# THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, JULY 2, 1870.

DOUBLE SHEET-THREE CENTS.

## FIRST EDITION

The Services at Westminster

The Sermon of Dean Stanley.

Grant's Fourth of July.

The "Red Stockings" at Home.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

CHARLES DICKENS.

# Sermon of Dean Stanley at Westminster Abbey on the Life and Works of the Nov-elist.

From the London Times, June 20. The announcement in our impression of Wednes-The announcement in our impression of wednes-day that Dean Stanley intended to make "Charles Dickens and His Works" the subject of his sermon in Westminster Abbey, on Sunday, brought toge-ther, as might be expected, a very large congregation to the afternoon service, yes-terday, and some time before a o'clock the choir and transepts were filled to overflowing, as well as the seats in the sacrarian. The service (which was Farrant, in G minor), had nothing re-markable about it. At the end of the Third Collect, (which was Farrant, in G minor), had nothing remarkable about it. At the end of the Third Collect, the Dean was conducted to the pulpit, and took his text from the gospel of the day, the parable of the rich man and Lazarus, which he observed, was most appropriate to the occasion, and chimed in admirably with the service performed within those walls on Tuesday—the funeral of "that gifted being who for years had delighted and mstructed the generation to which he belonged." He showed that the story of Dives and Lazarus formed something more than an ordinary "parable," and that, in spite of both the one and the other being "as purely imaginary beings as "Hainet" and "Shylock, " it was a "tate of real life, so real that we can hardly believe it to be fiction, and not an actual history." The Bible, then, urged the preacher, sanctions this mode of teaching, which has been in a special sense God's gift to our own age. "In various ages," he continued, "this gift has assumed various forms, the divine flame of poetry, the far-reaching page of science, the searching analysis of philosophy, the giorious page of history, the stirring eloquence of preacher or orator, the grave address of moratist or divine—uil these we have had in ages past, and to some extent we have them still; but no age has developed like this the gift of Speaking in parables, of teaching by fection." "Poetry," he continued, "mas some extent we have them still; but no age has developed like this the gift of speaking in parables, of teaching by fiction." "Poetry," he continued, "may kindle a loftler fire, the drama may rive? "" attention more firmly, science may open a wider norizon, and philosophy may touch a deeper spring, but five works are so persuasive, enter so many houses, or attract so many readers, as the romance or rower of medical times." And in proportion

mance or novel of modern times. And in proportion as the good novel is the best, so is the bad novel the worst, of instructors; out the work of the successful novelist, if pure in style, elevating in thought and true in its sentiment, is the best of blessings to the Christian home, which the bad writer would debase and defile. In the writings of Charles Dickens it is clearly snown that "it is possible to move both old and young to laughter the use of a single expression which could defile the purest or shock the most sensitive;" he taught a lesson to the world that it is possible to jest without the introduction of depraving scenes or the use of unseemly and filthy jokes. "S) thought and so wrote not only the gen al and loving hamorist whom we mourn, but Walter Scott, and Jane Austen, and Elizabeth Gaskell, and William Thackeray." But, he urged, there was something even higher than this to be learned in the writings of Charles Dickens, and which it was well to speak of in the house of God and beside that new-made grave, "In that long series of stirring tales, now closed, there was a palpably serious truth—might he not say a Christian and Evangelical truth?—of which we all needed

much to be reminded, and of which in his own way he was the special teacher. In spite of the Oriental imagery with which it is sur-rounded, the Gospel tells us, and the de-parted writer did but re-echo the truth, that the rich man and Lazarus lived very near and close to each other; he showed us, in own dramatic and sympathetic manner, how close that lesson lay at the gates of the upper and wealthier classes of modern English society in this age of wide-spread civilization and luxury. The roor Man had but one name given to him in the parable, but in the writings of Charles Dickens he parable, but in the writings of Charles Dickens ne bore many names and wore many forms; now coming to us in the type of the foriorn outcast, now in that of the workhouse child struggling towards the good amid an atmosphere of crueity, injustice, and vice. "We have need then," he continued, "of such a teacher to remind us of one great lesson of life, the duty of sympathy with the poor and the weak, with the absent and with those who cannot speak for themseves. And it is because this susceptibility, this gift of sympathy is so rare, that we ought to value it highly where we

meet it, and to reckon it as a gift from God." "As the rich man was made to see and to feel Lazarus at his gate, so our departed instructor taught us to realize as brought into very near contract with our selves the suffering inmates of the workhouse, the neglected children in the dens and dark corners of neglected children in the dens and dark corners of the streets of our great cities, the starved and ill-used boy in remote schools far from the ob-servation of the world at large. All of these must have felt that a new ray of sunshine was poured by his wri ings on their dark existence, and a new interest awakened outside in their fortorn and desolate lot. In him an unknown frieud pleaded their cause with a voice which rang through the palaces of the rich and great, as well as through the cottages of the poor; and by him these gaunt figures and strange faces, though in a slightly exag-gerated form, were made to stand and speak face to ce with those who up to the time had doubted eir existence." And, further, the same faithful hand which thus depicted the sufferings of the poor man, drew also pictures of that unselfish kinduess,

that kindly patience, that tender thoughtfulness, that sympathy for the weak and nelpless which often underlie a rough exterior. "When the little work-nouse boy wins his way, pure and undefiled, through the mazes of wickedness into a happy home, when the little orphan girl brings thoughts of Heaven into the hearts of all around her, and as if the very gift of God to those whose desclate life she cheers, there is a lesson taught which none can read and learn without being the better for it. In fact, he labored to tell us the old, old story, that even in the very worst and most hardened of mankind, there is a soul worth being touched and reached and rescued and regenerated. He helped to blot out the hard line which too othen severs class from class, and made Englishmen feel more as one family that they had felt before. Therefore it was felt that he had not lived in vain, or been laid in vain here in this sacred house, which is the home and the heart of the English nation." The Dean then read the following extract from Mr. Dickens' will, dated May

