The Sun.

THIRTY-SIXTH YEAR. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 14, 1869. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE REVOLUTION IN CUBA.

A LETTER FROM THE CUBAN COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

News Direct from Quesada's Headquarters at Municion—The Truth Concerning Recent Engagements—The Bravery, Endurance, and Success of the Noble Soldiers of Freedom.

* * * * * Knowing on the 12th that the Spanish troops had landed near Puerto Padre, I went in that direction, thinking that they had come to reinforce the garrison of Las Tunas. On the morning of the 14th we marched to San Manuel and to Maniabon, where we took breakfast, and made a junction with citizen Gen. Peralta with a part of his forces, knowing the enemy to be near. Upon seeing them we crossed the river, and I ordered the riflemen of the escort, under the command of Col. Varona and Gen. Marmol, to form in line on the right, and Gen. Peralta, with his troops, to do the same on the left, placing the rest of the troops under the orders of Gen. Garcia and Col. Boza at convenient points. We were not in ambuscade, neither had we any advantage in ground, since the enemy occupied a position higher than ours. A heavy shower came on at the same time, rendering useless a large part of our ammunition that was not under cover. Notwithstanding these disadvantages our troops fought with such bravery that the enemy were struck with fear and disorder, and particularly on account of the heavy losses he had suffered. A want of ammunition prevented our destroying the whole of the enemy's force.

In this glorious affair our troops behaved exceedingly well, particularly the riflemen, under the orders of Col. Varona. The losses of the enemy were above a hundred killed, wounded, and prisoners. From some of the last I got all the information I desired in order to completely defeat their plans. In vain, however, did we wait for them, since they were thoroughly frightened and dared not venture outside of their works, where they had sought shelter from the heavy rain. They found little shelter, however, for foreseeing the event, I had ordered the destruction of all their huts.

I knew this morning when I had halted at a short distance from this place that a column of the enemy was approaching from Las Tunas to reinforce their comrades. The arms of the Republic acquired new glory and a complete victory, the enemy fleeing completely demoralized by an attack with machete in hand led by Col. Varona, who pursued them until he had expended all his own cartridges and those that they had taken of the enemy the day before. This splendid and last attack was directed by Cols. Villar and Varona.

In the first encounter the Cubans fought without entrenchments of any kind and with admirable coolness, and lost only one, Adjutant Eduardo Montejo wounded in the leg. In the second engagement we lost twenty-five killed and wounded. In regard to the losses of the enemy, they were very great, one hundred in the first and one hundred and fifty in the second encounter. They left sixty dead on the field.

The Republic has a right to feel satisfied with the bravery, endurance, and success of her sons in these engagements, putting the enemy as they did to a disorderly flight.

The patriotism of this department, owing to the skill and bravery of its officers and the courage and discipline of its troops, finds it unnecessary to accept the fraternal offer of the troops of Camaguey, and it has sent back the battalion of Col. Boza, one of the bravest veterans of our army. Let this worthy soldier go from us with his well won laurels, feeling sure that the soldiers of the Eastern State will strive with him for the honor and salvation of their country. Our country and liberty!

MANUEL QUESADA.

FRANCISCO AGUILERA, Secretary of War.

A SPURIOUS CUBAN EXPEDITION.

Another Bubble—Wild Rumors Without Foundation—Fifty Reporters on a Wild Goose Chase.

It was rumored in the city yesterday that a large expedition, with a supply of arms and men, had sailed from New London, Conn., for Cuba, under the command of Col. Ryan, whose expedition is encamped on Gardiner's Island. The persons in charge of the Cuban resorts who would most likely know of such a movement, said that the rumor was a nonsensical one.

COL. RYAN STILL ON GARDINER'S ISLAND.

Col. Ryan, who was said to be in command, was left on Gardiner's Island some two weeks ago with 300 men, and information received at this office renders it certain that he was there yesterday morning. His men were not armed, and he had no vessel. His departure from the island is almost impossible unless he receives boats from this city. At headquarters they state if some philanthropic person, deeply interested in the cause, had furnished Col. Ryan with a steamer and $100,000 he might have got off, but as no such case of lunacy has been heard of, they discredit the whole story. One thing is certain—the Cuban Junta ordered Ryan to disband his forces a week ago. As yet he has not obeyed his orders.

AT THE MARSHALL'S OFFICE.

The *attachés* of the Marshal's office looked as if they were trying to make themselves as comfortable and cool as possible in the sultry heat. Most of them lounged about in their shirt sleeves, and with their paper collars negligently unbuttoned. This certainly did not look as if a few ship loads of filibusters were waiting somewhere off our coast to be gobbled up. The gentlemanly clerk, or marshal, or deputy marshal, or whatever he was, who answered or reporter's inquiries, confirmed this impression. He had heard, he said, that an expedition had that morning, or the morning before, or some other morning, sailed from New London, but he did not know the particulars. Moreover, New London was not in their district. It was true, they might trespass on the territory of the State of Connecticut, as they had done before, provided the United States Government gave the necessary orders; but then he could not tell it the Government would give such orders. And other reliable information to the same purport.

