THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

LYNCH LAW.

The Hanging of the Indiana Express Robbers—Particulars of the Outrage.

From the Cincinnati Commercial, July 22.

Our readers have already been made aware of the many murders, house burnings, horse stealings counterfeiting operations, and daring express robberies that have taken place near Seymour, Indiana, by the Renos, their companions and pupils. Every effort made thus far, by detectives from other points, to weed out these murdering devils has failed, in a measure, at least. Life and property have continued at their mercy. Within two years they have robbed the Adams Express Company alone of $125,000. A robbery of this kind occurred also lately on the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad, where the American Express Company was robbed of a large amount. All these robberies have emanated from the same source. A family named Reno, living at Rockford, two miles from Seymour, have been the leaders or instigators of the whole of these daring outrages. They are also the parties who led the raid in Iowa last spring, when so many country sales were robbed.

On the 22d of May last the Adams Express Company's car was robbed, about eighteen miles from Seymour, on the line of the Jeffersonville, Madison, and Indianapolis Railroad. This robbery was done by the Renos and their friends, some of whom are now in Canada to avoid capture, and others are under arrest for this outrage. On the 10th instant the Adams Express was again attempted to be robbed, on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, about thirteen miles west of Seymour. The armed guards of the Company, however, repulsed the robbers, captured one, and wounded some of the others, two of whom have since been captured, and for the remainder a large reward has been offered. James Volney Eliet was one of this gang, and was captured on the night of the attempted robbery.

Charles Roseberry, a resident of Seymour, and a pupil of the Renos, was afterward arrested by the citizens of Seymour, who turned out *en masse*. Frail Chiton was also arrested. They all owned up to their connection with the affair, and also the attempt to kill the guards.

For safe keeping these three men were brought up to this city, and imprisoned temporarily in the various stations, as had been several other parties arrested on suspicion of connection with the robbery in May last, when $96,000 rewarded the robbers. They were held here until night before last, when they left in charge of an officer of the Adams Express Company, and heavily ironed, for Brownstown, twelve miles west of Seymour. Every possible precaution had been taken to keep their departure a secret. It was feared that it might become known to some of the rascals' companions, and that a rescue might be the result. No interference was apprehended from others. The officers had no idea that stern and determined men, who had become aroused to desperation by outrage, had their eyes upon these men, and that they were doomed. It must have been that faithful agents of the Vigilance Committee had watched the stations of the city closely, and telegraphed immediately to Seymour the signal for prompt action; for, when the passenger train was swiftly rolling towards Brownstown, two miles west of Seymour, a little after midnight yesterday morning, the engineer saw, far ahead, in the darkness of a dense wood, a brightly-gleaming eye of fire that warned him to stop for something, he knew not what. Hardly had the train ceased to move, when it was surrounded on all sides by the dark forms of a hundred or more armed men, who did not say much, but acted very promptly. They held muskets and revolvers in their hands, and quietly stood guard while their leaders, with a strong squad, went through the train, laid strong hands upon the trembling desperadoes, and without meeting with any useless resistance, marched them out into the wood. The engineer had objected to their way of doing things, and threatened to move on. But he quietly submitted to the detention, when he was informed that if he did this he would sacrifice many lives, as the track was blockaded.

What was done by the self-constituted executioners out in the woods, we cannot state in detail. How the doomed men conducted themselves, what they said, and how they pleaded for life as the ropes were being fastened around their necks and thrown over the limbs of one of the strong old forest trees, we cannot say. There were no reporters there to report that triple death—to take down coolly and accurately the last trembling utterances of the dying wretches. The story is known only to those who had a hand in the affair.

In the morning these three lifeless bodies were seen hanging on the tree.

In Seymour, and for many miles around, nothing was thought of or talked of yesterday but the work of the Vigilance Committee; and the following proclamation, quite generally distributed, served to keep the matter fresh.

"ATTENTION, THIEVES!—The attention of all thieves, robbers, assassins, and vagrants, together with their aiders abettors, and sympathizers, is called to the doings of the Seymour Vigilance Committee last night. We are determined to follow this up until all of the classes above named, whether imported or to the 'manor born,' are driven forever from our midst. Threats have been made of retaliation in case we should resort to capital punishment. In answer, we say, should one of our Committee be harmed, or a dollar's worth of property of any honest man be destroyed by persons unknown, we will swing by the neck until they be dead every thieving character we can lay our hands on, without inquiring whether we have the persons who committed that particular crime or not. This applies not only to Seymour, but along the line of the two roads, and wherever our organization exists. Law and order must prevail."

From the Cincinnati Enquirer, July 22.

