CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE IRON MOULDERS. The Third Day's Session Appointment of Com-mittees General Basilions.

The Convention of Iron Moulders reassembled this morning at 6 o'clock in Common Council chamber, the President, F. J. Myers, in the

The minutes of the previous meeting were

read and approved.

The Chair made announce ment of the following committees:On Constitution-William McHngh, C. N.

Patrick, John J. McMahon.
On Ways and Means - J. W. P. Russell, C. F. Crowley, P. Honrigan, John H. Dance, P. M. Ryan. On Beneficial Feature—William McMahon, J.

Leahy, Thomas Casey, George Rodgers, Samuel Wilson.

On Claims -W. Rainey, W. B. Hays, John J.

O'Neill, James A. Page, Conrad Myers.

On Auditing President's Account -W. H.

Hughes, Jacob Koerner, Isaac Head, D. Line-han, P. J. Bolen. On Anditing Treasurer's Account—S. R. Baldwig, E. S. Douglass, Isaac Taylor, John Sullivan, Hugh Boyle.
On Appeals—John R. Israel, John McMahon, P. M. Byan, W. C. Bradley, George H. Kimball.

On Co-operation and Charter-H. J. Walls, William Fagan, Frank Patno, Thomas Walsh, Conrad Hopley, Joseph Busted, J. M. Eby, On Mileage—Charles Heron, P. McKenna, J. H. Vanolstine, D. Coffoode, S. A. Barford.

P. Delahanty was admitted as a delegate from Union No. 192, of Ottawa, Canada. Various communications, embodying grievances, complaints, and requests from various

unions and individuals, were read.

A motion was carried to have the minutes of this meeting printed and distributed to the various unions.

It was moved by Fatrick Maloney, in view of the fact that the workings of the Union during the past year have been a complete failure, that iron moulders throughout the United States and Canada be organized into a sworn secret society, with signs, grips, etc. Laid on the table.

A motion to amend article two, section two,

of the constitution, providing for the representa-tion from the local unions, was referred to the Committee on Constitution. A motion to reduce the monthly international tax of 25 cents to 20 cents was laid on the table.

Several motions on constitutional changes were referred to the appropriate committee. Patrick J. Harrigan moved that the constitution be so altered that no boy be allowed to learn the trade after the age of nineteen years. Referred.

A motion was made that a secret session of this Union be held on next Wednesday after-noon at 2 P. M. Carried. A motion was made to change the hour of the

morning session from 8 to 9 o'clock. Carried. A motion was made by Thomas Walsh that this convention enter a protest against the importation of Chinese or coolie isbor into this country under the present system. This was withdrawn for a time to make way

for the following:-Resolved, That a committee be appointed on coolie labor. Carried. The former motion was then referred to the

coolie labor committee. A motion limiting the amount of work done by the members of the Union working at piecework was referred to the Committee on Const.tu-

A motion was made to allow the local unions to regulate their own initiation fees. Laid on

A motion was made by John Garrett that hereafter the President's salary shall be \$1200 per annum, and that of the Treasurer \$100. Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means. William C. Bradley moved that the constitution be so amended as to abolish all future strikes of minor unions, and that a system be adopted for the arbitration of difficulties. Re

P. F. Fitzpatrick moved that a suitable burial place and monument be provided for the late president, William H. Sylvis. Adopted.

A communication was read from the San Francisco Union, giving a description of the state of the trade in that region, which is not very good, and asking that some action be taken to prevent emigration from the East. Referred. Adjourned until 2 P. M. in order to give the committee time to organize.

The following is the committee appointed on the subject of coolie labor: -Wm. C. Bradley, Thomas Walsh, C. B. Simpkins, John Rourke, J. Mitchell.

THE SENGERBUND SOCIETY .- This wellknown musical society held an election for officers on Wednesday evening last, with the

following result: President-T. Fleischman.

Vice-President-E. Reistle. Treasurer-E. Sopp, Sr. Financial Secretary-Washington Stolze. Recording Secretary-P. Tuck. Corresponding Secretary-Lewis Hoppel.

Director-Wm. G. Deitrich. SERVED HIM RIGHT. - An unsophisticated chap named John Jackson last night fell in with a cyprian named Emma Bradbury, alias O'Baldwin, and accompanied her to a bagaio near Beach and Brown streets, where she relieved him of his gold watch and chain and \$35 in cash. Emma gave the watch and chain to a seaman on board of a canal boat, and the money

she spent for whisky. Alderman Toland held her to answer. THE SABBATH SCHOOLS connected with the Trinity Presbyterian Church, at the corner of Frankford road and Cambria street, held an anniversary last evening in the main building. It was a repetition of what took place some two weeks since, given by general request of those who were present on that occasion, and was equally successful.

