CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE INSIDE PAGES.]

CITY CRIMINAL CALENDAR.

A Prize Fight Prevented—Row at Seventh and Pine Streets—Countryman Robbed—House Ransacked—Suspicion of Robbery—Beat His Wife—Assault and Battery with Intent to Kill—Larceny Case—Row in Frankford—Stealing Clothing—Robbed His Sister-in-law—Inciting to Riot—Malicious Mischief—Youthful Thieves.

About 6:30 o'clock on Saturday night Lieutenant Carns received information that a prize fight was going on in Clark's woods, Twenty-sixth Ward. With a posse of police the Lieutenant proceeded to the locality named, and there found a number of persons congregated, but the fight had not commenced. The principals, named McCoy and Patterson, escaped, and the officers succeeded in arresting four of the bystanders. They had a hearing before Alderman Mink, and were held to bail to answer.

—About half-past 1 o'clock on Saturday morning a row occurred at Seventh and Pine streets, and the police arrested three men named Thomas Stillman, William Harris, and John Newell, upon the charge of being concerned in the same. It appears that Harris struck Newell over the head with a loaded cane, and the latter drew a revolver and discharged it at Harris. Fortunately he made a miss shot. Stillman did not take an active part in the affair, but was a companion of the fighters. He was held in $500 bail to keep the peace, and Harris and Newell were committed for trial. The hearing took place before Alderman Patchell, and Officer Ross, of the Fifth District, was the witness.

—On Saturday night a countryman named Patrick Mulherran was enticed into a house in Barclay street, and robbed of $200 in money. Ellen Holmes was arrested on the charge of the theft, and on her way to the Station House she offered to the policeman $15 to let her go. She was committed to answer.

—This morning the residence of Mr. Pennock, No. 805 Franklin street, was found open, and on an examination of the premises, it was found that the building had been ransacked from roof to cellar. The family was absent from the city at the time. It is not definitely known what amount of goods has been carried off.

—John Gartland, proprietor of a saloon at Third and South streets, has been held to bail by Alderman Carpenter for a further hearing on suspicion of having robbed a man named John Mullen of $240. The money was stolen while Mr. Mullen lay asleep in Gartland's saloon.

—John Lafferty has been held in $500 bail by Alderman Pancoast upon the charge of abusing his wife. Defendant resides at 1600 Pearl street. He was arrested on Sunday.

—John Carr was arrested at the Falls of Schuylkill, on Saturday, charged with committing an assault and battery with intent to kill William Stevenson. It is alleged that some words passed between the parties, when Carr drew either a knife or a piece of wire, and cut Stevenson over the eye. The accused had a hearing before Alderman Ramsdell, and was held to answer.

—A man named Daniel Hogan is alleged to have broken into a colored school-house at Seventh and Dickerson streets on Sunday night, and stole a clock. Information was lodged with a patrolman, and he arrested the accused, who, after a hearing, was committed for trial.

—About half-past 1 o'clock on Sunday morning, a disturbance occurred on James street, Frankford, between a party of men in reference, it is said, to politics. Two persons, named James and John O'Neill were arrested for participating in the row, and were held to bail by Alderman Holmes.

—John Rooney took passage on a Frankford car, yesterday, and when called upon for his fare refused to give it. The conductor ordered him out of the car, whereupon John turned upon the conductor and beat him. The driver came to the assistance of the conductor and shared the same fate. Several of the passengers interfered and Rooney threatened to whip them all. A policeman was obtained and the unruly individual was marched to the lock-up. He had a hearing before Alderman Eggleton, and was held in $800 bail to answer the charge of inciting to riot.

—Officer Hart has arrested an individual named James Strong for the larceny of a lot of clothing from a house at Callowhill street and Delaware avenue. The prisoner had a hearing before Alderman Toland, and was committed for trial.

—William Brown is the name of an individual who, while under the influence of liquor yesterday, amused himself at Second and South streets by tearing down awning posts. He was arrested, and committed by Alderman Carpenter on the charge of malicious mischief.

—William and James Galvin, aged respectively 8 and 10 years, were arrested in the South Second street market on Saturday night, for robbing a money drawer at one of the stands. They were committed by Alderman Carpenter.

—William Redwing is a colored man—on Saturday he stole a dress from his sister-in-law, and was arrested in the act of pawning the same. Alderman Swift committed William to prison.

