CITY INTELLIGENCE

[For Additional Local Items see Third Page.]

A LITTLE BILL THAT OUGHT TO BE PAID AT ONCE -Some time since the City Treasurer reselved a communication from an individual in this city, who stated that he had suffered a loss of \$40,000,000 during the course of the war. This severe misfortune seemed to have wrought upon the mind of our friend to such an extent that he at last conceived the idea that it was the duty of the city to make good his loss. But being of a magnanimous turn of mind, he was willing to compromise the matter, and therefore, in his communication to the Treasurer, declared that he would be satisfied with half the amount-that is to say, with the mere pittance of twenty millions of collars. It is generally supposed that this person was not in his right mind at the time, and the impropriety of futrusting such a large amount of money to the care and disposition of a monomaniae was so evident that the city authorities took the responsibility of withholding it for

The other day, however, another case of this character occurred, i resenting some peculiar leatures. This new creditor of the city claims to su-tain a bona fide character in that capacity. He asks no mere gratury from the city, but merely the settlement of his just and properly audited claims. His ideas of figures are evidently quite restricted, as he has very requisity fixed the amount of the control of the city of the city of the control of the city o has very toolishly fixed the amount of the oil at a mere hall milhon. Being subject, the his predecessor, to sudden and neaccountable fits of generosity, and falling compassion upon the tank condition of the city's purse, he has thewese consented to deduct the entire principal from the bill, provided that he receives without further delay the interest that has already accorned.

aiready accrued The bill to which we refer was enclosed in tha fellowing communication, which was presented to the Common Council at its last session:—

"To the Honorable Monders of Scient and Common Council of the Congress of the terest rom 1858. "Colonel Small, late Chief Clerk, wrote out the interest \$180,000 "Asthere is a deficiency in the City Treasury, I agree to receive only the interest three quarters in bonds of \$5000 each of the City loan and one quarter in City Hentlemen-I solicit the favor of an answer on

Thursday next
"I have the honor of being your obedient servant.
SPENCER HIGH. It will be the best course for the Committee on Finance, to whom the communication was gravely referred, to treat this matter with "prompiness and despateb," as we understand from reliable sources that Mr. Sigh is resolved to get his money, if such a thing is within the range of possibilities. With this thing is within the range of possibilities. With this object in view, we are informed that he has written not only to Judge Kelley, and other members of Congress from this city, but also to the President of the United States. What no sistance in the matter he expects them to render, we comess to be beyond our comprehension.

INDIA-RUBBER PAINT-A TIMELY IN-YENTION —There is no end to the uses to which Isdin-rubber can be applied. The last, but not least, its introduction into paint, is one of the most im-portant of all. Paint has long needed something to portant of all. Paint has long needed something to render it more durable and ess expensive, and the addition of the rubber secures this desirable end. We speak somewhat from experience, having used the article; but iron others who have greater experience, we are assured that the paint thus made is superior in curability to anything of the kind heretot re invented. Previous to its introduction into the finer class of paints it had been put to the test on dame walls and roofs by the inventer. the finer class of paints it had been put to the test on damp walls and roofs by the inventor, and instances can be shown in which for the last ten years, it has stood last against every corroding and destroving influence. Honest painters will not object to the on the ground that it is too lasting; but property owners, looking to their interests will require the best article as a matter of economy; and it requires but little trouble for any one to fully satisfy himself by calling at the works of the Company, where every attention will be paid to answer inquiries upon the subject. will be paid to answer inquiries upon the subject. Here the rubber may be seen in the various stages of its preparation, until, with oil, it flows into the mill, to be thoroughly ground into the paint.

Several of our enterprising citizens, fully awake to the great importance of this toing, made purchase of the full right to make and sell this paint, and have secured a charter, under the title of the American Gum Paint Company Under their auspices the principle has been extended to all house, sign, and fancy paints—everything from white to black, umbers, siennas, etc. The Company have a factory and office at the S. E. corner of Twentieth and Filbert streets, where we would advise our readers to call

ASSAULTING OFFICERS .- The rough-andready element of our population, we fear, are be-coming rather obstreperous. It is not often that they venture to resist an officer when making an arrest, but the habit is steadily growing upon them and a little wholesome castigation will be needed before they are thoroughly cured of it. With this object in view Alde: man Shoemaker has committed one Adam Bardell, in default of \$900 bail, to answer the charge of interfering with the police Adam was taken into custody at the corner of Mas-

ter and Mascher streets.

Alderman Hutchinson has also undertaken to break up the business by holding John Peacock and ames Burns to answer the same charge. Patrica bilen, who was guilty of the still more aggravated offense of assault and battery upon a policeman, was detained by Alderman Ramsdell until he had given il in \$600 to appear at Court and give an account

INSULTING FEMALES. — The practice of insulting ladies in the streets and public parks of the city, has become the chief amusement of young men, who aspire to the designation of fastness. So common, indeed, has if become of late, that a lady who entertains any self-respect will consider the matter very carefully ere she will venture to seek a little tresh air by passing an afternoon in Franzlin or Washington Squares. On Saturday and on Sunday the police mpde an extensive raid upon these thoughtless ga lants. Jame Raukins and Ravel Evrabble were each held in \$400 bail by Alderman Hutchinson to answer the charge. Last evening Officer Reeder, of the Reserves, to whom has been intrusted the task of breaking up this disreputable practice, took into custody George Belle, Isaac Ellis, and George Evans, who were amusing themselves in that way in Franklin Square. Alderman Williams held each of them in \$460 bail to answer. INSULTING FEMALES. - The practice of

