either with the date of the bonds March 1st, 1864, or at the date of subscription, at the option of the subscribers.
ap19-1m WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Cashier.

HEWES & RAHM,
BANKERS AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,
No 52 South THIRD Street,
Dealers in Government Securities, Specie, Bank Notes, and City Warrants. Stocks bought and sold on Commission. Collections promptly made.

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"PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY,"
BLACK HAWK POINT, near Central City, Gilpin Co.,
COLORADO TERRITORY.
OVER EIGHT PER CENT. INTEREST
in currency, and are of equal convenience as a permanent or temporary investment.
It is believed that no securities offer so great inducements to lenders as the various descriptions of U. S. Bonds. In all other forms of indebtedness the faith or ability of private parties, or stock companies, or separate communities, only is pledged for payment, while for the debts of the United States the whole property of the country is holden to secure the payment of both principal and interest in coin.
These Bonds may be subscribed for in sums from $50 up to any magnitude, on the same terms, and are thus made equally available to the smallest lender and the largest capitalist. They can be converted into money at any moment, and the holder will have the benefit of the interest.
It may be useful to state in this connection that the total Funded Debt of the United States on which interest is payable in gold, on the 3d day of March, 1864, was $768,965,000. The interest on this debt for the coming fiscal year will be $45,937,125, while the customs revenue in gold for the current fiscal year, ending June 30th, 1864, has been so far at the rate of over $100,000,000 per annum.
It will be seen that even the present gold revenues of the Government are largely in excess of the wants of the Treasury for the payment of gold interest, while the recent increase of the tariff will doubtless raise the annual receipts from customs on the same amount of importations to $150,000,000 per annum.
Instructions to the National Banks acting as loan agents were not issued until March 25, but the amount of Bonds reported sold at the U. S. Treasury up to May 7th, was
$844,616,100.
Subscriptions will be received by the
First National Bank of Philadelphia, Pa.,
Second National Bank of Philadelphia, Pa.,
Third National Bank of Philadelphia, Pa.,
First National Bank of West Chester, Pa.,
First National Bank of York, Pa.,
First National Bank of Baltimore, Md.,
First National Bank of Washington, D. C.,
AND BY ALL NATIONAL BANKS
which are depositaries of public money, and all
RESPECTABLE BANKS AND BANKERS
throughout the country (acting as agents of the National Depositary Banks) will furnish further information on application, and
AFFORD EVERY FACILITY TO SUBSCRIBERS.
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NATIONAL BANK
OF
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AND
FINANCIAL AGENT
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UNITED STATES.
WITHERS & PETERSON,
BANKERS, No. 39 South THIRD Street.
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DIRECTORS.
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A. W. Adolph, do. John G. Wallis, do.
Richard Richardson, do. Lewis M. Coxe, do.
Wm. H. Russell, N. Y. C. Armor, Central City, Col.
COUNSEL.
Platt, Gerard, & Buckley, New York. Wakeley & Reed, Central City, Colorado.
WM. P. HACKER, Secretary and Treasurer.
PHILADELPHIA, April 19, 1864. ap28-thstu6t.

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