CITY INTELLIGENCE

1776—1870.

Visit of the Centennial Committee—The Bridesburg Manufacturing Works.

On Saturday the Congressional Centennial Committee paid a visit to the works of the Bridesburg Manufacturing Company for the purpose of examining the same. Colonel Barton H. Jenks, who is the head of the establishment, was on hand, and had everything prepared in order that the visitors might be given a fitting welcome. As they walked from the landing to the works, a distance of about 200 feet, their conversation seemed to indicate that they expected viewing anything but a great manufactory. Judge of their astonishment when on entering the gates they found themselves inside of an area of 400 square feet, and surrounded on all sides by busy mechanics. The idea of carrying the Congressional party to Bridesburg was a happy one. No better place could have been chosen to show the gentlemen from Washington the true state of our manufacturing interests. As they looked around them and saw the extensiveness of the place, their eyes expressed astonishment which their tongues failed to give utterance to.

What previous ideas they had formed of Philadelphia and its manufacturing interests were almost entirely obliterated, the vastness of the establishment being so astonishing. As a matter of course, the Colonel was made happy. Taking charge of the visitors, the affable Colonel first showed them a pump intended for supplying water. It is 300 feet in length, or rather height, with the capacity of pumping 2000 gallons per minute. This pump is to be placed in a colliery in Schuylkill county, and if the results are equal to the anticipations of the builders, proposals will be made for supplying the city with water. With this matter a little history is connected. Last year, at Princess Quarry, Colonel Jenks exhibited a pump, 30 feet high and 7 inches in diameter, which discharged 1200 gallons per minute. Mr. Graeff, Chief Engineer of the Water Works, being present, expressed his satisfaction, and stated that if a pump, or a number of pumps, could be built to work as well, he would endorse them.

Returning to his works, Colonel Jenks at once set about the formation of a plan to accomplish the said result, and the end is the pump we name. The idea is that it will elevate water as well and as cheaply as is now being done by Cornish engines. Colonel Jenks is sanguine of being able to furnish the city with 40,000,000 gallons of water per diem at an expenditure of not over $2,000,000, whereas the city is now asked to pay $4,000,000 to make effective the present works and increase the capacity from 16,000,000 to 20,000,000 gallons per day.

The length of the new pump rather startled the gentlemen of the delegation, and the Colonel was for a time kept busy in explaining the matter of construction to them. This being over, the committee were taken into the manufactory proper, the first thing shown them being an improved carding machine for the manufacture of blankets and coarse woollen goods. The machine was invented and has been patented by Col. Jenks. It is quite novel in construction, and will produce in weight about twice as much as the machines in present use do. Next the visitors were shown an improved cotton-gin, a companion to one which some weeks ago took the first prize in the Louisiana State Fair. As a matter of course the Colonel was a little proud of this invention, and extolled its merits accordingly. Next the visitors were shown forty new looms, almost finished, to be used in the mills of James P. Bruner & Sons. Here again the fertility of genius on the part of Col. Jenks was displayed. The machine, unlike its predecessors, weaves face side up, and has facilities for the swell of the lathe while the shuttle is crossing. In an adjoining room the committee were shown a lot of new looms for weaving cassimeres, etc., just constructed for Messrs. Babcock & Morse, of Westerly, Rhode Island. These looms are built almost entirely of iron, the only wooden portion being the lathe. They are much less complicated than the old style, and are capable of doing more and much better work. Next the visitors were shown what is styled the "Clipper" loom. This loom is calculated and so constructed as to weave Kentucky jeans, muslins, delaine, plain and fancy cassimeres, etc., all of which it weaves face side up. The machine was set in operation for the benefit of the committee, and its rapidity of action somewhat startled them, it making about 200 picks per minute. The material turned off was about three-quarters of a yard in width and eleven ounces in weight. From this portion of the building a visit was paid to the foundry, where the visitors did not tarry, on account of the heat. The Bridesburg Manufacturing Company being an institution in itself, has accordingly made arrangements for doing all kinds of work.

In this foundry all the iron work is prepared. Fifty men are employed, although the full number is one hundred. There is but one cupola; nevertheless its capacity is ten tons per day. The flying sparks, the constant tap, tap, tap of the hammers, and the sweating workmen gave to the visitors some idea of what the term "Philadelphia industry" means. Next the spindle room was visited. Here some twenty-five active workmen were spending their time in turning out spindles.

