

VOL. XIV.—NO. 12.

FIRST EDITION

The Marysville Riot.

Mr. Motley and the English Mission

A Presentiment Fulfilled.

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

WHAT IS CHRISTIANITY?

William Lloyd Garrison on the Dickens Question.

In this week's Independent Mr. W. L. Garrison writes on the question, "What is to be a Jew?"

What is Christianity?

Every new sect is a fresh heresy, to be denounced and persecuted until it is strong enough to be taken into general partnership.

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, which was done to Him on account of His heresy, we know. He was charged with being guilty of sedition, a Sabbath-breaker, a blasphemer, and having a devil, and treated accordingly.

He was a Christian! The term has lost its original application, and through utter perversion has become worthless as a test of true religious character.

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 truths, and that it may, but that the word of such claimants are those who are careful to be on the popular side; and as scrupulous in titling him, 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 raise 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, if they do not, in the face 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 the departed, to canonize the dead. The last persons in the world who should presume to profess admiration of the bold dissenter, the upright heretic, the righteous agitator, the heaven-inspired fanatic of the past, are they who dress to the form, in a minority, who are always consulting the name 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 controversy with anything deemed extravagant or fanciful.

It seems to me that we should feel far more concerned in never having our Christian character questioned than in being regarded as dogmatic professors.

THAT TERRIBLE RIOT.

"Another Slender Nailed"—How the Democrats 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 terrible riot which is so fearfully exercising the Democracy all over the country, from Maine to Texas:—

AFFIDAVIT OF CAPTAIN THOMAS PATRICK AND LIEUTENANT JOHN EDWARD ROBINSON.

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

"The news of this fight was brought up to the grounds, and the crowd, which had been assembled and by others, stating that roughs at Marysville were abusing the colored people there, and that, for the first time, a number of the colored soldiers, 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 marched down to Marysville. At no time was there more than one-third of the company away from the picnic grounds; and the remainder of the company went there to protect the colored people, if necessary, by stopping the quarrel, and not to create a riot.

"Returning home, the company was formed at the picnic grounds depot, and marched into the rear car. Passing through Marysville, stones were thrown at the cars, and the crowd, which had been assembled on 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, and the colored soldiers were discharged on that day, either at the picnic grounds or at Marysville. No musket was loaded before leaving Harrisburg or afterwards. No ammunition was ever issued to this company, nor been purchased or provided by the company, and any shots fired, either at Marysville or on the train, 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 door of a house at a crowd of colored men; he was pursued as far as the foot of the stairway, 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 wounded.

"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, and the public sentiment of this whole community as to the conduct and appearance of the company. Did it justify the unwarranted sensational telegram that had just preceded their arrival?

"THOMAS PATRICK, Captain.  
"JOHN EDWARD ROBINSON, Second-Lieut.  
"Sworn and subscribed, July 13, 1870, before me,  
"GEORGE B. COLE, Mayor."

HONOR TO GENERAL McCLELLAN.

He is Appointed Engineer-in-Chief of the Department 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 Engineer-in-Chief.

Mr. Wilson G. Hunt offered the following resolution:—  
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, 10-day.

A LITTLE HISTORY.

Motley, Badeau, and the English Mission.

There are wheels within wheels. The removal of Mr. Motley from the position of Minister in London, while it is so far defensible that it relieves the public service of an eminently useless even if not wholly unornamental functionary, uncovers a curious little subterranean "unpleasantness" 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.

Mr. Motley had written a history, the hero of which was a soldier—"William the Silent," of Holland; 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 interesting history, which had brought him a publisher, and to its author both profit and fame, while General Badeau'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 attached great importance, 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 a bitter and wrath to Washington, complaining sorely to his hero. The hero heard and sympathized—as who here 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 Counsel-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 bitter.

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 not pleased himself, and General Badeau is avenged. The lesser historian of the dumb hero living triumphs over the greater historian of the dumb hero dead. So carthier happy is he who colloquies with silent Ulysses of Galina 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 World, to-day.

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 excite and thrill through a superstitious body. It is all about "only a dream," but there is a marvellous coincidence in the case.

