CITY INTELLIGENCE. NAVAL AFFAIRS.

The Rester of the Dictator and Juniata-The New Wiltram Anchor. The monitor Dictator, which went into commission esterday, as stated in THE TRIBURAPH, is officered

Captain E. R. Calhoun, commanding. Lieutenant-Commanders—F. M. Bunce, Charles E. Clarke. Lieutenants_De Witt C. Kells, Thomas Perry,

E. Clarke.
Lieutenants—De Witt C. Kells, Thomas Perry,
Renry W. Gwinner.
Surgeon—John S. Kitchen.
Paymaster—F. H. Hinman.
Chief Engineer—George R. Johnson.
Chief Engineer—George R. Johnson.
Assistant Surgeons—M. B. Ruth, E. C. Dunsing.
First Assistant Engineers—E. Oisen, L. J. Alien,
J. B. Carpenter.
Second Assistant Engineers—W. A. Windsor, A. B.
Bates, O. B. Mills, B. F. Wood, George W. Stivers.
Third Assistant Engineer—George C. Neilson.
Ensigns—Edward W. Hearicks, Wm. S. McConigle,
William Little.
The Juniata went into commission on Monday.
She is expected to sail for the Mediterranean in a
short time. Her officers are:—
Commander Stephen B. Luce, commanding.
Lieutenant-Commanders—Theodore F. Kane, Geo.
M. Bache, James D. Graham, Henry L. Johnson, and
Morton W. Sanders.
Surgeon—Thomas J. Turner.
Assistant Surgeon—J. M. Scott.
Paymaster—George R. Martin.
Chief Engineer—Thomas J. Jones.
Master—Henry Whelen.
Brevet Captain of Marines—F. H. Corrie.
Midshipmen—Charles E. Calaban, H. N. M. Richards, C. H. Ruschenberger, Wm. P. Day, Henry J.
Stockton, Charles Seymour, and Thomas Pheips.
First Assistant Engineer—George W. Magee.
Acting Boatswain—Ed. Bonsall.
Gunner—George L. Altro.

Stockton, Charles Seymour, and Thomas Pheips.
First Assistant Engineer—George W. Magee.
Acting Boatswain—Ed. Bonsalt.
Gunner—George L. Altro.
Carpenter—Aug. O. Goodsol.
Sallmaker—George H. Thomas.
The Juniata will be the first vessel to put to sea with an anchor of the pattern recently invented by Mr. Frederick Wittram, of San Francisco. The new Anchor is certainly a marvel of ingenuity, and the Severe tests to which it has thus far been subjected at San Francisco. New York, and Washington, as well as the promptness with which it brought the Juniata to a stand-still when she moved out into the stream on Monday would seem to indicate that it is as efficient as it is ingenious. Admirals Farragut, Porter, Dabigren, Godon, and Poor, as well as other prominent naval officers, who have examined the model, of withessed the tests of its strength and efficiency, have so unquainfiedly endorsed it, that the Navy Department has commenced its manufacture, under the supervision of the inventor, at the Washington Navy Yard. The first one of large dimensions made weighed about one thousand pounds, and has been used principally for experimental purposes. The one carried by the Juniata, which weighs 3500 pounds, was the second, and as soon as the machinery which is required is relieved of other pressing work, a third, weighing 5000, will be undertaken. Heretofore all the vessels of war of the United States have been provided with the ordinary style of anchor, the only invention that seemed to nossess ally substantial advantage over it being nary style of anchor, the only invention that seemed to possess any substantial advantage over it being an English patent, and used in the navy of Great Britain. The radical defects of the old anchor are Britain. The radical defects of the old anchor are its liability to drag after the vessel, without either fluke entering the ground; to become fouled, by the cable being twisted around the projecting fluke; to damage the vessel, by the bottom of the latter striking against this projecting fluke; and to lose one of the flukes, and thereby rendered practically worthless, through imperfect welding to the shank. To prevent such mishaps as that last named, the United States Government has long manufactured its own anchors, at an expense equal to three or fou times the cost of anchors in the open market. The fluke of the English patent anchor works on a pivot, instead of being weided to the shank, and when one end of the fluke is immersed in the mud, the other is thrown forward against the shank, thereby preventing it from becoming fouled, but still projecting almost as much as the upper fluke of the ordinary almost as much as the apper make of the orthory anchor, and endangering the bottom of the vessel. In the Wittram anchor all these defects are apparently successfully remedied. The anchor is made in two different fashions. The one carried by the Juniata has two double flukes, one attached to the lower end of the shank, and the other about mid-way, the divisions of each fluke being on the opposite way, the divisions of each fluke being on the opposite sides of the shank, and fastened to it by projecting shoulders through which runs a stout bolt. The two finkes are also at right angles to each other, so that when the anchor falls upon the ground, one of them is sure to move by its own weight downwards and be thrust into the ground by the motion of the vessel; and in case both flukes do not at once take hold, their weight is so great that the shank will soon be balanced and both immersed in the mud. The cum-bersome stock is entirely dispensed with, and when the anchor is not in use the dukes are thrown in a line with the shank, rendering the whole affair no more

