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CRTE INTELLIGENCE. PRESBYTERIANISM.

The Reunited Syned Second Day's Proceed-ings.

The syned resumed its deliberations this morning in the church on Eleventh street, below Green, com-mencing at 10 o'clock, Moderator Richards in the

Previous to the resumption of the regular business of the synod, the various members assembled in the church for devotional exercises, the Moderator conchurch for devotional exercises, the Moderator con-ducting the same. After the calling of the roll, the minutes were read and finally adopted, after a few alterations suggested by Dr. Musgrave, in regard to having an explicit statement in the minutes of the old presbyteries, of which the newly-constructed ones are the legal successors.

The Secretary stated the matter would be cor-

rected by a revisory committee. He subsequently made a motion, which was adopted, amend quently made a motion, which was adopted, amending the minutes in regard with the wishes expressed in regard to the matter of legal succession,
A resolution was adopted appointing a committee to
prepare standing rules for the government of the
synod, to be reported at the next convention of the
synod. The Moderator appointed the following
on the committee:—Rev. Dr. Rice, Rev. Mr. Moore,

and Rev. Mr. Patterson. Rev. Dr. Rice moved that when the synod adoctober next, at half-past 7 in the evening, the place for meeting to be hereafter decided upon. place for meeting to be hereafter decided upon.
In fixing upon the place for the convening of the
synod, a discussion arose upon the various places
proposed—Honesdale, Wayne county, Scranton,
and Wilkesbarre being the favorites. Scranton was
at last decided upon, that locality being the most
convenient for the majority of the members.

Rev. S. C. Logan, of Scranton, by request, then
appointed a committee of the Scranton members to

appointed a committee of the Scranton members to make arrangements for the convention of the synod, at that place, in October next.

Rev. S. C. Logan then spoke in favor of his motion made last evening, but which was not acted upon, constructing the Presbytery of Montrose out of the countries of Bradford, Sullivan, Wayne, Wayning

constructing the Presbytery of Montrose out of the counties of Bradford, Sullivan, Wayne, Wyoming, and that portion of Luzerne county north of Wilkesbarre Mountain. In opposing a separation of the Wyoming and Lackawanna vaileys from the presbytery as proposed, he said that the above-named valleys are being rapidly filled up, owing to the great development of the coal mines in these valleys.

Rev. Mr. Crane, though having no objection to a large presbytery, yet believed that the one proposed by Rev. Mr. Logan was entirely too large. Some parts are almost practically inaccessible to pastors living in other parts. The country is very mountainous. There are few railroads, and most of the

There are few railroads, and most of the travel will have to be performed on horseback. Mr. Crane, in favoring a division, spoke of the newly developed coal-fields extending from the northern part of Sullivan county into the southern part of the

of Sullivan county into the southern part of the county of Bradford. Ere long that region will be closely populated, and will of itself be large enough to constitute a synod.

The question was further discussed by Rev. Mr. Armstrong and Rev. Mr. Miller, of Montrose.

After further discussion by Rev. Mr. McClintock, of Wilkesbarre, and others, the previous question was called by Rev. Mr. Fisher, but the synod refused to second it. A debate then ensued upon a motion made by Rev. Mr. Fisher previous to the calling of the previous question. Mr. Fisher's resolution provides that the counties of Susquehanna, Wayne, Pike, and the township of Nichelson, in Wyoming county, and Luzerne county, north of Wilkesbarre Mountain, be organized into one presbytery, and the counties of Bradford, Wyoming, and Sullivan be made into another. made into another.

made into another.

The discussion was then resumed upon the three propositions before the synod, Judge Jessups, of Montrose, Mr. Steinmetz, Rev. Mr. Hickey, and others participating.

In accordance with a resolution to that effect the

debate on the resolutions before the synod was closed at 12 o'clock. The synod then came to a vote. The resolution of Rev. Mr. Fisher was laid upon A vote was then taken on the substitute offered by

A vote was then taken on the substitute oldered by Rev. Mr. Logan. The substitute was adopted.

The report of the Judicial Committee, Rev. Mr. Stewart chairman, was submitted. In the matter of the complaint of the Third Presbytery against the Luzerne Presbytery, the report advises the adoption of a series of resolutions reciting in substance that inasmuch as the presbyteries between which the difficulty occurred have now ceased to exist, therefore the whole subject, with all the documents connected therewith, be referred for action to the Presbytery of Lehigh, that body being the most competent for the settlement of the question. Rev. Mr. Logan moved to dismiss the whole subject. The motion, after considerable debate, was

voted down. The report was adopted.

A report of a committee appointed to condense into one article the various resolutions in reference to the legal successions of the new presbyteries, was read and adopted. The balance of the session was occupied in the discussion of the miscellaneous business of the

SCHUYLKILL NAVIGATION COMPANY.

The Lease with the Reading Railroad Company Adopted by a Heavy Vote-The Final Meeting of the Company.

At 11 o'clock this morning a meeting was held of the stockholders and loanholders of the Schuylkill Navigation Company to hear the report of the tellers who were appointed at the last meeting to receive the vote upon the resolutions leasing the works to the Reading Railroad Company for a period of 999 years, at an annual rental of \$655,000, of which \$527,852.52 is for interest on loans and bonds, \$30,556 for dividends on preferred stock, and \$28,360 on coupon stock. The remainder is for incumbrances, etc.
Mr. John Wiegand presided, and on calling the
meeting to order stated its object.
Mr. William M. Tilghman, judge of the election
just held, read the report, showing that 153,263
shares of stock had been voted in favor of the pro-

position and 2082 against.

