CITY INTELLIGEN CE. IMPROVEMENT.

MINISTER TOTAL

The Large New Gas-Fixture, Establishment of Mr. William C. Baker-A. Description of the Structure-The Building Nearly Completed. At the couthwest corner of Twelfth and Brown streets, in this city, is now being creeted one of the most complete manufacturing establishments in the country. It is to be used for the manufacture of every kind of gas-fixture known and unknown to the trade, and the builder is Mr. William C. Baker, formerly of the firm of Cornelius & Baker, a gentleman in every way competent for the undertaking, and tho-

roughly understanding every department of the business, whose intention it is to manufacture the best articles in the best and least expensive manner. Mr. Baker has for many years been connected with the manufacture of gas-fixtures, and a large circle of customers testify to the general satisfaction of the work. The new building at Twelfth and Brown Areets is very extensive, and it is being rapidly completed. It will probably be ready for occupation in the course of two or three weeks' time. The main building on Twelfth street is five stories in height, and has three fronts, one on Twelfth, and one on Clive street, so that in case of fire or other calamity-of which, however, there is little danger on account of other precautions -the most ready access may be had by fire companies or other means of relief. The main building on these three streets is of quite large dimensions, but, beside this, there is an offset on Olive street two stories in bright, which reaches back for quite a distance, and makes the front on that street about twice the length of the corresponding one on Brown street. The workmanship is of the most substantial and superior description throughout, and when completed the editice will not only be a fine-looking manufactory, but it will compare favorably in appearance with any in the city, and will be a credit, in place of a nuisance, to the section in which it is located. The whole of the exterior on all the fronts is of pressed brick, the general appearance of which is neat and pleasing. The windows, of which there is a large number, are of a peculiar construction. They are curved at the top, and the glasses are mounted in cast-iron frames. These frames are not hung like the common window sash, with weights and pulleys, so as to be movable both up and down, but the majority of the glasses are stationary, the middle perpendicular row only being made to re-volve on its perpendicular axis, for the purpose of ventilation. This arrangement is part of the general fire-proof plan kept in view in the construction of the entire edifice. The main and only entrance to the establish-

ment is on the Olive street front. Here, in that portion of the building nearest the westward side, is a large brick arch, giving entrance to the court-yard which the other buildings surround, and on which the various entrances face. The internal arrangements could not be constructed in a better manner. The entire factory is fire-proof, or as nearly so as any building can be made. The floors are all of brick, arranged in small arches, and the stairways are of iron. The great weight of the brick floor is supported by iron girders, in turn upheld by iron columns. A large engine of seventy-five horse power is located in the basement, as are also the three cylinder boilers. The boilers will be supplied with water from a well of fine spring water on the premises, capable of supplying twelve hundred gallons per hour. A water-tank is to be constructed on the top of the building of seven thousand gallons capacity. The office will be located at Twelfth and Brown streets, and the rest of the building will be used for manufacturing purposes, and for the reception of the necessary expensive machinery. The establish-ment when in full operation will employ about

Work will be commenced as soon as the building is ready. Mr. J. T. Bailly and a skilled corps of assistants are now engaged in preparing an entire new set of patterns, and Mr. C. Lasalle, chaser, and several assistants, are also at work. Several large contracts are already in the hands of the new house waiting the completion of the building for their fulfilment. This in itself is a sufficient guarantee of the success of the enterprise.

PROBABLE FATALITY.

A Wife Badly Injured.

Dennis Murphy, residing on Columbia avenue, near Fitler street, yesterday whilst intoxicated raised a row with his wife, and kicking her in the groin, injured her seriously, if not fatally. Some of the neighbors, hearing the noise, went to her rescue, and found her emitting blood profusely. She was at once removed to St. Mary's Hospital, where the physician in charge stated that her condition was critical. Her brutal husband was arrested, and Alderman Heins held him in \$1500 ball to answer.

Rovens.—For some time past a couple of gangs of roughs have almost daily visited Point Airy, and indulged in brutal encounters. The leafers go by the names of "Bloody Hundreds" and "Mead Alley Rangers." Yesterday, soon after their arrival on the island, they commenced fighting, and the proprietor at once hauled down the flag to half-mast, such being the signal agreed upon between him and the Harbor Police in case of rows. Boat's crew No. 2, hurried to the spot, and forced the rowdies to take the boat for this side. No sooner had they landed at South street wharf than the fight was renewed. Pistols, clubs, bricks, and blackjacks were freely used. Two of the crowd were arrested, and committed to answer. The rest escaped to renew their evil deeds at some

