## FIRST EDITION

## THE IRISH RIOT IN NEW YORK.

Captain Eyre and the Bombay.

Ethics of Dentistry.

Lothario Comes to Grief.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

### CAPTAIN EYRE'S CASE.

His Appeal to the Board of Trade-Their De-cisien-His Punishment Not Severe Enough. From the London Times, July 2.

Further correspondence has been had upon the subject of the collision between the United States corvette Oneida and the steamship Bom-States corvette Oneida and the steamship Bombay. In a letter addressed by the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company to the Board of Trade, dated the 13th of May, the director's refer to the board's condemnation of Captain Eyre's conduct after the collision, and observe that it appears that in the opinion of the Board of Trade "the sextence of six months' suspension, so far from being too seyers is too lenient a so far from being too severe, is too lenient a punishment for the offense which he has committed;" while Captain Eyre himself is told that he was "guilty of a gross breach of the thirty-third section of the Merchant Shipping act of 1862;" that this enactment "simply embodies the dictates of humanity," and that in dis bey-ing it he has "been guilty not only of an offense created by statute, but of disregard of the natu-

ral duties which circumstances of danger such as that of the Oneida imposed on him."

The company say: "It would thus appear to have been decided by the Board of Trade that the important qualifications embodied in the clause of the act referred to do not tend to ex-onerate Captoin Eyre, that the fact that 'he was placed in a position of great difficulty and doubt, which was recognized by the Court at Kanagawa, is not admitted, but that, on the other hand, it is assumed that he knew at the critical timet that the Oneida was 'in danger,' that he also knew that he could render assistance without 'danger to his own ship and crew,' and passengers, and that it was 'practicable' to render such assistance. From all these conclusions the directors must respectfully but emphatically

express their entire dissent.

They state that Captain Eyre has prepared a detailed statement in his defense, in which they hope the Board of Trade may yet find ground for a modification of their opinions. On the 21st of May Captain Eyre addressed to the Board of Trade a statement, commenting at some length upon the evidence given before the Naval Court at Yokohama, objecting to the conclusions drawn by the Board of Trade, and challenging further investigation and the fullest inquiry into the case. He maintains that neither he nor any one on board the Bombay thought, or had reason to think that life was in danger; he says that the Oneida did not stop, but held on her course straight away from the Bombay, with a strong wind and tide, and that by the time he had ascertained the condition of his own ship, the attempt to come up with the Oneida, so as to make inquiry and offer assistance, would have been fruitless; and he states that he watched for fifteen minutes, and saw no signal or light of any kind. The Board of Trade reply in a letter of the 2d of June, in which they say:-"If it could have been shown, In a case of such importance, that the evidence had not been fully or fairly taken by the Naval Court, or that facts subsequently brought to light materially affected the bearing of the evidence taken by the court, the Board of Trade would no doubt have endeavored to do substan-tial justice in the matter; and they would certainly, in such a case, not have expressed an opinion of their own without giving full conideration to the facts thus brought to light. But it appears distinctly, both from your first memorial and from your present letter, that this is not the case. In neither of these have you alleged or intimated that there are any new facts in the case, and the grounds on which you now rely for further inquiry consist merely of extracts from evidence which was presented to the Court at Yokohama, and commented on by your advisor before that court passed then sentence. This evidence was also fully considered by the Board of Trade before they came to the conclusion expressed in their letter of the 25th of April. Under these circumstances the Board of Trade see no reason either to depart from that conclusion or to suppose that it could be modified by any further investigation, and they must, therefore, decline to reopen the

### DENTAL ETHICS.

### Expulsion of a Member of the Chicago Dental Society for Advertising-It is Profitable but

A special meeting of the Chicago Dental Society was held last evening at the dental depot of 8, S. White, in State street. The special object of the meeting was the

consideration of charges preferred against Dr. J. Ward Ellis, for violation of certain sections of the code of ethics having reference to the subject of advertising.

RESOLUTION OF EXPULSION. Dr. A. E. Brown, without any preliminary action, offered the following resolution: — Whereas, The charges which were preferred against J. Ward Ellis, a member of this society, for a violation of its code of ethics, having been sustained by the evidence, as well as by said Ellis' own profession, that he did knowingly and wilfully violate said code

of ethics; and
Whereas, Said Ellis has persistently and falsely
charged this society, both in private and through
public advertisements, with having instituted these
proceedings against him only because he had re-

proceedings against him only because he had reduced his fees; therefore'