The chairman decided that the lease had been ap-

proved by a majority of 150,281 shares.

Mr. Frederick Fraley, on behalf of William Welsh, Esq., stated that since the closing of the polls a large number of proxy votes had been received in favor of the lease, and in order that they might be regularly received, he offered the following preamble and resolution, which was carried unanimously:—

and resolution, which was carried unanimously:—

Whereas. The loanholders and stockholders of the Schuy kill Navigation Company, at a public meeting, and by their signatures, have with great unanimity approved of the proposed lease to the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, and Whereas. It is obviously to the interest of all parties that the lease should be speedily consummated; therefore Resolved, That the officers and managers of the Schuylkill Navigation Company, with such loanholders and stockholders as they may associate with them, be a committee to procure, as faras may be practicable, the written assent of parties in interest to the lease to the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company.

Ar. Joseph Jones offered a resolution returning thanks to the officers and managers of the company for their diligent and efficient attention to the business of the company. Agreed to.

The meeting then adjourned to meet at the call of the Board of Managers.

A PLEASANT OCCASION.—The Hamilton Institute for Young Ladies, No. 3810 Chesnut street, Professor P. A. Cregar, principal, closed its duties for the scholastic year yesterday, by a distribution of prizes, and the high averages attained by the pupils, were creditable alike to teachers and pupils. This institution has been in operation for the last four years, and furnishes the residents of the western part of the city with an opportunity of having their daughters educated in the very best manner without sending them from home. This academy accommodates a select number of boarders, who enjoy all the comforts of a home, with only the necessary discipline of school. Many thousand of the young men and women of our city can bear honorable testimony to the ability and success of the principal as a teacher in our public schools.

A HIGHWAY ROBBER.-Yesterday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, J. T. Farrell was walking along Callowhill street, near Sixteenth. He was approached by James Charles, who asked for information upon several subjects. Finally he seized the watch of Mr. Farrell and made off. Policeman McGlinchey happened to witness the transaction, and after chasing the thief for some distance succeeded in capturing him. He will have a hearing at the Central Station

Missing.—Three lads, aged from 14 to 16 years, named Vanderslice, Stileman and Helss, residing in the vicinity of Front street and Girard avenue, left their homes on Tuesday, stating that they were going on a section. a fishing expedition. Since then they have not re-turned, and it is feared that they may have been drowned. The Harbor Police have made a search along the river front, but, so far, have been unable to obtain any clue as to their whereabouts.

To Builders and Others.—Included in Thomas & Sons' sale at the Exchange, on Tuesday next, is a large and valuable lot fronting on Twelfth and Thirteenth streets, Germantown, Park and Allegheny avenues, Twenty-eighth ward. See advertisement

THE UNION LEAGUE propose to celebrate "the glorious Fourth" in appropriate fashion. At 12 o'clock the Declaration of Independence will be read, and in the evening there will be music, fireworks, under the superintendence of Professor Jackson, and a grand gas illumination.

THIRD WARD NOMINATIONS. - The Republican commations for the Third ward are as follows:— Common Council—John E. Littleton and Thomas Fair. School Directors-William C. Zane, Henry Gladding, and J. T. Fratt.

COMMENCEMENT.

The Commencement of the Divinity Fichool of The Commencement of the Divinity School of the Protestant Episcopal Church—Leading of Easays—Conferring of Degrees.

The regular commencement exercises of the Protestant Episcopal Divinity School, West Philadelphia, were held this morning in St. Luke's Church, Thirteenth street, below Seruce. The exercises commenced at 10% o'clock. The procession of the participants, after a voluntary on the organ, filed up the centre aisle in the following order:—

Bishen Lea of Belaware.

np the centre aisle in the following order:

Bishop Lee, of Belaware.
Officiating clergymen in surplices — Revs. Drs.
Washburn, Potter, Howe, Childs, and Hare.
Members of the Faculty of Divinity School in academic gowns—Revs. Butler and Claxton.
The graduating class in gowns.
Members of the other classes of the school in the

order of precedence.
Visiting clergymen and members of the alumni.
The officiating clergy and the bishops passed into the cancel, and the rest took possession of the seats which had been reserved for them in the middle

isle. Bishop Lee presided. The services opened with the reading of the order of morning prayer. The opening portions were read by Dr. Porter, the lessons by Dr. Washburn, and the prayers by Dr. Hare. At the conclusion of the prayers, the 88th selection from the CX Psalm of David was announced by Dr. Howe and sung. The selection begins:—
"O God, my heart is fully bent to magnify Thy name."

After the singing of the selection, Mr. James Cairn, of the graduating class, being introduced by the Bishop, read an essay on the subject of Prayer.

This was followed by another essay from Mr. James Brooks, also a member of the class, on the subject of "The Connection of Morality with Religion".

The 104th hymn, beginning—"O Spirit of the Liv-ing God," was then announced by Dr. Howe, and The Bishop having made the necessary announcement and order, the Rev. Mr. Childs called the graduating class to the front of the chancel. The Bishop then addressed to the graduates a few

words of instruction on the subject of the work of life which, by their own choice, was now before The diplomas were delivered to the class by Rev. Dr. Childs. The class consists of nine members, the names of whom are as follows:-

G. Livingston Bishop, Author Brooks, James Caird, Samuel J. French, John A. Goodfellow,

W. H. Graff. George H. Kirkland,

Algernon Morton.

The Bishop concluded his remarks and dismissed the graduates from the church with a benediction. The 276th hymn, "Jerusalem the Golden," was then sung, after which the exercises concluded with the final prayer and benediction.