AN ATMOSPHERE OF LIES.

The old salts of New London are proverbially large-hearted, liberal fellows, and ready at any time to lend a helping hand to the under dog in a fight. But it somewhat staggers the credulity of an overcredulous community to be told—as in the *Democrat* last evening—that one of these New Londoners has come to the rescue of Cuba in this city since the dissolution of the Junta in its bout with the United States Marshal, and has taken upon himself the business of fitting out and putting afloat expeditions of filibusters to the ever-faithful island. The story fails to go down. In fact, it sticks. Even those gentlemen accredited with having surrendered their mission in New York to this New London sea-dog assure us of their ignorance of the whole affair, and maintain that no expedition has sailed. The whole story was properly located at New London, in the midst of a decidedly fishy atmosphere.

REPORTERS ON A WILD GOOSE CHASE.

At a quarter past 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon the *Democrat* was announced by half a hundred little red-headed, red-hatted, and red-hot newsboys, who yelled themselves hoarse with the announcement of "Another Cuban Expedition sailed." Within two minutes thereafter the various morning newspaper offices were thrown into convulsions of excitement, and mustered their full forces of reporters to hunt up the particulars. The *Herald* sent out six of its most keenly-scented scouts, disguised with clean shirts and Panama hats, who dispersed in hot haste to all quarters of the city. A detachment of three saintly visaged individuals emerged from the *Tribune* office on a run, their linen being in a condition that betokened unusual precipitancy. Two gentlemen in paper collars and spectacles emerged solemnly and with dignified tread from the *Times* office, and shaking hands on the sidewalk, one proceeded up town and the other down town. From the *World* office five suspicious-looking characters, in miscellaneous garb, darted forth one after the other, and disappeared in passing cars. THE SUN reporters, armed with pencils and note books, fell into the common rush, and were soon on the track of official and reliable information. This official and reliable information being only of a negative character, only tended to lighten the excitement and increase the ardor of the news hunters, who, by 3 o'clock, covered the island from the Battery to Harlem, and were importuning everybody who was supposed to have news, eagerly pumping Cubans, Spaniards, and United States Marshals, and everywhere meeting a most profound know-nothingness.

Another Outrage on an American Vessel.

HAVANA, July 13.—The American steamer Hero has arrived at Porto Rico from the Bay of Samana. She is detained by the authorities of Porto Rico on suspicion of being employed by the Cuban patriots.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

The grocery at 183 Orchard street was damaged to the extent of $1,000 yesterday.

The Third Reformed Church, Tenth and Filbert street, Philadelphia, was burned yesterday. Loss, $10,000.

The walls of the coal depot of the Troy Gas Company, at Troy, N. Y., fell in yesterday morning, causing a fire. Loss, from $5,000 to $10,000.

A stable in the rear of 2,001 Fulton avenue, Brooklyn, owned by Thieman & Bahraus, and occupied by T. J. Summers, was burned late on Monday night. Two horses perished. Total loss, $2,500.

Mr. John De Bevoise's ropewalk, in Van Cott avenue, Greenpoint, was set on fire and burned to the ground yesterday morning. Two frame dwellings adjoining, occupied by Messrs. P. Kelly and J. White, were destroyed. Loss, $10,000.

OFFICIAL THIEVES IN CLOVER.

A Broadway Establishment Closed in Bankruptcy—The Officers in Charge Robbing the Place While the Proprietors are Rigidly Excluded.

In May last proceedings in involuntary bankruptcy were taken against the firm of Driscoll & Palmers, at the northwest corner of Broadway and Houston street. The establishment was at once seized by Deputy Marshals under the usual process, pending the action of the Court. The officials were placed in full charge of the goods and the premises, and the manner in which they discharged the sacred trust imposed on them, will be seen from the following particulars:

PAYING OFFICIALS FOR ROBBING YOU.

The firm, or rather the goods in the store, were pledged, as in such cases provided, to pay the costs of the suit, including $3.50 a day for each officer who was guarding the property. The store was literally packed with costly articles and fabrics used in furnishing, and there was a very large margin left for theft on the part of unscrupulous keepers. The sequel will show that the firm were mulcted to pay the guardians of their store for robbing them. They have taken measures to recover the amount of the stolen property.

GOODS WORTH $2,300 STOLEN.

One of the members of the firm asserts that the goods taken from his store while in the close custody of the Deputy Marshal, were worth over $2,300. He found, on examination, that the property had been stolen; and that the thief or thieves had selected the most valuable articles for removal. He could find no trace of the goods. Every part of the store was ransacked by the official thieves, who broke open trunks and boxes, and carried off even wearing apparel. One of THE SUN's reporters called last evening at the store and found Mr. Palmer, a brother of the second member of the firm. The following dialogue ensued:

REPORTER—I represent THE SUN. Will you have the kindness to inform me whether a report that your establishment was robbed by the Marshal's deputies is true?