LAUNCH OF AN IRON STEAMSHIP .- On Thursday afternoon, at half-past two o'clock, the new iron steamship, built for Mr. Thomas Clyde, of Philadelphia, by William Cramp & Sons, will be launched from their yard foot of Palmer street. This splendid steamship has been built with all the modern improvements, great power and carrying capacity, together with light draft; and is estimated to carry 2500 bales of cotton on 10½ feet draft. Rates A 1 for twenty years Her length is 225 feet beam 37 feet depth of hold 21 feet, and will register about 1500 tons. Her hull is double riveted throughout, with angle iron reverse bars on every frame; has iron deck-frame and four water-tight iron bulkheads. The engines are being built by

HIGHLY COLORED .- John White is the title a descendant of Ham who resides in the Twenty-seventh ward. John is eighty-six years of age, and is the father of Solomon White, aged forty-six years. Solomon in turn is the father (in law) of John Emory, aged twenty-three years. Solomon and John the second have of late been compelled to support the old man. Astonishing as it may appear, with increasing years his appetite has also increased, and the young men have seen with horror the provisions disappear. Yesterday, however, the'r patience gave out, and they resolved to beat the appetite out of the old man. A police officer interfered and Alderman Taylor held each in \$400 bail to

AMONGST THE PHILISTINES .- Emma Burke, the proprietress of a baguio at No. 710 Cullen street, was arrested on the charge of keeping a disorderly house and of having robbed one of ner visitors, named Lewis Wells, of a gold watch and chain.

Ellen Miller, a similar character, and a resident of the same strest, was also arrested on the charge of robbing an 'innocent" of \$70. Both of these women will have a hearing at the Central to-day.

SHE WOULD BATHE!—Annie Brown, a Water street nymph, whilst laboring under an attack of benzine, this morning, conceived the idea that she was born to be drowned, and accordingly made her way to Christian street wharf. Annie commenced disrobing, when an officer took her in charge, procured a furniture car, and hauled her to the Central Station.

LEG FRACTURED .- About ten o'clock last night Robert Long was run over by an ice wagon at the intersection of Darby and the Island roads, sustaining a compound fracture of one of his legs. He was removed to his residence, No. 1833 Rhoads atreet, and thence to the Pennsyl-

The Iron Moulders' Union.—The meetings of the Iron Moulders' International Union were resumed in open session this morning at nine o'clock, in Common Council chamber. Miscelaneous business of no public importance was

A resolution was adopted rescinding a former resolution making Philadelphia the permanent ocation for the meetings of the International

A resolution was carried suspending all unions that refuse to pay the one per cent, for the Philadelphia strike,

A resolution rescinding the law giving per diem to delegates to the convention was referred. A resolution to go into an election for President of the union on the 13th inst. was laid on

A committee was appointed to draft a set of resolutions relative to the death of the late President, Wm. H. Sylvis.

5TH MARYLAND REGIMENT .- This morning a meeting of citizens was held in the Mayor's office to make arrangements for the proper reception of the 5th Maryland Regiment. following gentlemen were present:-William Massey, Francis Blackburne, Jr., James S. Watson, Lewis Synder, of N. O., and Robert S. Gray, of the 8th Regiment P. V. M. The object of the meeting was the devising of means to make the reception equal to that of the New York 7th. After mutual consultation the meeting adjourned to assemble again at 12 noon on

ALASKA !- Mary Patterson, James Selley, and James Flaulgen, all residents of Alaska street, vesterday indulged in a row. Mary, being the weaker, was worsted and was obliged to have her proboscis doctored. Alderman Collins sent

PURITY OF OUR WATER -The Schuylkill Harbor police yesterday arrested eight lads for bathing, six of whom could not swim a stroke. Lieutenant Jacoby is determined to preserve the purity of the "aqueous" if he has to arrest all the boys in Philadelphia.

MARINE.—Henry Tappen, colored, yesterday boarded a canal boat at Arch street whari. Schuylkill, and stole from the cabin a lot of clothing. Henry was subsequently arrested and Alderman Godbou held him to answer.

Bow-wow!-The dog detectives, unlike our other detectives, occasionally do some work. The captives made last week amounted to 44. Five of the canines were redeemed, the rest were transformed into glycerine.

Canine.—Francis King was this morning arrested at Broad and Atmore streets for attempting to rescue a poodle from the dog de-tectives. Alderman Kemble held him in \$400 bail to answer.

A ROYAL STORY-TELLER.

Queen Isabella's "Valedictory." From the Pall Mail Gazette.