COMMISSIONER'S CASE .- John Smith, first mate of the bark Eureka, was charged before United States Commissioner Clarke, at noon to-day, with unusual and cruel treatment of a hand named Jeremiah Dismal. He testified that he was struck with a chain-hook and knocked down with a belaying-pin, by which he suffered a fracture of a rib. Smith was

A CITIZENS' MEETING .- Attention is called to the advertisement in another column of a meeting to be held to-morrow evening at Seventeenth and Popiar streets of all citizens favorable to the election of General William B. Thomas to Congress, without regard to party.

ANOTHER HOTEL THIEF .- James Walsh was arrested last evening on a charge of entering the room of a boarder at the Union Hotel, on Arch street, and taking therefrom the sum of \$50. money was recovered and James will be at the Central Station this afternoon.

BOLD ROBERY.—Yesterday, shortly after noon, the show case of John F. Leak, No. 814 Chesnut street, was found open and robbed of a lot of jew-elry. This is the third time within a year that the same thing has been done at the very same place.

INSURANCES .- The insurance upon the distillery of Daniel Barker, on Kent street, above Twenty-fifth, which was destroyed by fire at midnight, amounts to \$7000 in the Royal. The amount is equally divided between the machinery and the building.

FELL DEAD,—John C. Senderling, a carpenter, fell dead at 9 o'clock this morning while engaged in re-pairing a step at No. 1335 Atmore street.

MAD Dog. - A mad dog was shot this morning in the saloon at No. 609 Chesnut street,

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements.

AT THE WALNUT the very entertaining military play of The Lancers has made a decided The audiences have been increasing every evening, and the piece is evidently one that takes the fancy of the public. The play is good in itself, and it is remarkably well performed, and it will well repay a visit for any one who may be seeking for an attractive method of spending

AT THE ARCH an entirely new programme will be presented this evening by Mr. Josh Hart's combination. Messrs. Maffitt and Bartholomew, the pantomimists; the Kiralfy troupe of Hungarian dancers; the grand ballet, and all the other attractions of the combination will be on hand this evening with entertaining novelties.

On Monday next the burlesque and harle-quinade of Robinson Crusoe and His Man Friday will be produced.

AT DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S OPERA HOUSE Mlle. Zoe will appear this evening in the drama of Nita. To-morrow evening she will have a

FIRE STATIONERY. ARMS, MONOGRAMS, ILLUMINATING, RTO. DREKA, 1033 OHESNUT Street. Card Engraver and Stationer 631 tuths

POLITICAL.

THE CITIZENS OF THE FOURTH Congressional District, without distinction of party, ble to the election of General WILLIAM B. favorable to the election of General WILLIAM B. THOMAS, at the ensuing election, to represent the Fourth Congressional District in Congress, are requested to meet at Green Hill Hall. SEVENTRENTH and POPLAR Streets, on FRIDAY EVENING, 24th instant, at 80 clock.

JOHN T. BAILY.
HENRY R. HUNSEEKER,
OOL A. E. GRIFFITHS,
GEORGE G. PRIRIE,
WILLIAM BRICE,
SAMUEL GINGRICH,
CHARLES F. ABBOTT,
LAMBERT THOMAS,
W. J. HANNA.
EDWARD D. STOKES,
EDWARD E. JONES,
S. N. WINSLOW,
S. E. MALONE,
Committee

REFRIGERATORS.

GRAND TEST EXHIBITION

FOR TWO WEEKS, COMMENCING MONDAY, JUNE 13, 1870,

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

Commencing as per above date. Several handred pounds of ice will be made every day. Solid to zen ash can be seen at all times. The temperat far below freezing point. Beef, veal, lamb, builtry, 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 risitors. Remember the place, EDWARD J. WILLIAMS', No. 915 MARKET Street,

J. S. WORMAN & Co.,

474msp Proprietors and Manufacturers. SIX-ROOM COTTAGE, WITH STABLE.

to rent in a healthy locality, near the Delaware, on a gravelly shove.
Apply in person or by latter to WILLIA # P. CRESSON.

The Proceedings of Congress.

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

CONGRESS.

FORTY-FIRST TERM-SECOND SESSION.

Washington, June 23.—The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations agreed to day to report a substitute for the House Cuban resolutions, which are regarded as very strong, covering the whole subject, and giving everything but belligerent rights to Cubans. The first resolution declares that the people of the United States cannot hear with indifference reports of Cuban barbarities perpetrated on the Island or Cuba in the contest now waging there between Spain and Cuba. The United States protests against these outrageous barbarities by both parties, and denounces them as contrary to the laws of civilized warfare. This Government asks that they may be stopped at onco.

Mr. Sunner, chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported a series of resolutions as a substitute for the House resolution in relation to the conseat between the Cuban insurgents and the Government of Spain. He asked the immediate consideration of the report. The resolutions of the committee were read as follows:—

Residents, reported a series of resolutions as adostitute for the House resolution in relation to the contest between the Cuban insurgents and the Government of Spain. He asked the immediate consideration of the report. The resolutions of the committee were read as follows:—

Resolutions declaring the sentiments of the people of the United States concerning Spain and her island colonies lying in American waters:—

Resolved, That the people of the United States cannot hear with indifference the reports of the barbarous outrages which reach them constantly from the neighboring island of Cuba; that they protest against the repetition of such acts, whether by the Spanish Government or by the insurgents seeking independence; that they denounce with indignation the shooting of captives taken with arms in their hands as a violation of the first principles of civilization, and contrary to the precedent happily established on the North American continent, and in the name of humanity they solemnly insist that these things shall cease.

humanity they solemnly insist that these things shall cease.

