

THE New York Tribune, in writing upon "Our Chinese," admits that while it has given some time and thought to the problem of Chinese immigration, it has not attained a final solution, and has no opinion respecting it that it seeks to impose on others. It may be that further knowledge and consideration, it says, will induce it to alter its demand that this immigration be stopped, though its present leaning is adverse to this. But whatever may be the result, it is to be noted that the Tribune is not alone in this. It is one of the few newspapers that are certain intermediate propositions which no Republican or true Democrat, no American of Revolutionary faith or stock, and, above all, no Christian, can possibly demur to. One of these propositions the Tribune sets forth as follows:

"Most of us profess to be Christians, after some sort, and expect the conversion of China to Christianity. But every Chinese who spends a few years in America, and then returns to his native land, as nearly all who survive, do, become inevitably an obstacle to the conversion of his country. He says to them: 'Never believe what these missionaries tell you about Christianity and Christianity. I have tried them thoroughly, and know by sad experience that they are ruffians, robbers and cruel tyrants, abusing the weak and helpless natives as no true disciples of Confucius ever did or will do. Beware of them! Five thousand pious missionaries may send out their lives commanding Christianity to the Chinese without counteracting all the evil that the Californians have already done.'"

In the next proposition the Tribune quotes from the speech of Hon. Eugene Casserly, U. S. Senator, who has recently delivered in San Francisco, and in which he calls the Chinese:

"The most frigid, industrious and ingenious people on the face of the earth."

Because they possess these qualities the Senator wishes energetic means used to keep them out of the country, and the Tribune says, while it does not finally decide that Chinese immigration is a good thing, it is strongly moved to do so by such arguments as these of Mr. Casserly. It thinks that if this be sound, logical statesmanship, then the Chinese have only to become idle, dissolute, clumsy and rapacious, to render them valuable acquisitions to a rising State.

This conversation which was reported as having taken place between President Young and Senator Trumbull, who was one of the Chicago Commercial party, has called forth remarks from some of our countrymen, which, in some instances, are very mischievous, and utterly unworthy of those who betray such ignorance and bigotry. It would only be a waste of ammunition to allude to such articles.

On the Sacramento Tribune has a short article on the subject. The writer seems to be of the opinion that there is a disposition here to force an issue on the "Mormon problem." After commenting on our peculiar institution, he says it is a pity that we cannot see our position and correct "the evil," "for," he adds,

"In truth they have done much, under the management of Brigham Young, to do good, to wipe out of existence the bad institutions, to make the people people can nowhere be found, and we should be sorry to see them in such defiance of law as to bring sure destruction upon the pleasant places they have rescued from the desert."

It is not the only one for its truthful words, and the high estimate which it places upon the qualities of our people; but we can assure it, that the same wisdom which has guided them thus far, and led them to achieve their present prosperity, will still prove sufficient, if they will listen to it, to enable them to maintain undisturbed the pleasant places they have rescued from the desert.

There has been considerable talk of late respecting the Powell expedition, which has started out for the exploration of the Colorado as far down as California. A Maj. John A. Riddison, who said he was one of the party, reached Cheyenne and communicated the intelligence of the loss of the expedition. He said he saw the boat, containing Col. Powell and his associates, swallowed up in the boiling flood, and after waiting three days in the hope of recovering the bodies of the drowned, he then started for the railroad. Major Powell, who had the exact date of occurrence, Mrs. Powell, who had been with her husband for some time previous to his embarking on Green river, and intimately knew all the members of the party, denounced Riddison's statement as a fabrication. There was no man of his name belonging to the party, and she had received a letter from her husband of a later date than that assigned by Riddison as the day when the Colonel and his companions were engulfed in the whirlpool.

We now see by our Illinois exchanges that the "old survivor" has been arrested at Springfield for horse stealing, and is now confined in jail in that city for safe keeping. He has been recognized as Riddison alias Clark, who has served two terms in the penitentiary in Illinois, but he still asserts that his story about the expedition is true, and understands dates and statements of events all right, and that it is absolutely false.

