CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE CANDIDATES. In a heated political canvass such as the present one, it is an impossibility to obtain the name of every candidate for political position. THE TELEGRAPH used its best effects so to do in the article yesterday, but already notes come in from gentlemen saying that they have been overlocked.

Major E. H. Tharp is a legislative candidate against Cloud in the Fourteenth district. This gentleman is a lawyer by profession and a resident of the Twen-William H. Ruddiman, Esq., has written us a note

ng our attention to our notice of him yesterday in the following language:-

calling our attention to our notice of him yesterday, in the following language:—

"In concluding a slight sketch of myself, your reporter says he signed the paper urging the people to vote for Judge Ludlow, without regard to party affiliations." I am not aware that I ever put my signature to such a publication; but I do remember that about the time when most of our Republican newspapers—your own, if I am not mistaken, being of the number—were earnest in their advocacy of Judge Ludlow's nomination irrespective of party association, a document appeared in print to that effect, to which were appeared the names of many eminent Republican citizens, lawers and others, and that among them happened to appear my own humble name. I do not know if the reference to this fact by your reporter is meant as matter of compliment or reproach; but wnether the one or the other, I do not think it right that I should enjoy or suffer the purpose of it alone. With but one or two exceptions, all the gentlemen mentioned in connection with the judicial nomination were aigners of the paper referred to; at least, their names are annexed to it. And I cannot conceive it to be just, therefore, that whatever of praise or blame may be visited upon that act shall rest exclusively upon me. I have scrupulously forborne Jany active personal effort in respect to the nomination, even to the extent of declining to call upon gentlemen who were desirous of an interview with me upon the subject of it. But I am not willing to be placed in an apparently invidious position by a respectable journal such as yours, and therefore trouble you with this commentary upon your article."

In response to the above we can only state that

In response to the above we can only state that Ir. Ruddiman's endorsement of Judge Ludlow was noticed merely as a matter of fact, without the intention either of complimenting or representing him for having so done. If others among the candidates endorsed Judge Ludlew in the same manner, our neglect to mention the fact was simply an inad-

THE KNIGHTS TEMPLAR .- The various commanderies of Knights Templar located in this city left this morning for Williamsport, where the sixteenth annual conclave of the Grand Commandery of the State of Pennsylvania will commence this evening. Philacelphia, No. 2, Sir Charles M. Cresson, Com-mander; St. John's, No. 4, Sir Edward Masson Commander; and Kadosh, No. 29, Sir Thomas Brown, Commander; and Kadosh, No. 29, Sir Thomas Brown, Commander, assembled at their respective head-quarters at 7 o'clock, and at 8 o'clock proceeded to the Pennsylvania Railroad depot, where they were joined by Mary, No. 86, Sir William H. Burkhardt, Commander. All took passage on a special train which left at 8 40, amidst the cheers of a number of spectators who were gathered in and around the depot. They will arrive at their destination about 5 oclock this afternoon, where they will be received

depot. They will arrive at their descination about 5 o'clock this afternoon, where they will be received by Baldwin II Commandery and escorted to the camping-ground in Herdic Park. The following is the programme of the encampment:

Tuesday, June 14—Supper, 6 o'clock P. M.; meeting of Grand Officers, 7 P. M.; music at headquarters, 73; P. M.; t ttoo, 10 P. M.; taps, 103; P. M.; Wednesday, June 15—Reveille, 6 o'clock A. M.; roll-call, 63; A. M.; breakfast, 1 A. M.; guard-mount, 8 A. M.; Commandery drill, 83; A. M.; dinner cau, 12 M.; Commandery drill, 13; P. M.; review, 5; P. M.; supper call, 6 P. M.; meeting of Grand Officers, 7 P. M.; music, 73; P. M.; tattoo, 10 P. M.; taps, 163; P. M.; music, 73; P. M.; tattoo, 10 P. M.; taps, 163; P. M.;

so far as may be modified by the grand parade. Public installation of officers and oration at the camp-ground, commencing at 9 A. M.
Friday, June 17—Same as Wednesday. After breakfast, review. Breaking of camp.

THE MONTGOMERY LIGHT GUARD.—This crack Boston organization, which is to compete with Company A, of the 4th Regiment, to-morrow night, will arrive here this afternoon. They will be received by the 4th Regiment, in Fairmount Park, and will be escorted over the following route:—From Fair-mount Park to Green, to Fitth, to Buttonwood, to Sixth, to Market, to Seventh, to Chesnut, to Third, to Arch, to Fourth, to Merchants' Hotel. At Fifth and Buttonwood streets they will be re-viewed by his Honor the Mayor. The citizens along the route are requested to display their bunting.