Resolved. That the people of the United States are pained to hear that the pretension of property in man is still upheld in the island colenies of Spain lying in American waters; that human belongs endowed by nature with the right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, are held as slaves; that instead of terminating this pretension at once the Spanish Government propose to protect it for an indefinite period by an impossible system of gradualism; that such a system is justly offensive to all who love republican institutions, and especially to the people of the United States, who now, in the name of justice and for the sake of good neighborhood, ask that slavory shall cease at once

people of the United States, who now, in the name of justice and for the sake of good neighborhood, ask that slavory shall cease at once

Resolved. That the United States, being once colonies, achieved their independence as a nation by successful resistance to the European power claiming to govern them, and their example was followed afterwards by the Spanish colonies on the American continent, all of which have achieved independence likewise. That already the same aspiration for independence begins to stir in the neighboring colonies of Great Britain; that these instances in harmony with the spirit of the age teach, that the day of the European colonies in this hemisphere has passed; that impressed by this conviction the people of the United Stats regret to witness the extraordinary efforts of the Spanish Government by violence and blood to umaintain the unnatural jurisdiction in Cuba, forbidden by the great law of progress, and hoselie to the best interests of both parties.

Resolved, That the people of the United States declare their sympathy with their fellow Americans in Cuba, struggling for independence, and at the same time their sympathy with the people of Spain in their present efforts for liberal institutions in their own ancient land, and they call on this people, as their first stage in reform at home, and for the sake of peace, to recognize at once the right of Cubans to govern themselves; that they make this appeal with sincere good will to the people of Spain, and with assurrance that the justice they do to others will redound to their own happiness, welfare and renown.

Resolved, That the President of the United States is charged with the duty of communicating these resolutions to the Government of Spain.

**Mr. Casserly said, in view of the great importance of the subject, he objected to its consideration until the resolutions were printed.

**Mr. Sumner said the resolutions had been thoroughly condered.

tions were printed.

Mr. Sumner said the resolutions had been thoroughly considered in committee, and that Mr. Casserly, as a member of the Committee on Foreign Relations, knew

the fact.
Mr. Casserly refused to withdraw his objection, and the Mr. Casserly refused to withdraw his objection, and the resolutions were laid over and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Stewart moved to take up the bill to prevent the enforcement of Chinese coolie contracts for servile labor.

Mr. Casserly gave notice of his intention to amend the bill in some of its very objectionable features, and asked further time for the purpose.

Mr. Stewart remarked that each day's delay lessened the probability of passing the bill, while these Chinese importations were increased.

portations were increased.

Mr. Bayard referred to the importance of the question as occupying the attention of the best minds of our day. He thought the introduction of the Chinese element was too recent for any reliable deduction as to the conse-quences likely to ensue. He thought such differences would better adjust themselves by being let alone for a

while. Mr. Stewart finally agreed to withdraw his motion temporarily.

Mr. Wilson said the Senator from Nevada (Mr. Stewart) Mr. Wilson said the Senator from Nevada (Mr. Stewart) was forced by the objections made by Senators on the other side of the Chamber to let the bill go over, but he hoped he would call it up to morrow, or as soon as possible, and press it to a vote. The time for action had surely come when Congress should arrest this importation of servile labor either to take the place of the emancipated men of the South or the workingmen of the North. He was opposed to casting a drag-net over the world, and gathering up the degraded portion of mankind to lower the price of labor, and degrade the workingmen of the United States.

States.
Mr. Stewart's motion was then withdrawn.
Mr. Sherman moved to limit the debate o Mr. Sherman moved to limit the debate on the amendment to the Tax bill to five minutes to each member.

Mr. A. G. Thurman objected, as the bill was the most important and comprehensive of the session.

Mr. Sherman considered his motion justified by the rapid approach of the end of the session, and said he would press a vote on it to morrow. would press a vote on it to morrow.

At 1 15 the Senate resumed the consideration of the bill or reduce taxation, etc., the question being upon the sections relating to the income tax.

Mr. Hay, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, reported a bill to pay pensioners whose pensions were withheld from them between March 3, 1865, and June 6, 1885, by reason of their being in the civil service of the Government, the amount of pension so withheld. Passed.

The House then took up as the unfinished business of yesterday, the Senate amendments to the bill to provide for the apportionment of representatives to Congress among the saveral States. The question, being on Mr. Judd's motion to concur, on which he moved the previous question, Mr. Marshall appealed to his colleague to let him offer an amendment.

Mr. Judd declined to withdraw the previous question Mr. Marshall hoped the previous question would not be seconded, as it was an outrage to pass the bill in its present form.

sent form.
The previous question was not seconded—yeas, 75; Marshall then offered an amendment providing that Mr. Marshall then offered an amendment providing that in the election by general ticket of two or more members in one State, each qualified voter may cast as many votes for one candidate as there are representatives to be thus elected, or may distribute the same among the candidates as he may see fit, and that the candidates highest in votes shall be declared duly elected. He regarded the bill in its present shape as a violation of a republican government, and as a gross outrage on the people.

He would not undertake to argue the propriety of repealing the present mode of electing members by single districts, although he was inclined to believe that the system of free or cumulative voting was destined to supersede it. Under the cumulative system no party machinery or party trickery or fraud could deprive minorities of the voice they were entitled to in selecting representatives. The correctness of the principle was unquestionable, and this was an opportunity of testing it and putting it in application.