LITTLE SQUIBS.—Our public schools reopen to day. The heavens frown, and so do the faces of the youngters. Weeks of idle summer rollicking has given them a distate for pot-hooks and spelling books. Nevertheless they must go to their school desks, and lightened are the hearts of anxious, worried mothers. Masons, carpenters, and painters have plied their busy hands during the vacation—cleaned benches, brightened rooms, and more space seek to dispel the gloom of the little learners. The young ideas are again going to shoot. Indignant "biddies" of dwellings next door to the schools are already mustering the expletives of the Hibernian dialect, and getting them ready, linked for an outburst at muddy pupil feet, saucy pupil tongues, lounging pupil dozens, and destructive pupil knives. Quaint hieroglyphics will soon appear in pencil strokes and chalk marks upon neighboring doors and house fronts. The lads have no mercy that way—they can figure as readily on a door step as upon a black board. The little lassies, too, with their silvery rippling laughter and noisy glee, know full well how to make nervous the ancient spinsters who may chance to live within sight or sound of their playground. The cynical and scrupulously nice shouldn't come near a school-house. We noticed several of the "awful" pedagogues this morning, standing in magisterial gravity in the school gateways. From up and down the street gathered the children. Free sport and free air during a long recess had made them as free as uncaught deer, and as impudent as uncaged jays. We really pitied that grim statue in the gate, as we noticed their independent bearing. As for his power and authority until the school bell rang, they couldn't see it, and their roguish eyes and undropped caps made manifest their indifference. But look out, my lads, that old chap is going to have a long siege at you during the winter, and right merrily can he wield the rattan. Con your books, but not too much.

—If you want to be considered heavenly wise, look solemn and say nothing. The only salvation of some men is in imprisoning their tongues between their teeth. The first phrase uttered would make a fresh accession to the already too extensive race of noodles.

—We noticed in a certain paper an advertisement of the "latest fashions," topped by a wood cut of a lady upside down. We trust this is not a literal programme.

—Mr. Brown says it is difficult to meet his rent. Short supply of thread, possibly; or perhaps he don't go the right route to face the stranger.

—"Mountain Boy" and "Lady Thorn" are announced to trot to-day at Suffolk Park. There will be a grand gathering of the jockeys.

—The picnic and moonlight ball of the Twenty-sixth Ward Grant and Colfax Campaign Club takes place to-day, at Eastwick Park.

—The Twenty-sixth Ward Republicans meet all over the Ward this evening, for the purpose of organizing.

—There was a foot of water above Fairmount Dam on Saturday. The sun scorched upper timbers of the dam were joyful.

—In council to-night—the journeymen house-painters.

BOARD OF SURVEYS.—The Board of Surveyors met this afternoon, and transacted the following business.

A communication was received from the residents and owners of property in the vicinity of Walnut and Duponceau streets, complaining of the drainage from a dye house there situated. The communication was laid on the table.

Sewers were authorized to be constructed on the following named streets:—2 feet 6-inch sewer, on Seventh street, between Oxford and Columbia avenue; 3 feet sewer on Nineteenth street, between Berks and Norris streets; 2 feet 6-inch sewer on Chesnut street, between Thirty-fifth and Fortieth street; 2 feet 6 inch sewer on Eleventh street, between Jefferson and Oxford; 3 feet sewer on Union street, between Third and Fourth; 3 feet sewer at Twenty-first and Spruce streets; 3 feet sewer on Catharine street, between Swanson street and the Delaware; 2 feet 6-inch sewer on Palethorpe street, between Susquehanna avenue and Dauphin street; 2 feet 6 inch sewer on Fourth street, between Diamond, and 100 feet south of Susquehanna avenue.

By resolution of Mr. Daly, Latrona and Titan streets were placed upon the plans of the city. Adjourned.

DEFRAUDING THE GOVERNMENT.—Before U. S. Commissioner Hibler, at noon to-day, Christian Rentschier and Edward J. Lauffer had a hearing, charged with removing revenue stamps from beer barrels and using them again. The testimony was as follows:—

Peter Daly sworn—The place of business of Rentschier is at the northeast corder of Franklin street and Girard avenue; he is a brewer and retail dealer; Lauffer is his foreman; I visited the place first about the 15th of August, 1868; he then had beer on tap for sale, with the stamp not cancelled; a whole stamp was above the spigot; there were three or four empty kegs at the end of the bar which had been used; they looked as if they never had any stamp on, or no paste, or anything to indicate that there had ever been a stamp on; I called again, a few days after; the bar-keeper was just tapping a keg; he took the stamp off very carefully, and laid it on the top of the cask, and after he had driven the spiggot in, he put the stamp on over it; I took possession of the stamp and called the next day and told Rentschler to call on the Collector of the district; he said he wouldn't do it; I followed Lauffer out to the brewery, and asked for the stamps; I found these stamps (exhibiting a number) in a box; a number of them were used before; the only time Rentschler was at his place of business was when I called and the two stamps were on the barrels.