DROWNING CASES.—The body of an infant was found floating in the Delaware at Chesnut street wharf this morning. The body of an unknown man was also found

at Spruce street wharf. DROWNING CASE .- The body found in Spruce street this morning is supposed to be that of Andrew Reynolds, fireman on the tug-boat America, who fell overboard from a wharf above Pine street on the 5th inst.

SUDDEN DEATH .- Maurice D. Haines, builder, aged sixty years, residing at No. 1521 Green street, died suddenly this morning at No. 725 Sansom street. Cause, heart disease.

A RECKLESS JEHU,-William McGinnis was yesterday fined by Aldrman Comly for driving a team of horses at an immoderate rate of speed through Main street, Frankford.

S. P. C. A .- James Buckley was yesterday arrested at Fourth and Market streets for working a horse suffering from a wounded back. Alderman Jones imposed the usual fine.

RABID CANINE .- A dog, suffering from an attack of hydrophobia, was yesterday shot at Eighth street and Pennsylvania avenue.

THE SPANISH THRONE.

Precisely who Prince Leopoid Is—His Relation-ship to the Emperor Napoleon.

It is a singular fact that of all the princes of Europe outside of France the only ones with whom the Emperor of the French is connected by ties of blood are German, and that those to whom he is nearest related are members of the house of Hohenzollern. And, furthermore, it is a fact that such family connection is confined to the Beauharnais family, the Bonaparte house

beir g limited to France. The young Prince whose candidature for the Spanish crown has created so much excitement Europe, rendering the relations of France and Prussia exceedingly grave, is, in fact, an own cousin of Napoleon by his mother's side. Hor tense and Eugene de Beauharnais were, it will be born, in mind, the children of Josephine, af erwards Empress of France, by her first husband, Viscount Alexander de Beaubarnais. An uncle of the Viscount, Count de Beauharnais. mi trie! the famous Countess Fauny, by whom Le man Canale de Concharmals.

This nobleman filled the position of Chevalier of Honor to the Empress Marie Louise, wife of Napeleon I. One of his daughters, Stephanie Leuise Adrienne, was the adopted child of the Emperor. On the 18th of April, 1806, she married Charles Louis Frederick, Grand Duke of Baden, by whom she had two daughters, one of whom, the Princess Josephine Frederique Louise, was married on the 21st of Oetober, 1834, to Prince Charles Antoine Joachim Zephyr'n Frederick. Prince Charles Antoine Joachim Zephyrin Fre-deric Mainrad, head of the house Hohenzollern-

Sigmaringen. It is noteworthy that this prince is also in a measure connected with the Napoleon family by reason of his mother, the Princess Antoinette Marie Murat, being a sister of Joachim Murat, the great cavalry leader, who married Caroline Bonaparte, and whose children are now recognized as hereditary princes of the French empire. The mother of the Emperor of the French, Hortense de Beauharnais, having been a blood cousin to Stephanie de Deauharnais, the grandmother of the new candidate for the Spanish crown, it follows that Napoleon and Leopold are cousins also.

Scandal, which did not spare the name of Hortense, was not over careful of the fame of Stephanie, of whom some not very favorable stories are told. She was, however, so comparatively obscure that but few persons at the present time are even aware of her having been the adopted child of the great Corsican. She lived to a ripe old age—seventy-one—and died on the 29th of January, 1860. Apropos of Stephanie, her grandmother, the Countess Fanny, was one of the most talented and dissolute women of her

She was a poetess and romancer, of remarkable personal beauty, and was notorious in Paris for her numerous lovers, to the amorous poems of some of whom she is said to have signed her name. Altogether, and truth to tell! the females of the Beaunharnals family have never borne an unsullied reputation for morality, although it must be admitted that several of them have been distinguished for the possession of a high order

of intellect. It is curious to notice that of all the princes created by the first Napoleon this family have alone made a stir in the world since the fatal day of Waterloo. Already a grandson of Stephanic has ascended a throne - the brother of Prince Leopold, Prince Charles Eitel Frederick Zephyrin Louis, being the present ruler of

For the purpose of enabling the reader to perceive at a glance the relationship existing between the Emperor Napoleon and Prince Leo-pold, we subjoin the following genealogical

HEAD OF THE FAMILY, MARQUIS AND MARCHIONESS DE BRAUHAR-NAIS. THEIR SONS-

MARQUIS COUNT DE BEAUHARNAIS. DE BEAUHARNAIS. Father of Father of ALEXANDER. First cousing. CLAUDE. Father of Father of HORTENSE. Second cousins. STEPHANIE. Mother of

Mother of NAPOLEON III. 4th cousins. PRINCE LEOFOLD. The Princess, as already stated, married the Prince of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, and is the mother of Prince Leopold. She being a third eonsin of Napoleon III, her son is consequently a fourth cousin of the Emperor, as shown above. Curiously enough, the succession from

the male Beauharnais ceased with both branches

NAPOLEON III. Third consins. JOSEPHINE.

together, and was continued from the females, Hortense and Stephanie. And here it is also interesting to note that while Hortense had none but male children. Stephanie had none but females. That the French Emperor should object to seeing his cousin-german on the Spanish throne is un-doubtedly because the Prince happens to be a German cousin also, and a Prussian one at that.

