FIRST EDITION

EUROPE.

Mail Dates to July 9.

How the Recent Cable, Banquet was a Downright Failure.

The Pope's Bull Convening a General Council.

Etc., Ste., Ste., Etc.,

By the arrival at New York of the steamship of Atatwerp, we have European dates to

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Mercut Cable Basquet Pronounced a Eumbug and a Failure.

From the London Army and Navy Gazette. The international traternity humbur is soing a lattle too far. It is all very well for Mr. Bright to praise the great nation which occupies North America and these isles as one and the same. But to wake a British Secretary of War and a British Admiral supremely ridiculous and uneasy by putting them forward to return thanks for the United States army and the British army, and the United States Lavy and the British navy, conflict with the U.S. navy, and Sir John Paking-ton must know that at this very moment no small expense and suxiety are caused in a British province by a menace of invasion from the United States territory, in which a vast number, United States territory, in which a vast number, as we are told, of "West Point graduates" have offered their services. We can afford to be on very good terms with the United States as my and the United States navy without making our statesmen and officers appear absurd and unnational. When an American Admiral lately wanted to tickle the ears of the Great Nation with a little oiled feather, he bowered that one of his ships could cross the Atlantic and hombard any of our towns with Atlantic and bombard any of our towns with impunity, and if any Britisher desires to under-stand how wide is the chasm between the Eng-Ifan people on this side of the Atlantic and Mr. Bright's band on the other, he will attend a good Independence Day's speechmaking. Sir John Pakington swallowed his pill like a man. He spoke of the great Union army, and he was wise enough not to speak of the great Confederate army. Admiral lne, whose swallow is not so capacious, rolled his globule over and over in his mouth, and did not get it down clear at all, but be had some hovest laudation for a great sailor, Farragut, whom we can all admire as an American a imeral, without returning thanks for him. Mr. Field's bar quet was not a success. There were many and some great people, but the pompous trigidity of the "Highland" chairman was enough to kill a picnic, and all the speakers seemed emulous of the chairman's duliness, and were mostly his not easily triumphant rivals. The "United Services" toast was a climax in bad taste. It is not a reason for us to forget our propriety that an Atlantic cable has been laid for commercial purposes, and for the interchange of messages, and we dery Mr. Bright or any pullosopher to

adds a body of shareholders to the peace party. Azother Irish Church Demonstration. It has been decided, in accordance with the wish of a great number of Protestant electors near London, to hold a great demonstration in support of the Established Church in Ireland. Within the past few days it has been arranged to hold this demonstration in the Crystal Palace, and the 17th of August has been named as the The committee having charge of the arrangement promise to issue a programme of the proceedings as soon as possible, and invite the assistance of clergymen of local committees.

the two countries -atways except in so far as it

The Fourth of July in Paris. The American Fete of Independence at the Pre-Catelan, Paris, passed over most successfully. The weather, which was very unfavorable in the morning, cleared up after 12 o'clock, and the atternoon was fine. All the principal Americans in Paris were present, and, without distinction of political opinions, fraternized together, General Dix presiding over the day's proceedings. The Rev. Mr. Roomson read the Declaration of Independence, and was loudly cheered. The Rev. Dr. Chapin, of New York. next pronounced an oration soitable to the occasion, and dwelt particularly on the necessity of forgetting all past differences in a general feeling of conciliation, also asked what flag floated on Fourth of July, 1776, by the side of the Ameriwhen American independence can standard, was proclaimed? Every one instructively turned to the tricolor. Never, he added, could the Americans forget that French blood had flowed with that of their own countrymen on the battle-fields on which the independence of the United States had been achieved. The speaker was most enthusiastically and most deservedly applauded. Amusements of all kinds had been organized for both young and old and a wellrovided butlet was done amole justice to. At o'clock a display of nreworks was let off, and

ordinary, and nothing could be more lovely than the dresses. In fact, it was a charming The Havre Bull Fight.

in mediately after the ball commenced by a quadrille to the music of the "Eil Creve," The

number of beautiful women present was extra-

The Havre, July 5, correspondence of the Lendon Times thus describes the great bull-

baiting match in the former city:-Punctually at 4 a flourish of trumbets annonuced the commencement, when two gawky horsemen, in Spanish costume, on very sorry s'eeds, came in tugging desperately at the reins, and role shamblingly up to the Crown box. doing obe sance to the chief local authority, and receiving the key of the bull door, which was finng down to them all becazened with ribands, There was then another flourish, and the sorry riders made their appearance once more, but ime heading the whole corps of performers -the two moun ed pleadors, the two espadas, or ma adors, and four chulos, or banderilleros. The do of these men were the regular Angalusian or Fig are costume; their jackets were one blaze of tipsel and spangles; they were embroidered "gmalis" of various colors, pumps. The infantry had small pork-pie hats on; waved long and broad cloaks of scarlet or purple; the mounted men had broad-brimmed iais, and their legs were cased in huge greaves; they brandished a long scear or pole with a short, sharp spike at the e.d. Taeir horses were encumbered with the clumsy Morisco saddle, with heavy shovel stirrups. The horses were tall, lank, Spanish jennets, old, but not altogether broken down. They came groning in with bandaged eyes, and appeared hardmonthed, awkward, and not easily handled. All the eight combatants were soon in their places; the two preadors, one behind the other, with their steeds backing close to the barrier, the other men scattered here and there, with their cloaks on their arms. Again the trumpets gave the signal, the forit door was thrown open, and the first bull bounded in. The supply of the gattle, so far away from their native herds,