12, 1869, which will be new to the public, and will be read with a thrill of interest and satisfaction: read with a thrill of interest and satisfaction:

"I direct that my name be insambed in plain English letters on my tomb I enjoin my leiends on no account to make me the subject of any monument, memorial, or testimonial whatever. I rest my claims to the remembrance of my osunity upon my published weeks, and the remembrance of my friends upon their experience of me in addition thereto. I commit my soul to the mercy of God, through our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, and I erhort my dear chaires to try to guide themselves by the teachings of the New Testament in its broad spirit, and to put no faith in any man's narrow construction of its letter." "In that simple but sufficient faith," concluded the Dean, "Charles Dickens lived and died In that faith he would have you all hve and die also; and if any of you have learnt from his works the sternal value of generosity, purity, kindness, and unselfshoess, and to cave them out in action, those are the best monuments, men orials, and testimostals which you, his fallow-countrymes, can raise to his memory."

The sermon was listened to with breathless attenties.

tion by that portion of the congregation who, for-tunately, had seats in the Sacrarium and under the Lectern, but very little of it could have reached the mass of the congregation in the choir and transepts.
The Dean was laboring under a severe cold, and it
was evidently only with the greatest difficulty that
he was able to deliver his sermon at all. The sermon
was followed by Handel's well-known and magnifcont anthem from the Book of Job, chapter twenty-line, "When the ear heard me, then it blessed me; and when the eye saw me, it gave witness unto me. Among the congregation present were several mem-bers of both Houses of Parliament, some dignitaries of the Church, and a host of literary celebrities, attention as he sat in the centre of the Sacrariam.

From the London Daily News, June 21.

A proposal has been started at Rochester—probabily consequent upon the reported early sale of the Gadshill house and grounds—having for its object the purchase and preservation of Charles Dickens' favorite abiding place as a national memento of this popular author. It is suggested that the house should be retained by Mr. Dickens' family for a term, to be named by themselves, at the expiration of which, with their consent, the place will nerge in trustees. Dickens passed the morning and afternoon of his last day on earth in the chalet, presented to him by a few Swiss admirers two years since, which is erected in the shrabbery opposite his residence, and approached by a tunnel underneath the turnpike road. The chalet, embosomed in the foliage of some very fine trees, stands upon an emifoliage of some very fine trees, stands upon an emi-nence commanding a magnificent view of the mouth of the Thames and the opposite coast of Essex. It was a favorite retreat of Dickens.

Dickens as a Pedestrian.

From the Cheltenham (Eng.) Gazette, June 16.
At one time of his life Mr. Dickens was a great At one time of his life Mr. Dickens was a great pedestrian. That he was a great walker was borne witness to by much that he wrote. In the wanderings of Little Nelly and her grandfather Mr. Dickens own experiences crop up. The Punch and Judy men and the scene in the inn are manifestly photographs of people the author had met and of places where he had been. The same may be said of the account of David Copperfield's journey on foot from London to Kent, and the inimitable paper on 'Tramps," which we are never fired of reading, could have been written by no man who had not had opportunities of closely studying the bagging fraternity, their habits, and modes of expression. Indeed, scattered through his works are scenes and allusions that bespeak the practice of pedestrianism, if not of humbier modes of traveiling. It is hard to believe that the description of the journey in that night wagon in "The Old Curiosity Shop," and the morning picture, the passengers cheeriess, cold, ugly, and discontented, with three months growth of hair in one night, was not a realistic sketch that grew out of Mr. Dickens own personal experience. allusions that bespeak the practice of pedestrianism

His Name in France. the London News, June 21. M. Louis Blane contributes an article on Dickens to the Paris Rappel, in which he specially refers to the light estimation in which cosmopolitan France holds her national celebrities, and contrasts it with the patriotic admiration Englishmen display for their fellow-countrymen who have become distin-guished. Citing a criticism on Charles Dickens from a London paper, in which expression is given to this admiration, he says that, although other papers have spoken in more sober language, the general tone has been marked by the same exagge ration. M. Louis Blanc considers "that Mr. Dickens was a humorist with less originality than Shak-speare, less sensibility than Cervantes, less depth than Jean Paul, and less bonhomie than Sterne. 'He did not, M. Louis Blane thinks, regard the vices he describes quite seriously enough, and weakened he describes quite seriously enough, and weakened the moral effect of his pictures by the comic coloring given to them. The influence of his novels was, however, highly salutary on the whole, and in his waitings he always respected himself and respected his readers, while the sanctity of the domestic hearth never had a more reverential painter or a more charming apostle."

#### THE RED STOCKINGS AT HOME.

Results of the Tour-Handsome Acknowledg-ment of their One Defeat.

