FIRST EDITION

Marysville Riot.

Mr. Motley and the English Mission

Presentiment Fulfilled.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

WHAT IS CHRISTIANITY?

William Lloyd Garrison on the Dickens Ques-tion. In this week's Independent Mr. W. L. Garri-

son writes on the question, "What is it to be a Christian? He confesses "to a good deal of bewilderment, first, as to where the line is to be drawn, and, secondly, as to the competency of this or that person or tribunal to pass sentence ex cathedra. "Was he a Christian?" But what is it to be a Christian? Shall the test be Protestant or Catholic? Shall it be a creed or a covenant? If so, whose, authoritatively? Shall it be the Bible? But that is received with equa reverence by a multitude of rival sects, and from them proceed a thousand conflicting interpretations.

Every new sect is a fresh heresy, to be de nounced and persecuted until it is strong enough to be taken into general partnership. Then when its reproach is wiped away, it joins with alacrity in persecuting the next dissenting body that makes its appearance; and the offensive repetition goes on from one generation to

Certainly, Jesus was not a Christian in the modern use of the term, for that implies what is most respectable—close conformity to what is established and popular-blind veneration of the past. He had no religious reputation whatever. What was said of Him, what was done to Him on account of His heresy, we know. He was charged with being guilty of sedition, a Sabbathbreaker, a blasphemer, and having a devil, and treated accordingly. He was a Christian! The term has lost its original signification, and through utter perversion has become worthless as a test of true religious characte. Those who claim to be His followers are bound to show that they are animated by at least something of His spirit in a readiness to bear testimony to unpopular truth, cost what it may. But the loudest of such claimants are those who are careful to be on the popular side; and as scrupulous in tithing mint, anise, and cummin, and neglecting the weightier matters of the law, as were the ancient Scribes and Pharisees. For one, I care not how high any of this class praise the dead, or how great may be their professed veneration for Luther or Calvin, for Whitefield or Wesley, for Roger Williams or Swedenborg, for Moses or David, for Jesus or Paul. It affords no evidence of any vital appreciation of those "of whom the world was not worthy." The cowardly and time-serving, the hypocritical and pharisaical, are ever prompt to appear as the special champions of all departed, canonized worth. The last persons in the world who should presume to profess admiration of the bold dissenter, the upright heretic, the righteous agricator the heaven inspired fanatic of the past agitator, the heaven-inspired fanatic of the past, are they who dread to be found in a minority, who are always consulting the vane of public opinion, who shrink from grappling with prevailing iniquity, who shudder at the thought of perilling their reputation, and whose aim is to pass through life without the slightest connection with anything deemed extravagant or fana-

It seems to me that we should feel far more concerned in never having our Christian character questioned than in being regarded as out of its pale on the part of its facile and dogmatic

THAT TERRIBLE RIOT.

"Another Slander Nailed"—How the Demo-erats Make Capital.

Yesterday, says the Harrisburg Topic of the 14th inst., an investigation was made before his Honor Mayor Cole, and the following affidavit. gives a truthful version of the most terrific riot which is so fearfully exercising the Democracy all over the country, from Maine to Texas:-AFFIDAVIT OF CAPTAIN THOMAS PETERSON AND LIEU-

"On the morning of the fourth of July, the company was formed on Fulton street, West Harrisburg; marched to the railroad depot and took the cars for the picnic grounds. Some time after this a difficulty occurred on the porch of a tavern between two white and two colored men, not soldiers, the result of which was, the two colored men were whipped and

which was, the two colored men were whipped and ran away.

"The news of this fight was brought up to the grounds by the two colored men who had been beaten and by others, stating that roughs at Marysville were abusing the colored people there, and then, for the first time, a number of the colored soldiers, not more than one-third of the company, and of whom not more than say had their guest taken of whom not more than six had their guns—taken without the knowledge of the officers—and not one of which was loaded, left the grounds and went down to Marysville. At no time was there more than one-third of the company away from the pic-nic grounds; and those who went to Marysville went there to protect the colored people, if possi-ble, by stopping the quarrel, and not to create a

Returning home, the company was fermed at the picnic grounds depot, and marched into the rear car. Passing through Marysville, atones were thrown at the cars, and shots were fired from both sides of the road, injuring several of the colored people. No shot was returned by any member of the company, nor was a shot fired from the car containing the colored soldiers. No musket was discharged on that day, either at the pionic grounds or at Marysville. No musket was loaded before leaving Harrisburg or afterwards. No ammunition has ever been issued to afterwards. Ne ammunition has ever been issued to this company, nor been purchased or provided by the company, and any shots fired, either at Marysville or from the train returning, by colored people, were from pistols or arms not belonging to, and by persons not members of, the company. It is not known that any member of the company had a pistol on that day. No private residence was at any time entered or interfered with by any of the colored soldiers. A white man fired three or four pistol shots from the agor of a house at a crowd of colored men; he was pursued as far as the foot of the stair-way, just inside the door, but was not followed any further. It is probable this pistol was not loaded with anything but blank cartridge, otherwise some of the colored men must have been either killed or

"On the arrival of the company at Harrisburg, it was formed at the railroad depot, in the presence of an immense crowd of citizens, and marched through the streets of Harrisburg. We appeal to the public sentiment of this whole community as to the condition and appearance of the company. Dud it justify the unwarranted sensational telegram that had just preceded their arrival?