is somewhat scanty, and most of the buils are old stagers, knowing and wary, acting the 'fight rather than actually fighting. The consensation of these street, walk, with those round knobs at their horns' and hereals are effect of the part of the ends, has also the effect of inspiring their alversaries with a confidence which degenera es into carelessness, a familiarity which breeds contemp', and takes away not a little of the intensity of the beholders' interest. Undersuch conditions bull fight becomes sheer bull play. The pleadors showed themselves mere bunglers at the outset. The bull rashed at the foremost of them in his headlong career, southed the point that was leveled at his shoulder, and, coming to close quarters, attacked the horse from underneath with such impetus as to from underneath with such impetus as to lift both the animal and his rider bodily, throwing the latter heavily over the horse's ears. Our friend the picaler was a stout man, and so cumbered and weighed down by his greaves that on losing his seat he could do nothing but lie like a log, measuring his full length on the sandy floor. At the mercy even of a barmless buil, both man and horse would have fared somewhat motifierently in such a predicament, but the chulos are ready at such junctures; they throw their closes up to the very eyes of the infuriated brate; they shout to him, they bewilder him, and eneither leisure to be helpe i up back again into his seat or to be moved away aching and limp-ing from the scene of his blundering exploit. We had two such talls in the first and s-cond heats. Presently the picadors seemed to mend their ferce; they hore the ball's onset on their quivering poles, and upon a first experience of their cruel soikes the animal became shy of them, and turned to other anver-saries. The real fun was limited to the switt runs, the daring leaps, and the artial dodges of the cholos. To see the poor bull rausing in the centre of the rung, bulled, bearded, taunted right and left, puzzled to pick out one of his many tormentors; trying half a rush here, a dead set there, helpless as a player at blind-man's buff, darting, as he thinks, at a man, only and the United States Lavy and the British as the United States Lavy and the British as the two services of both condities, 1-, to say the least, infel citously imprudent. Admiral Milne must have remembered on Wednesday night that must have remembered on Wednesday night that a race with a man; but coming up with him j ist as the nin bic rascal vanits over the barrier all this must be allowed to be rare sport. It may be varied by the banderillero, standing stil alone and without mantle before the buil, holding a barbed dart in each hand, and awaiting the animal as he comes on in his rage, and, while slipping aside in the very nice of time planting the darts in the small of the buil's back, just above the neck, one on each side, the trick being repeated till several pair of darts, flags and wreath, hang on the patting beast, the last darts being banderutas fuego, provided with crackers which go off with an explosion, scaring the bull and medden-ing him till he bounds like a kid from the ground. Then there is the leat of the cockade, which the nost skillul of the froup: sticks between the bull's horns as be passes; there is the leap over the bull's horns as he stoops to toes his antagonist; there is the vaulting over his whole body from head to fail by the aid of a pole; there is the chair, where the chulo sits in wanton meckery and defiance, awaiting the buil at his ease with a pair of darts which he must thrust into the anin al's neck before rising.

ROME.

The Pontifical Bull Convoking a General Council of the Catholic Church.

The publication of the Pon ifical Ball c nvoking an Ecumenical Council of the B snops of the Cathol c Church on the 8th of December, 1869, took place on the 30th ult., in the atrium of the Vatican Basilica. The following are extracts from the document:—
It is already known and manifest to all how