Resolved. That inasmuch as no power exists under our constitution and by-laws whereby a member could be even censured for a reduction of his fees, and as said Eliis was perfectly aware of this fact, this society not only disclaims the motives which have been imputed to it by said Ellis, but characterizes his conduct as unprofessional and dishonorable in the extreme, and hereby expels said J. Ward Ellis from the Chicago Dental Society, not because he has reduced his fees. but simply because he has he has reduced his fees, but simply because he has violated, in the grossest manner, the society's

The secretary then read the minutes of the proceedings in the case, from which it appeared that Dr. Ellis had advertised a reduction of rates in a German paper. In pursuance of action taken in this matter, a committee of three was appointed to take the charges under consideran. The committee, at a subsequent meeting reported that they found defendant guilty of a violation of article 2 of the code of ethics

"It is unprofessional to resort to public advertisements, cards, handbills, posters, or signs calling attention to peculiar styles of work, lowness of price, special modes of operating, or to claim superiority over neighboring practitioners, to publish reports of cases or certificates in the public prints, to go from house to house to solicit or perform operations, to circulate or recommend nostrums, or to perform any ate or recommend nostrums, or to perform any similar acts."

Dr. Ellis having been called upon to make a defense, remarked that he was willing to be cardid, as it was probably the last time he would address the society, and admit that he had reduced his fees from war to peace rates, and advertised the same in the daily papers, and he could say that nothing had ever been so pro-

fitable to him. Codes of ethics were instituted by old fogies, with fossilized ideas of propriety, and their object was to keep the young mea of the profession under the thumbs of the old ones, and that any of the former, who should infringe them by advertising, should be put

In the course of his remarks, Dr. Ellis heaped considerable ridicule on the society, and defied them in the most pronounced manner, saying that he would violate the code of ethics again and again. In his eyes the Dental Association was simply a mutual admiration society. In conclusion, he thanked the members for the reputation they had given him, for his practice had doubled, and, instead of crushing him, as they had intended to, they were putting money into his pocket, and for every \$10 paid to newspapers for advertising \$100 had been returned to

Dr. Cushing remarked that if one listened to Dr. Ellis it would seem that the society and not the doctor was on trial. Yet such was not the case. For one he was in favor of a code of laws, and believed in upholding it. Dr. Ellis did not deny that he had violated the code, and, what was more, threatened to do so again; therefore he was in favor of expulsion, not on individual grounds, but the good of the society. Dr. Ellis claimed that he had the support of the public. Such he thought could not be the case unless the public was deceived in the matter which might be so, as Dr. Ellis had left nothing undone to put the matter in a false light. The yeas and nays were then called on the resolution, and the vote resulted in unanimous

### IRISH BIGOTRY.

expulsion .- Chicago Tribune, July 12.

Particulars of the New York Riot-Contradic-tory Accounts Concerning the Number Killed. The New York Post of last evening says:—

A conductor of an Eighth avenue car, who was in the hottest of the fight, said that he had seen on car 54 one dead and eight wounded persons, and on car 92 two dead. He was told that one dead went down on ear 91. At 7 o'clock last night he saw a wagon going to Elm Park, which the driver said was to bring away seven dead men. Items of this sort have a significance in a case where there bas been a riot, and either side wishes to conceal the number of

The policeman stationed at One Hundredth street saw a carriage driven down with a wagon tied behind, in which were two dead bodies covered by blankets.

The police are confident that there were be-tween two thousand and three thousand shots fired. Said one:- "It was nothing but crack, crack, crack-regular artillery practice." boulevard where the men were at work was the Grand Boulevard, an extension of Seventh avenue from Fifty-ninth street to One Hundred and Tenth. There were probably four hundred

men at work there.

The police of the Thirty-first precinct say that simultaneous with the arrival of the procession at Fifty-ninth street, there came there a gang of 'longshoremen, who persuaded the rest

to go to the park.

John Johnson, a Fenian, was brought to Bellevue this morning, having been found by the police at No. 144 Mulberry street, suffering from severe wounds on the head. When he arrived at the hospital he was almost a maniac from the effects of drink, and it required the efforts of several men to hold bim while his wounds were dressed. For a while afterwards he was quiet, but as he attempted to tear off the bandages he was put into a strait jacket. The wounded are distributed through Wards 7, 5, 10, 17, and 16. THE WOUNDS.

Most of the wounds are on the head. The greater part of the injured present a shocking appearance, having evidently sustained their injuries from paving stones. Many of them are in such a critical condition as to be unable either to see or speak.

Besides those at present at the hospital, there are many others. Nearly a dozen were taken there last night suffering from slight wounds and left for their homes after having their wounds dressed. Many others who were wounded were taken home by their friends, and of these the police have no record.

