THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. X.—NO. 69. PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1869. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

ADDRESS

TO THE

NERVOUS AND DEBILITATED

WHOSE SUFFERINGS HAVE BEEN

Protracted from Hidden Causes

AND

Whose Cases Require Prompt Treatment

TO

RENDER EXISTENCE DESIRABLE.

Do you feel weak, debilitated, easily tired? Does a little extra exertion produce palpitation of the heart? Does your liver, or your kidneys, frequently get out of order? Do you have spells of short breathing, or dyspepsia? Are your bowels constipated? Do you have spells of fainting, or rushes of blood to the head? Is your memory impaired? Is your mind constantly dwelling upon this subject? Do you feel dull, listless, moping, tired of company, of life? Do you wish to be left alone, to get away from everybody? Does any little thing make you start or jump? Is your sleep broken or restless? Is the lustre of your eye as brilliant? The bloom on your cheek as bright? Do you enjoy yourself in society as well? Do you pursue your business with the same energy? Do you feel as much confidence in yourself? Are your spirits dull and flagging, given to fits of melancholy? If so, do not lay it to your liver or dyspepsia. Have you restless nights? Your back weak, your knees weak, and have but little appetite, and you attribute this to dyspepsia or liver complaint?

Did you ever think that those bold, defiant, energetic, persevering, successful business men are always those who are in perfect health? You never hear such men complain of being melancholy, of nervousness, of palpitation of the heart. They are never afraid they cannot succeed in business; they don't become sad and discouraged; they are always polite and pleasant in the company of ladies, and look you and them right in the face—none of your downcast looks or any other meanness about them.

How many men, from badly cured diseases, have brought about that state of weakness that has reduced the general system so much as to induce almost every other disease—idiocy, lunacy, paralysis, spinal affections, suicide, and almost every other form of disease which humanity is heir to, and the real cause of the trouble scarcely ever suspected, and have doctored for all but the right one.

These diseases require the use of a Diuretic.

Helmbold's Fluid Extract Buchu

the great Diuretic, and a certain cure for diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel, Dropsy, Organic Weakness, Female Complaints, General Debility, and all diseases, whether existing in Male or Female, from whatever cause originating, and no matter of how long standing.

If no treatment is submitted to, Consumption or Insanity may ensue. Our flesh and blood are supported from these sources, and the health and happiness, and that of posterity, depend upon prompt use of a reliable remedy.

N. Y. S. VOL. INSTITUTE,
CORNER FIFTH AVENUE AND 16TH STREET,
CENTRAL PARK.
(A Home and School for the Sons of Deceased Soldiers.)

DR. H. T. HELMBOLD:—

Two bottles only of the package of your valuable Buchu presented to the Institute have been used by the children, and with perfect success. I feel that a knowledge of the result of our use of your Buchu with the children under our charge may save many a Superintendent and Matron of Boarding-Schools and Asylums a great amount of annoyance. Thanking you on behalf of the children, and hoping others may be alike benefited,

I am respectfully yours,
COLONEL YOUNG,
General Superintendent and Director.

June 16, 1866.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH,
January 28, 1868.

MR. H. T. HELMBOLD:—

Dear Sir:—Your communication requesting our terms for advertising was duly received, but from a prejudice I had formed against advertising "cures for secret diseases," it was left unanswered. During an accidental conversation in a drug store the other evening, my mind was changed on the character of your Buchu. It was then highly commended for other diseases by two physicians present. Inclosed please find our rates of advertising.

Yours, etc., T. B. STENHOUSE,
Editor and Proprietor of Daily and Semi-Weekly "Telegraph."

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU, established upwards of eighteen years, prepared by H. T. HELMBOLD, Druggist, No. 594 BROADWAY, New York, and No. 104 South TENTH Street, Philadelphia, Pa. Price, $1·25 per bottle, or 6 bottles for $6·50, delivered to any address. Sold by all Druggists everywhere.

