CITY INTELLIGENCE

CITY POLITICS.

The Republican City Executive Committee. Last evening, according to the rules of the Republican organization of this city, meetings were held in the several wards of the persons selected at the recent delegate elections as members of the Ward Executive Committees. The committees were regularly organized last evening, and each one selected its member of the City Executive Committee. The new members of this latter body assemble this afternoon at three o'clock, at the regular headquarters, in the building of the National Union Club, No. 1105 Chesnut street, for the purpose of effecting an organization for the campaign which has just been inaugurated.

The following is a list of the members elected to the committee last evening, in the wards marked thus (*) there being a contest between the parties named: -

Wards. Samuel Peak.

16. Joseph Ash. 17. George W. Painter. 18. Jacob M. Davis. 19. John Loughridge. R. C. Tittermary.
J. T. Pratt.
Thomas Smyth.
John W. Donnelly.
Chas. W. Ridgway. William Thomas, 22, M. C. Hong. 23, George 23. George A. Shoch. 24. James Newell. 25. Howard Griffiths.

o. Chas. W. Ridgway 7. John V. Creely. 8. Charles A. Porter. 9. John L. Hill. 9. John McCullough. 11. Jacob Albright.

"26. M. A. Everly, I. J. McBride. 27. Christian Kneass. *28. Hiram Miller, Charles Boothroyd. 13. Ezra Lukens. 14. Wm. H. Johnson. 15. Henry Huhn.

The Twenty-First Ward Nominations. The dead lock which existed in the Twenty-first ward between Mr. Bowker and Mr. McIlhaney, the aspirants for Common Council, was broken last evening by the friends of both uniting in the nomination of a new man, in the person of Mr. John Sanders. The new man is one of the oldest residents of Manayunk, and has always been a friend to progress, and a most active worker in the ranks of the Republican party. He will make a most excellent representative. The nominations in this ward now stand as follows:-For Select Council, Captain Charles Thompson Jones; for Common Council, John

The Democratic Campaign—The Primary Elec-tions and Conventions.

Now that the Republican ticket is in the field, the Democracy are preparing to take the field. The State House pavement for several days past has been crowded by the leading spirits of the unterrified, engaged in the laudable task of fixing up things in the way that will save the masses of the party any trouble.

The annual primary elections for delegates to the various conventions of the party will be held on next Monday, June 27, between the hours of 6 and 8 P. M., at the usual places. As this is the first occasion on which the new rules of the party, adopted at a convention held in August of last year, are put in operation, it will be interesting to show the manner in which the new patent double-acting self-adjusting Democratic machine is expected to work.

Rule 2 of the present Democratic code reads The Democratic citizens residing in each elec tion division shall also, at the same time and place,

annually elect three delegates to represent said division in a ward convention, to be called the "Ward Delegate Convention," to elect delegates to conventions for nominating candidates for city and county offices, and to Judicial Conventions, each citizen to vote for two persons, and the three persons receiving the highest number of votes to be sons receiving the highest number of votes t declared elected: also three delegates to a "Ward Nominating Convention," to be voted for and elected in like manner; and two delegates in "Representative," and, when required, one in "Senatorial," one in "Congressional," one in "Surveyors'" convention (except where such divisions are divided by the Surveyor's district), then they shall elect one for each division, except the Twenty-fourth ward (Eleventh and Twelfth districts), who shall elect two delegates from each division. shall elect two delegates from each division. The tickets voted shall be headed on the outside respectively, "Officers of Election," "Executive Committee," "Delegates to Ward Delegate Convention," "Delegates to Ward Nominating Convention," "Representative Delegates," "Senatorial Delegate," "Congressional Delegate," and "Surveyor Delegate."

Rule 27 provides for a separate convention for the nomination of a candidate for each city or county office, and that not more than one such candidate shall be nominated by any one convention. All the candidates for judicial positions, however, are to be nominated by a single convention, as heretofore. Each ward is entitled to three delegates in each of the city and county conventions, and in the Judicial Convention, so that the nominating conclaves of the Democracy will consist of but 84 members each, and will be much less unwieldy than those of the Republican party. The delegates to these nominating conventions are to be selected by the "ward delegate conventions" on the day following the primary elections, each member voting for but two delegates to the nominating conventions, while the three having the highest number of votes are to be declared elected.

In accordance with these rules, the Congres sional, Senatorial, Representative, and Ward Nominating Conventions will meet at 10 o'clock A. M., on Tuesday, June 28. The conventions for nominating city, county, and judicial candidates are to meet at 10 o'clock on Wednesday morning, June 29. By the provisions of Rule 31, the City Execu-

tive Committee is required to select by ballot one of its own members to organize each of the city, county, and judicial conventions, the person so selected not to be a member of any of these conventions. The temporary organizer thus appointed is required to proceed to the place where the convention allotted him is to meet, to call the body to order, and to preside over its deliberations until a permanent organization is effected; and, as soon as this task is accomplished, it is made his duty to retire, and report his action to the City Executive Committee. The following are the names of the persons who have been announced to preside temporarily over the different conventions:—
Sheriff.—Christopher Snyder, Twenty-third

Register of Wills .- Thomas A. Fahy, Eleventh ward. Receiver of Taxes .- E. G. Woodward, First ward.

Commissioner .- James S. McGuffin, Tenth ward. Clerk of Orphans' Court .- 8. Gross Fry, Fifteenth ward. Judicial.-Isaac Leech, Twenty-seventh ward.

BASE BALL,-The base ballits are in an intense state of excitement ever the game to come off to-morrow afternoon at the grounds of the Athletics, between that club and the Red Stockings, of Cincinnati. This promises to be the greatest game of the season, and we have accordingly made arrangements to have the score telegraphed to us from the grounds, so that we can give a report of the progress of the contest in each of our late editions. We will issue an extra edition when the battle is over, which will contain the full score. The game will commence at 3 o'clock P. M.