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INSTRUCTION.

E DGEHILL, MERCHANTVILLE, N. J., WILL BE opened for SUMMER BOARDERS from July 1 to September 15, 1870, The House is new and pleasantly located, with plenty of shade. Rooms large and airy, a number

of them communicating, and with first-class board. A few families can be accommodated by applying

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South TENTH Street.—A Primary, Elementary, and
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Chesnut street, CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, Nos. 1527 AND

TUBSDAY, September 10. Erench is the language of the fawily, and is constantly spoken in the institute.

6 15 wfm 6m

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ENTIRELY NEW AND HANDSOMELY FUR NISHED is now ready for permanent or transient guests Corner Houston and GREENE Streets, (Entrance on Greene,)

P. O. Box 1811,
P. O. Box 1811,
NEW YORK CITY, June 23, 1876.
During the months of July and August, 1870, I
shall, by authority of the War Department, receive
sealed bids for the purchase from the U. S. Ordnance
Department of PIG LEAD and LEAD BULLETS, as follows, deliverable at the points herein men-

tioned only:—
On SATURDAY, July 23, 1870.
One hundred tons Lead Bullets, Frankford Arsenal.
Fifty "Watervilet "
One hundred " "Watervilet " One hundred " Watertown " On SATURDAY, July 30, 1870,
One hundred tons Lead Bullets, Frankford Arsenal.
Fifty " Watervilet "
One hundred " " Watertown " On WEDNESDAY, August 3, 1870.

Two hundred tons Pig Lead, New York Arsenal.
Fifty
On WEDNESDAY, August 10, 1870.

One hundred tons Lead Bullets, Frankford Arsenal.

"Pig Lead, New York
Pigre "By Lead, New York" On WEDNESDAY, August 17, 1870.
One hundred and fifty tons Pig Lead, New York Arsenal. Arsenal.
Fifty tons Pig Lead, St. Louis Arsenal.
On WEDNESDAY, August 24, 1870.
One hundred and fifty tons Pig Lead, New York

One hundred tons Lead Bullets, Watertown Arsenal. Fifty "Pig Lead, St. Louis Arsenal.
Fifty On WEDNESDAY, August 31, 1870.
Four hundred to Brig Lead, New York Arsenal.
Fifty "" St. Louis
Froposals will be opened at 12 o'clock M. on the days and dates herein specified, all bids to be accom-panied by a certified check or draft on New York for

live per cent. of the amount offered for. Rids must be endorsed "Proposals for Lead," and addressed to this office,

The Ordnance Department reserves the right to reject any and all bids not deemed satisfactory, and may at its option accept bids for amounts in excess of the quantities advertised for sale. Thirty days will be allowed for the payment and removal of the

Further information can be had on application to Byt. Colonel II S A

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THIRD EDITION

THE CURRENCY BILL IN FULL. Our New Attorney-General.

The Cloud of War in Europe.

Prussia Calling to Arms.

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

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Currency Bill as it Passed Both Houses.

WASHINGTON, July 8 .- The Currency bill as reported by the conference committee and agreed to by both houses, only awaiting the signature of the President to become a law, reads as fol-

Be it enacted, etc., That fifty-four millions of dol-lars in notes for circulation may be issued to national banking associations in addition to the three hundred millions of dollars authorized by the twenty-second section of the "Act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved June three, eighteen hundred and sixty-four; and the amount of notes so provided shall be furnished to banking associations organized or to be organized in those States and Territories having less than their proportion under the apportionment contemplated by the provisions of the "Act to amend an act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved March 3, 1865, and the bonds deposited with the Treasurer of the United States to secure the additional circulating notes herein authorized, shall be of any description of bonds of the United States bearing interest in coin; but a new apportionment increased circulation herein provided for shall be made as soon as practicable based upon the census of 1870: Provided, That if applications for the circulation herein authorized shall not be made within one year after the passage of this act by banking associations organized or to be organized in States having less than their proportion it shall be lawful for the Comptroller of the Currency to issue such circulation to banking associations applying for the same in other or Territories having less than proportion, giving the preference to such as have the greatest deficiency: And provided further, That no banking association hereafter organized shall have a circulation in excess of five hundred thousand