SWIMMING ON THE CITY FRONTS .- It is SWIMMING ON THE CITY FRONTS.—It is an old saying, that most ordinances "are more honored in the breach that in the observance." That against swimming in the Delaware and Schuylkill rivers, within the city limits, appears to be beculiarly one of these. There are numerous arrests for this offense every day, but it does not appear to do any good. At any time in the morning hours, and early in the evening, boys and men may be seen at almost any of the wharves, making an indecent exposure of their persons. It is high time this nuisance was done away with, and an example made of all offenders. With the tree baths and Smith's Island so available, there is not the shadow of excuse for inougins in such outrageous disregard of the feelinculging in such outrageous disregard of the fee

JOHN MASON GRIER.—On Saturday morning John Mason Grier, late one of the editors of THE EVENING IELEGRAPH, was construct to his final resting-place, on the heights of the Brandy-wine. He was followed to the grave by his nume-rou-relatives and a delegation from the Press Club of Philadelphia The thanks of the family are ten-dered to the meanwament of the Pennsylvania Cardered to the management of the Penn-yivania Cen-tral Ballroad for the courtesy shown the fineral cortege; the politeness of the road is a layor, not only to the relatives, but to the members of the Press, which will be remembered and reciprocated. Amid the quiet of the country, surrounded by those who loved him most, the remains of one who had, through all the varied events of a chequered life, itd all his duty, were placed in the tomb

BARN BURNING.—Yesterday a fire broke merion owned by Mr. Hoffin, and occupied by Mr. Hern. The barn was totally consumed. The roof of the dwe ling was on fire, but was put out by the exertion of the neighbors before the arrival of the steam fire engines. The loss amounted to about \$1500 Amount of insurance not accermined. Cause

WIFE BEATING .- The hot weather appears to have a ' ad effect on the combalive propentities of certain obivairous belliserents. John Meyers, resu ding in Washinston street, under the influence of hot weather and hot drinks, assau'ted his wife, and was held by Alderman Thomas in \$1200 to answer for said amusement. These brutal affairs are be-coming quite frequent of late.

ON A HIGH HOME,-Patrick Devenner having imbibed rather too freely for such roasting weather as this went up to Fairmount Park, and proceeded to indulge in the pautime known to the law under the title of "malicious mischief" Alderman Hutchinson refused to let him go until he had given ball in \$500 to answer for his pranks.

THE LIGHTNING IN WEST PHILADEL-THE LIGHTNING IN WEST PHILADELFRIA.—During the storm on Saturday atternoon
the lightning was guilty of many cur-ous anties in
our western auburb. The American Car Works,
belonging to a New York Company, and situated on
Whut street, below Tork Company, and situated on
Whut street, below Tork Company, and situated on
Whut street, below Tork Company, and situated on
the street, The electricity struck the buildings
to which no lightning rod was attached, about four
o clock. At the time there was a high wind blowing, and this served to make the desolation even
more complete. These works were on a very extenmore complete. These works were on a very extensive scale having a length of 227 test and a width of 67 feet. Their destruction will involve the loss of many thousands of collars.

Several buildings in the neighborhood was struck about the same time; among others Presser's stable, on Market street, above Phirty-first, and a dwelling on Market street, above Inirty-nest, and a damage at Forty-ninth and Haverford's reets, but the damage inflicted was comparatively slight. Several trees were also disposed of in a summary manner, some of them being torn into atoms. At Thirty-second and Baring streets two peacefully-disposed canary birds were killed outright while singing in their cage, although, strange to say, the fluid did not strike the house in the window of which the cage

As the Police Station, Thirty-seventh and Market streets, a very singular freak was play-d by the firry element It is not known whether or not the Stafirst element it is not shown whether or have ton House was struck, but the lightning entered a washroom on the second floor and duried thence into the adjoining bedroom. In the former room there is a large from basin set in brick work, the interest a large from basin set in brick work, the interest and the control of preceding of preceding of the control of the c rior o' it being covered with a coaling of porcelain.
When the electric fluid reached the basin there was a the electric find reached he bash there was a terrific cracking and snapping, much resembling the noise produced by a wholesale discharge of fire-crackers. After gamboling about in the basin, but without doing is the sligh est damage, the cur-rent of electricity began suddenly to play about the lect of Licutenant Tolbert, who was standing near. In another moement he seemed to be enveloped in a blaze of light from head to foot, and then one foot was suddenly lifted from the floor, several feet into the air, and his body was sent forward with a headlong plunge. Lieutemant Toibert expected to find his clothing entirely consumed, but curious to say, neither his person or apparel suffered in the alightest degree from this unwelcome pyro-

AFTER A POCKET-BOOK .- John Turner. while endeavoring to get possession of a waitet to which he could present no legitimate claim, was by a policeman at the corner of Fifth and Gaskill streets. He was taken before Alderman Doupherty, who sent him to jail, masmuch as he had not sufficient credit in the community to secure \$600 bail.

THE HEAT .- The rain storm of Saturday afternoon has left us sweltering, as before it came. At 3 P. M. on Saturday the mercury stood at 98 degrees, but at 6 o'c'ock it had fal en te 83 degrees. Yesterday was almost equal to the day before, the mercury at 3 P. M. standing at 95 degrees. Fals morning at 9 o'clock it was at 94 degrees and at noon it had reached the high flaure of 98 degrees.

STRUCK BY LIGHTNING, - During the thunderstorm on Satorday afternoon, at 4½ o'clock, the lightning struck a tree near Sykesville, Burlington county, N. J., under which five valuable horses, the property of Mr. William Dempsey, were standing four of them matanile. ing, killing four of them instantly.