ASSAULTING POLICEMEN,-William B. Conley was arrested at Thirteenth street and Columbia avenue yesterday for being drunk and dis-orderly. He turned on Sergeants Shuler and Winters, of the Twelfth district, and before they succeeded in conquering him he had the coat of Shuler torn off and an eye of Winters' in mourning. Alderman Hood this morning held him in

COLLEGE COMMENCEMENT.-The annual commencement of the Pennsylvania Military Academy at Chester took place this morning. Addresses were made by Colonel Hyatt, the Principal, and members of the graduating class. The ceremonies throughout were of a most interesting character, and were witnessed by a large

RABID Dogs Shor .- A mad dog was despatched yesterday by a policeman at Otsego and Tasker streets. Another was killed at Eleventh and Rodman streets by a policeman.

COLORED VOTES IN THE FIFTH CONGRES-SIGNAL DISTRICT .- From a recent count it is ascertained that there are 683 colored voters in the Fifth Congressional district.

SWEDENBORGIAN.

Proceedings of the Convention this Morning. The fourth day's proceedings of the National Convention of Swedenborgians commenced this morning at 10 A. M., in the church at Broad and Brandywine streets, President Thomas Worcester in the chair.

The convention opened with devotional exercises, conducted by Rev. James Reed, of Massa-

After the ealling of the roll and the reading of the minutes of the preceding day's business, a resolution by J. Young Scammon, of Chicago, was adopted, permitting the secretary to make any verbal corrections which the record of the proceedings of the convention may require.

A resolution was offered by J. Young Scammon providing that wherever the word "paster" occurs in the resolution in relation to the Committee on Ecclesiastical Affairs, that the said word be stricken out and the word "member" be substituted in its place.

A motion to lay the resolution of Mr. Scammon on the table was defeated.

table was defeated.

The President then vacated, and requested ex Professor Parsons of Harvard College, to occupy the chair.

The effect of the resolution would be to permit the accession of laymen to the Committee on Ecclesiastical Affairs, which by the present rules of the body is entirely omposed of pastors.

The Rev. Frank Sewell spoke against the resolution,

saying that the Ecclesiastical Committee is not an executive committee, but its action is always subject to the action of the convention, which is composed of ministers and laymen. He thought that the committee, being composed entirely of ministers, is the best plan for bringing the wants of that class immediately before the convention.

the wants of that class immediately before the convention.

James Reed, of Boston, offered a substitute, providing that the Committee on Ecclesiastical Affairs consist of ordained ministers and seven other ministers, to be elected by the convention.

Mr. Reed subsequently withdrew the substitute.

The previous question was called, thus cutting off further debate or amendments.

The main question being on the original resolution of Mr. Scammon that gentleman was permitted to offer a substitute, directing that the Ecclesiastical Committee be composed of twelve members in addition to the President of the convention, who shall be chairman of the committee.

dent of the convention, who shall be chairman of the committee.

The substitute, on vote, was then adopted.

A resolution directing the appointment of a committee of seven for the purpose of making the nominations of the Ecclesiastical Committee was finally adopted, after giving rise to a debate in which a resolution, providing that the committee of seven be composed of laymen, was laid upon the table.

The President then announced the committee of seven, composed of the following gentlemen:—Judge Parsons, M. G. Williams, William B. Sewell, J. Y. Scammon, G. Hitchcock, G. Burke, William E. Pennington. The committee retired to make nominations.

A resolution by Joseph C. Andrews, of Boston, was adopted, declaring that the thanks of the convention are due to the Philapelphia First Society for the great kindness and hospitality manifested by that society towards the members of the convention.

J. W. Lever offered a resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Ecclesiastical Affairs, asserting that the names applied to the body not being suggestive of their modes of worship, be changed, and that provision be made to have the change made by the next convention, to be held in 1871.

The convention then adjourned to meet again at 2:30 o'clock P. M.

The Late Rev. Dr. Nadala—Our hurriedly pre-

THE LATE REV. DR. NADAL,—Our hurriedly prepared sketch, published yesterday, of the late Rev. Bernard H. Nadal, D. D., formerly pastor of Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church, in this city, was necessarily imperfect, and we give the following additional facts in his history, which will be read with interest by his many warm personal friends and admirers. He entered the Methodist ministry in 1835, joining the Baltimore Conference. His early ministerial labors lay in Southern Maryland and the Valley of the Shenandoah in Virginia. Here he became an earnest participant in the debates on slavery which were then shaking the Church, and which, a few years later, were to divide it: and was known as an able and fearless exponent of the views which afterwards became the distinctive feature of the Northern branch. This trait of character, exthe Northern branch. This track of the career, hibited thus early in life, marked his entire career. He took no strongly controverted position hastily; but, his stand once taken, he was immovable. In every other controversy in which the Church was involved, as in this, Dr. Nadal left no doubt as to lay delegation movement, now triumphantly ended, had in him an earnest supporter with voice and pen; and one of the last of his published papers was a clear and logical defence of the junior book agent, Rev. Dr. Lanahan. Dr. Nadal's early education had been necessarily somewhat limited, but every opportunity for culture was sedulously improved. In 1847 he wa appointed to the charge of the church in Carlisle, the seat of Dickinson College. It was while residing here in this capacity that, without neglecting any of his pastoral duties, he pursued the collegiate course of study and was regularly graduated with high honors, as already stated. Soon after graduating, he accepted a professorship in the Indiana Asbury University, but it was not long before he returned to preacher. While stationed in Washington during the war, he served one year as chaplain of the lower house of Congress. Dr. Nadal's sudden death was the result of an apoplectic stroke,