horribe a tempest now agitates the Church, and what grievous ills afflict society. The Catholic Church, her salutary doctrine, her venerated power, and the supreme authority of this Apostolic See are opposed and set at naught by the bitter enemies of God and man. All perty is plundered, bishops and honored men attached to the divine miestry, and men dis tinguished for their Cathoric sentiments are troubled in every way, and religious 'amilies suppressed. Implous books of every kind, pesitlent journals, and multitudinous and most pecuicious sects are spread abroad on all sides, The education of the unhappy young is nearly everywhere withdrawn from the clergy, and, what is worse, is in many places confided to masters of implety and error. Taus, to our poignant grief, and that of all good men, and with miscured to souls that can never be sufficiently deplored, impliety and corruption of manners have everywhere propagated them-selves, and there prevails an unbritted license and a contagion of depraved opinions of all kinds and all vices and immoralities, and so great a violation of divine and human laws, that not only our mest holy religion, but human society also, is thereby miserably disturbed and afflicted. In the heavy accumula-tion of calamities whereby our heart is oppressed, the supreme pastoral charge confided to us requires that we should ever increasingly exert our strength to repair the ruin of the Church, to heal the souls of the Lord's flock, and to repel the assaults and fatal attempts of those who strive to uproof from their foundation, if that were possible, both the Church and civil ociety. And truly, by the help of God, from the commencement of our Pontinca'e, we, conscious of our solemn obligation, have never ceased to raise our voice in our consistoria allocutions and Apostolic letters, and to detend constantly by every effort the cause of God and His holy Church condded to us by the Lord Christ, to uphold the rights of this Apostolic See, and of justice and truth, and to unmask the insidious devices of its enemies, to condemn errors and talse doctrines, to prescribe impious acts, and to watch ever and provide the salvation of all the Lord's flock. And following the practice of our illustrious predecessors, we have deemed it opportune to assemble a General Council, which we have already long desired, of all our venerable brethren, the bishops all our venerable brethren, the bishops of the whole Catholic World, who are now called to take part in our solicitude. All these things have to be most carefully examined and regulated in this Ecumenical Council, more articularly with regard to all that in these evil times concerns the greater glory of God, the integrity of the laith, the respect for divine worship, and the e ernal salvation of men, the discipline of the orders of the clergy, and their solid and salutary training, the observance of ecclesiastical laws, and the ameticration of manners, the education of Christian youth, and he peace and concord of all. And, further, the Council must seek, by anxious study that, by the help of God, all ills may be redeemed from civil society; that erring wanderers may be led back into the right way of truth, and that vice and error may be eliminated our august reli-gion and her salutary doct ine may everywhere be quickened by fresh li e, and mar will further extend their influence, and thus piety, honesty probity, justice, charity, and all the Christian may gather strength and hourish, to the great benefit of human society. None can ever deny that the strength of the Catholic Church and her doctrine does not alone regard the element salvation of men, but is essential also to the temporal welfare of peoples, and to their real prosperity, order, and tranquility, and even to the pregress and solidity of human science— as the annals of sacred and pro ane history clearly prove by a series of splendid facts, and still constantly demonstrate. We cherish the hope that God, in whose hand are the hearts of men, showing Himself favorable to our desire. may grant that by his ineffable mercy and grace all the snoreme princes and gover nors, more especially Cataolics of all nations growing daily more couscious of

the immense benefits which human society derives from the Catholic Church, and knowing

that the Church is the most stable foundation

of empires and kingdoms, not only will not

impede our venerable brethren, the bishops

and others, from attending this Council, but will rather aid and tavor this object, and co-

operate zealously as becomes Catholic princes

in all that may result to the greater glory of God, and the bine dt of this Council. Ho man will be at life ty to oppose or rashly continued this our theoletion, announcement, convocation, stratute, decree, command, precept, and invitation; and if any shall attempt this, let him know that he will incur the wrate of Almighty God, and his believed A convice. Pages and Page. God, and his blessed Apostles, Peter and Paul.

Miscelianeous News, New disturbances had taken place in the Southern Tyrol and principally at Hoveredo, where there has been a bloody conflict between

Austrian soldiers and Italian workmen. An aide de camp general of the amperor of Bussia had arrived at Berlin to arrange about the interview which is to take place shortly in Prussia between the Emperors of France and Russia and the King of Prussia. Count Bis-mark's health was satisfactorily progressing.

On July 8 the Prussian High Court of Justice passed sentence in confumacium upon the Count Platen Hallerming, Minister for Foreign Affairs to the ex-King of Hanover, arraigued for high freason. The accused was condemned in his absence to fifteen years' imprisonment in the House of Correction, and ten years' surveillance

It is stated that the Servian Government intends to request from Austria the extradition of Prince Alexander Karageorgevitch, who is charged with complicity in the late conspiracy.

NEW YORK GOSSIP.

The Weather - Smal Berith - Heavy Bank Robbery-A Fatal Mistake-Bateman's New Opera,

New York, July 20 .- At any other time than he present, yesterday would have been called a hot day; but after a long exposure to torrid temperature, a diminution of a few degrees made such an acreeable change that every one cheerfully and thankfully looked upon it as a "very pleasant day." The sub, as if fired after its labor of the last two weeks, blone less glaringly than it had done for some time, though in the afternoon it broke forth and resumed, for about two hours, its wonted power, and shaking off the lethargy which appeared to be overcoming it, poured down a flood of heat,

Towards evening heavy masses of clouds were seen gathering over the Jersey shore, and the distant numble of thunder told that some relief was hear. Narrowly and anxiously were the clouds watched, until shout 6 o'clock, when they were above our heads, and a short but vio-lent shower of rain tell. It cooled the atmosphere, cooled the pavements of the streets, and made everything look more plea-aut. People indoors and outdoors were invigorated, the l-aves of the trees no longer drouped quite so despendingly, and appeared to put on a fresher