GETTING UP A RIOT. - On Saturday, George Reynoids endeavored to get up a riot on a small scale, in the peigaborheod of Gu'lford and Shippen streets. Being in a sober condition, he ought to have known better than this, and so Alderman Poltinger committed him to snawer.

PICKPOCKET. - George Flemming was arrested at I wenty fourth and Spring Garden streets, charged on the oath of Mr. Lewis, with the larceny of his pocketbook. George was held in \$590 bail by Alderman Hutchinson, to answer said charge.

SNEAK THIEF.-Hannah O'Conner was arrested at Ninth and Buttonwood, for the larceny of \$40 worth of wearing apparel. She was com-mitted by Aiderman Massey in default of \$1000, to

CASES OF DROWNING .- The bodies of the three unfortunate boys who were drowned at Point Breeze Gas Works have been recovered.

ASIATIC CHOLERA, especially in its early stages, is a disease quite amenable to medicinal treatment. In almost every case MARSDEN'S ASIATIC CHOLERA CURE will check the disease at this period; it should always be given at the very first appearance of the premonitory symptoms. Even when the disease has been suffered to reach the advanced stage of collapse, it is by no means hopeless, and this Cholera Cure will cure it then, if anything car. Depot, No. 487 Broadway, New York. For

sale by all druggists.

THE OLD FOGY .-In my young days, sir, people always went on the good old safe, slow, and sure plan. I'm surprised that such terribly dangerous institutions as steam-boars and railroad cars were ever tolerated in s civilized country! But it seems that we're to have nothing but innovations. In the good old times, when a young man wanted a coat, his mother or aunt went to work and we've some coth-prime, stout, rough material, dyed with copperas or but-ternut—and cut it out by the pattern of his father's. Then there was no running off and getting fine new-

fashioned suits, for every change in the year, at moment's notice, from Tower Hall, No. 518 Market Street,

Inve Insurance —Mr. Edward Bush, of the firm of Bent & Bush, hatters, corner of Court and Washington streets. Beston, and who was drowned by the capsizing of a sall-boat in Boston harbor on the 21st uit, was insured in the Berkshire Lite Insurance Company in March last for \$10,000, and the Company have already paid the claim. Mr. Bush could not have made a better investment of his money than by insuring in the Berkshire. The income of the Company in June, we learn, was nearly \$30.000, and we expect soon to be able to report \$50,000 per month. We would also add that J. E. P. Stevens. late of the Continental Hotel, was insured in this Company for \$5000 at the time of his decease. W. H. Graves is seneral agent for Panla-LAVE INSURANCE -Mr. Edward Bush, of the firm decease. W. H. Graves is general agent for Phila-delphia Office, No 210; Walnut street. All policies of the Berkshire are mutual and non-

CAMPHOR
TROCHES,"
Indispensable to all tourists. Positive cure for
Bowel Complaints, Choleraic Diarrhea, etc. Made

C. H. NEEDLES, TWELFTH AND RACE STREETS, PHILADELPHIA. 50 cents per Box. 1 dozen, 85.

A GOLDEN CROWN was wont to be awarded by the Romans to him who saved the life of a Roman citizen. What reward is fitting for a man who saves the lives of not one, but of hundreds and thousands of American citizens? Yet this is done daily and hourly by Dr. T. W. MARSDEN, in the use of his VEGETABLE SANATIVE PILLS, which are rapidly superseding every other preparation for the special disease for which they are designed. Depot, No. 487 Broadway, New York. For sale by all drug-

THOSE WHO SUFFER from nervous irritations, riching uneasiness, and the discomfort that follows from an enteebled and disordered state of the system, should take AYER'S SARSAPARILLA, and cleanse the blood. Purge out the lurking distemper that undermines the health, and the constitutional vigor will return.

SWEET OPOPONAX !- SWEET OPOPONAX !- Although the President vetoed the Civil Rights bill, he will no doubt give his greatest support in spreading the fame of Sweet Opopopax.

E. T. SMITH & Co , New York. Manufacturers of the Floral Perfumery,

WITH A FAMILY CASE IN YOUR HOUSE, YOU MAY prevent expense and loss of time, or the children baving the measles, or scarlet lever, or whooping cough, or even lever, by using preventives in the case. Humphiev's Specific Homeopathic Medicine Company, No. 562 Broadway, New York.

NEW STYLE BATHING HAT—Every lady, before leaving for the sea shore should supply horself and children with one of our new style bathing hats at 75 cents each. Charles Oakford & Sons, Continental Usef.

REDUCED PRICES.—Photographs of all styles, the most pleasing, natural, and perfect specimens of art: none afford more general satisfaction than Reimer's styles, made at No. 624 Arch street.

IMPROVED LOCK-STITCH MACHINES for Tailors and Manufacturers Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Company, No. 730 Chesnut street.

For the A. B. or C side, use the Linen Suits sold at Charles Stokes & Co.'s one-price Clothing House, under the Continental.

FOURTH EDITION

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, July 16.

Senate. Mr. Anthony (R. I.), introduced a bill to promote the efficiency of the civil service. It regulates the appointments by providing that they shall be made upon examination, and continue through good behavior. Referred to the Committee on the Judi

A bill for the erection of a Marine Hospital at Zo-And the creation of marine respiration of the kenners Japan, was passed

An evening session for to morrow was ordered to consider the belie from the Committee on Claims.

A bill erecting the Territory of Montana into a

Surveying district was passed.

House of Representatives: Under the call of States for bills and joint resoluy Mr. lerry, a bil amendatory of the Pre-emp-

tion and Homestead laws By Mr. Donnestend laws
By Mr. Donnesly, Minn , a bill making a grant of lands to the State of Minnesota, to aid in the construction of a branch ratiroad from the waters of Lake Superior to the Bruish possessions.