THE SYNOD OF PHILADELPHIA. Presbyterian reunited Synod of Philadelphia will hold its sessions in this city during the present week, commencing this evening. sions are to be held in the Spring Garden Presbyterian Church, at the corner of Eleventh and Wistar streets. According to the rule usually governing such cases the moderator of the former synod presides at the opening services, preaches the opening sermon, and has genera charge until a new moderator is elected. In this case, as there has been no former meeting of the present organization, the rule will not apply. To meet this want, the General Assembly lately convened in this city appointed convenors, who are to take the places of modera tors in the several synods until an election can be held. The convenor of the Synod of Philadelphia is the Rev. G. W. Musgrave, D. D. The services this evening will include the sermon by this gentleman, and the other opening exercises. To-morrow morning the first regular business session will be held. The synod will continue in session for several days. The present number of churches in the district embraced by the new Synod of Philadelphia is two hundred and twenty, with 240 ministers and 32,519 commacants.

POLICEMAN SUNSTRUCK .- Yesterday Policeman Philip Bellam, of the Eighth district, fell to the sidewalk from the effects of the heat. He was taken to his residence, where he re-mained insensible for several hours. He will not be able to perform duty for several days.

BIRTH OF GUTTENBERG .- On Saturday next the employes on the Democrat will celebrate the birth of Guttenberg by a festival at Schuylkill

CASUALTY. - At 11 o'clock this morning Michael Burk, aged three years, was run over at Third and Lombard streets. He was re-moved to his residence, No. 322 S. Front street.

CARELESSNESS .- Six houses along Third street, between Vine and Poplar streets, were found open last night.

N. Y. MONEY MARKET OF YESTERDAY.

From the N: Y. Herald.

"The Currency bill still continues to excite the attention of the street as the leading feature of the financial situation, especially as but little impre authentic information has been received as to the precise meaning of certain, and the most important sections contained in it. The effort, however, of the 'commission' money writers—well known for their venality in such respects—to interpret it as an inflation measure, has had the effect of attracting more than unusua attention to peculiar contraction fea ures it contains. While the utterances of these commentajons are wholly unworthy of extended notice, it seems, however, a duty to repudiate, on behalf of the independent press of this country, the action of these parasitical journalists who find their highest ambition in the service; of the highest bidder. All persons possessing feeling and approclating the trials and temptations to which they may flave been exposed and have succumbed to, icel the largest sympathy for these unfortunate female outcasts of society who crowd our streets at night, saddening the thoughtill passenger by their solicitation—but for the men entrusced with a grave responsibility, who prostitute the opportunity of high-mine ed, honorable criticism, to purposes of base privices of sain and sell themselves, their honor, their manhoud, and, it may be, their employer, for a call on ten, fiften or twenty shares of stock, there is nothing but contempt. Were than the class of which they are prototypes, they have not the excuse of necessity, as it is to be supposed they are well paid for their legithmate labor; but printing the last of mosey to obscure their sense of honor, they bring an honorable profession into disgrace, in a degree that is not possible in any other department. But to leave this regretful theme of comment, which brings a blush to the brw of every newspaper man of principle, and to return to the Currency bill. It will be recollected that the main points of this bill are, first, the issue of \$95,000.000

not amount to expansion here. But, taking into consideration that the banks are obliged to noid tweaty-five per cent, of lawful money in reserve, the addition of \$95,000,000 of new liabilities will withdraw from circulation over \$23,000,000 of greedbacks to meet this requirement, which supplemented by \$45,000,000 possibly withdrawn, although not certainly, so far as we know at present, reduces the resources of the banks very materially. If this is not contraction, and of the worst kind, it is hard to tell what is. And besides, in this reduced volume of lawful money, how much easier does it become for a clique of reckress speculators to produce an artificial stringency by locking up greenbacks! Congress has been too careless in its consideration of this matter. It is unfortunate that but few men there understand the principles which govern banking and currency, and hence have thus blundered unconsciously in so important a matter. Mr. Randall, in proposing to substitute greenbacks for national bank notes, approached the proper solution of the present difficulty, and it is to be hoped the Senate willconsider this question in the broad sense thus illustrated, and prove itself as independent of the influence of the national banks in its action on this measure as it did in the passage of its honest but mistaken Funding bill,

"The publication of gratifying crop prespects, carefully collected from independent contents of the induced of the induced and contents of the induced of the induced of the induced of the induced and prove itself as independent of the influence of the national banks in its action on this measure as it did in the passage of its honest but mistaken Funding bill.

sure as it did in the passage of its honest but mistaken Funding hill,
"The publication of gratifying crop prospects, carefully collected from independent sources, operated to induce a weaker feeling in gold at the start, when the premum went off to 112%. Later, however, the market fallied in view of the distant effect of such returns and advenced to 112%, but was barely stendy through the day between that figure and 112%."

What Sort of a Man He has Been-Speech at Atlanta During the Campaign—Refused Lodg-ing in Augusta, While Attending Court, on Account of His Union Sentiments.

THE NEW ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

The Atlanta New Era published a long speech de-livered in that city on October 4, 1868, in the course of which Mr. Akerman said:—
"My theme is the Presidential election. In this "My theme is the Fresidential election. In this two candidates are before us, and to these our choice is restricted. General Grant, presented by the Republican party; Mr. Seymour, presented by the Democratic party. Both, as far as I know or believe, are men of good private character. Both are gentlemanly in culture, habits, and education. Moreover, justice to both requires me to say that they are both great men. Mr. Seymour is great in words. General Grant is great in deeds. Mr.

words, General Grant is great in deeds. Mr. Seymour, indeed, has shown himself capable of surpassing all men on this continent in speech that sounds well and means little. General Grant has shown himself capable of surrassing all men on this continent in those deeds which history glories to record. Mr. Seymour has shown himself skilful in finding fault with an adshown himself skilful in finding fault with an ad-ministration that was taxed to the utmost endurance in an effort to maintain its charge at a critical hour. General Grant was able to second these efforts with an energy that crowned them with success. In soncluding he said:—"Choose ye; Grant is the representative of reason, Seymour is the representa tive of passion.