The full text of Queen Isabella's farewell to the Spanish people is published. It is as fol-

Spaniards!- My long reign has seen many sad and troubled periods-sad above all for me, because the glory of certain facts and the progress realized while I ruled the destiny of our dear country cannot make I ruled the destiny of our dear country cannot make me forget that, loving peace and the increase of the put its good, I ever saw deepest and most cherished leelings, my noblest aspirations, and my most carnest wishes for the prosperity of Spain thwarted by acts independent of my will. As a child thousands of heroes proclaimed my name, but the heroes of war surrounded my cradle. As a girl I had no thought lut to second proposals which appeared good and calculated to secure your happiness, but the heated strife of parties allowed no time for the law and for the love of prudent reforms to take root. At an are when reason is forfeited by experience. At an age when reason is forfeited by experience, the ungovernable passions of men whom I would no oppose at the cost of your blood-more precious to me than my own-have driven me to a foreign country, far from the throne of my ancestors, to this friendly, hospitable, and fliustrious land, but which is not my own country, nor that of my chil-dren. Such, in brief, is the political history of thirty-five years, in which I have exercised the supreme representative power of the reople committed to my charge by God's law, by personal right, and by national right. Reflecting upon this period, I cannot accuse myself of contribuing with deliberate intention either to the evils laid to my charge or to misfortunes which I was powerto my charge or to misfortunes which I was powerless to avert. A constitutional Queen, I have sincerely respected the laws. A Spanish woman before
all, and a loving mother, Spain's sons are all equally
dear to me. The misfortunes which I could not
prevent were mitigated by me as far as possible.
Nothing was more grateful to my heart than to pardon and reward, and I omitted nothing to prevent
my subjects' tears from flowing in my cause. With
desires and feelings that have nevertheless
been vain to spare me, in my country or away from been vain to spare me, in my country or away from it, the bitter trials afflicting my life, resigned to suffer them, and accepting the designs of Divine Providence, I believe I can yet freely and spontaneously perform this last of my acts, all of which, neously perform this last of my acts, all of which, without exception, have sought to promote your prosperity and to secure your tranquillity. Twenty months have passed since I set foot upon foreign soil, apprehensive of ills which, in their blindness, tenacious supporters of illegitimate aspirations, who have been condemned by the laws of the kingdom, by the vote of many assemblies, by the right of victory, and by the declarations of the government of civilized Europe, do not hesitate to endeavor to reproduce. In these twenty months my afflicted soul has never ceased to hear the suffering cry which arises from my never-forgotten Spain. Full of faith in its future, solicitous for its greatness, integrity, and independence, grateful for the support of those who were and are attached to me, forgetting the affronts of those who do not know me or insult me, for myself I ask nothing but I would obey the impulse of my heart and the loyal sentiment of the Spaniards by confiding to their honor and noble feeling the destiny of a traditional dynasty and the heir of a hundred kings.

Here follows the act of abdication transfer-

Here follows the act of abdication transferring the crown to the Prince, under the title of Alfonso XII, Isabella preserving all civil rights, and the custody of Alfonso while living abroad, and until proclaimed King by the Government and Cortes representing the legitimate vote of the nation.

GENERALITIES.

A Doubtful Salt Lake Disaster. The awful report comes in a very roundabout way, via Sacramento, from Salt Lake, to the effect that the steamer Kate Conner, which left port on that lake to investigate the story about the mysterious outlet to the lake, has not heard from since, and it was feared that she had been sucked into the supposed whiripool and drawn to the bottom. If the Kate don't turn up it is clear that she must have gone down, and here's a remarkable instance of a "City of Boston" tragedy in the continental interior. It may be well to remark, however, that the story is not credible.

One of the most recent evidences of the new spirit of enterprise which is awakened in the South is "the determination," as the resolution expresses it, "of the city of Richmond to improve the navigation of the James river until it shall have a capacity to convey whatever tonnage the railroad system of the State can bring to the seaboard." The City Council of Richmond has appropriated \$200,000 for this purpose, the design being to secure eighteen feet depth of water at her wharves. It is not many years ago when any river improvement at the South was, as a matter of course, obtained only by a bill in Congress and national aid. "The grass will be cut now," said the old meadow-lark, when she heard that the farmer was going to do

it himself. The Conference of Christians. The following letter has been addressed by the Archbishop of Canterbury to the Bishop of Ohio on the subject of the Conference of Chris-tians of all nations about to be held in New

STONE HOUSE, ST. PSTER'S, THANET, June 20, 1870

My Deer Bishop:—I cannot receive from you a formal statement respecting the proposed General Conference of Christians from all countries soon to be held in New York, without begging you to inform the president of the meeting of the deep interest which I feel in its proceedings. You are aware that I have never been a member of the Evangelical Alliance. But it is not possible for me to hold the position God has assigned to me in that Church which has generally been regarded as the bulwark of the Reformation, without praying for God's especial blessing on all earnest efforts to spread the great gospel doctrines which the reformers vindicated. I trust that the Holy Spans of God may guide all who take part in your Spirit of God may guide all who take part in your

discussion at New York, and that the solution of the great social and religious questions of which you propose to treat may be advanced by the mutual intercourse of minds accustomed, many of them, to regard those questions in different aspects, according to the peculiarities of their several countries. That God may hasten the time when the differences which at present tend too much to keep Christians asunder may be remroved, and when all who love the Lord Jesus Christ in sincerity may be able to unite, both outwardly and in spirit, is my hearty prayer. Believe me to be, my dear Bishop, your faithful brother in Christ,

A. C. CANTUAR.

THIRD EDITION

AFFAIRS AT THE CAPITAL.