Section 2. And be it further enacted, That at the end of each month after the passage of this act it shall be the duty of the Comptroller of the Carrency to report to the Secretary of the Treasury the amount of circulating notes issued, under the proamount of circulating notes issued, under the pro-visions of the preceding sections, to national bank-ing associations during the previous month; whereupon the Secretary of the Treasury shall redeem and cancel an amount of the three per centum temporary loan certificate, issued under the acts of March 2, 1867, and July 25, 165, not less than the amount of circulating notes so reported, and may if necessary in order to proso reported, and may, if necessary, in order to pro-cure the presentation of such temporary loan certificates for redemption, give notice to the holders thereof, by publication or otherwise, that certain of said certificates (which shall be designated by number, date and amount) shall cease from and after a day to be designated in such notice, and that the certifi-cates so designated shall no longer be available as any portion of the lawful money reserve in pos-session of any national banking a sociation; and after the day designated in such notice no interest shall be paid on such certificates, and they shall

not, therefore, be counted as a part of the reserve of any banking association.
Section 3. And be it further enacted, That upon the deposit of any United States bonds, bearing in-terest payable in gold, with the Treasurer of the United States, in the manner prescribed in the nineteenth and twentieth sections of the national cur-rency act, it shall be lawful for the Comptroller of the Currency to issue to the association making the same, circulating notes of different denominations not less than five dollars, not exceeding in amount eighty per centum of the par value of the bonds deposited, which notes shall bear upon their face the promise of the asso-ciation to which they are issued to pay them, upon presentation at the office of the association, in gold coin of the United States, and shall be redeemable upon such presentation in such coin: Provided, That no banking association organized under this section shall have a circulation in excess of one mil-

lion of dollars.
Section 4. And be it further enacted, That every national banking association formed under the pro-visions of the preceding section of this act shall at all times keep on hand not less than twenty-five per centum of its outstanding circulation in gold coin of the United States, and shad receive at mar in the payment of debts the gold notes of every other such banking association which at the time of such pay-

ments shall be redeeming its circulating notes in gold coin of the United States. Section 5. And be it further enacted, That every association organized for the purpose of issuing gold notes as provided in this act shall be subject to all the requirments and provisions of the national cur-rency act, except the first clause of section twentytwo, which limits the circulation of national bank-ing associations to three hundred millions of dollars; ing associations to three hundred millions of dollars; the first clause of section thirty-two, which, taken in connection with the preceding section, would require national banking associations organized in the city of San Francisco to redeem their circulating notes at par in the city of New York; and the last clause of section thirty-two, which requires every national banking association to receive in payment of debts the notes of every other national banking association at par: Provided, That in applying the provisions and requirements of said act to the banking associations herein previded for, the terms "lawful momey" and "lawful money of the United States" shall be held and construed to mean gold or silver coin of the United States.

United States. Section 6. And be it further enacted, That to secure a more equitable distribution of the national banking currency, there may be issued circulating notes to banking associations organized in States and Territories having less than their proportion as herein set forth. And the amount of circulation in this section authorized shall, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, as it may be required for this purpose, be withdrawn, as herein provided, from banking associations organized in States having a circulation exceeding that provided for by the act entitled "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act to provide for a national bank-ing currency secured by pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved March 3, 1865, but the amount so withdrawn shall not exceed twenty-five

million dollars. The Comptroller of the Currency shall, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, make a state-ment showing the amount of cir-culation in each State and Territory, and the amount to be retired by each banking association in accord-ance with this section, and shall, when such redistribution of circulation is required, make a requisi-tion for such amount upon such banks, commencing with the banks having a circulation exceeding one million of dollars in States having an excess of cir-culation, and withdrawing their circulation in excess of one million of dollars, and then proceeding pro-rata with other banks having a circulation exceeding three hundred thousand dollars in States having the largest excess of circulation, and reducing the circulation of such banks in States having the greatest proportion in excess, leaving undisturbed the banks in States having a smaller proportion, until those in greater excess have been reduced to the same grade, and continuing thus to make the reduction provided for by this act until the full amount of twenty-five millions, herein provided for, shall be withdrawn; and the circulation so withdrawn shall be distributed among the States and Territories having less than their proportion, so as to equalize the same. And it shall be the duty of the Comptroller of the Currency, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, forthwith to make a requisition for the amount thereof upon the banks above indicated as herein pre-scribed. And upon failure of such associations, or any of them, to return the amount so required within one year, it shall be the duty of the Comptroller of the Currency to sell at duty of the Comptroller of the Currency to sell at public auction, having given twenty days' notice thereof in one daily newspaper printed in Washington and one in New York city, an amount of bonds deposited by said association, as security for said circulation, equal to the circulation to be withdrawn from said association and not returned in compliance with such requisition; and the Comptroller of the Currency shall with the proposition as an accorded redeem so many of the notes of said the proposition because the record would bear him out is saying that the gratie van from Malac the proposition as and returned in compliance with such requisition; and the gentleman from Malac coming up to the support of the proposition, because the record would bear him out is saying that the gratie van from Malac the proposition as and returned in compliance with such requisition; and the gentleman from Malac coming up to the support of the proposition because the record would bear him out is saying that the gratie van from Malac and never failed to vote for the highest sums and

as will equal the amount required and not so re-turned, and shall pay the balance, if any, to such banking association; provided that no circulation shall be wishdrawn under the provisions of this section until after the fifty-four millions granted in the first section shall have been taken up.