MR. PALMER—Yes, sir.

REPORTER—You are quite sure of it?

MR. PALMER—Yes, sir; I'll swear the goods were stolen while they were in charge.

REPORTER—Please give me some facts?

MR. PALMER—I have no objection. The store was taken possession in May last by order of the Court in a bankruptcy suit, and it was placed in charge of two Deputy Marshals—Mr. Jarvis and Mr. Gould—both of whom I know were strictly honest; for, on examination, they left everything as they found it. I am sure of that. But the Marshal removed them and sent two others here, and the property was stolen while they were in charge.

REPORTER—What did they steal?

MR. PALMER—They stole five pieces of English wool-dyed cloth, consisting of one hundred and twenty-five yards. It was worth $1.50 a yard by the piece. They stole reps for upholstering damask, and numerous other articles.

REPORTER—Is it true that they stole Mrs. Palmer's wedding dress and some plate.

MR. PALMER—Yes, sir. They took the dress from a trunk they had broken open. It was of Irish poplin, and was worth about $150 or $200. My brother kept them for safety. They also stole plate and jewelry and other valuable articles. The firm estimate the private property they lost at $1,500, and the store goods taken at $800.

REPORTER—At what time do you think the articles were stolen?

MR. PALMER—I can't exactly tell. When the deputies took possession of the store, the Marshal gave orders that the force should not be permitted to enter it; but when Mr. Driscoll went to him about the matter he so modified the order as to let me, my brother, and Mr. Driscoll visit the store. Subsequently, however, he rescinded this order, and we left the place altogether. I think the goods must have been stolen about that time. The fellows were accomplished thieves, for they knew the best goods to take.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS AGAINST THE MARSHAL.

REPORTER—Have you taken any proceedings to recover the amount of the goods?

MR. PALMER—Yes; the firm have employed Mr. Anthony, I believe, to commence a suit against the Marshal, as the responsible head of the department. The assignee has also engaged the services of Mr. Parsons for the same object. They have talked to me Mr. Barlow about the matter, but I have not heard the result. I can positively swear that the articles were stolen while the place was in charge of his Deputies.

FROM OUR REPORTERS' NOTE BOOKS.

How the Atlantic Cable was Resuscitated.

A law suit of some public interest is engaged in our law courts. Mr. Otis P. Jewett claims that he was entitled to hold stock in the New York, New Foundland, and London Telegraph Company, on the ground that he advanced in 1852 over one hundred thousand dollars to the concern. As some of our readers may remember at that time they got into difficulties, the company became insolvent, and negotiations were entered into between the Newfoundland Company, through Shaffner, their agent, and Peter Cooper, Moses Taylor, Marshall O. Roberts, and others, for the sale or transfer of the old company to them. On the reorganization Mr. Otis P. Jewett put in his claim for stock in the new concern, to the same extent that he would have been entitled to in the old, viz: $25,000 on the basis of a stock of the new Company of $250,000. The objection filed by Mr. Peter Cooper and others, is that they bought the old Company up free of any outstanding liabilities.

The Seventh's Saratoga Excursion.

The Seventh Regiment will embark from this city on the evening of the 21st inst., on the special steamer City of Hartford for Troy. After a parade and dinner they will take the 1:20 P. M. train for Saratoga, where they will arrive at three o'clock, and be received by the local militia and a committee of citizens. At half-past six there will be a dress parade, and at 9 a grand ball in the Union Hotel. At 9 A. M. on Friday, the regiment will be reviewed by Gov. Hoffman and staff, and at 11 will go to Albany by special train. In the afternoon there will be a parade and review, and at 5 P. M. a dinner in the Delavan House. At 9, the regiment will leave for this city, which will be reached early on Saturday morning.

Admiral Fisk's Arrest of the President of the Toledo and Wabash Road.

Admiral Fisk has again sought the aid of the law in behalf of his numerous interests. He instituted a suit against the Toledo and Wabash Railroad Company, on account of an alleged over issue of stock, and yesterday the President of the road, Mr. Azariah Boody, was arrested by an order of the Supreme Court, for contempt, in not producing the books of the Company. Mr. Colburn, a Director of the road, made his appearance after the arrest, and was also held in bail.

The Brokers Going to the Courts.

In the Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, before Judge Cardozo, in the case of Hungerford agt. Ludlow Patent Co., involving a large amount of Mariposa stock, which it is alleged the defendants agreed to carry, Mr. Clark Bell moved to set aside an order granted by Judge Barnard, restraining the sale by the defendants of $350,000 of that stock, and appointing a receiver to receive the same. Judge Cardozo denied the motion, and directed the defendants to deliver the stock to the receiver.

The Rights of a Creditor in Bankruptcy.