The poor wretches too fully comprehended what was to be done. Five minutes were given them in which to prepare for death, while the executioners, with grim earnestness, placed the fatal noose about their necks. They at first begged for mercy, but, finding it in vain, they concluded to make a confession, and while standing with the noose around their necks, the unfortunate men confessed to the whole affair, and also admitted their knowledge of the celebrated Marshfield robbery, committed some months ago on the Louisville and Indianapolis Railroad, each blaming the other two, and denying any personal connection with the same. For the purpose of receiving this confession, the time was extended to half an hour, at the end of which the ropes were drawn, and these wretched desperadoes, covered with crime, were launched into eternity. The crowd then dispersed, after the writhing bodies had stiffened in the chilling embrace of the King of Terrors, and yesterday morning they were seen dangling from the branches of a giant of the forest, their faces horribly contorted and purple, and their glaring eyes protruding from their sockets—a frightful warning to the remainder of the band which infests that locality, more especially those who are pursued and likely to be captured.

CONNECTICUT.

A High-handed Proceeding—A State Law Mutilated in the Secretary's Office.

From the New Haven Journal and Courier, 22d.

Probably the boldest and most infamous outrage ever committed upon the records of the State of Connecticut was committed some time between Saturday and Tuesday morning. It is known that the Election law, so called, was the subject of very earnest and bitter partisan discussion last week, and was finally passed at about 2 o'clock on Saturday morning, when the Legislature adjourned until Monday evening, and the bill as passed was deposited in the office of the Secretary of State. On the reassembling of the Legislature the Engrossing Committee took up the bill, and were astonished to find that it had been deliberately and systematically altered in several important particulars, so as to materially change its sense and make it conform to the amendments that the Democrats had attempted in vain to engraft upon it. Somebody (who it was has not yet been finally ascertained) gained access to the Secretary's office, and, evidently knowing where the bill was deposited, took it and proceeded to make the alterations. Acids were used to erase certain words, and in their places others were written so that the sense of entire sections was changed. No less than eight of such alterations were detected, and there may be others. For instance, the provisions that the Board for the admission of electors should only sit in the day time, were all changed so that the Board could sit in the evening. This was a point that was vainly fought for by the Democrats in both houses, and was rejected by a party vote. Another series of changes was the alteration of positive obligations on the selectmen to simple permissions. The whole purpose was to render the law ineffective, and it was evidently done by Democrats, and by men of more than usual ingenuity and experience.

THE FASHIONS.

The Changes of the Month—July Modes.

The July number of *La Beau Monde* discourses of the prevailing fashions as follows:—

"If a lady were asked to express in a couple of words what changes have taken place in the fashions during the past month, she should reply, even if she did not, 'shorter and skimpier.' Crinoline had such a rage, and became so unbounded, that it was only natural to expect a very violent reaction. But nobody could have anticipated such a state of things as now exists. A little more, and a long step will not be a possibility. Again, ladies blessed with a profusion of hair, having dressed it in the prevailing style, and having adopted the extreme of fashion, present a very unpleasing appearance. Some judgment should be used in these matters.

"For our parts, we believe the want of proportion now evident in all the fashions will be compensated by the absolute introduction of the farthingale itself, and the abandonment of the many shapes of imitation of that adjunct which the last two months have been industriously hatching, and which have this month taken something like decision of shape.

"Assuredly, the hips must be draped in some manner. It is quite impossible that the totally narrow skirt, utterly unrelieved, can prevail. Of the eight figures with which we present our readers this month, scarcely one is plain at the hips.

"The hair is still worn at the summit of the head in Paris, but this style has not been adopted in England by the very best people.

"The short-dress ball has had the effect of reducing the length of the trains, while, at the same time, they are somewhat filled out behind.

"The proper length of an out door dress is certainly not more than three inches from the ground, while these skirts are now relieved somewhat from their meanness of appearance eiher by flat frills—sometimes two, one above the other—ruchings, or flat flutings.

"Of the extraordinary and chaotic shapes of what may be called over-skirts we can scarcely venture to say anything. They sometimes take the shape of rounded aprons in front, squaring off into a jacket line behind, the whole completed with long wide knotted ends. Again, a sort of George III period, half-square, in the material of the dress, is combined with a half loose bodice, which is completed with falling ends behind. In other cases, a sort of curtain diapered skirt in gauze, black or white, is draped over the under-skirt, swept about the dress, raised behind at the waist, and completed by falling ends. In other cases, from a cuirasse gardle flows a loose drapery of the material of the dress, which, being looped underneath to the waist again after falling a few inches, gives the idea of an antique Grecian bodice, an effect enhanced by the sweeping and crossed drapery flowing over the skirt.

