# THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. XIV-NO. 13.

Miraculous Escape from Death.

THE FOREIGN WAR.

Alliances and Combinations.

It is impossible, at this time, to form any intelli

It is impossible, at this time, to form any intelli-gent idea as to the alliances and combinations that may be formed by either of the principals to the pre-sent war. It can hardly be supposed that Spain— whose action in regard to the crown was the imme-diate cause of the difficulty—will give any great trouble to France, as a civil war will in all proba-bility new break out in that country between the different factions—the Bourbons, the Republicans and the Regency. It is reported of Austria

different factions—the Bourbons, the Republicans and the Regency. It is reported of Austria that she will mainta'n her neutrality, unless a third power should interferc. It is said that Holland will be neutral. It is announced that both belligerents will respect the neutrality of Belgium. It appears

that Bavaria will for the present maintain an atti-tude of reserve. It was announced some days ago

that Prince Napoleon had gone to Copenhagen, and it was surmised that his mission was to form a spe-cial allance with Denmark in view of contingencies.

cial alliance with Denmark in view of contingencies. It is unlikely that Sweden in the north, or Switzer-land in the south, will play any part in the war. Italy will doubticss maintain an attitude of observation and neutrality. It is hardly worth while to form a conjectore as to the conduct of England and Russia -both of which powers will doubtless, however, wait for the development of events. Some days ago Mr construction and in England the source both

Mr. Gladstone said in Parliament that "France had threatened to proceed to extremities; and should

the persist in executing her threats. Her Malesty's

choose any one for king except a German prince." The chances and probabilities of the case, how-ever, as they seem at the present hour, may be

changed in a single day, or by a single incident. One power of another may be drawn into the condict; and from the present difficulty we may see a general European war which will not be terminated till the "map of Europe" is reconstructed in several im-

The French and German Generals.

t was telegraphed a few days since that Marshal

portant respects

Etc.,

Singular Religious Sect.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

# PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, JULY 16, 1870.

gentlemanly usher, the gentlemanly hotel clerk, the popular dry goods man, the affable peanut vender, the retiring partner of a flourishing FIRST EDITION business, the prosperous actor, the wealthy treasurer, the rising alderman, the virtuous su-pervisor, the courteous bailiff, have, each and all, been made recipients of tokens of esteem THE CALL TO ARMS. from time to time. And now comes at last the indispensible but long despised conductor, When Hostilities will Begia. claiming that he, too, is a man, and has rights. In the language of the indignant correspon-dent, we may say, "Why, in the name of a jus-tice-loving community, has not this been done before?"—*Chicago Tribune*. 14th inst. The French and Prussian Generals.

#### THE MISSOURI DUNKARDS.

A Few Facts About an Eccentric Religious Sect. The Dunkards at the settlement north of Knob Noster, in this county, have had their annual meeting and religious exercises. The Dunkards have no church buildings of their own. They will preach, however, in the buildings of other denominations, but their favorite places of worship are the sheds and barns in the country. The meeting just held was in the second story of a large barn. The lower story was occupied by the stock of the farmer, and in the third story the last year's crop of wheat and oats was stowed

During the services some fifty or sixty boys crawled into the loft, and amused themselves by shooting straws down upon the heads of the more serious.

During these annual meetings they commenced preaching at 5 o'clock in the morning and ceased at 12 M., generally having three or four speak-There are no regular ministers among ers. but, like the Quakers, any one can speak them. who feels so inclined. Upon receiving persons into their Church, they immerse them face fore-

most by three plunges into the water. Feet-washing is one of their services—the men washing the feet of the men, and the women washing the feet of the women. Their feasts consist of the nicest bread and

lamb soup, of which they partake largely. After the feast comes the sacrament, which consists of bread and wine. The bread being handed first, each one taking a small piece and holding it until the wine is passed around, the ceremony is performed very slowly, and consumes con-

siderable time. In all their manners and customs they are plain and simple, and their honesty and morality have almost grown to be a proverb.

Government would exhaust every means to prevent war apon a case so little warranting it." With politics the Dunkards have little to war upon a case so little warranting it." But at a still later date he said that "the British Government, in common with the European Cabi-nets, sustained the position taken by the Duke de Gramont, which was that Spain was entitled to do, but are universally radical as far as we can learn.

There are several settlements of Dunkards in this county, mostly from Ohio .- Warrinsburg (Mo.) Journal.