The accused were bound over for trial.

HEARINGS AT THE CENTRAL STATION.—Before Alderman Beitler, at the Central Police Station this afternoon, two bootblacks, named Lazarus Leary and John Desmond, were charged with breaking into and robbing the confectionery stand of John G. Kuhnle, at No. 635 Market street.

Reserve Officer Dawson testified to arresting Desmond with a box of lozenges in his possession, and subsequently capturing Leary with some candies and postage stamps in his pockets.

The lads were held in $800 bail to answer. The robbery was committed on Sunday morning.

Mary Roney, residing on Gaskill street, between Fourth and Fifth, was charged with larceny. Eliza Shumway, living at No. 1938 Locust street, testified that she drank a glass of beer in defendant's house, and knew nothing for some time afterwards. She believed that she had been drugged. On coming to her senses she noticed the daughter of Mrs. Roney have her pocket book, going out of the door. When she subsequently interrogated the little one about the pocket-book, Mrs. Roney spoke up and said her child had not taken the money.

On cross-examination the prosecutrix told such conflicting stories that the alderman dismissed the case.

A BOARD OF HEALTH CASE.—Before Alderman Beitler, at noon to-day, D. R. Baugh was charged with opening his fat-boiling establishment after it had been closed by the Board of Health as a nuisance.

William P. Troft testified that he is chief clerk of the Board of Health; that he delivered to Mr. Sickels, the Health Officer, in the course of his official duty, a couple of resolutions of the Board of Health that the fat boiling establishment of D. R. Baugh, on Moyamensing avenue, above Reed street, should be closed, because it was a nuisance, and was prejudicial to the public health.

Mr. Sickels testified that he is a Health Officer of this city; that under the notification of the Board he gave orders to have this establishment closed; that it was closed, but afterwards reopened by the defendant. After argument the Alderman withheld his decision until to-morrow.

A MASONIC PAMPHLET.—We have received from Mr. Samuel C. Perkins a pamphlet with the title "An Abstract of the Proceedings of the Most Excellent Grand Holy Royal Arch Chapter of Pennsylvania, and Masonic jurisdiction thereunto belonging; being extracts from the Minutes of its Quarterly and Annual Grand Communications during the years A. D. 1865, 1866, 1867—A. I. 2395, 2396, 2397." It contains 140 pages, and is faultlessly printed in clear, clean type, and colored inks by the Messrs. King & Baird. Full of interesting statistics, embracing the names of officers, Chapter histories, and numerous reports, it makes a very convenient and useful hand-book for any one taking an interest in the Masonic Fraternity. Its arrangement is perfectly systematic, and the facts and figures can be found at once.

CORONER'S VERDICTS.—The Coroner's juries impanneled in the cases of Catharine Davis and Mary A. Doogan, rendered the following verdicts this morning:—

"That the said Catharine Davis came to her death by being run over by car No. 56 of the Hestonville Passenger Railway, September 3, 1868, at the west end of the Wire Bridge."

Also, "That the said Mary A. Doogan came to her death by being run over by a freight train of cars at Broad and Market streets, on September 4, 1868, caused by the cars jumping the switch."

STRANGE DISAPPEARANCE.—Last evening the child of Mrs. Mormon, residing at No. 2046 Ockney street, who was sitting on the step, at 8 o'clock, has mysteriously disappeared, and has not been heard of since. The mother is a hard working widow woman, and is greatly distressed. Any one would be conferring a favor on the distressed mother by giving her information of the lost child.

ANOTHER RESPITE.—Sheriff Lyle received a telegram this morning that another respite for Alfred Alexander would be forwarded by the mail. It did not state, however, until what time it granted him continuance of life.

RESCUED.—Benjamin Stoner, aged 14 years, fell into the Delaware at Callowhill street wharf on Sunday, and was rescued from drowning by Officer Hunter, of the Harbor Police.

THE RACES at Suffolk Park will come off this afternoon, as advertised.

SOUTH AMERICA.

COLOMBIA.

Discontent Among the Militia.

The N. Y. *Tribune* correspondent writing from Panama, August 24, says:—

In my last I informed you that political matters on the Isthmus had quieted down, and that peace, thanks to the amicable arrangement between Correoso and Ponce, was once more to reign. But these bright prospects have become dimmed, and political matters look as muddled as before. That portion of the new-fledged *Battalion Rejenerador* who before belonged to the militia have for the last two or three days shown signs of discontent, if not rebellion, while those who were disbanded refuse to take off their soldier-clothes. They are anxious to serve the State, even if they should get no pay.