National Methodist Camp Meeting.

To the Right Reverend Bishop Mclivaine.

To the hight Reverend Bishop Mchvaine.

Shipwrick on Long Island.

The following are the particulars of the wreck of the hermaphrodite brig Topaz, which went ashore Friday morning in a dense fog and rainstorm opposite Morichus, on Long Island. The brig belonged at St. Johns, Newfoundland, and recently salled from a port in Nova Scotia, loaded with coal. She had three passengers on heard two loads. board, two ladies and a young girl. A few days before she had lost her mainsall and had her beats carried away. About 3 o'clock in the morning on Friday she struck on the beach. The passengers were landed by a rope which had been floated to the shore by a small buoy to which it was tied. Great credit is due to Syms Horens, who exertions aided materially in saving the passengers and crew. The vessel went to pleces yesterday, and the wreck was sold to Hallock-J. Bishop for \$300. The crew arrived in New York last evening. The captain's name

N. V. MONEY MARKET YESTERDAY.

From the N. F. Heraid.

"Wall street is still agitated by the news from Europe, but the excitement has so far been costined to the Gold Room. The brokers made their appearance at a very early hour this morning, and as the cable had already furnished advices up to noon to-day concerning affairs at the Loadon Stock Exchange and Paris Bourse, the market was affected by news even later than that contained in the morning papers. The first reports giving five-twenties at 50% and rentes down to 50% of there was a half-panic among the gold doubters, and sales took place at 115% of the gold doubters, and sales took place at 115% of the gold doubters, and sales took place at 115% of the gold doubters, and sales took place at 115% of the gold doubters, and sales took place at 115% of the gold doubters, and sales took place at 115% of the gold doubters, and sales took place at 115% of the gold doubters, and sales took place at 115% of the gold doubters, and the sales of the gold doubters are the gold doubters of the gold doubters are the gold of the gold of

latter decline of gold to 112%.

"The home market for Governments was lower but firm, the advance in gold preventing any important decline. With five twenties at 110 in currency it is not difficult to see that they afford the most desirable investment officied at the Stock Exchange. Should gold by any unlooked for contingency advance to the figures of last year it is evident that an obligation bearing interest in gold weald have the preference over the miscollaneous securities paying currency interest. It is this feeling which kept the market steady to-day amidst the general excitement."

Stock Quotations by Telegraph-2 P. M.

Received too late for Classification.

PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAIL-ROAD COMPANY, No. 224 S. DELAWARE

The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed on the 15th inst, and stand closed until the day of payment of the next semi-annual dividend.

J. PARKER NORRIS, Treasurer.

FIRE STATIONERY. ARMS, MONOGRAMS, ILLUMINATING, RTO. DREKA, 1033 OHESNUT Street.

Card Engraver and Stationer 631 tuths

REFRIGERATORS.

Every one invited to call and see "THE DAVIS" REFRIGERATOR freezing water into solid Ice

every day this week, at EDWARD J. WILLIAMS'

Great Central House-furnishing Store, 4 7 stuth t7 148p No 915 MARKET Street.

GAS FIXTURES. CORNELIUS & SONS' RETAIL SALESROOMS.

821 CHERRY Street,

Philadelphia.

BRACKETS. Etc.

CHANDELIERS.

Superior Styles and Finish Wholesale and Retail.

WE HAVE NO STORE OR SALESROOM ON CHESNUT STREET. [7 12 taths2m4p CORNELIUS & SONS.

Fashienable Wedding in Washington.

The Spanish Throne Question

FROM WASHINGTON.

All Hope of Peace Gone.

WASHINGTON, July 12. Marriage of Hon. B. H. Brewster.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. Hon. Benjamin H. Brewster was married here this morning to the daughter of the late Robert J. Walker. He left with his bride on the noon train for Philadelphia.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

Washington, July 12.—When there is a reasonable certainty that buffalo robes are not infected from having been in contact with small-pox, the Secretary of War directs that existing orders on the subject are not to be so construed as to prohibit the shipment thereof.

Recruits for the Army. The Superintendent of the General Recruiting Service in New York has been directed to forward, in detachments of convenient size, 381 recruits from those which are or may from time to time become disposable at Fort Columbus, to Sioux City, Iowa, from where they will be assigned to the 17th United States Infantry.

Examined for Prometion. Commander Edward Simpson, Lieutenant Commanders R. L. Phythian and Edward P. Lull, Lieutenant Gerhard C. Schultz, and Ea-signs Joseph G. Eaton and Frederick Collins are ordered to examination fer promotion.