## A WONDERFUL FALL.

# Child Fails Over a Precipice, a Distance of Three Hundred Feet, and is Not Killed. Yesterday morning, about 10 o'clock, says the Pittsburg Commercial of yesterday, a lad named Martin Crossman, aged four years, and son of Rev. James Crossman, pastor of the Evangelical Association Chapel, fell over the precipice at the head of Van Braam street, in the Sixth ward, and lodged upon the track of the Connellsville Railroad, three hundred feet below. The ex-It was telegraphed a few days since that Marshal McMahon would be put in immediate command of the army operating upon the Rhine, and that Count Palikao would command the troops operating against Spain. Marshal McMahon distinguished himself in the last two great wars of France-that against Russia and that against Austria-in the former of which he was the "hero of the Mala-kot," and in the latter the "hero of Magenta." press train on the road was just coming in sight at the time, and the body was in imminent danger of being crushed beneath the train, when a workman happened to see the danger, and seizing the apparently dead child

the colored people can poll in South Carolina, and urged the selection from among colored men of the candidates for the 320 offices under the General Government which these votes can control

#### THE UTAH SILVER MINES.

A correspondent describes Pioche City, Utah, as containing about 1000 miners. The mines in the vicinity, principally silver, are to some extent under the management of San Francisco capitalists. Water is so scarce that miners pay for it 10 cents a gallon. As yet there is no revenue tax on this liquid. There is but one spring in Pioche, and that dries up every sum-mer. The trade of the town is said to be largely in the hands of Jews. Only one person has been shot so far; the disputants about "jumped" claims, etc., being usually content to make de-monstrations with blank cartridges from rifleguns. Mormon settlements in the vicinity supply vegetables and meat. There seems, however, to be no love lost between the "Gentiles" and the Mormons, and the latter are described as not more distinguishable by homespin garments than by "leaden eyes, buttermilk mous-tache, and faded sorrel hair.

HOW THE NATCHEZ LOST.

It now turns out that if the Natchez had been properly stripped for the race, and had taken on a full supply of wood and pine knots and rosin and turpentine and had started from New Orleans two hours and a half sooner than she did and had lost no time in taking aboard a double-jointed steam saw-mill at Vicksburg nor in landing at Milliken's Bend to afford the pilot and enginear an opportunity to stroll up town and inquire the price of putty and hadn't been compelled to stop and have the teeth of the mud clerk plogged at Memphis and to lie over and let the chambermaid spend a couple of hours or so with ber great-grendmother at Columbus and had got ahead at Criro and kept ahead all the rest of the way through with plenty of water in the river and no sign of fog to be seen anywhere, she would have beaten the R. E. Lee to St. Louis so far that it would have been almost equal to no race at all. That's what her friends say, anyhow.

# LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

#### THE KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

Decision of the Injunction Case—The Removal of Lowry Declared Illegal, and Stotzer En-joined from Acting as Grand Chancellor.

Court of Common Pleas-Judge Allison The Knights of Pythias imbroglio which has been so long pending was brought to a termi-nation by a decision rendered by Judge Allison this morning. The case came up on Monday last, on the application to dissolve the injunction previously granted to prevent John Stotzer from acting as Grand Chancellor of the Knights of Pythias of the State of Pennsylvania. On behalf of Philip Lowry, Jr., it was contended that his removal from his office by the Grand Chancellor of the Supreme Council of the World was unconstitutional, inasmuch as he was entitled to have a charge preferred against him, and a trial and suspen-sion by two-thirds of the members of the Grand lodge; that in view of this the substitution of Mr. Stotzer as Grand Chanceller was null and void, and therefore the injunction restraining him from acting should be con-tinued. In answer to this, It was contended Mr. Lowry had refused to obey an edict issued by the Supreme Council, and had issued a proclamation to the order in disobedience of this because they are contrary to inw and prejudicial to the rights of individuals. Looking to the general interests involved, and to SECOND EDITION the parties who are connected with Lowry, through whom this wrong only can be righted, we grant the prayer of the bill against the parties who are before Court, as represented by connsel, or who have ap-peared to take defense by affidavit. The bill against Lowry et al. is dismissed. LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

The Citizens and the Park Guard.

The Citizens and the Park Gunrd. Court of Quarter Sessions—Altisen P. J. This morning Mr. Theodore Walton was arraigned upon the charge of assault and battery upon Mr. Fitzgerald, a member of the Park Guard, and en-tered a plea of guilty. Mr. Fitzgerald being put under oath testified as fol-lows.—On the 19th of last month Mr. Walton was driving paulation probability more than seven miles, and I at-tempted to arrest him, but he drove on past and went out i obtained a warrant for him and on the following day as he was passing out I hailed him and asked him to slack up, telling him I had a warrant for his arrest, he told me to —, and drove on : I ran across the grounds to head him off, and ssized the horse's bridle, but Mr. Walton cut me on the face with his whip and went out. Cross examined—I have arrested saven or eight persons for fast driving : I did not see a back containing three or four gentlemen driving heides Mr. Walton was green:— Dathe pay of the defense the following oridsnoe was green:— The Opposition Voted Down. Napoleon to Head the Army,

On the part of the defense the following evidence was given:--David Lane sworn-I was driving with Mr. Walton when this occurred; driving besidens was a baronone containing James Russel Young, of New York, and several gentlemen of the Boston press; when we reached Fitzgerald's post he ran out and called to Mr. Walton to stop; the horse we were driving was a thorough-bred, had not been out of the stable for several days, and was anxious to trot, and it was hard work to restrain him: Fitzgerald seized the reins, and Mr. Walton asked him what he wanted, and he replied. "I want you;" Mr Walton said he would go anywhere he was desired, but Fitzgerald must take his hands off the horse, but the lat-ter held op, and the animal becoming excited planged and reared, until it became absolutely necessary to give the man a cut in order to relieve the horse and save him-self from a dangerous accident. I was offered by the defense to show by a number of prominent gentlemen that this rough treatment to citi-zens by members of the Park Guard was becoming fre-quent and intolerable, but the Court ruled it out as not being legal evidence. Mr. Walton-I did not know he had a warrant. else I

ment in the markets here. Breadstuffs are rapidly advancing. LONDON, July 16 .-. The Prussian fleet of

horse. Mr. Walton-I did not know he had a warrant, else I Prince Adelbert which has latterly been in these waters sailed for Kiel to-day.