The Cincinnati Times of the 30th ult. says:-A motley and incongruous assembly of humanity gathered about the Plum street depot last evening, and when the seething, snorting iron horse screeched his arrival, there arose on the heated night air shiill shouts of welcome from the throats of hundreds of urchins, mercifully tempered with the basso hurras of the more matured patrons and friends of the national game.

The crowd and the shouts were incidental to the arrival home of the famous Cincinnati baseball club—more generally known as the Red Stockings—from their Eastern tour. Their ap-pearance seemed to indicate the skirmish had been pretty warm, but that they had accomplished their work. George Wright, Allison. and McVey were not in the best possible condition, while the remainder of the party were suffering from fatigue.

In reply to the welcoming remarks of Mr. Bonte, President Champion referred to the victory of the Atlantics, and generously said:-

The umpiring was as fair as I have ever seen anywhere, and we have not the least complaint to make in that respect about any Eastern city we visited. When we won a game, we tried to do it with the ball and the bat, and not by any technicality, and when we lost, we lost in the same way, fairly and squarely. In the game which we lost, we were met and fairly beaten in every respect. The Atlanties played that day as fine a game as could be played, and deserve the credit of being the first to beat the Red Stockings. The following are the individual scores:-

 
 Leonard, l. f
 23
 65
 85

 Brainerd, p
 22
 69
 61

 Sweasy, 2d b
 23
 73
 80

 McVey, r. f
 23
 62
 80

 Atwater (sub.)
 2
 4
 14

 Dean (sub.)
 5
 12
 26
 Dean (sub.).....

## THE PRESIDENT'S "FOURTH."

General Grant and his Family to be in Wood-stock, Conn., on the Fourth of July. It is the intention of the President to spend Inde-pendence Day in the village of Woodstock, Conn., where he will join in the ceremonies which have been arranged for celebrating the glorious Fourth at

Last evening General Grant with Mrs. Grant and their children, together with the President's staff, General Benjamin F. Butler, and others, left Washington. This morning the distinguished party, in company with Governor Jewell, Lieutenant-Governor Stewart L. Woodford, of New York, and Rev. Henry Ward Reecher, expected to breakfast in New York and leave immediately for Hartford. Upon arriving there Governor Jewell will give a

grand card reception at his residence in honor of the President. The Sabbath will be spent quietly at Hartford, where the President will attend church On Monday morning, the Fourth, a special train will leave at 7 o'clock for Plainfield, to be met there by another special train from Norwich, with Senator Buckingham, Representative Starkweather, and others. At Plainfield, a delegation from the general committee will meet the President and welcome committee will meet the President and welcome tilm to Windham county. The party will then pro-geed to Putnam, arriving at 10 o'clock. At Putnam the Fresident will be saluted with music and the firing of cannon. A procession will then be formed and proceed immediately and as rapidly as possible to Woodstock, where another salute will be fired and other appropriate demonstrations made in hour of the President's arrival in town. The town commitee will receive the President on entering the vil-lage, and escort him to the residence of Mr. Henry C. Bowen, where a dinner will be served to the Presidential party. At 1 o'clock precisely the Presi-dent, ex-Lieutenant-Governor Woodford (the orator of the day), General Butler, Rev. Heary Ward Beecher, and other distinguished persons present, will proceed, under escort of music and the various

will proceed, under escort of music and the various committees, to the speaker's stand on the Common. Senstor Buckingham will preside, and the following will be the order of exercises:

Address of Senator suckingham, the presiding officer, and introduction of the President to the people. Oration of ex-Lieutenant-Governor Stewart L. Woodford, Speech by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, Speech by Hon. Benjamin F. Butier. Closing by firing a national salute.

In the evening at 8 o'clock the President will witness the fireworks, which will conclude the exercises.

## THE COWHIDE.

An Old Fashion for Correcting Servants Re-

William H. Moore, a merchant, in Middle town, had a hearing before Esquire Silver this morning on a charge of assault and battery on a colored woman. The prisoner admitted the assault, which took place near the railroad platform at Middletown, on June 20, and offered in extenuation of his offense the following ex-

The colored woman was employed as a servant in Moore's house. On the Saturday previous to the assault, Mrs. Moore went into the kitchen and gave the woman some directions, to which she replied that she knew her own business and that the kitchen was no place for her mis-

Incensed at this answer, Mrs. Moore directed the woman to pack up and leave the house im-

mediately. This order was promptly complied with, and the woman left.

On the day of the assault Moore met the woman near the platform, and asked her why she had left without cleaning up some tubs, etc. She replied that Mrs. Moore told her to leave right off, and she did so. This, Moore says, ire considered another insult, and he thereupon commenced an assault on the woman with a commenced an assault on the woman with a cowhide, striking her over the face, shoulders, and back, and beating her over the face, shoulders, and back, and beating her very severely. This, be it remembered, is substantially the prisoner's own version of the affair. Esquire Silver, not recognizing this as the legal way of dealing with refractory servants, held Moore to bail in the sum of \$1000 for his appearance at court.—Wilmington Commercial, yesterday.

#### RAILWAY COLLISION.

An Express and a Construction Train Come Together on the Pan Handle Rairrond-No-body Hurt.