THE MUNICIPAL CONTESTS .- This morning at 11 o'clock, the city and county contested election cases again drew another breath of their lingering lives. The respondents still had more testimony to adduce, and adduced it. The examination was continued in the Grand Jury room of the New Court House, and Messrs. Messick and Battura, the examiners, were in their sweltering seats, hard at work in their shirt sleeves. The announcement made at the last sitting that the following—this one—would conclude the case of the respondents, had the effect of drawing to the room a rather numerous squad o the interested, eager to behold the dving throes an agony which had extended over many mon A number of them, however, in the warm and c atmosphere of the place, grew sleepy, and nodded somnoient assents to the words of the witnesses. These latter were as follows:—John McElroy, No. 3514 Norris street; Michael Filon, No. 766 South 3514 Norris street; Michael Filon, No. 166 South Ninth street; James Devitt, Frank F. Brightley, Charles P. Fisher, recalled, and William B. Trites, William H. Connell, James Kennedy Ansurien Bland, David Johnston, William Marshall, Joseph Alexander, John B. Nelson, James Marrin, Sannel McConnell, Robert Young, William G. Russell, and

cumbersome than a mere bar of iron. In transporting them the flukes can be removed, and when one of

the flukes is lost by accident of any kind, it can be as readily replaced on shipboard as on land. The invention has received the endorsement of the New

York Board of Underwriters, as well as of the Navy Department, and if experience should show that its merits have not been overestlurated, it will soon

supplant the old style of anchor throughout the

Mr. Sellers, for the respondents, then stated that their case was closed.

Examination adjourned until Monday next at 12 M., at which time rebutting testimony on the part of the contestants will be offered.

Charles C. Cook.

SWINDLERS IN CUSTODY,-Yesterday James Hargraves and Robert McGuigan were arrested at Twenty-fourth and Coates streets by Lieutenant Jacoby, of the Schuyikill Harbor Police, assisted by Park Officers Nos. 11 and 18, for swindling, and ped-dling without a license. It appears that they were going about Fairmount Park yesterday selling rings, which they alleged were brought from Liverpool, cost £2 each, and were of 18-karat gold. A countryman bought two of the rings for seven dollars and on showing them to a friend was informed that they were not worth more than they were not worth more than five cents each. The police were notified, and the accused were arrested ust as they were sharing the money obtained by the just as they were snaring the money obtained by the sales of the bogus jewelry. The prisoners had a hearing before Alderman Pancoast, were fined \$50 each for selling without a license, and held in \$500 bail each to answer the charge of swindling.

THE DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATES.—This morning between 11 and 12 o'clock, a committee consisting of Senator Buckalew, Mr. Lewis C. Cassiday of this of senator bleckers and measure of the city, and Mr. Robert E. Monaghan, of Chester, met at the Merchant's Hotel, and drew up a formal letter of notification to the Hon. Asa Packer and Mr. Cyrus L. Pershing, of their nomination as candidates for Governor and Supreme Judge of this Commonwealth, by the Democratic Convention lately held at Harrisburg. It will be presented some time during the day. This evening Judge Packer will be tenthe day. This evening Judge Packer will be ten-dered the honor of a serenade at the Merchants' Hotel by the Democracy of the city.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—Last night Mrs. Patitine Hellorne attempted suicide by drowning at Willow street wharf. She was rescued by Special Officer Johnson, who took her to the Delaware Harbor Police Station. Pauline refused at first to give her name, but subsequently did so, and stated that she resided at Coates and Marshall streets. The woman resided at Coates and Marshall streets. ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.-Last night Mrs. Pauline regided at Coates and Marshall streets. The woman is somewhat deranged in mind. She was given into the custody of some relatives.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY CASE. A man named William Stroop has been held to ball in the sum of \$1000 by Alderman Sinex, upon the charge of assault and battery on George Shaffer, at Otis and Coral streets, yesterday. The defendant is alleged to e committed the assault without any provocation

POLICE APPOINTMENTS .- The Mayor this morning announced the following police appointments:
First District, B. J. Mullen. ond District, John Murphy

Fitth District, George W. Gampher. Tenth District, Patrick Carrigan and John Woods. Twelfth District, Michael Eewling. Reserve, Thomas Roach and James J. Mullen.

DROWNED .- This morning Frederick Hoffman, aged 43 years, was drowned in the Delaware, at Bridesburg. Deceased resided at No. 8 Dutch row

CAVPD IN .- The culvert at Seventeenth and Race streets caved in this morning. The heavy rain storm is supposed to have done the mischief,

liams has committeed a woman named Ann Bishop upon the charge of larceny. She boarded with a Mrs. Smith at Third and New streets, and yesterday she left the premises, taking with her a quantity of property belonging to her employer. When arrested, pawn-tickets calling for the stolen goods were found in Ann's presension. She was sent to prison, as above stated.

GEORGE PEARODY, Esq., the philanthropist, whose benefactions are unlimited by millions, arrived in this city yesterday, and is now being entertained at the residence of Charles Macalester, Esq., No. 1016 Spruce street. It will be remembered that Mr. Macalester is one of the Trustees of the Peabody Southern Educational Fund.

Accident.—A horse, attached to a wagon containing Mr. Thomas W. Price and daughter, took fright at Green street and Pennsylvania avenue last evening, and ran off. The ventele was brought in contact with a large root. with a lamp-post, and the occupants were seerely injured.