Section 7. And be it further enacted, That after the expiration of six months from the passage of this act any banking association located in any State having more than its proportion of circulation

this act any banking association located in any State having more than its proportion of circulation may be removed to any State having less than its proportion of circulation, under such rules and regulations as the Comptroller of the Currency, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury may require; provided that the amount of the issue of said banks shall not be deducted from the amount of new issue provided for in his sec.

The Funding Bill.

Despatch to the Associated Press,
WASHINGTON, July 8.—The joint committee
of conference on the Funding bill have had a long talk, the principal disagreement being the rate of interest, the House committee insisting on four per cent., and that of the Senate believing there could be no negotiations at that rate. The Senate committee want foreign agencies and showed a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury in favor of them. They also disagreed as to the gold clause of the bill. committee meet again at the call of the chairman. Mr. Brooks declined to be a member of the committee on the ground that the minority of the House ought to be represented, and Mr. Marshall was accordingly appointed in his place.

Akerman Sworn In. Mr. Akerman this morning took the oath of office as Attorney-General before Associate Justice Wiley, of the District of Columbia Supreme Court. He afterwards received a large number of visitors at his office. At 12 o'clock he attended the Cabinet meeting.

Jadge Honr left Washington in the 12.40 train for Boston.

The President Interviewed. Mayor Brush, President of the City Council of Pierce county, Treasurer Sirrett, and other citizens of of Buffalo, had interviews with the President to-day in regard to Presidential appoint-

The River and Harbor Appropriation Bill, with the Senate amendments, was taken up by the House this morning, and the Senate amend ments were concurred in. Among the amend-ments was one providing that expenditures in the Tennessee river should all be made below Chattanooga. Most of the Senate amendments

apply to Southern States. The Deficiency Bill. The House took up the Deficiency bill to-day which is the last of the appropriation bills. Mr. Dawes made a stirring appeal to the House in favor of economy. He threatened to go before the country and show that the pretensions of Congress to economy were all sham. He was strongly in favor of the Republican party, but he was above party when fidelity to the country was concerned. This outburst was called forth by the amendment to increase the salaries of some efficers of the House.

The Conference Committee. James Brooks has resigned from the committee of conference on the funding bill, and S. S. Marshall, of Illinois, is appointed in his place. Brooks declined because he saw no prospect of agreement with the Senate managers.

The New York Collectorship. The President to-day informed Senators that he was auxious to have Mr. Murphy confirmed at once for Collector of the Port of New York as a vindication of the assaults which have been made upon him for making the appointment. He says he is determined to stand by Mr. Murphy whether the Senate confirms him or not.

CONGRESS.

Washington, July 8.—On motion of Mr. Mc-Creery, the bill relieving the political disabilities of some seventy-five Kentuckians was taken up. Various objections to the bill were made by Messrs. Howard and Drake, and Mr. McCreery explained that fifty-three of the names had been reported upon (average) by the Committee on Disabilities. upon favorably by the Committee on Disabilities. Air. Conkling, referring to the name of Gustavus W. Smith, formerly Street Commissioner of New York city, which appeared in the bill, expressed h surprise that a man who was educated and nutbured at the public cost, and had drawn his sword against the country which had given it to him, should come here so hastily to seek condonement for his offence, Mr. McCreery replied that General Smith had done less to forward the Rebellion than did General

Longstreet. Mr. Cameron recognized a difference between the cases, in the fact that when Smith went South he had boasted of his sacrifice for the Rebel cause in abandoning a lucrative office. As to Longstreet he thought he ought never to have received the position he now noids; that his appointment was a wrong to the men of the army and navy; and that Senators were bound to consult the fee relatives of the slain of the war on this side of the

The name of Gustavus W. Smith and also that of Basil W. Duke were then stricken from the oill. The discussion was continued upon the propriety of striking out twenty names which had not received the sanction of the Committee on Disabilities.
The bill relieving the political disabilities of some 5000 persons reported from the committee was moved as an amendment, but subsequently with-

Mr. Drake moved to except all who had held office, Federal or State office, in violation of the fourteenth amendment. Rejected—ayes 10, nays 33. The bill then passed by the requisite two-thirds vote-yeas 44, navs 6. Mr. Corbett, from the Committee on Commerce, reported the House b'll making St. Joseph, Mo., a port of entry.

Mr. Wilson gave notice that he would on Saturday

move to take up the Army Appropriation bill, and would offer as an amendment the substance of the Army bill laid on the table last night, omitting the objectionable parts.