The Army Bill. The House has disagreed to the Senate amendments to the Army Appropriation bill, which consists of the bill for reorganization of the army and for fixing the pay thereof, and insists upon the bill which originally passed the House. They have asked for a conference committee. The probability is that the bill reorganizing the army will fail on account of the disagreement of army will fail on account of the disagreement of the two houses.

The Tax Bill-Incomes. The conference committee on the Tax bill has finished that part of it that relates to the reduction of taxation and is now upon the tariff sections. They have agreed to report in favor of continuing the income tax two years and no onger. The tax on incomes of corporations is to be continued but one year, while the tax on the incomes of individuals is to last two years.

CONGRESS. FORTY-FIRST TERM-SECOND SESSION.

Sennte. WASHINGTON, July 12 .- Bills were passed as fol-On motion of Mr. Hamlin, continuing the St. Paul and Sioux City Railroad across the Territory of Dakota to Yankton, and also the land grant in aid

of the same.
On motion of Mr. Warner, to aid in the construc-On motion of Mr. Warner, to aid in the construc-tion of the Mobile and Pensacoia Railroad.
On motion of Mr. Williams, granting the right of way and lands to the Pecos and Placer Mining and Ditch Company of New Mexico.
A number of private bills were passed, including one for an increase of pension to fifty dollars per month to the widow of General Hayes, killed at the battle of the Widderness in 1841.

month to the widow of General Lagrangian battle of the Wilderness in 1864.

At 12 o'clock the sundry civil appropriation bill was proceeded with, and amendments were adopted was proceeded with and amendments were adopted the corporation of Washington, as a empowering the corporation of Washington, as a means of paying off its floating debt, to issue certifi-cates of indebtedness for ave years not to exceed in amount \$400,000. Also, dividing the expense of paying Pennsylvania avenue between the Govern-

ment and the corporation.

Additional amendments were adopted making appropriations for public buildings of \$100,000 at Little Rock, Ark.; \$300,000 at St. Louis, Mo.; \$100,000 at Trenton, N. J.

Also, on motion of Mr. Sumner, authorizing the

Also, on motion of Mr. Summer, authorizing the appointment of a commission to make an exploration and survey of the routes of Tehuantepec and Nicaragua, to ascertain the practicability of a ship canal at these places between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans and appropriating \$30,000 for the pur-An amendment to pay for enlarging a shaft for the

better ventilation of the Senate was amended to in-struct the joint committee on ventilation to inquire into the practicability and expense of extending the chamber of the Senate and hall of the House of Representatives to the exterior wall of the building

Mr. Keisey presented a petition from Dans-ville, N. Y., for a time-demand currency and free banking.
Mr. Dickey withdrew the motion pending at the

Mr. Dickey withdrew the motion pending at the adjournment yesterday to go into committee on the bill for a pier and breakwater at Lewes, Del.

Mr. Bickey also reported from the Committee on Appropriations the Senate amendments to the Army Appropriation bill, with a recommendation that the bill to reduce the number of army officers, as agreed to by the conference committee, but rejected by the Senate, be substituted for the proposition of the Senate on that subject.

After brief explanations by Messrs. Dickey and Dawes, Mr. Logan, chairman of the Military Committee, stated the various points of difference between the Senate amendment for the reduction of the army and that reported by the Committee on Appropriations, the latter being substantially the same as the bill agreed upon by the conference committee and approved by the House. He objected strenuously to that part of the Senate amendment which continues the present system of commutation instead of having fixed rates of salary.

He characterized it as a double concern which no-body could understand and called upon the House.

He characterized it as a double concern which no-hody could understand, and called upon the House to adopt the substitute reported by the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. Van Wyck deprecated the defeat of an impor-

ant. Van wyck deprecated the detect of an impor-tant measure on account of the mere matter of the pay of a few general officers.

Mr. Logan repelled the insinuation that he would defeat a great measure for the sake of the pay of a few officers; that was not a great point of differ-ence; he would prefer to have any amount fixed in the way of salary rather than have the system of commutation continued.

commutation continued.

Mr. Van Wyck disclaimed making any insinuation, and was surprised at the gentlemen from Ininois supposing that he (Van Wyck) was reflecting on his conduct. He had risen simply to protest against any effort to reduce by legislation the pay or salary of army officers. He did not think it necessary to strike at the salaries of Sherman or Sheridan, and the people did not think it necessary.

After further discussion by Messrs. Logan, Lawrence, Butler (Mass.), and Dickey, the substitute reported by the Committee on Appropriations was agreed to.

on motion of Mr. Schenck, the sixteenth and seventeenth rules, which prohibited bills being sent to either house or to the President in the last three days of the session, were suspended.

Mr. Schenck, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported back the Senate joint resolution to relieve insurance companies from liability to income tax for undistributable sums carried to their contingent fund, with an amendment applying it also to the sums paid by mutual life insurance companies to their policy hoic ers.