"In other cases, to the skirt of the dress is given the exact semblance of a petticoat, because the material is not used at all in the upper-skirt, which is looped up all the way round, while over the back falls the long-bowed ends of a Marie Antoinette fichu, worn so low over the bodice as to give at its upper line the outline of evening dress. In these cases the whole of the upper skirt, the fichu, the bow is made of the same pompadour silk, always a diaper of bouquets upon a dark ground, frequently black. The petticoat being generally made of light colored material, the contrast is most marked and deliberate.

"Sometimes the rounded apron style is so managed that it reminds one of the leather apron of a sapper and miner.

"Sleeves for out-door dress remain quite plain in cut. They are generally trimmed with epaulettes and wristbands in character with the flat trimmings of the skirt.

"For evening dress, sometimes the half-square, of the material of the dress, as it passes over the shoulder, forms the sleeve. In other cases, when the bodice is cut square in front, the sleeve is flat and almost angular, while, in other cases, actually something like a melon sleeve is to be seen.

"Jet is not to be seen, and gold, however, is gradually creeping into popularity."

CHASE.

Fred. Douglass, the Colored Orator, gives his Opinion of the Erratic Chief Justice.

Frederick Douglass mourns over the fall of Mr. Chase in the *Anti-Slavery Standard*. He says:—

The fall of Mr. Chase is more scandalous and shocking than that of any other of which American history affords an example. His descent is from a point higher—he has fallen lower—and he reaches a depth of infamy deeper and hotter than that of any other of his predecessors in treachery. It is only a few weeks ago that he was seeking to win to himself the votes of the colored men of the South on the ground that he, more than any other prominent man, best represented their interests and rights; and now he is for a party whose chief claim to popular regard is based upon its hostility to the negro and its purpose to place him in a condition only less wretched than the slavery from which the war for the Union has rescued him.

It is not many weeks since that good man, Gerritt Smith, was vigorously pressing the name of Mr. Chase for the Presidency. He was evidently surprised, if not grieved, that I was not equally earnest in the same work. He could not understand why I should favor the nomination and election of General Grant in preference to Chief Justice Chase. Mr. Smith will have no difficulty in understanding my preference now.

The fact is I have for many years been troubled with doubts of this man's anti-slavery trustworthiness. Before Mr. Chase had betrayed that heroic woman, Margaret Garner, into the hands of Kentucky slave hunters; before he deserted Mr. Lincoln, and sought to supplant him in 1864; before he accepted the Chief Justiceship as the price of his support of the second election of Mr. Lincoln; before he manifested his inordinate desire for the Presidency by leaving the Treasury (where his services were most needed by the country), in order to put himself in training for the Presidential nomination; before he framed excuses for his failure to try Jefferson Davis; before he brought the whole influence of his position and learning to shield Andrew Johnson from deserved impeachment, and before his present identification of himself with all the abominations of the Democratic platform, I had uncomfortable impressions of the man which I could not (though I often desired to) divest myself of.

A portrait of the character of Mr. Chase, given me by Hon. Samuel Lewis, of Cincinnati, when that good man and faithful Abolitionist was on his dying bed, has (despite of all efforts to shake it off and forget it), followed me for a dozen years and more, and has become more and more vivid as time and events have developed the true status of the man. The judgment of Mr. Lewis was that Mr. Chase was not to be trusted in any emergency—that he was coldly selfish and intensely ambitious, and that in furtherance of his ambition he would sacrifice the abolition cause or any other.

He has confirmed the bad opinion of him in every particular. Greedy for the Presidency, he has not hesitated to renounce all ties of ancient friendship to repudiate all obligations of gratitude, to disregard the sentiment of reserve which befits his present high office, to intrigue and scramble for a nomination at the hands of a party conspicuous for the bitterest hostility to the professed principles of his whole life, and whose triumph in the coming election would be the direst calamity. The signal defeat, rebuke, and humiliation of the insatiate ambition of Chief Justice Chase, in some measure, atones for the Democratic business which has accomplished his seduction.

THE WEST INDIES.

ST. DOMINGO.

Movements of Cabral—Progress of the Civil War—The Samana Failure.

We have received additional advices from Puerto Plata to July 5.

The threatened invasion of St. Domingo by ex-President Cabral and the exiled generals of his party, Luperon, Polanco and others, has taken place. Cabral, after passing through Hayti under shelter of the arms of the Cacos, has crossed the frontiers and is at Banica with a considerable force of men. General Ramirez Baez, and Colonel Le Mar, each at the head of a large body of troops, have been sent against him; and in Santiago, which has been threatened by Polanco, the authorities are rapidly organizing a military force to resist him.

The malcontent generals have published a manifesto addressed to the people of St. Domingo, setting forth that the revolutionists are not animated by a spirit of vengeance, but that it is absolutely necessary to the peace and prosperity of the country that Baez should be removed from the Presidency. Should he abdicate power, they say, dissensions may speedily be healed; but if he resists their demands a general civil war is inevitable.