The conference committee's report on the bill for the relief of certain officers of the army was sub-mitted and concurred in.

Continued from Second Edition.

On motion of Mr. Washburn (Mass.), the Senate amendment to the House bill for the relief of the heirs of William Neddy, deceased, was concur-

red in.
Mr. Sargent, from the Committee on Appropria priations, reported a joint resolution providing that the act of March 3, 1869, making appropriation for the completion of the court house and post office building at Knoxville, Tenn., shall be held to include and revive all prior unexpended appropriations for the same object. Passed.

Mr. Brooks, of New York, having declined to

serve on the conference committee on the Funding bill, Mr. Marshall was appointed in his place.

The House then at 12:30 took up the Additional Deficiency bill, covering items to the amount of Mr. Dawes appealed to the House not to allow

new matter to be added to the bill. The principal item in it was \$1,000,000 for the census. Some of the other items had been overlooked in making out the estimates and some had arisen from the creation of the new Department of Justice.

An amendment offered by Mr. Randall to pay to certain clerks of the House an additional compensa-

tion of twenty per cent. for the Thirty-niata Congress, which had been ordered by a resolution of the

House but not paid, and which they were compalled to refund, provoked a discussion, in the course of Mr. Dawes declared that he would go to the country and tell the country that that party which is responsible for the expenditures of public money had refused to hold itself up to the point of public eco-He had as much tidelity to party as any living man, but he had more fidelity to the good of the country. There was something above party, and he intended that the country should know on whom the responsibility for extravagance rested. If the

House made appropriations to increase the pay of its omicials, he would withdraw from the com-mittee of conference, on which, for the list ten days, he had been trying to impress on the Senale that it was improper and inexpedient at this time, with the heavy burden of taxation resting on the with the heavy burden of taxation resting on the people, to go to raising the commensation of officials of Congress. He had a duty to perform and he intended to perform it. He did not propose to go to the country with any false pretense that this Congress was economical unless the figures should bear bim out.

Mr. Allison suggested that Mr. Dawes should state that the proposition was from the other side.

Mr. Dawes-Yes, but it cannot succeed unless the

majority on this side vote for it.

Mr. Peters called attention to the fact that there was one member on his side of the House, meaning himself, who seconded the motion. He went ou to advocate the proposition as only making provision for what the house had agreed to by a resolution of

the greatest increase of compensation and salary ever since he had been a member of the House.

Mr. Peters, breaking in—That is unqualifiedly not true. It is absolutely not true, I do not stand here to have such slanderous assertions put on me.

Mr. Dawes—I repeat what I said, and until the gentleman can find on the record a single instance where he has falled to come up to the truth of what I have said, I will not withdraw a werd of it. In the last Congress and in this Congress, the gentleman from Maine has been, in season and out of season, always urging, always voting, always speaking publicly, and more frequently privately, around this House urging the largest expenditures; and when the gentleman from Maine charges that I am stating what is not true, he shall have the benefit of this also, that he has been always in favor of the biggest jobs.

Mr. Peters repeated that what the gentlemen from Massachusetts had said of him was not true, and that he (Mr. Dawes) ought to know it. He had more frequently voted against than for raising salaries, but the gentleman himself had voted for giving

that he (Mr. Dawes) ought to know it. He had more frequently voted against than for raising salaries, but the gentleman himself had voted for giving larger compensation to the female employes in the various departments, and he defied that gentleman to show any such vote in his (Peters') record.

He had voted this morning against paying \$5000 to a contestant for a seat, while the gentleman-had voted for it. If the gentleman had got as much perception and sense in that as in other matters, he should be ashamed to say to the House that he (Peters) had given wrongful votes. He denied the foul aspersion.

out aspersion. Mr. Randall criticised Dawes, and said that his course in regard to economy had been that of a man rowing one way and looking another. He was sorry to hear him threaten to resign, but even if he did the House would run on notwithstanding the gentleman stood here and played the

part of a clown.
Sudden fall of the Speaker's hammer.
I withdraw that expression. (Laughter.)
Mr. Dawes asked pardon of the House if he had used any unparliamentary language, and intimated that he would also apologize to the gentleman from Maine if his demeanor had been such as to de-

FROM EUROPE.

The Spanish Situation.

Panis, July 8,-No answer as yet has been received from Prussia since the declarations of the Secretary of Foreign Affairs in the Corps Legislatif a few days ago. On the morning of that day, however, a despatch was received from Prussia to the effect that that government knew nothing of the candidature of Prince Hohenzollern for the throne of Spain. A report, which seems to be well founded, is in circulation here that the Prussian Minister of War has ordered all the general officers of the Prussian army to rejoin their corps without delay.

FROM THE WEST.