"THOMAS PETERSON, Captain.
"EDMUND ROBINSON, Second-Lieut.
"Sworn and subscribed, July 13, 1870, before me.
"George B. Colle, Mayor."

HONOR TO GENERAL M'CLELLAN.

He is Appointed Engineer-in-Chief of the De-partment of Docks of New York. The Department of Docks held their regular semi-weekly meeting yesterday afternoon, Mr. John T. Agnew in the chair. Present the full board. On motion of Mr. Henry the rules were suspended for the purpose of electing an Engi-

Mr. Wilson G. Hunt offered the following Resolved, That Major-General George B.
McClellan be appointed Engineer-in-Chief of
the Department of Docks of the city of New

York, to date from July 15. The resolution was carried unanimously, and, on motion of Mr. Smith, the Secretary was directed to notify General McClellan of his appointment. - N. Y. Times, to-day.

A LITTLE HISTORY.

Motley, Badeau, and the English Mission. There are wheels within wheels. The removal of Mr. Motley from the post of Minister in London, while it is in so far defensible that it relieves the public service of an eminently useless even if not wholly unornamental functionary, uncovers a curious little subterranean "inpleasantness" also between that functionary and the President. When Mr. Motley was sent to London the President insisted upon his taking with him as Assistant Secretary of Legation one of the President's particular friends, "General" Adam Badeau. There seemed to President Grant to be something quite "literary and appropriate," as Mrs. Malaprop would say, in this combination.

bination.

Mr. Motley had written a history, the hero of which was a soldier—"William the Silent," of Holland. General Badeau has also written a history, the hero of which was a soldier— Ulysses S. Grant, also "the Silent," of America. There was a difference between the histories, to be sure, in that Mr. Motley's was an interest-ing book which had brought profit to its publishers, and to its author both profit and fame, while General Badean's was a very dreary book, which had brought anguish to its publishers and to its author neither gold nor glory. To this difference General Badeau, naturally enough, was blind, while Mr. Motley, perhaps as naturally, saw this difference only too keenly.

The consequence thereof was so much and

such persistent snubbing of the Secretary by the Minister that the former returned in tears and wrath to Washington, complaining sorely to his The hero heard and sympathized-as what hero could fail to sympathize?-with the undervalued and insulted author of his own Odyssey. He sent General Badeau back to London, not as Secretary, but as a Consul-General, the head of our commercial as Mr. Motley was of our diplomatic representation in Great Britain. This displeased Mr. Motley as much as it delighted General Badeau, and the feud between the two grew even more and more

The restiveness of Senator Sumner on the question of St. Domingo at last settled the matter. Mr. Motley, who was appointed to please Sumner, is now ejected to displease him, and General Badeau is avenged. The lesser historian of the dumb hero living triumphs over the greater historian of the dumb hero dead. So earthlier happy is he who colleagues with silent Ulysses of Galena smoking in the White House than he who communes with silent William of Orange sleeping within his immortal dykes. "Behold, O my son! with how little wisdom the world is governed."—New York

FEARFUL PRESENTIMENT.

Startling Realization of an Ominous Dream. The printers in the German newspaper offices, says the Cincinnati Commercial, are discussing, with bated breath and startled faces, a peculiar circumstance well calculated to send a thrill through a superstitious body. It is all about "only a dream," but there is a marvellous coin-

cidence in the case. Charles Boehler, the German printer, who, in a fit of delirium tremens, killed himself by jumping from a third-story window, was buried yesterday, July 12, his funeral being largely attended. Some three years ago this unfortunate man was working at the case, side by side with his intimate friend Chris. Stieler, at the Volksblatt office. One noon Stieler came into the composing room, having an unusually serious expression. Asked as to the cause, he gathered a group around him from among the printers, and as they sat in a neighboring saloon over their beer, he described to them how, in his sleep, from which he had but re-cently awakened, he had seen, slowly drawn before him by black-plumed white horses, a hearse, containing a full-length coffin, on which, in large letters, was inscribed "Charles Boehler, July 10."