Another story is told about this expedition being lost. It has been credited upon the reputed authority of John Sumner, a member of the expedition, and is said to be an honorable and trustworthy man. Koen anxiously to hear further from him, and investigation has finally revealed that John Sumner has no relatives at all, and the whole story is false.

A case of strange cruelty is related on the part of a mother, as residing in Arizona. While on her way to get rid of her child, scarcely five months old, she placed it close to a beehive. The poor infant had already been stung severely, when a ruffian who was passing perceived it and carried it away. The woman was soon after arrested.

Special to the Denver Evening News.
By Telegraph.

GENERAL.

San Francisco, 15.—The Chicago Commercial party, numbering about one hundred (?) of the principal merchants of Chicago, including Senator Lyman Trumbull and Governor Ogelsby, of Illinois, arrived at Sacramento yesterday, and were entertained by a number of the leading citizens of that place. Speeches were made by Ogelsby, Trumbull, Judd and Arnold of Illinois, and briefly responded to by several prominent Californians. A golden wedding party, composed of Chicagoans and Californians, met on the Pullman Palace train to-day in order to celebrate the union of Chicago and Sacramento, in Longworth's champagne labeled and prepared especially for the occasion. Governors Haight, of California, Ogelsby, of Illinois, General Ridgeway of Sacramento and Congressman Judd, of Chicago, and others responded to toasts during the reception. The Chicago party is pleased with Sacramento and what they have seen of California. They will arrive at this city by to-night's boat from Sacramento.

New York.—It is stated that six fatal cases of cholera have occurred in this city this week, brought here from Cuba.

Chicago.—The Tribune's New York special says it is understood that thirteen prominent bankers have been indicted for violations of the United States usury laws; probably many more will be indicted. Several bank Presidents have ordered their cashiers not to loan money above the legal rate till these cases have been decided.

The quarrel over the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railroad, promises to be serious. The Erie railway having purchased the majority of the stock recently, in order to secure its control. The October directors, who authorized the increase of four millions to the capital stock, which was neutralized by its purchase by the Erie, have issued an injunction, restraining this increase. The President and some of the directors have been arrested for contempt in not obeying the injunction. Judge Barnard has appointed a receiver, but the books and papers have been sent West.

Several parties have begun an air ship, something like the California one, and purpose crossing the Atlantic in fifteen hours.

The work is being rapidly pushed on the new railroad to Boston. A Washington special says, that Minister Washburn has sent a note to the Secretary of the Interior, asking for official information as to what has been done by Congress, concerning the Memphis and El Paso Railroad, parties being now in France raising money and making certain statements about the road, which caused capitalists to ask what the facts are. Secretary Cox has replied that Congress has done nothing, and had not even given the right of way.

New York, 15.—The detectives recently captured two notorious counterfeiters near Madison, Wis., and seized large quantities of bank notes, plates, dies, presses, etc., the detectives are on the track of the rest of the gang. The arrests and seizures are said to be the most important made for years.

Rochester.—A man named John Wilkinson, who made application at the police station last night for lodgings, committed suicide during the night by cutting his throat; it is unknown where he came from.

Huntington, Pa.—A terrible storm raged here yesterday; two men, sitting under a shute at the coal wharf were stunned by the lightning, fell forward into the canal and were drowned.

St. Louis.—The engine house, machine shop, blacksmith shop and other buildings with four locomotives, two of which were new, and several cars and several water tanks, a large lot of new trucks and other material belonging to the Kansas Pacific, at Franklin, Mo., were burned last night; total loss, sixty to seventy thousand dollars.

Henry T. Blow, Minister to Brazil, starts for New York to-morrow, whence he will soon sail for Rio. He will be the recipient of a private banquet to-night at the Planters' House.

The change in the gauge of the Missouri Pacific Railroad will be commenced on Sunday next and will be completed in about three days.

Several sleeping cars of the St. Louis and Terre Haute Railroad were brought down the river to-day, to be sent to Kansas for the purpose of bringing home the wounded members of the excursion party, near Lawrence, Kansas, yesterday.