Ohio State Teachers' Convention. COLUMBUS, July 8 .- In the convention of the State Teachers' Ascociation yesterday, there was an interesting discussion on the best method of conducting county examinations of teachers. Resolutions were adopted in favor of a law for the appointment of a county superintendent of schools. The teachers had a reception last night at the Deaf and Dumb Asylum. The association will meet next year at Sandusky.

Ohlo Horse Fair. CINCINNATI, July 8 .- The Horse Fair at Dayton was largely attended yesterday. Loder's "Lew Sayres" took the first premium for trotting by horses that had never beaten 2.30. Briggs "Pea Green" took the second premium horses that had never beaten 245. The first premium was awarded to Kingcaid's bay " and the second premium to Hard's

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

The Coming Agricultural Fair at Manchester. MANCHESTER, July 8.—The officers of the New England and New Hampshire Agricultural Societies are here perfecting arrangements for a great fair to be held in this city during the first week of September next. Among other important matters decided upon is the establishat of a stock exchange to be held every day during the fair, where the owners of cattle and horses will be afforded an opportunity of selling and buying stock. The fair promises to be the most successful ever held in the Eastern States, the united strength of the New England and New Hampshire societies being devoted to the enterprise.

FROM THE STATE

Oll Works at Pittsburg Burned. PITTSBURG, July 8.—The Commercial O.1 Works of Kirkpatrick & Lyons were burned yesterday afternoon. The fire caught from sparks from a passing locomotive. Eight hundred barrels of refined oil ready for shipment were consumed, together with the principal part of the machinery. The loss is about \$20,000, partially insured.

FROM THE SOUTH.

The Henderson Land Scheme. LOUISVILLE, July 8 .- The drawing of Heuderson's land scheme took place last night in Weisger Hall, under the superintendence of some of our first citizens. There was an immense crowd in attendance. Ticket No. 33,980 drew the first prize.

Builtmore Produce Market BALTIMORE, July 8.—Cotton dull and nominally 19%c. Flour quiet and steady with light sales to local trade; extras, \$6@6.75 superfine, \$5.@5.75. Wheat unchanged; new red, \$1.27.@1.60 for damp to choice; do. white, \$1.50@1.70; for good to choice, no sales; Pennsylvania nominal at \$1.40; small sales of good Western at \$1.30. Corn steady and receipts fight, with small sales; white at \$1.20; and yellow at light, with small sales; white at \$1°20; and yellow at \$1°06@1°10. Oats dull at 60@64c. Mess Pork quiet at \$30°75@31. Bacon active and advancing; shoulders, 14%c.; rib sides, 174@17%c.; clear rib, 17% a 17%c. Lard quiet at 16%@17c. Whisky flat at 99;

THE COAL TRADE.-The following is the amount of Coal transported on the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad during the week ending Thursday, July 7, 1870:-From St. Clair 5,888 97
From Port Carbon 2,433 99

From Pottsville	243 13 14 815 12
From Pine Grove From Port Cliaton. From Harrisburg and Dauphin From Allentown and Alburtis	1,112 08 2,721 04 4,229 08
Anthracite Coal for week	32,834 10 7,753 97
Total for week paying freight	40,687.17
Coal for Company's use	987 15
Total all kinds for week Previously this year	1,528,874 01
Total To Thursday, July 8, 1869	1,570,447 10 1,794,810 05
PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S.	

BETWEEN BOARDS.

SECOND BOARD. lots. 82 \$3500 City 68, N. . 18. 101 16 100 sh CC & A R 23 . 47 8 do ..d bill. 57%

25 sh 18th & 15th, a5 22

(For additional Deaths see fifth page.) KEMPTON. On the 7th instant, at Merchantville, Due house win of given in the familia

FOURTH EDITION

THE MCGARRAHAN LAND CLAIM.

The Taylor Farm Squatters. They are Dispersed by Force.

Mr. Fish and the Cabinet.

Bancroft and the Prussian Mission...

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

FROM WASHINGTON.

Navy Order.

Despatch to the Associated Press. WASHINGTON, July 8 .- Lieutenant James H. Dayton has been detached from the Miantonomah and ordered to the Plymouth.

Army Order.

The special order assigning Captain Henry Clayton, 17th Infantry, to duty at the War Department, will be continued in force until October 1, 1870. The McGarrahan Claim.

The House Committee on the Judiciary to-day took action on the McGarrahan claim. The chairman, Judge Bingham, and Messrs. Cook, Eldridge, and Davis (New York) favored the claim; Messrs. Butler, Kerr, Peters, Loughridge, Kellogg, and Mercur opposed it. On the ques-tion whether the committee should recommend legislation to prevent the New Idria Company from obtaining a patent to the same tract of land claimed by McGarrahan, the committee were equally divided. It is understood that Judge Bingham will make a minority report.