The express train on the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, and St. Louis Railway, due here at mid-night Wednesday, ran into a construction train between Collier and Dinsmore stations, resulting in the wrecking of both trains and the serious damaging of a bridge. A freight train had run on a siding to allow the express to pass, and in doing so shoved some construction cars loaded with brick out upon the main track. The brakes not being tight, and there being a down grade, these cars ran off at a high rate of speed. The engine of the freight started after them, but did not overtake them in time. The cars had reached a small covered bridge east of Dinsmore, when the express came along at usual speed and ran into them. The locomotive and several cars of the express were considerably damaged, while the construction cars were demolished and the bricks scattered about in all directions. The bridge was also much damaged. There were a large number of passengers on the train, but none of them were injured.—Pittsburg Commercial, yesterday.

#### LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Sad Result of a Strike.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Luillow.

Yesterday in this Court a young cooper, named William Atridge, was convicted of arson in setting fire to the old "Cooper Shop Refreshment Saloon," on the night of June 11. He was at that time on a strike for higher wages, and his employer was sleep-ing in the house fired. This is quite a lamentable case, for the young man was a good mechanic, much respected by his acquaintances, and had a very fair chance of success; besides he had a young wife and one child, who by his folly are left without any visible means of support.

In sentencing him Judge Ludlow remarked that it was a sad affair, and if he could substitute anything for the law, he would gladly do so; but at the same time the prisoner's crime was a monstrous one, and must be dunished accordingly. It must be known in the community that no class or combination of men was stronger than the law. This case had men was stronger than the law. This case had grown out of a coopers' strike. In regard to this it was well for every workingman to understand that they had the right to resert to any legal means for their own protection to business, but when they had recourse to arson, riot, or other criminal demonstrations, they violated the law and must stand to take the consequences. This fire might not only have worked the striker's vengeance by burning down a particular building, but might have destroyed many others in that populous locality, and burned to death hundreds of sleeping men, women, and children. Therefore, while he was to be pitted his offense called for punishment of an exemplary character. The sentence was an imprisonment of six years in the Easttence was an imprisonment of six years in the Eastern Penitentiary.

Court of Oyerer and Terminer-Judges Ludlow and Paxson. Thomas Hill (colored), who was convicted of man-

#### slaughter in killing the German Baker, John G. Nagle, in Letitia street, in March last, was sentenced to the Eastern Penitentiary for eight years. FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE, Saturday, July 2, 1870.

The drain of currency to the West has mate rially fallen off during the past few days, but large amounts have been drawn from the banks to meet the usual July payments which are now in progress, so that the money current is in pretty active motion. At these periods there is always more or less activity in the money mar-ket, and the present period will be no exception to the rule. The banks to-day are pretty busy settling up old contracts and forming new, and for a week or more there will be less than the usual amount of duliness. No scarcity of currency, however, is possible at this period of universal business apathy, but it is quite probable that money will be accessible at lower figures then are now agreen. figures than are now current. The rates to-day are without change.

Gold opened at 1123%, declined to 1113%, and closed at noon at 112. The market continues

Government bonds are active and prices steady at yesterday's quotations.

Local stocks were dull but strong. Sales of city sixes at 100% for the new issue.

Reading Railroad sold at 53%; Oll Creek and Allegheny at 46%, s. o., and 46%, b. o.; Pennsylvania at 57%, and a few shares of Mechanics'

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES. Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD. \$100 City 68, New 100% \$250 Pa 68, 1st se... \$250 Pa 68, 1st se...

\$6000 Phila & E68.. 92

JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 68 of 1881, 115@115½; 5-208 of 1862, 112@117½; do., Nov. 1865, 112@117½; do., Nov. 1865, 112@117½; do. do., Nov. 1865, 112@117½; do. do., 1867, 111½@111½; do. 1868, 111@111½; do. do., 1867, 111½@111½; do. 1868, 111@111½; 10-408, 108%; Pacincs, 113%@113¾. Gold, 112½.

\*\*MESSERS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third Street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 68 of 1881, 114½@115½; do., 1802, 111½@112½; do. 1864, 111½@111½; do. 1865, 111½@112½; do. 1865, 111½@111½; do. 1865, do., 111@111½; 10-408, 108½@108½; U. S. 80 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 113½@114; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 19; Gold, 111½@112; Silver, 107@109, Union Pacific R. R., \$800@905; Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, \$775@785.

NARR & LADNER, Brokers, report this morning

NARR & LADNER, Brokers, report this morning 10-26 " 112½ 11-23 " 111½ 10-23 " 111½ 10-23 " 112½ 11-35 " 112 10-55 " 112 11-59 " 111½ 11-19 " 111½

#### Philadelphia Trade Report. SATURDAY, July 2.-Bark-The last sale of No. Quercitron was at \$27 per ton.

Seeds—In Cloverseed and Timothy nothing doing, Flaxseed is in demand by the crushers at \$2-25. The absence of supplies restricts operations.

There is no improvement to notice in the demand for Flour, and prises, though quotably unchanged, favor buyers. The inquiry is confined to the wants of the local trade, who purchased a few hundred barrels in lots at \$5.00@5.25 for superfine; \$5.25@ 5:50 for extras; \$5:75@7 for Iewa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family; \$6-25@6-50 for Pennsylvania do. do.; \$6-25@7 for Ohio do. do.; and \$7-50@ 8-50 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour may be quoted at \$5.25. Prices of Corn Meal are nominal.