OUTBAGE UPON A GRANT BLECTOR-REMARKABLE SCENE IN COURT. The following anecdote is related of Mr. Akerman The Superior Court being in session on the 26th of October last, at Lincointown, in this State, Colonel A. T. Akerman, one of the Grant electors for the State at large, entered the court-room and said:—
"May it please your Honor, I have come to this place for the purpose of transacting business as an attorney of the court. The keeper of the only hotel here, with whom I have been putting up for many years, informs me that he lears he may be injured if he receives me, because a large number of the citizens of the county have threatened to withdraw their patronage from him if I am entertained at his house. He age from him if I am entertainen at his house. has no personal objection to me, and says that the persons who urge him to reject me make no objection except on account of my politics. For my politics I am responsible to my conscience. As long as my conscience approves them I shall not change or modify them in the slightest degree to humor the eitizens of Lincoin county who have interfered be-tween landlord and guest. I am not willing to be the occasion of injury to him. I am not disposed to inquire into the extent of my rights under the law prescribing the obligations of innkeepers. There is no private family here whose hospitality I would ask or accept in the present circumstances. Being unable to attend to my business cumstances. Being unable to attend to my business in this court for the reasons that I have given, I request that the cases in which I am employed may stand continued for the term." General Toombs, being present, opposed granting the continuance, contending that the ground was unauthotherized by law Presiding-Judge Andrews said ther he deanly regretted the state of things disthat he deeply regretted the state of things dis-closed in the application. If the law did not provide for it, the omission was because the makers of the law never suspected that such a thing would happen in a civilized community. He valued Colonel Akerman as an able and skilful practitioner, and it was mortifying to him to learn that such a feeling existed in the circuit. A non-resident attorney must stay somewhere in the place. He would not require of Mr. Akerman an impossibility; therefore he granted the apbody to be a man of kind, friendly disposition; man of culture and talent. He has always been welcome in the most refined society of the State. His honesty in politics is doubted by no one who

Stock Quotations by Telegraph-2 P. M. Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New

New York Money and Stock Markets. New York Money and Stock Markets.

New York, June 21.—Stocks strong. Money, 3@
5 per cent. Gold, 112%, 5-20a, 1862, coapon,
112%; do. 1864, do., 111½; do. 1865 do., 111½;
do. do. new, 113%; do. 1867, 114; 10. 1868, 114;
10-40a, 108½; Virginia 6s, new, 65½; Missouri
6s, 94½; Canton Company, 67; Camberland
preferred, 38; Consolidated New York Central
and Hudson River, 99; Erie, 24½; Reading,
107½; Adams Express, 65½; Michigan Central,
124½; Michigan Southern, 99%; Illinois Central,
189½; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 109½; Chicago and
Rock Island, 120½; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne,
97; Western Union Telegraph, 35.

New York Produce Market.

New York Produce Market.

New York, June 21.—Cotton quiet but firm; sales of 400 bales middling upland at 21½ c. Flour—State and Western dull and drooping; State, \$5.40 d. 6.50; Ohio, \$5.90 d. 7; Western, \$5.40 d. 6.90; Southern \$6.25 d. 10. Wheat quiet in buyer's favor. Corn declining; new mixed Western, 91c. \$1. Oats lower; State, 68 d. 69c.; Western, 61 d. 63c. Beef quiet; extra mess, \$16 d. 18.50. Pork dull; new mess, \$20.75 d. 30.80. Lard heavy: steam, 14 d. 614 c. ket. \$30.75@30.80. Lard heavy; steam, 14%@16%c.; ket-tle, 16%@16%c. Whisky quiet at \$1.05%.

DIVIDEND - CORNPLANTER OIL COMPANY.—The Directors have declared their regular Quarterly Dividend of SIX PER UENT. on the capital stock of this Company, payable at their office, No. 524 WALNUT Street, on and after July 1, 1870, clear of State tax, Fransfer Books close on the 23d inst., and reopen 2d July.

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Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THIRTEENTH WAY COMPANY. STREETS PASSENGER RAIL

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semiannual dividend of ONE DOLLAR AND FISTY ORNTS
per share from the earnings of the road for the last eix
months, clear of all taxes, payable on and after the first
day of July, at the office of the Company, No. 1911 South
BROAD street.

Transfer books will close on the 25th inst, and be opened
on July 2.

Treasurer.

REFRIGERATORS.

GRAND TEST EXHIBITION FOR TWO WEEKS,

EDWARD J. WILLIAMS

COMMENCING MONDAY, JUNE 18, 1870,

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 generally that it will do all that is claimed, we propose to

GRAND TEST EXHIBITION. GRAND TEST EXHIBITION,
Commencing as per above date. Several hr adred pounds of ice will be made every day. Solid tozen fish can be seen at all times. The temperal 'far below freezing point. Beef, veal, lamb, 1 litry, 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 weeks). 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. 215 MARKET Street.

No. 915 MARKET Street.

J. S. WORMAN & Co., 3 47 4m8p Proprietors and Manufacturers.

THIRD EDITION

AFFAIRS AT THE CAPITAL.

Banking and Currency Bill.