In the city of St. Domingo great disquiet prevails in consequence of the imminency of another desperate struggle. The prisons, it is said, are full, and for every political prisoner sent out of the country, or rather permitted to leave it, two fresh arrests are made. One of the prisoners has been tried by a council of war, and sentenced to death; but an appeal has been made to the Supreme Court, to which his case will be taken, and it is expected that the sentence will be reversed by the Court.

The appointment of Damian Baez as Governor of the capital has caused much dissatisfaction, and been made use of against President Baez, as the Governor, it is said, has no real sympathy for the republic. He is accused of having, while in the army, expressed opinions unfavorable to it, and of having said, while in exile at Curacoa, that the revolutions have only "a game of three-cornered hats;" meaning thereby that they have the fruits of the intrigues of the priests.

It is generally believed that the failure of the endeavors of Baez to lease Samana to the United States would very seriously embarrass his position, as he is depending principally upon the money he hopes to realize by that transaction for carrying out his plans, and strengthening his Government.

HAYTI.

The Expected Assault on Port-au-Prince—Salnave Prepared—His Difficulty with the British Minister—Improvement of his Prospects.

We have advices from Port au Prince to the 10th inst. The Cacos, in great strength, were within a short distance of the city—not more than three miles—and it was believed that they would make a grand attack about the 17th of the month. They had rejected all overtures on the part of Salnave for a peaceable settlement of differences. The deputation sent by him to the rebel camp, consisting of three generals and four Senators, met with a very disheartening reception, and immediately after their departure Gen. Faubert addressed his soldiers in an order of the day, informing them that the propositions submitted by Salnave had been spurned, and that they must prepare themselves for a battle, to the cry of "Down with Salnave the tyrant!" At the same time he issued a proclamation to the inhabitants of Port-au-Prince, calling upon them to rise when he approached the city with his army, and aid him in overthrowing Salnave. He also invited the foreign residents at Port-au-Prince to unite with the native citizens for the same end. Salnave on his part, was fully prepared for the intended attack. Should the Cacos carry out their intentions the affair was likely to be a bloody one. A serious misunderstanding had arisen between President Salnave and the British Consul at Port-au-Prince. The number of disaffected Haytiens seeking refuge at the foreign Consulates since the city was placed under martial law had been so large that the President thought it necessary to publish an order forbidding an asylum being afforded them at these places. This order the British Consul had disregarded, and the people whom the American Consul declined to receive were given shelter at the British Consulate. Salnave had resented this as an unwarrantable course, calculated to increase the difficulties he had to contend with in dealing with the enemies of his Government. The British Consul remained firm in his purpose, and to aggravate the misunderstandings he had made, it was said, a formal demand of Salnave for compensation for certain damages alleged to have been done to a British war vessel through Salnave's conduct. The President was on the best of terms with the American Minister, Mr. Hollister, who was using his influence and his best efforts to have peace restored to the country. It was rumored at Port-au-Prince that the general in command at Cape Hayti had deserted to the Cacos. At Jacmel, however, and in other places where the rebels had been strong, the cause of Salnave was gaining ground, and the insurgent movement losing in proportion. A Senator named Rameau had been arrested at Aux Cayes for alleged conspiracy with the rebels. He was taken to Carrefour and lodged in prison there. The Haytien war steamer Galatea was expected shortly from New York, whither she had been sent for repairs. On her arrival she would be at once employed against the insurgents. Business at Port-au-Prince was in a stagnant state, and the industrial interests of the country generally were suffering greatly in consequence of the war.

The Reception of Charles Francis Adams.

The following is the short address made by Mr. Charles Francis Adams, yesterday, at the grand reception tendered him in Boston:—

Mr. President, my Friends, and neighbors:—You have been used so long a time back to hear the voice of accomplished speakers, who make to you addresses upon public occasions somewhat resembling this, that I fear you will be very much disappointed when I say to you that I have little to respond to the remarks, most friendly and complimentary, which have been made by the Chairman of the Committee, beyond expressing to him and to all of you my deepest and most heartfelt thanks for the kind feelings you have manifested towards me. I might indeed, perhaps have, endeavored, by an elaborate effort, to make an address on the topics alluded to by your Chairman, which would have been acceptable to you; but large experience has taught me that, in making such an address, I might have been too much absorbed in thinking what I might be going to say, or how I might be going to acquit myself, to be able to indulge in the real feeling in which I wish to indulge on this occasion. That feeling is a desire to meet you, not collectively, as an assemblage gathered for any specific purpose, but as individuals and personal friends, who have come to meet me, and with every one of whom I would be glad to shake hands. And now, Mr. Gray, if you will give me the liberty, I will come forward, and if there is anybody who wishes personally to express any feelings he may entertain in regard to any service he may think I have done, I shall value his hearty shake of the hand much more than any formal expression of approval.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Affairs in Mexico and China.