DEAD INFANT.—The Coroner was notified this morning to hold an inquest on the body of a dead in-fant, on board the schooner Ida, at Pine street wharf,

INFANT FOUND,-This morning a dead infant was found on a lot at Allegheny avenue and Belgrade street. The Coroner was notified.

FRANCE.

The Electoral Disturbances in Parls-An Exciting Scene in the Assembly,

A correspondent in Paris writes:-Although the Government is postponing as ong as possible the definitive organization of the Chamber, by pressing on the consideration of the contested elections—a course never pur-sued in any other Parliamentary assembly—the tempests which it seeks to avert by this course give evidence of their accumulating violence by occasional thunder-gusts from the benches of the Opposition. In connection with the report on the electoral operations of the Third Circum-scription of the Loire Inferioure yesterday a scene of this sort took place which, as it has reference to the recent electoral disturbances in the capl tal, is worth narrating. The veteran Republican Raspail had been making one of his prosy harangues about the interference of the priests and the public functionaries in the elections throughout the country, and after recommending that the stipends and allowances of clergymen and officials thus acting should be stopped, as a means of preventing the repetition of such offenses, he went on to say that it would be but just to treat in the same manner the Prefect of Police, "who had ordered the infernal orgie of casse teles, which during the electoral period had covered the streets of the capital with dead and wounded." It would be impossible to give you any adequate description of the scene of clamor and indigna-tion to which this allusion gave rise among the

members of the majority.

The President, M. Alfred le Roux, rose and said that he could not allow facts to be travestied in this manner. Every one knew that the attitude of the police had been admirable for its moderation. (Applause on the right, denials on the left.)

M. Eugene Pelletan—I protest against the acts of the police. (Murmurs.) We shall put interpellations on the subject, for the police (I do not hesitate to say it) acted in the most barbarous manner. (Nume-

rous and energetic exclamations in the negative.)

President—And I, on the contrary, maintain that
it was admirable for its moderation. (Loud cries of
"Yes, yes," on the right.) All France remarked
it. (Continued applause from the Ministerial mem-

M. Eugene-Pelletan-That is a question to be exmined—(cries of "We will examine it when you wish it," from the right)—and you will have a terrible account to render. (Fresh marmurs.)

M. Garnier Pages—After the verification of powers we shall discuss this question.

The Minister of the Interior, M. de Forcade—It is not my intention to reply at present to the theoreti-

not my intention to reply at present to the theoreti-cal portions of the speech which you have just heard; but, on the part of Government, I feel it necessary to protest energetically against the language which has just been uttered, and which appreciates so unjustly the conduct of the Prefect of Police. I so unjustly the conduct of the Frefect of Felice. I affirm, and I have a right to say it, for it is not merely the opinion of France, but of other countries—(Interruption from left.) Yes! it is not merely the opinion of France, but of foreigners—

M. Eugene Pelletan—Paris was indignant at it, President—Yes, Paris was indignant, but not in the sense which you attribute to it. (Applause on the right.)

the right.)
Minister of the Interior—I affirm that in the

troubles which followed the Paris elections, and the origin and causes of which we will discuss when the m. Eugene Pelletan—And the barbarous manner

of the repression?

The Minister—The repression was characterized by the most admirable moderation. (Loud denials from the left; applianse from the other benches. The moderation was such that the population of the capital itself hastened to the aid of the sergens de ville and the Garde de Paris. The population applauded them. (Cries of "Bravo!" and applause on a great number of benches: murmurs from the left.) they cheered the regiments of cavalry on their ar-rival on the boulevards, and they also welcomed with the warmest acclamations the Emperor and the Empress on the day in which their Majestles brought to this troubled population security with their presence, and restored calmness to their minds by a noble xample of courage and confidence. (Loud and proonged applause.)

M. Raspail—Gentlemen—(Fresh murmurs and inerruption.) President—M. Raspail, I cannot permit you to ontinue. All that is before the Chamber at present s the verification of powers. It was only through nduigence that you were allowed to speak, and you have been replied to. You want to speak again, but mpossible to continue longer an incident of this I ask the Chamber to return to the subject under consideration, and I put to the vote the con

lusions of the report.

M. Garnier-Pages—All proper reserves] being M. Rouher—Yes, yes; all reserves being made. You may rest assured of that. Depend upon it the truth will be told you. Put your interpellation and

ve will reply to it.

M. Pelletan—We will throw light on the facts.

The President—As you want light, allow it to maniest itself at a proper time. The Chamber then passed to the consideration of the conclusions of the report, and the incident ter

TEXAS.