In the case of George W. Noble, which accuses a bankrupt of obtaining by unfair means the votes of creditors for the election of assignee, was heard yesterday before Mr. J. Blatchford. The Register had ruled that at the present stage of proceedings it was not competent for him to raise the question of the creditors' rights, and this ruling was sustained by the Court.

NEW JERSEY.

James Gallagher, 21 years of age, has been missing since Thursday from his home in Newark.

A large meeting of Erie Railroad operatives has been held in Jersey City, to devise the best means of forming a mutual Protective Association.

Joseph Reeder, who was picked up speechless on the sidewalk near Baier's brewery, Newark, is said by Dr. Ili to be beyond hope of recovery.

Bishop Odenheimer has admitted Mr. Thomas Jefferson Danner to the order of Deacon in the Church of St. Barnabas, Roseville, of which the Rev. Dr. McMurdy is rector.

Encinos built in Paterson left yesterday for the Missouri Pacific, the St. Louis and Iron Mountain, the Albany and Susquehanna, the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, the Camden and Atlantic Railroads.

A son of James Galbraith, florist, of 385 High street, Newark, was shot in the back of the head yesterday by his nephew, a lad 15 years of age, during a domestic altercation.

The Jersey City Common Council last night appointed a Committee to consider the best means of abating the New Jersey Central Railroad stenches. Aldermen Christen, Sheeran, and Edge are the Committee.

Michael Graham was chopping a tree at Mr. John Van Vorst's place, Prospect street, Jersey City, yesterday, and his little boy Edward ran up between the tree and his father just as the latter made a blow with the axe. The boy received a fearful gash in the forehead.

The Committee appointed at a people's meeting recently held in Jersey City to abate Central Railroad nuisances, and the nauseous stenches from dumping garbage and filth from New York on the company's grounds, have reported that the stench is unbearable.

WOMAN AND THE BALLOT.

THE WOMAN SUFFRAGE CONVENTION IN SARATOGA.

Susan B. Anthony, Temporary President—Mrs. E. Jocelyn Gage, Permanent President—Woman Suffrage Declared to be the Great Moral and Political Question of the Day—No Taxation Without Representation.

SARATOGA, July 13.—The Woman's Suffrage Convention met in Congress Hall this morning. The leaders here are Susan B. Anthony, Mrs. E. Jocelyn Gage, Mrs. Celia Burleigh, Mrs. S. F. Norton, Mrs. Martin, of Albany, and several others. Among the spectators are Millard Fillmore, the Rev. L. H. Angier of Massachusetts, and Oscar Coles of New York.

Mrs. Gage, of Fayetteville, called the meeting to order, and named Susan B. Anthony for temporary Chairman. Six delegates from each Congressional District Convention answered to their names. Mrs. Anthony said that women were not used to the machinery of calling conventions, therefore all persons interested in the question of woman suffrage would be received as members of the Convention. By recent amendments to the Constitution of the United States every male citizen had a full right to vote and hold office, and they felt it was now time to put forth a platform for women to give them equal rights, and to remove all constitutional and legal barriers, so that women may have an equal right to work or starve, according to their talent.

Mrs. Celia Burleigh of New York, and Mrs. E. A. Morgan of Syracuse, were chosen Secretaries. Mrs. Burleigh moved to appoint a committee on the preparation of a list of delegates. Mrs. C. Burleigh, Mrs. Norton, and Mrs. Knapp were appointed such committee.

THE DAY OF RIDICULE GONE BY.

Mrs. Martin, of Albany, addressed the Convention. She said that the women were in the majority, and that while all men of every race had been given the protection of the ballot, the women were denied it. Miss Anthony called attention to this fact at the first meeting on the subject, nineteen years ago, at Seneca Falls, and met with ridicule, but she had now conquered the respect of the people.

DOES WOMAN WANT OR NEED THE BALLOT?

answered the following objections to woman suffrage: First, they did not need it. Every woman of the speaker's acquaintance does need it; it is a privilege of citizenship. Now women are dependent on a few fathers, husbands, and brothers for the care of others rights. If my neighbor's wife can't write, is that any reason I shall not learn? The ballot is the passport to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. Men vote to each other the right to vote under a Republican form of government, and women have the same rights as men. Men make women answerable to the laws, and yet say they are not capable of judging of the wisdom of them. If we are incapable of judging why are we held responsible? It is said none but bad women will go to vote. Are Susan B. Anthony, E. C. Stanton, Harriet Livermore, and the thousands of others who are asking for suffrage, all bad? The good women are in the majority and should be allowed to come to the rescue. The progress of civilization has always been in ratio to the improvement in the condition of women.

THE PERMANENT ORGNIZATION.

The Committee on Credentials reported that delegates were present from every Congressional district. The Committee on Permanent Officers reported the name of Mrs. E. Jocelyn Gage, of Onandaga, for President, and thirty-six Vice-Presidents.

THE PLATFORM OF THE NEW PARTY.