This evening the visitors will be taken to the Arch Street Theatre. To-morrow they will be shown the different points of interest in and around the city, and in the evening the much-talked-of competitive orill between the Montgomerys and Company A will come off at the Academy of Music. On this occa-sion the Tobias medals (awards of merit) will be Charles Kretschmar, First Sergeant Charles A. Abel of Company A: Private John E. Green, Company B; Sergeant Augustus Kern, Company C; First Sergeant Galbraith, Company F; — Kitchen, Company H. The medals will be presented by Richard

Ludlow, Esq., of this city. The strangers will return home on Friday. A NEW BRICK MAKING MACHINE.-A new and novel brick making machine, recently invented, has just been constructed at the machine shop of Robert Bishop, Hancock street, below Girard avenue. It works the clay dry, as taken from the bank. Six revolutions per minute are made, and at each revo-lution twenty pressed bricks, with sharply defined edges and extremely smooth surfaces are, thrown off. This is equivalent to seventy-two thousand bricks every ten hours. There is no lost motion in the machine, and it is thoroughly labor-saving in every particular. A fifteen horse-power engine will drive it. When the pressed bricks leave it they are ready to enter the kiln for ourning at a cost of dollar a thousand. The machine can be worked the whole year round, if the clay be in a dry condition. The pressure of the machine is applied by cams, attached to a single shaft, and so arranged as to preclude the possibility of breakage in any part. The patentee is A. E. Cooke, Esq., and the invention is known as the Quaker City Brick Machine. The one just finished is shortly to be shipped to Mr. James Dana, of Boston, who is the leading front pressed brick maker of that city.

A DISGRACEFUL ROW .- At 7 o'clock last evening A DISCRACEFUL ROW.—At a o'clock last evening six or eight roughs lounging around the low groggery southwest corner Tweith and Poplar, using profane and indecent language, were ordered to leave by an officer, and they refusing to do so, the spokesman for the party was collared by the policeman. The other roughs rallied, trying to get the officer's pistol, and otherwise roughly handling him, succeeded in rescuing their comrade. The rough then ran into Descent's hotel, closely pursued by then ran into Deacon's hotel, closely pursued by the officer, who, when within about ten feet of him, napped his pistol, but it did not go off. He was then captured, and by this time a crowd having col-lected and another officer arriving, he was told by the first officer to arrest the ringleader, which he did; but the rough promising to walk along peaceably, he released his grasp, and at the corner of Twelfth and Ogden the rough gave the officer the slip, and was not even pursued by this brave officer. ere is a disgraceful row nearly every day at the above corner.

Sullivan.—About 5 o'clock this morning Police-man Sullivan, who was so badly besten whilst attempting to quell an Irish row at Callowhill and Water streets last Sunday, died at his residence, New Market, above Vine street. Deceased belonged New Market, above vine street. Deceased belonged to the Seventh district force, was above fifty years of age, and leaves a wife and five children. The parties, Mahony and Cleelett, who had been arrested on the charge of inflicting the injuries, had been released on ball. Hearing of the death of the officer Sergeant Gilchrist at once ordered their rearrest. Another man said to have been concerned in the row has also been arrested. His name is large row has also been arrested. His name is James Duffle. The three will have a hearing at the Central this afternoon. Coroner Taylor will hold an inquest

AFFAIRS AT THE NAVY YARD.—'The fiscal year at the Navy Yard will begin July 1, when active operations, now almost entirely suspended, will be recommenced on a large scale. Though there is nothing now doing, there is work for a large quantity of men. The sloop Iroquois is being disarmed preparatory to being thoroughly overhauled. A new forecastie, after-deck, spar-deck, and railing are to be built for her, and she is to be razed amidships. The corvette Brooklyn is coming on finely. The riggers are now setting up her rigging, and in case of emergency she could be made ready for sea in a few weeks. The few men kept employed in the in a few weeks. The few men kept employed in the yard during the suspension have not been idle, but have been kept busy improving the general appear-ance of the place and its surroundings.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL ANNIVERSARY .- The anniversary of the Sunday schools of the North Broad Street Presbyterian Church, situated at the northeast cor-Presbyterian Church, situated at the northeast corner of Broad and Green streets, will be held this evening in the church at 8 o'clock. The p'ogramme will consist of choruses by the school, dectamations, dialogues, solos, and duetts by the scholars, the reading of reports by the officers, and an address by the pastor. The entertainment also embraces the presentation of offerings and the Pigrimage of Life. Altogether a most enjoyable reunion is to be expected. The cost of admission is twenty-five cents, tickets to be had at the door.

Correction,—In our sketch yesterday of Charles E. Lex, Esq., the prominent candidate for Judge of the District Court, we stated that he was elected on an Independent ticket as City Solici or. This is an error. Mr. Lex was the regular Republican nominee and was elected on the same ticket as Mayor Henry.

THE "GUT" GANG,—Yesterday Edward Gallagher and Edward Cole, a couple of members of what is known as the "Gut Gang," were arrested by the Sixth district officers for the theft of a set of cartharness from a stable at Twenty-third and Cherry

stolen a set of fine harness, valued at about \$30, which he sold to a party for \$8 Aaron will have a hearing this afternoon. An owner for the harness is wanted at the Central Station.

A SMASH-UP .- About 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon A SMASH-UP.—About 4 o'clock yesternay atternoon. Elisha T. Butler, a sample agent, whilst intoxicated, commenced beating his horse, at Twenty-third and Coates streets. The animal running away threw Elisha out, injuring him severely. He was removed to the Pennsylvania Hospital. The horse kept on until the vehicle collided with one of the Union line of cars, when his further progress was stopped.

Policeman Beaten.—Sergeaut Austis, of the Eighth district, yesterday morning arrested a chap named John Gormon, at Broad and Green streets, for disorderly conduct and drunkenness. On the way to the station house, John assaulted and beat the Sergeaut. Alderman Mussey for this held him in \$1000 bail to answer.

BEATING A WOMAN, -Edward Grant was arrested at Beach and Laurei streets yesterday, for beating a woman residing in that neighborhood. Alderman Eggleston sent him to prison.

RABID CANINE.—Officer Armstrong yesterday shot a mad dog at Thirteenth and Pearl streets.