This dream, no more singular than many that every reader of this has had, but fearfully ominous to a superstitious mind, did not have much effect at that time on many of those who heard it. It was not forgotten, however, for on the 10th of July, last year, Boehler was congratulated by his friends who knew the dream on the fact of being alive and in good health. Boehler remarked:—"Well, I've got another year to live yet." He had only a year, however, for, according to the dream, he was buried on

It is thought by some that Boehler had brooded over this dream, as the fatal day surely and swiftly approached, and that he was superstitious enough to be thrown into an ex-citement from which he sought refuge in liquor. Hewever that may be, liquor brought him to his grave on the day of his dream.

FROM EUROPE.

This Morning's Quotations. LONDON, July 15—11:30 A. M.—Consols 92% for both money and account. American securities flat and nominal. United States 5-20s of 1862, 87; of 1865, old, 87; of 1867, 87; 10-40s, 86. Stocks flat and nominal. Erie, 17; Illinois Central, 107; Great West-

nominal. Eric, 17; Ininois Central, 107; Great Western, 25.

Liverpool., July 15—11:30 A. M.—Cotton nominal; middling uplands, 9%d.; middling Orleans, 9%d. The sales are estimated at 7000 bales. The sales of the week have been 58,000 bales, including 7000 for speculation and 4000 for export. The stock inport is 593,000, bales, of which 320,000 are American. The receipts of the week are 72,000, including 73,000 bales American.

London, July 15.—Sugar quiet and steady at 27s, 6d. LONDON, July 15 .- Sugar quiet and steady at 27s. 6d.

This Afternoon's Quotations. LONDON, July 15-1 o'clock P. M.—Stocks and all securities are flat and nominal. Breadstuffs are excited and advancing.

LONDON, July 15-1 P. M.—Consols, 91% for

meney and 91% for account. American securities flat and nominal. United States 5-20s, 1842, 86%; 1865s, old, 86%; 1867s, 86%. Stocks flat and nominal. LIVERPOOL, July 15-1 P. M.—Breadstuffs excited and advancing. California white wheat, 10s. 8d.; Red Western, 8s. 11d.; Red winter, 9s. 11d.; Flour, LIVERPOOL, July 15-2:30 P. M.-Stock of cotton

LIVERPOOL, July 15—2:30 P. M.—Stock of cotton afloat 403,000 bales, including 70,000 of American. California wheat,10s. Sd.@10s. 9d.; Red Western, Ss. 11d.@9s.; Winter, 9s. 10d.@9s. 11d. Receipts of wheat for three days, 25,000 quarters, including 22,500 of American. Corn, 22s. Lard quiet and steady. Pork firmer but not higher. Beef, 119s. 6d.

N. Y. MONEY MARKET YESTERDAY.

From the N. Y. Herald. "The war news from Europe, varying and con-flicting as was its tenor in the mass of despatches received to-day, was exactly reproduced in the wide fluctuations of gold.

"Before the regniar commencement of business, and while the street was still operating on the relics of the previous day's news, the impression that Prussia was likely to make demands on France for her overbearing attitude on the Hohenzoilern question led to a strong market, and the price advanced from 112% to 113. At the board it reacted temporarily to 12% but here the cable announced in confirmation of the above, that the Prussian King had given the French Minister at Berlin his passports. The effect was a rise in gold to 113%, especially as this piece of intelligence was accompanied by the report that bonds in London had declined to 85% 86. A denial of the story concerning the French report that bonds in London had declined to \$5%(6) \$6. A denial of the story concerning the French Minister's dismissal from Berlin was followed by a reaction to \$13%; but after 4 o'clock rentes at the Paris Bourse were reported down to \$7.50, and gold started up again, touching \$14%. More peaceful telegrams, late in the afternoon, led to a decline to \$13% again.

"Money was easy at four per cent, as the generally prevailing rate on call loans. Exceptionally some of the stock houses had to pay five per cent, and a few of the Government dealers had balances left with them at three. Commercial paper is scarce and in good demand at 6% to 7 per cent, for prime double names.

"Foreign exchange was dull and firm at previously quoted rates. The German houses asked, in fact, an eighth per cent. higher for sterling—viz., 115 for sixty-day bills—but the English houses were willing to draw at 103% ©110%."

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

The War Cloud Breaks.

France Declares War on Prussia.

The Insult to Count Benedetti.

A Ten Strike for Grant.

The Indian Bill Must be Passed.

The Last Day of Congress.

Cloud

Financial and Commercial

and Peace.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

Ineffectual Intervention of the Great Powers. BRUSSELS, July 15 .- The intervention of the great powers for peace has been ineffectual. Napoleon will announce to-day the rupture of relations between France and Prussia and a declaration of war.

France Declares War against Prussin-The Insult to Count Benedetti the Cause.