Excitement Caused by Bodies of Desperadoes. A correspondent of Flake's Galveston Bulletin writes from De Witt county, Toxas:-"Again is this and the adjoining counties thrown into a wild state of excitement by the appearance in day time and the sound at night of large bodies of armed men riding to and fro. At last that point, beyond which it is said forbearance ceases to be a virtue, has been reached, and our oldeer and best citizens have drawn the sword and thrown the scabbard away, and say they will not desist until our country is purged of the thieve and desperadoes who have been so long preying upon their stock. The real wealth of our Western country has become common regularly organized gaugs of horse thieves were quarantined upon us; one-half the beeves raised upon our prairies were stolen, in vain have our citizens appealed to the law, swift witnesses were always at hand to prove an allbl or swear them clear. Gradu have things been drawing to a focus. multaneously almost have the people risen in the surrounding counties, and a day of reckon-ing has come. Horrible as this state of affairs , there was no alternative, and the war of exermination has commenced and, from the cool letermined character of the leaders, I imagine will not cease until these pests of society have been rooted out. On the 2d instant two notes characters, Jim Bell and Bill Morrel, were shot on the Coletto, in the lower part of Dewit county. Many rumors are affoat of others in different directions being killed, but owing to the dread existing men, say but little.

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

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

\$1000 Leh gold 1.55, 96
88 sh Leh Nav. b5, 56
100 do. 151, 46 100 do. 510, 46 100 sh Penna R. 56 100 do. 510, 46 100 sh Penna R. 56 100 sh Ph. E. 560, 20 100 sh Ph. E. 560

WASHINGTON.

Our Government and the Fenians in English Prisons.

HARRISBURG

To-day's Proceedings of the Convention of State Superintendents of Schools-Governor Geary's Address.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Colonel Warren and the Fenlan Prisoners in England.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. Washington, July 21 .- Colonel Warren, the released Fenian prisoner, has been engaged all day in visiting the members of the Cabinet, endeavoring to have them promise to do something towards effecting the release of the prisoners as soon as the President returns. Secretary Boutwell received the Colonel very cordially, and assured him he would do all in his power to help him before the Cabinet. This, coming from Mr. Boutwell, the man at the wheel, means business, and that something will really be done.

FROM HARRISBURG.

The State School Superintendents' Convention This Morning's Session The Questions Under Discussion—How the Interests of the Schools Can best be Promoted—Governor Geary's Welcome Address. Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HARRISBURG, July 21 .- This morning the question of examinations was continued.

Mr. Lindsey, of Warren, introduced a resolution that, in the opinion of this convention, the law appertaining to certificates should be such as not to allow a professional certificate to be granted to a person who has not had a provisional certificate for a term of three years at least, and that no person shall receive a permanent certificate who has not held a professional certificate for a term of three years.

Messrs. Luckey, Lindsay, Douthell, ersons, and Allen favored, and Messrs. Kerr, Gundy, Patterson, Burrle, and Armstrong opposed the resolution.

Mr. Barkley offered an amendment that the Committee on Topies for Examination be instructed to suggest proper amendments to the school law concerning teachers' certificates, and submit the same to the State Superintendent for his approval.

On motion of Mr. Boyd, the whole matter was laid over until the report of the Committee on Resolutions was read.

The second question, relating to visitations, simply elicited the experience of a number of gentlemen in this connection. Great complaint was made of the dereliction of directors in visitations. It was generally regarded as the duty of superintendents to make visitations to all the schools. Short, unexpected visits twice or thrice a year were strongly urged. More cleanliness in school-houses was recommended: their use by bands, political meetings, etc. condemned.

Mr. Douthell, of Allegheny, asserted that the School Board of Pittsburg had rented the rooms above a lager-beer saloon for a High School, but the people had resolved to erect a Central High School, at the cost of one hundred thousand dollars.

Rev. T. K. Viceroy, of Lebanon Valley Co. lege, was admitted to a seat.

Governor Geary, on invitation, addressed the convention. He felt highly complimented, and ade the convention a hearty welcome to the capital of Pennsylvania. He compared the State Superintendent to a general; the county superintendents were his staff; the seventeen thousand teachers of the State were his officers; and the eight hundred thousand school children the army which, if properly handled, should disperse the army of ignorance and vice. He advocated higher compensation for superintendents and teachers, and urged physical as well as intellectual education, believing that military and other exercises should form part of the school duties. The Governor also referred to the education and maintenance of the soldiers' orphans, promising that the work should be carried out faithfully The Governor then gave a reception of ten minutes, when Superintendent Luckey offered a resolution asking the Legislature to increase the salory of the State Superintendent, which was unanimously adopted. Professor Carver, of the Bloomsburg Normal School, addressed the convention, which adjourned at 12 o'clock till 2.

Governor Geary this morning welcomed the Grand Council of the Improved Order of Red Men in the hall of the House of Representatives. He will be installed as a member of the order to-night.

A Wigwam in Philadelphia. The question of building a splendid wigwam in Philadelphia is under discussion.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

An ex-Confederate Cruiser Wrecked-Twentytwo Lives Lost-The Hulk in Forty Fathoms of Water.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 20 .- A steamship, formerly the Confederate cruiser Tallahassee, was totally wrecked on Plymouth, near Yokohama. June 17. Twenty-two lives were lost, including the captain, many of the crew, and most of the passengers. On receipt of the news at Yokohama assistance was immediately despatched to the scene of the disaster, but not a vestige of the wreck was visible, the vessel having sunk in forty fathoms of water.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YOLK, duty 21.—Cotton dun; 4000 bules sold at 34&344c. Flour dull, and declined 5@10c.; sales of 6000 barrels superfine at \$5:00c650; extras at \$5:90c650; choice at \$6:00c650; fancy at \$6:00c720; extras at \$5:00c650; fancy at \$6:00c720; and Southern at \$6.40c(11.75). Wheat steady; sales of 46,000 bushels No. 1 at \$1.54; No. 2 at \$1.50c(1.50); of 46,000 bushels No. I at \$1.54; No. 2 at \$1.506 1.505 winter red at \$1.85, and white Southern at \$1.95. Corn firmer and stock scarce at an advance of ic. sales of 55,000 bushels mixed Western at 9463.95. White Western at 98c. Oats firmer; sales of 18,00 bushels Western at 28c.825c., and State at 83c Beef quiet. Fork firm; new mess, \$22.375c. Larguiet; steam, 195c. Whisky quiet at \$1.05.