-A Minnesota school board have voted light ning rods dangerous, because they attract light-ning, and ordered one off the building in their

FINE STATIONERY. ARMS, MONOGRAMS, ILLUMINATING, ETO. DREKA, 1033 OHESNUT Street,

BANK REPORTS. EPORT

P O R T O F
FOURTH NATIONAL BANK
OF PHILADELPHIA,
At close of business, June 9, 1870:—
RESOURCES.

	United States bonds on band. Other stocks, bonds, and mortgages. Due from Redeeming Agent Due from Other National Banks Due from Banks and Bankers.	52,400 10 27,375 75 77,131 32 39,564 85 5,074 78
	Banking-house productive. Furniture and fixtures. Current expenses. Premiums. Kxebange.	3,294°51 1,670 53 6,383°07 270°33
	Cash items and notes of other Banks Exchange for Glearing house Fractional Currency. Legal-tender notes	. 31,033-97 . 4,700-26 . 205,891-00
I	LIABILITIES.	81,171,062 23
۱	Capital Stock Paid in	3,172 68
١	Interest. Profit and Loss, Special Circulation Outstanding	133,715 00
	Due Buls. Certificates of Deposit. Due to National Banks. Due to Other Banks and Bankers.	8,534 60
I		\$1,171,062-23
1	to the second second second second	

I. JAMES HOPKINS, Vice-President of the Fourth National Bank of Philadelphia, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge

JAMES HOPKINS, Subscribed and sworn to before me this 9th day of

E. H. WILLIAMSON. Notary Public. Correct—Attest :- J. B. BAKER, JOHN FAREIRA, Directors, SAMUEL MILLER, 0 61324

A BSTRACT OF REPORT OF THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA AT CLOSE OF BUSINESS, JUNE 9, 1870.
RESOURCES. 3,179 01 1,380 87 483,427-13 Clearing House Exchanges. \$14,000 00
National Notes \$14,000 00
Fractional Currency 8,457 11

560,457-12 \$1,296,463.03 LIABILITIES. \$450,000.00 Dividends and Taxes unpaid..... THEODORE KITCHEN, Oashier. CONDITION OF THE PHILADELPHIA Investments. 3,073,927°04 28,441,966'65

B. B. COMEGYS, Cashier. REFRIGERATORS. GRAND TEST EXHIBITION

FOR TWO WEEKS,

AT

EDWARD J. WILLIAMS GREAT CENTRAL HOUSE-FURNISHING STORE,

No. 915 MARKET Street.

In order to substantiate the assertions we have

made regarding the wonderful power of "THE DAVIS"

REFRIGERATOR.

And to convince our customers and the public gene-

rally that it will do all that is claimed, we propose to GRAND TEST EXHIBITION,

Commencing as per above date. Several hundred pounds of ice will be made every day. Solid frozen ish can be seen at all times. The temperature far below freezing point. Beef, veal, lamb, poultry, berries and vegetables will be placed in the Refrigerator on the first day of the exhibition, and the same kept in a perfect state of preservation during the full time (Two WEERS). Come one, come all, and see this wonderful invention. EVERY ONE INVITED.

Full explanations will cheerfully be given to all visitors. Remember the place, EDWARD J. WILLIAMS', No. 915 MARKET Street.

J. S. WORMAN & Co., Proprietors and Manufacturers.

Adouble entry Book-keeper and Accountant desires a situation, temporary or permanent, at a low salary. Can give excellent references. Will take only on sots of

Œcumenical Council. His Holiness is certain of a majority in favor of the measure. Several members of the minority repeat their resolution to retire in case the proposition is successful. The fathers who are in favor of infallibility are contributing heavily to make up a purse to be given to the Pope. The minority decline to sub-

scribe anything. French Diplomatists Paris, June 14 .- The Viscount de la Guerroniere has been appointed Ambassador of France to Turkey, vice Bouree, made Senator. Baron

H. Mercier de Lostende will not be disturbed as Ambassador to Spain, as has been reported. The French Barvests. Paris, June 14.—The harvest is expected to begin throughout the country in about ten days.

Another Pronunclamento by Prim. MADRID, June 14 .- General Prim has again repudiated the reported attempt to raise money in America by a hypothecation of the Cuban Montpensier Not to Leave Spain During the Summer. It is now stated that the Duke of Montpensier

will not leave Spain this summer for England, as before reported. He will go with his family to Seville. Rescued from the Spanish Brigands-Three of the Soldiers Killed.

Mr. Bonnels, one of the English captives in the hands of the Spanish brigands, has been rescued by the national forces. Three of the latter were shot in the engagement. The Health of Buron Von Beust.

VIENNA, June 14 .- The Baron Von Beust, Prime Minister, is slowly recovering. The Prince of Wales and the Yacht Races.

LONDON, June 14 .- The Prince of Wales has declined to offer a cup as the chief prize for the yacht race, unless the American yacht will also compete. Mr. Douglass declines to enter the Sappho, and Mr. Bennett is absent. The University Test Bill.

The Times rejoices at the progress made in the House of Commons on the University Test

Rain in England.

The Ascot Races. The betting on the race for the Ascot cup stands at about 100 to 15 on Dolphin. The Son of the Khedive.

The son of Ismail Pacha is daily expected Accident to Lord Mayo.