The correctness of the principle was unquestionable, and this was an opportunity of testing it and putting it in application.

For instance, there would be three members to be elected on general ballots in the State of New York where there were six hundred thousand voters. Under the present system there these three members would all be of the same party, and consequently, parties being made equal, some 200,000 voters would be unrepresented, and consequently practically disfranchised, but if the system which he proposed were adopted, the Iminority Icould agree lupon one man for whom it could cast all its vote. As it is, each voter had to vote for each of his three candidates, whereas under the plan proposed he could cast his three votes for one man. This would insure the representation of the minority. He argued at some length in favor of his proposition.

Mr. Cox advocated the amendment and stated the arguments on which the principle was based.

Mr. Garfield also advocated it, although he confessed to little hope of seeing it adopted. He quoted various facts in support of the principle. He believed that its adoption would give a strength and impetus to representative government all over the world.

Mr. Niblack was opposed to any system of apportionment that would make the number of members over 250. The House was unwieldly enough with its present number.

Mr. Haldeman declared his adhesion to the principle of cumulative suffrage or full voting, as the present system was becoming more and more unpopular and the Congress resulting from it more and more degraded. Within two days, this House, which had ovested a certain set of constituencies in the South, had felt itself compelled to override practical law and refuse to receive the worthy representative of a fitting constituency Should the amendment of the gentleman from Illines be adopted. many of his objections to the increase of the number of Representatives to 300 would be obviated.

Mr. I allie opposed the amendment as one involving the most important rights o

amendment.

Mr. Smith (Oregan) sustained the amendment, and mentioned as a practical illustration of the principle, the fact that in the late election of the judiciary of New York the minority was allowed to select one-third of the

the minority was allowed to select one-third of the number.

Mr. Cox mentioned as a further illustration of it the fact that in the election of the thirty two delegates at large to the New York Constitutional Convention, each voter was allowed to vote only for sixteen delegates; that was at least an approximation to the principle.

Mr. Wood suggested that the bost and easiest thing to be done in the matter was to non-concur in the Senate amendments and let the whole subject go to a good conference committee.

Mr. Judo was opposed to the engrafting of the principle on this bill, and advocated the propriety of equalizing representation by increasing the number of members as proposed in the bill.

Mr. Bingham opposed the amendment offered by Mr. Marshall on constitutional grounds, the people of each

proposed in the bill.

Mr. Ringham opposed the amendment offered by Mr.

Marshall on constitutional grounds, the people of each

State having full control of the matter, without intimating that it would not be wise for the people to adopt that ing that it would not be wise for the people to scope to very plan.

Mr. Niblack inquired why it had not been left to the people of the States to carry out the fifteenth constitutional amendment (Leuchter on the Democratic of le.)

Mr. Belgion - the gentleman maget as sell my stay

THIRD EDITION

STATE CAPITAL.

But leave to the people of the several States to carry out every grant in the Constitution?

Mr. Bingham went on to argue on the necessity of reapportionment so as to give representation to the 1,800,000 colored voters.

Mr. Maynard opposed the amendment as proposing a system which would more than than the present one be controlled by political machinery. It would be to give King Cancus a power he had never had before.

After further discussion by Messrs Allison, Hoar, Beck, and other members.

controlled by political machinery. It would be to give king Cancas a power he had never had before.

After further discussion by Messra Allison, Hoar, Beck, and other members.

Mr. Judd moved the previous question, and rejected all appeals to withdraw it, but the House again refused to second it.

Mr. Scotield then moved to refer the bill and amendments to the Judiciary Committee. The real question seemed, he said, to be lost sight of, and that was whether there should be an apportionment eftoner than once in ten years. This bill proposed a reapportionment in eight years. That was one question which he wished to have considered by the Judiciary Committee. Another question was whether the apportionment should not be made by Congress itself, not by a mathematical agent, the Secretary of the Interior, as this bill proposed.

Another question to be considered was that embraced in the amendment offered by the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. Marshall). As to the argument of Mr. Bingham that this bill was required to do justice to the black voters of the South, he said that instead of giving them power for self-protection and real representation it would only change the power of the men who had wronged and oppressed them. He remembered that at the close of the war, whenever any great wrong was to be done in the House, it was done in the name of the soldiers, and now that that was played out, whenever any fraud was to be perpetrated it was to be done in the name of the blacks.

Mr. Hale argued in favor of the motion of reference.

Mr. Lallin inquired of Mr. Judd whether the House did not on January ls, 1870, after a full discussion and in a full House, defeat a bill of a character like this by a vote of 64 to 194, and did not afterwards in a thin House, without notice, without discussion, after the same had been privately engressed, contrary to all precedent, pass such a bill by 8c to 84, and did he call that proper, deliberate, manly legislation?

Mr. Judd replied that the first vote was on an independent bill, and was t

was tantamount to its defeat

THE GREAT NOVELIST'S DEATH.

From the London Daily Telegraph. The report that Mr. Charles Dickens had been seized with an apopiectic attack on Wednesday evening, and had since remained unconscious, reached London yesterday, and was followed briefly by the sad news that he died at 6:10 last evening at Gad's Hill, his residence near Rochester. He had just sat down to dinner on Wednesday, with his elector, her wifes Hogerth who observing an appropriate the same of the sam sister-in-law, Miss Hogarth, who, observing an un-usual appearance in his lace, became alarmed, and said she feared he was ill, proposing in the same breath to telegraph for medical assistance.