We counted 18 lathes; and found on inquiring that 1200 spindles per week were manufactured for throstle or spinning frames, and 500 for self-acting mules. And just at this point we wish to make a digression. Colonel Jenks, not knowing us to be a journalist, was rather open, and from him we accidentally gained a bit of history. Much has been said about the "self-acting mule," but scarce anything about the originator, nor was it until this occasion that we were enlightened. To Colonel Jenks belongs the credit of the invention. Seeing the necessity of some speedy improvement in this particular branch of machinery, Colonel Jenks made a trip to Europe. Like a regular diner-out, he went through the whole bill of fare; or, in other words, he started at Liverpool, visited all the manufacturing works of England, crossed the channel, and made the tour of France, thence to Belgium, Prussia, and even to Russia.

Returning home, he gathered the facts together, set about work, and the result was the designing of the "Self-Acting Mule." To give some idea of the utility of this invention, we would say, from information gleaned, that it is used wherever cotton or woollen goods are manufactured, and Colonel Jenks has been obliged to organize a separate department for its construction, so great has been the demand.

Next the delegation visited the machine room, in which are constructed all the parts of the throstle or spinning frames, self-acting mules, doublers and twisters, etc. This room is 398 feet in length and 32 feet in width. About 250 hands are usually employed therein. Adjoining this was found the carpenter shop, where all the woodwork is turned out. This room is 110 feet in length by 32 in width. To show the amount of precaution taken, we would say that it is as neat and clean as the sitting-room of any private residence.

Next the party entered the polishing room, where were found two men hard at work finishing the steel portions of the different pieces of machinery. From this place a visit was made to the engine room, where a beautifully constructed machine of 100-horse power was silently but surely doing its work. The cleanness of the place, the brightness of all the work, and the whole surroundings impressed the visitors most favorably.

Again approaching Colonel Jenks, we, by a system of systematic pumping, learned that there are five engines on the premises, one of which is of 80 horse power, another of 60, another of 50, and the one above mentioned. The fifth is used for supplying the works with water, and here again we gained a glimpse of foresight. This fifth engine is so constructed that, since it supplies all the others with water, if anything goes wrong it must at once be detected. The next place visited was the erecting-room, which is 398 feet by 32 feet. In this we found nothing of any particular interest further than a large amount of machinery awaiting shipment. A number of other departments were visited, after which the whole party was conducted to the centre of the yard and after being grouped a photograph of them was taken.

Colonel Jenks is his own photographer. Not a single portion of any machine is sent out until it is photographed, the different parts are all named and numbered, and a copy sent to the purchaser; then should said purchaser reside or carry on business in California, and anything in the machine go wrong, instead of taking a trip over the Union Pacific he merely sends an order by mail stating that he wants No. —, and thus the business is settled.

In closing our report we feel that it is due to Colonel Jenks to make some allusion, first to the history of the place, and, secondly, to the man.

In 1812 Alfred Jenks, the father of the Colonel, started the business of manufacturing. His shop then was about the size of an ordinary hen coop, but perseverance and attention to business soon compelled him to enlarge it, and as year by year rolled round addition followed addition. Reaching his allotted time on earth, he, dying, left to his son, Colonel Barton H., the rich legacy of a well-established business. The son, like the father, being shrewd, sharp, and inventive, entered at once on the work, and the result was such an increasing business, that in 1863, finding that it was overpowering him, and in order to gain some help, he formed a stock company, styled the Bridesburg Manufacturing Company, with a capital of $1,000,000.

This accomplished, the Colonel then resolved to seek retirement for a while, but such was not to be allowed him. His followers lacked his business qualifications, and the trade commenced gradually to sink. Seeing this, he again entered the arena, and is to-day, in our opinion, one of the hardest working men in Philadelphia.

And now to the other point. Our admiration for the man has been so great that we could expatiate upon the subject to any length, but want of space forbids, and therefore we will state what we desire should be known briefly. The place termed Bridesburg owes almost its whole existence to Colonel Jenks and his father. The houses that constitute the village, if we may so term it, are occupied by the families of the workmen. The church in which religious service is held regularly is a gift from him to them. The bond of fellowship between the employer and the employe is one of the closest. The workmen know his generosity, and through it many of them own their own houses, the land being sold to them on easy terms, and thus under this arrangement they have been enabled to speedily improve it.

LARGE FIRE THIS MORNING.

A Brewery Destroyed—Loss, $50,000.

The brewery establishment belonging to John F. Betz, at New Market and Callowhill streets, was totally destroyed by fire this morning about half-past twelve o'clock. The fire is supposed to have been accidental, and shortly after its breaking out, so rapidly did it burn, the whole of the upper portion was reduced to a wreck in a very short time.

The building is a two-story brick structure, is situated on the east side of New Market street, and extends along from Callowhill 200 feet to Margaretta. It is 100 feet in depth on Margaretta street and also Callowhill street. The building and the machinery contained therein are the property of the estate of William Gaul.