BOMBAY, June 14 .- Lord Mayo was recently thrown from his horse near Kalka, and severely

London, June 14—11:30 A. M.—Consols opened at 92% for money and 92% for account. American securities steady; U. S. Five-twenties, 1862s, 90%; 1865s, old, 89%; 1867s, 91%; 10-40s, 86%. Stocks steady; Erie, 18%; Illinois Central, 112%@112%; Great Western, 28 Great Western, 28. LIVERPOOL, June 14-11:30 A. M.-Cotton opens

dull; middling uplands, 19½d; middling Orleans, 10½d; middling Uplands, 10½d; middling Orleans, 10½d; middling Orleans, 10½d; middling Orleans, California wheat, 10s. 7d.; red Western, 9s. 1d.; winter, 9s. 9d.@9s. 10d. Flour, 23s. 3d. Corn, 31s. Londen, June 14—11-30 A. M.—Linseed Cakes, £10 15s. Tallow, 45s. 9d. Hops firm.

FROM WASHINGTON. Sharp Trick of General Butler.

Despatch to the Associated Press. Washington, June 14.—By a sharp trick Ben Butler succeeded to-day in getting the Re-construction Committee to reconsider its action whereby it agreed to attach the Bingham amendment to the Georgia bill, and had that amendment struck off. It is probable that Butler will now report the bill, as it is understood that he held back reporting it before in hopes of getting the committee to agree to strike out Mr. Bingham's

All in a Muddle. The Banking and Currency Committee held a meeting to day, and made some further amendments to the ninety-five millions bill. It came up during the morning hour in the House, and large number of amendments were offered and voted upon. The bill is very muddled, and it is difficult to tell what will be done with it.

The President's Cuban Message. The Senate Foreign Relations Committee had an informal discussion to-day on the President's Cuban message. The committee is divided on it, Sumner and Patterson sustaining it, and the other members thinking that it is ill-timed and uncalled for. No action of a definite character was had.

Stenmable Subsidies. The Senate Commerce Committee agreed to report favorably on the bill granting a subsidy of three hundred thousand dollars per annum for a line of steamships between San Francisco

and Australia.

Cuba in Congress.

deal of exc There is a good deal of excitement in the House this morning over the anticipated debate on Cuba. The galleries are full, and as some allusion will be made to the President's message, a lively time is expected.

The Georgia Bill. Despatch to the Associated Press. WASHINGTON, June 14 .- The Reconstruction Committee this morning struck from the Georgia bill the proviso that nothing therein should be construed to forbid an election of members of the Legislature next fall. The bill is now like that admitting Virginia, with the addition of a provision for organizing and arm-

The House Committee on the Judiciary to-day ordered an issue to be joined between Policeman Wood and Representative Porter, and will hear witnesses to-morrow morning. The Banking and Currency Bill-Mr. Garfield's Amendment. Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

ing the militia.

Washington, June 14.—The following is the amendment, in the nature of a substitute, offered by Mr. Garfield to the Banking and Currency Bill: by Mr. Garfield to the Banking and Currency Bill:

That ninety-five millions of dollars in notes for circulation may be issued to national banking associations in addition to the three hundred millions of dollars authorized by the twenty-second section of the "Act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redeseption thereof," approved Jane 8, 1884; and the amount of notes as provided shall be furnished to banking associations organized or to be organized in those States and Territo-iss naving less than their proportion under the apportionment contemplated by the provisions of the "Act to ancend an act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redeseption thereof," approved an act of provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redeseption thereof," approved an act of provides in number of the circulation and redeseption in the provide for the circulation and redeseption in the provide for the circulation and redeseption in the provide for the circulation and redeseption and redeseption and redeseption in the provide for the circulation and redeseption and redeseption

CHARLES PRENDEVILLE. This model officer, who is charged with brutally assaulting a couple of who is charged with brutally assaulting a couple of segain been distinguishing himself. Prendeville residual and a segain been distinguishing himself. Prendeville residual and segain been distinguished in the segain been distinguished been

per centum of the smount of a dictional circulating notes issued to national banking associations during the preceding month, in accordance with the provisions of this act.

Section 3. And be it further enacted, That to secure a mere equitable distribution of the national banking curency, there may be issued circulating notes to banking associations organized in States and Territories having less than their proportion as herein set forth. And the the amount of circulation in this section autherized shalt, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, as it may be required for this purpose, be withdrawn as herein provided, from banking associations organized in States having a circulation exceeding that provided for by the act entitled "An act to amond an act entitled "An act to provide for a national banking currency secured by pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved March 3, eighteen hundred and sixty-live: but the amount of security and the direction of the Secretary of the Cresney, shall, under the direction of the Secretary of the Cresney, shall, under the direction of the Secretary of the Cresney, shall, under the direction of the Secretary of the Cresney, shall, under the direction of the Secretary of the Cresney, shall, under the direction of the Secretary of the Complex of the State and Ferritory and the amount to be retired by each banking association in accordance with this section, and shall, when such redistribution of circulation in each banking association and withdrawing their circulation in the secretary of the Cresney shall not a shall when such redistribution of circulation succeding the shall be shall be accordance with the banks having a single proportion, and the circulation in excess of circulation, and withdrawing their circulation in the secretary of the Cresney to the Crealance of the Currency and the circulation of the secretary of the States having the largest excess of circulation, and reducing the circulation of suc

On Recrutting Duty.