The women and children who were brutally stoned in the cars by the rioters were removed to their homes, where they were attended by surgeons, and the police have no record of their

### THE M'COOLE SHOOTING CASE.

Mr. McCoole Shot in his own "Saloon"—He Refuses to Tell Who Did It.

About half-past 11 o'clock last night, says the St. Louis Democrat of Tuesday, the report of a pistol was heard in McCoole's saloon, on Fifth the door, and falling down the steps, was caught in the arms of some of the people passing. He said he had been shot, and as he was bleeding profusely from a wound over the left eye, he was promptly taken to Alexander's drug where the clerk was aroused and proceeded to

dress his wound. Between fright and intoxication, the man was perfectly unnerved, and nothing could be ascertained from him except that his name was John A. Maffit; that he was from St. Charles county, Maryland; and that the police ought not to allow him to be shot right in the city. The spectators freely expressed their sympathy for him, as it was supposed the wound had crazed

After washing the blood from his face, however, it was found that he had not been shot, but struck with some heavy weapon on the left eyebrow, in which was found a triangular cut nearly an inch in length. The curiosity of the spectators was aroused, and most of them returned to the saloon, in the rear of which they found McCoole sitting with his left shirt-sleeve rolled up, while Dr. Jones was probing a pistol wound in the left lorearm near the elbow.

The curiosity of the crowd inceased, as they knew Maffit had no pastol and could not have wounded McCoole. They accordingly crowded around the giant, and eagerly listened while he was questioned by the the policemen and rehowever, declined to give any explana-

tion of the affair, and soon after arose, took a drink, and started for the doctor's office to have

### THE LATE LORD CLARENDON.

## Desputch from Secretary Fish - Cause of Death.

From the London Daily News, July 2. On hearing of Lord Clarendon's death, Mr. Fish sent to Mr. Motley the following telegram: "WASHINGTON, June 27.—The death of the Earl of Clardendon removes a statesman whose fame belongs to the world, and whose loss will be felt by other nations than that in whose behalf he labored for the advance of civilization and in the interests of peace. The President tenders the sympathy of the people of the United States to her Majesty and to the British people, and condolence to those to whom the loss brings personal grief."

The Lancet says the immediate cause of his Lordship's death was diarrhoea, which continued for several days before he was seen by his usual attendant, Dr. Baber. His Lordship could not attendant, Dr. Baber. His Lordship could not be prevailed upon to give up his official duties, insomuch that when, on the evening of Saturday, the 25th ult. Dr. C. J. B. Williams was summoned in consultation, he was found, though very weak, still sitting up in bed, with several despatch boxes before him. At 4 P. M. on Bunday the treatment had proved so beneficial that Dr. Gull, who then joined in consultation, entertained good hopes of his recovery. At midnight, however, Dr. Williams was summoned, and found his Lordship in a sinking state, from which the free administration of stimulants falled to rouse him, till death supervened soon after 6 in the morntill death supervened soon after 6 in the morning. Lord Clarendon had suffered for many

years from gout, occurring internally and at the joints, in periodical paroxysms. The action of the heart was feeble, and the pulse slow. He retained consciousness till within three hours of his decease.

## "DR." BRENNAN AGAIN.

### A Philadelphia Ruscal Turns Up in Syracuse, New York.

Several months ago one Paul Brennan, who took the liberty of prefixing the title of Doctor to his name, came to this city and took quarters at one of our leading hotels, and announced himself in flaming handbills and advertisements competent to cure all the ills which flesh is heir to. It is said that he duped a good many peo-ple, and procured considerable money; and after some three months' sojourn here, during which some three months' sojourn here, during which time some reports not creditable to the character of a high-minded physician were circulated, he removed to Rochester and held forth for a time. Recently he returned to this city, and since his advent here his pathway seems to have been bestrewn with—thorns. A case will be tried in the police court which will bring to light new and interesting developments. A morning conand interesting developments. A morning con-temporary relates something of the troubles into which a certain propensity has led him, and today he called on us and asked the privilege of making a general denial through the columns of the Journal of the rumor in circulation in regard to him. This favor being denied him, he requested that nothing should be said by us of his disgraceful conduct with scrubbing women at the Syracuse House, or of his still more disreputable acts on board Conductor Rudd's train yesterday. between this city and Rome, where for insulting a lady passenger he was violently taken to the smoking car, where there were no ladies. We will therefore omit any reference to these several affairs till after the hearing before the court, which, we assure Dr. Paul Brennan, we have no desire to prejudice. He promises to vindicate himself "from all the aspersions brought against a gentleman and high-minded physician," and to that court we confide him without further comment.—Syracuse Journal, July 12.