The amendment was agreed to and the joint resolution was passed.

The amendment was agreed to and the joint resolution was passed.

Mr. Schenck, from the conference committee on the Funding bill, made a report, the substance of which has been already published.

The report having been read, Mr. Schenck proceeded to explain it. The original Senate bill, he said, had provided for the issue of \$1,200,000,000 of United States bonds, \$400,000,000 at 5 per cent. \$400,000,000 at 600 per cent. \$400,000,000 at 600 per cent. The House had proposed to put on the market a long bond at a lower rate of interest, \$1,000,000,000 at 4 per cent. payable after thirty years. Another point of difference between the Senate and House had been that the Senate proposed to compel the national banks to substitute the new bonds for those now deposited as a guarantee for this circulation, while the House left out everything in that connection. In the conference c immittee the Senate conferees had agreed to adopt the House bill as the basis of the report now presented. The report proposed an issue of \$200,000,000, bearing three per cent, and payable after thirty years.

The conferees were satisfied that it was not only the opinion of capitalists that this offer of a mixed loan of 58, 448, and 48 would be taken, but that the Secretary of the Treasury was confident that, whatever doubt he might have of the practicability of a 4 per cent, loan, he would be enabled with the aid of layse similar classes a d shorter dates to put an on

B LIBOURTS

the market in due time. The bill therefore, as nearly as might be, accommodated the views of the Senate, the House, and the Secretary of the Treasury, and all were much better satisfied than they expected to be. The House conferees had objected to the empioyment of agents, and that part of the Senate bill had been abandoned by the Senate, but with the agreement that the Secretary might use a sum not exceeding one-half of one per cent, for the purpose of engraving, printing, issuing, advertising, and disposing of the bonds.

The House conferees had agreed to this with the assurance that there would be no attempt to exercise a power not given them to appoint special agents, but that the bonds would go on the market generally, and that those who exercise any agency in the matter of putting the bonds on the market will receive their commission. In other words, the business would be open to everybody, and there would be special agents. Another point of difference was as to the section allowing interest on deposits of gold in the Treasury, and it had been agreed to reduce the interest to 2%, and to limit the time to two years. Another modification was to require new national banks to use these new bonds as the basis of their circulation.

Mr. Garfield inquired whether the ontion as to the

two years. Another modification was to require new national banks to use these new bonds as the basis of their circulation.

Mr. Garfield inquired whether the option as to the three kinds of bonds was to be exercised by the banks themselves or by the Treasury Department.

Mr. Schenck expressed his belief that the bonds deposited by the new banks would be just such as the Secretary should think proper to issue in order to get the loan afloat on the market. The bonds would be therefore of mixed kinds. The Secretary would not issue the 4s alone, nor the 4ys alone, nor the 5s alone. There was good reason to expect that the Secretary was right in his conciusion that persons for the sake of getting 5s would be very glad to take some 4s, and that he could thus dispose of mixed quantities of 5s, 4ys, and 4s, whether to banks or to individuals.

Mr. Garfield inquired whether it would be in the power of the Secretary to say that new banks should deposit only 4 per cent. bonds?

Mr. Schenck—No, sir; nothing of the kind.

Mr. Judd opposed the report of the conference committee. If 5 per cent, bonds were to be issued free from all manner of tax, and if half of 1 per cent, was to be paid for commission, he did not see that the country would save much by the operation. But his great objection to it was the unfairness of discriminating against the new banks to be organized under the Currency bill just passed by compelling them to use the new issues of bonds. It continued for all purposes the monopoly of the existing banks. He noped the report would be recommitted with the view of expunging that section.

Mr. Wilson (Ohio) expressed similar views.

Mr. Cox opposed the report: First, Because it did not provide for a uniform rate of interest. Second. Because it was a job for agents at an expense of seven and a half millions, which would eat up the

Because it was a job for agents at an expense of seven and a half millions, which would eat up the saving in interest. Third. Because it would make the United States still more tributary to Europe.

FROM EUROPE.

The Spanish Question-All Hopes of Pence Gone. LONDON, July 12.—The Telegraph says further statements made by the English Minister last evening in Parliament discourage all hopes of peace. Even were Prussia to reply as France apparently desires, the fact would afford no

Activity in the Franch Navy. Paris, July 12-Noon.-Michelet, in Rappel to-day, pleads for peace. He says the plebiscite meant peace. If it be doubted, let the vote be repeated.

The Piebescite and Peace. CHERBOURG, July 12 .- The Vigil de Cherbourg

says all the war steamers now in that harbor keep their fires banked, not only to embark provisions to any threatened point, but to be ready for more active service. The Spaniards Take no Interest in the Oungrel

The Spaniards do not apparently manifest the least concern in the situation. Paris journals note the contradictory report of the attitude of Italy and of France on the Prussian question. Some of the reports say Italy is favorable to France, others that she leans towards Prussia.