Mr. Dickens replied, "No, no, no; I have got the toothache, and shall be better presently." He then asked that the window might be shut; and almost immediately he lapsed into unconsciousness, from which state he never recovered till the moment of his death. Meanwhile Mr. Frank Beard of No. Welbeck street, Mr. Dickens' regular medical welbeck street, Mr. Dickens' regular medical adviser, was telegraphed for, and arrived at Gad's Hill in the course of Wednesday evening. He saw at once that the case was hopeless; but, for his own satisfaction, as well as for that of his relatives, he summoned the assistance of Dr. Russell Reynolds, who could only concur in Mr. Beard's belief that nothing less than a miracle could save the life of their rutient.

For the last two or three days Mr. Dickens, al-though not apparently out of his usual health and spirits, had complained of a difficulty in doing his work, saying that it did not come spontaneously to him as it used to come. Mr. Charles Dickens the younger was telegraphed for on Wednesday evening, but the message did not reach London till yesterday morning. He started instantly for his father's residence, and was present at the death-bed. with two of his sisters, Miss Hogarth, and the medi-cal attendants. It is a significant fact that when, last year, Mr. Dickens was suddenly seized with illness at Preston, his doctor warned him not to read, at the peril of his life, and brought him almost

"The Worst of these Rallroad Accidents." From the London Daily News.

The day of his death was, strange to say, the anniversary of the Staplehurst accident, in which, it will be remembered, he was in great peril, and from which some of those nearest to him consider he received a physical shock from which he never really recovered. The friends in the habit of meeting Mr. Dickens privately recall now the energy with which he depicted that dreadful scene, and how, as the climax of his story came, and its dread interest grew, he would rise from the table and literally act parts of the several sufferers to whom had lent a helping hand. Now that he is gone it is remembered, too, with absolute pain, that one of the first surgeons of the day, who was present when this Staplehurst story was told soon after its occurrence, remarked that "the worst of these railway accidents was the difficulty of determining the period at which the system could be said to have survived the shock, and that instances were on record of two or three years having gone by before the life-sufferer knew that he was seriously hurt. But the medical testimony as to the immedi ate cause of Mr. Dickens' death is definine and precise. Apoplexy—an effusion of blood on the brain, the cause an overstrained system, and the reago, when he was induced to obey his doctor's injunctions and to suspend his readings in public—has carried him away at a comparatively early age, and all that remains to his sorrowing friends is to recall with affection the many traits which made this great

man so lovable. Stock Quotations by Telegraph-2 P. M. Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York House the following.— N. Y. Cent. & Hud R | Pacific Mail Steam... N. Y. Cent. & Hud R

Con. Stock ... 9734
do, scrip. 9434
N. Y. & Erie Rail. 2334
Ph. and Rea. R. 107
Mich. South. & Nl. R. 985
Cle, and Pitt. R. 10936
Chi. and N. W. com. 834
Chi. and N. W. pref. 8834
Chi. and R. L. R. 11736
Pitts. F. W. & Chi. R. 9436
Market unsettled.

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

New York, June 23.—Stocks heavy. Money, 3@ 5 per cent. Gold, 111½, 5-20s, 1862, coupon, 111½; do. 1864, do., 110¾; do. 1865 do., 110¾; do. do. new, 113¾; do. 1867, 113¾; do. 1868, 113¾; 10-40s, 108; Virginia 6s, new, 69; Missouri 6s, 94½; "Canton Company, 66; Cumberiand preferred, 38; New York Central and Hudson River, 98¾; Etle, 24¾; Reading, 106½; Adams Express, 66½; Michigan Central, 124½; Michigan Southern, 98¾; Illinois Central, 139¾; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 109¾; Chicago and Rock Island, 119¾; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 94¾, ex-div.; Western Union Telegraph, 34¾.

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

\$500 Sch N 68 S2.85 74 S00 sh Read R...ls. 58 50 do...trf.c. 58 50

RAILROAD LINES.

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS. COMMENCING WEDNESDAY, JUNE 1, 1870. Leave Philadelphia, foot of Market street (upper ferry), at
8-00 A. M., Mail for Cape May, Bridgeton, Salem,
Millville, Vineland, Swedesboro, and intermediate

Miliville, Vinetand, Swedesboro, and intermediate stations.

11 46 A.M., Woodbury Accommodation.

8 16 P. M., Mail for Cape May, Miliville, Vineland, and way stations below Glassboro.

8 30 P. M., Passenger for Bridgeton, Salem, Swedesboro, and intermediate stations.

5 46 P. M., Accommodation. Woodbury, Glassboro, Glayton, Swedesbero, and way stations.

Commutation tickets at reduced rates between Philadelphia and all stations.

Cape May Season Tickets, good for four months from date of purchase, \$50. Annual Tickets, \$100.

Freight Train leaves Camden daily at 12 O'clock noon. Freight received in Philadelphia at second covered wharf below Walnut street.

Freight delivery at No. 228 S. Delaware avenue, \$15.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE J. WATSON & SON. Of the late firm of EVANS & WATSON,

AFE STORE. No. 53 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,

A lew doors above Obesnot at., Philada.

FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF

FOURTH EDITION

TO-DAY'S CABLE NEWS.

The Abolition of Spanish Slavery.

Senor Castelar's Great Speech.

Cardinal Guidi Opposes Infallibility

Mr. Dickens' Unfinished Novel.

A Tailor's Riot in Cork.

No One Allowed to Complete It.

Completion of the Anglo-Indian Cable.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc. FROM EUROPE.

IRELAND.