Washington.—Chief Justice Chase, in the Conference room of the Supreme Court yesterday, heard the petition and argument in the Yarger case, asking a writ of habeas corpus; he took the matter under advisement.

Chicago.—Four hundred hogheads of sugar from New Orleans, consigned to various parties here, have been seized for violation of the revenue laws.

Boston.—The National Convention of the Young Men's Christian Association met to-day, Nathan Miller, of Cincinnati, presiding, W. E. Dodge, of New York, was present, and A. R. Stokes, of Philadelphia, Secretary.

A large number of delegates in attendance.

Richmond.—The State Educational Convention met at Lexington to-day. Geo. Lee was present and was nominated for President, but declined.

Washington.—Geo. W. McGill, McGarragh's counsel, to-day, tendered Secretary Cox \$25,000, and made a formal demand for his patent recently awarded by the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia. Secretary Cox took the matter under advisement.

Lawrence, Kansas.—Special train with excursionists on the Kansas Pacific Railroad broke through a bridge this morning, eighteen miles west of here, to destruction of the bridge.

The engineer and fireman were instantly killed and fifteen excursionists were injured, some seriously. The conductor and brakemen were seriously hurt. Geo. Noble, Division Superintendent, was badly but not dangerously injured.

New York.—The Herald's Washington dispatch says that with the exception of the opinion of Attorney General Horner and the letters addressed to the French and British Ministers by Sec'y Fish, no action has been taken by the government to prevent the landing of the French cable on the coast of Massachusetts. Secretary Boutwell had, as reported, ordered a revenue cutter to the point where it was proposed to land

the cable, and prevent it, nor is it likely that any such course will be pursued. The matter was pending in Congress at adjournment, and will probably be left to that body to settle.

Memphis.—A Mississippi Valley Emigration Company was organized in the Labor Convention to-day; forty thousand were subscribed on the spot. The capital stock will be a million, with the privilege to double the amount. Committees were appointed to open subscription books in Kentucky, Mississippi, and Arkansas. Governor Clayton of Arkansas reports that a hundred and twenty-five thousand in bonds have been voted by the State.

Washington.—Michael Videl, of Louisiana, has been appointed commissioner on the part of the United States, under the convention with Peru for the adjustment of the claims of citizens of either country.

The President, to-day, issued a proclamation, designating the 13th of November as the time for submitting the Constitution, adopted by the Convention which met at Austin, Texas, on the 15th of June, to voters of said State, to be registered at the time of such submission.

Providence.—Jenkes Harris, landlord of a hotel in this city, hung himself to-day.

New York.—The officers of the Erie Railway give the following account of the accident at West Hope:

The through freight, bound west, had been backed on to a switch to get it out of the road of the night express from New York, but it didn't clear the main track before the latter struck, the two engines colliding, upsetting the engine of the mail, express, baggage and smoking car, all of which were burned. There were some emigrants in the smoking car, five or six of whom were killed; three of their bodies were burned. The Rev. B. B. Halleck, of New York, was burned to death. So far as known six or seven were killed. Further accounts say that Mr. Halleck was not hurt by the collision but was jammed in by the broken timber and slowly burned to death. A passenger states that the freight train, which should have waited on the side track, had started on before the arrival of the express, and that the engine of the former hadn't reached the main track when struck by the locomotive of the express train, running forty miles an hour. The engine of the freight train was so firmly fixed in a "frog," that it was not misplaced. The engine of the express train struck the station house, burned except three of the rear sleeping cars. Only a dozen pieces of baggage were rescued. At six o'clock this morning nine dead bodies were counted. Some distressing scenes of suffering occurred. The engineer of the express train stuck to his post, and turned over with the engine, but fortunately escaped uninjured. Mr. Halleck told his friends he was unhurt but he was wedged in, and every effort made to save him was ineffectual, and he died a slow and agonizing death in the presence of his friends. The tank of the locomotive is attributed to the engineer of the freight train, who started out before the express train had passed. He has disappeared.