Mr. waiton-1 did not know he had a warrant, else I would have stopped. Captain Chasteau, of the Guard, being sworn, said: As something has been said impugning the source of the Guard. I deem it my duty to state that I have a note from Mr. Phillips, telling me that he had given Mr. Walton no advice about this matter, but that if Me had desired to advice about the would advise me. There have been many complaints about this fast driving in the park Imits, and since this affair of Mr. Walton's it has in-creased.

Imits, and since this affair of Mr. Walton's it has increased.
Mr. Walton was permitted to make a statement and said:—On the day atter Fitzg-rald attempted to arrost me for fast driving I went to see Mr. Henry M. Phillips, one of the Park Commissioners, and asked him to go out with me, and he said he would do so, and would make it all right. He did not go, however, and so I went alone. As I was returning, the officer ran out and hit my horse with a stick as large as my two thumbs, and then I struck him with my more different of the Park should exercise their authority with much discretion, so as to give as little an noyance as possible to citizens; and at the same time the citizens using the park for pleasure must conform to its regulations, and if arrested for a breach of them, they must for the time submit, and if they have been improperly arrested they have their remedies in the courts. I do not, however, think this a case calling for imprisonment, and will therefore only impose a fine of the park area calling for imprisonment, and will therefore only impose a fine of the park this a case calling for imprisonment, and will therefore only impose a fine of hity dollars and the costs.

#### fifty dollars and the costs. FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE, Saturday, July 16, 1870,

The money market was quite as active as on any previous day during the week, and the tendency among lenders is to advance the rates. There is no lack of funds, however, to meet all demands both for speculation and business purposes, and the rates remain substantially as previously quoted. 4@5 per cent. is the range for call loans, and 6@7 per cent. on time. The best paper offered is the market is current at 7 per cent., with more than 60 days to run.

# DOUBLE SHEET-THREE CENTS.

This Morning's Quotations. LONDON, July 16-11:30 A. M.-Consols 91% for both money and account. American securities flat, United States 5-20s of 1962, 85%; of 1865, old, 85%; of 1867, 85%; 10-40s, 85. Stocks flat. Erie, 17; Illinois Central, 106; Great Western, 24. Liverprool, July 16-11:30 A. M.-There is great excitement in the Liverpool markets. Cotton irregu-lar; middling uplands, 9%d.; middling Orieans, 9%d. The sales are estimated at 7000 bales. California. Wheat, 11s.; red Western, 98. 3d.; red winter, 108. 4d. Flour, 24s. Corn, 33s.

Flour, 24s. Corn, 33s. LONDON, July 16-11 30 A. M.-Linseed oli dull.

### FROM WASHINGTON.

#### The Alaska Fisherles.

Despatch to the Associated Press. WASHINGTON, July 16 .- Bids for the privilege of taking seals in the islands of St. Paul and St. George, Alaska, will be opened by the Secretary of the Treasury in the presence of the bidders or their representatives.

French Enterprise. Messrs. Bowles Brothers, of Paris, have telegraphed the public debt statement at their own cost and without any other aid from the Treasury Department than what would be furnished to other persons.

# FROM CAPE MAY.

# The Seventh Return to New York. Special Desvatch to The Evening Telegraph.

CAPE ISLAND, July 16 .- The 7th Regiment left at 9 o'clock this morning in a special train. Col. James Fisk, Jr., and his brilliant staff left at the same time in the regular train. The weather is delightful.

Specie Shipments. NEW YORK, July 16.—The steamship City of Brussels takes out \$1,246,000 in specie to-day, and the Hermann \$56,700.

-It is said that upwards of 1,000,000 gallons of wine will be produced this season in Los Angeles county, California.

Angeles county, California. —A sturdy supporter of the total abstinence principle in Hartford, Conn., named Francis Gillette, has recently sold a piece of property with the condition attached that no intoxicating liquor shall ever be sold on the premises. —They have a woman out in Rese country

-They have a woman out in Rosa county, Ohio, who has given birth to five children within one year. That's what the Scioto Gazette says. We are not willing to take the responsibility of the statement.