By Mr. Henderson a bill ceding the public lands

to the several States in which they are.

The following joint resolution, introduced by Mr.
Raymond, April 2, and which went over under the rule, came up for consideration, and was read three

times and passed:—

Resolved, etc. That a commission of five persons be appointed by the President of the United States to consider and report to Congress, at its next session, upon the necessity of come more speedy, cheap and reliable means of transportation between the Western States and the Auantic seaboard, and to sub mit some plan, whether by law or treaty, whereby the National Government can aid in providing for the said necessity of it shall be found to exist; Provided that the said Commissioners shall receive no com-pensation for their services, and no payment of any kind except for such travelling expenses as they may actually incur in discharging the duties im-posed upon them by this resolution. The resolution offered by Mr. Price (Iowa) on last Monday, and which then went over under the rule, providing that the sessions of the House will commence at 11 o'clock A. M. came up, and was rejected.

Fire at Alexandria, Va.

WASHINGTON, July 16 .- A telegram from Alexandria, Va., says Jenkins' brick planing mill was destroyed by fire this morning. The loss amounted to \$12,000, on which there was an insurance of \$6000.

Fire at Mechanicsville, N. Y.

TROY, N. Y., July 16 .- Gardner, Howland & Sons' paper mill, at Mechanicsville, Saratoga county, was partially burned to-day. The loss is between \$12,000 and \$15,000, with no insurance.

Conflagration in Nova Scotia. HALIPAX, N. S., July 16 .- Lower Canning, N. S., was burned on Saturday night. Over fifty stores and dwellings were destroyed.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

New York, July 16.—Cotton is buoyant at 39@38c. for middlings. Flour dull, and 10@50c. lower; sales of 4500 bols. at \$f.10@775 for State; \$8.30@10 for Ohio; and \$60@955 for Western Southern lower; 459 bbls. sold at \$9.75@16.25. Canadian Flour 10@25 cents lower; sales of 200 bbls. at \$8.70@13.52. Wheat cents lower; sales or 200 sbls. at \$8.70 @13.52. Wheat dull, and inominally lower. Corn dull, and declined 2.@3c. Oats drooping. Beef quiet. Pork heavy at \$81.50 @31.75 for mess. Lard heavy. Whisky dull. New York, July 16.—Stocks are stronger. Chicago and Rock island, 97; Illinois Central, 123; Michigan Southern, 84; New York Central, 120; Reading, 111; Hudson River, 114; Canton Company, 53; Virgonia 66, 67; Eric, 74; Western Union felegraph Company, 53; United States Coupons, 1868, 124; do. 1861, 169; do. 1862, 107; do. 1884, 165; do. 1865, 106; freasury 7.80s, 104; @104;; Goid, 149;; Sterling Exchange 11 per cent. promium Baltimore, July 16.—Fleur is dull and droop-Red Wheat active at \$8.20 10. Corn dull and droop-Red Wheat active at \$3@3 10 Corn dull and drooping; white \$1 15@1'17; yollow 97@98c Oats quiet. Provisions steady. Oats quiet. Sugars mactine.

THE POLITICAL WORLD.

Full Proceedings of Both Republican day and Saturday Last-An Important Letter from Secretary Seward, Etc. LETTER FROM SECRETARY SEWARD ON THE PHILA

DELPHIA CONVENTION. The following important letter has just been

made public:-

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, July 11 -Sir:—Excuse me for expressing surprise that you ask me waether I approve of the call of a proposed Union National Convention at Philadelphia. After more than five years of dislocation by civil war, I regard a restoration of the unity of the country his most immediate as well as its most vital interest. That restoration will be complete when the lovel many distances of the unity of the country has most vital interest. That restoration will be complete when the lovel many distances of the unity of the constant when the lovel many distances of the call of a proposed when the constant when the lovel many distances of the call of a proposed when the constant when the lovel many distances of the call of a proposed when the constant when the c plete when the loyal men are admitted as repre-sentatives of the loyal people of eleven States so long unrepresented in Congress. Nothing but this can complete it. Nothing more remains to be done, and nothing more is necessary. Every day's de ay is attended by multiplying and increasing inconveniences, emberrassments, and dangers, at home and abroad. Congress possesses the power excitatively. Congress, after a session of seven months still omits to exercise that power. What can be done to induce Congress to act? This is the question of the niences, emberrassments, and dangers, at home and cay. Whatever is done must be done in accordance with the Constitution and laws. It is in perfect accordance with the Constitution and laws, it is in periect accordance with the Constitution and laws that the people of the United States shall assemble by delegates in convention, and that when so assembled they shall address Congress by respectful petition and remonstrance; and that the people in their soveral States, Districts, and Territories shall approve, and that the people in their soveral states, Districts, and Territories shall approve, and the people in the state of the people in the people in the state of the people in the people in the state of the people in the state sanction, and unite in such respectful representa

to Congress.

No one party could do this effectually, or even seems willing to do it alone. No local or popular organization could do it effectually. It is the interest of all parties alike, of all the States, and of all sections—a national interest—the interest of the whole peop e. The Convention, indeed, may not succeed in inducing Congress to act; but if they fail, the attempt can make matters no worse. It will be a lawful and patriotic attempt made in the right direction—an effort to be remembered with pride and satisfaction whether it succeed er sail. The original Union of the Sata was trought. the S ates was brought about by movements of the same character. The citizen who objects to the Convention is bound to propose a better plan of proceeding to effect the desired end. No other plan is offered, or even thought of. Those who should oppose it would seem to me to manifest at best up concern, if not opposition, to all reconstruction, re-erganization, and reconciliation be ween the alre-nated masses of the American people. To admit that the convention will fail, would be to admit that the people of the United States are deficient in either wisdom or the virtue necessary to continue the existence of the republic. I believe no such thing A great political writer says that government is a secular religion, and that the people of every counry are divided into two classes, each maintaining a istinct political faith, the one class always feat the very worst that can possibly happen, and the other hoping, under every circumstance, the very best that can in any event happen. Without accepting this theory as absolutely true, I think that all men do generally act from a motive to guard against public danger, or else from a positive desire to de good. Both classes may, therefore, favor the pre-sent attempt to restore the unity of the nation. I am, sir, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H SEWARD Hon. J. R. Doolittle, Chairman Executive Com-

From the New York Times of to-day.