### ONE IN AND ONE OUT.

### The Giving Way of the Stage Platform in Wood's Museum-A Plank Resembling the Planks of the Tammany Pintform.

Yesterday afternoon, notwithstanding the oppressive heat, a goodly number of people attended the afternoon matinee in Wood's Museum. Everything seemed to pass off swimmingly, judging from the applause which was elicited at every stage of the play; but in an instant the many merry faces were blanched, the platform of the stage having given way during the performance.

Mad'lle Angela, a European lady, has for some nights past drawn a large concourse of people to this place of amusement, her astonishing athletic feats having given her the title of the "Female Samson." During her varied performance, Mad'lle Angela carries two strong and heavy men around the stage on her back, and in her hands she holds two ponderous weights. During her performance yesterday afternoon the flooring of the stage gave way, and the female Samson had one leg buried in the debris, while she sent her passengers brawling along

Mad'lle Angela screamed, and assistance was immediately at hand. She was extricated from her perilous position. It was at one time thought that one of her legs had been broken; but beyond a few bruises she escaped injury, although she did not feel competent to continue the performance. The theory of the giving way of this portion of the stage is that a part of the plank was rotten.—N. Y. Sun, to-day.

### LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

## Court of Quarter Sessions-Judge Parson

Christian Hess, a slender specimen of the Dutch villain, was convicted of assault and battery committed under the following circumstances: Last Friday night at 11 o'clock Mr. James A. Gainor, with his wife and child, was going going to Manayunk in a horse-car, when the prisoner, also a passenger, suddenly made a most indecent assault upon Mrs. Gainor. Her husband asked what this meant, and he answered by knocking him down; he arose, however, and seizing his assailant by the neck, held him to the floor until he summoned a policeman, to whom he surrendered him.

Wm. H. Smith was convicted of an assault and battery with intent to kill Wm. H. Norris. On the battery with intent to kill wim. H. Norris. On the lith of June Morris was lying asleep at a tavern on Barre street, when Smith stole his purse from his pocket, awakening him, and as soon as he perceived that Norris was about to rise he dealt him two blows upon the head with a blackjack, one of which destroyed his left eye. The judge at once gave him his dues by sentencing him to the Eastern Penitentiary for five years.

his dues by sentencing him to the Eastern Penitentiary for five years.

The District Attorney then called for trial the case of two young men, George Breiner alias Brendt, and John Lyle alias Lifty, charged with burglary in entering the residence of William Rosstein, at Sixteenth and Eliza streets, while the family were absent from the city. Two young lawyers, Messrs. Hepburn and Stroud, appeared for the prisoners and endeavored, under various pretexts, to have the case continued, saying that several material witnesses were away, by whom they expected to prove many were away, by whom they expected to prove many important facts, but when the prisoners were called upon to state, under oath, what they wished to show by these witnesses, they had not the gumption to sustain the statements of their attorneys. For instance, one of them said he would prove by a woman that several articles traced to his posses sion did not belong to him, such as candles, spoons, etc. District Attorney Hagert asked him if he included among these articles a jimmy that was found in Mr. Rossten's house; and he replied, "Oh! no, that belongs to us." All the other efforts made by

the attorneys were silenced by the Judge saying per-emptorily, "This cause may proceed to trial." Two police officers testified that at 12% o'clock in the morning of the 7th instant an alarm was given that thieves were in Mr. Rossten's house, and prothat thieves were in Mr. Rossten's house, and pro-ceeding to the place they found it tightly secured, but a light was in the second story. They rang the bell of the next house, and instantly the light was turned off, and the crowd outside said the burglars were on the roof. The officers, however, went in and found the burean tops taken off and things scattered all about the floor, and in the second-story room found a jir They hastened to the top of the house, and on adjacent roof found our heroes crouching behind the chimney. One of them was minus boots, and they were found to be well supplied with matches, candles and

Ordinary persons would call this a conclusive case against the boys, but at the close of our report their attorneys were striving to mould the facts favorably

Another Beecher in the Field. There is a fair bid for rivalry to the liberal Christianity of the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher by the youngest of that remarkable family. The Rev. Thomas K. Beecher, of Elmira, a Con-gregational minister, settled over a large parish, has actually preached a sermon defending the Episcopal Church, claiming that it is the only reformed Church, all others are "revolu-tionary," admiring its "beauties," and commending the doctrine of Apostolic succession. An Episcopalian bishop, commenting upon this ser-mon, now published, declares that the occur-rence is "without a parallel in the history of preaching.