The Committee on Platform reported as follows:

The Convention of delegates from the State of New York, assembled without distinction of race or party, in pursuance of a call upon all persons in favor of demanding suffrage for the women of the nation, and the passage of an amendment to the Constitution by which the ballot can be secured to them, resolved as follows:

Resolved, That the question of woman suffrage is the great moral and political question of the day, and we demand the ballot for women because equal rights are a part of the great principle of justice; because the laws of justice precede the laws of states, and the rights of humanity underlie the rights of government.

Resolved, That as governments are instituted for the maintenance of principles of justice, and as every human being can do better for himself than another for him, the right of every human being to share in the government under which he lives should be recognized by that Government.

Resolved, That we claim for women the inherent right to share in the government of any country in which she is a citizen, by virtue of her existence as a human being and her natural capacity for self-government; that while resting the responsibility of government upon political disability upon man, we deny his right to define woman's sphere; that as we deny the right of one class of men to define the rights and duties of another class of men, so do we as emphatically deny the right of one sex to define the rights and duties of another sex.

Resolved, That we gladly recognize the advancement of our just principles as shown by the action of the Irish Republican National Conventions recently held in Washington and Chicago, in which they demanded that suffrage should be extended to all not guilty of crime, irrespective of color, race, or sex.

Resolved, That we also rejoice at the course of the Methodist Episcopal Church of the United States recognizing, as a step in the true direction, their recent action admitting women of that church to vote in lay delegation.

Resolved, That in recognition and furtherance of the principles of justice, the Constitution of the United States should be so amended as to secure the right of suffrage to the women of the nation on the same terms that it now secures it to the men thereof.

Resolved, That we invite the cooperation of every man and woman, no matter how differing as to party politics, creed, color, or nationality, in securing such amendment.

The evening session of the Convention was held in Hathorn's new hall. Miss Anthony presented Mrs. Gage for permanent President. Mrs. Gage returned thanks for the honor done her in being called to preside in a new hall now first opened, and by the Convention dedicated to the cause of humanity. She spoke of the demand in China and Turkey for the recognition of the rights of women in the family. In England, America, Russia, Switzerland, and other countries, women were asking their rights. Women here denied their claim to virtual representation by men.

CURIOSITIES OF CRIME.

Riot in Manhattanville—Pistols and Shovels Used with Utter Looselessness.

The leaders of the riots in the Bowery on Monday evening were arraigned before Justice Mansfield at Essex Market yesterday, but the investigation was postponed until to-day.

On Monday evening, as one of the lodges, numbering 60 men, was marching along Eleventh avenue to the music of the "Boyne Water," at 115th street a laborer employed on the Boulevard made some insulting remark, which brought upon him the vengeance of the whole body. The imprudent man was terribly beaten about the head and body, and was left nearer dead than alive. He crawled over to his companions, who then gathered together, and lay in wait for the procession. The laborers and carmen blockaded the street with their wagons, and began an assault upon the Orangemen with shovels, clubs, and sticks. The fight raged nearly half an hour, the assailed party using their revolvers freely. Ten or fifteen persons in the procession were severely injured, and two of the laborers are reported to have been shot. Six or seven of the injured were taken to the Lunatic Asylum Hospital.

A Good Citizen Doing his Duty.

Mr. William W. Meredith, of the Mercantile Mutual Insurance office, of 35 Wall street, having caught a pickpocket in Nassau street yesterday afternoon, pursued him as he would have done if the sum stolen had been a thousand dollars, and the result was that Peter Hart soon found himself in the Tombs. The sum stolen was only ninety cents, but as Mr. Meredith seems willing to do his duty as a good citizen, we judge that it will be a dear ninety cents for Peter Hart, provided the Fourth and Sixth Ward politicians do not interfere in behalf of their confederate in quod.

Pickpocket with a Pass Key to the First Ward Democratic Club Room.

Thomas Latty was arrested by Officer Powers yesterday, for attempting to steal a watch from a sleeping passenger on the Belt Railroad. He was observed by two ladies, who caused his arrest, but who did not care to appear in Court against him, fearing, as they said, that they might be insulted. When taken to the New street police station and searched, a passkey to the First Ward Democratic Club room was found on his person. He was committed to await the arrival of his political friends.

Siebert's Attempt to Commit Suicide.

A rumor was current around the Tombs yesterday that the murderer Siebert had attempted during the morning to take his life, and many persons believed that he had cut his throat. Our reporter visited the City Prison yesterday afternoon, and had some conversation with the keeper, Mr. Mark Finlay, who informed him that during an interview yesterday morning between Siebert and his friends, the latter upbraided the prisoner for his evil ways, and this excited him until he became very violent and unruly. Mr. Finlay added that, even if he had meditated suicide, there were no means at hand.

Encounter with River Pirates.

At about one o'clock yesterday morning, John Scott, David Graham, and Henry McCloskey were committed in Jersey City on charge of attempting to kill Peter Hanson, in charge of the yacht Jennie. At about 12 o'clock on Monday night, Hanson was sailing the yacht Jennie to Jersey City, when the prisoners, Scott, Graham, and McCloskey, assaulted and beat him, and would have killed him had he not escaped by swimming ashore.