Washington, July 15.—A caucus of Republican members of Congress was held on Wednesday evening in the Hall of the House of Representatives.

On motion of Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, General Banks, of Massachusetts, was elected Chairman, and Mr. Ferry, of Michigan, Secretary. The caucus, so har as the House was concerned, was quite full, but only eight Senators were present.

Mr. Hothkies, of New York, said that the most of the concerned was present.

Mr. Hotchkies, or New York, said that the meeting was called at the request of him and others, and its object was to have an interchange of views as to the best course to be pursued in regard to the rumored removal of office-holders by the President,
A motion was put and carried that no member should speak more than ave minutes, nor more toan

solution of secresy was adopted on motion of Mr. Farnsworth, of Illinois, then offered a reso mr. Farsawarts, of littions, then offered a reso-lution, declaring that Congress would remain in session until December. He sa'd that any party that would not stand by its friends ought to go down, and we must stand by the mea now in office. He thought

too, it might be necessary for Congress to take other action be ore next session to prevent the accomplishment of schemes to restore the Rebeis to power. He believed the Fresident was a traitor to the party and the country, and that he was rendy for any measure, however desperate, which would put the Government into the hands of the Rebeis. What his schemes were he did not know, but he had been told on high authority that Mr. Seward had said that this Congress would never meet again until the coultiers. Congress won a never meet again until the couthern States were restored to (all) their right; of representation in Congress
Mr. Haw, of New York, asked for his authority

Mr Farnsworth replied that he had heard it from several parties. On eang pressed for some authority, he said he should not give it, and several members around said, "Don't eive it." Mr. Wilson, of lowa, saying he had no doubt Mr. Seward had Mr. Hale said, in the absence of any authority, he

did not believe Mr. seward and ever said anythi of the kind.
Mr. Shellabarger, of Ohio, concurred in the necossity of taking precautions, but he was not certain as to the best way of doing it. He offered a substi-tute for Mr. Farnsworth's resolution, appointing a committee of five (afterwards increased to nine three of the Senate and six of the House), to report on the

mbject at a future caucus.
Mr. Garneld, of Ohio, indorsed what had been said about the freachery of the President, and the neces-sity of adopting some measures of prevention. But he thought it important that members should go home and fight out the bat'le before the people. The Cabinet, he was happy to say, was already broken up.

Mr. Boutwell, of Massachusetts, said he thought we would be obliged to do a great many other things. to save the country from the danger that threatened.

t. He believed it to be beyond all doubt that a con he believed it to be seyond all doubt that a con-spirscy was on foot to put the Government into the hands of Rebels, and the President was a party to it. He had no doubt they contemplated a resort to force, because it was in the logic of events that they should do so. He believed Andrew Johnson to be just as thoroughly a traitor as Jeff. Davis, and that nothing could save the country from destruction but the most prempt and effective preparations for every emergency. He believed an attempt would be made to force the Rebels into Congress, and the Phi adei-phia Convention was part of the scheme. The battle, in effect, had already begun, and it resistance was not made, the President would take possession of the Capito. Any such attempt must and would be resisted by force. (Mr. Boutweil's remarks were loudly applauded.)

Air. Ingersoil, of Hilnois, denounced Presi tent Johnson as a trustor—a madman—in leasue with

Johnson as a traitor—a madman—in leasue with Rebels and Corperheads and insisted on measures of precaution against his schemes. He said he had no personal interest or feeling in the matter. He had fought out his battle with the President and had won it. But he would as soon trust a suil in a china shop as Andrew Johnson in posse sion of

Mr. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, said "Amen" to Mr. Boutwell, and said that many as were the letters he received from his constituents on the tariff they received from his constituents on the tariff they were few in number compared with those he received exhorting him to stand by Congress in its measures for the salvation of the country. He denounced the Philadelphia Convention as a conspiracy of traitors, and said no between the President had got it up for the purpose of destroying the Union party, and of putling Rebels and Copperheads into power. The Rei el newspapers North and South were in favor of it for that reason. The New York News and World advocated it as a means of destroying the Union party and restoring the Rebels to power, and the New York Times, although it had not vet gone quite so far as this, also upheld and tayored the Couvenso far as this, also upheld and tayored the Conver tion. The President, as is well known, regards every bill passed by Congress, while cleven States are unrepresented, as null and void, so that nothing short of the admission of the Repel members wi

Mr. Raymond, of New York, said Mr. Kelley had not the shadow of a right to attribute so the Times any such purpose or motive as breaking up the Union party. His ins mustion to that effect was utterly nurue, and was the most unmanly way or making an injurous and unjust charge. He had his own views of the objects to be accomplished by the Convention, and he had not, thus far, concurred Convention, and he had not, thus far, concurred in the views expressed by those around him. He believed that, properly managed, the Convention would strengthen the Union party, inwived of destroying it. So long as he had reason to think so he should continue to advocate it. Whenever he saw reason to believe that it was to be used to destroy the Union party, neither the Times nor its editor would support it. As to the gentleman's assertion that the President regards everything Congress has done in the absonce of eleven States as null and void, I beg to ask him how he reconciles that statement with the fact that the President has signed nearly every bill Congress has passed?

passed? Mr. Kelley—That is one of the President's many The resolution of Mr. Shellabarger was then

adopted.