Troubles in Chiriqui.

The steamer Montejo arrived here early yesterday morning. With the exception of Chiriqui perfect quiet prevails throughout the interior. In the Deparment named, General Villareal, the Governor, who was left in charge of Ponce, has transposed himself into a sort of Dictator, or petty tyrant. He believes the people of the interior to have been born expressly for him to tyrannize over and plunder. The greatest indignation is felt by the people in having been trapped and overcome in the last revolution, and only the want of arms and ammunition prevented them from making a decided stand to repel the adventurers that have been forced upon them.

It is reported that this Villareal had marched into the interior to a place called Dolega, and had committed all kinds of outrages and atrocities, his men having even gone so far as to steal the rings and jewelry from the women, and to break open their trunks to steal their clothing. The health of the city is good. The Cocos Island treasure-seekers returned here a few days ago, after having been on a bootless errand. They are all morally and physically broken down, and see now, when it is too late, that they have made fools of themselves.

PERU.

Earthquakes at Callao and Lima.

The correspondent of the New York *Tribune* at Callao, writing August 14, relates the particulars of the recent earthquakes:—On the 13th instant, about 5 o'clock in the evening, the cities of Callao and Lima were visited by a severe shock of earthquake, which in its force and lengthened duration exceeded anything of the kind in the remembrance of any of its inhabitants. The oscillation was from south to north, and was very apparent, even to the eye. Houses appeared to rock like a ship rolling in a cross sea. The wildest and most extreme terror and alarm were universal.

Almost the entire populace hurried into the streets, leaving the houses deserted, personal safety being the only thought. Some prostrated themselves on their knees in the streets, while others gave themselves up for lost. During the time that the shock lasted nothing but confusion and noise prevailed. The church bells ringing a mournful voluntary—people rushed to and fro, and women and children wailed piteously. At 6 o'clock another slight shock took place, lasting only three seconds. Owing to the construction of the houses and other buildings in the city of Callao, which are principally of adobe, scarcely any damage was done. Lima also escaped serious results.

The worst part of the calamity was reserved for Callao. About 7 o'clock the sea began to rise, the tide being eight feet higher than usual. The waves then receded 100 yards, leaving the land dry. In about ten minutes the water returned with astonishing rapidity, and this time to a height of ten feet, at which it remained for six minutes; it then receded, and continued ebbing and flowing in this manner until 8 o'clock, when the water appeared to be going out, not rising so high nor ebbing so low as previously. In about an hour the water again began to rise, and continued rising until midnight. The inhabitants of Callao were now completely panic-stricken, fearing a repetition of the fearful catastrophe of 1754. Every one left the city, except the soldiers and police, who remained to guard property from thieves. By order of the Intendente, trains ran during the whole of the night, carrying passengers gratuitously to Lima. At 1 o'clock the water had risen to the extraordinary height of 30 feet, and was rushing into the city. The mole was badly damaged, as also the hotels de Roma and Italia. A quantity of lumber and goods in the vicinity of the railway station were also damaged. Some thieves afterward attempted to steal property left unprotected; several were caught and immediately sent to prison. An unsuccessful attempt was made to throw a train loaded with passengers off the track, and the engineer fired upon, but fortunately without effect.

BOLIVIA.

Arrival of an American Ship Loaded with Arms.

According to information received here (Lima, Aug. 14) there was quite an excitement created at the port of Cobija by the arrival of a ship from New York having on board two thousand stand of rifles, and other munitions of war.

Mr. Salmon, the Peruvian Consul at that port, by accident gained a knowledge of these arms, which, it is said, were intended for the port of Iquique, to give a blow to the present Government in favor of Prado, in connection with Arica and Tacua. The Peruvian ship-of-war America, which is stationed at Arica, was dispatched for the port of Cobija to bring away these arms. Before she arrived, however, the Peruvian Consul had shipped the locks of 300 rifles to the Bolivian Consul at Tacua, and after repeated conferences between the authorities and the Captain of the America, it was decided to send the remainder of the arms to the same Consul at Tacua. The goods were deliverable to order; it is therefore impossible to detect the importers.

On the 27th ult., a large sum of money, product of a loan raised in Chili, was dispatched for La Paz by the way of Tacua.

THE KIDNAPPING STORY.

A Little Criminal Hoaxes the Credulous Citizens of Chicago.