The offerings of Wheat, though small, are fully ample for the demand. Sales of Pennsylvania red at \$1.43@1.45 for prime, and Southern do, at \$1.47. Hye is steady at \$1 for Western, and \$1.05@1.08 for Pennsylvania. Corn is quiet, but prices remain without change: sales of 3000 hushels Pennsylvania yellow at \$1.06@1.09, and 1000 bushels Western mixed at \$16.102. Oats are without essential change; sales of 10,000 bushels bright Pennsylvania at 634c.; 2000 bushels do. at 68c.; and some Western at 60c. Whisky is nominal at \$100 for Western from

Improved Weather Reports.

Destructive Fire in Cincinnati.

TO-DAY'S CABLE NEWS.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

GREAT BRITAIN.

American Emigration. LIVERPOOL, July 2 .- The tide of American emigration continues unabated. By the statistics published this morning, it is shown that 18,000 emigrants left this port during the month of June for various American ports, and that ninetenths of them went to New York.

The Bullion Market. LONDON, July 2 .- The circular issued to-day by Messrs. Pixley, Abell & Langley reports the bullion market firm.

The U. S. Indian Polley. The Speciator, to-day, in an article criticising the Indian policy of the United States, anticipates an immediate Indian war, which will result in the extermination of the race.

George Crulkshank, the artist, has submitted to Queen Victoria the model of the monument at Bannockburn.

Complaint Against the "Times." Some merchants complain that the Times bulls the corn market.

The English Channel. The command of the English channel squadron has been assigned to Admiral Drummond.

ron has been assigned to Admiral Drummond.

This Moraing's Quetations.

London, July 2—11-30 A. M.—Consols opened at 92% for money and account. American securities firm. United States 5-208 of 1862, 90%; of 1865, old, 90%; and of 1867, 89%; 10-408, 88%. Railways steady; Erie, 19%; Illinois Central, 114%; Atlantic and Great Western, 27%.

Liverpool, July 2—11-30 A. M.—Cotton opened quiet. Middling uplands, 97%@10d.; middling orleans, 10%@10%d. Sales estimated at 10,000 bales. Red Western Wheat, at 58, 9d. Linseed Oil firm.

London, July 2—11-30 A. M.—Hops opened quiet.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, July 2—2 P. M.—Consols closed at 92% for both money and account. American securities quiet. United States Five-twenties of 1862, 90%; of 1865, old, 90%; of 1867, 89%; 10-408, 88%. Stocks quiet. Great Western, 27%.

Liverpool. July 2—2 P. M.—Cotton closed dull, Middling uplands, 9%d.: middling Orleans, 10%d. The sales to-day were 8000 bales, including 1000 bales for speculation and export.

Breadstuffs quiet. Breadstuffs quiet. Pork dull. Refined petroleum, 1s. 7d. Turpen-

FRANKFORT, July 2 .- U. S. bonds open firm and quiet at 964.

HAVRE, July 2.—Cotton opens quiet for both on the spot and affoat.

Antwerr, July 2.—Petroleum opened firm. Paris, July 2 .- The Bourse opened dull. Rentes

## CONGRESS.

FORTY-FIRST TERM-SECOND SESSION.

Washington, July 2.—Mr. Wilson, from the Military Committee, reported a bill granting condemned ordnance for soldiers' monuments in various towns throughout the country.

Mr. Chandler, from the Committee on Commerce, reported with amendments the river and harbor ap-propriation bill, which was made a special order for Wednesday next.

Wednesday next.

Mr. Ramsey, from the Committee on Post-offices, reported with amendments the bill to establish a transatlantic postal telegraph service by an American cable.

American cable.

It directs the Postmaster-Ghneral to provide for the reception at every Post Office of messages to be transmitted to Europe by submarine cable at rates for transmission to any telegraph station in Belgium, Great Britain, and France, not exceeding 25 in gold for a single message of ten words, including date, address, and signature, and thirty cents in coin for each word additional. The press, however, to be charged only one, half of these rates.

In order to enable the Postmaster-General to establish said service, the bill authorizes Rebert squires, Lyman Tremain, Hiram Barney, Erastus Corning, Jr., George Harrington, or any company organized by them under the laws of the United States, to lay and maintain one or more telegraphic cables between the States of Maine and Georgia to Belgium, subject to numerous rules and regulations which are specified. The Post Office Department is to receive twenty-three cents for each message sent through its agency over the cables, and the residue of all rates for such messages is to be paid to the company.

ompany.

Mr. Patterson reported without amendment the House bill to regulate the purchase of fuel for the Legislative, Judicial, and Executive Departments, and for the military and naval establishments of the United States in the District of Columbia.

Mr. Sawyer addressed the Senate at length in advocacy of the bill for the sale of certain lands on the Sea Islands of Beaufort county, S. C.

The Senate rejected—yeas, 22; nays, 28—a motion to adjourn from to-day till Tuesday.

Mr. Morrill (Me.), from the committee of conference on the Indian Appropriation bill, reported that the committee were unable to agree, in consequence of the flat denial by the House of the authority of the Senate to make treaty stipulations with Indian tribes which should bind the House, and a new

committee of conference was ordered.