Despatch to the Associated Press. WASHINGTON, June 14 .- Brevet Lieutenant-Colone Samuel K. Schwenck, unassigned, is detailed on re-cruiting service, and will proceed to Nashville, Tennessee, open a rendezvous, and report by letter to the commanding officer of the 24th Infantry for instructions.

Conscience Money. Fifty dollars conscience money was received at the Treasury from Charleston, South Carolina, today, the amount being due for customs.

CONGRESS. FORTY-FIRST TERM-SECOND SESSION.

Washington, June 14.—The House joint resolution relative to trade with British North America was passed.

Mr. Gole presented resolutions of the California Legislature for subsidizing a steamship line between San Francisco and Australia, asking some action by Congress to prevent the importation of Chinese females of immoral character, and to require passports in such cases from American Consuls at China ports. Also, for an appropriation to improve the harbor of Wilmington, Southern California.

propriation to improve the harbor of Wilmington, Southern California.

Mr. Fenton presented memorials for the repeal of the legacy and succession tax and from umbrella manufacturers of New York city for relief from the unjust discrimination against them in that the present tariff on alpaca umbrellas imposes fifty per cent. dury, while upon alpaca, of which they are manufactured, the duty is only thirty-live per cent.

Mr. Wilson, from the committee of conference on the Army bill, submitted a report, which was ordered to be printed.

Mr. Wilson, from the committee of conference on the Army bill, submitted a report, which was ordered to be printed.

Mr. Hamlin presented the memorial of the Mayor, Gity Councils, and prominent citizens of Washington, asking that before Congress adjourns certain bills to pave Pennsylvania avenue, build a naw jail, and for purposes of employing laborers, etc., shall be passed.

Ordered to be printed and laid on the table.

Mr. Casserly offered a resolution requesting the President, if not incompatible with the public interests, to transmit to the Senate all information in the possession of the Government showing that during the hostilities in Cuba any American citizen had been executed without proper trial; any American vessels selected on the high seas, or the property of any American citizen confiscated or embargoed, with full particulars in each case, and to state also what sleps, if any, have been taken in reference thereto. Adopted.

Mr. Oargenter introduesd a joint resolution giving construction to acts of Congress granting lands in the State of Wisconsin to aid in building railroads. Referred.

At 1 o'clock, in pursuance of previous arrangement, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of business from Committee of Commerce.

The Vice-President, in reply to an inquiry by Mr. Ram sey, stated that the Banking bill was the first of the special orders and would come up in order after to-day.

Mr. Chaudler, chairman of the Committee on Commerce, called up the following bills, which were passed:—Authorizing water gauges to be established and observations to be made upon the Mississippi river and its principal tributaries, with a view to obtaining the information required for the protection of a luvial lands against overflow and for the improvement of navigation.

Mr. Wood presented the petition of New York mer-

Mr. Wood presented the petition of New York mer-chants and others in favor of the abolition of the stamp

Mr. Wood presented the patition of New York merchants and others in favor of the abolition of the stamp tax.

Mr. Winchester presented a petition of 200 citizens of Louisville. Ky, to tax distilled spirits at the distillery on the basis of capacity.

Mr. Sargent introduced a bill to regulate the compensation of the United States District Attorney in California, making it the same as that of the District Attorneys of Oregon and Novada. Referred.

Mr. Hawley, by unanimous consent, introduced a joint resolution granting four pieces of condemued ordinance for the Soldiers' Monument at Quincy, Illinois. Passed. FMr. Mercur, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a sill fixing compensation of grand and petit jurors in the United States courts, allowing three dollars a day and five cents per mile traveled, and providing that jurors shall not be summoned more than once in two years. Passed.

The House proceeded in the morning hour to the consideration of the Scante bill to provide a national surrency of coin notes, and to equalize the distribution of circulating notes, to which Mr. Garfield had offered the Ninety-five Millions Currency bill as a substitute.

Mr. Garfield allowed various amendments to be offered and voted upon before the vote should be taken on the substitute, add then moved the previous question on these amendments.

The first vote was on an amendment by Ms. Poland in

and voted upon before the vote should be taken on these substitute, add then moved the previous question on these amendments.

The first vote was on an amendment by Ms. Poland in reference to the distribution of currency, and repealing the present law limiting the amount of circulation. Rejected—47 to 30.

The next amendment was one offered by Mr. Randall as a substitute, authorizing the issue of \$300,000,000 of legal tender notes, to be exchanged for national bank notes, and to allow matured bonds deposited by banks as a guarantee for circulation to be redeemed at par. Rejected—yeas, 51: nays, 111.

The next amendment was one offered by Mr. Morgan, authorizing the issue of \$400,000,000 greenbacks, repealing all laws allowing the issue of national bank notes, directing the payment of matured books deposited by national binks at par in greenbacks, and making greenbacks receivable in payment of all Uniteditates taxes and imposts. Rejected—yeas, 57; nays, 127.

Mr. Garfield proposed to let the bill go over till to morrow morning, so as not to encroach further on the time assigned to the Committee on Foreign Affairs for the consideration of Guban matters.

Objection was made by Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, and so the House continued to vote on the pending amendment.

The next amendment was one offered by Mr. Ingernell.

amendment.

The next amendment was one offered by Mr. Ingersoll, authorizing the issue of farty-four million groundacks, and the redemption of gold interest bearing bonds to that smount.

amount.

The year and mays were ordered.

Mr. Barks made the question of order that where under suspension of the rules a day is specially set apart for the consideration of a subject, it exanot be consumed in other business, because of the operation of the previous question. The Speaker admitted that that seemed the equity of the case, but was not the practice of the Hause.