None are genuine unless done up in steel-engraved wrapper, with fac-simile of my Chemical Warehouse, and signed

H. T. HELMBOLD.

FIRST EDITION

EUROPE.

The Excitement About Cuba—Prim and Napoleon Consult—The Emperor Believes in Selling the Island—Sickles Makes New Offers—The Spanish Regency.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

PARIS, Sept. 18.—General Prim's second and latest audience with his Majesty the Emperor Napoleon the Third was of an hour's duration, the subject matter of the conversation affording cause for a very considerable amount of anxious outside speculation. It has been pretty accurately ascertained to-day that the situation in Cuba, the revolution and the chances of its repression, as well as the probable future of the island as regards its form of government and the right of rule, were discussed.

The Emperor of France advised, it is said, an amicable arrangement between the Spanish authorities and the Cabinet in Washington on the matter of the American desire for acquisition of the territory by purchase, adding towards the close of his remarks his opinion to the effect that if the war continued, with its present attendant barbarities, President Grant would be compelled to interfere between the contending parties, if only in behalf and for the cause of humanity.

General Prim replied that he was himself personally willing to negotiate with the American authorities in the direction indicated by the ruler of France, but that Spain—his fellow countrymen at large—remained opposed to such a course.

Napoleon in reply advised Prim and the Spaniards to imitate in this case his own example, and give up Cuba, just as he had given up Mexico, before it was too late to do so with honor.

General Sickles has proposed a new plan of compromise on the Cuban subject.

Spain is in an intense state of excitement—blazing and boiling over, it may be said—on account of the news from Cuba, the reports from Washington and Paris, and the adherence of Minister Sickles in Madrid to the policy of sell or perhaps lose.

Cuban Deputies to the Spanish Legislature—More Reinforcements for Cuba.

By the Franco-American Cable.

MADRID, Sept. 18.—The *Official Gazette* of Madrid will shortly publish, by order of the Government, a decree summoning the Cuban deputies who may have been chosen according to the terms of the new constitution lately legislated in the Spanish capital to appear and take their seats in the National Cortes.

Five war vessels, with other vessels of the navy, are about to be despatched to Cuba. They will, it is said, sail at an early day.

The Royal Canvass and a Regency.

MADRID, Sept. 18.—The candidature of the Duke of Geneva, son of King Victor Emanuel of Italy, for the throne of Spain, continues to be discussed very earnestly here. His accession to the crown is regarded as probable. Should the plan be carried into effect the youthful King will be assisted by a regency, composed of the Duke de Montpensier, Marshal Serrano, and Rivero.

This Morning's Quotations.

By Anglo-American Cable.

LONDON, Sept. 18—11 A. M.—Consols for money 92⅞, and for account 93; 5-20's of 1862, 83½; of 1865, old, 82⅝, and of 1867, 81½; 10-40's, 75; Railways quiet; Erie, 27½; Illinois Central, 94¼; Atlantic and Great Western, 27¾.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 18—11 A. M.—Cotton flat; uplands, 13d.; Orleans, 13¼d. The sales to-day will reach 5000 bales.

LONDON, Sept. 18—11 A. M.—Fine Rosin, 17s.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, Sept. 18—1 P. M.—Consols closed at 92¾ for money; 92⅞ for account. American securities quiet and steady; U. S. 5-20s of 1862, 83¾; 1865s, old, 82⅞; 1867s, 81⅝; U. S. 10-50s, 75. American stocks easier; Erie Railroad, 27¾; Illinois Central, 94¼; Great Western, 28⅛.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 18—1 P. M.—Cotton is irregular; middling uplands, 12⅞@13d.; middling Orleans, 13⅛@13¼d. The sales have been 5000 bales, 2000 of which were taken for export and speculation. Breadstuffs quiet. Lard, 75s. Common rosin, 58.@ 5s. 3d. Turpentine, 26s. 3d.