-At a recent exhibition of the Female Semi-nary in Honolulu, Sandwich Islands, in the

nary in Honolulu, Sandwich Islands, in the Kawalahao Church, the music was under the direction of Miss Likelike Kapaakea. The re-ports say it was "very good." Very likely. —The treatment of the Chinese question by some of the citizens of San Francisco is more vigorous than civilized. Seven or eight stout fellows, who disgraced a white skin, recently one unoffending Chinaman and pumseized

melled him until he was nearly dead. —The oil regions of Penusylvania appear to enjoy the first droppings of themillennium. The Young Men's Christian Association of Warren, a town of twenty-five hundred inhabitants in that pious place, can find no exercise for their Christian zeal. The jail is empty, nobody will accept alms, and there are no grog-shops or other haunts of iniquity in the town. —A man in Eastern Pennsylvania, having an

irresistible desire to shoot his helpmeet, considerately sent her into a barn fo discharged a load of buckshot at a target on the wall, a good share of the shot lodging in his wife's precious body. They were extracted by a surgeon, however, and the woman is recovering, which serves her brutal husband right. -The last flag which floated over North-ern California as an emblem of Mexican authority was presented to the Pioneer Association of that State a few days ago by Rafael Pinto, a native of that region. It is said to be the identical banner which was hauled down from the Custom House in San Francisco when the place was surrendered, in 1846.

i took par For his achievements in the Austrian war he was created Duke of Magenta. Marshal Bazaine is 68 years old, won his first laurels in Algeria, rendered minent services in the Crimean war, superseded by General Forey as commander of the French army in Mexico, and was created Marshal of France. Count Palikao is chiefly known for the part he bore in the French war with China, in which he displayed ability and ferocity.

He is now 63 years old, and is a Frenchman by birth, but descended from an ancient Irish family. He was educated at the military school of

Of the Prussian army the King is Commander-in-Chief. But the planning of the campaign will doubt-less be the work of the distinguished and valuable Chief of Staff, General von Moltke, who has been accorded the highest honor as the planner of the campaign of 1866, in the wonderful war of Prussia against Austria. The two Prussian princes, Frederick William and Frederick Charles, who command ad in the field in the Prussian-Austrian war, will doubt less also be in command in the present campaign; and General Manteuffel, who demonstrated his genius in the war of 1866, will again be in immediate

ommand of the army. It will be seen that in both armies there are con manders of great talent and experience. Among the subordinate officers there are many who took part in one or other of the campaigns of the last fifteen years; and in the rank and file of both armies there are to be found, in greater or lesser numbers, troops who served in these wars, and who will therefore, bring to the service those valuable mili tary qualities which are only acquired by actual ex perience before the enemy.

#### The Arms.

The troops of the French army are now supplied with the Chassepot, whose value was tried, is a small way, on the Romans three years ago. The Prussian troops are furnished with the Zundnadelgewehr, or needle-gun, whose terribly destructive power was demonstrated upon the Austrians in the battle of Sadowa four years ago. Both of these kinds of rifles is superb; but we shall be better decide upon their relative merits at the close of the first campaign.

#### Tac Immediate Scene of Operations.

It is as yet impossible to forecast the exact locality where the first collision will take place. There will doubtiess be in a short time a great struggle for the peasession of Luxemburg, the dismantling of which was demanded by France as the price of peace four years ago. The work of destruction has, however, been but partial, and of this France has frequently complained. For guarding the frontier and defend-ing the Khine, as well as for covering and support-ing an invasion of France, no better position can be found than Luxemburg.

#### STREET CAR CONDUCTORS.

# How to get up a "Testimonial"-A First-class Newspaper Notice. There was an air of modest dignity about Mr.

Punsher as he last night handed in the following "item," which at once commanded respect. His manner was respectful yet firm, and conveyed an impression of newly awakened self-import-ance, as he drew himself up behind the editorial chair, and remarked, "Gentlemen, I shall be pleased to see this in your issue of to-morrow. What he handed in, and what we publish in accordance with his request, is:-

Last evening, Mr. T. Punsher, the gentlemanly and popular conductor of one of the Randolph street cars, was made the recipient of a handsome testimonial by his numerous friends, in the shape of an elegant silver watch valued at \$10. On the back of the case appeared the following inscription, beau-tifnily engraved: "To T. Punsher, from his friends, timily engraved: "To T. Punsher, from his friends, July, 1870." The presentation ceremony took place in a saloon near the city limits, where a number of the most prominent citizens of the West Side were present, including several Aldermen and a few Supervisors. The presentation speech was made by Alderman Jones, who paid a glowing tri-bate to the many noble qualities of Mr. Punsher as a gentleman, and the eminent tact and ability which he displayed in the delivate and ardnows, during he he displayed in the delicate and arduous duties he had to perform. Mr. Punsher, in a neat speech, reful manner invited the assembled guests to join him in a foaming bumper of beer. The party came to a hay py termination by their acceptance of the gene-rous invitation of Mr. Pumher to take a free ride into he city