The loss to the former, it is estimated, will reach about $10,000. The machinery is damaged to the extent of about $15,000.

At the time of the commencement of the fire, there were in the building 15,000 bushels of malt, 2000 bales of hops, and 1500 barrels of water, all of which were either destroyed by fire or damaged with water.

Mr. Betz estimates his loss in stock to be about $25,000, and the whole amount of property consumed is probably about $50,000. The following insurances were on the building, fixtures and stock:—

ON BUILDING, ETC.

Fire Association	$10,000
Philadelphia Contributionship	8,000
	$18,000

ON MACHINERY.

Insurance Company of North America	$5000
Liverpool, London and Globe	5000
Union Mutual	5000
	$15,000

ON STOCKS.

North British and Mercantile	$10,000
Hartford Co. of Connecticut	10,000
	$20,000

BROAD STREET IMPROVEMENT.—There is no subject of more vital interest to the well-being of our city than the improvement of the thoroughfare of Broad street. It is a noble avenue, and possessing advantages that, if properly appreciated, would make it a magnificent thoroughfare. The disposition of our citizens seems to be to make it such an avenue, and a movement is on foot to accomplish the desired object. A grand mass meeting in furtherance of the measure is to take place at the Academy of Music on the evening of the 30th inst., which will set the ball in motion, and give it, we hope, the necessary impetus to secure finally the accomplishment of the measure.

INJUSTICE has been done to Sergeant Duffy, of the Seventeenth Police district, in a paragraph which has appeared in the papers alleging that the Sergeant refused to go for a physician to attend a child who had been brought to his station house after having been badly bitten by a savage dog. Sergeant Duffy, we are assured, did not act in this heartless manner on the occasion referred to. He is known to be one of the very best and most efficient officers on the force, a man who always does his duty fully and fearlessly.

THE TWENTY-FOURTH WARD NOMINATIONS.—It will be seen from a statement published in another portion of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH that, owing to the irregularity of the proceedings of the Republican Ward Convention that nominated the William J. Pollock ticket, another ticket has been placed in the field, headed by James Evans for Select Council and William Bradley and John McConnell for Common Council. The latter is claimed to be the regularly nominated ticket.

TOO FOND OF MUSIC.—Yesterday morning, about 4·20 o'clock, officer Gillespie succeeded in arresting in Market street, below Second, a man named Samuel Tate, who was guilty on Saturday night of stealing a banjo and a miniature ship from the St. Charles drinking saloon, on Front street, above Dock. The articles were subsequently recovered. Tate was held in $1000 bail by Alderman Carpenter.

JOHN GAMBER, at Tenth and Coates streets, yesterday, while on a drunk, made a fierce assault on Police Officers Gray and Bateman. So furious was the attack of John that the policemen had their clothes nearly ripped off. Gamber was held in $1000 bail by Alderman Massey.

WIFE-BEATER.—A colored man named Charles Simms, living in Green's court, on St. Mary street, above South, was arrested last night by Officer Linus for beating and threatening to kill his wife. Simms was held in $600 bail to answer by Alderman Carpenter.

ANOTHER DROWNING CASE.—Yesterday a batteau containing four persons, two men and two girls, while off the west end of Smith's Island capsized and precipitated the occupants into the water. One of the girls, whose name is at present unknown, was drowned. The balance were rescued by a ferry boat.

AN OLD OFFENDER.—Frederick Meyer, a German, well known to the police, was last night arrested at Front and Coates streets, on a charge of having stolen a ham, a watch, and a bundle of clothes. At a hearing before Alderman Toland he was held in $2000 bail to answer.

BADLY INJURED.—A member of the Humane Hose Company, named Benjamin Savage fell from the roof of a building at Third and Willow streets this morning, and sustained very severe injuries about the head. He was conveyed to his home.

RECKLESS DRIVING.—Officer Burns yesterday afternoon, at Second and Noble streets, arrested William Getter for furious and reckless driving. The accused was taken before Alderman Cahill, who held him in $600 bail to answer.

BOARD OF SURVEYS.—The Board of Surveys held its regular stated meeting this day at noon, President S. Kneass in the chair. The following sewers were ordered to be constructed:—On Clay street, between Twelfth and Thirteenth; on Eighteenth street, between Spring Garden and Green; on Fifth street, between Buttonwood and Green; on Randolph street, between Girard avenue and Thompson street; on Forty-first street, between Mary and Haverford; on Oxford street, between Mascher and American; on Cuthbert street, from Fifteenth to seventy-five feet west of Broad; on Walnut street, from Twenty-second to sixty feet west of Twenty-first; on Sixth street, between Thompson and Jefferson; on Sansom street, from Thirty-seventh to Thirty-eighth, and on Thirty-seventh to Walnut.