LONDON, Sept. 18.—Refined petroleum, 1s. 8d.

PARIS, Sept. 18—3 30 P. M.—The Bourse is better. Rentes 70f. 62c.

FRANKFORT, Sept. 18.—U. S. Five-twenties, 82.

HAVRE, Sept. 18.—Cotton opens heavy for both on the spot and afloat.

THE HARVARD CREW.

Their Present Whereabouts—What They Did with Their Boat.

From the Boston Post, 17th.

The Harvard crew, or two of its number, Messrs. Fay and Loring, with a few friends, arrived here by the Old Colony and Fall River line yesterday morning. They left New York Wednesday afternoon at 5 o'clock, and were accompanied by the committee of the city government. The committee gave a sumptuous supper to the crew on the boat. Among the company was James Fisk, Jr., whose liberality and attentions to the noted young gentlemen were characteristic. Several hours were spent at the table. There were no set speeches, but the occasion was mentionable for its sociability. The cars reached the Old Colony depot about 7 A. M. A crowd of Harvard students and others were waiting to welcome them, and there was a grand shaking of hands as soon as they stepped upon the platform. Mr. Loring went to Marshfield during the afternoon, where his family are staying, and Mr. Fay proceeded to his residence in the city. The reception tendered by the city of Boston to the crew, through the committee, was accepted by Mr. Loring in behalf of the crew; but he wished it to be deferred until Messrs. Lyman, Simmons, and Burnham, the rest of the crew, arrived. Alderman Baldwin at once acquiesced in Mr. Loring's wishes, and the reception will take place accordingly. Mr. Loring and Mr. Fay express themselves much pleased with the attention shown them by the committee, both while in New York and on their way here. The gentlemen return home in an excellent state of preservation, looking none the worse for the ordeal through which they passed in England. At last accounts Simmons was in Dresden, Germany; Burnham, the coxswain of the boat, Lyman, and Bass and Rice, spare men, were in Paris. All except Simmons are expected to return in about ten days. Simmons will remain in Germany three years. After the contest the Harvards presented their boat, in which they had held the Oxfords such good play, to the London Boat Club, for their many courtesies and kindnesses. The boys did not anticipate any public recognition of their services, but from that cause it is more agreeable to them, as exhibiting in a stronger light the gratification of their countrymen at their manly bearing and almost unsurpassed performance upon an English river.

CUBA.

The Policy of Grant's Administration.

A Washington despatch to the N. Y. *World* contains the following:—

The Cuban agents have quite deserted the capital; even the agent of the blockade runners, who used to get intelligence of engagements, has disappeared. Admiral Hoff's presence here has done not a little to dampen the ardor of the American friends of the revolutionists. The latter looks upon their so-called organized government as quite mythical. But this silence on the part of the various representatives of Cuba merely precedes a "dead set" which it is understood is to be made on the President and Cabinet. As soon as the President returns they are expected to get up an earnest appeal for moral support of some kind from the administration. No one expects the scheme, filtered through Sickles, for the purchase of Cuba, to succeed at Madrid, and hence something must done here to aid the cause of the revolution. From certain hints dropped within a day or two by an official in full confidence with the President, it may be safely prophesied that the administration will not take the slightest step towards the recognition of Cuban belligerents, but that the President will submit the matter wholly to the consideration of Congress in December, detailing at the same time his course in arresting Cuban expeditions which were fitting out in this country, and calling attention to the neutrality laws, which, by the dictum of the inaugural, he was bound to enforce, etc., and in this way throw all the responsibility of this much-vexed question into the hands of the Republican party in Congress. But even there, at least in the Senate, the Cuban cause is likely to meet with a rebuff, for a member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs has written there within a week that to recognize the belligerency of Cuba would be to yield the whole question involved in the settlement of the Alabama claims to England. Aside from this, it is said that a good deal of so-called information in support of the Cuban cause sent hence is made to order in this city, and will be exposed by the Spanish authorities when the time comes. But this may be a slander got up for a bad purpose.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Brewster.