Chicago.—The Republican's special says that at a Cabinet meeting yesterday Secretary Boutwell took a decided stand in favor of vigorous efforts by the Administration to favor the Republicans in Mississippi and Texas; he thought that none but organizations, which would delegations to Chicago, would be entitled to admission, as the Republicans considered that the Democrats and rebels would take the advantage of the administrative course of the Administration, and would over-ride the Union men and the freedmen; and he feared that the Fifteenth Amendment would not be ratified by Texas or Mississippi, unless the Radicals succeeded. In fact he made a lengthy speech on the political situation.

Judge Dent called on Secretary Boutwell for the purpose of securing the patronage of the Treasury Department in the coming election in Mississippi. Secretary Boutwell with the utmost courtesy informed him that his request would be held, adding that the appointments already made had been given to persons whose loyalty to the platform on which Grant was elected, is undoubted. It is rumored, and generally believed, that this blunt declaration was followed by high words, during which Judge Dent claimed that he was loyal to the Administration as Boutwell. The result of the interview was the withdrawal of the Judge from the presence of the Secretary in a great rage. Boutwell's parting remark was a denunciation to him to mind his own business, accompanied by the declaration that he was able to control his Department without the assistance of outsiders; and so long as it remained under his control its influence would be exerted on behalf of a true Republican organization.

The Constitutional vote in Texas is to take place November 30th, and not the 13th, as stated this afternoon; there is no separate submission of any provision of the constitution.

Cincinnati, O.—The U. S. Marshal arrested a woman to-day, named Roberts, and her two sons, and two other persons, charged with the receipt money, seven thousand dollars were found in their possession.

Louisville.—The State Colored Educational Convention to-day adopted a petition, memorializing the Legislature, Kentucky, to take the necessary steps to establish colored schools throughout the State; the proceedings at the Convention were harmonious throughout.

It is said that Sanford, the banking cashier of the Central National Bank, left Boston for Europe last week.

His gunboats are being sent rapidly at the navy yard for immediate service.

Rigley, who murdered his niece, was hung at Monticello, in this State, to-day.

The survey for the East River bridge has been completed; materials are being prepared for the abutments on the river shore.

Strong indictments have been found by the Grand Jury against prominent bankers and brokers for violating the laws in relation to usury and loans. The arrests will probably be made to-morrow.

District Attorney Plimpton has been authorized by the President to call on the military and naval forces here to prevent the departure of a Cuban expedition, said to be about ready to leave; he has taken measures, with the naval officers, and the military in the forts, to obey these instructions.

Washington.—The following is the substance of the communication that the Secretary of State has addressed to the French and British Ministers at Washington and to the Governor of Massachusetts, relative to the proposed landing of the French telegraph cable in Duxbury. After reciting the facts in regard to the origin and proposed course of the cable company, in landing the cable on the American coast, the Secretary of State says it is not doubted by the government that the complete control of the whole subject is with the Government of the United States, and that however suitable State legislation may be on the subject, in respect to the propriety and rights of such enterprises, the entire question of the allowance or prohibition of such means of foreign intercourse is under the control of the national Government, and the cable company, not having received or awaited the permission of the Government either to establish or use such cable connection, the Secretary considers it proper to call the attention of the diplomatic representatives of the two nations interested to the position of the Government on the subject; he therefore notifies the diplomatic representatives of France and Great Britain, that in the absence of the assent to, or the concurrence of the Government of the United States, the proceedings of the parties interested must be taken in submission to the authority of the Government in the premises. The Secretary further states that the policy of the Government in regard to the allowance and regulations of foreign telegraph intercourse received deliberate consideration from Congress and that a bill covering the whole subject passed the Senate, but so late in the session that the House failed to reach it. He says it is quite probable that this bill announces the policy and purpose of Congress, and the propriety of its provisions can hardly fail to assure assent. He therefore calls attention to the bill as to the probable evidence of what the conditions of permission and regulation of foreign telegraph intercourse are to be, as insisted on by the United States.

FOREIGN.

London, 14.—The Right Hon. Henry Labouchere, Lord Taunton, died yesterday, aged 71 years.

The Prince of Wales will unveil Foley's statue of George Remond, near the Exchange, during the present month.