Outbreak Among Convicts. From a gentleman just from the neighborhood of the occurrence we learn that an outbreak occurred among the convicts at work under Messrs. Mason and Gooch, near Millboro', on Monday evening, which was attended with serious results. It appears that the party of convicts were engaged at work on Monday afternoon, when suddenly one of them seized a gun in the hands of one of the guards and wrenched it from him. He then turned upon Louis Schwartz, another of the guards and wrenched it from him. He then turned upon Louis Schwartz, another of the guards, and firing upon him, killed him almost instantly. As Schwartz was falling he fired spon the convict and shot him through the legs. The rest of the convicts, who seemed to have been prepared for an outbreak, attacked the guards, who fired upon them, wounding four. Two of them made their escape, and the rest were soon brought under subjection.—Richmond Dispatch, 18th instant.

### LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

### The Spanish Throne Question

France Snubbed by Prussia

Death of Senator Norton.

Cape May and the New York Seventh

'Red Cloud" All for Peace.

Financial and Commercial

Btc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

### FROM EUROPE.

The Spanish Question. LONDON, July 14-A. M .- The feeling throughout Europe is still one of general uneasiness. The tone of the official papers of France is eminently pacific, but the other journals are hostile and warlike.

The want of confidence at the exchanges of the various European capitals is a fair index of the public sentiment. Many rumors are in circulation, but it is impossible to trace them. The following despatches and details are collected from all sources and made public here to-day:-

The French Ministry Not Resigned. Paris, July 14 .- The Journal du Soir contradicts the report circulated yesterday of the resignation of the ministry.

Diplomatic Movements.

The French military attache at the Court of Vienna, who is now here, has received orders to return immediately to his post. Baron Bourgoin, Secretary to the French

Ambassador, also returns to Vienna. The rumor of the resignation of the French ministry is continued, though generally discredited.

## France Not Satisfied Even if Hohenzollern Withdraws.

The majority of the public journals and public opinion are opposed to accepting the despatch of the father of Prince Hohenzollern to the Spanish Government as a final settlement of the question between France and Spain. Most of the journals assert that the ministers went so far in their declaration that peace without a direct acknowledgment on the part of Prussia would be more to the shame than to the success of France.

The Moniteur, Pays, Opinion, National, and Publique are bitter against the ministry.

### The Peace Settled. The official journals, however, announce the peace as settled.

Receipt of the News in the Corps Legislatif. Last evening the Duke de Gramont, Minister of Foreign Affairs, announced to the Senate and Corps Legislatif that the French Ambassador to Spain had unofficially made known the renunciation by Prince Hohenzollern of the

Spanish Crown. The negotiations which have been progressing with Prussia, the Duke said, have had no other object, but they have not yet terminated, so it is impossible to-day to furnish the Chambers

and the country with a general expose of affairs. The Senate received this statement coldly. The Duke then asked the Senate to postpone the discussion of the interpellation until Saturday next, because Friday had been set apart for discussion in the Corps Legislatif. The Senate immediately protested, but on the request of M. Rouher, the proposition was assented to, and the Senate will meet an hour earlier on that day, in order to have more time for the discussion.

The Feeling in France Against Prussia. LONDON, July 14 .- Rumors that Emile Ollivier and two of his colleagues in the French ministry contemplate resigning, are circulating

here, but they are regarded as doubtful. PARIS, July 14 .- The Presse thinks that the settlement of the question is precarious and dangerous to France, in simply enabling Prussia to choose a better opportunity. La Liberte demands a general congress on the

The Journal des Debats says that the Prus-

sian reply to France is insufficient. LONDON, July 14 .- The Telegraph this morning says that, though the Prince of Hohenzollern renounces the candidature and the King of Prussia indorses that renunciation, still it is too early to believe in peace. The formal reply of Prussia to that effect is the only thing that will restore confidence. The only response thus far has been haughty and offensive in the extreme, which was doubtless designed to be firm and dignified. A statement is made to-day that Espartero denies having ever urged Prim

in favor of Alfonso in preference to Leopold. BRUSSELS, July 14-8 A. M .- The French Emperor is dissatisfied with the mere withdrawal of Hohenzollern, and persists in the demand that Prussia shall formally disavow the candidature. The King of Prussia firmly refuses, alleging that to accede to this would only produce more extravagant demands from France.

Prussia Calm and Resolute. LONDON, July 14-1 P. M .- The cables to the Continent are still being much crowded by Government despatches, and the press reports are considerably delayed. The following important telegrams from Germany have just been

BERLIN, July 14-10 A. M .- The disposition of the people of Prussia seems to be calm, serious, and resolute to fight for the national honor. The national journals regard the situation as very disquieting. The Borsen Zeitung says that war is sure because France wants it. The Borsen Courrier says that the French pretensions are a direct insult to Prussia and to King William, and war is inevitable.