Mr Stevens, of Pennsylvania, offered a resolution declaring it to be the duty of every Union man to denounce the Philadelphia Convention, and render it odious to the people. He said he wanted the lines distinctly drawn between the triends and enemies of the Union cause, and wanted it distinctly understood that no one who favored the Philadelphia Convention could have any fellowship with the Union tion could have any fellowship with the Union party. He did not agree with the gent eigen from illinois (Mr. Harding) in his views, but did agree with his colleague (Mr. Ingersoll).

Mr. Bromwell, of lilinois, followed in favor of this resolution, denouncing the President, and saying we ought to revise all the laws under which offices were created which the President can fill, and that salaries should be abolished, and other means taken to render the power of appointment useless in his bands. Congress could all summer; we were paid by the year, and it made no edds to us.

paid by the year, and it made no odds to us.

Air. Lane (Senstor), of Indiana, followed in a very excited speech, demanding the enactment of stringent laws to restrain and curtail the power of the President—saying he was ready to sit all summer, in necessary, at the point of the bayonet; that it a vicum was wanted, he was ready; and declaring that a milion of solders would flook to the Capital to sustain Congress against the tyranny of the President. He branded all Union men who support the President as actuated by a desire for office and as

President as actuated by a desire for office, and as belonging to the "bread and butter brigade." His remarks were received with applause.

Mr. Hale, of New York, objected to the resolution as unjust to true Union mes and Union newspapers, at despecially to the New York Evening Post, which is voted the Convention. Mr. Hale ridicated Senator ane's excited remarks, and thought they were not alled for by the facts of the case.

Senator Wilson, of Massachusetts, denounced the Fost—said one of its proprietors only escaped the penitenuary by a technical quibble, and branded the President as a Rebel and traitor. He agreed in branding the Philadelphia Convention as a conspiracy, and denouncing a l who favored it in any way.

Mr. Anderson, of Missouri, concurred in denouncing the President and the Philadelphia Convention, and all who supported or invored either. They were traitors to the party and the country. He spoke at President as a Rebel and traitor. He agreed in brand

some length and w th warmth.

Mr. Kaymond, of New York, said he presumed he was not guil y of any undue assumption in supposing that the resolution was aimed, in part at least, at his he regarded it as a menace; and so iar as it was a menace, and as such directed against him, he re garded it with no other feeling than one of utter cor garded it with no other feeling than one of utter con-tempt. He was not responsible, p rsonally, profes-sionally, or politically, to the gentleman from Penn-sylvania, for to the delegation from Pennsylvania, nor to the Union members of Congress assembled in caucus or otherwise. He held position in the Union party by favor of h s constituents and by appoint ment of the National Union Convention. When either of these authorities saw fit to expel him or to exclude him from the party, he would give heed to the exclusion, for he recognized their authority. But the action of that caucus in regard to his membership of the Union party was a matter of entire indifference to him. When the Philadelphia Convention was first summoned, he believed it would have a good effect in nationalizing the Union party, and in placing its action upon a broader and safer basis. He had never action upon a broader and safer basis. He had never concealed his conviction that unless the party was thus nationalized and liberalized, it would be short-lived, and power would pass from its hand- to those of its opponents; and he had therefore looked with faver on the call for the Convention. Whenever he saw reason to change his opinion as to its object and effect, he should set accordingly. If it should become apprarent that it was intended to break up the come spitarent that it was intended to break up the Union party and throw the power of the South into the hands of Rebels and Coporheads," neither the Times nor its ed tor would support it. But a newspaper is compel ed to discuss all the phases of public affairs, as they arise, from day to day—without waiting for subsequent developments. He branded as utterly talse and slanderous all intimations that his course was prompted by a desire for office—saying that he had never asked and would never accept any office at the hands of the Administration and asserted his purpose to be governed in his and asserted his purpose to be governed, in his action upon each question as it might arise, by his own judgment of what was just and wise.

The resolution was then adopted. Mr. Hale, of New York, alone voting No. and Mr. Raymond, understanding that the resolution was partially, at least sured at him statistics that the declined to work. east, aimed at him, staking that he declined to

General Banks then announced the appointment of the Committee of Nine—Sena ors Morrill, of Maine; Chandler, of Mohiran; Nye, of Nevada; and Representatives Colfax. of Indiana: Farnsworth, of Illinois; Hotchkiss, of New York; Stevens, of Ponsylvans; Garfield, of Ohio; Boutwell, of Massa-Governor Hamilton, of Texas, then addressed the

meeting, by its invisation, on motion of Mr. Stevens, after which the caucus adjourned, to meet at the call

The Second Caucus—Betail of the Proceedings.

Washington, July 14—ine caucus of the two Houses assembled at the call of the Committee.

Mr. Conking of New York, called attention to the fact that in spite of the injunction of secresy, the proceedings of the inst caucus had been published in some of the New York papers, but so fine-curately as to do gross injustice to individual members. He suspected either that the caucus shound be open, or that steps to taken to make the injunction of secresy effective.

Mr. Morral, of Vermont, said that the manner in which the proceedings of the lass caucus was be-

Mr. Morral, of Vermont, said that the manner in which the proceedings of the last cancus was betrayed was known, and he thought it would not occur again. A reporter had followed members and overheard their conversation in the cars. Several numbers said this was not the way in which the proceedings became public. A reporter had been concessed under the benches of the reporter's contract of the avenue. ga lery during part of the evening, but was discovered and ejected about 10 o'clock.