Paris, July 15 .- An extraordinary edition of the Constitutionnel just issued (at noon) announces that in consequence of the insult offered to Benedetti, the French Ambassador. France accepts the war which Prussia offers.

The News Confirmed. Paris, July 15 .- The declaration of war has been announced in the Corps Legislatif.

The Situation in Paris. PARIS, July 14-Evening .- It is reported on the best authority that an angry interview occurred between the Emperor and the Prime

Minister Ollivier, growing out of the latter's known disposition for peace. The Emperor violently denounced Ollivier's efforts in this The Movement of Troops Towards the Rhine frontier is incessant. Eastern France is absolutely alive with soldiers. The troops which have hitherto garrisoned Paris have gone and

lances and caissons throng the streets of the city on their route to the East. The preparations at the different naval stations are on a similarly large scale. It is the general belief here that war will be declared.

raw levies are slowly replacing them. Ambu-

The Popular Feeling in France. PARIS, July 15 .- The Bourse is flat. Rentes. 65f. 60c. There is great agitation here, and many demonstrations in favor of war are made by the people. During the night crowds of students and others paraded the streets and boulevards, shouting "Vive la Guerre!" "Down with Prussia!" etc. Some persons who protested were hissed and insulted. The police did not interfere.

The crowd stopped at the Prussiam Embassy and shouted insultingly. It is asserted that the Prussian Ambassador leaves Paris to-day. Austria professes neutrality unless a third power intervenes.

LONDON, July 15 .- The news is more warlike

again to-day. The feeling at the exchanges of Europe is one of distrust, and the prices of securities generally are at the lowest point vet reached. At Paris, at half past 11 last pight, the Bourse was excited and rentes fell to 67 francs.

At Frankfort United States 5-20 bonds closed vesterday at 88 against 96@9614, the usual price, and at the London Exchange this morning stocks and foreign securities opened flat and nominal at a heavy decline. The following interesting despatches bearing upon the situation have been received here to-day:-

The Excitement in Prussia. BERLIN, July 15 .- The King returns here to-

day. There is great excitement here. Particulars of the Withdrawal of Benedetti. Berlin, July 15 .- The North German Gazette has a despatch from Ems to-day giving the par-

ticulars of the withdrawal of Benedetti. It seems that he accosted the King of Prussia while the latter was drinking the waters, demanding peremptorily his intentions on the pending imbroglio.

He was therefore dismissed immediately. The same paper says there is much activity at the Prussian ports, which are being put in a state of defense. Fourteen iron-clads and frigates are ready to start from Brest and Cherbourg.

THE NEW GASUS BELLI.

M. Benedetti, the French Minister to Prussia. As announced in our cable despatches this afternoon, the casus belli has finally shifted from the candidature of Prince Leopold to the refusal of King William of Prussia to grant a further audience to M. Vincent Benedetti, the French Ambassador, who, on applying to the King yesterday for an audience to exact that the royal veto be applied to any fresh approaches to the Prince on the part of Spain, was turned away with an answer through an aide-de-camp to the effect that his Majesty had no further communication to make. And now, according to the statement in the Paris Constitutionnel of to-day, Napoleon is prepared to fight Prussia on account of the insult thus heaped upon his representative, and the declaration of war has been announced in the Corps Legislatif.

M. Benedetti, who is thus suddenly elevated into prime importance, is of Italian extraction. and was born in Corsica about the year 1815. He was educated especially for the consular and diplomatic service, and was appointed Consul at Palermo in 1848. He soon afterwards became First Secretary to the embassy at Constantinople, and in May, 1859, was appointed Envoy to Persia. This position, however, he declined, and some months afterwards he was appointed director of political affairs to the Foreign Minister. He acted as secretary and editor of the protocols agreed upon at the Cou-

SECOND EDITION | gress of Paris in 1856, became the first French Minister to the Kingdom of Italy in 1861, and was appointed to his present position as Ambassador to Berlin on November 27, 1864. As the Emperor only desires a pretext for fighting, an insult to M. Benedetti will of course answer as well as any other.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The President at the Capitol.

Despatch to the Associated Press. WASHINGTON, July 15 .- The President remained at the Capitol till half-past 12 last night and returned to-day at 10 o'clock. He and the members of his Cabinet occupied the President's room, attending to business. A number of bills were signed by him, including the Tax and Tariff and the Funding bill.

"Red Cloud" and Peace. The Indian Bureau has received the following

telegram from Colonel Chambers:-FORT FETTERMAN, July 14 .- Red Cloud and sixty lodges of Sioux came here yesterday and left to-day, with the determination of inducing all Indians in the country to make peace. He goes from here direct to the Cheyennes and

The Senate Asks an Extension.

The Senate has passed a resolution, now sent to the House for concurrence, providing for an extension of the session two hours, being until 2 o'clock to-day. This extension is asked by the Senate with a view of enabling the committee of conference on the Indian bill to adjust the difference between the two houses.