A petition to establish line and grade regulations in the Twenty-third ward was agreed to.

The board then adjourned to meet this day week, the 27th inst., at 10½ A. M., at which time the final hearing will be had of the plan for the revision of street lines south of the Navy Yard on the Delaware front.

FIREMEN'S ROW.—Yesterday morning about 2·20 o'clock, whilst the Franklin Engine and Niagara Hose Companies were proceeding to the fire at Twelfth and Mark's lane, a disgraceful riot occurred at Fifth and Pine streets. Peter Ehrenburg, better known as Pete Pretzel, drew a revolver and fired four shots into the crowd, but fortunately none took effect. The fight thus started was kept up until Ninth and Sansom streets was reached, where a regular riot ensued, pistols, knives, and clubs being freely used. Ehrenberg and a man named Smith were both shot, but as to the extent of their injuries we have been unable to ascertain. Both of these companies have been suspended at different times, and it was through their quarrelling that the man Burns was killed some time ago.

BEAT A WOMAN.—James Waley last night, at Eleventh and Callowhill streets, made a furious assault on Mary Christopher, who lives in that vicinity. Mary was knocked down, kicked about, and arose with a pair of black eyes. Waley for the offense was held in $600 bail by Alderman Massey. The cause of the attack was owing to information by Mary of a certain highway robbery said to have been committed by the accused. Yesterday morning he was arrested and arraigned on the charge of the robbery, but no witnesses appearing, he was discharged. Fired with anger, he went to the residence of Mary last night, and did what is related above.

A HEAVY DAY'S WORK.—The trains on the Philadelphia, Germantown and Norristown Railroad were yesterday crowded to excess. The gentlemanly and efficient superintendent, Mr. W. S. Wilson, during the past few months has had constructed a number of fine cars in order to accommodate the increasing passenger traffic, but nevertheless the accommodations are hardly sufficient. What adds to the number of passengers is the fact that all the cars now in use are neat and comfortable. Some years ago a ride in those then used was anything but agreeable. As the matter now stands, it is a matter of regret with the passenger when the end of the route is reached.

ASSAULT WITH BLACKJACKS.—Last night, at Sixth and Spruce streets, a drunken man was arrested by Officer John McCormick. While on the way to the station the fellow, assisted by several other roughs, assaulted the officer with blackjacks. Subsequently a man named Joseph Berkhardt was arrested on the charge, and, on being taken before Alderman Carpenter, was held in $1200 bail to answer. Two other men, giving the names of Arthur Peters and Joshua Harkins, were arrested for complicity in the affair, and were held by the same Alderman in $600 bail each to answer.

AWKWARD SITUATION.—A party of five, composed of ladies and gentlemen, while rowing on the Schuylkill yesterday, in the four-oared barge *Sans Souci*, ran high and dry upon a rock and were unable to push the boat off. The crew of Harbor Police No. 3 arriving assisted the unfortunates in regaining deep water.

RESCUED.—Charles Davis and a Mr. Beitler yesterday hired a boat on the Schuylkill for the purpose of grappling for the body of Miss Cade. While so engaged the boat tilted and Mr. Beitler was thrown into the water. The timely arrival of crew No. 3 of the Harbor Police prevented another calamity.

DOOR-SMASHER.—John Curtain last night went to the house of John Davis (colored), at No. 1120 Decatur street, and smashed in the doors with a large paving-stone. Curtain was sent to prison by Alderman Bonsall.

FELL SICK.—Yesterday afternoon, in a lot at Front and Huntingdon streets, an unknown man was found lying sick with a fever. He was conveyed to the Eleventh District Station, at which place he is at present.

VAGRANTS.—Eleven vagrants were yesterday sent to prison by Alderman Bonsall. They were found sleeping on the sidewalks in the neighborhood of Seventh and Bainbridge streets.

BATHERS.—Yesterday were arrested five boys for bathing in the Delaware, and 12 men for bathing in the Schuylkill. They were each fined for the offense.

FILTHY.—South and most of the streets below are in a filthy condition. The Board of Health should give these highways their very promptest attention.

DOGS.—The dog catchers captured 90 canines last week. Fifteen were redeemed and the balance asphyxiated.

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

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$3000 Elmira 7s	96	100 sh Sch N P	18⅛
$2000 Pa 1 m 6s	102¾	100 sh Read R	53·94
$3000 Pa gen mt. rg.	97½	200 do	53⅞
$7000 W Jersey R 6s	106	100 do	53·94
$1000 Leh Con Ln	55wn	200 do	53·94
6 sh C & Am R.Is	117¾	105 sh O C & A R	60 47½

SECOND BOARD.