Air Raymond suggested that the subject be post-

poned for the present, and that the caucus proceed under the rules adopted at the former meeting At 1879. Stevens and Gaine a concurred in this, Man sers Stevens and thathe d concurred and the Chairman called on the committee appointed

and the Chairman called on the committee appointed on Wanescay for their report.

Mr. Farnaworth, of flineous said he did not see Senator Chandier, who was chairman of the Committee, present, The senator was in possession of the report of the Committee, but in his absence he would state its substance. The majority were in invor of continuing the session of Congress, or, if that could not be carried, of the Senate at east through the summer. They had decided, therefore, not to recommend any time for adjournment. Mr. Boutwell, or Massachusetts, said he thought it very desirable that Congress should continue in session for other reasons than those which had been suggested. He would mention one. A distinguished gen-

gested. He would mention one. A distinguished gen-tleman from the South was in town, from whom he had learned that the Louisiana Convention would meet on the Soth for the revision of the State Construtton, and that amenoments would be adopted distranchising the Rebel and enfranchising the loyal innatitants without distinction of color. If Congress hould be in session when tols Constitution should be adopted, it could, in accordance with the proce-dent established in the Rhode Island case, accept it, and thus give it validity as the Constitution of the State. In the Rhode Island case the Supreme Court decided that it was for Congress to decide which was the constitutional Government of any State in which doubts existed. It Congress should not be in session, a long time must elapse before action could be taken; the new government of the State might fall to get a foo hold, and the country

would experience a very serious calamity.

Mr. Ashley, of Ohio, asked whether the gentleman supposed a new Constitution would be adopted for consiana without being submitted to the people of

Boutwell replied that he did not know how that might be. It might, perhaps, be submitted to the loyal people of the State. Mr. Ashley said that to wait for the Convention to act and the people to vote would take us over to October at least.

October at least.

Speaker Coliax said he would state the condition of the public business. We had still one of the appriation bills to act upon. The Kousseau and Grinnell case of privilege was still undecided. The Soldiers' Bounty bill would come back to us from the Sena e. A bill concerning the Judges of the Sapreme Court was pending, and there were several other bills of a good deal of importance awaiting action.

Mr. Washburns, of Illinois said he was perfectly wil ing to stay if there was any necessity for it, but it was clear that it was not required by the condition of the public business, as stated by the Speaker. He had known more buils than the Speaker had enumerated the speaker had be speaker before the rather than the speaker had be speaker. rated passed in a single night. As to the rather wile idea of sitting all summer to prevent the President from running the country, he hoped the caucus would not act upon any such motive. He should propose that the caucus deciare itself ready to ad

Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, offered a resolution that Con

Mr. Wilson, of Lowa, offered a resolution that Con-press meet hereafter at 11 o'clock, and that it is in favor of adjourning on the 23d.

Speaker Colfax said he had understood from very good authority that the President intended to reto the bill, providing that there should be no new ap-pointment of Judge of the supreme Court until the number should be less than seven. If he should do so, it would be desirable that Congress should wait ten days after the passage of the bill, so as to pass it over the veto. over the veto. Mr. Morrili, of Vermont, said he was willing to

remain in session if it would do any good, but he thought we could very easily finish our business, and he was satisfied there was no reason for sitting till December. It was clear that no keepel Congress could be become could be brought into power before next March, when this Congress would expire, but after that ne was satisfied that the Rebeis would be brought in by fair means or foul, but we can oo nothing about this until the time comes. It was easy to see, moreover, that the Senate has no intantion of prolonging its session. It is daily putting over business of import ance to December.

Mr. Bromwell, of Illinois, thought the question of

admitting Tennessee should be disposed of in some way before we adjourned. He was as much opposed to a 'ham' Congress as anybody, but we ought to dispose of important jubic business. Senator Sherman, of Ohio, was satisfied that the

Senator Sherman, of Ohio, was satisfied that the Senate could finish its legitumate business in a week, and a majority of that body was clearly opposed to sitting through the summer for any political purpose. There were two bills of a political purpose. There were two bills of a political robaracter pending. One to prevent removals from office by the President, and the other providing for the admission of fennessee. For his own part, he would vote to admit the Tennessee members at once, with or without ratification of the Constitutional amendments. But others do not concur in this. Some inset that the State do not concur in this. Some insist that the State shall ratify these amendments, and some that they shall become part of the Constitution before the State shall be admitted. One thing, however, is State shall be admitted. One thing, however, is certain, the President is no longer with the Union party. We must look this fact full in the face, Whatever he can do to destroy it he will do; but in spite or that the Union party stands firm. In his own State (Ohio) it was never more compact and united than it is to-day. He did not fear anything that the President can'do against it; with or without his aid, or that of any who are associated with, him, the Union party can maintain its ascendancy. He thought Union members were needed at home to attend to the coming elections.

Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania. said he could not agree with the remarks made by many gentlemen, nor could he concur in their views. Whence comes, he asked, this extreme anxlety, this unseemly haste to detert our post and abandon our triends to the tender mercies of the enemy? He was grieved to defert our post and abandon our friends to the tender mercies of the enemy? He was grieved to hear that the Senate, which ought to protect the people against the machinations of the White House, was ready to adjourn. He had hoped that the people would be justified in looking to us as their guardians against the Executive. How far our desertion of our posts would go towards breaking down the Union party he did not know, but one thing he did know, it would go very far to destroy the confidence of the people in Congress. He thought if we could not make up our minds to He thought if we could not make up our minds to stand to our posts we need not be in naste at any rate to adopt a resolution to adjourn. The people of Pennsylvania think we ought to be slow to adjourn; that we should remain in session as long as there is anything to do, and the longer the better. He did not believe we could do the business pefore us properly and deliberately in three years. He thought we ought not to think of adjourning until we had passed enabling acts to authorize tee Rebel States to form Constitutions on the principles of universal suffrage and of protecting lovel may act to versal suffrage and of protecting loyal men, and to enable them to organize state Governments under them. He deemed such a law of far greater impor-tance than all the others that had been mentioned.

tance than all the others that had been mentioned. He hoped gentlemen would not act hastily on the subject of adjournment.