Mr. Carfield renewed his proposition that the amen l-

ments go over till to-morrow, so that the Cuban matter might now come up.

Mr. Coburn proposed an additional section for the is use of forty-four millions of greenbacks as a substitute for the three per cent, certificates now held as reserves by the national banks.

Mr. Butler (Mass.) witbdrew his objection to Mr. Garnield's proposition, and no other objection was interposed. The House then, at 12 45 o'clock, proceeded to the consideration of the joint resolution reported from the Committee on Foreign Affairs in relation to the contest between the people of Cuba and the government of Spain, as follows:

Resolved. By the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled. That the President of the United States be and hereby is authorized and instructed to declare and maintain a strictly impartial neutrality on the part of the Government of the United States in the contest now existing between the people of Cuba and the Government of the kingdom of Spain.

Section 2 And be it further resolved, that all provisions of the starte approved 20th of Aoril, 1818, entitled "An act in addition to the act for the punishment of earthin crimes against the United States, and to repeal the acts therein mentioned," shall be constraed to apply equally to each of the parties in the existing contest between the people of Cuba and the Government of Spain.

Section 3, And be it further resolved, that the President is hereby authorized and requested to remonstrate against the barbons manager in which the war in Cuba has been conducted, and if he shall deen it expedient, to solicit the cooperation of other governments in such mensures as he may deem necessary to secure from both contending parties an observance of the laws of war recognized by All civilized nations, which have been or may be accorded to the Government of Spain.

Mr. Hanks proceeded to address the House in support of the joint resolution. He had listened with the United States, consistent with the laws of nations, which have

appersistency, bravery, and indelity that had rarely been exceeded.

He had heard mention made in the President's message yesterday of losses by the Spaniards from an ecoasional bullet, and recognized the source from which that expression came, but it was not an "occasional bullet' that lost the lives of fifty thousand Spanish soldiers. There had been 107.000 men employed to suppress the insurrection. The exact military force in the field at the present time he supposed to be about 55,000 men against 10,000 or 20,000 tubans. The conflict had been carried out with a barbarity never before equalled, which was an additional reason for the interference of the United States Government.

The propositions submitted were simple. They gave

reason for the interference of the United States Government.

The propositions submitted were simple. They gave offense to no nation, interfered with the rights of neither party to the contest, and were in consonance with the precedents established by all the European Governments in the late Rebeilion in the United States. Spain had recognized the Rebeilion within sixty-live days after the firing at Fort Sumter. He proposed to do only that for the Island of Cuba—not within sixty days after the beginning of the contest, but twenty-one months after it, and after thousands of lives had fallen in the war. He reminded the House of the insecurity of the United States (tizens and officers in Cuba. He had seen alletter yesterday stating that a United States Consul there, whose name he could not repeat, was preparing to leave the island, in the belief that his life was not sife there. There was no indignity and no wrong which might not be imwas no indignity and no wrong which might not be in posed upon Americans there.

An admiral of the United States Navy had been sent

posed upon Americans there.

An admiral of the United States Navy had been sent there some time ago to inquire into the circumstances of the murder of a young man from Pennsylvania, after the show and farce or a trial and the admiral reperted that the man had been brutally murdered, and to that report the Freeident had assented. The admiral had reported also that the British Government had power to protect its subjects, and that they suffered no violence whatever from the anarchy in Cuba. The Secretary of State wrote to an American Cuba that gave their subjects protection which American citizens had not, and the Jonsul could not answer the question. But he (Mr. Banks) could tell.

It was because the British Government protected its own subjects and never took the side of the opprassor and of the tyrant against its own people, as the United States Government had too nearly done. (Maraurs of applicates in one of the galleries.) The British Government did not assail its people as liars and cowards, but protected them whether they were right or wrong. Whenever the American Government took the like ground Americans would be perfectly protected, as Englishmen, Frencamen, Swedes, Danes, Bussians, or Prussians are protected.

He wanted that protection given to Americans there and the flag of the country unmelested on the seas, especially in the Guif of Mexico. He referred to the arguments on international law in the President's message yesterday, and compared them with similar arguments communicated some time ago by the Secretary of State. He culd not but feel instinctively, on hearing the measage read, that the person who had prepared them for the open party had done it also for the other, and that the

He cuid not but feel instinctively, on hearing the measage read, that the person who had prepared them for the one party had done it also for the other, and that the same person might also be in the pay of the exiled Queen of Spain, in the pay of the Spanish Government and in the pay of the Government of the United States, That might be an error on his part, and he hoped to God it was, but he was inclined to believe it. A member inquired—Will the gentleman state to whom herefers?

Mr. Banks—No, sir, not all.

Mr. Ingersoil—I would like to be informed on that point.

Mr. Banks proceeded to refer to that part of the Presi Mr. Banks proceeded to refer to that part of the President's message referring to the brutalities committed on both sides, all of which he said might have come from the Spanish Minister. (Sensation.) It would become the Spanish Minister better than the American Minister of State. He would say for the Cubans, who were instinct with the character of the American people, that if they had been left to conduct their contest under the rules of civilized warfare, not one man would have been butchered by them in a cruel and unjustifiable manner.