NEW, YORK, July 21 .- Stocks down. Money steady NEW, YORK, July 21.—Stocks down. Money steady at 7 per cent. Goid, 185. 5-208, 1862, coupon, 123\(^1\), ido. 1864, do., 121\(^1\); ido. 1865, do., 181\(^1\), ido. do. new, 190\(^1\); ido. 1867, 120\(^1\); ido. 1868, 120\(^1\); ido. 408, 110\(^1\); irrinia 68, new, 61; Missouri 68, 81; Canton Co., 89; Cumberland preferred, 313\(^1\); New York Central, 211\(^1\); Erle, 28\(^1\); Reading, 93; Hudson River, 183\(^1\); Michigan Central, 131\(^1\); Giveland and Pittsburg, 108\(^1\); Chicago and Rock Island, 114\(^1\); Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 185; Western Union Telegraph, 36\(^1\) BALTMORE, July 21.—Cotton dull and nominal and unchanged. Flour very quiet and unchanged. Wheat less active; choice Maryland red, \$1.60@165; white, \$1.70@175. Corn frm; prime white, \$1.12@ 1.13; yellow, \$1.08@1.10. Oats dull at 10@7bc. Mess Pork quiet and unchanged. Bacon firm and unchanged. Lard dull and unchanged. Whisky; better feeling, scarce and unckanged.

THIRD EDITION FOURTH EDITION FIFTH EDITION

An Important Decision by Secretary Boutwell-The Duty on Brass.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

FROM THE CAPITAL.

A Plea for Religious Equality in Ireland-Female Suffrage Agitated in England - Insurrectionary Troubles Anticipated in Spain-Irish Church Bill-American Vessels Off Cuba.

Decision of Secretary Boutwell The Duty on Stamped Brass Goods. Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, July 21 .- The following decisions have recently been made by Secretary

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, July 14, 1879. Sentlemen:-I am in receipt of your letter of the 23d ult., complaining of the action of the Collector of Customs at New York in assessing a duty of forty-five per cent. ad valorem on six cases of stamped brass goods imported by you per steamer Bremen in May last. The duty in question, it appears, was assessed under the act of February 24, 1869, which provides that all manufactures of copper, or of which copper shall be a component of chief value, otherwise shall be a component of chief value, otherwise provided for, shall be subject to a duty of forty-

five per cent, ad raiorem.

The collector having decided that on all articles made of the composition usually known as brass copper is the component of chief value, The goods imported by you were subject to duty under said act. I have reason for believing that the position taken by the collector is correct in regard to the materials of which brass is composed, and as the law in question includes all articles of which copper is the component of chief value, his action in assessing said duty was correct. The fact that brass and many other articles, of which copper forms the prin-cipal part, have other distinctive names, and are never known as manufactures of copper in the commercial world, cannot be deemed to affect the question under the very comprehensive language of the act referred to

I am, very respectfully GEORGE S. BOUTWELL, Secretary of the Treasury To Messrs Fisher & Ritterhaus, New York,

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, July 19, 1869 .- Sir. Your letter of the 9th ult. is received, submitting the appeal-\$66-91-of Messrs, Julius Gherman & Co., from your decision assessing duty at the rate of 45 per cent. ad valorem on certain duty metal and bronze powders imported into your port per Main. June 1st last, as manufactures of which copper is the component of chief value, under the act of February 23, 1869. From your report, it appears that the appraiser returned the Dutch metals as copper, chief value 45 per cent., and the bronze pow-ders as manufactured from a species of brass known as Dutch metal, 20 per cent.; and that, deeming the return of the latter erroneous, you assessed duty thereon at 45 per cent. The appraiser, in his report, states that in his opinion copper is not the component of chief value in articles made from Dutch metal, basing this opinion on the assertion that a new metal is rmed by the union of copper and tin in the Dutch Metal, though, at the same time he report Dutch metal as a manufacture of which copper is the component of chief value, thus restricting the operations of the law to articles manufactured in whole or in part of the metal-copper and to alloys composed in part of that metal, while articles manufactured of such alloys even where, copper is the component of chief value, would be liable to duty under previous acts. The language of the act of February 24,1869, is very comprehensive, and. in the opinion of this department, embraces every manufacture of which copper is the component of chief value, whether the copper be e simple metal or in the form of alloy or combination, chemical or otherwise, with any other articles. It is the duty of the appraiser to de-termine the facts in each case. This decision is confirmatory of the department's decision of the 14th instant. Your decision is hereby confirmed. Very respectfully, George S. Boutwell, Secretary of the Treasury

To M. H. Grinnell, Esq., Collector of New York

Naval Orders.