$700 Sch N 6s'82	75	100 sh 13th & 15th St.	55wn 23
$1000 Phila & E 7s	93		
3 sh Penna RR	58½	100 sh Germ'n P R.	30
100 do	60flt. 58½	5 sh Lit Sch R	45
50 sh C & Am R.Is	117¾	106 sh O C & A R	60 47½
6 do	117¾		

WEDDING AND ENGAGEMENT RINGS, of solid 18 karat fine gold. QUALITY WARRANTED. A full assortment of sizes always on hand.
FARR & BROTHER, Makers,
3 25 wfm5 No. 324 CHESNUT Street, below Fourth.

REFRIGERATORS.

GRAND TEST EXHIBITION
FOR TWO WEEKS,
COMMENCING MONDAY, JUNE 13, 1870,
AT
EDWARD J. WILLIAMS'
GREAT CENTRAL HOUSE-FURNISHING STORE,
No. 915 MARKET Street.

In order to substantiate the assertions we have made regarding the wonderful power of
"THE DAVIS"
REFRIGERATOR,
And to convince our customers and the public generally that it will do all that is claimed, we propose to give a
GRAND TEST EXHIBITION,
Commencing as per above date. Several hundred pounds of ice will be made every day. Solid frozen fish can be seen at all times. The temperature far below freezing point. Beef, veal, lamb, poultry, berries and vegetables will be placed in the Refrigerator on the first day of the exhibition, and the same kept in a perfect state of preservation during the full time (TWO WEEKS). Come one, come all, and see this wonderful invention.
EVERY ONE INVITED.
Full explanations will cheerfully be given to all visitors. Remember the place,
EDWARD J. WILLIAMS',
No. 915 MARKET Street.
J. S. WORMAN & Co.,
4 7 4mwfsp Proprietors and Manufacturers.

THIRD EDITION

AFFAIRS AT THE CAPITAL.

Provisions of the Dominican Treaty

The Easton Spring Races.

Sad Calamity on the Hudson

TO-DAY'S CABLE NEWS.

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

FROM WASHINGTON.

Committee of Foreign Affairs.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—Mr. Poland, of Vermont, to-day introduced a joint resolution, which was referred to the Committee of Foreign Affairs, instructing the President to inquire into the propriety of opening negotiations for the annexation of the British provinces; and Butler's resolution to annex St Domingo was also referred to the same committee.

Cabinet Changes.

Notwithstanding statements to the contrary, it is stated on the best authority that more changes will be made in the Cabinet this week. It is understood that Fish will be one of them.

Secretary Boutwell

is expected to return to-morrow.

The Funding Bill.

The Ways and Means Committee will report the Funding bill back to-morrow or Wednesday, without amendment. Mr. Schenck seems to be very confident of its going through the House in its present shape.

San Domingo.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—The joint resolution introduced by Mr. Butler (Mass.) this morning, and referred to the Committee of Foreign Affairs, for the annexation of Dominica, provides that the republic shall surrender to the United States the public buildings, fortifications, etc., and be incorporated as a State into the Union, the United States to pay $1,352,000 in gold to liquidate the debts of Dominica.

Governor Campbell,

of Wyoming, who was summoned to Washington on business in connection with Red Cloud's mission, will leave here to-day on his return to that Territory.

CONGRESS.

FORTY-FIRST TERM—SECOND SESSION.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—Mr. Wilson, from the Military Committee, reported the joint resolution granting condemed cannon for a monument to General Nathaniel Lyon in Greene county, Missouri. Passed.

Mr. McCreery presented a petition from the Kentucky Congressional delegation for the removal of the political disabilities of a large number of Kentuckians. Referred.

Mr. Howard introduced a joint resolution relative to applications for alterations of railroad charters, prohibiting such applications being received or acted upon by Congress in behalf of companies which have received land grants, unless the reasons therefor are specifically set forth.

Mr. Lewis offered a resolution calling upon the President for information as to moneys paid into the United States Treasury on account of property seized, condemned, and confiscated in Virginia by virtue of the act of Congress on the subject. Adopted.

The House amendments to bill to authorize the settlement of accounts of officers of the army and navy were concurred in.

At 1·15 the Senate resumed the consideration of the Post Office Appropriation bill, the question being on the amendment of Mr. Ramsey to abolish the franking privilege.

Mr. Sumner further advocated his proposition for cheap postage.

House.

House bills were introduced and referred as follows:—

By Mr. Poland, authorizing the President to open negotiations with the British North American provinces for their admission as States of the Union.

Mr. Butler (Mass.), to annex the republic of Dominica.

Mr. Randall, supplementary to the act of 16th May, 1870, for the relief of the widows and orphans of the officers, seamen, and marines of the United States vessel-of-war Oneida.