He would not attempt to justify the reported murder in wholesale of six hundred prisoners of war by one of the chiefs of the insurgents, though they could do nothing else hut retaliate or see the country depopulated by the Spaniards. He did not blame the United States for not interfering.

else but retailate or see the country depopulated by the Spaniards. He did not blame the United States for sot interfering.

Congress had taught the President that it was dangeous for him to entertain an opinion or do an act that might be called a policy (laughter on the Democratic side), and therefore it he saw those things done and said nothing it was not his fau t, but if members of Congress would claim absolute and unlimited power in the administration, and if the Government saw those things and parmitted them, and justified them or gloated over them, they ought to be numbered among the damned forever and ever. The curse of God should rest upon them. (Applause, suppressed by the Speaker). They were sesponsible for these things.

There had not been a prisoner of war butchered in Cuba, not a weman or child sent to eternity, for which Congress was not responsible, for it had the power to check such barbarity, and did not exercise it. Twelve hundred millions of people would join the United States in the cry of condemnation against it. But Congress dared not to utter a word against such wholesale butchery of the defenceless people of Cuba, and now they were told that so long as the Spaniards murdored women and children, so long as there was no war the United States had no right whatever tr interfere with them in any way. That was what was called law.

He did not blame the President for it. Not at all. But a lawyer who for anything but pay would send to the representatives of the people a doctrine But a lawyer who for anything but pay would send to the representatives of the people a doctrine like that for them to act upon, eight to be forever reproved and forbidden the presence of civilized men. (Applause in the gallery and laughter among

The Speaker stated that any manifestation of ap-plause was positively forbidden by the rules.

NIY. MONEY MARKET OF VESTERDAY.

"The Wall street markets to-day were utterly dull.

"The Wail street markets to-day were utterly dull. The speculative spirit is entirely arrested by the uacertainty as to what action Congress will take on the Currency and Funding bills. The bill of Mr. Garfield comes up at the morning hour to-morrow. On the eve of its revival the Stock Exchange was not disposed to do anything, and was thinly attended all day. The feature of the day, however, was the further declyne in gold, the market for which literally broke down under the accumulation of influences which have been directed against the premium of late, and the price at the close settled to 112½. The flattering exhibit of our foreign trade, showing the experts, even in gold values, to be in excess of the imports, accounts for the inactivity in exchange which has so puzzled the foreign bankers. The bulls in the Gold Room endeavored to make some use of the fact that the coin interest on the portion of our debt held abroad coin interest on the portion of our debt held abroad always occasions a recessity for gold shipments, but they forget that experience has so far shown that a large percentage of these coupons go back rein-vested in our bonds. The decline in gold this morn-ing started our bonds up to 89% in London this after-noon, the effect of which was in turn the final decline here to 132%

ing started our bonds up to 59% in London this afternoon, the effect of which was in turn the final decline
here to 112%.

"The decline in gold operated adversely upon the
Government list, and prices fell off a quarter to a
haif per cent, from the best of Saturday. The market was duit and in this respect shared the general
condition of the street. The currency balance of
the Government is so heavy that expectations are
largely indulged in that the July programme of the
Trensury will include additional purchases of bonds.

"The dulness of the stock market prevented the
change in rates which many houses leoked for as
the sequence of Saturday's bank statement. The
ruling rate on all kinds of collaterals was four per
cent, with numerous transactions at three per cent
on Governments and exceptional transactions at five
on stocks. Commercial paper was unchanged.

"The foreign exchange market was firm, and for
continental bills fairly active. The buyers in the
latter instances were supposed to be selling bonds
on Frankfort account and buying gold and exchange
against them, a trifling difference in the two markets permitting a light profit. The home strength of
Government securities does not permit them to follow gold down step by step as the latter declines,
and hence the occasional opportunity to realize the
difference between the home and foreign markets
until they become equal again."

-A Rhode Island paper is very severe upon a mean man in that State. It says that he would take his grandmother's could to since down

FOURTH EDITION

EXCURSION OF KNIGHTS TEMPLAR Prince Arthur's Pleasure Trip

The Cuban Debate in the House.

His Return to Europe.

Great Speech by Gen. Banks.

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

FROM WASHINGTON.

Discussion on the President's Message. Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.
Washington, June 14.—General Banks has just finished his speech on Cuba, amid applause from the floor and galleries. It was one of his best efforts, and the attention of the members through-

the floor and galleries. It was one of his best efforts, and the attention of the members throughout was unusually close.

Several times during the delivery of his speech General Banks was interrupted with applause which was suppressed by the Speaker. A large number of Senators were on the floor, and the diplomatic gallery was filled with foreign ministers and their families. General Banks defended his report against the President's message and said that the document had not changed his views relative to Cuba. He charged that it was prepared by a paid agent of the Spanish Government, and that the language was in many places that of the Spanish Minister. He was rather rough upon the writer of the message, and it is understood he had reference to Caleb Cushing. He said the Spanish Minister had accused him of improper motives in this defense of Cuba. If he bad any udea that he would get justice, he would demand that the Spanish Minister be made to substantiate that charge.

would demand that the Spanish Minister be made to substantiate that charge.

Mr. Banks was followed by Mr. Orth, who represents the minority of the committee, and who is now speaking. A night session has been ordered to continue the debate.

Ben Butler has been taking notes of Banks' speech, and the understanding is that he will reply in behalf of Spain. During the delivery of Banks' speech Butler was busy going from one member's seat te another, exhibiting a few Cuban bonds that he had in his pocket. It is thought he wished to break in this way the force of Banks' speech. But he failed.