Case of the Murderer Real. The Cuban Privateer Hornet.

FROM EUROPE BY CABLE.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The New Belgian Cable. Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, June 21 .- The Senate Foreign Relations Committee agreed to-day to report favorably on the bill to permit the landing of the Beigian Cable on the shores of the United States.

The Cuban Resolutions. It was agreed that next Thursday the committee would take up and discuss the resolutions which passed the House last week relative to Cuba. Seve-ral members of the committee are in favor of amending this resolution by restoring those originally reported by Banks.

The Franking and Carrency Bill. The Senate Finance Committee had up the bill to increase banking facilities and to provide for a more equitable distribution of the currency. Several amendments were proposed and discussed, but no action was taken. The indications are that the ee will report the bill as it originally passed the Senate.

Messrs, Sherman, Warner, and Sprague were appointed a conference committee on the Currency bill.

General Amnesty General Butler to-day reported the General Amnesty bill from the Reconstruction Committee. It covers all the cases of political offenses against the Government, including those which come under the fifteenth amendment. Butler's particular friend,

Jefferson Davis, comes within its terms. The Funding Bill was reported from the Ways and Means Committee to-day, with but slight amendment. General Schenck endeavored to have it made the special order for next Tuesday, but objection was made.

The Privateer "Hornet." Despatch to the Associated Press. Washington, June 21.—The Secretary of the Treasury has telegraphed to the Collector of Cus-toms at Wilmington giving permission to the Cuban privateer Hornet, which was captured at that port, to proceed to New York.

The Senate Currency Bill. In the Senate to-day Mr. Sherman, from the Fi-nance Committee, reported that the committee unanimously recommended non-concurrence amendments of the House to the Senate currency bill, and the appointment of a committee of con-

CONGEESS. FORTY-FIRST TERM-SECOND SESSION.

Senate.

Washington, June 21.—Mr. Hamlin called up the House bill to pave Pennsylvania avenue.

An amendment by Mr. Casserly, reducing the redemption tax comproperty ordered to be sold for non-payment of paving tax. was discussed until the expiration of the morning hour, when the amendment was rejected and the bill passed.

Mr. Sherman, from the Finance Committee, reported a joint resolution to determine the construction of the Internal Revenue act so as to exempt undistributable sums added to the contingent funds of insurance companies. After an explanation by Mr. Buckingham that the bill

was to remedy a construction of the law by which the Commissioner of Internal Revenue levied a tax upon these sums as part of their surplus earnings, the bill passed.
The House tax and tariff bill was made the special order The House tax and tariff bill was made the special order as soon as the Consular appropriation bill is disposed of.

Mr. Bayard presented the memorial of William F.
Smith, President of the International Ocean Telegraph Company, proposing for \$500,001 a year to be paid by the United States for twenty years to establish and maintain international telegraph cables from San Francisco to Japan and China, and a third line from the United States to Europe, conditional upon never consolidating with any existing transutlantic cable, and never charging more than five dollars in gold for each message of ten words. Referred.

At 130 P. M. the Senate took up the unfinished busi-ness, the post office appropriation bill and franking repeal amendments

Mr. Trumbull's amendment limiting the franking privilege hereafter to the departments, and allowing public documents to be franked only from Washington city, was rejected by a vote of 22 to 25.

Mr. Butler (Mass.), from the Reconstruction Commit-tee, reported a bill for a full and general grace, amnesty, and oblivion of wrongful acts, doings, and omissions of all persons engaged in the war of the late Rebellion. Ordered to be printed and recommitted.

Mr. Schenck, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported back the Funding bill, with one slight verbal amendment, and asked that it be made a special order in the House for Tuesday next.

the House for Tuesday next.

Mr. Randall objected to its being made a special order.

Mr. Schenck then withdrew the bill, saying that he would take the chance of having it made a special order in the House next Monday under a suspension of the

in the House next Monday under a suspension of the rules.

Mr. Upson introduced a joint resolution donating four condemned cannons to the Willoughby, Ohio, Soldiers' Monument Association Passed.

The morning hour was occupied with reports from the Committee on Ulaims, and a large number of private bill were reported and passed.

Among the bills reported was one by Mr. Ela, reciting that \$678,262 was due by the United States to the State of Massachusetts for interest on expenditures during the war of 1812. That one third of it had been assigned to the European and North American Railroad Company, and directing certificates to be issued for the same to that company.

ompany.

The morning hour having expired the bill went over The morning hour having expired the bill went over without action.

The case of B. F. Whittemore, of South Carolina, then came up by special assignment.

Mr. Logan offered a resolution reciting the action of the Committee on Military Affairs, and of the House in reporting and adopting a resolution decivring Mr. Whittemore, by his conduct in selling military and naval cadetships, unworthy of a seat in the House of Representatives.

Also, reciting his re-election and the preset tation of his credentials, and resolving that the House of Representatives decline to allow said B. F. Whittemore to be sworn as a Representative in the Forty-first Congress, and direct that his credentials be returned to him.

Mr. Logan proceeded to address the House in support of the resolution, and quoted the statute which rendered Whittemore liable to be tried criminally for the offense, and on conviction to be rendered infamous and incapable of holding any place of trust or profit under the United States.

and on conviction to be reindered infamous and incapable of holding any place of trust or profit under the United States.

He held that the judicial action of the House in the matter disqualified nim, the same as if he had been tried and convicted in a court of justice. If the House had power to expel, then by a parity of reasoning it had the power to exclude, otherwise the power to expel did not amount to anything. This man's constituents had been notified that the House had solemnly declared he was unworthy to occupy a seat as a member, but they had thought proper, as if to insult the House, to re-elect him. The House had no right to say that men should be excluded on account of politics or faith, but had a right to say a man of infamous character should be excluded.