By Mr. Wilson, to promote the cultivation of the public lands, offering annual premiums for best homesteads, etc.

By Mr. Mungen, to repeal all laws and resolutions with reference to spirit meters.

By Mr. Clarke, of Kansas, making a grant of lands to the Preston, Salina, and Denver Railroad.

By Mr. Cowles, to provide for the the paving of Pennsylvania avenue, Washington city. Passed.

Mr. Sheldon, of New York, offered a resolution for the payment to the members from Virginia of the same amount of compensation paid to other members of the Forty-first Congress.

Mr. Dawes—That is contrary to the law fixing the compensation of members.

The House refused to order the main question—yeas, 43; nays, 96—and the resolution was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Cox presented a petition from wine and liquor importers of New York city for relief from inordinate and special taxes. Referred.

Mr. Fox offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Ways and Means to report a bill reducing duties on potatoes and all kinds of fish 50 per cent. In order to have a test vote he moved himself that the resolution be laid on the table. The motion was rejected—yeas 65, nays 85. The resolution was then, on motion of

Mr. Maynard, referred to the Committee of Ways and Means—yeas 111, nays 42.

Mr. Negley asked leave to offer a concurrent resolution for the appointment of a joint select committee on the subject of Cuba.

Mr. Allison objected.

Mr. Negley moved to suspend the rules.

Mr. Farnsworth inquired why the matter should be taken from the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

The House refused to suspend the rules, and the resolution was not received.

Mr. Dawes, of Mass., moved to go into committee on the Fortification Appropriation bill.

Mr. Judd desired to go to the business on the Speaker's table, for the purpose of getting at the Senate amendments to the Apportionment bill.

Mr. Dawes warned the House that he had assurances from the Senate that unless their body received from the House all the appropriation bills this week, it would be absolutely necessary to extend the time for adjournment.

Mr. Sargent, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported back the Senate amendments to the Indian Appropriation bill, and said he would ask for their consideration on Thursday next.

The House then, at 1·45, went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Orth in the chair, on the fortification appropriation bill.

The bill appropriates $1,364,750 as follows:—Forts Preble, Georges and Scammel, Portland, Me., $75,000; Fort Independence, Boston, $53,000; Fort Warner, Boston, $160,000; Fort Winthrop, Boston, $69,000; Fort Hamilton and additional Batteries, N. Y., $46,000; Fort Tompkins, Staten Island, unexpended balances; Fort Schuyler, East River, N. Y., $60,000; Fort on Willett's Point, East River, $90,000; Fort Columbus, Governor's Island, N. Y., $51,000; Fort Wood, Bedlow's Island, N. Y., $16,000; Battery Hudson, N. Y., $20,000; Fort Delaware, Delaware River, $18,500; Battery at Finn's Point, opposite Fort Delaware, $23,000; Fort Point, San Francisco, $100,000; Fort at Linn's Point, San Francisco, $100,000; fort at Alcantrez Island, San Francisco, $50,000; contingencies, preservation, and repair of other forts, $150,000; sea coast mortar batteries, $750,000; surveys for military defenses, $100,000. Total, $1,364,750.

Mr. Niblack, who had charge of the bill, explained and advocated it.

Mr. Beaman stated that he had information from the representative of the War Department that these fortifications would not suffer if there were no appropriations made for them, and he gave notice that he would move to strike out the enacting clause.

Mr. Beck advocated the bill as necessary, and said that the object of its opponents was to be able to present an appearance of economy, but that they would have to get up deficiency bills next winter.

Mr. Dawes (Mass.) advocated the bill. They had let the navy run down, and now it was proposed to let the home defenses run down. He had no apprehensions of war with Spain, or with any other power, but neither was he willing to take the responsibility of inviting war by an exhibition of weakness.

He was not willing to expose any of the great seaports of the country to bombardment one hour of which would inflict more damage than forty times the amount appropriated in the bill.

The discussion on the necessity or utility of the appropriations was continued by Messrs. Farnsworth, Coburn, Judd, Banks, and Lawrence.

Mr Dawes reminded members that a short time since an association of military men met in London and discussed the question of American defenses, when it was stated that the Americans might overrun Canada and the British Possessions, but the English with their ships could enter every harbor on the sea coast and destroy them. He asked whether they wish to abandon all effort to put the seaboard towns in a state of defense, because he could not tell his military friend from Illinois (Farnsworth) which one of these forts would be absolutely completed by these appropriations.

Mr. Beaman moved to strike out the enacting clause. Negatived—59 to 60.

The discussion was renewed.

In the course of it Mr. Butler, of Mass., said he did not pretend to any great knowledge of fortifications, but he had seen a fleet of wooden ships in the channel of a river running four miles an hour, and only three-quarters of a mile wide run between two forts with 160 guns bearing on them, and no one of those ships was substantially injured.