OBITUARY.

William Winthrop, United States Consul at Malta, is dead.

Mr. Steadman, Consul of the United States at Santiago de Cuba, died in that city on the 6th inst.

R. M. Field, the head of the St. Louis bar, died on Monday evening.

JUSTICE DOWLING'S TARTAR.

Mr. McClellan's Demand to be Permitted to Practise in the Court of Special Sessions—Justice Dowling's Affidavit—Further Testimony to be Taken.

The hearing upon the application of James D. McClellan for a peremptory *mandamus* to Justices Dowling and Kelly, to permit him to practise as an attorney in the Court of Special Sessions, was begun yesterday in the Supreme Court, Special Term, before Judge Cardozo. Mr. McClellan's counsel opened the case, and reiterated all the facts which have been already published by THE SUN. Mr. John Graham, counsel for Justice Dowling, denied any malicious intent on the part of his client, and read the following affidavit:

Joseph Dowling, being duly sworn, deposeth that he has been a Justice of the Court of Special Sessions of the Peace in and for the City and County of New York for upwards of seven years last past, and that since the passage of the law of 1868 he has acted as one of the two Police Justices designated exclusively to preside in and hold that Court. That for very many years it has been a common practice for lawyers of little or no character to lounge round the City Prison and the places of detention attached to the different Police Courts in the city of New York, to introduce themselves or be introduced to prisoners as they are brought in and committed under pretence of serving them as counsel, getting money from them in that way, and if appearing for them on their trial, being of no benefit to them whatever, or else making default altogether, not appearing, at all for their victims, but leaving them unexpectedly to their fate. That this same practice has also been extensively pursued by persons who were not licensed lawyers, and that both classes of these persons are well known through the community as "Tombs shysters," "Tombs jawyers" (the City Prison being generally called the "Tombs"), "Tombs harpies," "Tombs sharks," and the like. That their mode of operating has been to form a kind of partnership with under-keepers, by which in consideration of their friendly offices in securing them victims, they agree to and do divide in larger or smaller proportions their plunder with them. That this deponent has had occasion in many instances since he has been a magistrate to ferret out and act upon the misconduct of such assumed lawyers, entertaining complaints against them and compelling them to return their "ill-gotten gains." That he has uniformly, from the very commencement of his judicial career, set himself against these persons and their practices, and thwarted them in every way he could, believing that to be his public duty. That when such persons appear in Court, their appearance is such as to reflect upon the administration of justice, by their utter incapacity and want of qualifications generally, and that when they do not appear, their practices outside necessarily bring discredit upon the Court in which they assume to have the right to practise. That in many instances they have pretended to be on terms with the Judges, and to be under the necessity of giving them a portion of the plunder they manage to secure. That since the jurisdiction of the Court of Special Sessions has been extended to embrace every species of misdemeanor, the number of cases falling within the province of the Court has been almost beyond conception, and that in the year ending June 1869 there were acted upon by that Court, with certainty no diminution for the current year. That this state of things necessitates the sitting together on the bench of the Court six all who have or claim the right to practise as counsel in the Court, and that among them are those who are perfectly reputable and honorable lawyers, a combination for which it is plain that they should in no way be confounded with their unworthy brethren. That from the frequent cases of imposition by lawyers, or so-called lawyers, coming to the knowledge of the Court and of this deponent as one of its Judges, where prisoners have been victimized by unworthy men, neither the Court nor this deponent so one of its Judges feel that they have every opportunity of branding and exposing the perpetrators of such outrages. That this action in no way levels itself at particular individuals, as such, but is meant to reach the entire class, and that so far as the course of this deponent is concerned, it has been free from malice and unprompted by private feeling of any description. That this deponent has always felt the success of a system of reform in these respects, entirely irrespective of whether the particular persons affected were friendly or hostile to him. That so far as the affidavit of James D. McClellan (sworn to April 1) asserts or implies that the motives of this deponent in any way, in reference to the occurrences therein described, it is grossly and slanderously false, and so far as the action of this deponent has in any way reached or affected him, his conduct has been actuated by the considerations herein above stated, and no others, under the honest belief and conviction of this deponent, from what he has seen and heard of him, that his career in the said Court of Special Sessions, and in the procurance of business therein, has not been that of a correct and reputable lawyer. That since the 12th day of June, 1869, McClellan has made no attempt to be heard as counsel in the Court of Special Sessions, and has had no business with or before this deponent, which it was necessary that he should appear. That according to deponent's best recollection he did not refer to any action or suit commenced against him by McClellan. That on the day Christina Hock was called for trial, she pleaded "not guilty" to the charge against her (petit larceny), and that this deponent, observing her apparently in tears, asked the reason, to which she replied a note, which was handed up to this deponent, having the name of the said McClellan upon it, and stated that she had paid him $10 to defend her, and had not seen him since. She told him the money. He then assigned her counsel, and although she was convicted, he imposed a lighter sentence than he otherwise would have, owing to the circumstances. That this deponent believes, as he has formed and believes, the general professional character of the said McClellan is not good.