Mr. Price, of lows, thought it important that members should be at home attending to matters there. Congress can do little, and the President can do nothing to injure the country until this Congress expires. We have no power over the thousands of small office-holders, who are really the working politicians. He believed the President to be the viest man that over sut in that place, and to be the viest man that ever sat in that place, and he would stay here and die, if necessary, to thwart his traitorous schemes; but he did not believe any good could be accomplished by staying. Mr. Shellabarger, of Ohio, regretted the manifest inclination of members to go home speedily, not that he wished them to stay indefinitely, but he did think they should stay until their work was done and well done. He regretted that he saw no disposition to stay long enough to pass important bills, lke the one to take away from the Fresident the power of removal, far d pass them over the veto if they should be veteed.

Mr. Conking, of New York, thought that whatever Congress does in legislation should be done deliberately and with care; not under whip and spur,
as had been suggested by the gentieman from Illinois, Mr. Washburne. This was the very worst
manner of legislating. He concurred entirely with
Mr. Stevens in his view of the case. He hoped we
should not meet at any other than the usual hour;
that we stak leng snough to do all our business property, and then adjourn.

Mr. Farmsworth, of Illinois, offered a resolution
that Congress would not adjourn until a law had
been passed restraining the President's power of
removal; but the previous question having been demanded by several members, Mr. Farnsworth's resolation was not received.

The demand for the previous question was not

Intion was not received.

The demand for the previous question was sustained, and the previsions to meet at H o'clock was

stricks out.

The reselution to adjourn on the 28d then coming up, Mr. Stevens, of Fennsylvania, moved to lay if on the table. This was lost, and the resolution was then adopted—yeas 6s, nays 60.

Mr. Raymond move that the injunction of secrety be removed from the proceedings of both cancers. Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, said he hoped i would be that the people might see how indifferent Congress was to the public good. The resolution was then unanimously adopted, and the meeting adjourned.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Court of Quarter Seastoms—Judge Pierce.—
At the opening of the Court this morning the thermometer stood at 88 degrees, so the sitting promised in the bemost deliciously warm and only.

M. Myers pleaded guilty to a charge of assails and battery upon Elizabeth Miers. Fined \$10.08 and cests, and ordered to enter security to keep the peace in \$1000.

Martin Lacy was charged with committing as

peace in \$1000.

Martin Lacy was charged with committing an assault and lattery upon Officer William Summerdike. The officer stated that upon the 28th day of last April, he was called into a bar-room in Lomburd street, below fenth. There he found two brothers fighting. He parted them, and started with one of them to a Station House. His prisoner becoming boisterous and troublesome, he was thrown to the ground by the officer Martin Lacy came up and laid his hand upon the shoulder of the officer. The officer turned around, and said, "Go away; do not interfere with me;" and Lacy immediately went away.

aww; do not interfere with me;" and Lacy immediately went away

As there was nothing in the case, the jury rendered a verdict of not guilty.

Ernst Gopp, a boot and shoe manufacturer on Ridge Avenue, above Tenth, was charged with committing an assault and battery upon he approndice boy, Maurice Faught Faught stated that on a very warm day last month he was sent by dr. Gopp to Tenth and South streets to look after some work, and from the excessive heat of the day he was absent several hours. When he returned Mr. Sopp said something, and struck Faught in the face, knocking him down. When Faught got up Mr. Gopp kicked him in the side, and sent him up stairs.

Witnesses were called, who made a attements on.

Withcases were called, who made statements on tirely contrary to those made by the boy, and who testified to the defendant's rood character. The jury rendered a verdicate of not guity.

John Shetlow and George King were charged with committing an assault and battery upon Elfas Gatzenberg. Gatzenberg stated that upon Sunday evening, the 14th of May, the defendants came to his house in Manayunk, and began annoying some ladies.

ladies.

When the women came down stairs, one of the defendants, Shetlow, held Gatzenberg, while King A witness testified that it grow out of a family quarrel, and that Gatzenberg commenced the assault and battery upon Shetlow, and that King only separated them.

The jury rendered a verdict of not suilty.

The jury rendered a verdict of not guilty.

John Bush was acquitted of a charge of receiving a piece of linen valued at \$2.50, the property of a Mr. Blakemoor, knowing it to have been stolen.

Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, July 16 Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street. 100 sh do...... b5 35 SECOND BOARD \$400 City 6snew... 97 100 sh Hest R... 194 81300 do... ... 964 1000 sh do... 19 100 sh Hestonville R 19

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MARRIED. SMITH-ANDREWS.-July 11, by Rev. Charles A. Smith, D. D., Rev. H. AUGUSTUS SMITH to Miss LOUISA E., daughter of A. J. Andrews, all of

STELLWAGEN.—Suddenly, on the afternoon of Sunday, July 15, at Cape Island, Captain HENRY S, STELLWAGEN, United States Navy.

Due notice of the funeral will be given L ADY QUOIT PITCHERS CAN OBTAIN light Iron Quoits, and gentlemen several sizes beavier, for sea shere or other recreation, at TRUMAN & SHAW'S.

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