This is eminently proper. It is the first sultable recognition of a public officer whose services have hitherto been shamefully neglected. The thought must have occurred to all of us that here was an institution, the street car conductor, which has never been properly esti-mated. Why has he been permitted to languish in the intolerable obscurity of the rear platform, while so many of his fellow-beings holding positions have been holsted aloft to the dizzy eminence of a newspaper paragraph? The ornamental policemen at the crossings have been presented with gold-headed canes. The captains of precincts have their buggies. Railroad officials of all degrees of importance have been recognized. The foreman of the barber shop has had his testimonial razor and soap brush. The gentlemanly bar-tendor, the

carried it from the track just in time to escape the new danger. So close was the train upon the man that it almost brushed his clothing as he stood pressing his body against the rocky hillside until it passed. He found that the boy, although unconscious, was not dead. and speedily carried him to his father's residence on it. Patrick's alley. Physicians were called, and it was found that no bones were broken, although there were severe internal injuries, and numerous external cuts and bruises on the body. There are hopes that the boy will recover. I appears that the lad was playing on one of the over-hanging rochs, with some other children which had attracted his attention, he lost his palance and went headlong down the precipice. His fall was broken by the shelving rocks. escape, nevertheless, was most miraculous. In view of the numerous accidents which occur here, it is strange that the city authorities have not erected a barricade along the bluff.

#### SOUTHERN CHIVALRY.

#### Virginia Educationalists and the Woman Question.

In the Virginia Educational Convention in Warrenton, on Thursday, Professor Venable, of the University of Virginia, renewed his resolution, submitted the previous day, to invite the lady teachers of Virginia to become members of the association, and to take their seats in the convention. The resolution produced a sensation and exciting debate. Professor Venable supported his motion with an animated speech to allow lady teachers to derive the benefits of the association, if for no other reason than to secure them return tickets free over the railroads. It was but a poor boon to grant those who were doing so much in the cause of educa-(Applause.) tion.

Rev. Dr. Smith, of Hampden and Sidney College, opposed anything that savored of woman's in the most infinitesimal degree, and rights thought Professor Venable's gallantry went ahead of his judgment. Professor Joynes, of Washington College

offered a resolution that the terms upon which ladies may be admitted into membership be referred to a committee of three.

Rev. Mr. Averitt opposed the resolution, as a step in the wrong direction, looking rather to the unsexing, not to the elevation of that portion of society upon whose spotless purity rests the welfare of mankind. Drag her not down from her empyrean height of purity and modesty; soil not the garments of Southern womanhood by the dust and dirt of dingy surroundings rather allow her to be the faithful custodian of the lares and penates.

Professor Joynes' resolution was rejected, and Professor Venable withdrew his resolution,

#### GENERALITIES.

#### POSTAL RETRENCHMENT.

It is stated by the Cleveland newspapers that the expenses of the post office there have been reduced to the extent of \$2300, by discontinuing the office of Deputy Postmaster, and assigning the duties of that official to the Cashier. A similar change throughout the country, it is estimated, would save \$1,000,000. But retrenchment very rarely begins in the upper stratum of a post office.

#### THE YALE "ROSTER."

The new scheme of education in Yale College principally consists in the addition of a thorough School of Science for those who would pursue such branches distinctively and obtain a smaller proportion of classical education. The "Classical College" remains unchanged for those who desire to commence with a classical basis, except in the elevation of the department of wodern languages and literature with the in-tent that the instruction conveyed in French and German shall be of that higher plane of finish required in the classics.

#### THE "FOURTH" IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

Nobody but the colored people had any Fourth of July in Columbia, S. C. The commandent of the post, General Bumford, decided that the celebration intended was of a partisan charac-ter, and declined ordering the military band to assist in the procession, which consisted of four volunteer militia companies, all colored, and the members of some political societies. At the conclusion of their march a meeting of colored persons, numbering about 3000, was held in Bidney Park, and addressed by colored speakers. The speeches had reference to the 80,000 votes

command: that he voluntarily resigned his office as Grand Chancellor, and thus enabled Mr. Stotzer, as Vice-Chancellor, to occupy the place, and that he had no right in the court to ask to be reinstated. As the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvadia meets on the 26th Instant, a decision of the case was looked forward to with great interest by the members of the order, since on the result of the litigation depended the control of the Grand Lodge by determining who should designate the representatives of the subordinate lodges in it.

Judge Allison, in his decision, went at great length into a critical examination of the constitution of the order, announcing as the result of this examination a failure to discover any provision for the trial or suspension of a grand or subordinate lodge officer. He then recurred to the question previously propounded, "How shall the Supreme Chancellor see that the constitutional enactments, rules and edicts of his lodge are duly and properly observed?" In answer to this, the court proceeds to say:-

This question is answered in the sixth by-law This question is answered in the sixth by-naw of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, which provides that any grand officer may be removed from his office for conduct unbecoming his standing in the order, or fer inattention to the duties of his station. It, however, contains a provision which the Supreme Chancellor has wholly disregarded, namely, that an officer who is under charges shall officiate until they are settled, unless otherwise ordered by the Grand Lodge. This by-law also contains the material pro-vision—"He shall have a fair trial of the charges

vision—"He shall have a fair trial of the charges brought agaidst him." This by-law is a part of the constitution of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania. It was examined and approved by the Supreme Lodge, and it may fairly be argued that, with this regulation before them, the necessity for taking to themselves other than appellate jurisdiction was not recognized by the Supreme Lodge when they adopted their con-stitution. This trial, and indeed every trial, may be reviewed on appeal, and in this way the constitu-tional edicts and orders of the supreme authority can be enforced by their Chancellor.