Financial and Commercial

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

FROM MEXICO.

Affairs on the West Coast—The Campaign Against Martinez—Murders and Robberies.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 24.—We have received additional advices from Mazatlan to the date of July 14.

The campaign against Martinez has finally ended, General Totenling, who was in pursuit, having returned to Culiacan.

Senor Santiago Marino, a wealthy Italian resident of this city, was attacked by a band of robbers a short time since at his ranche, distant some fifteen miles from here, and very seriously injured by cuts from a machete.

Colonel Cornilo Cruz, a desperado and murderer, was lately shot near Tepre by order of General Lozada, and three others met a like fate. Cruz, having previously murdered a man here, the Sinaloa civil authorities demanded him on a law writ, but Lozada replied that he had already served his complete execution under the law.

Governor Galan is released from prison, with the liberty of the city bounds, under bonds of $100,000. His bondsmen are Messrs. Quintana and Carega—two leading merchants.

Senor Armiota, a member of the Sinaloa State Congress, has been advocating a bill to abolish the rights of foreigners in Mexico by supporting a proposal to the effect that all foreigners residing two years in the republic shall by the act be declared Mexican citizens. A learned legislator says such is the law in the United States of America.

Late advices from Chihuahua and Durango report existing tranquility.

The United States Steamer Resaca departed this afternoon for San Francisco, first calling at La Paz, where she expects to be relieved from duty on the Mexican coast by the Lackawanna. The Resaca has on board a large amount of specie.

The English man-of-war Chanticleer has raised her anchor and is beating off the harbor. The blockade continues very effectual.

Movement of American Consuls—The Steamship Panama.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 24.—From La Paz, Lower California, we have advices to July 12.

The American Consul here has forwarded a report to Washington charging Commander Bradford, of the United States steamer Resaca, with official misconduct in receiving an appropriation of an anti-American party. Captain Bradford, while in this port a short time ago, refused to recognize Consul Elmer, and advised him to take down his consulate sign, arguing that he could not acknowledge the Consulate because the local authorities refused to do so. Since then Mr. Elmer received his *exequatur* from the Mexican Government through the influence of Mr. Plumb, American Charge d'Affaires at the national capital, and the Consul is again in full discharge of his duties.

The steamship Panama or Juarez, destined for the Mexican Government, is in the adjacent harbor of Pichijiqui, still flying the American flag. The authorities at Mazatlan refused to accept her on account of the blockade difficulty.

The news from Sonora is to the 8th inst.

The American Consul, Mr. Willard, arrived at Guayamas by the last steamer, and immediately entered upon the discharge of his duties.

FROM WORCESTER.

Student Mischief-makers Arrested—The College Regatta.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WORCESTER, Mass., July 24.—The usual disorderly demonstrations which seem inseparably connected with the regatta, commenced last evening. The indiscriminate destruction of property seems to be the desire of the college students after the day's sport is over, and hitherto they have been permitted to indulge in their mischievous inclinations without molestation, their social standing exempting them from arrest. Last evening the excitement began, the students breaking glass doors, pulling down curtains, etc.

A large force of police was soon on the spot, and twenty-five festive students were summarily placed in the public caboose, where they remain to answer for their folly before the Police Court this morning.

To-day closes the regatta, and great interest is manifested over the University race.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

To-Day's Quotations.

By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, July 24—A. M.—Consols, 94⅞ for both money and account; United States 5-20s, 72½@72¾; Erie, 43¾.

FRANKFORT, July 24—A. M.—United States 5-20s, 76⅞@76⅞.

LIVERPOOL, July 24—A. M.—Cotton steady; sales of probably 10,000 bales. Sales of the week 45,000 bales, of which 10,000 were for export, and 3000 for speculation. Stock on hand, 602,000 bales, of which 320,000 are American. Breadstuffs quiet.

PARIS, July 24.—The amount of bullion in the Bank of France has increased 10,500,000f.

College Sports.

WORCESTER, July 23.—The base ball match between the Freshmen nine of Yale and the Harvard University Club resulted, this afternoon, in a victory for the Harvards by a score of 39 to 19. The Harvards played loosely in the first innings, but steadily improved and beat the Yales, whose fielding was below par.

The grand regatta concert and ball was a splendid affair. Governor Bullock and most of the prominent citizens of Worcester were present. It is estimated that over 20,000 strangers are in the city, waiting for the great events of Friday.