Washington, July 21.—Lieutenant-Commander R. S. McCook is ordered to the receiving ship New Hampshire, at Norfolk. Com-mander James M. Watson is detached from duty as Lighthouse Inspector at Astoria, Oregon, and placed on waiting orders. Commander K. R. Breese is detached from ordnance duty at Washington Navy Yard, and granted leave of absence, Lieutenant A. V. Reed is detached from the Jamestown and placed on waiting orders. Surgeon James C. Palmer is detached from the Naval Hospital at New York and placed on waiting orders.

FROM EUROPE.

Loss of a British Ship-The Crew Safe. By Atlantic Cable. LONDON, July 21 .- Advices have been

reived of the loss of the British ship Lord Sidmouth, from Quebec, on June 5, for Port Glasgow. She experienced a heavy gale, sprang aleak, and was abandoned. The crew were all saved, and landed at Port Glasgow yesterday. Religious Equality in Ireland.

In the House of Commons last evening the Lord Mayor of Dublin, in full robes, presented the petition of citizens of Dublin, praying the House to support the endeavors now making to secure religious equality in Ireland. Woman's Suffrage.

Mr. C. W. Dilke, M. P. for Chelsen, presented a petition signed by twenty-five thousand wo nen of Great Britain, asking for the franchise.

Bad Conduct of the Police. Mr. Johnston, M. P. for Berfast, complained of the conduct of the police on the recent auniversary. He said mere had been a rigid en forcement of the party processions act in Ulster, while it had been systematically violated in the

South of Ireland. Chichester Fortescue, Secretary for Ireland. praised the forbearance and order exhibited on hat occasion through the precautions taken by He hoped, however, that the the government. He hoped, however, that the inued throughout the land.

Mr. Vance, M. P. for Armagh, urged the re-peal of the party processions act.

The Irlish Church Bill. Meetings in favor) of the disestablishment of

the Irish Church continue to be held in various parts of Great Britain. Excitement in Spain-Another Rising Anticipated-Action of the French Authorities. By Atlantic Cable,

MADRID, July 20 .- There is much excitement throughout Spais, and many arrests have been made here, at Valladolid, Barcelona, and Cordova of parties believed to be formenting insurrection, including several generals and colonels. The authorities are taking measures to prevent any outbreak. The decree of ex-Minister of Justice Herrera has been withdrawn. The French government has ordered all Spanish con-spirators away from the frontiers. A sharp figlit occurred yesterday at Cindad Real, about one hundred miles from Madrid, between the civil authorities and a band of insurrectionists, pre sumed to be in the interest of Don Carlos. Nine of the latter and several of the former were wounded.

Bishop Colenso's Rights. In the case of Bishop Colenso of Nasal, the Privy Council has decided that he has the full right to the cathedral at Pletermaretzburg, and s altogether free from interference by the Cape Town authorities.

THE LATEST NEWS.

The New French Cable-The Landing -New York Stock Quotations-Colonel Ryan Safe in Canada -The Humboldt Centennial-Grant and the Filibusters.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Arrangements for the Landing of the New Cable at Duxbury. Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

KINGSTON, July 21 .- The arrangements for celebrating the arrival of the cable at Duxbury are nearly completed. To contain the shore end a trench has been dug from the old bank building to the beach, a distance of nearly two miles, which will be filled immediately on the arrival of the Chiltern. Preparations by the citizens have been made to appropriately honor the landing of the cable. A mammoth tent will be put up on an eminence commanding a view of Hammock and the ocean, and a banquet will be provided for invited guests. In the evening a grand tall will be given in the town hall.

The Hamboldt Centennial. Boston, July 21.-The Boston Society of Natural History this morning voted to celebrate the centennial anniversary of the birth of Alexander von Humboldt, September 14, by an address from Professor Agassiz and appropriate exercises.

Another Suicide. Yesterday afternoon the body of John B. Richards, of this city, was found, with a bullet wound in his right breast, in the cellar hols of an old house on the ten-hill farm, Somerville. A note left by the deceased proves it to be a case

FROM NEW YORK.

The Money and Stock Markets. NEW YORK, July 21-1 P. M.-Money market dull at 7 per cent, currency as an extreme rate. Commercial paper easy at from 8 to 11 per cent. Sterling exchange unchanged. Gold market dull, and opened at 135%. Present quotation, 135%. Governments firm at yesterday's quotations. United States sixes, registered and coupon, 1881, advanced to 20%. Southern securities buoyant and active. Tennessee ex '62, 14; new, 56; Virginia ex '57, new, 61; Georgia 6s, 63; do. '70, 92; North Carolina ex, 56; South Carolina, new, 66. Louisiana, '70, levee 6s, 65%; 8s, 86. Miscellaneous market dull, with no change

A Thieving Cashier. Synacuse, July 21.—Daniel H. Fitzgerald, formerly cashier of the Syracuse City Bank, is under arrest charged with stealing about \$8000 from the bank.

in quotations except in New York Central,

211%; Reading, 93%; Hannibal and St. Joseph.

Shipment of Specie. NEW YORK, July 11.—The Scotia, for Liverpoo o-day, takes out \$519,000 in specie.

FROM EUROPE.

Grant Complimented.