In this case he could have preferred charges of nsubordination against Lowry before the Grand Lodge of this State, and before that tribunal the accused would be required to appear and answer; but he could not be put out of office and another person installed therein until his case had been de-cided by the Grand Lodge, unless they had ordered otherwise. This view of the law which governs the order,

does wrong to no one. It agrees with the recognized principle that to the accused shall be accorded not only a fair trial, but that he shall be presumed to be innocent until he has been proved to be guilty, unless the specialties of his case require, in the judgment of the Grand Lodge, that it should be made an exception to the general rule. This is in every way to be preferred to a prejudgment before trial and a degradation in office before proof. It is the rule which prevails in constitutional governments, as contrasted with the law of the Autocrat or the Turk, and by enforcing it in the case before us we bring into play the fundamental law of the order, protect the guaranteed rights of its membership, and at the same time do no violence to the principle that the maintained only government of the order must be through the constitutional modes of enforcing obe dience to proper and lawful commands. this I do not mean to affirm that the order of the Supreme Lodge, which has given rise to this trouble, is a lawful enactment or edict; that question is not pre-sented by the bill of the complainants.

Upon the question of jurisdiction, it is sufficient to remark that by the 13th section of the act of June 16, 1886, the supervision and control of unincorpo rated societies and associations is given to the Courts of Common Pleas.

That which remains touches the denial by defen-lant of plaintiffs' claim to equitable relief. If the matters connected with this controversy in-

lved no other right than that of the personal right of Philip Lowry, we should feel ourselves required to refuse the prayer of the bill. The affidavits pre-sented by the defendants fully establish their allegation, that he not only consented to, but advised, the Supreme Chancellor to issue his order of sus-pension, and to invest the defendant John Stotzer with the authority and power of Grand Chancellos of the State of Pennsylvania.

That he advised submission to this order, admitted the right of the Supreme Chancellor to make it, and was a party consenting to and alding in the consumwas a party consenting to and along in the consum-mation of that of which he now complains, is aban-dantly proved. Upon his own account he is not en-titled to claim the aid of a court of equity to rein-state him in an office from which he agreed he should be suspended, but from which he did not

should be suspended, but from which he did not formally resign, advising the former action for rea-son stated in the adidavits. But this bill is filed by other plaintiffs, who are joined with him and who are members of the order, as well as efficers, and who will be injurionsly af-fected in their rights of office by the decree of sus-pension of the Supreme Chancellor; and back of these again are thousands of members, whose pecu-niary and personal interests are dependent, to a great degree, upon the question of the lawfulness of the order of the Supreme Chancellor and the action of the Vice-Grand Chancellor Stotzer, all of which we regard as lilegal, and therefore to be restrained, we regard as illegal, and therefore to be restrained,

onger, the opening sales in the New York Gold Room being quoted at 116% and at noon at 116%, an advance since last night of 11/2.

Government bonds are in more active demand and prices show a very material advance. Stocks were quite active and prices were decidedly firmer. In City 6s the only sales were of the new at 101%@10112.

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

FIRST BOARD. 

JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities as follows:-U. S. 6s of 1881, 113% @114; 5-208 of 1862, 109% @109%; do., 1864, 109@190%; do., Nov. 1865, 109% @109%; do. do., July, 108% @108%; do. do., 1867, 108% @108%; do. 1868, 108% @108%; ido. do., 1867, 108% @108%; do. 1868, 108% @109%; 10-408, 107% @107%; Pacincs, 112% @113, Gold, 116%. NARE & LADNER, Brokers, report this morning

#### Philadelphia Trade Report.

SATURDAY, July 16 .- Bark-In the absence of sales we quote No. 1 Quercitron at \$30 per ton. Seeds-Cloverseed is quiet, with small sales from

second hands at \$9.25@9.50. Timothy is nominal at \$7.50@S. Flaxseed is in demand by the crushers at \$2'25.

The Flour market is decidedly stronger, and there is more inquiry from the local trade, whose purchases foot up 13,000 barrels, including superfine at chases foot up 13,000 barrels, including superine at \$4 85@5; extras at \$5 25@5 37½; lowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family at \$0@5 75; Pennsylva-nia do, do, at \$6 25@7; Ohio do, do. within the same range; and fancy brands at \$7 25@5 50, as in quality. Rye Flour is 25c. higher. 100 barrels sold at \$5 50. Prices of Corn Meal are nominal. The demand for prime Wheat continues good, and

we again advance our quotations. Sales of 1500 bushels Indiana red at \$1 50, and 2400 bushels poor do. do. at \$1'40. Ryc is steady; 500 oushels Pennsyl-vaniasold at \$1'05. Corn is quiet but firmer. Sales of Pennsylvania yellow at \$1'08; 2000 bushels Westat \$1.05; and 3000 bushels Western mixed Oats are without essential change; at \$1(a1.04. 2000 bushels Pennsylvania sold at 64265c., and some Western at 60c. Nothing doing in Barley or Malt. Whisky is firm, with small sales of Western ironbound at \$1

-A family in Indianapolis has been poisoned by drinking soda water drawn from an old copper-lined fountain.