Charles Boehler, the German printer, who, in a fit of delirium, killed himself by jumping from a third-story window, was buried yesterday, July 13, his funeral being largely attended. Some three years ago this unfortunate man was working at the case, side by side with the printer and calculator, in a neighboring Volkblatt 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, in his sleep, from which he had but recently awakened, he had seen, slowly drawn before him by black-plumed white horses, a number of coffins containing the remains of men, 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, and containing a truth which should 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 ally and in good health. Boehler replied: "Well, I've had only a year to live yet." He had only a year, however, for, according to the dream, he was buried on July 10.

It is thought by some that Boehler had surely and swiftly approached, and that he was superstitious enough to be thrown into an excitement from which he sought refuge in liquor. However that may be, liquor brought him to his grave on the day of his dream.

FROM EUROPE.

LONDON, July 15.—11:30 A. M.—Consols 92½; for both money and account, American securities flat and advancing. United States, 100, 100, 87; 1860, old, 87; 1867, 87; 10-40s, 86. Stocks flat and nominal. Erie, 117; Illinois Central, 107; Great Western, 107.

LIVERPOOL, July 15.—11:30 A. M.—Cotton nominal; middling uplands, 9½; middling Orleans, 9½. The market is quiet, and the price of the week have been 80,000 bales, including 7000 for speculation and 4000 for export. The stock import is 593,000 bales, of which 320,000 are American. The receipts the week are 72,900, including 75,000 bales American.

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

This Afternoon's Quotations. LONDON, July 15.—1 o'clock P. M.—Stocks and all securities are flat and nominal. Breadstuffs are excited and advanced. California White Wheat, 11s. 8d.; 1860, old, 87; 1867, 87; 10-40s, 86. Stocks flat and nominal. Erie, 117; Illinois Central, 107; Great Western, 107.

LIVERPOOL, July 15.—1 P. M.—Cotton nominal; middling uplands, 9½; middling Orleans, 9½. The market is quiet, and the price of the week have been 80,000 bales, including 7000 for speculation and 4000 for export. The stock import is 593,000 bales, of which 320,000 are American. The receipts the week are 72,900, including 75,000 bales American.

LONDON, July 15.—2:30 P. M.—Stock of cotton advanced 403,000 bales, including 70,000 of American. California White Wheat, 11s. 8d.; 1860, old, 87; 1867, 87; 10-40s, 86. Stocks flat and nominal. Erie, 117; Illinois Central, 107; Great Western, 107.

LIVERPOOL, July 15.—3 P. M.—Breadstuffs excited and advanced. California White Wheat, 11s. 8d.; 1860, old, 87; 1867, 87; 10-40s, 86. Stocks flat and nominal. Erie, 117; Illinois Central, 107; Great Western, 107.

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N. Y. MONEY MARKET YESTERDAY.

From the N. Y. Herald.

"The war news from Europe, varying and conflicting as was its tenor in the mass of despatches received and sent, was exactly reproduced in the wide fluctuations of gold."

"Before the regular 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 Hohenzollern question, and the price of the gold, advanced from 112½ to 113. At the board it reacted temporarily to 123, but here the cable announced in confirmation of the above, that the Prussian King had given the French Minister at Berlin his passport. The effect was a rise in gold to 113½, especially as this piece of intelligence was accompanied by the report that the Prussian King had declined to accept a denial of the story concerning the French Minister's dismissal from Berlin was followed by a reaction to 113, but after a 9 o'clock renter at the Paris Bourse were reported down to 67-50, and gold started up again, touching 114½. More peaceful telegrams late in the afternoon, led to a decline to 113½ 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 4½ 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, 4½ for sixty-day bills—but the English houses were willing to draw at 109½ at 110½."

SECOND EDITION

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.

Red Cloud and Peace.

Financial and Commercial

Etc., 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 Prussia.—The Insult to Count Benedetti's 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 direction.

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 raw levies are slowly replacing them. Ambulances and caissons through 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.