Highly Important—The King of Prussia Re-juses to Receive the French Ambassador. Ems, Nassau, July 14th .- The French Am-

bassador to-day demanded an audience of the King of Prussia to exact that Hohenzollerns renunciation be made perpetual and that the Royal veto be applied to any fresh approach to the Prince on the subject of the Spanish Crown. The King declined to receive the Ambassador and answered him through an aid de camp that he had no further communication to make

## The Infallibility Degma Carried. Rome, July 14.—The Papal infallibility dogma

was carried in the Œcumenical Council yesterday by a vote of 450 to 88. Sixty-two, according to other reports sixty-six, of the fathers voted

This Morning's Quotations.

London, July 14—11:30 A. M.—Consols 92% for money, and for account, 92%. American securities flat; United States 5-20s of 1962, 88%; 1865s, old, 88%; 1867s, 88%; 10-40s, 87. Stocks flat. Erie, 17%; Illinois Central, 112; Atlantic and Great Western, 26%.

Liverpool., July 14—11:30 A. M.—Cotton steady; middling uplands, 9%d.; middling Orleans, 9%d. The sales cannot yet be estimated.

London, July 14.—Sugar affoat quiet and steady. Calcutta linseed dull; spirits petroleum dull; common rosin buovant.

### FROM WASHINGTON.

### Death of Senater Norton. WASHINGTON, July 14 .- Senator D. S. Norton, of Minnesota, died this morning at one o'clock, of consumption. He had been confined to his bed for three or four weeks.

Assistant Surgeon Appointed. Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. WASHINGTON, July 14 .- Assistant Surgeon H. M. Rundlett having been qualified for promotion, Secretary Robeson has appointed him a passed assistant surgeon in the navy.

The Steamer Virginia, built in England during the late war for a blockade runner, at a cost of \$120,000, was offered for sale at auction yesterday at the Navy Yard, but no one being disposed to bid \$10,000, the lowest sum the Secretary of the Treasury was willing to receive, the sale was postponed. This vessel was seized in Mobile Bay in 1864, and shortly after sold for \$65,000 to a party who subsequently became a Govern-ment defaulter. The steamer was seized at New Orleans as part of his assets, and has been in the possession of the Government about four years. The attendance of bidders was quite large, there being present parties from Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore. It is understood that Secretary Boutwell will order the vessel sold on the 1st of next Septem-

Red Cloud Pacific. General Smith, of the War Department, who was ordered to escort Red Cloud and his braves from the West to this city and back again to Fort Laramie, returned here from the Fort on Tuesday. He states that his first interview Red Cloud assured him that the great Sioux chief was for peace and intended to counsel peace among his people.

### CONGRESS. FORTY-FIRST TERM-SECOND SESSION.

House.

As soon as the reading of the journal was closed there was a simultaneous rising of at least half the members present, seeking recognition by the Speaker. The following business was done by unanimous consent:—Mr. Johnson, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill for the creation of a land district in California to be called the Shasta district. Passed.

Mr. Terry, from the same committee, reported a

Mr. Terry, from the same committee, reported a bill donating for school purposes a certain lot of land, with the building thereon, known as the old Indian dormitory, in the village of Mackinaw, Mich. Mr. Sawyer, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill to repay to the city of Milwaukee \$150,000 advanced for the construction of a new harbor. Ordered to be printed, and recommitted.

Mr. Coburn, from the Committee on Public Ex-

penditures, reported a bill to provide for inventorias of the property of the United States in the District of Columbia. Passed. Also, a bill to provide for the reports of the re-ceipts and expenditures of the Secretary of the enate and Clerk of the House of Representatives.

Mr. Churchill introduced a bill to allow steamboats of the Canadian Navigation Company, built in the United States, to carry passengers and baggage between American ports. Passed.

The House then went to the business on the

Speaker's table, and Senate amendments to House bills were concurred in as follows:— To discontinue the Clarksville, Arkansas, land For the relief of J. Edward Clark and the heirs, etc., of John T. Peabody, deceased.

For the relief of the United States and Brazil

Mail Steamship Company.

For the relief of national banks going into liquidation to retire their circulating notes.

To declare forfeited to the United States certain lands granted to the State of Louisiana for railroad purposes.
For the relief of J. Allen Rathbun, Postmaster at

Mystic Bridge, Conn.
Granting the Evansville and Southern Illinois
Railroad Company the right to build a bridge across the Big Wabash river.
For the relief of Joseph and Matthew M. Merriman, of Hartford, Conn.