Tallors' Riot in Cork. CORK, June 23 .- Serious riots occurred here yesterday afternoon, caused by jealousy of the Irish tailors. The masters had recently hired a great number of German tailors, displacing the Irish to make way for the new comers. Meetings of the Irish tailors were held to protest against the action of their employers, and a strike resolved upon at once. Accordingly yesterday afternoon the Irish tailors stopped work and collected in crowds in the streets. Soon afterwards rioting began. The strikers attacked the shops of obnoxious employers, many of which were damaged and some sacked. The police charged the rioters repeatedly, and after a vigorous use of their clubs succeeded in restoring order. A number of citizens who volunteered to aid the police were stabbed.

ROME.

A Cardinal Opposed to Infallibility.
PARIS, June 23.—At a meeting of the Œcumenical Convention, held on the 18th inst., Cardinal Guidi, Archbishop of Boulogne, made a strong discourse against the infallibility scheme,

Considerable excitement existed for a while,

but everything is quiet now. Many arrests were

creating a profound sensation.

TURKEY.
Two Thousand Lives Lost at the Great Fire.
Constantinople, June 23.—The Courier
states that two thousand persons lost their lives at the late conflagration in this city.

ENGLAND.

Finnaces - Emigration.
LONDON, June 23.—The Times' money article says that American exchanges tend downwards owing to the prospects of the grain trade and the completion of arrangements for the repayment of dividends. The Hudson Bay dividends have been suspended owing to the difficulties in the Pembina region.

One hundred emigrants left this city yesterday for Canada in the steamship Lake Eric.

Mr. Dickens' Unfinished LONDON, June 23 .- Mr. Chapman, the publisher of Dickens' works, publishes a statement in the newspapers that only one-half of Mr. Dickens' novel, "The Mystery of Edwin Drood,

published as far as finished, and that no one will be permitted to complete it. Ship News. QUEENSTOWN, June 23.—The steamship City of Manchester, from New York for Liverpool,

arrived here last evening.

had been written, and that the story will be

SPAIN.

Emancipation of the Slaves.

MADRID, June 23.—In the Cortes yesterday Senor Moret's bill for the gradual emancipation of slaves in the Spanish colonies was considered in Committee of the Whole. Senor Castelar's amendment for immediate abolition was lost by a vote of 48 yeas to 78 nays. It was understood in committee that Senor Moret's bill and the whole subject ought to lie over until the next meeting of the Cortes, when it was the opinion that a measure would be devised by the Government which the Legislature and people can approve for the extinguishment of slavery. Accordingly, when the committee rose, a resolution

prohibiting punishment by the lash was offered and carried. Adjournment of the Cortes. Action on Senor Moret's bill was postponed, and the Cortés adjourned to the 31st of October.

Senor Castelar's Speech favor of immediate abolition has rendered him the lion of the hour. Its reference to Abraham Lincoln attracts the special attention of Americans. Senor Castelar's admirers and the advocates of abolition have tendered him a banquet, which, if he accepts, will be a grand

The Regicide Plot. Paris, June 23.—The trial of members of the International Society of Workmen for complicity in the late plot against the nation, which was commenced yesterday, has been adjourned until Wednesday, the 29th. Two more arrests of supposed guilty parties were made last

Trial of Reaping Machines. A trial of reaping machines of various patterns will begin near this city on the 24 of July. Two thousand francs have been offered as prizes.

Completion of the Angio-Indian Cable—the Viceroy to the President.

BOMBAY, India, June 23.—To the President of the United States, Washington:—The Viceroy of India for the first time speaks direct by tele graph with the President of the United States. May the completion of this long line of uninterrupted communication be the emblem of lasting union between the Eastern and Western

Despatch from Cyrus W. Field.

LONDON, June 23.—A banquet is now being held here in honor of the completion of the telegraph line to India. "John Pender, Esq., No. 18 Arlington street, London:—Most heartily do I congratulate you and your associates on the completion of the submarine telegraph lines between England and India, and I trust that within one year the cables from India to Australia and to China will have been successfully submerged, and that in 1872 a cable will be taid from California to the Sandwich Islands, Japan and China, thus completing telegraphic com-munication around the world."

"Washington, Thursday, June 23, 1870." Latest Quotations.

PARIS, June 23.—The Bourse closed firmer.
Rentes, 79f. 35c.
HAVEE, June 23.—Cotton opened declining for both; on the spot, 116%f.; adoat, 117.
Antwerp, June 23.—Petroleum opened quiet and

FROM NEW YORK. Heavy Failure on Wall Street.

New York, June 23. - James Boyd, one of the largest operators in gold on Wall street, sent a letter to the President of the Stock Exchange this morning announcing his inability to most his engagements. The amount of the failure is about \$1,000,000. By order of the Exchange \$900,000 was sold under rule on his account at 111%@111%. The report of this failure caused a decline in the premium on gold, the figure receding from 112% to 111%.

FROM WASHINGTON.

New Unban Resolutions.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Washington, June 28.—The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations agreed to-day to report a substitute for House Cuban resolution. It consists of five reselutions, which are regarded as very strong, and covering the whole subject, and giving everything but beligerent rights to Cubans. The first resolution declares that the people of the United States cannot hear with indifference reports of barbarities perpetrated on the Island of Cuba in the contest now raging there between Spain and Cuba. The United States protest against these outrageous barbarities by both parties, and denounce them as contrary to the laws of civilized warfare.