By Atlantic Cable. LONDON, July 21 .- The Star elaborately compli ments President Grant on his steady refusal to re cognize the Cubans as belligerents. This course, i says, prevents the Spanish Government from accus ing the United States of unfriendly feeling towards her, however much she may be grieved by illibustering expeditions from American ports.

The French Legislature. Paris, July 21.-The Corps Legislatif will meet on

A New Russian Minister. St. Petersburg, July 20 .- Katacazi, the newly appointed Russian minister to Washington, leaves for that city on Saturday next.

FROM CANADA.

Killed by Lightning. Rockwood, Canada, July 21.—Yesterday after-noon, during a severe storm, a man named Carrie and two children, residing at Eric Village, were in

Colonel Ryan at Ontario. Chiffon House, Ontario, July 21—General Ryan and Colonel Currier, of the Cuban service, and who escaped from Gardiner's I-land, are here, and intend making this place their headquarters for the

FROM CUBA.

Arrival of American War Vessels at Santiago de Cuba-The Latest Engagement on the

By Cuba Cable, HAVANA, July 21. - Late advices received from Santiago de Cuba state that on July 11 the American war vessels Albany, Gettysburg, and Centaur arrived at that place. Admiral Hoff and the officers of the fleet paid a visit to the

commander of the Eastern Department. Major Rios, with sixty men, Spanish troops had a sharp engagement with the Cubans near Manzanilla. Twenty Cubans were killed and twelve captured. The Spanish loss is not given.

FROM BETHLEHEM.

Lehigh University- A New Professor. BETHLEHEM, July 21.—The Board of Trustees of Lehigh University have appointed Lieutenaut H. B. Herr, of the United States army, late an instructor at West Point, professor of mathematles in the university. Lieutenant Herr is a native of Lancaster, Pa.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph.-2 P. M. Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following: West, Union Tel . Y. Central R. 211 Toledo and Wabash, . Mil. and St. Paul R. c Mich. S. and N. L. R. . 100 Cie. and Pitt. R. 108
Chi. and N. W. com. 79%
Chi. and N. W. pref. 94
Chi. and R. L. R. 1144
Pitts. F. W. & Chi. R. 153
Pacific M. S. 86%
Market steady. Adams Express.... Wells, Fargo. . . . United States. . . . 1141 Tennessee 6s, new.

EOOPMANSCHAP.

The Coming (China) Man-The Coolie Trade All About the Celestials-How they Work-What they Can Do-Interview with Mr. Koopmanschap-Is His Business in Violation of the Act Prohibiting the Caolie Trade? From the N. Y. World of this morning.

Koopmanschap has been stopping at the Fifth Avenue Hotel for a few days, looking about th city, to see what prospects there are for inviting employment. He has just returned from Mem-phis, Tenn., where a labor convention has been seld to devise ways and means to inaugurate the Importation of Chinese or Asiallabor. The meeting was a success, and Mo-Koopmanschap hoped to be able to introduthese laborers from the "flowery kingdom" to New York capitalists and employers. But after having consulted with leading men, he finds it will not be profitable to him to ushed any of them into our city. The employers here wish the labor, but at so low a rate of sation that Mr. Koopmanschap would sustain loss in shipping them. Mr. K, left yesterday for San Francisco, but previous to his departure our reporter had an interview with him, in which

he explained the plans of the company which ha is to be agent for, and the qualifications of thesa Chinese laborers.

WHO HE IS.

Mr. Koopmanschap is a Hollander by birth, and when quite young emigrated to San Fran-cisco. He travelled to the East Indies as a shipping merchant for some time, and as early as 1850 directed his attention to the labor question, which was exciting considerable interest then in California. His knowledge of the manner in which the East Irdies were then supplied led him to develop Chinese emigration.

HOW HE DID BUSINESS.

He established a house in Hong Kong and shipped from there large numbers of Chinamen to San Francisco, his house in China agreeing to pay their wages promptly on the perform-ance of stipulated services. The scrupulous honesty with which he conducted this business, and the faithfulness with which he discharged his promises to the emigrants, secured to him the confidence of the natives. In 1860, many of the Chinamen who had come out to California to do service ten years before returned with large savings, and their reports of the wealth of this "barbarous land" led others to forsake their gods and the laws of Confucius, and seek to enrich themselves. For the past ten years Mr. Koopmanschap has employed a large number of brokers in China, gathering shiploads of laborers which he has assigned to wealthy planters, and he intends to introduce them wherever he can find a market for them.

THE INTERVIEW. The following is an account of the conversation which occurred between Mr. Koopmanschap and our reporter:-

Reporter—Are these Chinamen whom you eek to introduce here skilled or unskilled Mr. Koopmanschap-We have both: we intend to put men at the furnace, auvil, loom, and the bench. We have now a hundred men in the wool manufactories in San Francisco, There are many in the pickle and preserve business, Some are making eigars. There are 60,000 or

tions. In the manufactories of San Francisco there are 10,000, and in the whole State of California about 70,000, all engaged in pursuits of every description.

70,000 in Cuba on sugar and coffee plantations. In Peru there are about 50,000 on the planta-

Rep.-What is their character or disposition as servants?