The report of the committee of conference on the bill to define the duties of pension agents was A committee of conference was also appointed upon the Post Office Appropriation bill.

At 1240 the Senate took up as special business of the day the bill to amend the naturalization laws

and to punish crimes against the same.

Mr. Bayard concluded his remarks in denial of the power of Congress to control or meddle with elec-tions in the States, and to show that the bill was only another step towards imperial consolidation. It would annoy and harass foreigners yet to arrive upon our shores and defraud those already natu-

Mr. Stevenson presented a petition of business men of Cincinnati against a change of the time when the reduction of duties shall take place under the Taxand Tariff bill, and praying that the date fixed, December 31, 1810, be retained.

Mr. Myers, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported back the Senate bill for settlement of the accounts of Hinton Rowan Helper, late, Consul at Buenos Ayres. Passed.

The House proceeded to the consideration of reports from the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. Julian reported a bill to forbid the conveyance of Indian reservations by treaty to any other grantee.

Mr. Julian reported a bill to forbid the conveyance of Indian reservations by treaty to any other grantee than the United States.

The bill brought up a discussion as to the impolicy and absurdity of making treaties with roving tribes of Indians, and dealing with them as nationalities.

Mr. Julian represented the object of the bill to be to notify the Senate that in no future treaty are Indian lands to be secured for the beneft of railroad companies or other speculators, but that such lands are to become part of the public domain and to be under the control of Congress.

The bill was passed.

Mr. Julian also reported a bill authorizing applicants under the Homestead act, when prevented by distance or other good cause from personal attendance at the district land office, to make affidavit and proof of settlement before the Clerk of the County Court, and transmit the same, with fees, by mail, to the register and receiver of the Land Office, Passed.

Mr. Julian also reported a bill for the protection of settlers on the lands of the limited States, providing that when any person entitled to avail himselffol the benefits of the pre-emption or homestead laws has made a bona fide settlement on lands subject thereto, such settlement shall be deemed to oreate a contract between the Covernment and the settler, and mis claim shall constitute a vested right of preparty. settler, and his plaim shall constitutes vested right

## Mr. Holman inquired whether that was not the

Mr. Holman inquired whether that was not the law at present.

Mr. Julian replied that everybody had believed so recently, when a contrary decision was delivered by Judge Miller, of the Supreme Court, a decision which he denounced as monstrous and as one which would be discreditable to the judge of a Western county court. The bill was passed.

Mr. Julian also reported a bill to prevent the further sale of public lands in the Territory of Dakotah, except under the pre-emption and homestead laws, etc. Passed.

Also a similar bill applying to Nebraska and Nevada. The bill was amended by making it apply also to California, Kansas, Arkansas, and Utah, and as amended it was passed.

Mr. Julian also reported a bill declaring forfeited to the United States lands granted to the State of

Mr. Julian also reported a bill declaring forfeited to the United States lands granted to the State of Louisiana in 1856 for the New Orleans, Opelousas, and Great Western Railroad. He said that it would open up to settlement a million acres of rich land that was now locked up, and that the bill had the approval of the members from Louisiana. The bill was passed.

approval of the members from Louisiana. The bill was passed.

Mr. Julian also reported a bill to confirm to James M. Hutchings and Joseph C. Lamon pre-emption claims in the Yosemite Valley, California.

The bill gave rise to discussion, involving the impolicy of the act ceding the valley to the State of California, in trust, to be preserved as a national park, and the absence of the title in the claimants, who settled in the valley before it was surveyed and open to settlement.

Mr. Schenck expressed the idea that, if the squatters or pre-emptionists had any equity in their claim, it would be far better to compensate them for it than to turn over to them the land on which they or their successors might establish a lager beer garden or a distillery, or lay out potato patches and cow-

or a distillery, or lay out potato patches and cow-yards, to be a blotch on the beauty which it was de-

yards, to be a blotch on the beauty which it was desired to preserve.

The bill was finally, on motion of Mr. Randall, laid on the table—yeas 105, nays 51.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of reports from the Committee on Patents, the question being on the motion to reconsider the vote whereby the House refused yesterday to lay on the table the bill to extend the wood-screw patent of

Thomas Harvey.

Mr Loughridge, who had made the motion to reconsider, withdrew it and the bill was passed-yeas

Mr. Moore, of Illinois, from the Committee on Patents, reported the bill for the extension of the patent of Anton Smith for improvement in ploughs. Passed.

Mr. Myers, from the same committee, reported a bill to pay \$25,000 to the two daughters of Jethro Wood, the inventor of the east iron plough.

On a point of order made by Mr. Asper, that the bill made an apprepriation, and must therefore be considered in Committee of the Whole, the bill was referred to that committee.

referred to that committee.

Mr. Myers then moved to suspend the rules so as
to bring the bill before the House and put it upon tts passage.

The Speaker decided the motion to be in order under the rule which authorizes motions to suspend rules during the last ten days of the session.

#### FROM THE WEST.

Fire in Cincinnati. CINCINNATI, July 2.—The livery stable of James Donnelly, stables of Carr, Sumner & Co., manufacturers of Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machines, were burned to-day. Loss \$15,000. The buildings were owned by Alexander Kincaid.