Mr. Eldridge suggested the danger of assuming such a right, which might be extended to the exclusion of men on account of polities or religion.

Mr. Logan denied that the position which he took was open to such a criticism. He had directly disclaimed the power of the House to exclude men on account of politics or religion, but only on account of what the law declared to be a crime. The case of Mr. Giddings, of thio, who was censured by the House for introducing an anti slavery resolution, who resigned, and who was re-elected and ad, mitted at the same clongress, was not a contrary precedent, because his offense was not a crime. So too with Mesers. Brooks and Keitt, of South Carolina—their offenses were not penitentiary crimes.

The case of Mr. Matteson, of N. Y., was not a precedent either, because, although censured by the Thirty-fourth Congress, he was re-elected to the Thirty-fourth Congress had expired. T

punged.

Mr. Farnsworth took offense at an allusion to him by Mr. Logan as a friend to Whitemore. He did not desire the gentleman to indulgs in such a fling at his expense. He was no more that gentleman's friend than his colleague was, but he was in favor of deciding the case on a calm dispassionate view of it, instead of deciding it in a passionate view of it, instead of deciding it in a passionate view of it, instead of deciding it in a passionate view of it, instead of deciding it in a passionate view of it, instead of deciding it in a passionate view of it, instead of deciding it in a passionate view of it, instead of deciding it in a passionate view of its view of

Mr. Logan disclaimed any intention of offending his col-league.

Mr. Eldridge suggested the case of a constituency de-siring to be represented by just such a man as Whitte-more, and participating in the benefits of his acts, and asked whether a refusal to admit him would not be touch-ing on the right of representation.

Mr. Logan denied that it would be, and supposed the instance of the election of a colored man before he was declared et itled to citizenship, and who would certainly not have been admitted no matter how often elected.

The parallel in this case was, that his constituents knew Whittemore to be disqualified, just as it was known that colored men were disqualified.

FROM NEW YORK.

The Real Case. New York, June 21.—A despatch from Albany this morning announces that the decision of the Court of Appeals in the case of John Real, under sentence of death for the murder of Officer Smedick, will not be rendered till Thursday or Friday.

day or Friday. The wife of Police Justice Shandley died at Orange, N. J., last night, of commun.

FROM EUROPE.

The French Corps Legislatif. Paris, June 21.—In the Corps Legisla if to-day Marey Monge opened the interpellation previously submitted by Pire in regard to the St. Gothard Railway.

The Duke of Gramont, Minister of Foreign Affairs, replied that no interests of France, either political or commercial, were menaced by the construction of the Gothard Railway, as the Government of Switzerland had promised the French Foreign Office as early as 1866 that in certain contingencies the railway should be destroyed.

He added that the French Government would pursue such a course as seemed in accordance with its interests in regard to Simplon. It would not refuse the needed subsidies for the population of northern and western provinces, but the Simplon Railway project required larger sums than the ends to which it was directed seemed to justify the Government in extending. Deputy Estancelin spoke in favor of a subsidy

for the Simplon route. M. Pichon, Minister of Public Works, op-

General Lebœuf, Minister of War, said that the Government of Switzerland would maintain her own neutrality and the neutrality of the International Railway, and several Deputies of the Left censured the Government for not interfering at the negotiation of the treaty of Berne.

Deputy Ferry said the majority is resposible for Sadowa.

He was called to order by the President, but continued to speak in censure of the course of the Government, asserting that the neutrality of Switzerland was not inviolable.

This had been shown at the time of the French Revolution, and in 1815, when Swiss neutrality was shown to be a mere myth. A vote of the Chamber to adjourn closed the

interpellation. An Iron-Clad Fallure. LONDON, June 21.—The iron-clad Inconstant is now generally admitted to be a failure as a

sea-going vessel. QUEENSTOWN, June 21.—The steamshship City of Brussels, from New York for Liverpool. arrived here yesterday.

FROM THE WEST.

Fire at Falton, Mo. St. Louis, June 21.—A fire in Fulton, Mo., last Saturday, destroyed Moore's Hotel and badly damaged several adjoining buildings. The loss on the hotel is \$15,000; no insurance. All the furniture was burned, the loss on which is not stated, but is insured.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE. THE PENSION AGENCY.

More Revelations—The Pension Brokerage Business. Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Ludlow. This Court is still engaged in the trial of the young man George B. Thatcher, on the charge of embez-zing \$300 of the Government funds from the office zling \$900 of the Government funds from the office of Colonel Forbes, Pension Agent, at No. 718 Sansom street. The allegation of the Commonwealth, as sworn to by Colonel Forbes, his chief clerk, Mr. Sheridan, and several others, was briefly this:— Thatcher had had some considerable experience in the pension business, and was recommended to Colonel Forbes as an efficient clerk by Mr. Sheridan, who made himself surety for the proper performance of this duty. When winter came on Mr. Sheridan went off on a European tour, and Thatcher was detailed to fill the chief clerkship during his absence. Upon Sheridan's return he discovered in Thatcher's accounts three distinct discrepancies, occurring on the 19th, 21st, distinct discrepancies, occurring on the 19th, 21st, and 22d of January, in which he stated that on each day he paid out pensions to the extent of \$100 more than the vonchers in the safe called for. These were at once said to be embezzlements, and chatcher was prested. These things were sworn to nositivals the prosecutors, and the defendant's own daily statements were produced in evidence against him.