Several witnesses were examined to disprove the various points of Mr. McClellan's action, and to cast discredit upon him.

Mr. McClellan stated that he appeared as counsel in his own behalf, notwithstanding the kind offers of others to aid him. He stood there with his character in his hand. Some of the affidavits were as false as it was possible to make them. As a matter of justice to himself he asked an opportunity to show by counter affidavits how false they were.

Mr. Graham would not oppose an adjournment for that purpose, nor would he consent.

The Court adjourned the case to Thursday next.

LATEST EUROPEAN NEWS.

Passage of the Irish Church Bill in the House of Lords—Bishops Deprived of their Seats.

LONDON, July 13.—The debate on the Irish Church Bill was resumed in the House of Lords last evening. The Earl of Clancarty moved that the bill be read the third time three months hence; but this, after some discussion, was rejected, and the bill was read the third time.

On motion of the Earl of Devon, the clause permitting the Bishops to be retained in their seats was stricken out.

Earl Stanhope moved the insertion of a provision for furnishing residences and glebes for the Catholic and Presbyterian clergy, and introduced the principle of concurrent endowment.

This met with much opposition, but was finally carried by 121 to 114.

The bill then passed.

Earl Derby entered a protest, and at a late hour their lordships adjourned.

The French Ministers to Hold Office until their Successors are Appointed.

PARIS, July 13.—It is officially announced that the Senate is to be convoked for August 2; that the session of the Corps Législatif will be immediately prorogued, and that the resignations of the Ministers have been accepted, but they continue to hold office until their successors are appointed.

PARIS, July 13.—All the Ministers have resigned. The resignation of MM. Rouher and La Vallette have been accepted by the Emperor. The other members of the Cabinet remain. The new Ministry will be a transitional one. Emile Ollivier refuses a portfolio for the present, but will probably accept in the end. The Radicals are indignant at the prorogation of the Legislative body.

The Arrival of the Great Eastern with the French Cable.

BREST, July 13.—A despatch from the Great Eastern dated yesterday, announces her arrival off Miquelon, but a dense fog prevailed, in consequence of which she had as yet been unable to find the shore end of the cable with which to make the splice. The deep sea cable will probably be cut and buoyed to prevent accident, until the fog clears up.

LATER.—The cable has been cut and buoyed; no communication has been received through it since last night.

ST. PIERRE, Miquelon, July 13.—The Great Eastern arrived off this island to-day, and is now splicing the cable. The shore end here was laid down several days ago by another steamer of the expedition—the William Corry. This part of the cable was thirty miles long. After being laid it was buoyed, and the Corry stood off, keeping near so as to be ready to pick up the buoy when the Great Eastern should come in sight. Thus the Great Eastern had only to find the Corry and splice the two cables to complete the communication between Brest and St. Pierre.

Electrical signals have not yet been exchanged with Brest by the office here, because the land end is sealed, and the instruments are all on board another vessel of the expedition yet to arrive.

The Great Eastern will return to Europe immediately. The line hence to the United States will be finished by the Chiltern.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Gen. Sheridan has gone to Washington.

Dr. Mary Walker is still a claimant for an office.

Mr. and Mrs. James Parton are spending the hot weather at Gloucester, Mass.

Queen Victoria entertained 800 guests at her last State concert at Buckingham Palace.

Fred. Law Olmsted, of this city, is to design the Park in New Britain, Conn.

Secretary Boutwell expects two weeks' leave of absence in August.

Jesse Grant and wife, father and mother of the President, arrived in Washington on Monday night from Kentucky, and are at the White House. They will probably accompany the Presidential party to Long Branch.

The Operative Plasterers met last night, and after some routine business, listened to a report from Mr. Goode, a delegate to the National Plasterers' Convention. It was resolved that the brothers be allowed hereafter in any local union, and that $15,000 be immediately raised by the local unions to be used as a sinking fund. These resolutions were to be approved by the local unions, under penalty of expulsion from the National Union.

Yellow Fever at Quarantine.

These vessels are held in Quarantine with yellow fever. The bark Rebecca Cardona from Matanzas, lost four passengers, during the voyage, but the rest are convalescent. The bark Valkyria from Havana, had one death. The United States School ship Saratoga has about 25 cases, and is thoroughly infected. She is therefore to be kept in the lower bay until after a frost.

THE MOVEMENT OF LABOR.

THE CHINESE LABOR CONVENTION IN MEMPHIS.

Organization—The Object not to Depress Either White or Black Labor, but to Develope the Vast Resources of the Southern States—Coolies to be Imported from China.