The Court sat to-day to dispose of habeas corpus cases.

JAMES HAGGERTY—HIS ATTEMPT TO ESCAPE.

The case of James Haggerty was called, and Mr. Brooke, his counsel, requested the Court to dispose of the writ of habeas corpus made two weeks ago for his discharge under the two-term rule, before proceeding to consider the rule filed by the District Attorney for his remand to the penitentiary to serve out an unexpired term to which he was sentenced in 1865 under a conviction for receiving stolen goods.

Judge Brewster said the Court were advising among themselves as to what disposition should be made of this writ.

Mr. Brooke then moved to strike off the rule granted at the motion of the District Attorney, and read his motion, which was based upon the ground that the pardon granted by the Governor upon the condition that Haggerty should forthwith leave the country was unconstitutional, the Executive having no power to make a conditional pardon.

His Honor said he could only consider this motion in the nature of an objection to the rule.

Mr. Mann, who in connection with Mr. Brooke represented the prisoner, said he desired to have this motion to strike off disposed of at once, and thought it the right of his client. When a writ of habeas corpus was presented for the discharge of a citizen from unlawful restraint, it came with bad grace from the District Attorney to arise and, simply because he had not prosecuted that citizen, to make a suggestion by which to prolong that unreasonable and unjust imprisonment. When any such suggestion was made by the District Attorney it should be, as with any other citizen, upon oath. He could not search a man's house without a warrant obtained by oath, nor could he obtain an injunction to stop the running of a stream that turned a mill, unless it was founded upon oath as to the truth of the complaint. Then why should the District Attorney embarrass a regular proceeding before the court, and seek to retain a citizen in prison, depriving him of his liberty, without an oath that what he alleged was true? And what right had their Honors to permit him thus to obstruct the course of a writ, allowed for the protection of the citizen, and issued according to the requirements of law? In all this clamor for the confinement of Jimmy Haggerty, the court should not lose sight of the rights of the citizen or the intent of the laws enacted for his protection; for the time was fast approaching when there would be no such points as now preached against Haggerty, to attempt a justification of the miserable plea to keep a suffering citizen under lock and key without law or reason, when deep constitutional lawyers, jealous of their liberties, would not look at a Haggerty, but would see only the action of this Court, so nearly affecting their dearest rights.

The District Attorney should be held to the strict rule that had always been maintained in such cases and compelled to base his proceedings upon oath; his bare word should not be received as sufficient in so important a proceeding; he declared that Haggerty had been pardoned upon condition, and had not fulfilled that condition; the prisoner said he had and his counsel maintained he had; then, no oath being made, who now was to be relied upon?

In addition to these remarks Mr. Brooke said that the rule of the District Attorney bringing forward the matter of the forfeited pardon was not judicially before the Court; for the authority of a case before Recorder Richard Vaux, in which Francis Wharton, then the Deputy Attorney-General for the city and county of Philadelphia, making a motion affecting the liberty of the citizen, was required to fortify his motion by affidavit.

Assistant District Attorney Hagert replied, that in his opinion these ideas of counsel for the prisoner were erroneous; for according to the old law the Attorney-General and his deputies were invested with the power of raising these questions before the court simply by suggestion, and by the terms of the act creating the District Attorney, the powers formerly held by the Attorney-General in criminal matters devolved upon the District Attorney.

Mr. Mann reiterated that the matter of the pardon was not before the court, and the prisoner was committed at the suggestion of the District Attorney, and therefore the motion ought to be stricken off.

Judge Brewster said that upon the motion to strike off he had but little if any difficulty. Whether the Court should take judicial notice of the prisoner's identity with the James Haggerty that was convicted and pardoned, he would not commit himself. The prisoner was in court, in his own person, asking his discharge under the two term rule.