Some weeks ago the papers of the country contained a graphic account of the Chicago wholesale kidnapping scheme. The Chicago *Post*, of the 5th instant, gives the following sequel:—

Our readers will, doubtless, remember the immense excitement that was caused a short time ago, by the appearance in the morning papers, with flaming heads, of an account of the kidnapping of Henry Harvey, a lad twelve years of age, his being carried into the country some miles and there incarcerated with a number of other unfortunates in a cellar, with their mouths covered with plasters, and the escape of Henry and another boy. The police were put upon the scent and worked long and well in endeavoring to discover where this prison was, where such inhuman practices were carried on, and relieve the suffering children who were confined there. For days and weeks did they search, with philanthropic zeal, but to no purpose. The boy was put upon the stand and questioned by the hour, and still told the same heart-rending tale, never varying, or crossing himself in any particular. At length the case was given up. The gipsies, who were credited for the outrage, were forgiven or forgotten, and the affair sunk into oblivion. The boy Harvey turned up this morning in a new light. At the Police Court his name was called, and he was charged with larceny. Officer Hefter had arrested him for stealing a lot of stove lids from some stove store, and his mother said he had taken a sum of money from her: that he was a bad boy, and she could do nothing with him. He ran away from home, created the story of kidnapping from his own imagination, and in general treated her so that she would not endure it. Justice Sturtevant thought something should be done, and accordingly sent the little villain to the Reform School. The boy is an unusually bright, sharp-looking little fellow, and might have made a good man, but total depravity is so developed in him that his case is doubtful. He ought to be soundly thrashed for his story which caused some credulous people a good deal of anxiety.

Robert Ould's Argument for Seymour.

From the Hartford Post, Sept. 3.

Mr. Robert Ould reopened a rich political mine when he started the discussion of the question of responsibility for the cruelties practiced upon Union solders during the Rebellion. The intent of Mr. Ould, doubtless, was to fasten it upon General Grant and the Federal authorities. The Democratic press have vigorously seconded the effort in that direction, and through it his communication has been widely circulated throughout the country. The result is that the boys who enjoyed the hospitalities of our Southern Democratic friends in Belle Isle, Libby, Andersonville, Millen, and other places, have taken hold of the subject, and have given it more of an airing than Mr. Ould and his associates contemplated or desired. They are pressing the inquiry through the columns of Republican papers in various parts of the country. They have a keen remembrance of the joys of their captivity, and are exceedingly anxious to know what has become of their good friends who fed them so bountifully, treated them so handsomely, clothed them so well, provided "deadlines" and bloodhounds, and other such comforts for them, and generally earned the gratitude of the Union prisoners. They want to know how their old keepers are going to vote in the coming election. They remember hearing from their stockades and prison pens, the humane and benevolent men who stood guard over them, rend the air with cheers at the election of Seymour as Governor of New York in 1862, and they are curious to know if these men are as loud in his praise now as then, and whether, now that they have the opportunity, they will vote for him for President.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Allison, President Judge.—The September term of the Court was opened this morning by the President Judge, though there was a comparatively small attendance of lawyers and spectators. The Court room, during the recess, has undergone a thorough cleansing, and the floor has been covered with new matting, and the whole bears a neat, new appearance. An obstacle to proceeding at once with business at first presented itself in the fact that of the twenty-four Grand Jurors summoned only twelve were in Court, which number did not constitute a quorum. Another difficulty was discovered to be that the Sheriff's return had not received Judge Stroud's signature, which was necessary to its validity, and that magistrate was absent from the city. A despatch was immediately sent off to Judge Stroud to learn when his presence could be obtained, in order that this defect might be supplied, and in the meantime the Grand Jurors were dismissed until 10 o'clock.

The roll of Petit Jurors was called, and a full panel was found to be on hand.

SUPREME COURT AT NISI PRIUS—Judge Sharswood.—This Court sat this morning to hear miscellaneous motions.

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.—Principal Depot, No. 304 CHESNUT Street, Central Depot, No. 108 S. FIFTH Street, one door below Chesnut. Established 1862.

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THIRD EDITION

FROM THE CAPITAL.

The Kimberly Suits Against General Butler.

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

The Butler Suit.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—Information has been received here that one of the suits brought in Baltimore against Mr. Butler is to be prosecuted. William Meade Addison, Esq., of that city, who brought suit against General Butler for Messrs. Kimberly, makes a publication incorporating a note from Edward Kimberly, senior member of the firm, in which the latter says he authorized Mr. Addison to bring the suit in their name, and that under no circumstances shall it be abandoned until their claim is honestly and properly adjusted.

FROM BALTIMORE.

Celebration by the "Old Defenders."