It is believed that if war is declared the Chambers will vote the entire budget. Paris journals also contain a report of the arming of Prussia. Prussia will establish an entrenched camp of 25,000 men at Larrach, within a few miles of of Basle, on the French border.

FROM NEW YORK.

Vessel Lost at Sen-Seven Lives Lost. NEW YORK, July 12 .- The steamer Ecuador was lost, June 14, near Lupe, having exploded her boiler. Of twenty-six on board nineteen were saved. Several were wounded. steamer sunk.

New York Stock and Money Market.

New York, July 12.—Stocks heavy. Money, 3@5 per cent. Gold, 113%. 5-20s, 1862, coupon, 110%; do. 1864, do., 110%; do. 1865, new, 109%; do. 1865, id., 110%; do. 1865, new, 109%; do. 1867, 109%; do. 1868, 109%; 10-40s, 107%. Virginia sixes, new, 67%; Missouri sixes, 91; Cambor Company, 67%; Cumberland preferred, 40; New York Central and Hudson River, 97%; Erie, 23; Reading, 102%; Adams Express, 63%; Michigan Central, 140; Michigan Southern, 99%; Illinois Central, 140; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 109; Chicago and Rock Island, 115%; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 95%; Western Union Telegraph, 343%;

New York Produce Market. New York Stock and Money Market.

New York Produce Market.

New York, July 12.—Cotton duli and nominal; sales 400 bales m'ddling upland at 19½c. Flour—State and Western dull at an advance of 10c., and Southern dull; sales of 8000 barrels. Wheat firmer; sales 55,000 bushels No. 1 spring at \$1:36; No. 2 Milwaukee do. at \$1:27@1:30; No. 3 at \$1:05@110; white Michigan at \$1:00@\$1:65, and winter red Western at \$1:45@1:48. Corn quiet; sales 31,000 bushels new mixed Western at 92c.@\$1:04. Oats dull; sales 28,000 bushels State at 70@12c., and Western at 63½@64½c. Beef dull; new plain mess, \$11@15. Pork dull; new mess, \$22@123:75. Lard quiet: steam, 16½@16½c.; kettle, 16½@16½c. Whisky quiet at \$1@1:01. New York Produce Market.

FROM THE SOUTH.

Methodist Episcopal Camp Meeting. OAKINGTON, Md., July 12.—The fifth national annual camp meeting of the Methodist Episcopal Church opened at Oakington, Md., near Havre de Grace, Md., this afternoon. The camp ground is about two miles south of the Susquehanna, and an eighth of a mile from the Phila-delphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad. A station with a covered depot has been constructed, and the arrangements at the camp

ground are complete in every respect. An immense tank, of 10,000 gallons capacity has been built, into which the purest spring-water is forced, and thence distributed by pipes throughout the grounds. Nine hundred tents are already up, and many more will be erected to-day and to-morrow. Among these are a number of boarding house tents, some conducted on the European system, at which the delicacies of the season are supplied. Ice is abundant. No spirituous liquors are allowed on the ground, out several soda fountains supply the thirsty.

large number of police, said to be from Balti-more and Philadelphia, are here. The Western Union Telegraph and Adams Express have offices, and are kept busy. There is also a daily mail and post office, a book store and a daily paper. Trains from Baltimore and Philadelphia have come in crowded this forenoon, and judging by the numbers already here not less than eighteen or twenty thousand will be present by to-night. Special trains are run from Philadelphia and Baltimore at reduced fare. The weather is fair, and not unreasonably

Baltimers Produce Market.

Baltimers Produce Market.

Baltimers, July 12.—Cotton dult and nominal at 18%c. Figur quiet but firm; Howard street superfine, \$5.50@6; do. extra, \$6.25@7.25; do. family, \$7.25@10; Western superfine, \$5.50@675; do. extra, \$6.50@75; do. family, \$6.75.47.25. Western superfine, \$5.50@6; do. extra, \$6.25@675; do. family, \$6.75.47.25. Wheat—receipts light; new red, \$1.30@109; white, \$1.50@1.70; Pennsylvania, \$1.40@148; Western, \$1.25@136. Corn Steady; white, \$1.55@1.09; white, \$1.55@1.09. Oats, 60@63c. Mess Pork quiet at \$30.75@81. Bacon active; ria sides, 17%c.; clear rib, 17%c.; shoulders, 14%c.; hams, 23.4@34c. Lard, 164@17c. Whisky firm at \$1.

FROM SOUTH AMERICA

The fire on the Isthmus. Panama, July 12.—Two persons accused of causing the recent disastrous fire are still in fall at Panama, awaiting an examination. Others will probably be arrested.

The Peruvian Troubles. The differences between Peru and Bolivia have been settled. The securities of both countries are therefore advancing. The Small-pax

is spreading at Valparaiso.