FROM THE STATE.

The Knights Templar. Special Despatch to the Evening Telegraph. HARRISBURG, June 14.—The Knights Templar excursionists, consisting of St. John's, Mary, and Philadelphia Commanderies of Philadelphia, and delegations of other commanderies, arrived at Harrisburg at half-past 1 o'clock, all right. The party was joined at Lancaster by Columbia Commandery, of that city. The excursionists expect to reach Williamsport at 5 P. M. The Sir Knight, attract great attention along the route.

FROM THE DOMINION.

Prince Arthur.
MONTREAL, June 14.—Prince Arthur left here yes-Montreal, June 14.—Prince Arthur left here yesterday for home. In answer to an address presented by the Mayor the Prince acknowledged with deep feeling the kindness shown him by the Canadians, and expressed his gratitude in having won their esteem and affection. He said he should never forget the happy time he has spent in this country. After spending a few days as a guest of Mr. Hugh Allen, at Lake Memphremagog, he will proceed to Quebec and embark for England.

FROM NEW YORK. Henvy Specie Shipment.

New York Produce Market.

New York, June 14.—Cotton dull and drooping; sales of 450 bales midding uplands at 21%c. Flour—State and Western dull; State, \$5.25@6.35; Ohio, \$5 65@6 90; Western, \$5 20@6 85; Southern at \$6 25@@10. Wheat firmer; No. 1 spring, No. 2. \$1.3016@1.31. Corn lower; new mixed ern, 98c,@12.05; old do., \$1.05. Oats firm; State, 70@72 cents; Western, 65@66c. Beef steady. Pork quiet but firm; new mess, \$30.62@30.75. Lard

firm; steam, 15@16%c.; kettle, 16%@16%c. Stock Quotations by Telegraph-2 P. M.

Ph. and Res. R. 101% Mil. & St. Paul R. pref. 82% Mich. South. & Nl. R. 98% Adams Express ex-d 63% Cle. and Pitt. R. 109% Wells, Fargo & Co. 15% Chi. and N. W. com 84% United States . 45% Chi. and N. W. pref. 90% Tennessee 68, new. 62% Chi. and R. l. R. 122% Gold . 112% Pitts. F. W. & Chi. R. 96% Market dull.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

For Additional Legal Intelligence see First Page. A Patent Case. Circuit Court of the United States-Judges Strong and McKennan.

Colburn, Executrix of James Simpson, vs. George B, Garrett & Co. Harding for plaintiff; Diedrick for of James Simpson to restrain the defendants from manufacturing and selling lee pitchers.

The claims of the patent are:—1. A pitcher for preserving ice-water cool, combined with double walls enclosing between them air or equivalent non-con-

ducting material, so arranged as not to impair the portability of the pitcher, and its capability of dis-charging its contents by pouring, nor its capacity for holding water. for holding water.

2. In combination with a double-wall ice-pitcher, a nose, lip, or spout, through which the water is discharged, and a movable cover across the diveharge-way,

which prevents access of air into the pitcher thereat ex-cept during the act of pouring. The defendants, Gartet & Co., manufactured and The defendants, Gartet & Co., manufactured and sold ice pitchers having both the features claimed, except that the cover over the spout was hinged so as to hang vertically. They relied mainly upon old teapots and coffeepots manufactured by Isaac S. Williams, of Philadelphia, forty years ago, having, as it was alleged, double walls; also upon an old teapot which has been in the family of Mcs. Fine, in Philadelphia, for years, ways.

Philadelphia, for many years.

The Court decided that the teapots referred to as the "Fine" teapot and the "Williams" teapot are not the same invention as the ice pitcher of lames Simpson, and that the first and second claims of the plaintiff's reissued palent are valid, and that the defendant has infringed the same, and that a decree be entered for plaintiff with costs, and that the case be referred to John Cadwalader, Jr., Esq., as

SALE OF REAL ESTATE AND STOCKS.—The following sales were made by M. Thomas & Sons, at the Philadelphia Exchange, to-day at noon:-

par ct.

26 shares National Bank of the Republic.

1 shares Mercantile (ibrary.

2467 shares Cambria Iven Co.

Lot 219 section : Laurel Hill Cemetery.

At private sale since last report:

GRE *N-No. 2521—Residence, 25 feet by SECOND (South), Nos. 342 to 246-Valuable CAMERON CO., Pa. 4000 Acres Gas Coal, etc., Property.
GHOUND RENT SHOW a year.
TASKER, Nos. 1078 Genteel Dwelling.

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

16,000

BETWEEN BOARDS.

\$2000 Leh Con Ln... \$836 100 sh Sch Nav... \$46

\$2000 C & A m 68,89 944 20 sh Leh Val...18, 58

\$2000 Leh gold L... 93

\$4000 do... 92 100 do... 53.55

\$1000 Reading 78... 952 200 do... \$30... 53.55

\$1000 Reading 78... 952 200 do... \$30... 53.55

\$23 sh 2d & 3d St... 4536 200 do... \$15... 53.66

\$100 do... 46 100 sh Germ'n P R. 30

SECOND BOARD. SECOND BOARD.

\$1000 N Penna 7s. 90 1000 sh Reading R. 53-69
26 sh Penna R. 1s. 5734
20 sh Leh Val. 520 58
5 sh Palla Bk. 180 9 sh Cam & AR. 11934
206 sh Sch Nay Pf. 1834 500 sh Dalzell Oil. 24