The retirement of M. Rouher from the Ministry is now definitely settled. De Lavellette, Baroche and Gresler will probably follow him. M. Davigne is confidently named as the successor of the Marquis De Lavellette in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. It is generally understood that Magne will be Minister of Finance. De Brocade La Route, Minister of Public Works, Admiral Rigaute De Genelly, Minister of Marine, and Marshal Bell, Minister of War, will retain their portfolios. Laves, Valdrome, Delhayes and De Tahouet are prominently spoken of as candidates for the vacant seats in the Cabinet. Emile Ollivier has positively declined a ministerial appointment. M. Rouher has been offered the Presidency of the Senate. The Marquis De Lavellette will be appointed Minister to the Court of St. James.

There was a scene in the Corps Legislatif yesterday, when the prorogation of the session was announced. Jules Favre rose, amid cries of "order," and protested against the suspension of the sitting as a contraction of the Emperor's message. His words were received with a storm of cheers by the members of the left center. Schneider, President of the Chamber, having restored order, expressed his astonishment that on the evening of a great liberal act such a protest should be raised; he said it was not only contrary to the regulations of the House, but against the sentiment of the country. He then declared the session prorogued and the members left the hall.

The Times, in an article on the situation of France, thinks the retirement of M. Rouher was inevitable, but believes that at some future time he may again perform good service to the country.

Madrid.—News has been received from Funchal that a Republic has been proclaimed at Madiera; troops have been sent to the island.

Yves, 15.—A special to the Herald from London says there is reliable authority for stating that the offer of the Glebes to the Catholic priesthood will be respectfully declined by the Church on the grounds:

1st.—That it is opposed to the discipline of the church.

2d.—That the proposed plan is unfair and is insufficient as a just equalization between the religious communities of Ireland, considering the disproportion in the number of members, even if it were admissible under the Church regulations.

St. Pierre, Miquelon, 14.—The ocean cable was spliced to the shore end to-day. The cable was laid by the cable layer of the future to splice yesterday was that the shore end was lost. The boy was easily found, but when taken up it was discovered that the cable was damaged, therefore it was necessary to grapple for it. Directly the splice was made the instruments and a full staff of operators were sent on shore and communication was soon opened with Brest. The commander of the Great Eastern brought with him a sealed message, prepared by the Emperor Napoleon, the purport of which was to remain unknown until opened on this side of the Atlantic upon the completion of the cable, when the message was to be sent to the Emperor in order that he might then judge of the accuracy of the transmission. The message was sent to Paris to-day.

London.—The Times, in an article on the Cuban question, says the progress of Spain towards Cuba is a serious necessity, and with a more liberal tariff system it will be difficult for her to compete to complete with America, and she will be unable any longer to monopolize the markets of the Antilles. Under these circumstances Cuba will become useless to Spain, and pride alone can lead her to hold on to a dominion which is disputed in the teeth of the best Spanish troops. Gen. Prim and other statesmen are convinced that the separation of Cuba is only a question of time, and the national honor prevents Spain from taking such a step while in such a position. When the island is pacified the natural dictates of reason ought to be followed; Cuba is valuable for the island, and should the island be cut away, a revolution would result in favor of annexation to the United States. The only question is, can the Americans at the present stand the

purchase money. It is for the advantage of both hemispheres that each should follow its own course, untrammelled by the interference of others. Spain may well consent to sell the remainder of her trans-Atlantic possessions, and she is fortunate in having anything left to sell.

Paris.—The French journals comment unfavorably on the prorogation of the Corps Legislatif, before the verification of the elections is completed. The government is accused of closing the Chamber with the design of stifling a discussion, which will probably be resumed on the 30th of August. It is rumored that Prince Napoleon is to be made President of the Council of Ministers and M. Baroche, President of the Senate, M. Duméril is to be a Senator, while M. Rouher becomes a candidate for a vacant seat in the Corps Legislatif.