The second resolution declares that the people of the United States are pained to hear that pretensions to property in man are still upheld by Spain. In the name of justice and humanity this Government demands that slavery shall be abolished in all the dominions of Spain on this continent. The third resolution declares that the United States, having once been colonies themselves, believe that the day of European sway on this continent is at an end, and that the people of the United States regret to witness the efforts of Spain to maintain her hold upon Cuba against the New Cuban Resolutions that the day of European sway on this continent is at an end, and that the people of the United States regret to witness the erforts of Spain to maintain her hold upon Cuba against the wish of the Cubans. The fourth resolution declares that the people of the United States sympathize with the people of Cuba in their efforts to secure their independence, and at the same time sympathize with the Liberal party in Spain, who are endeavoring to secure a free government for that country. The fifth directs the President to communicate these resolutions to the Government of Spain and the resolutions to the Government of Spain and the

The New Congressional Apportionment. Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Washington, June 23.—The bill providing for the apportionment of members of Congress is still under consideration in the House. Two efforts have been made to secure a seconding of the previous question, but they have failed. There seems to be a strong desire on the part of members to debate the bill. Its fate will be decided by a very close vote either way. Mr. Sumper's Cuban Resolutions.

Friends of Cuban independence express them-selves well satisfied with the resolutions reported to day by Mr. Sumner. They say that if the President will convey resolutions of this character to the Spanish Government it will have an important effect upon the contest in Cuba. Important Amendment to the Tax Bill. Senator Sherman has prepared an amendment to the Tax bill, which he will offer at the proper time, creating the Commissioner of Internal Revenue a Cabinet officer, and making the Revenue Bureau a separate department of the Government. This will

obviate the necessity for Schenck's bill reported yesterday in the House.

The President is very anxious to have Sherman's amendment adopted, and so expressed himself to-day to several Senators. Boutwell is understood to be opposed to it, as it will take away nearly all the patronage of the Treasury Department.

FROM THE WEST.

Bold Robbery. St. Louis, June 23 .- M. Sterin, travelling agent for the jewelry house of S. Simpson, of Cincinnati, had a carpet-bag containing nearly \$2000 worth of jewelry stolen vesterday, while purchasing a ticket on the Alton packet.

International Convention Y. M. C. A. INDIANAPOLIS, June 23 .- The convention was called to order at 10 o'clock by President McLean, after singing a hymn.
Dr. Harper, of Indianapolis, read the 19th
Psalm, and led in prayer. Psalm, and led in prayer.

The minutes of yesterday's meeting were read and adopted. A number of resolutions and communications were presented and referred to committees without reading, the Chair-

ferred to committees without reading, the Chair announcing the following Committee on Association:—Hon. C. C. Lathrop, Newark, N. J., and John D. Wheat, Louisville, Ky.

Addresses were made made by Alfred Sandham and M. Hall, Washington, D. C., and continued by Messrs. Kimball, of Erie, Pa, Moore, of Massachusetts, Baldwin, of Newberg, N. V. Hay of Toyanto Caissey of Desmoines N. Y., Hay, of Toronto, Caissey, of Desmoines, Iowa, George F. Stuart, of Philadelphia, and

others. A large number of delegates were present.

FROM NEW ENGLAND. Fire in Massachusetts. Lowell, June 23.—A fire last night destroyed a large wooden building in Prescott street, and nearly consumed the building adjoining. The occupants were: Breiner Brothers, furniture dealers, loss \$15,000; insurance, \$500; J. D. Balch, auctioneer, loss not ascertained; and Cutler & Walker, shoulder brace manufacturers,

who suffer a small loss. The Missing Philadelphia Doctor. PORTLAND, June 23.—The Press says the mysterious disappearance from Yonkers, N. Y., of Dr. Walter H. Foster, a native of Portland, and late of Philadelphia, is probably a trick, as the man was only here six months, and was then considered an impostor.

Serious Accident. Boston, June 23.—Charles E. Valentine, head-master of Quincy School, had both legs-crushed to-day by stumbling and falling on the track while passing from one car to another on the Newton train.

Ship News. New York, June 23 .- Arrived, Steamship Etna,

GROCERIES, ETC. SPANISH QUEEN OLIVES. Of the Finest Quality,

FOR SALE BY THE GALLON

JAMES R. WEBB. S. E. Corner WALNUT and EIGHTH.

5 21 stuthSmrp PHILADELPHIA. TO FAMILIES GOING TO THE COUNTRY.

We offer a full stock of the Finest Groceries to Select From, And at the LOWEST CASH PRICES. Packed se-

curely and delivered at any of the Deputs. COUSTY'S East End Grocery, No. 118 South SECOND St.,

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BEEF, and TONGURS, and dealers in Provisions generally. S. W. corner TWENTY-FOURTM and BROWN Streets. UST RECEIVED.

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SPICED BALMON. ALBERT C. ROBERTS,

Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Streets. A LPINE SAUCE-PREPARED BY AN OLD A LPINE BACC, wholesome, appetizing; pronounced by good judges the best table sauce in the market. SEL SER & BRO., No. 20 N. WHARVES, Philadel 5 28 Im

THERE ARE MANY SOLDIERS AND THERE ARE MANY SOLUTERS AND Sailors, their orphans and widows, and their heirs, who have good claims for arrears of pay, bounty, prize money, commutation of travel or commutation of rations, which capit to be paid them.

In many such cases applications have been made, but remain unsettled for want of proof or from neglect, and frequently from incompetency of the agent who filed the claim. We will give advice to our commades when written to for it or called upon, free of any charge, gladly.

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No. 136 S. SEVENTH Street. Philadelp