FROM CHINA.

Affairs in Corea—The Crew of the General Sherman Beheaded.

By Atlantic Cable.

SHANGHAE, June 6, via London July 23.—It is reported in this city to-day that Captain Febiger, of the United States Navy, ascertained during his recent cruise in the Shenandoah on the coast of Corea that the crew of the American barque General Sherman had been beheaded by the natives at the place where they landed.

Americans express the opinion that Captain Febiger discharged his duty with zealous care but that his search was not so efficient as might have been on account of the draught of water of the Shenandoah being much too great to permit him to explore the Corean coast and rivers, the best existent charts of which are almost useless for present purposes.

Should the assertion of the positive execution of all or any of the crew of the Sherman prove true, it will likely lead to active reprisals on the part of the authorities in Washington through the officers in command of the Asiatic squadron, as the Rev. Mr. Thomas, who had a knowledge of the Corean language, and a few other citizens of note were on the vessel at the time of the disaster as passengers from China proper.

The Coreans assert that they merely repelled some years since a forcible visit of a foreign vessel—flag unknown—by force, and that her crew were killed by an explosion and fire during the fight.

FORTIETH CONGRESS—SECOND SESSION.

House of Representatives.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—The House met at 10 o'clock.

Mr. Hooper, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported back the Senate bill to provide for a further issue of temporary loan certificates for the purpose of redeeming the remainder of the outstanding compound interest notes. Passed.

Mr. Butler (Mass.), from the Committee on Appropriations, reported a bill appropriating for the temporary clerks in the Indian Bureau, $20,200; and in the State Department, $10,000; and for the expense of the Surveyor-General's office in Utah, $9000.

Mr. Mullins offered an amendment to raise a tax for the expenses of military government in the Fourth Military District.

The Speaker ruled the amendment out of order.

Mr. Kelley inquired as to the clerk in the State Department, charged with preparing commercial statistics, but who has been residing for the last two years in the city of Auburn.

Mr. Pomeroy replied that that clerk had not been on the pay-rolls since the commencement of the session, and that the office had been abolished.

The bill was passed.

The House then proceeded to the business on the Speaker's table, and disposed thereof as follows:—Senate amendments to the House bill to provide for the distribution of the reward offered by the President for the capture of Jefferson Davis. Non-concurred in, and a committee of conference asked.

Collision on Lake Champlain—Two Men Killed and One Wounded.

BURLINGTON, July 24.—The steamer United States, of the Champlain Transportation Company, going south, just after leaving her wharf in this city at 10 o'clock last night, collided with the schooner W. Wright, of Burlington, loaded with stone. Of the three men on board the schooner, one—Charles Blair, of Burlington, the owner of the schooner—was killed outright, and another, named Cyril Urner, was knocked overboard, and drowned. The other, Peter Meddon, was badly injured, and brought to this city on the steamer's boat. The wheelhouse of the United States was damaged considerably by the collision, which resulted from the neglect of the schooner to show the proper lights required by law. The schooner was towed to this city in a bad condition by the steamer. No one on board the steamer was injured.

The Weather at the Sea-shore.

CAPE MAY, July 24.—The weather is cloudy; wind southeast; thermometer, 72.

ATLANTIC CITY, July 24.—Weather cloudy; wind east; thermometer, 73.

The New York Money Market.

From the N. Y. Tribune of to-day.

"Government bonds were dull and steady, with the exception of 10 40s, which declined to 108¼. The transactions were very light; there was no disposition to buy for investment. Seven-thirties have about passed from the Stock Exchange list. The right to convert them into 5 20s expires on the 1st of August, and holders, after that date, will be obliged to take the currency for them, and thus lose about nine per cent. The market closed steady, with little desire to operate. The transactions in New Tennessees continue heavy at 66; the opening price was 65½, but at the decline the bonds were well supported, closing firm at quotation; ex-coupons improved ½ per cent. selling at 66. North Carolina ex-coupons were firm at 73½; Mississippi 6s were in demand at 91. Railway bonds continued to be offered in small lots at full prices. Express shares were very dull. At the Second Board Tennessees improved, the ex-coupons selling at 66⅛, and the new bonds 65½. Pacific Mail was lower, declining 2⅝ from the last transactions; closing at 99¾. Railway shares opened dull, and on free sales to realize a decline of 1 to 2 per cent. was made on the active shares. New York Central sold at 133¾; Erie, 68; Michigan Southern, 92; North-western Common and Preferred both sold at 83⅛, a decline of 1⅛ per cent. from the highest prices of yesterday. Cleveland and Pittsburg was very strong, with large transactions at 88. Rock Island was steady at 107½@107¾; St. Paul Common advanced to 75; the Preferred sold at 84½; Toledo and Wabash common sold largely at 51; Fort Wayne declined to 110. At the 1 o'clock Board there was an improvement in prices. Erie advanced ½ per cent., Northwestern shares 1½ per cent., and the market assumed a firm tone. At the Second Board the general market was steady. Toledo and Wabash common was higher, selling at 51½; Milwaukee and St. Paul common was excited and higher, selling at 77, an advance of 7 per cent. since yesterday's opening prices. The preferred was dull at 81¼. At the close the market was unsettled and generally lower, but there was no desire shown to press sales. Contracts were made to-day to deliver Northwestern common at 85 twelve months from date, and the bid was made for large blocks of stock. Both parties have the right to call deposits, to protect themselves against the fluctuations of the market."