BALTIMORE, Sept. 7.—In conformity with the annual custom of the association, the Old Defenders of Baltimore, composed of those who participated in the battle of North Point, September 12, 1814, yesterday attended Divine service at Light Street Wharf M. E. Church. The association now numbers only about forty. On the 12th instant they will partake of an annual dinner at Germantown.

FROM BOSTON.

Return of a Diplomatic Committee.

BOSTON, Sept. 7.—The United States cutter Hugh McCulloch arrived to-day from Prince Edward's Island, bringing Benjamin H. Butler and other members of the committee who recently visited that island in the interests of the Government.

Attempted Suicide.

UTICA, Sept. 7.—A man named Cosgrove attempted to commit suicide in this city yesterday. He stabbed himself near the heart, and then nearly severed his left wrist. It is thought he will recover.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 7.—Cotton dull, nominally 29. Flour dull and weak; prices nominal. Wheat dull; prime red, $2 40@2 60; inferior to good $1 75@2 15. Corn dull; prime white, $1 23@1 25. Oats firm; prime, 86@70c. Rye firm at $1 40. Pork firm; rib sides, 17¾; clear sides, 17½@17¾; shoulders, 14¾@15. Hams, 22@23. Lard firm at 19½.

NEW YORK, Sept. 7.—Cotton dull at 29c. Flour dull; sales of 3000 barrels at last quotations. Wheat quiet; sales of 7500 bushels amber Indiana at $2 25. Corn dull; sales of 89,000 bushels at $1 15@1 21. Oats heavy; sales of 26,000 bushels at 68@83c. Beef quiet. Pork firm at $29. Lard firm at 19¾@20¼c. Whisky quiet.

New York Stock Quotations, 2 P. M.

Received by telegraph from Glendinning & Davis, Stock Brokers, No. 48 S. Third street:—

N. Y. Cent. R.	125⅝	Pitts. F. W. and Chi.	108¼
N. Y. and Erie R.	46⅝	Toledo & Wabash	54½
Ph. and Res. R.	91¾	Mil. & St. Paul com	89
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	85¼	Adams Express	49¼
Cle. and Pitt. R.	86¾	Wells Fargo	26½
Chi. & N. W. R. com.	86⅛	U. S. Express Co.	45½
Chi. & N. W. R. pref.	86½	Tennessees, new	66¼
Chi. and R. I. R.	103	Gold	145

Market steady.

FINANCIAL ITEMS.

—The New York *Tribune* this morning says:—

"The heavy short interest in gold has induced a bull movement, and the price was advanced to 144¾, closing 144¾, bid. The movement is entirely speculative and will cease as soon as the shorts are covered, as nothing in political affairs warrants any advance, and in the face of the shipments of produce and the continued heavy demand for our bonds abroad, there can be but little hope of making any great advance in the premium. Cash gold was scarce; 1-64th was paid for the use for delivery. The clearings at the Gold Exchange Bank were $61,224,000, and the balances $1,810,000. The Pereire, for Havre, took $263,776 in specie. Total shipments since Aug. 1, 1868, $2,653,474 71; previously this year, $21,231,910 12. Total since January 1, 1868, $25,247,384 83; corresponding period, 1867, $27,500,547 83. Decrease this year, $2,173,163 65.

"Government bonds opened strong and active, with a demand for all classes, but the investment bonds continued in most request; large purchases continue for investment here, and the German bankers are free buyers for shipment. Fully one million were taken to-day, and orders are constantly being received for them in preference to the old bonds. The correspondents here of foreign houses have posted their friends fully as to the advantage of taking the new bonds, both as to prices and also as to the fact that they are sure of gold interest for four years on the '67s, and five years on the '68s; and the Germans who have so intelligently and judiciously watched the course of public affairs during the war, now see nothing to cause them to change their investments, but on the contrary continue the heaviest purchasers of our securities, having perfect faith in the will and ability of the people to maintain and pay the debt in good faith. The short interest in the market was never larger than at the present moment, and the supply of bonds never so high. State bonds were strong. Tennessee, ex-coupons, 53¾; Georgia 78, 91¾; North Carolina, ex-coupons, 73¾; New bonds, 72¾. Railway bonds were firm. Pacific Mail was steady at 102½. Canton sold at 46¾. Express shares were higher; Adams sold at 51; United States, 46¾; Merchants' Union, 24¼; Western Union Telegraph, 34¼."