The brst annual convention of the Independent Order of Buai Berith commenced yesterday in Allemania Hall, Sixteenth street, and was largely attended. The organization was formed in the year 1863 for the purpose of promoting the cause of Judaism, and to alleviate the wants of the poor and needy. In order to accomplish these objects on a more extended scale, and to increase it e use ulness of the order, the Convention held yesterday was called to order by the Grand Saar, P. W. Frank, Esq. During the session a proposition will be made to adopt a new constitution and modify the report of the organization, with a view to render it even more popular, than it is at present among the Israelites of the United States. A few of the delegates are said to favor the abolition of the central power of the order as invested in the Constitution Grand Lodge, but a very large majority are opposed to make a change, and it is generally be neved that the new constitution will give the Supreme Grand Lodge legislative and judicial

Mr. Adolph Moses, of Quincy, Ill., was elected permanent chairman. Mr. B. F. Persone had been previously tendered the nomina ion, but he respectfully declined. The other officers chosen were as follows: -Vice-Presidents-S. W. aosendale, of Albany: G. Einstein, of Leavenworth. Kansas; Jacob Mitter, of Philadel-phia; D. B. Wolte, or San Francisco; and B. Simpson, of Wa-hington. Secretary—M. Ellinger, of New York. Assistant-Secretaries - Alred T. Jones, of Philadelphia; and Louis

The Convention after transacting some routine business took a recess, and reassembled in the afternoon, but the new constitution, which was the absorbing topic of conversation among the delegates, was not then proposed, and they adjourned without taking any action upon it. A prominent delegate states the preamble to the original constitution, which recites the bene-velent, traternal, and religious objects of the order will be retained, and that the District Grand Lodges will continue to exist, as at present in the following divisions: -The First District Grand Lodge is composed of delegates from subordinate lodges in New York, New England, and New Jersey. The boundaries of the Second District Grand Lodge are Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Kentucky, Tennessee, and all States south of the Gulf and west of the Rocky Mountains. The Third embraces North and South Carolina, Virginia, and the South Atlantic States. The boundaries of the Fourth are California and the Pacific States. The Fifth em-braces Maryland, Delaware, and such new States as may be formed of others in the district. The subordinate lodges exist in all the cities of the United States. The Order has now \$500,000 in its treasury. It has recently established an Orphan Asylum in the city of Cleveland, the groupos of waich cover five and a quarter acres; and it has now a fund of \$40,000 to establish a

hospital in this district. It is alleged that early in the present month the sale or vault of the Importers' and Traders' Bank, in Broadway, corner of Murray street, was entered and robbed of \$60 000 worth of bonds and \$20,000 in Treasury noies. On the evening of Friday, July 3, the second teller claims that he placed in the till of the safe a box containing more than \$100,000 worth of bonds and Treasury notes, and locked the till. The various compartments and the outer door of the sate are fastened by means of ave locks. each of a different pattern, and these keys are carried by five different individuals; to reach the inper till, containing the valuables, it is necessary that all the keys shall be used. was after II o'clock P. M. before all the clerks had left the bank, and the outer doors were securely fastened behind them. The building was closed on Saturday and Sunday. On Monday morning the employes congregated at the bank and the safe was oneped at the usual hour. It was then found that the sums mentioned above were missing from the till.

Mr. John Spicer, residing at No. 79 West Fleventh street, sent his colored servant to Mr. J. B Freese's drug store, No. 170 Sixth avenue, yester lay afternoon, for a Seidlitz powder, he feeling somewhat unwell. The servant received from the clerk. Joseph Simmons, what he said was the powder sent for, and returning to the re-idence of his employer, gave it to him. Soon after taking the powder Mr. Spicer was taken violently ill. Dr. Bartlett was immedia ely sup-moned, and on examining the dregs of the powder, found that it contained a large quantity of strychnine. Before anything could done to rel eve the suffering man, he died, in great arony. Simmons was at once a rested and locked up in the Mercer street Police Sta-He says that the powder given to Mr. Spicer's servant was taken from a jar which he had been using for several days previous. had, yesterday morning, sold several from the

same jar to various persons. This evening the irrepressible Bateman opens at Noblo's Garden with Offenbach's Barbe Bleu (Blue Beard). Having baited his manager al book with several stars of an unknown magni-tude, Mr. Bateman will endeavor to fish for public patronage in the sparkling but shallow and deceptive waters of opera bouffe; but it yet remains to be seen whether or not he will succeed just at present in coaxing any but minnows to nibble at his morsel of delicious nonsense. owing to the fact that nearly all of the patrons of opera bouffe are now supposed to be out of

An Appeal for Justice and Mercy to the Aborigines.