## FROM CAPE MAY.

### Reception of the 7th Regiment. Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

CAPE ISLAND, July 14 .- The weather is delightful, with a cooling breeze from the southwest. The island presents a Fourth-of-July appearance. The Stockton is overflowing. The parlors and even the porticos, with canvas protections, are being filled with cots. Chinese lanterns, in all their gorgeous colors, are being displayed for the reception of the 7th to-night. The Stockton last night was compelled to turn away guests, and Colonel Duffy, the proprietor, this morning put up four hundred cots in the spacious parlors. Nothing is talked about except the gorgeous display which is to take place

### FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Drowning Cases. PROVIDENCE, July 14.—Cornelius Sullivan was drowned last night while bathing. Peter McElroy, in a fit of delirium tremens, jumped from the bridge last night and was drowned.

### GENERALITIES. Mr. Dickens'|Sobriety.

Very silly are the bold assertions made in pulpits of Mr. Dickens' constantly continued dissipation. The great writer left \$400,000-every farthing of it earned by hard and almost daily literary toil. When do these critical and cleri-cal gentleman suppose that men of letters do their work? Such slanders refute themselves. When clergymen have the dyspepsia they can preach old sermons or "go to Europe," with all their expenses paid by their affectionate flocks; but the work of a literary life is never done until the doer has sunk to rest himself in his grave. The world makes enormous demands upon popular writers, and then wonders that they sometimes seek relaxation of the kind which is most agreeable to them. It may be, often is, bad for them, but they are entitled to s charitable judgment.1

Donation Visits. We read with a feeling of the deepest sympathy that a clergyman in Illinois recently received, at a "donation visit," the enormous number of 972 eggs—81 dozen! What can he do with them? Boiling, frying, roasting, poaching, scrambling, omelettes, egg-sauce, pudding and cake may be resorted to but the ding and cake may be resorted to, but the capacities of the clergyman's family for eating are probably limited. Now, our idea for the disposition of this ovine mass would be for the reverend man to put himself and all his family into feather integuments and hatch out as many as possible. He might do his share of the work while writing his sermons. Chickens—boiled, broiled, fricaseed, roasted, in a pie—would afford a change of diet. But 973 eggs in one family |-it must be discouraging.

The Boston Courier drives a satisfactory nall into a pieus forgery, and leaves it on the counter

to be mocked at by all men. This forgery perports to be a letter from the late Mr. Daniel Webster expressive of his intense admiration of Sunday-schools, which is just now going the rounds of the "religious" newspapers. It appears that Mr. George T. Curtis pricked this bladder long ago, and showed by internal evidence, drawn from the epistle itself, that Mr. Webster could not have written it. Among other things, the great orator is represented as saying that "all hardened criminals" became so through their "abandonment of Sunday-schools," which is an absurd piece of Chadbandlanism. We wonder what good the person who got up this letter thought that he was doing? Mr. Webster was fond of talking in a religious strain, but he never wrote flabbily-feeble letters.

### FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

## EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE, Thursday, July 14, 1870.

The money market continues to show an easy feeling, the supply of cash at all the sources being still in excess of current wants. Call loans are fairly active this morning, and the brokers find no difficulty in borrowing to any extent on acceptable collaterals, but the discount market is rather more quiet, the offerings of really good commercial paper being rather below the average. Rates are firm at last quotations.

Gold is very active and unsettled again in con-sequence of unfavorable despatches from Europe. The tendency of the premium is upward, the opening sales being made at 113, and the closing sales at noon at 113%, an advance since last

night of 1%.
Covernments are fairly active and steady at last night's figures.
Owing to the adjournment of the Stock Board

very little business was done. In City sixes, new, there were sales at 101%. Reading sold at 52; Lehigh Valley at 57%; Pennsylvania at 58@51%; Catawissa preferred at 37%; and Oil Creek and Alleghany at 47.

No further sales were recorded.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

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

\$1000 Leh Gold L... 89

JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 68 of 1881, 114 % @114 %; 5-208 of 1862, 110 % @110 %; do., 1864, 110 % @110 %; do. Nov. 1865, 110 % @110 %; do. do., 1864, 110 % @110 %; do. do., 1867, 109 % @109 %; do. do., 1868, 109 % @109 %; 10-40s, 107 % @108 %; Pacines, 114 % @114 %; Gold, 112 %.

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third Street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:
—U. S. 68 of 1881, 114 % @114 ½; do., 1862, 110 % @110 %; do. 1864, 110 % @110 %; do. 1865, 110 % @110 %; do. 1865, 110 % @110 %; do. 1866, 110 % @110 %; do. 1866, do., 109 % @109 %; do. 1867, do. 109 % @109 %; do. 1868, do., 109 % @109 %; do. 1869, do., 1869,

# 10 62 " .........11314

Philadelphia Trade Report.