It was therefore clear to his mind, and he believed he spoke the universal thought of the navy, that it was impossible to build a fort past which a fleet especially an iron-clad fleet, could not go. The difficulty which he found with this bill was that it did not appropriate enough for what was claimed to be done with it, and appropriated too much for what would be done with it.

FROM NEW YORK.

Post Office Embezzlement.

NEW YORK, June 20.—O. S. Pine, clerk in the registered letter department of the Post Office was this morning arrested at the instance of Special Agent Gayler, on the charge of embezzling a letter containing money, and held for examination by Commissioner Shields in default of $5000 bail.

The Black River Awards.

ALBANY, June 20.—The Canal Board have decided that the Black river awards were never legally made, and that those causes shall be sent bask to the Canal Appraiser for a rehearing.

Dreadful Drowning Case on the Hudson.

POUGHKEEPSIE, June 20.—A small boat containing two ladies and two gentlemen was struck by an unknown propeller off Milton at 1 o'clock this morning and stove to atoms. The two ladies and one of the gentlemen were drowned. The propeller did not stop.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, June 20.—Cotton quiet and steady; sales of 400 bales middling upland at 21⅜c. Flour—State and Western declined 5@10c.; State, $5·45@6·50; Ohio, $5·90@7; Western, $5·40@6·90; Southern dull at $6·25@10. Wheat dull and nominally declined 2@3c. Corn dull and lower; new mixed Western, 92c.@$1·01. Oats unsettled; State, 70@71c.; Western, 62@63c. Beef steady. Pork steady; new mess, $30·70@30·75; prime mess, $22@23·25. Lard dull and declining; steam, 15@16⅛c.; kettle, 16½c. Whisky dull at $1·05.

FROM EUROPE.

Resignation of the Brussel Ministry.

PARIS, June 20.—The resignation of the old ministry at Brussels gives great satisfaction here.

Badly Off for Rain.

LONDON, June 20.—The *Telegraph* reports slight showers during the night at scattered points in the kingdom.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, June 20—2·30 P. M.—Consols, 92⅞ for money, and 92⅞ for account. United States five-twenties of 1862, 90½; of 1865, old, 89½; of 1867, 88⅞; ten-forties, 87. Erie flat at 19⅜; Illinois Central, 113½; Great Western, 28½.

LIVERPOOL, June 20—2·30 P. M.—Cotton steady and unchanged. The sales are now estimated at 12,000 bales.

LONDON, June 20—2·30 P. M.—Tallow quiet and steady.

FROM THE SOUTH.

The Alleged Outrage on the Chesapeake.

NORFOLK, Va., June 20.—The examination of the mate and crew of the Italian brig Josephine, charged with robbing and threatening to kill the pilot in charge of the brig, was concluded this morning before the United States Commissioner. The charges made by the pilot were not sustained, and the accused were discharged from custody.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, June 20.—Cotton dull and nominal at 21c. Flour quiet but firm and unchanged, except Western extra at $6·25@6·75. Wheat steady; Maryland, $1·65@1·75; Pennsylvania, $1·55@1·60. Corn easier; white, $1·25@1·26; prime yellow, $1·13@1·14. Oats steady at 65@70c. Mess Pork firm at $31. Bacon firm; rib sides, 17c.; clear rib, 17½c.; shoulders, 14c. Hams, 23@23½c. Lard quiet at 16¾@17¼c. Whisky dull at $1·04@1·05.

FROM THE STATE.

The Easton Races.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON, June 20.—The spring meeting of the Easton Driving Park Association opens to-morrow under the most flattering auspices, and continues three days. The track and ground are in splendid condition. Fifty entries have been made, and among them some of the best horses in the country. The weather promises fine, and a large attendance is expected. The meeting will be a great success.

FROM CUBA.

Laying of the Porto Rico Cable.

HAVANA, June 20.—The English steamship Dacia, with the new West India cable on board, has arrived at Porto Rico after a pleasant passage. Sir Charles Bright, one of the originators of the new enterprise, is a passenger. The laying of the cable between St. Thomas, Porto Rico, and Jamaica will begin immediately.

FROM THE WEST.

Fire in Windsor, Ill.

WINDSOR, Ill., June 20.—Eight business houses were burned here last night. Most of the goods were removed with little damage. Shaffer & Wilkinson lost about $5000. The other loss is about the same amount. Insurance, $3400. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

THE PRESIDENT ON INDEPENDENCE DAY.

General Grant and His Family to be in Woodstock, Conn., on the Fourth of July.

It is the intention of the President to spend Independence Day in the village of Woodstock, Conn., where he will join in the ceremonies which have been arranged for celebrating the glorious Fourth at that place.