Stor Etc., Etc., Ste., Ste., Ste.,

FROM WASHINGTON TO-DAY.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

An Appeal in Schaif of "The Poor Indian." WASHINGTON, July 20. - Senator Morgan in the Senate, and Representative Brooks in the House, to day present a memorial, signed by the Executive Committee of the United States

Indiau Commission, of which the Rev. Howard Crosby, D. D., is President, and Peter Cooper a Vice-President, making an earnest appeal for justice to the remaining aborig nal inhabitants of the country. The memorialists say:-It has long been the conviction of the humane amougst us that our Aboriginal inhabitants have been the victims of great wrongs, cruelties, and outrage; but it is only recently that the particular nature, the atrocious character, and

the frightful results of these crimes have been brought distinctly be ore us. We stand charged before the civilized world, by the testimony of our witnesses, with having been "unitormly unjust to the Indians;" and it is stated by Geu. Sherman and his associate Commissioners, that this injustice has been the cause of all the wars which they have waged against us. Among the chief causes of these wars which have entailed the loss of many lives, and been the pretext upon which the people of the United States have been robbed of millions of hard-earned reasure, we enumerate the following:-1. The dis-austaction of the Indians in con-

sequence of baving sometimes been betrayed into the cossion of their lands by pretended treaties. 2 The constant failure of the Government to fulfil in good faith its treaty obligations with the

3. The frequent and upprovoked outrages and mu ders of Indians by soldiers and white

4. The impossibility of obtaining justice in local Courts, or of punishing white criminals,

for the reason that the testimony of Indians is not allowed in these Courts. 5. The unlaw ul occupation by the whites of lands not coded or treated for.

6. The shameful fact that of all the appropriations made by Congress for their beneat, but a small part ever reaches them.

It is also athrmed, by the same authorities, that the Indian race is becoming not only morally degraded, but also physically undermined, by the n ost loathsome disease which intests our civilization; that one of the linest paysical types of man has already become seriously enfectled and that tribes, originally comparatively pure, are fast sinking into a grossness of vice which threa ens their utter ext notion. This latter evil, in all its destructive extent, seems to be an meyitable attendant of the presence of our roops in the Ltdan on ty. All these, and many other disgractful lacis, are attested by respectable officers of the Government, by a large number of Indian chiefs, and by many trustworthy private citizens. The unprovoked butchery of several hundred peaceable Indians, chiefly women and children, by Colonel Chivington, as detail d in the official eviden e above referred to, is enough to with last ng inlamy any nation that could suffer it to pass unpun shed. We respectfully submit that it is our na ional duty to make such provision as shall in ure the faithful performance of our pational obligations. No nation can safely desregard the just claims of even the humblest class of it citizens. The promise made by General Sherman to the Indians, that their rights should be respected, and that they should be justly compensated for the necessary intringement of shose rights, found an echo in the hearts of all honorable men. No nation is more reputive to the claims and obligations of justice than our own; and we are sure that when the true history of the Indian's wrongs is laid before our countrymen their united voice will demand that the honor and the interests of the nation shall no longer be sacrificized to the insatiable lust and avarice of unscrupulous men.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

Murder by Roughs-Reverdy Johnson Doubts Seymour's Election-Governor Swamm's Aspirations. Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, July 20. - Three men, named Thomas Collins, Michael Farrell, and John Kelley, have been arrested and imprisoned for killing, on Saturday night, by stabbing him, a man named Henry Knob, a lager-beer-saloon keeper, and badly injuring Henry Gassang.

Major Banks has called an extra session of the City Council to ratify the contracts for the new City Hall.

A man named Matthew Gray recently mysteriously disappeared from the city. Foul play is apprehended.

Miss Virginia Strider, a sister of the celebrated singer, Jennie Busk, who accompanied her over to Europe, died suddenly here, on Friday.

Vallandigham arrived here on Saturday. He declines addressing the Democracy at present. Some Democrats think his speeches do more barm than good.

It is asserted that Reverdy Johnson has expressed doubts of Seymour being able to beat

It is now well ascertained that there will be a powerful effort to deleat Governor Swann by the Democracy themselves, in his aspirations to get the Congressional nomination of the Third District. He expected to preside at the great Democratic ratification meeting on Thursday, but he has been overslaughed.

The heat yesterday was again intense, and many were overcome by it. There is great suffering from the drought.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

To-Day's Quotations.

By Atlantic Cubie. LONDON, July 20-A. M .- Consols for money, 944@944; and for account, 944. United States 5.20s, 724@721; Erie, 434; Illinois Central, 954. FRANKFORT, July 20-A. M .- United States -20s firm at 764.

Paris, July 20-A. M .- The Bourse is Jull. Rertes 70 francs, 10 centimes. LIVERPOOL, July 20-A. M .- Cotton quiet. the sales will probably reach 10,000 bales, Cheese quiet and steady. Bacon quiet and

teady. Other articles unchanged. LONDON, July 20-P. M .- Consols for money, 941@941; for account, 941@941; United States 5-20s, 721; Illinois Central, 951; Great Western,

ANTWERP, July 20-P. M .- Petroleum quie and steady at 52 france.

The Weather at the Sea-Shore. CAPE MAY, July 20-9 A. M .- Wind south; weather cloudy; thermometer 70. The mercury stood at 70 degrees all day on Sunday, while at

Philadelphia it stood at 98. ATLANTIC CITY, July 20-9 A. M .- Calm, cloudy, thermometer 74.

Pedestrianism.