—The weekly averages of the Associated Loaland National Banks in the Clearing House of New York city, for the week ending Saturday last, September 5, compare as follows with the previous week, and with the corresponding week last year, to which we add the specie and currency balances in the New York office of the United States Treasury at these dates, respectively:—

Increase in Loans	$46 970
Decrease in Specie	133,330
Decrease in other Legal tenders	1,774,608
Decrease in Deposits	2,480,505
Increase in Circulation	58 200

	Sept. 7, 1867.	Sept. 5, 1868.	Aug. 29, 1868.
National capital	$73,457 700	$74 007,700	$74 007,700
Local capital	9,462 500	9,662,500	9 662,500
Total capital	$82,920,200	$83,670 200	$83,670,200
Loans	250 224,549	271,838,686	271,780,725
Gold and gold notes	7,957,619	16,815 778	16,919,108
Other Legal-tenders	69,657,445	65,983,773	67,757,376
Deposits	195,182,114	207,854,341	216,364,646
Circulation	33 708,172	34,170,419	34 112 139
In Sub-Treasury	114 214,666	87,489,442	92,163,852

—The Bank Statement, published to-day, exhibits the following relative strength of the movement, in the point of money security, to the previous statement. The Banks owed:—

	Aug. 29.	Sept. 5.	Sept. 7, '67.
On deposits	$216,364,646	$207,854,341	$195 182,114
Circulation	34,112,739	34,170,419	33,708,172
Total	$244,446 78	$242,024,760	$228 890,286
25 p cent. would be	$61,111,696	$60,506,190	$57,222,571
They held:— In Gold and Greenbacks	84,706 484	82,799,551	77 625 064
Excess	$23,594 788	$22 293 361	$20,402,493

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FOURTH EDITION

WASHINGTON

The Next Session of Congress—A New Candidate of the Revenue Commissionership—Binckley's Operations.

Statement of the Public Debt—Condition of the National Finances.

Ex-Gov. Seymour's Funeral.

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

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to the Evening Telegraph.

The Next Session of Congress.

WASHINGTON, Sept 7.—General Banks arrived here this morning, and had an interview with several high officials and prominent Republicans relative to the session of Congress on the 21st. He is of opinion that Congress should meet and take another recess, say until about the middle of November, so as to hold in check the President. Governor Reed, of Florida, with a large number of Southern Unionists, are here urging the meeting of Congress. General Schenck has not yet arrived, but is looked for daily. Although the matter of calling Congress together has been committed to Senator Morgan and General Schenck, they will, of course, consult, as far as possible, the wishes and opinions of the other members before acting.

A New Candidate

for Commissioner of Internal Revenue has turned up in the person of a member of Congress from New England, who was defeated for the nomination for the Forty-first Congress. He is now here, and as he is of conservative tendencies, it is understood that the President will appoint him should Rollins resign.

Binckley's Operations.

Nothing has reached here to-day concerning Binckley's investigation in New York, which was to have been resumed this morning. The whole matter seems to have lost its interest in all circles here.

THE PUBLIC DEBT STATEMENT.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7,—The following is the statement of the public debt of the United States on the 1st of September, 1868:—

Debt Bearing Coin Interest.

Five per cent. bonds	$221,484 000 00	
Six per cent. bonds 1881	283,677,300,00	
Six per cent. 5-20 bonds	1,691,225,650 00	
		$200 649,175,000

Debt Bearing Currency Interest.

3 year compound interest notes	$10 595,410 00	
Certificates at 3 per cent	62,205,000 00	
Navy pension fund at 3 per cent	13,000,000 00	
		$85,800,410 00

Matured Debt Not Presented for Payment

Three-year 7-30 notes due August 15, 1867, June, and July 15, 1868	$465,000 00	
Compound Interest notes matured June 10, July 15, August 15, October 15, December 15, 1867, and May 15, and August 1, 1868	5,023,490 00	
Texas Indemnity Bonds	256,000 00	
Treasury Notes, acts of July 17, 1861, and prior thereto	154,111 64	
Bonds, April 15 1842, Jan. 28, 1847, and March 31, 1848	1,258,200 00	
Treasury Notes March 3, 1863	555 49 00	
Temporary Loan	744 920 00	
Certificates of Indebtedness	13,000 00—	$12,665,213 64

Debt Bearing no Interest.

United States Notes	$356,021,073 00	
Fractional Currency	31,802,218 37	
Gold Certificates of Deposit	25,161,620 00	
		$412,984,911 37
Total debt		$2,607,942,285 01
6 per cent. lawful money bonds issued to the Pacific Railroad Companies		$35,314,000 00
Total debt		$2,643,256,285 01
Amount in Treasury, coin	$92,570,304 21	
" " currency	15,071,070 77	
		$107,641,971 98
Debt (less amount in Treasury)		$2,535,614,313 03

The foregoing is a correct statement of the public debt as appears from the books and Treasurer's returns in this Department, on September 1, 1868.