From the N. Y. Herald to day.

"In the Public Funds there was a duller feeling than yesterday, and a concession of ⅛@¼ per cent. on the 5-20s of 1867, and ¼ per cent. on most other descriptions. The State Bonds at the Stock Exchange were steadier in price for new Tennessees, although there was another heavy pressure to sell. The other Border State bonds were steady. The Railway Market was irregular in its temper: strong for the St. Paul Stocks; fairly steady for the Northwests, Michigan Southern, Pittsburg and Fort Wayne; advanced on the Toledo and Wabash and Ohio and Mississippi, and weaker on New York Central and Erie. There was a good average business done, but the general tone of the market, for most of the day, was dullish."

New York Stock Quotations, 1 P. M.

Received by telegraph from Glendinning & Davis, Stock Brokers, No. 48 S. Third street:—

N. Y. Cent. R.	134	Chi. and R. I. R.	107½
N. Y. and E. R.	68½	Pitts. F. W. and Chi. R. R.	109¼
Phil. and Rea. R.	94⅝	Pacific M. S. Co.	99½
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	91⅞	West. Union Tel.	35
Cle. and Pitt. R.	87⅝	Gold	143⅝
Chi. and N. W. com.	83	Market dull.	
Chic. and N. W. prf.	83		

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Friday, July 24, 1868.

The Stock Market opened very dull this morning, but prices were without any material change. Government securities were firmly held. 115½ was bid for 6s of 1881; 108½ for 10 40s; 108⅞ for July 7-30s; 114¼ for '62 5-20s; 111½ for '64 5-20s; 112½ for '65 5-20s; 109½ for July '65 5-20s; and 109¾ for '67 5-20s. City loans were unchanged. The new issue sold at 102¾.

Railroad shares were inactive. Reading sold at 47@47¼, a decline of ⅛; Pennsylvania Railroad at 52¾@52⅞, no change; and Catawissa preferred at 32¼, no change. 125¼ was bid for Camden and Amboy; 43½ for Little Schuylkill; 68 for Norristown; 33 for North Pennsylvania; 54¾ for Lehigh Valley; 26 for Philadelphia and Erie; and 49½ for Northern Central.

City Passenger Railroad shares were dull. Green and Coates sold at 31¼, an advance of ¼. 50½ was bid for Second and Third; 66 for Tenth and Eleventh; 45 for Chesnut and Walnut; 10½ for Hestonville; and 43 for Union.

Bank shares were in good demand for investment at full prices. Girard sold at 61, an advance of ¼. 58 was bid for Commercial; 106 for Southwark; 71 for City; 44 for Consolidation; 60 for Commonwealth; 68 for Corn Exchange; and 120½ for Central National.

In Canal shares there was nothing doing. 11 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 21 for preferred do.; 15 for Susquehanna Canal; and 49 for Delaware Division.

—The Directors of the West Jersey Railroad Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of four per cent., clear of United States taxes, payable on and after August 3.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

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

FIRST BOARD.

$600 Elmira 7s	93¾	331 sh Penna R.	rec.. 52⅝		
50 sh Gr & Coates	31⅝	125	do	18.. 52⅝	
20 sh Girard Bk	61	100	do	b60.. 52⅝	
100 sh Cata Prf	32¼	34	do	s60.. 52⅝	
100 do	32¼	109	do	18.. rec.. 52⅝	
200 do	18.. b60.. 32¼	100	do	stock..	
100 sh Read	s30.. 47			18.. s60.. 52⅝	
100 do	b5wn.. 47¼	56	do	18.. 52⅝	

—The following are this morning's gold and foreign quotations, reported by Whelen Brothers, Gold, Stock, and Exchange Brokers, No. 105 S. Third street:—

9:30 A. M.	143½	11:30 A. M.	143½
10:00 "	143½	11:45 "	143½
10:24 "	143½	12:00 "	143½
10:30 "	143½	12 17 P. M.	143½
10:45 "	143½	12:30 "	143½

Foreign Exchange on London:—60 days, 109½@110¼; 3 days, 110¼@110⅝. On Paris:—60 days, 5f. 16¼@5f. 13¾; 3 days, 5f. 12½@5f. 11¼.