PORTLAND, July 20 .- Weston, the pedcatrian, failed to accomplish the tack of walking fifty miles in eleven hours at Forrest City Park on Saturday. His time was eleven hours six and a half minutes.

Pennsylvania Excursionists.

OMAHA, July 20 .- The Pennsylvania Railroad excursion party are here homeward bound, They go by way of Leavenworth and St. Louis. all express themselves pleased with their trip.

ALABAMA.

Severnor Smith's Inaugural Address. The inaugural address of Governor Smith of Alabama was delivered on the 14th. In it he congratulates the people of Alabama on the re-storation of the State to the Union. Governor Smith devotes considerable space to the con-sideration of the subject of public education, in which connection he says:—The first of these interests is that of education. A sound and thorough common school system is not only the great want, but the only hope of the com-monwealth. We are far behind most of our sis-ter States in this re-pect. Thirty seven thou-sand and six hundred of the adult white population of Alabama in 1860, could not read and write, and the colored people are still more deficient in education. The operation of our old labor system, now happily passed away, tended naturally to the production of one class possessing lands, wealth, and education, and of another and larger class, poor, depressed, and almost destitute of knowledge, and desire for improvement. With enlarged freedom, and full oppor tunnies for individual development, should come the most ample facilities torobtaining that intermation which makes a man the peer of his fellows, and enables him to protect his own interests, at the same time that he is better fitted to discharge his duties as a citizen, We must see to it, that every one in the State shall have an opportunity of acquiring an education. For this purpose the expenditure need not be lavish or extravagant; but it should be ample and ungrangingly bestowed; the more to, as it is by far the best use to which the public funds can be devoted. It is true economy for the State to promote the education of all her children, for by no other investment will she so surely and so abundantly be repaid. The history of the States of the Union fully proves that the material prosperity of the Com-monwealth advances in the same degree that education is diffused among the masses of the people. It is with States as with the pyramids; the greatest danger lies at the base. If the foundation is not made secure by the education of the masses who form the basis of the nation, the whole superstructure must inevitably

FINANCIAL ITEMS.

From the N. Y. Herald of to-day, "The supply of money was superabundant at rates varying from three to five per cent, during the week, and on Sa'urday it was sifficult to employ any considerable amount of the supply offering at a higher rate than three, while the principal dealers in Government securities were mainly accommodated at this lighter from the opening to the close. This figure from the opening to the close. The passage by the Senate of Mr. Catteli's bill providing for the issue of twenty-five millions of three per cent. certificates for the redemption of effect upon money lenders, as it guards against the possible effect of the maturity of the com-pound interest notes in October without due provision having been made for a substitute for them. There is no doubt that this bill will become a law, as it is in strict conformity with the bill stopping contraction of the currency. The statement of the associated banks of this city for the week ending on Saturday is favorable to continued ease. The deposits show an increase of \$3.810,608, the legal-tender notes of \$3.016.003 and the specie of \$1,163,653, while the loans have decreased \$1,232.218, and the circulation has been reduced \$64.031. The totals of the tion has been reduced \$64 031. The totals of the statements for each of the last two weeks are as

ollows:		
	July 11.	July 18.
Oans	\$284,147,708	8282 915 490
pecie	19 235 848	20 399 031
irculation		34.004.111
eposits	224 820 141	228,130,749
egal-tenders		71,547,545
from the N. Y. Tribi	une of to-day.	

"Money is abundant at 3@5 per cent., with large amounts offering at 4 per cent, on miscellaneous securities without takers, and many loans were made by first-class houses at 3 per

"Sterling exchange is firm. We quote:— London 60 days, 110½@110½; London sight, 110½@110½; London, prime commercial, 109½ @110: Paris, long, 5:13½@5:12½ Paris, short, 5:10½@5:10; Antwerp, 5:18½@5:15; Swiss, 5:18½@ 5:15; Hamburg, 36½@36½; Amsterdam, 41½@41½; Frankfort, 41@41%; Bremen, 79% 80; Berlin 7176@72."

New York Stock Quotations- 1 P. M.

-An old feud was settled in Mortonsville, Kentucky, by the shooting and bowie-knifing of a man named Campbell. His throat was cut from ear to ear.

-A graduate of the female department of the United States Treasury has become insane in New York, through depravity of various sorts.

-San Francisco is not amused at the "Grand Duckess" in English.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Monday, July 26, 1868, The Money market continues easy. Call

loans rule at 4@5 per cent. First-class mercantile paper ranges from 6 to 7 per cent. per The Stock market opened very dull this morn-

ing, but prices were without any material change. Government loans were firmly held. 114] was bid for 6s of 1881; 114; for '62 5-20s; 111; for '64 5-20s; 112; for '65 5-20s; 109; for July '65 5-20s; and 1084 for 10-40s. City toans were firmer: the new issue sold at 1021@103, an advance of 1.