١	JULY 2, 9 A. M. Weather Repo	Weather.	7
١	Plaister Cove N.	hazy.	
l	HalifaxE.	ciear.	
L	PortlandN. W.	do.	
ľ	Boston	do.	
l	New YorkN. E.	cloudy.	
ŀ	Wilmington, DelE.	raining.	
١	Washington	cloudy.	
ı	RichmondW.	clear.	
ı	Charleston S. S. W.	do.	
t	SavannahS.	clear.	
l	Augusta, Ga	clear.	
1	OswegoS. E.	do.	
1	Buffalo	do.	
١	PittsburgE.	cloudy.	
١	ChicagoE.	clear.	
1	LouisvilleS. E.	cloudy.	
1	MobileS. E.	clear.	
1	New Orleans	do.	
1		do.	

New York Money and Stock Markets. New York Money and Stock Markets.

New York, July 2.—Stocks heavy. Money easy at 3@5 per cent. Gold, 111%, 5-208, 1862, coupon, 112; do. 1864, do., 112; do. 1865 do., 112; do. do. new, 111; do. 1867, 111%; 10. 1868, 111%; 10-408, 108%; Virginia 68, new, 69; Missouri 68, 92; Canton Company, 68%; Cumberland preferred, 35; New York Central and Hudson River, 99%; Erie, 2022, Reading 107%; Adams Evaress 388; Mish 22%; Rew York Central and Hudson River, 99%; Erie, 22%; Reading, 107%; Adams Express, 68%; Michigan Central, 120; Michigan Southern, 109%; Hilinois Central, 141; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 109%; Chicago and Rock Island, 116%; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 95; Western Union Telegraph, 84%.

Internal Revenue Receipts. The following is a comparative statement showing the aggregate receipts as per certificates of deposit received at the Office of Internal

Revenue during each month of the fiscal years ending June 30, 1869 and 1870:— Months, July..... Fiscal Year 1869, . . \$16,990,649 92 \$21,583,359 84 15,015,396 81 18,022,303 87 12,056,399 77 August ... 10,092,835-34 9.641,304-63 13,145.569·70 11,719,642·56 November. Japuary..... 12,735,195·70 13,545,985·92 21,164,696·07 April..... May....

25,431,939 45

\$184,032,948.03

event to-day.

#### LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE. For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

Total.... \$158,289,139-13

New York, July 2.—Arrived, steamship Europa, PORT OF PHILADELPHIA,....JULY 2 STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH

7 A. M.......74 | 11 A. M.......75 | 2 P. M........76 CLEARED THIS MORNING. Str Novelty, Shaw, New York, W. M. Baird & Co. Steamer Monitor, Jones, New York, do. ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Volunteer, Jones, 23 hours from New York, with mose, to John F. Ohl, Schr E. A. Bailey, Smith, 6 days from Hallowell, with ice to Knickerbecker Ice Co. with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.
Schr H. W. Goodwin, Sears, from Charlestown,
Mass., with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.
Schr Victoria, Bound, from Salisbury, Md.
Schr H. A. Rogers, Frambes, from Boston.
Schr N. W. Magee, Ketchum, from Boston.
Schr Eliza Edwards. Somers, from Boston.
Schr Mary Hudson, Vaughn, from Boston.
Schr W. H. Tiers, Gifford, from Boston.
Schr John Cadwalader, Steelman, from Newport.
Schr Julia A. Crawferd, Young, from Lambertport.
Schr Maggie Magee, Young, from Nantucket.
Schr David McQueen, Montgomery, from Norfolk, with cedar rails.

with cedar rails.
Schr Othello, Matthews, from Bath, with ice Knickerbocker Ice Co.
Sohr Jane N. Smith, Springer, from New Bedford, with mose. Schr Lizzie A. Small, Tice, from Wareham.

Special Deepatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HAVEE-DE-GRACE, July 2.—The following boats left this morning in tow:—

Juniata and K. H. Fonst, with grain to Hodman & Kennedy.

Chatha and Bortha, and Lotter and Lotter and Bortha. Chatba and Bertha, and Lydia Ringier, with lumber to Saylor, Day & Co.

Morie, Eclectic, and Mahanoy, with lumber to
Taylor & Betts.

Witten King, with lambar to H. Common of the Common of

Taylor & Betts.
William King, with lumber to H. Croskey.
Harry & Carrie, with lumber to D. K. Kowtz & Co.
Edward Lippincott and Charles Ehler, with lumber, for New York.
G. W. Larmour, with lumber, for Jersey City.
Little John, with lumber, for Newark.
F. S. Hall, with bark to Keen & Coates.
John Rowe, with bark, for Chester.
Media, with poplar wood, for Manayunk.
I Del. and Hudson boat, with coal, for New York.

Br. steamers City of Paris and Denmark, for Liverpool, and Paraguay, for London, cleared at New York yesterday. mer Fanita, Freeman, hence, at New York

yesterday.

Brig Hayti, hence for Matanzas, was speken 26th uit, lat. 31 36, long. 76 24.

Schrs Frank Herbert, Williams; Maria Fleming, Williams; and Jane C. Patterson, Ellis, all from Norwich for Philadelphia; and H. T. Hedges, Sherwood, from New London for Philadelphia, passed Hell Gate yesterday.

## THIRD EDITION

FROM EUROPE BY CABLE.

Great Earthquake in Greece.

Island Swallowed

Payments to the Departments

TO-DAY'S WASHINGTON NEWS.