A man in Augusta, Me, having a quarrel with a neighbor, displayed his intellectual and moral peculiarities by cutting the throat of the neighbor's horse. -A smart ten-year-old girl at Prince William,

Va., lately fell into a well twenty-eight feet deep, with twelve feet of water in it, and clambered out again without assistance. -Marshfield, the favorite residence of Daniel

Webster, is becoming a popular summer resort. It is said that more than 1000 visitors have arrived at Green Harbor in a single day. \_\_The Indianapolis (Ind.) Journal, in specu-

lating on the work of the census-takers thus far, says that the indications are that the population

of that State will approximate to 2,000,000. —An Olympia (Wyoming Territory) paper says that fifteen women voted in Thurston county at the recent election and then offered to vote in Olympia, but the judges respectfully declined to receive their ballots.

-Some very facetious wag in Calro, Ill., placed a broad-bladed knife in a crack in the sidewalk with the edge upward, and a negro trod upon it, cutting an ugly gash in his foot two inches deep. \_A suspicious husband in Augusta, Me...

opened a letter addressed to his wife the other day, and was so affected by its contents that he incontinently sought out the writer and gave him a severe flogging. —A Norwegian father and mother, with

twenty-one children, lately arrived at Sheboy-gan, Wis. No one can complain of the contributions made by Norway to the population of this country.

when silence was restored Gambetta demanded that all the correspondence had with Prussia be laid before the Corps Legislatif. Jules Favre seconded the motion in a long speech, asserting that France could not make war on the authority of telegraphic despatches.

THE COMING WAR

France Means Business.

Prussia Anxious for the Fray.

FROM EUROPE.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Excitement in Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL, July 16 .- There is much excite-

The Prussian Fleet Sails from England

The "Times" on the Situation.

The London Times intimates that the recovery

of Alsace and Lorraine, containing the modern

provinces of Moselle, Meurthe, Meuse, Vosges,

Upper Rhine, and Lower Rhine, are the real

objects of the war on the part of Prussia, and

in that she has the sympathies of mankind. The Times hints that English intervention is

probable in case of Prussia's losing strength.

The neutrality of England would be difficult

and perhaps impossible and dishonorable should

FRANCE.

Important Debate in the Corps Legislatif-Opposition of Liberals to the War.

PARIS, July 16 .- The proceedings in the

Chambers yesterday on the question of war were

interesting and important. In the Corps Legis-

latif M. Thiers, in a long speech, pronounced

against the declaration of the Government. He

said that France had received satisfaction from

Prussia, and that war should not be made

on her for a mere formality. Ollivier responded to Thiers, and said it was impossible for the

Government to do otherwise than it had done.

Thiers again took the floor, and recalled

Mexico and Sadowa, and said the Government

The majority interrupted the speaker, but he

continued amidst the greatest agitation, and

had made a new blunder.

Holland and Belgium become involved in war.

Etc.,

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs replied that it was necessary to make war, and to do so immediately, in order to give Prussia no time to arm. If any other course was preposed he could no longer remain in the Ministry. The question was then put to a vote, and the demand for the correspondence was rejected by 164 against 84. The Corps then adjourned until 8 P. M.

Voting War Supplies. On reassembling the following projects of law were brought forward :-- First, to call the Garde Mobile into active service; second, to authorize the enlistment of volunteers for the term of the war; and, third, to issue a demand loan of 50,000,000f. in aid of thearmy, and 16,000,000f. in aid of the navy. After a short debate, al these propositions were carried by a vote o 246 to 10.

#### The Government Endorsed.

In the Senate yesterday, after the Duke de Gramont had finished his declaration, M. Rouher asked if any Senator desired to speak. Loud cries of "No! no!" followed, and Rouher then said, "as President of the Senate, I will state that the Senate, responding for the nation, ap proves the conduct of the Government. We must place our hopes in Providence and rely upon our courage for the triumph of our rights.

The Emperor to Take the Fleid. PARIS, July 16.—The Emperor is expected to head the army in person, and by a series of rapid movements arrive at the Rhine before Prussia has completed her defense.

#### Prince Leopold.

PARIS, July 16 .- The absolute withdrawal of Prince Leopold is generally credited. Movements of Prince Napoleon.

Prince Napoleon arrived in Norway yesterday. He received a despatch from Paris, and will return immediately.

#### Military Movements.

The pupils of the second year at the military school of St. Cyr, have been ordered to join the army, with the rank of sub-lieutenants. The Emperor's attendants last evening received orders to depart for the seat of war forthwith. Steamers of the Messageries Imperiales have been despatched to Algeria to bring home troops now operating against the rebels in that country.

The Minister of Marine has ordered all vessels not useful in time of war, such as imperial yachts, etc., to be disarmed.