Mr. Fish and the cabinet.
With regard to the reported withdrawal of Secretary Fish from the Cabinet, it is now stated en the authority of a Senator who conversed with the President this morning upon the subject, that some time ago he signified to the President his desire to retire to private life, but he had not yet tendered his resignation. The President remarked that he would not be surprised any day to receive a letter from Mr. Fish withdrawing from the Cabinet. When he does resign he will not accept any office, but will return to his home in New York.

Mr. Bancroft. It is understood that Mr. Bancroft, Minister to Prussia, is to be recalled as soon as the President selects to proper person to succeed him. Grant regards Bancroft as a sort of legacy of the last administration, and thinks he has no particular claims on the Republican party. Besides, he is getting too old to properly fill the place he now holds. There is a rumor that Governor Morgan, of New York, will be offered the mission to England, and that the successor to Mr. Fish will be selected from some other State

FROM THE SOUTH.

The Taylor Farm Squatters.

NORFOLK, July S.—Sheriff Mahew and deputy
sheriff Stevens to-day completed the removal of the seven hundred negro squatters who have since 1863 occupied the Taylor farm, nine miles from Norfolk. The negroes were well armed, but offered no forcible resistance to the execution of the writ of ejectment. The larger part of these squatters have been settled on

General Butler's land near Hampton. The Nortolk and South Western Rallroad. A large and spirited mass meeting of citizens was held last night at City Hall to consider the proposal of a city subscription of a million dolars to to the Norfolk and Great Western Rallroad, Ex-Mayor DeCordy in the chair. meeting was addressed by Colonel E. C. Lindsey, Judge Asa Biggs, Joseph T. Wilson and Dr. Bayne. The meeting strongly endorsed the proposed subscription and believed the time had come when intelligent and will directed enterprise must take the place of the traditional walting for greatness to be forced upon us. The route of the Norfolk and Great Western Railroad extends from Norfolk via. Danville, Vir-

gmis, to Bristol, on the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad. Texas Politics. Galveston, July 2.—Large public meeting held in different portions of Texas unanimously favor adpointing C. B. Sobin as Judge of the

Eastern District of Texas.

FROM THE WEST. Fire in St. Louis. St. Louis, July 8.—The freight warehouse of the St. Louis and Vandalia and Illinois Central Railroads, in Second street, between Spruce and Myrtle, containing a large quantity of hemp whisky, flour, hides, etc., was burned at 2 o'clock this morning. The insurance is not ascertained. The fire was caused by an incen-

The lumber yard of Hartman & Graham, corner of Monroe and Main streets, was damaged by fire to the amount of \$8000 last night. Insured for \$7500 in the Germania, of New York, and Cleveland Fire and City Fire, of Hartford.

Mike Metionle publishes a challenge to Tom Allen to fight him, the stakes to be the belts owned by each, the winner to take the excursion money.

FROM NEW YORK.

Spicide of a Theatrical Maunger. New YORK, July 8.—James W. Lingard, former theatre manager, disappeared some days since, leaving a note to his friends that they would never see him again, and yesterday his body was found in the river and was identified

FROM EUROPE.

The Spanish Situation. Pants, July 8.—The Memorial Diplomatique says a French circular has been issued defining

the situation. The Latest Quotations. Lendon, July 8-Evening.—Consols for money 921, and for account 92% 697. Five-twenties firmer and higher; 1802s, 80%; of 1865, 90%, and of 1852, 80%; Ten-forties, 80%. Hallways firmer and higher; Erie, 18%; Hillnois Central, 113%; Atlantic and Great Western 87%. Western, 27%.
Livencool, July 8. Evening—Corton closed quiet and unchanged. Sales to-day 10,000 bales, including 2000 for speculation and export. No 2 Wheat Ss. 1d. Corn heavy. Beef firm. Cheese quiet. Bacon

nist and sleady. Lesson, July 8 - Evening. - Sugar to arrive firm. Obitany.

Lewiston, Me., July 8 — Will am Kilbourne, one of the oldest physicians in Androscoggin county, died to-day of apoplexy.

GENT 'S FURNISHING GOODS. FINE DRESS, IMPROVED SHOULDER-

SEAM PATTERN SHIRTS, MADE BY R. EAYRE,

ONLY, [54 w/m4m8p 58 N. SIXTH St., below Arch. IMPORTANT TO PERSONS GOING TO EU-

BCFE.—'assports issued by the State Department of the United States Government are the only ones recog-ized now by the Ministers and Consuls of the United States, and can be obtained in twenty-four bours, on an application made in person or by letter to the Official Passible Boyen. R. S. LEAGUE & CO., No. 128 Scuth EVENTH Street, Philadelphia. WE GIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION TO THE

attlement of official accounts of the officers of the late Army, and procure certificates of non-indebtedness, and collect arrears of pay, sto. References to hundreds of prominent officers. For information call moon or write the collection of the