Mr. K.—They are quiet, obedient, and most casy to deal with in the world. They are very apt at a trade, learning quickly and thoroughly. They are trusty and faithful, Rep.—What wages would they require?

Mr. K .- From \$8 to \$12 a month as servants, They receive \$8 a month in Peru, and those who worked on the Pacific Railroad were paid \$35 per month. I would have to hire them in China, to receive them at a low rate, and would have to make a contract with them, or they would not remain. I can furnish cheap, reliable labor to levee the rivers and water-courses, open mines and marble quarries in the hills and mountains, to plant and cultivate fruit trees and vines, and do that kind of work for \$8 per month.

Rep.-How did the people receive you in the South? Mr. K .- The intelligent people welcomed me. They said they wanted good, trustworthy

laborers, servants in the household, and since they could not get them from Europe they wanted to take them from Asia, where there were thousands eager to come and ready to work. The poorer and more uneducated classes thought I was initiating a movement hostile to their

interests.

Rep.—Well, sir, had they not good reason to think so? Would it not be to the disadvantage of the laborers South were you to introduce these Chinese laborers?

Mr. K .- No, sir. I believe in and recognize the rights of all classes and conditions of men to contest with me honestly and fairly for the fruits of legitimate labor and toil. If he is a Cauca-sian, Mongolian, or African, if by either physi-cal or mental industry he can accomplish fairly for himself more than I can, he has a right to, and to the earnings accruing therefrom. Their labor only ameliorates mankind; it contributes to the benefit of society. If a Chinaman is employed to build our houses and make our clothes, we do not do it to injure the negro. It is simply a business matter. My profits are larger by em-

loving the Chinaman Rep .- Then you think the South would be benefited by the introduction of coolie labor Mr. K.—Certainly. Let the Mississippi Valley produce her ten million bales of cotton, as she has done, and have her five million common laborers as she had before the war, and there will be no complaint about the absence of skilled mechanics and artisans in her cities. If she accepted the labor of men who long to work on her land, she will soon be rich in the products which her climate fosters. The South only needs

common labor, and an abundance of it. Rep.—Is there nothing to fear from the social and religious views of these Chinamen? Mr. K .- No. That is a point made by a great many. People think there will be a deluge of idolatry in our land; that the floodgates of heathenism will be opened when the yellow man steps on our shores. This is all fol-de-rol. Ours is a superior race; our God is the true God. Buddha is a myth, and so long as we are worshippers of the Supreme, we have nothing to fear from the incursions of heathen, especially

when they come as servants.

Rep.—Where would you employ the Chinamen in the South, and at what labor? Mr K .- We want them in every calling. There are swamps and uplands, forests and mines, and each will adapt himself to that which he is fit for. European laborers are not going into the swamp. The character of the soil is not friendly to the race. But it is that soil which is most fertile and prolific, and it is no inhumanity

Rep .- Will not the introduction of these yellow men make Othellos of the blacks? What will become of their occupation? Mr. K.—Well, we cannot let our interests perish for the negro. We cannot commit sui-cide for him. Thistles and thorns will grow up

to put the Chinaman there. It does not hurt

in our idle fields if we rely on the help of ne groes. But, then, there is plenty of work for him if he will do it. Rep .- Is there any danger of amalgamation?

Mr. K.—No; the Chinese are a peculiar race; seldom intermarry with other people. Besides, there is no danger of our women taking a fancy to them. Rep .- Do you think Chinese labor the only

labor which will bring back the Southern States to their prosperity before the war?

Mr. K-I really do. Nothing but coerced labor will bring about prosperity. The products of tropical climates or semi-tropical are brought forward by great attention and care. The negroes gave the staple product that attention before the war because obliged to. Now they are careless and work when they please, and the Southern people are at their mercy. West In-

dies, since emancipation, has been in the same Mr. Koopmanschap was obliged to leave in the to'clock train for his home in San Francisco.

and the interview closed. Mr. Koopmanschap seems very confident that will be a great demand in the South for these workmen, and he feels able to meet it. No doubt more will be heard of him soon, for he has undertaken a great work, and one which has for its ultimate object the upbuilding of the desolated South.

notice. - APPLICATION WILL BE made to the Highway Department by McManus & O'Rourk for a contract to pave CHURCH Street, from PENN Street to TACONY Road, in the Twenty-third ward. All persons interested will attend, AUGUST 3, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the office of the Highway Department, the following persons having signed a contract for the same:

the following persons having signed a contract for the same:

B. Rowiend, Jr., & Bro.; Stone, Garseed & Stone; John McGovern; William McKelvey; Hannah H. Williamson; S. P. Faunce; J. Cooper, E. S. Cator; J. Linehan; R. Lewis; E. V. O'Neil; R. Wilson; James Dungan; J. McMullen, C. T. Ayre; J. W. Brown; P. Ayre; H. M. Hunter; J. Clabby; J. J. Bray; J. Hodgeson; L. Mabery; R. Caress; S. Go vton; M. McConnell; E. Bromley; A. K. Hubbs; C. Shields Est; W. Gilmour; N. Breslen; E. Crosson; D. Co'le; B. Waters; J. Tolber; C. H. Shaw; T. L. Vanhorn; T. Harvis; C. Harris; E. D. Shaw; J. McCormick; P. T. Buckes; P. McAvoy,