—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, 115½@115¾; do. 1862, 114½@114¾; do., 1864, 111½@111¾; do., 1865, 112½@112¾; do., 1865, new, 109@109¼; do., 1867, new, 109½@109¾; do., 1868, 109½@109¾; do., 5s, 10-40s, 108⅜@108½; do. 7-30s, July, 108⅜@108½; Due Compound Interest Notes, 119¼; August, 1865, 118¼@118¾; do., September, 1865, 117¾@118¼; do. October, 1865, 117¼@117¾. Gold, 143¼@143¾. Silver, 136@138.

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s, of 1881, 115½@115¾; old 5-20s, 114½@114¾; new 5-20s, 1864, 111¼@111½; do., 1865, 112¼@112¾; 5-20s, July, 109½@109¾; do., 1867, 109¼@109½; do., 1868, 109¾@109¾; 10-40s, 108¼@108½; 7-30s, July, 108⅜@109. Gold, 143¾.

—Messrs. 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, 115½@115¾; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 114¼@114½; do., 1864, 111@111¼; do., 1865, 112@112½; do. July, 1865, 108⅞@109; do. July, 1867 109¼@109¾; 1868, 109¼@109¾; 5s, 10-40s, 108@108¼; U. S. 7-30s, 3d series, 108⅜@108½; Compound Interest Notes, December, 1864, 119; May, 1865, 119; August, 1865, 118¼@118¾; September, 1865, 118@118¼; October, 1865, 117¼@117¾. Gold, 143¾@143½.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

FRIDAY, July 24.—The Flour market is devoid of spirit, and the sales are confined to a few hundred barrels for the supply of the immediate wants of the home consumers, at $7 50@8 25 for superfine; $8 25@9 25 for extras; $9 50@11 25 for spring wheat extra family; $10@12 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do.; and $12@14 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour commands $9 25@9 50 per barrel. No change to notice in Corn Meal.

In Wheat there is more doing, and prices are firmer. 4000 bushels good and prime red sold at $2 20@2 30. Rye is held at $1 60@1 65 per bushel for Pennsylvania. Corn is less active, but we have no change to record in prices. Sales of Western mixed at $1 18@1 19. Oats are steady, with sales at 85@86c. for Western, and 87@88c. for Pennsylvania.

Seeds.—Cloverseed is wanted. Sales of 300 bushels at $8 62@9. Timothy is held at $2 75. The last sale of Flaxseed was at $2 62.

Nothing doing in whisky.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....JULY 24.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....78 | 11 A. M.....80 | 2 P. M.....82

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Brig Auguste, Klindtworth, Ivigtut J. E. Bazley & Co.
Brig Boilerson, Scott, Boston, Lennox & Burgess.
Brig Moonlight, Bourne, Boston, Audenried, Norton & Co.
Schr R. H. Huntley, Nickerson, Salem, do.
Schr S. L. Crocker, Presbrey, Taunton, Mershon & Cloud.
Schr Westmoreland, Rice, Cambridge, Westmoreland Coal Co.
Schr Boston, Nickerson, Saco, do.
Schr Martha Maria, Dean, Bangor, Wannemacher, Maxfield & Co.
Schr Ella F. Crowell, Howes, Provincetown, Sinnickson & Co.
Schr C. B. McShain, Quigley, Washington, Dovey, Son & Co.
Schr Wm. John, Street, Washington, Caldwell, Gordon & Co.
Schr J. H. Wainwright, Brower, Providence, R. H. Powell.
Schr W. A. Crocker, Baxter, Boston, Borda, Keller & Nutting.
Schr M. J. Russell, Smith, Salem, John Rommel, Jr.
Schr C. S. Watson, Adams, Nantucket, Castner, Stickney & Wellington.
Schr J. B. Knowles, Scott, Boston, Lennox & Burgess.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Schr David Babcock, Gatchell, 13 days from Matanzas, with sugar to Geo. C. Carson & Co.
Schr S. L. Crocker, Presbrey, from Taunton.
Schr H. B. McCauley, Cain, from Salem.
Steamer Montitor, Jones, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Lancaster, Jackson, hence for Liverpool via St. John, N. B., was spoken lat. 41 59, long. 62 55—no date.
Steamship Fanita, Howe, hence, at New York yesterday.
Barque Mary Bentley, Clark, for Delaware Breakwater, remained at Zaza 24 inst.
Brig S. V. Merrick, Norden, for Philadelphia, remained at Cardenas 15th inst.
Brig James Miller, Bennett, for Del