FOURTH EDITION

ERSTARKTIK.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE

"The War is Already Begunt"

Spain Cannot Draw Back. 70,000 Prussians on the March

Nominations by the President

Particulars of Dahlgren's Death Funding Bill Report Rejected.

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

FROM EUROPE.

Paris, July 12.—The evening journals of Paris publish the following details of Prussian movements as received from Ems. The King of Prussia had had several audiences with Count de Moltke. The 1st Prussian Corps d'Armee has received orders to march to the fortresses of

the Rhine. The corps at Cassel, Hanover and

in the Elbe provinces are to be reinforced im-

mediately. Seventy thousand troops are to be on the line of the Rhine. An extract from a letter written by Prim on the 8th instant is also published here this afternoon. He says:-"I never supposed that France could be so impressed in this matter, but Spain

cannot now draw back. So, En avant et vive Espagne!" It is reported that the Orleans princes were active in the Hohenzollern candidature. The Duke de Chartres and the Countess of Flanders urged Hohenzollern to accept, the Countess acting under the advice of the Duke de Chartres.

FROM WASHINGTON.

New Conference Ordered on the Funding Bill. Special Despatch to the Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—Mr. Schenck, from the conference committee on the Funding bill, submitted a report to-day which elicited much discussion. The fever of the debate was generally against the bill, and the impression is that it is not as good now as when it passed the House. The Democrats moved to table the bill, which was lost by 55 to 127. The conference report was then disagreed to by 90 to 101 and a new conference ordered. Particulars of the Death of Adulral Dahlgren.

Despatch to the Associated Press. Washington, July 12.—Admiral Dahlgren had been unwell for a day or two but not so sick as to require the services of a physician or to keep within his house. Yesterday afternoon Dr. Johnson, the surgeon at the Navy Yard, called on him and found him suffering from a pain at the lower end of the breast-bone and a depression of the chest. Last night he was reatless but areas this morning. restless, but arose this morning and intended going to breakfast, but fell in his room while engaged in dressing and soon after expired. The moment the Admiral fell Surgeon Johnson was sent for, and although he came immediately in response to the summons, arrived too late. The Admiral did not speak after he fell. His

death is supposed to have resulted from heart The New Funding Bill.

Much opposition is manifested in the debate in the House against the conference report on the Funding bill. The main objection to it is its unfairness towards the new national banks, in compelling them to use the proposed new

bonds as their basis of circulation. The conference report on the Funding bill has been rejected—Yeas 90, nays 101. A new con-ference committee was ordered, and the same members were appointed.

Nominations by the President.

The following nominations were sent in to-day by the President:-Edward D. Shirland, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Fourth California district. Leo Kirchner, Surveyor of Customs at Troy, New York.

Daniel Wann, Surveyor of Customs at Galena, Ill. Amos Cutler, Register of the Land district of Kansas. Thomas J. Sternburg, Receiver of the same

district. Navy. Lieutenant Charles H. Pendleton and Richard P. Leary to be lieutenant-commanders. Commander William Reynolds to be Chief of the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting. Z. Taylor Brown, J. C. Sullivan, James E. Cann, and Robert Dickey, to be assistant pay-

masters. Second-Lieutenants A. D. King, S. Lynch, John B. Eaton, Charles S. Heintleman, and H. B. Osgood, to be first lieutenants. First Lieutenants C. J. Powers and John G.

Trumbull to be captains.

FROM THE WEST.

Mike McCoole Shot. St. Louis, July 12.—At a late hour last night a disturbance occurred in Mike McCoole's saloon, during which McCoole was shot in the left arm, fracturing a large bone and producing a serious wound.

German Meeting in St. Louis. A number of prominent Germans held a meeting last night to discuss the propriety of sending to the people of Germany an address expressing the sympathy and encouragement of the German-Americans of St. Louis, provided a declaration of war be made between Germany and France, and urging the people of Germany to unite and stand together against the power of France. Able addresses were made. The meeting adjourned, with the understanding that, in

and sent at once. FROM NEW YORK.

case war is declared, an address will be prepared

Riet in New York City. New York, July 12 .- A riot occurred this morning in the Eighth ward, and for a time the police were overpowered; but assistance coming to hand the rioters were severely beaten, and eight of the ringleaders arrested. None were killed. The rioters embraced whites and blacks.

Jiminez Escapes from Costa Rica. New York, July 12.—Ex-President Jiminez, of Costa Rica, has escaped from there and arrived at Panama. PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

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

\$500 City \$2, New 101% 100 sh Leh Nav ... \$4% \$1000 do ... 101% 100 do ... 34% \$400 do ... 101% 100 do ... 34% \$15000 Amer Gold Is 114 1000 do ... \$4% \$3 h i eh V H ... 521 22 sh O C4 A R ... 47 co do ... 12 15%