In answer to this the defense offered to prove that no money had been abstracted by Thatcher, but the inaccuracies and confusion in the accounts were occasioned by an excessively loose habit of business cocasioned by an excessively loose habit of business on the part of Colonel Forbes of advancing money to pensioners weeks and months before the regular pay day, taking due bills, securing from fifty to a hundred per cent profit, in direct violation of the rule of the Treasury Department, for Mr. Thatcher had charge of the Government funds, and frequently, in order to make up the amount of advances required, Colonel Forbes would use this Government money, and replace it afterwards by check upon his own private account, which made a mistake la book-keeping a probable thing. When called to the witness stand by the defense, Colonel Forbes stated voluntarily that he had on some occasions made advances to pensioners, taking due-bills for the amount, with a reasonable interest, but as a general thing he used his own private money for this purpose. However, if he happened to have not quite enough cash at the moment, he would authorize Thatcher to draw upon the Government fund, and he would replentsh it by check. But he emphatically asserted that on note of the days mentioned in the indictment did he make such advances.

W. J. Strong testified that upon the 19th or 20th of

he would replentsh it by check. But he emphatically asserted that ou note of the days mentioned in the indictment did he make such advances.

W. J. Strong testified that upon the 19th or 29th of January he went to the pension office to collect a claim of thirty dollars due on the 4th of March, and obtained an advance of \$25, giving his due-bill for the whole amount of the claim, which upon the day of settlement was deducted from the Government fund. Colonel Davis was called to prove a similar advance of fifty dollars upon a due-bill for 60 days, but as no date could be fixed the witness was not allowed to testify. Evidence of the defendant's good character was offered, and the evidence closed. Speeches followed, the prosecution arguing that, notwithstanding any aspersions thrown out against the integrity of Colonel Forbes, the proofs of embezzlement were clear; the daily statements even mentioned the numbers of the vouchers upon which the payments were made, and no such vouchers were ever in existence, and his flight, long before the deficits were discovered, or anything said about them, made him appear a self-convicted man.

On the other hand, it was said that as this broker-

On the other hand, it was said that as this brokerage business was sometimes carried on to the ex-tent of hundreds of dollars a day, it was impossible tent of hundreds of dollars a day, it was impossible to keep the accounts of the Government funds accurately correct. Moreover, he was shown to be a man of character and good standing, and not to be presumed guilty of such an offense. Then, said counsel, was it to be said that the pension agent who thus shaved our soldiers and other worthy pensioners, who endeavored to fill his own coffers by charging them the wicked and usurious interest of two hundred per cent, that such a man of two hundred per cent, that such a man should come in and by his own statement convict of felony a man whose whole life rebutted the idea of his guist? This brokerage business attracted the suspicion of the authorities at Washington, continued counsel, who at once instituted an investigation; Colonel Forces attributed the blame to his chief clerk, and the chief clerk shifted it upon Thatcher, and hence this prosecution. They had both hastened to make a scapegoat of poor Thatcher, and the chief clerk shifted it upon the project them.

n order to protect themselves.

To this it was replied that the suspicions of the authorities at Washington were aroused by the flight of Thatcher, and the result of the investigation was early known to the accused, and if it were damaging to the defendant he would be quick enough to prove it; in fact the Treasury detectives who managed that affair were in court during this trial and could well enough have been examined to prove anything they knew hurtful to Colonel Forces. In charging the jury the judge said that about the irregularity of discounting pensions he would not speak, but he only charges that in order to affect the case favorably to the defendant, any drawing them. drawing upon the Government fund by Colonel Forbes must be proven to have been upon one of the days specified in the indictment.

The jury retired, and at the time of our going to press had not agreed upon a verdict.

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The Koccker Case Again—Another Trick on the Boctor.

Court of Common Pleas—Allison, P. J.

The matter of Koccker vs. Koccker, which figured some time past as an interesting divorce case, has since been in Court upon a petition by the doctor's daughters to be permitted to renounce him as their legal guardian and adopt their mother. To day the case was called, and the arguments of coursel were legal guardian and adopt their mother. To day the case was called, and the arguments of counsel were begun, but the Judge intimated that there was nothing in the petition to warrant a deviation from the rule of law making the father their lawful guardian. Upon this counsel for the daughters asked leave to withdraw the petition, which was a narrow escape from defeat.

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FOURTH EDITION

TO-DAY'S WASHINGTON NEWS.

The Case of Whittemore. Heis Refused His Seat

General Amnesty Bill.

Its Provisions in Detail.

FROM WASHINGTON. The Whittemore Case.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. WASHINGTON, June 21 .- The case of Whittemore WASHINGTON, June 21.—The case of Whittemore came up shortly after the morning hour, when Mr. Logan offered a resolution declairing that Mr. Whittemore is not entitled to a seat, and directing that his credentials be handed back to him. Logan proceeded to back up this resolution with a short speech in which he was followed oy Mr. Farnsworth, The previous question was called and sustained, and the resolution carried by ayes—124. Navs—29.

Provisions of the Amnesty Bill. Despatch to the Associated Press.

The bill reported to-day by Representative Butler, of Massachusetts, from the Committee on Reconstruction, provides full and general grace, amnesty, and oblivion of certain wrongful acts, doings, or omissions of all persons engaged in the war of the late Rebellion perpetrated, incurred, or forfeited between April 11, 1861, and August 20, 1866, with full restoration of all rights and privileres leaf or the restoration of all rights and privileres.

restoration of all rights and privileges lost or injured thereby and therein. thereby and therein.

The following classes of persons and the rights, titles, and causes of action are excepted from all the provisions of this bill, and none other:

First. Whoever, having been educated at the Military Academy at West Point or Naval Academy

at Annapolis, shall have engaged in the Rebellion and insurrection against the United States, or given aid and comfort to enemies thereof.