THURSDAY, July 14 .- Bark-Holders ask \$30 per

ton for No. 1 Quercitron, but the offerings are light. Seeds-Cloverseed moves slowly, with small sales at \$9.25@9.50. Timothy is nominal at \$7.50@7.75. Flaxseed is in demand by the crushers at \$2.25. The Flour market is quiet but steady. There is no demand for shipment, and the operations of the home consumers are timited to their immediate wants. The sales foot up 5@600 barrels, including superfine at \$5@5-12%; extras at \$5-25@5 37%; Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family at \$6.75; Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do. at \$6.25@6.75; and fancy brands at \$7@8 to, as in quality. Rye Flour may be quoted at \$5.25. In Corn Meal nothing

Flour may be quoted at \$5°25. In Corn Meal nothing doing.

The receipts and stock of Wheat, particularly of prime, are light, and there is more activity. Sales of 3000 bushels Pennsylvania red at \$1°45@1°48; 500 bushels Delaware at \$1°50; 3000 bushels Western at \$1°40@1°41; and 20,000 bushels Western red on private terms. Rye is held at \$1 for Western and \$1°10 for Pennsylvania. Corn is quiet, but prices remain without change. Sales of 4000 bushels at \$1°08@1°09 for Pennsylvania yellow; \$1°05 for Western do.; and \$1@1°02 for Western mixed. Oats are in good request, and 10,000 bushels Pennsylvania sold at 68@65c.

Whisky is more active. 275 barrels "patent Whisky is more active. 275 barrels "patent process" sold at 94@95c.; 25 barrels do, at 90c.; and 25 barrels Western iron-bound at \$1.

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

(By Cable.)
QUEENSTOWN, July 14.—Arrived, steamship Den-PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....JULY 14

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH 7 h. M.......77 | 11 A. M.......86 | 2 P. M......92 CLEARED THIS MORNING. Steamer Ann Eliza, Richards, New York, W.P.Clyde & Co. Br. bark George H. Jenkins, Corning, Antwerp, B.

Crawley & Co.

Br. brig Rio, Jonhson, Londonderry, C. C Van Horn.
Tug Hudson, Nicholson, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

Tug Chesapeake, Merrihew, Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co. ARRIVED THIS MORNING. Steamship Volunteer, Jones, 24 hours from New York, with mase to John F. Ohl.
Steamer J. S. Suriver, Webb, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mase to A. Groves, Jr.
Steamer E. C. Biddle, McCue, 24 hours from New York, with mase to W. P.-Clyde & Co.
Schr John W. Hall, Powell, S days from Hallowell,

Schr John W. Hall, Powell. S days from Hallowell, Me., with toe to Knickerbocker Ice Co.
Schr Annie Virginia, Lewis, from Dorchester.
Schr Armenia, Call, from Providence.
Schr Mary R. Hickman, White, from Norfolk, with cedar logs to Clement & Dunbar.
Schr Arthur Rowe, Day, from Suffolk, with cedar logs to Clement & Dunbar.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Fairy Queen, Wilson, from Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug G. B. Hutchins, Davis, from Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HAVE-DE-GRACE, July 14.—The following boats left this morning in tow:

Martha Agnes, with lumber to Patterson & Lip-

Dodge Mills, with lumber, for Newark, N. J. Br. ship Julia, hence for Havre, was spoken 7th inst., lat. 50, long. 34, by steamer Java.
Br. steamer Nevada, Green, for Liverpool, and steamer Ashland, Crowell, for Charleston, cleared at New York wasterday. New York yesterday. Steamer Fanita, Freeman, hence, at New York

New York yesterday.

Steamer Fanita, Freeman, hence, at New York yesterday.

Bark Vasa, Erickson, from London for Philadelphia, at Deal ist inst., and sailed again.

Bark Record, Colyer, from Liverpool for Philadelphia, was off Holyhead 29th ult.

Br. brig Magna Charta, Hartagan, from Cadiz for Philadelphia, was spoken July 12, off Absecom, by a New York pilot boat.

Brig James Davis, hence for Boston, was spoken July 12, 20 miles S. B. E. of Barnegat.

Br. brigs Larissa, Seaman, for Philadelphia, sailed from Cienfuegos 4th inst.; and Sam Sheppard, Evans, do. do., 6th.

Schr J. B. Myers, Ellwood, hence for Providence, arrived at New York yesterday.

Schrs D. M. French, Lovell. and Onrust, Heath, from Providence for Philadelphia; and James McDevitt, McDevitt, from Hartford for do., passed Hell Gate yesterday.

Schr J. M. Flanagan, Shaw, for Philadelphia, sailed from Cienfuegos 6th inst.

Schr Decatur Oakes, Berry, hence, arrived at Gloucester 12th inst.