It is probable there will be an accommodation on the basis proposed by Senator Morrill, of Maine, namely, that the aggregate sum of six millions be appropriated to be expended under the direction of the Pre-ident for the purpose of fulfilling the treaty stipulations, without mentioning any particular treaties. The committee of conference consists of Senators Harlan, Pomeroy, and Davis, and Representatives Allison, Dawes, and Holman,

The Georgia Bill. The President has signed the Georgia bill.

Frelinghuysen's Nomination.
The Senate is still considering the nomination of Mr. Frelinghuysen.

Closing Scenes of Congress.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. Washington, July 15 .- There are large crowds of people at the Capitol this morning to witness the closing scenes of the session. The galleries of the House are full, and it is almost impossible to get through the corridors. The Senate has been in executive session all the morning on the nomination of Frelinghuysea as Minister to England. Mr. Sumner is making an elaborate speech in favor of Mr. Motley, but it is understood that he will yield to allow a vote to be taken before adjourning.

Both Houses to Adjourn at 2 o'clock. In view of the fact that the Indian bill is still in conference, with little prospects of agreeing, both houses have passed a joint resolution extending the time of adjournment from 12 to 2 o'clock. This, it is thought, will give time to come to some agreement.

A Possible Extra Session. In case of Congress adjourning without passing the Indian bill, the President has prepared a proclamation calling an extra session. It will be read at once before the members can leave

the hall, should they adjourn without passing the Appropriation bill. Russia to Join Prussia. Baron Gerolt, Prussian Minister, is in receipt of additional despatches to-day from his Government, which state that Prussia has determined to meet the menace of France with a

declaration of war. According to these despatches Russia is to join Prussia.

The Indian Bill.

Despatch to the Associated Press. WASHINGTON, July 15 .- The committee of conference on the Indian Appropriation bill have agreed to a report. The amount is about the same as proposed by the Senate, six mil lions. They have avoided the point in dispute between the two houses, namely, the Indian treaties of 1867 and 1868, made by the Sherman peace commissioners, by neither affirming or denying their validity. The proviso agreed upon by the Indian conference committee is that nothing contained in the bill shall be held to affirm the validity of the treaties made by the Peace Commissioners.

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

WASHINGTON, July 15.—The executive session of last evening was continued till 3 o'clock this morning. At 9 o'clock this morning the Senate again met, and at 9:30 went into executive session. House.

The House met at 9 o'clock. The reading of the journal was dispensed with, and Mr. Dawes made a supplementary report on the MISCELLANEOUS APPROPRIATION BILL.

striking out that paragraph relating to the municipal appointments of Washington, which was not in the report made last evening. He stated that he was entirely ignorant, as were his colleagues on the committee, how that paragraph had got into the report. He knew nothing of it until he heard it read from the Clerk's desk. The report was agreed to. TEXAS CONTESTED ELECTION CASE.

Paine, from the Committee on Elections, reported a resolution in the Texas contested election case of Grafton against Conner, that Grafton is not entitled to the seat, and that the consideration of the right of Connor, the sitting member, be post-poned till next session. Agreed to, THE INDIAN SERVICE.

A message was received from the Senate announcing that it had passed the bill appropriating five mil-lions for the Indian service, with a substitute, being the Senate Indian appropriation bill.

on Appropriations.

Messrs. Paine and Holman objected, and as the yeas and nays were being taken on ordering a call of the House, the vote could not be interrupted by a motion. As soon as the vote was announced, Mr. Sargent moved a non-concurrence in the Senate substitute for the Indian bill, and the appointment of a committee of conference,

Mr. Dawes called the attention of the House to the

Mr. Dawes called the attention of the House to the serious question involved in the disagreement between the two houses. The question was no more nor less than whether the House should have any voice in the appropriation of money. The position had been taken in the Senate last night that by a treaty alone, without any intervention of the House of Representatives, money could be taken out of the Treasury whether the House of Representatives consented or not. The House could not yield to such a surrender of power. He desired not to be placed on the conference committee, but he warned the a surrender of power. He desired not to be placed on the conference committee, but he warned the House that on the conclusion which might be reached would rest the policy of this Government in

Mr. Gardeld remarked that the House was now Mr. Garneld remarked that the House was now brought face to face with the practical question whether there should be an extra session or whether the matter should be concluded to-day. The House was not called upon to submit to any The House was not called upon to submit to any such sporadic view as the gentleman from Massachusetts referred to as being developed in the Senate last night. It had been the continuous course of the Government, ever since its foundation, to make treaties with the Indians. He reminded the House that it had passed an act in 1867 requiring these very treaties to be made, naming the men to negotiate, and directing the character of the treaties.