On Friday evening, the 1st, General Grant, with Mrs. Grant and their children, together with the President's staff, General Benjamin F. Butler, and others, will leave Washington. On Saturday morning the distinguished party, in company with Governor Jewell, Lieutenant-Governor Stewart L. Woodford, of New York, and Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, will breakfast in New York and leave immediately for Hartford.

On Saturday Governor Jewell will give a grand card reception at his residence in honor of the President. The Sabbath will be spent quietly at Hartford, where the President will attend church. On Monday morning, the 4th, a special train will leave at 7 o'clock for Plainfield, to be met there by another special train from Norwich, with Senator Buckingham, Representative Starkweather, and others. At Plainfield, a delegation from the General Committee will meet the President and welcome him to Windham county. The party will then proceed to Putnam, arriving at 10 o'clock. At Putnam the President will be saluted with music and the firing of cannon. A procession will then be formed and proceed immediately and as rapidly as possible to Woodstock, where another salute will be fired and other appropriate demonstrations made in honor of the President's arrival in town. The town committee will receive the President on entering the village and escort him to the residence of Mr. Henry C. Bowen, where a dinner will be served to the Presidential party. At one o'clock precisely the President, ex-Lieutenant Governor Woodford (the orator of the day), General Butler, Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, and other distinguished persons present, will proceed, under escort of music and the various committees, to the speaker's stand on the Common. Senator Buckingham will preside, and the following will be the order of exercises:—

Address of Senator Buckingham, the presiding officer, and introduction of the President to the people. Oration of ex-Lieutenant-Governor Stewart L. Woodford. Speech by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher. Speech by Hon. Benjamin F. Butler. Closing by firing a national salute.

In the evening at eight o'clock the President will witness the fireworks, which will conclude the exercises.

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FOURTH EDITION

HAIL STORM IN NEW YORK.

Loss of Property by Lightning.

The Proceedings of Congress.

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

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Struck by Lightning.

CONCORD, N. H., June 20.—The tannery of Winslow & Mitchell, at Northumberland, was struck by lightning yesterday and destroyed. Loss, $25,000; partly covered by insurance.

Serious Charge.

Three young men, named Charles O. Smith, Henry Bennett, and Scott Brigham, are under arrest in Exeter charged with outraging a simple-minded girl, fourteen years old, in that town.

FROM NEW YORK.

Hailstorm.

TROY, N. Y., June 20.—A terrific hailstorm, accompanied by thunder and lightning, passed over this city this noon, doing great damage in the country to the fruit, etc.

THE SCHUYLKILL NAVIGATION COMPANY'S MEETING.—A meeting of the loanholders and stockholders of the Schuylkill Navigation Company was held at 11 o'clock to-day, at the office of the company, No. 417 Walnut street, Mr. John Wiegand in the chair, and Mr. William M. Tilghman Secretary. The meeting was called for the purpose of taking action on the proposed lease of the canal to the Reading Railroad. Speeches were made by several persons in favor of the proposed object. Resolutions were adopted agreeing to the terms of the lease and fixing the time when the vote should be taken. At the conclusion of the meeting the voting began, and will be continued to-morrow between the hours of 10 and 2 o'clock.

The following are the resolutions containing the terms of the lease, on which the vote is being taken:—

Resolved, That a vote of the stockholders and loanholders upon the three following resolutions, entitled "Resolutions Concerning a Lease and Conveyance to the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company," be taken in the form of their written assent or dissent thereto—the schedule of such vote to specify the nature and amount of the several stocks and loans held by each voter according to the books of the company; but the amount of coupon improvement bonds of 1870 held by each voter, and which from their signature cannot be so specified, to be excluded from the count of the vote in all cases where such bonds are not produced by the voter; that a judge and teller be now appointed for that purpose by the chairman; that the polls for such vote be open until 2 o'clock P. M. this day, and from 1 A. M. to 3 P. M. on the 21st and 22d instants, and that this meeting when it adjourns do adjourn until the 23d instant, at 11 A. M., to receive the report of the said judge and teller.

Resolutions concerning a lease and conveyance to the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company:—

Resolved, That the Board of Managers be and are hereby authorized and directed to lease for the term of nine hundred and ninety-nine years the works and franchises of this company, and convey absolutely its real and personal property to the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company substantially upon the terms and conditions mentioned in the printed circular from the President of this company, dated June 16, 1870, and in the letter from the President of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company endorsed thereon, just read, and entered on the minutes of this meeting; that the draft of the proposed lease and conveyance just read be referred to the Board of Managers with power to execute and deliver the same, either as it now stands, or after it shall have received such modifications as they in their discretion