The Coin and Currency Interest.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, July 2. Rear-Admiral William Radford, who, on account of his retirement from the active list, is to be relieved of the command of the

European fleet by Admiral Gleason, and will return on the Franklin to New York, and be relieved of command there. He is to bring home with him all the midshipmen in the fleet entitled to examination for promotion.

Rear-Admiral Thomas Turner will be relieved of the command of the Pacific Fleet by Rear-Admiral John A. Winslow at San Francisco, on the 1st of August.

The Peru Moulters. Admiral Turner writes the department from Callao, Peru, May 21, that the monitors purchased by the Government of Peru from the United States, after a period of nearly eighteen months since their departure from the United States, have arrived at Callao. He says their safe arrival through the stormy regions they have passed is justly considered a great success and a cause of wide-spread congratulation there. He also states that, viewed politically, they are regarded as guarantees for a lasting peace between the republics and South America

on that side of the coast. Payments to the Departments During June. The following are the payments made by the Treasury Department during the month ending

June 30, 1870: — On account of War Department, \$7,580,895 25; Navy Department, \$1,439,422 30; Interior Department, \$1,101,628 47; civil, miscellaneous, and foreign intercourse, \$4,556,504.17. The above does not include payments made on account of interest for principal of the public debt.

Coin and Currency Interest. The amount of coin interest falling due on the public debt on July 1, 1870, amounts to \$31,-\$40,112.50, and the currency interest on the Pacific Railroad bonds amounts to \$1,604,475.18.

Railroad Grants. Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. Washington, July 2.—The House to-day passed a bill prohibiting any further grant of lands for railroad purposes in the States of Nebraska, Kansas, California, and in Territories belonging to the United States. The public lands are only to be sold to actual settlers under

the Homestead and Pre-emption laws. The Naturalization Bill. The Senate postponed the Tax bill and took up the Naturalization bill this morning, with a

view of pushing it to a vote. Nominations by the President. Despatch to the Associated Press. WASHINGTON, July 2. - The following nominations were sent in to-day:-To be Postmasters:-Calvin Skinner, at Malone, New York; Mary Daniel, at Wilson, North Carolina; James M. Dickinson, at Boscobel,

Wisconsin; Peter A. Ganlin, at Clearfield, Pa.; George W. Darcy, at Philipsburg, Pa.; John A. Warren, at Henry, Illinois; O. F. Woodcock, at Elmira, Illinois.

FROM EUROPE.

GREECE.

An Earthquake Shock.

Vienna, July 2.—Advices have been received here stating that a sharp shock of earthquake was experienced throughout Greece yesterday. The town of Sartoria is a heap of ruins. An island in that neighborhood suddenly disappeared at the time of the shock. No further

particulars are at hand. The Emperor at Warsaw. WARSAW, July 2 .- The Emperor of Russia and suite arrived here yesterday. Great official demonstrations will be made in honor of the

The Late Minister to Washington. LISBON, July 2.-Signor Pigantere, who was recently appointed Minister to Washington, has been transferred to St. Petersburg.

The Fathers Growing Homesick. ROME, July 2 .- It is said that at least two thirds of the fathers at the Œcumenical Council will depart for their homes as soon as the infallibility dogma is officially promulgated. PRANCE.

Another Press Prosecution. PARIS, July 2 .- The Figuro (independent journal) was to-day prosecuted for violation of the press law, the particular offense being the publication of a false anecdote of the Emperor and the late Earl of Clarendon.

Mr. Washburne, American Minister, has left Paris for a German watering place. Mr. Hoffman, Secretary of Legation, will act during

The Archbishop of Paris

has returned from Rome. Departure of M. Paradol for the United States Paris, July 2 .- The steamship Lafayette, of the General Transatlantic Company's line, leaves Havre to-day for New York. Among the passengers is M. Prevost Paradol, the new French Minister to Washington.

The Orleans Princes. The Committee of the Corps Legislatif to whom the matter was referred have required a modification of the insulting tone of the petition of the Orleans princes before considering the

subject. Bultimore Produce Market. Baltimore Produce Market.

Baltimore, July 2.—Cotton dull and nominal at 19½c. Flour very quiet at yesterday's quotations. Wheat dull; Maryland red, \$1.35@1.05; new white, \$1.50@1.70; Pennsylvania, \$1.45; Western, \$1.30@1.35. Corn scarce; white nominal at \$1.88@1.20; yellow, \$1.05@1.07 Oats, 60@63c. Mess park quiet at \$31. Bacon firm; rip sides, 17c.; clear do., 17½c.; shoulders, 14c.; hams, 20@25.4c. Lard quiet at 16½ @17c. Whisky quiet at \$1.04@1.02.

New York Produce Market. New York, July 2.—Cotton nominal at 20%. Flour—State and Western a shade firmer; State, \$5 @625; Chio, \$5.70(26.70; Western, \$5@640; Southern steady at \$6@9.75. Wheat firmer; No. 2 spring, \$1.28 @130%; winter red Western, \$145@f47, firmer; new mixed Western, 93c.@\$145, firmer; State, 68@69c.; Western, 61@63c. Boot quiet. Pork firmer; new mess, \$09995 or one \$9900 23-50. Lard dull; steam, 144@161/c.; kettle, 16/c.