A MATTER OF PUNCTILIO. The treaties were made and the question for the House now was whether the work of its hands .

should be by it rejected and spurned. It was with the House all a matter of punctillo. The House was willing to appropriate the money but not willing to admit the force of its treaties. The House was willing to pour out \$5,000,000, and tell somebody to sow it over the wild West. The House might just as well appropriate \$300,000,000 and tell the President to take it and run the Government with it.

Mr. Paine opposed the Senate amendment, and argued that the punctilio in the matter was on the part of the Senate, not the House.

Mr. Allison also opposed the Senate amendment, and stated that these treaties set apart for Indian reservations three hundred miles in the midst of the United States, not for thirty years, but for all time—a territory which within five years would be intersected with railroads and filled up with emigrants. It was therefore absolutely inevitable that within three years these treaties must be broken,

within three years these treaties must be broken whatever might be done now.

COMMITTER OF CONFERENCE APPOINTED. The House refused to concur in the Senate amendment, and Messrs. Sargent, Allison, and Holman were appointed a committee of conference. Mr. Sargent declined to serve, thinking that there should Sargent declined to serve, thinking that there should be a new conference committee. Helsaid he had fought this battle to vindicate the rights of the House, and to protect the public domain and Treasury, for several weeks, but now thought the new conference should be entirely new; and he set the example of declining, that the committee might not be embarrassed by his preconceived opinions.

The Speaker thereupon appointed Mr. Dawes in his place.

THE OREGON MILITARY ROAD. On motion of Mr. Smith (Oregon), the Senate bill amendatory of the act granting land to Oregon for a military road from Albany, Oregon, to the eastern boundary of the State, allowing change of route, was

POLITICAL DISABILITIES. Mr. Tillman moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill removing the political disabilities from all persons in the Fourth Congressional district of Tennessee. Negatived.

THE CHATTAHOOCHIE ARSENAL BILL. Mr. Hamilton (Fla), from the Committee on Mil-tary Affairs, reported a bill donating the Chattahoo-chie Arsenal grounds to the State of Florida for educational purposes. Passed.

MISSOURI CONTESTED ELECTION. The majority and minority reports in the Missouri contested election case of Shields against Van Horn were made and postponed till next session.

THE REID-JULIAN CASE. Mr. Cessna at half-past 10 called up the Indiana contested election case of Reid against Julian, the majority resolution being that Mr. Julian, the sitting member, is entitled to his seat, and that Reid, the contestant, should be paid \$4500 for his ex-

After discussion the resolutions were adopted, with amendments allowing \$2000 to Joseph Segar, of Virginia, and \$1500 to Mr. Graftan, Texas, for prosecuting their respective claims to seats.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

Promotion of Emigration. San Francisco, July 15 .- In order to promote immigration to the Pacific coast it is projected to purchase 7,000,000 acres of land in Northern California and Southern Oregon, along the line of the California and Oregon Railroad, at a cost of \$10,000,000, and to encourage and aid the immigration of 300,000 persons from Germany and Northern Europe to settle the

By private advices from China it is probable

that representations have been made to the Imperial Government which will result in the prohibition of female emigration from China to California.

A Chinese Consulate in San Francisco. It is proposed to establish a Chinese consulate in this city.

The Chinese Government deeply deplores the loss of Mr. Burlingame. In addition to the pecuniary benefits accorded to his family, the Government has conferred upon him a posthumous title of the highest rank outside of the royal family.

The Pekin Massacre Hony. Passengers from China believe that the report of the massacre of Europeans and native Christians in Pekin is unfounded.

FROM THE STATE.

The Miners' Eight-hour Strike a Failure. Special Despatch to The Evening Te'egraph. BORANTON, Pa., July 15 .- Trom present indi-

cations the contemplated strike of the miners in favor of the eight-hour law will prove an entire failure. The meetings of associations held in different regions within the past week have failed to harmonize discordant feeling, and although the strike was to have begun to-day, nothing of the kind has been done. The upper Lehigh men are all at work. All the mines in this vicinity are being worked as usual. The Beaver Meadow miners have deferred action on the eight-hour question until Tuesday of next week. This failure to carry out the resolutions of the Grand Council will no doubt be the means of a general resumption in the Schuylkil' region.

FROM CHINA.

The Ten Trade.

SHANGHAE, June 10 .- The departure of the ship Benefactor, on the 4th, for New York, with 338,000 pounds of green and 112,000 pounds of black teas closed the season, making a total of exports to the United States of 19,600,000 of green and 3,806,000 pounds of black teas. The total of the season's silk exports was 42,640 bales, of which 591 bales were to the United States.

FROM THE DOMINION.

Opinion on the Fenian Trials.