Bailroad shares were inactive. Reading sold

at 47 69-100, a decline of 4; Pennsylvania road at 521. no change; Minehill at 562, no change; and Camden and Amboy at 130, no 33 was bid for North Pennsylvania; 54) for Lebigh Valley: 334 for Catawissa preferred; and 26s for Philadelphia and Eric.

In City Passenger Raticoad snares there was nothing doing, 50 was bid for Second and Third; 10 for Hestonville; 31 for Green and Coates; and 42 for Hestonville; 31 for Green and Coates; Bank shares were in good demand for investment at full prices. Central sold at 121.

161 was bid for Philadelphia; 58; for Commercial: 31 for Mechanics; 105 31 for Mechanics'; 105 for Southwark;

or Girard; 31 for Manufacturers'; 72 for City; and 584 for Commonwealth. Canal shares were dull. Lebigh Navigation sold at 211, a decline of 1: 11 was bid for Schuyl-

kill Navigation, common: 21 for Schuylkill Navigation preferred; 15 for Susquehanna Canal and 49 for Delaware Division.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

**San Colt Sat Bk...181 **

**San Colt Sat Bk...181 **

**Colt Sat Bk...181 **

-- Messra. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 S. Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—

United States 6s. 1881, 114 **

United States 6s. 1884, 111 **

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-Messis. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Govern-—Messis. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Governement securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s, of 1881, 1144@114½; old 5-20s, 1144@114½; new 5-20s, 1864, 1114@1111; do., 1865, 1124@1121; 5-20s, July, 1094@109½; do., 1867, 1094@109½; do., 1868, 1094@109½; 10-40s, 108½@108½; 7-30s, July, 109@109½, Gold, 143½.

—Messis. De Hayan & Brother No. 40 Section

Gold, 143½.

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 3 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 114½ @114½; do. 1862, 114½@114½; do. 1864, 111½@111½; do., 1865, 112½@112½; do. 1865, new. 109½@110½; do., 1865, new. 109½@109½; do., 1867, new, 109½@109½; do., 1868, 109½@109½; do., 5s, 10 40s, 108½ 2108½; do., 7-30s, July, 109@109½; Due Compound Interest Notes, 119½; August, 1865, 118½ 2118½ do., September, 1865, 118@118½; do. October, 1865, 117½@118, Gold, 143½@143½. Silver, 135½@138. Gold. 143 (@143). Silver, 135 (@138,

- The following are this morning's gold and foreign quotations, reported by Whelen Bro-

thers, Gold, Stock, and Exchange Brokers, No. 105 S. Third street:—
9 30 A. M. . . 1431 11 03 A. M. 1435 1434 11·14 ". 1434 11·16 ". 1437 11·33 ". 143 12 00 P. M. 143 143 12.30 Foreign Exchange on London:—3 days, 1104 @1103; 59 days, 1104 @1101. On Paris:—60 days, days, 5t. 131@5f. 124; 3 days, 5f. 111@5f. 10.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

MONDAY, July 20 .- The Flour market remains in the same apathetic condition noticed on Saturday, but prices are without quotable change. The demand is confined to the immediate wants of the local trade, who purchased a few hundred barrels at \$7 50@8 25 for superfine \$8:25@9:25 for extras, 9:50@11:25 for common and strictly choice spring wheat extra family, \$10@ 12 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do., and \$12@14

for fancy brancs, according to quality. Rye Flour is selling at \$9.25@9.50 per barrel. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

The Whest Market is quiet, and prices have a downward tendency. Sales of Penusylvania, Ohio, and new Delaware red at \$2.35@240. Rye is selling at \$1.70 per bushel for Penusylvania. Corn is quiet but steady. Small sales of yellow at \$1.20, and Western mixed at \$1.17@118; 10,000 bushels sold on private terms. Oats are without bushels sold on private terms. Oats are without change. Sales of a few thousand bushels at 86 @88c. for Pennsylvania and 89@90c. for Delaware.. Nothing doing in Barley or M. It, Bark is scarce, with sales of No. 1 Quercitron at \$66 per ton.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

MONDAY, July 20 .- The Cattle Market was moderately active this week, and prices were firmer; about 1100 head arrived and sold at 10@ 1014c. for extra Pennsylvania and Western steers; 814601/c. for fair to good do; and 6@80-% lb. gross for common as to quality. The following are the particulars of the sales:-

Head. 42. Owen Smith, Western, 9@10. gross. 51, A. Christy & Bro., Western, 834@934, gross. 26, Dengler & McCleese, Chester co., 7@934, gross. 26. Dengler & McCleese, Chester co., 7@9.2, gross, 70. P. McFillen, Western, 81/2010/4, gross, 76. P. Hathaway, Western, 81/2010/4, gross, 50. J. S. Kirk, Chester county, 81/2014, gross, 25. B. McFillen, Western, 9@9.4, gross, 25. B. McFillen, Western, 9@9.4, gross, 81. J. S. McFillen, Western, 9@9.4, gross, 82. J. S. McFillen, Western, 9@9.4, gross, 83. Martin Fuller & Co., Western, 9@10/4, gross, 70. Mooney & Smith, Western, 91/2010/4, gross, 70. Mooney & Bro., Western, 6/2010/4, gross, 70. Mooney & Bro., Western, 6/2010/4, gross, 70. John Smith & Bro., Chester co., 6@10, gross, 70. John Smith & Bro., Chester co., 6@10, gross, 70. Hope & Co., Western, 7/28, gross, 71. Hope & Co., Western, 8/201/4, gross, 71. Hope & Co., Western, 8/201/4, gross, 72. Hope & Co., Western, 8/201/4, gross, 73. Hope & Co., Western, 8/201/4, gross, 74. Blum & Co., We