The Popular Feeling in France. PARIS, July 15.—The North German Review, 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 Prussian Embassy and shouted insultingly. It is asserted that the Prussian Ambassador leaves Paris to-day. Austria professes neutrality unless a third power intervenes.

How the Markets are Affected. 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 yet reached. At Paris, at half past 11 last night, the Bourse was excited and renter fell 67 francs. At Frankfurt United States 5-30 bonds closed yesterday at 88 against 96½/96½, 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 Embo to-day giving the particulars of the withdrawal of Benedetti. It seems that he accepted 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 CASUS 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 Peru. 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 Con-

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. WASHINGTON, July 15.—The President remained at the Capitol till half-past 13 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 Arapahoes.

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 President 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 Frelinghuysen 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 prospect 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.

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 millions. 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 9 o'clock this morning. At 9 o'clock the House and the Senate again met, and at 9:30 went into executive session.

House. The House met at 9 o'clock. The reading of the message 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 the Texas counties, which was not in the report, and evening session. The bill to which the committee, how that paragraph had got into the report. It is not known whether it will be heard in the Clerk's desk. The report was agreed to.

TEXAS CONTENTED ELECTION CASE. Mr. Paine, from the Committee on Elections, reports 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 Conner, the sitting member, be postponed till next session. Agreed to.

THE INDIAN SERVICE. A message was received from the Senate announcing that it had passed the bill appropriating five millions for the Indian service, with a substitute, being the Senate Indian appropriation bill.

Mr. Sargent moved its reference to the Committee on Appropriations. Messrs. Paine and Holman objected, and as the year and says were being taken on ordering a call of the House, the vote could not be interrupted by a motion to refer. Mr. Sargent moved a non-concurrence in the Senate substitute for the Indian bill, and the appointment of Mr. Paine called the attention of the House to the serious question involved in the disagreement between the two houses. The question was no more 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 place a surcharge 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 the next generation.

Mr. Garfield remarked that the House was now brought face to face with the practical question of whether there should be an extra session or whether the matter should be concluded to-day. The Honorable Southern, 9½; Illinois Central, 107; Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 108; Chicago and Rock Island, 111; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 94½; Western Union Telegraph, 94½.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE. Bull Times. Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Passon. This court is still open for the trial of prisoners, but business is very slack and seems hardly to justify the maintenance of the regular sessions.

should be by it rejected and sprung. It was with the House all a matter of punctilio. The House was willing to appropriate the money but not willing to admit the form of treated money. The President was over to pay out \$5,000,000, and tell somebody to sew it over the wild West. The House might just as well appropriate \$500,000,000 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 by railroads and filled up with emigrants. It was therefore absolutely inevitable that within three years these treaties must be broken, whatever might be done now.

COMMITTEE 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 be a new conference committee. He said 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 by declining to be a member. He was not 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 amending the act granting land to Oregon for a military road from Astoria to Joseph, and the boundary of the State, allowing change of route, was passed.

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 CHATTAHOOCHEE ARSENAL BILL. Mr. Hendon (Ga.) from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill donating the Chattahoochee Arsenal grounds to the State of Florida for educational purposes. Passed.

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 (Ind.) half-past 10 called up the Indiana contested election case of Reid against Julian, the majority report being that Mr. Julian, the sitting member, is entitled to his seat, and that Reid, the contestant, should be paid \$500 for his expenses.

After discussion the resolutions were adopted, with amendments allowing \$200 to Joseph Segra, of Virginia, and \$1500 to Mr. Grafton, 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 land.

Female Chinese Immigration. 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 deprecates 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 Hoax. 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 Telegraph. SCRANTON, Pa., July 15.—From present indications 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 Schuylkill region.

FROM CHINA.

The Tea Trade. SHANGHAI, 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 city.

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, 4½ per cent. Gold, 114½. 5-20s, 1862, coupon, 109½; do, 1864, 109½; do, 1866, do, 109½; do, 1868, now, 108½; do, 1867, 108½; do, 1869, 108½; do, 1870, 108½. Virginia, 67; Missouri, 91; Canton Company, 67; Cuba, preferred, 25; New York Central and Hudson River, 95; Erie, 23½; Reading, 100; Adams Express,