TORONTO, July 15 .- Great satisfaction is expressed here regarding the result of the Fenian trials at Canandaigua, showing as it does, in contravention of opinions so freely expressed in English and Canadian Journals, that the trials have been impartial.

FROM THE SOUTH.

The Seven Wise Men.

MOBILE, ALA., July 15 .- Several delegates from New Orleans on their way to Baltimore to attend the convention of the order of "Seven Wise Men" arrived this morning, and are guests of the Grand Conclave here. They leave this evening, accompanied by delegates from this

FROM NEW YORK.

Obituary. NEW YORK, July 15 .- John R. Gillies, formerly of Washington, died at Staten Island to-

day.

New York Stock and Money Market.

New York, July 15.—Stocks dull. Money, 4@5
per cent. Gold, 114%. 5-20s, 1862, coupon, 109%; do.
1864, do., 1093%; do. 1865, do., 1093%; do. 1865, new,
108%; do. 1867, 108%; do. 1868, 108%; 10-40s, 107.

Virginta sixes, new, 67; Missouri sixes, 91; Canton
Company, 67%; Cumberland preferred, 35; New York
Central and Hudson River, 963%; Erie, 22%; Reading,
100%; Adains Express, 67%; Michigan Central, 119%;
Michigan Southern, 99%; Illinois Central, 137; Michigan Southern, 99%; Illinois Central, 187; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 105%; Chicago and Ro k Island, 111%; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 94%; Western Union Telegraph, 34%.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Duil Times.

Court of Quarter Sessions-Judge Paxson. This court is still open for the trial of prisoners, but business is very slack and seems hardly to just Schr Reading RR. No 48, Baldwin, Lift the attendance of the fallgard Julies and law- , just, sailed from Pawtucker leth inst.

yers. One party, a boy, was found guilty this morning of stealing a bag of rags from the store No. 243 South Water street, and another party was convicted of the larceny of a pair of shoes from a shop in Eighteenth street, above Market. Then it was deemed fit to put on trial a case in which two old women charged each other with assault and battery, and this occupied the remainder of the morning. The bail cases before Judge Ludlow, in the old court-room, are of an equally trifling and unisteresting character.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE, Friday, July 15, 1870. S

There is considerable excitement in financial circles to-day, owing to the threatening aspect of European political affairs, and the market for gold and Governments is necessarily disturbed. The prospects of peace are rapidly fading, and speculation on the future is becoming quite lively. Meanwhile the loan market continues to reflect the condition of legitimate trade, and is quiet and easy at rates previously. trade, and is quiet and easy at rates previously

The gold market continues excited and strong with sales all the way from 114@114%, closing at the latter about noon. The movement is cntirely due to the war news from Europe. Government bonds are weak owing to a panic among the small holders and a disposition to

sell at current prices.

At the Stock Board there was considerable activity and prices unsteady. Sales of City 6s, old, at 100%, and of the new do. at 101%. Lehigh gold loan sold at 89%.

Reading Railroad was active and sold at 50@

50.31. Pennsylvania sold at 58; Lehigh Valley at 57%; and Camden and Amboy at 11914. In miscellaneous shares the only sales were of Northern Liberties Bank at 125% and Western Ocean oil stock sold at % and Dalzell at 56,

and Thirteenth and Fifteenth Streets Railway PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES. Reported by De Haven & Bro , No. 40 S. Third street,

BEFORE BOARDS. 100 sh Reading R......

10-29 " 114% 11-46 " 114% 10-30 " 114% 11-47 " 114% 10-30 " 114% 11-47 " 114% 10-32 " 114% 12-00 M. 114% 12-00 M. 114% JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 68 of 1881, 114% (3114%; 5-208 of 1862, 109% (3109); do. 1863, 109% (3109); do. Nov. 1865, 109% (3109); do. 1868, 109% (3109); do. 0. 1867, 108% (3109); do. 1868, 109% (3109); 10-408, 107% 108% (3109); do. 1868, 109% (3109); 10-408, 107% 108% (3109); do. 1861, 114% (3114%; do. 1882, 109% (3109); do. 1863, 109% (310); do. 1865, 109% (310); do. 1865, 109% (310); do. 1865, 109% (310); do. 1868, do., 109% (3109); do. 1868, do., 109% (3109); do. 1868, do., 109% (3109); do. 1869, do., 109% (3109); do. 1861, 109% (3109); do. 1862, 109% (3109); do. 1868, do., 109% (3109); do., 1868, do., 109% (3109); do., 1868, do., 109% (3109); do., 1868, do., 1867, do., 1868, do., 186

Philadelphia Trade Report.