MEMPHIS, July 13.—The Chinese Labor Convention was called to order at 11 o'clock, in Greenlaw Opera House, by W. H. Cherry, President of the Chamber of Commerce. After prayer by the Rev. Mr. Taggle, Charles Kartecht was chosen temporary Chairman. He responded in a brief address, setting forth the object of the Convention, showing the need of cheap labor to develope the resources of the country. Col. Leon Trousdale was chosen temporary Secretary, and a committee of one delegate from each State represented, to report on permanent organization, was appointed, as follows:

S. Carolina, Dr. Green.	La., Judge W. H. Sutton.
Tennessee, E. M. Apperson.	Arkansas, T. S. Flourney.
Mississippi, Gen. Miles.	Missouri, J. M. Davis.
Georgia, Dr. F. F. Taner.	California, C. W. Wicker.
Alabama, Col. Gus. Henry.	Kentucky, D. G. Reed.

Col. J. W. Clapp, of Memphis, delivered an address, in which he denied that the object of the meeting was antagonistic to white or black labor, but showed that in England the proportion of area is six acres to every laborer, while in eleven Southern States it is 265 acres.

The Committee on Permanent Organization reported as follows: Permanent Chairman, Governor Isham G. Harris, of Tennessee, and a long list of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries.

Gov. Harris, on taking the chair, briefly responded.

A committee of five was appointed on the order of business, as follows: Judge Sutton of Louisiana, Gen. A Henry of Alabama, Robertson Topp of Tennessee, T. C. Flourney of Arkansas, and Mr. Speers of Mississippi.

After some unimportant business a committee was appointed to consider the most practical means of drawing labor from China or India, with J. W. Clapp as chairman. Committees were appointed on transportation, finance, and immigration.

Koopmannsoop, the Coolie contractor from San Francisco, started from St. Louis yesterday afternoon, for Memphis to attend the Labor Convention. He says that the Chinamen who are on the Pacific Coast are receiving more in the way of monthly wages than they can hope to get in the Southern States, and that the demand which the Memphis Convention is about to make must be met by new importations of Coolies direct from Asia.

The Williamsburgh Iron Moulders' Strike—The Workmen's Side of the Dispute.

To the Editor of the Sun.

SIR: THE SUN of yesterday contains a card from Messrs. Tuttle & Bailey, purporting to give a correct version of the origin of the strike in their factory, which contains scarcely a grain of truth.

The facts are these: In the month of May the Iron Moulders' Union No. 22 of Williamsburgh, numbering 180 men, were agitating the question of an advance of wages, as were many other mechanics at that time. There were in the employ of Messrs. Tuttle & Bailey fifty-three men whose wages were $2.75 per day, or $16.50 per week. The Union decided that an increase of ten per cent. should be demanded. Mr. Tuttle, hearing of the action of the Union, and hoping to outwit his workmen, voluntarily gave them an advance of $1 per week each, which was equal to about six per cent. The Union therefore modified its rule of ten per cent. in this case, and allowed Mr. Tuttle's men to ask an additional four per cent., which would equalize the rate. The firm paid the extra dollar for two weeks, and the ten per cent. two weeks, but then refused to pay it any longer, or to give any increase whatever. The moulders then refused to work, and "struck." Mr. Tuttle, perceiving the "situation," sent for his men and agreed to pay the extra wages, and the men returned to work, but a few days thereafter all of them were discharged, because, as they were informed, they were "the head and front of the Union," which Messrs. Tuttle & Bailey were determined to break up. This was more than the men could stand, and they struck again, and are still out.

We deny, Mr. Editor, that we have used any threats or violence, or have in any way intimidated any man who desired to go to work in Messrs. Tuttle & Bailey's factory. We have had committees appointed to inform applicants for work that the shop is on strike, and no decent Union man has taken our places under these circumstances. There are but two or three men and a few boys now in the shop. This is the whole of our offending. We never agreed to go to work at the advanced wages and then submit to its reduction. What a pretty farce that would be! Ten per cent. upon $2.75 per day, or $3.15 per week, is not such a large wage that men in our business should be very anxious to part with any portion of it.

Since the commencement of the strike, Messrs. Tuttle & Bailey have offered much larger wages than this to the men if they would withdraw all connection with and allegiance to the union. The quarrel now is not so much for wages as it is for the preservation of our organization.

These are the facts, Mr. Editor, upon which some of our members were arrested and held to bail last Saturday. Let the public judge between us.

Respectfully, JAMES MATTHEWS and JAMES MORAN,

On behalf of Iron Moulders' Union No 22.

A Prospective Tailors' Strike.

The Central Committee of the Tailors' Union sat last night. Delegates from ten Unions of this city and neighborhood were present. Those of Union No. 1 urged a strike through all the wholesale stores in which Union members were engaged. Four weeks ago the employers had consented to an advance of 25 per cent. upon the wages previously paid. But eight firms had complied with their agreement. Others had increased their payments but a trifle, and the feasibility of a strike was urged by every city delegate present. A no stroke could be made without the authority of the different Unions, it was decided to adjourn till the close of the week, by which time they would have acted upon the question.

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