While the discussion upon that right was going on, the District Attorney arose in his place and informed the Court that the prisoner in the dock was a convicted felon whose term of imprisonment had expired. If a mere citizen had informed him than an escaped convict was in the room, he would have felt it his duty to have remanded him. Indeed, he should not have had much hesitation about it. But the prisoner was in custody, not upon the suggestion of the District Attorney, but upon a commitment to answer certain bills of indictment, and not having been tried within four months, moved for his discharge.

Had he been pressed to an instant decision he would have felt constrained to have refused the motion, because the case had been continued from the last term. He might be in error, but as at present advised he thought he should have so acted. But he only wished to demonstrate that the prisoner was not committed upon the suggestion of the District Attorney, and was in custody only under the commitment of the magistrate to answer certain charges. He agreed with Mr. Hagert that the District Attorney possessed the powers formerly held by the Attorney General in criminal matters, and, therefore, his motion for the rule was regular. The motion to strike off was overruled, and the original rule was, therefore, before the court.

Mr. Hagert then offered in evidence the record of the prisoner's trial, conviction, and sentence of ten years' imprisonment in the Eastern Penitentiary, on the 12th of December, 1865. Joshua Taggert, detective, testified that he was a witness at the trial, and identified the prisoner as the man who was convicted on the 12th of December, 1865.

John S. Halloway, Warden of the Eastern Penitentiary, testified that on the 12th of December, 1865, he received into his prison the defendant, James Haggerty, on a commitment from this court, setting forth the conviction and sentence; he at once took his description, gave him a bath, and placed him in a cell. On the 29th of August, 1866, he received from Governor Curtin a conditional pardon for the prisoner, which he read to Haggerty by gaslight. The pardon was brought to him by John O'Byrne, Esq., at nine o'clock at night, and that gentleman said that, because of illness in the prisoner's family, he would wish him to be at once released.

Samuel Biddle, who was appointed keeper at the Penitentiary in January, 1865, testified that the prisoner, James Haggerty, was under his charge, occupying cell No. 303 He was discharged one night in the latter part of August, 1866.

John Kennedy, overseer of the Penitentiary, also testified that he had charge of the prisoner.

The District Attorney offered the papers on file in the Secretary of State's office in evidence. The defense objected to them on the ground that they were not material in this matter, the pardon alone being all that the court had to deal with.

The Judge said they were not evidence to impeach the pardon on the ground of fraud, no such allegation having been made by the Commonwealth; but he did deem them evidence, because the Governor had seen fit to recite them in his pardon, and also for the purpose of identifying the prisoner.

Among these papers was a recommendation and certificate of the prisoner's honesty, signed by Francis Lafferty, teamster for the Pennsylvanie Railroad Company, in whose employ he had been before his conviction.

Here the testimony closed, and Mr. Mann said as no proof had been offered to the fact that the prisoner had not left the country, he presumed that the Commonwealth intended to rely upon the presumption that he did not comply with the condition because he was now in the country.

Mr. Hagert said this was true. To prove that the condition had been fulfilled, the following witnesses were examined on behalf of the prisoner:—

Patrick —— testified that he saw him the day after his pardon, and learned from him that he intended to leave the country, and shortly afterwards received a letter from him postmarked in Canada; but he could not swear that the letter was in the prisoner's handwriting.

John Avey testified—That he saw the prisoner at the depot at St. Catherine, Canada, in September, 1866; eight or nine months after that he saw him in New York city.

Here the evidence on this side of the question closed.