HUGH MCCULLOCH,
Secretary of the Treasury.

The total expenditures of the Government for the month of August were $34,032,837 50.

FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

Murders—Secret Rebel Societies to be Organized.

WILMINGTON, Sept. 7.—On Saturday night a negro, a former member of the League, but who recently abandoned that organization and joined a colored Democratic club, was called out of his house and shot through the heart. The affair created a great deal of feeling. The whites generally believe the Republicans are determined to bring on a collision. There has heretofore been no Ku-Klux or other secret Democratic organizations in this State, but it is now understood and believed that energetic efforts will be made to organize some secret order as a matter of self-defense.

There can be no doubt of one thing—that a great majority of the people here long for peace. It is all they ask and all they want, but the coolest and most liberal minds here seem to have arrived at the conclusion that the immediate future is fraught with the most momentous issues. It is the sentiment of practical, thinking men here that prominent Northern men of conservative views, like Millard Fillmore, should come South and address the people. Everybody here favors peace, but the whole thing lacks definite shape.

FROM CONNECTICUT.

Funeral of the Late Ex-Gov. Seymour.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HARTFORD, Sept. 7.—The funeral honors to the remains of Ex-Governor Thomas H. Seymour took place to-day in this city, with imposing solemnity. In the forenoon the Commandery of Knight's Templars, of which deceased had been an eminent Commander, held the impressive service of their order at the house of the deceased. The body was then conveyed to Christ Church, where it lay in state, and was viewed by thousands, who formed in line and passed around the coffin. A grand civic, military, and Masonic procession escorted the remains to the grave in Cedar Hill Cemetery.

FROM BOSTON.

Destructive Fire—Success of the Caulkers' Strike.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BOSTON, Sept. 7.—The manufactory of the Boston Spring Bed Company, in Providence street, was badly damaged by fire this morning. The dwelling-house of Rev. Mr. Roberts, in East Medway, was burned last night. Loss, $3000.

The caulkers, who have been on a strike here for the past two months, have finally succeeded in bringing the ship-builders to terms, and now receive four dollars per day for eight hours' work.

FIFTH EDITION

FROM EUROPE BY CABLE.

The Election Canvass in England—Riots—The London Times on the Annexation of Mexico to the United States.

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

LONDON, Sept. 7.—Murphy, of Manchester, the noted public assailant of Romanism, whose violent speeches have so often been attended with rioting, offered himself as one of the candidates to represent that city in the House of Commons at the coming election, thus making the sixth candidate for Manchester. On Saturday evening a meeting was called in the interest of Murphy, at which it is estimated 6000 people were present.

Speeches were made advocating his claims and denouncing the conduct of the magistrates towards him in the matter of the Ashton riots in May last. While the speaking was going on the meeting was attacked by a party of Irish Catholics, who charged the platform and dispersed the speakers. A general fight ensued, which lasted during nearly an hour. Clubs, stones, and other weapons were used, and many persons were badly injured. The police at last succeeded in quelling the riot, and arresting several of the ringleaders. The city was greatly excited, and there were renewals of the disorder to some extent during the night and on yesterday.

The London *Times*, in its city article of to-day, says the annexation of Mexico to the United States is desirable, but the time is not yet ripe, and that that object could not be accomplished now without needless expense and bloodshed.

This Evening's Market Quotations.

LONDON, Sept. 7—Evening.—Consols 94 for money and account; 5-20s, 71½; Atlantic and Great Western, 29¾; Erie, 30¼; Illinois Central, 91.

PARIS, Sept. 7.—The Bourse is dull. Rentes, 70f. 55c.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 7—Evening.—Cotton closed easier. Sales of 10,000 bales. Lard firm. Other articles unchanged.

LONDON, Sept. 7—Evening.—Cloverseed, 52s. Spirits of Petroleum advanced to 1s. Calcutta Linseed declining.

ANTWERP, Sept. 7—Evening.—Petroleum, 49½f.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Sep. 7.

The Warrants Issued

by the Treasury Department during August, to meet the requirements of the Government, amounted, in round numbers, as follows, viz.:—Civil, miscellaneous, and foreign intercourse, including the Alaska purchase, $13,000,000; interest on public debt, $1,830,000; War Department, $11,800,000; Navy Department, $1,600,000; Interior Department, $6,500,000. Total, $37,730,000.

The warrants issued for the redemption of the public debt do not appear in the above.