A great popular manifestation in favor of war was made last evening is the streets and on the boulevards. The streets and all public places were crowded to excess till after midnight. Much enthusiasm was manifested.

#### PREMAIA.

# Great Popular Enthusiasm-Speech of the King.

BERLIN, July 16 .- The King arrived here late last evening from Ems. His journey was a complete ovation from the start. Pausing at Coblemtz he was surrounded by an immense throng of his countrymen, who greeted him with cheers. At length the King came forward and said: "I am pleased with this surprise. See to it that you behave as bravely elsewhere."

On arriving in this city the King found fully one hundred thousand people assembled at the station, waiting to escort him to the palace. His route lay through the splendid street Unter den Linden, which was covered with flags and grandly illuminated for the occasion. All along the march the crowd should, cheered, and sang the national hymns. The King afterwards repeatedly came forward and saluted the crowd from the palace windows.

#### LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

(By Telegraph.) NEW YORK, July 16. - Arrived, steamship Iowa, from Glasgow.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH

CLEARED THIS MORNING. Steamship Hunter, Harding, Providence, D. S. Stet-

Steams and Hunter, Harding, Frovidence, D. S. Stetson & Co.
Str Vulcan, Wilcox, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Monitor, Jones, New York, do.
Steamer Jas. S. Green, Vance, Richmond and Norfolk, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer E. C. Biddle, McCue, New York, W. P.
Clyde & Co.
Steamer G. H. Stout, Ford, Georgetown and Alexandria W. P. Clyde & Co.

andria, W. P. Clyde & Co. Steamer Chester, Jones, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co. Brig J. W. Drisco, Haskell, Boston, Lennox & Bur-

gess. Schr Webster Kelly, Haskell, Boston, do. Schr Dick Williams, Corson, Salem, Sinnickson & Co. Schr Harriet Miller, Miller, Fall River, do.

Schr Goddess, Kelly, Pawtucket, Schr W. H. Dennis, Lake, Providence, Schr P. A. Grau, Lake, Allyn's Point, do. Schr Charles McCarthy, Norgrave, Barbadoes, John

R. Ruc. Tug Hudson, Nicholson, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co. Tug Chesapeake, Mertihew, Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING. Steamer New York, Jones, from Georgetown and Alexandria, with mose. to W. P. Clyde & Co. Steamer Beverly, Pierce, 24 hours from New York, with mose. to W. P. Clyde & Co. Steamer Fanita, Freeman, 24 hours from New York, with mose. to John F. Ohl. Steamer W. Whilldin, Riggans, 13 hours from Bal-timore with mose, to A Groves Jr.

Steamer W. Whildin, Riggans, 13 hours from Bal-timore, with mdse, to A. Groves, Jr. Brig Josephine, Linscott, 9 days from Cardenas, with sugar and molasses to William Buzby-vessel to Warren & Gregg. Brig Harry Virden, Collins, 4 days from New York, in ballast to D. S. Stetson & Co. Schr Addie M. Bird, Merrill, 6 days from Vinal Boran with granite to cantain.

Haven, with granite to captain. Schr William Boardmau, Brillard, from Deep

River, Conn., with granite to captain. Schr C. Hadden, Wainwright, from Washington. Schr A. S. Conner, Cobb, from Backsport, with fee

Schr A. S. Conner, Cobb, from Bucksport, with fee to Knickerbocker ice Co. Schr Mary and Caroline, Fowler, 1 day from Leip-sic, Del., with grain to J. E. Palmer. Schr Machael Scaman, Scaman, from Boston. Schr Mary Riley, Hiley, from Boston. Schr Mary C. Cranmer, Kelly, from Rappahannock, with rallroad ties to captain. Schr Mary A. Hyer, Ferry, from Newbern, N. C., with rallroad ties to Abrecht & Finley. Schr H. W. McCauley, Hubbard, from Leesburg, Va., with shingles to H. Croskey & Co. Tug Fasty Queen, Allen, from Haltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Special Despatch to The Reening Telegraph. HAVRE-DE-GRACE, July 16 .- The following boats

son & Lippincott. P. B. Merrili, with lumber to Trump & Son. R. M. Forsman, with lumber to Taylor & Betts. Charley and Polly, with lumber to Malsue & Son. John Haldeman, with coal, for Wilmington.

MEMORANDA.

MEMORANDA. [Mr. William Marshall, pilot, reports as having seen yesterday afternoon, below Bombay Hook, a bark from Cadiz. supposed to be the Magna Charta.] Ship Sea Breeze Moffatt, from Liverpool for Phi-ladelphia, with salt, put in at Waterford, 2d inst., making little water and with pumps out of order. Br. bark Magna Charta, Hartagan, from Cadiz for Philadelphia, was spoken (no date) by # New York pilot boat.

Br. steamers City of Brussels, Kennedy, for Liver-

pool, and Holland, Thomas, for Liverpool via Queens-town, cleared at New York yesterday. Steamer Voluntoer, Jones, hence, at New York

pilot boat.

10th inst.