Madrid.—In the Cortes, yesterday, Marshal Prim introduced the new Ministers. He remarked that the present Cabinet was constituted from the majority, and though the new members had changed the policy was unchanged. The Republican deputies replied, making a severe attack on the government's policy. Vienna.—There have been very tumults this week among the working men at Brunn; the military were called out to suppress the riot, and fired upon the mob, killing two and wounding twelve. The crowds have dispersed but great excitement still prevails there, and the authorities are taking every precaution to prevent a threatened renewal of the disorder.

Berne.—Switzerland has ratified a treaty of commerce with the Zollverein, a convention for the protection of property with the North German Confederation, and a centralization treaty with Wurtemberg.

London.—In the House of Commons, this evening, the Irish Church bill, as amended by the House of Lords, came up for consideration. There was a full attendance of members. The galleries were crowded with spectators. Gladstone said, with respect to the amendments which had been made to the bill, the Government proposed to restore the preamble and the date of disestablishment as they appeared in the original bill. They should agree to the amendments relative to curates and the protection of annuities. All other amendments they should oppose, with a single exception—that of granting half a million in lieu of private benefactions made before 1860.

Disraeli followed, and said that though the abstract principle of the bill had been repeatedly discussed, there had been little discussion of the details of its provisions, and he hoped the amendments made by the House of Lords would receive the calm consideration of the Commons.

Gladstone then moved that the House disagree to the preamble as amended. He thought that the concurrent endorsement which the Lords had in view was a very different scheme from that of Mr. Pitt, which contemplated an established Catholic Church under State control; but concurrent endorsement, as now understood, was totally opposed to the principles of the bill, and was of such a character as to be entirely opposed to the spirit of the time. If the House could be induced to agree to it, it was certain that the country, and especially large constitutionalists, would never sanction it. He strongly advocated the appropriation of the surplus funds, as originally proposed, with a proviso reserving to Parliament the control over them.

Disraeli thought the House ought to agree to the amended preamble. He asserted that the House of Lords did not desire the reservation of the surplus for purposes of concurrent endorsement, and ridiculed the plan for its appropriation. Further discussion followed, the House divided on the amendment of the Lords in respect to concurrent endorsement, which was disagreed to, 346 against 225.

The amendment with regard to the appropriation of the surplus funds was also disagreed to by 246 against 164.

Gladstone then moved the restoration of the original date, namely, the 1st of Jan. 77, for the dissolution of the legislature would be the same as the date of the State in Ireland. After some discussion the date was restored without division. House adjourned.

Queenstown.—The steamship Tinsia, from New York 7th, 9.24 p.m., arrived here at 8.45 this evening, making the shortest trip on record.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THEATRE.

BENEFIT FOR THE LITTLE LOTS.

Last Appearance but One of THE LITTLE LOTS.

CHARMING LOTTA.

When she will appear by Special Request, in the Grand Opera House, to-night.

THE EVENING NEWS.

As St. Clair.

W. G. DUNN.

As St. Clair.

W. G. DUNN.

As St. Clair.

W. G. DUNN.

As St. Clair.

W. G. DUNN.

As St. Clair.

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MERCANTILE INSTITUTION
RETAIL

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THE DIRECTORS of the above Institution, to meet the demands of the Public, have OPENED the fine Salesroom of the

EAGLE EMPORIUM

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WHERE WILL BE FOUND

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SILKS, MERINOS,

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And the usual Seasonable Varieties of

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GINGHAMS,

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ALL GOODS AT UNUSUALLY LOW FIGURES.

LADIES will find a

SUPERIOR STYLE OF SHIRTS

A LEADING FEATURE.

Also a full line of

Carpeting, with

Rugs, Mats,

Matting,

Curtains,

Window and

Table Damasks,

Of the latest styles, constantly on hand.

WINDOW SHADES

A very large assortment and

LOW IN PRICE.

The Public are assured that their

wants in Style of Goods and Prices

will be carefully studied.

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The Best "River Side Saw Mill"

THE BEST PORTABLE ENGINES AND

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GRIFFITH & WEDGE

MANUFACTURERS OF

Portable Engines

SAW MILLS,

STEAMBOATS,

PROPELLER ENGINES,

Stationary Engines,

CAST IRON PIPES,

Griffith & Wedge, Cincinnati, Ohio.