25, Chandler & Alexander, Chester co., 91/2010, gr. 20, C. Weeks, Western, 63/267%. Hogs were in fair demand at full prices. 2800 head sold at the different yards at \$13@14 \$ 100

head sold at the libs, net.

Sheep were also in fair demand. 4000 head sold at 4@514c. \$\pi\$ lb., gross, as to condition.

Cows were unchanged. 200 head sold at \$45\pi\$ 65 for springers, and \$50\pi75 \$\pi\$ head for Cow and

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages. PORT OF PHILADELPHIAJULY 20.

CLEARED THIS MORNING. Br. ship Leo Cadi, Wentz. Bremen, L. Westergaard d Co. Schr D. Holmes, Haywood, Washington, J. R. Moorebead & Co.

Schr A. Tirrell, Atwood, Boston, Penn Gas Coal Co.

Schr A. Tirrell, Atwood, Boston, Penn Gas Coal Co.

Schr F. Anglish, Crowell, Baten, Knight & Sons,

Schr J. G. Curtis, Atwood, Boston

Schr A. Fuller, Henderson, Boston, J. E. Bazley & Co.

Schr A. Fuller, Henderson, Boston, J. E. Bazley & Co.

Schr Anna Barton, French, Boston, vuffolk Coal Co.

Schr Koret, Crocker, Boston, Warren & Gregg,

Schr Henrietta Simons, Godfrey, Salem, Borda, Keller & Nutling.

Schr Otheile, Eidridge, Georgetown, Captain,

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Pioneer, Catharine, 60 hours from Wilmington, N. C., with naval stores, etc., to Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co. East of Cape Hatteras, passed schr Wm. B. Thomas, hence for Charleston; off Indian River, saw a barque and a herm brig boarded by pliot boat Whillden, south of Fenwick's Island, supposed to be bound in; below Chester, saw Br. brig Kate, bound up.

Br. schr Heien, Doane. 28 days from Ivigint, with kryollie to Peansylvania Sast Co.—vessel to J. E. Bazley & Co.

Schr Virginia, McFadden, 10 days from Hillsboro, N. M., with plaster to E. A. Souder & Co.

Schr D. Holmes, Haywood, from Providence, with iron to J. R. Moorehead & Co.

Schr B. Hotonkiss, Hodgson, from Providence, Schr Gen. Banks. Ryder, from Baston.

Schr J. hu Stumman. Weaver, from Baston.

Schr J. ha Stumman. Weaver, from Boston.

Schr A. Barton. French, from Boston.

Schr A. Barton. French, from Boston.

Schr Bonny Boat Kelly, from Soston.

Schr Bonny Boat Kelly, from Soston.

Schr Minule Repoller, Steelman, from Salem, in balast to D. S. Statson & Co.

MEMORANDA.

MEMORANDA. Ship N. Mosher, Mosher, hence, at Brouwershaven 8th inst.
Ship La Gloire, Beckwith, hence, at Bremerhaven Ship La ge inst. Ship Lillian, Tooker, hence, at Antwero 5th lust. Barque Agues, Jorck, from London for Philadel-phia, having repaired, was ready for sea at Bermuda

sthult.

Barque Thomas Cochran, King, hence for Antwerp, was off Folkestone 4th Inst.

Schra Westmoreland. Rice from Providence, and Martha Dennis from New Haven, both for Philadelphia, at New York vesterday. Schr R. W. Tull, Harris, from Havana, at New York yesterday. Schr S. R. Thomas, Arnold, hence for Cape Ann, at

Schr S. R. Thomas, Arnold, hence for Cape Ain, at New York yesterdsy.
Schr Emily A. Bartle, Smith, for Philadelphia, cleared at Calais 15th inst.

(By Atlantic Cubic)
SOUTHAMPTON, July 20.—The ateamship Deutschland, from New York July 9, arrived at 11 30 this morning
G'ASGOW, July 20.—The steamship Acadia arrived yesterday.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

New York, July 19 — Arrived, ship Armstrong,
Owens, from Liverpool.
Ship Robt. C. Winthrop, Stewart, from Liverpool.
Barque Sea Skimmer, Anderson, from Botterdam,
Barque Witheim, Weber, from Setterdam,
Barque Union, Nickerson, from Palermo,
Brig Emily Comer, Christie, from Goree, W. C. A.