Second. Whoever, having been a member of either house of Congress of the United States, shall have engaged in the Rebellion against the same or given aid and comfort to the enemies thereof, and whoever was a member of the so-called Confederate ever was a member of the so-called Confed-

Congress.
Third. Whoever shall have held the office of head of one of the executive departments of the Govern-ment of the United States, or minister plenipotentiary, or minister resident, or judge of any court under the United States, and shall have engaged in rebel-lion or insurrection against the same, or given aid and comfort to the enemies thereof, and whoever shall have held either of the like offices under the

so-called Confederate States. Fourth. Whoever shall have voted for or signed any ordinance of secession of any State or held the office of Governor of such State while the same was

Fifth. Whoever, while in the service of the so-called Confederate States, treated with crueity or otherwise than according to the usages of war any prisoner of war held by the authorities of the socalled Confederate States. Sixth. Whoever, having charge and custody of the public moneys of the United States entrusted to them between said dates, and have not duly accounted for and paid over the same, and whoever

shall have embezzled or secreted public stores, public goods, chattels, moneys, provisions, or military and naval property of the United States.

Seventh. All deserters from the army and navy of the United States and all bounty jumpers.

the United States and all bounty jumpers.

Eighth, All preperty and rights of property acquired by any levy, judgment, or escheat made and excluded upon any laids or tenements, goods or chattels, or other valuable thing whatever, and any sale or forfeiture by confiscation or taxation, whereby any rights or titles have become vested either in the United States or in third persons.

Ninth. Every piece and parcel of land, however it may be described or bounded, which how is or has been used as a national cemetery, in which the bodies of the soldiers of the United States are interred, or which is in the occupation of the United States for the purpose of a cemetery, which parcels of land are hereby declared the property of the United States in fee by capture in war, and for ever dedicated to the uses and purposes of cemeteries for the soldiers of the Unitered States heretofore interred or hereafter to be interred therein, and to be under the sole jurisdictien of the United States for such purposes, inalienable for every provided that nothing berein con tien of the United States for such purpo able for ever; provided, that nothing herein con-tained shall affect or impair the validity of any act of Congress removing the political disabilities of any person herein exempted from the benefits of the

provisions of this act.

This act of amnesty and oblivion shall extend to all acts and omissions made or done or omitted to be done by any officer or soldier or other agent of the United States, in carrying out or putting in execution the laws of the United States known as the provisions of this act. reconstruction acts, and the other acts for the gov-ernment of the rebellious States, however the same may be entitled, as fully and with the same benefit and the same extent as if said acts or omissions

had been done or omitted by such officers and sol-diers during the war of the Rebellion. CONGRESS.

House. Continued from the Third Edition.

Continued from the Third Edition.

Whittemore had committed an infamous crime, and was therefore disqualified in the eyes of Congress and of the world, the only thing lacking being the judgment of a court, but he did not think t.at Congress was bound to appeal to a court to judge for it as to who was infamous. Congress should judge for itself.

Mr. Radridge suggested that the principle of law was that a man was innocent until convicted by a court of justice. He referred to the case of Mr. Butier, of Tenn., as one precisely similiar to that of Whittemore, he having been unanimously censured for the same offense, but having resumed his seat.

Mr. 1 ogan thought there was a distinction in the two cases, the House having refused to expel Mr. Butler. Of the resolution, prefacing his speech with the remark that he knew that such a position as he took was unpopular, and that the newspapers would criticize it and would perhaps draw a contrast between himself and his colleague. He had voted for the censure of Mr. Whittemore and for the expulsion of Mr. Butler of Tennessee, and did not know but that he should vote for the exclusion of Whittemore; but he thought that the discussion thus far would satisfy every member that the matter should be investigated by a committee. As to the case of Wilkes the action in condemnation of him had not been expunged before his admission to Parliament; on the contrary, he had been allowed to make the motion himself, and with his own hand to draw the black lines across the resolution of exclusion, "is being unfit to remain on the journal, being subversive of the sentiments of the whole body of electors of this kingdom."

Mr. Poland asked Mr. Farnsworth to let him offer a resolution to refer lhe credentials of Whittemore to the Judiciary Committee, with leave to report at any time the laws and the precedents applicable tojthe case, and their judgment as to whether Whittemore should not be admitted to a seat in the House.

FROM EUROPE. Rioting in Belgium. LONDON, June 21.—Advices have been re-ceived here to-day giving details of a conflict of

authority at Verviers, a town of Belgium, near The police and militia had been called upon to suppress the disorder, when becoming jealous of each other's authority, they began to fight among themselves. The police being unarmed, were quickly driven off, many of them being

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

The Hartford and Erie Railroad. Boston, June 21.—In the House to-day a mo-tion to pass the Hartford and Eric Ratiroad bill over the Governor's veto was lost by a vote of 108 to 80. A new bill was then passed to engrossmeut. A motion to reconsider was lost, 124 to 86, and the bill goes to the Senate without delay. The new bill as drawn does not seriously conflict with the veto.

Buittmore Produce Market Baltimore Produce Market
Baltimore, June 21.—Cotton, better feeling at
21c. Flour quiet and steady, and receipts light.
Wheat dull and lower; Maryland, \$1.50@1.55; Pennsylvanis, \$1.50@1.53; Western, \$1.40@1.50. Corn
dull and lower; white, \$1.20@1.23; yellow, \$1.12.
Oats dull at 65@68c. Provisions firm and unchanged. Whisky very dull at \$1.04@1.05.

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

SECOND BOARD.
\$1000 O C&A R R bs \$180 100 sh Cata Prf. b60. 38%
\$3000 Morris Cl 1mt. 82% 100 do....... 38%
\$5000 Pa gen mt.rg. 96 1 sh Penna R.... 58%
\$4 sh Mor Cl st.... 25 11 sh Leh Val.... 48%

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