FRIDAY, July 15 .- Bark is scarce, and holders ask \$30 per ton for No. 1 Quercitron. Seeds-Cloverseed sells in a small way from second hands at \$9.25@9.50. Timothy is nominal at \$7.50@8. Flaxseed is in demand by the crushers at \$2.25. The Flour market is steady, but there is not much activity. The demand is chiefly from the home con-

activity. The demand is chiefly from the home consumers, who purchase only enough to supply their immediate wants. The sales foot up 1000 barrels, including superfine at \$4.85@5.12½; extras at \$5.25@5.37½; Iowa and Wisconsin extra family at \$5.25 for low grade up to \$6.50 for choice; Minnesota do. do. at \$6.50@6.75; Pennsylvania do. do. at \$6.50@6.75; and fancy brands at \$7@8.50, as in quality. Rye Flour may be quoted at \$5.25.

The Wheat market is firm, but the demand has somewhat fallen off. Sales of 1500 bushels at \$1.45@1.50 for Pennsylvania red, and \$1.45@1.49 for Indiana do. Rye is held at \$1 for Western and \$1.10 for Pennsylvania. Corn attracts but little attention; sales of 3000 bushels at \$1.08 for Pennsylvania yellow, \$1.04 for Western do., and \$1.95 for mixed do. Oats are unchanged; sales of 3800 bushels at 63@65c. for Pennsylvania and 60c. for Western.

for Pennsylvania and 60c, for Western, Whisky is in demand, and 50 barrels Western iron-bound sold at \$1, and 50 barrels Monongahela on private terms.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages. NEW YORK, July 15.—Arrived, steamships Cambria, from Glasgow, and Rapidan, from Havana.
SAN FRANCISCO, July 15.—Arrived, ship Otage, from New Castle, New South Wales.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....JULY 15

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH

7 A. M.......SI | 11 A. M......S6 | 2 P. M......92 CLEARED THIS MORNING. CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Str Bristol, Wallace, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Schr John Stroup, Brantord, Lynn, Sinnickson & Co.
Schr J. Trudell, Hess, Lynn, do.
Schr Marion Gage, Heather, Providence, do.
Schr Sarah Clark, Griffin, Fall River, do.
Tug Thomas Jefferson, Allen, Baltimore, with a tow
of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Fairy Queen, Wilson, Havre-de-Grace, with a
tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING. Steamer Chester, Jones, 24 hours from New York, with mdse, to W. P. Clyde & Co. Schr S. K. Vaughn, Risley, from Quincy Point, with stone. Schr James Ponder, Hudson, from Kennebec, with Schr James Ponder, Hudson, from Kennebec, with ice to Pennsylvania Ice Co.
Schr J. W. Hall, —, from Hallowell, with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.
Schr Sarah Mills, Baker, 5 days from Boston, in ballast to Knight & Sons.
Schr S. & E. Corson, Brower, from Boston.
Schr S. & R. Sharp, Sharp, from Petersburg, with lumber to H. Croskey & Co.
Schr Sarah S., Walker, from Elk River.
Schr Julia E. Pratt, Nickerson, 5 days from Boston. with mose to captain.

ton, with mose to captain.
Schr Ann Elizabeth, Kelly, from Harwich, with
mose to Crowell & Nicholson.
Schr D. Davidson, Smith, from Welldeet.

Schr Idai L., Pearce, from Boston.
Tug Hudson, Nicholson, from Baltimore, with a
tew of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Chesapeake, Merrihew, from Havre-de-Grace,
with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co. Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph,
HAVEE-DE-GRACE, July 15.—The following boats HAVEE-DE-GRACE, July 15.—The following boats left this morning in tow:—
C. Lable, with lumber to Wainwright & Co. Jennie Lucas, with lumber to H. Croskey & Co. John and Harry, with lumber to R. Woolverton.
J. B. Hall. with lumber, for Wilmington, Del. Lady Franklin, with lumber to Saylor, Day & Morie, Harry and Addie, with coal to order.

MEMORANDA.

Br. steamer Batavi*, LeMessurier, for Liverpool;
N. G. steamer Bremen, Leist, for Bremen via Southampton; steamers General Barnes, Mallory, for Savannah; Saratoga, Couch, for Norfolk and Richmond; and Hatteras, Lawrence, for Norfolk, cleared
at New York yesterday.

Bark Francis B. Fay, Rollins, from Puget Sound,
for Phoenix Island and Philadelphia, at Valparaiso
ioth inst.

for Fhemix Island and Finadesphia, at valparaiso 10th inst.

Brigs Robert Shaw, Goree, and Canina, Coombs, hence, arrived at Boston yesterday.

Schrs F. Sinnickson, Sinnickson, J. Satterthwaite, Kennett, and Reading RR. No. 47, Davis, from Norwich for Philadelphia; and J. B. Myers, Ellwood, hence for Frovidence, passed Hell Gate yesterday.

Schr Heading RR. No. 43, Baldwin, for Elizabeth-