Mr. Hagert, opening the discussion of the case thus presented to the Court, said that the fact of the prisoner being a conditionally-pardoned convict was now beyond question, and the only points remaining for discussion were, whether a conditional pardon in this Commonwealth was valid, and whether the conditions of the pardon had been filled; which points he believed must be decided, the first affirmatively, and the second negatively. The pardoning power, before our independence, was exercised by the common law prerogative of the king; and after our independence, the power of the executive in this regard was derived from that of the crown. There was no doubt that the king could and did grant conditional pardons at common law; and as there had been no legislative innovations upon the common law on this point, the power of the Governor to issue such pardons was established. This has been decided by our Supreme Court in Wesley Flavelle's case and numerous other authorities which were cited. The objection to this was that this kind of pardon was a species of expatriation, but from this view he dissented; for the Executive said to the prisoner:—"I will give you your liberty if you promise to go away; otherwise I will retain you in prison; take your choice." The prisoner willingly and freely accepted the condition, and he was bound to fulfil it or forfeit the grant. Also, as to the construction of the grant, he believed it should be that the condition was a continuing one, and not to be complied with for an instant and then claim the benefit of the pardon, for this was made not only for the benefit of the prisoner, but likewise for the good of the community.

At the close of our report the argument had not been concluded.

THE MORTALITY OF THE CITY.—The number of deaths in the city for the week ending at noon to-day was 252, being an decrease of 29 from last week, and a decrease of 1 from the corresponding period of last year. Of these, 104 were adults; 148 minors; 196 were born in the United States; 50 were foreign; 6 were unknown; 18 were people of color; and 10 from the country. Of the number, 6 died of congestion of the brain; 9 of inflammation of the lungs; 17 of marasmus; 9 of typhoid fever; 6 of old age; and 9 of cholera infantum.

The deaths were divided as follows among the different wards:—

Wards.		*Wards.*	
First	6	Fifteenth	17
Second	12	Sixteenth	6
Third	7	Seventeenth	9
Fourth	8	Eighteenth	12
Fifth	9	Nineteenth	19
Sixth	7	Twentieth	18
Seventh	16	Twenty-first	2
Eighth	8	Twenty-second	7
Ninth	4	Twenty-third	7
Tenth	8	Twenty-fourth	12
Eleventh	5	Twenth-fifth	7
Twelfth	4	Twenth-sixth	16
Thirteenth	5	Twenty-seventh	7
Fourteenth	2	Twenty-eighth	2

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

An Ironclad Cuban Privateer in Boston Harbor—Spain Determined to Crush the Rebellion—Boutwell and Kelley at the Capital—The Gold Market.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

A Suspicious Iron-clad—Supposed to be a Cuban Privateer.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BOSTON, Sept. 18.—Last night a party of Gay Head Indians went off to a steamer which had been lying to about two miles from land, and found her to be an iron-clad war vessel, carrying 18 steel guns; they were hailed, and gave the intelligence of the rest of the Cuban volunteers at New Bedford. While the captain was conferring with her officers in the cabin, they conversed with the steward. They reported, on reaching shore, that she was a Cuban privateer, and that they saw between decks a large body of men, the steward saying there were 3000. The steward also said her armor plating was four inches thick. A large schooner was lying alongside, the steamer meanwhile throwing off large volumes of smoke, as if to conceal the schooner. The steamer is thought to be of at least 1500 tons burden.

Political.

A Young Men's Republican Club was formed here last night.

A Schooner and Crew Safe.

The fishing schooner Wm. S. Sweet, before reported by the Associated Press as having been towed into Cape Porpoise, capsized and all hands (18) lost, arrived at Wellfeet last night, all well.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Excitement in Spain Regarding Cuba.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—The State Department yesterday received a long despatch by the French cable from General Sickles, stating, among other things, that the policy of the United States with respect to Cuba has intensified the excitement in Spain, and induced more strenuous efforts upon the part of the Cortes to suppress the rebellion.

Boutwell Back and at Work.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—Secretary Boutwell is at the Treasury Department this morning, attending to business.

Judge Kelley,

as representative of the Ways and Means Committee, had a long interview with him relative to public finances and taxation.

Personal.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—Assistant Secretary Richardson will leave Washington to-night, to be absent two or three weeks.

FROM BALTIMORE.

What Has Been Done with the Public Moneys—Effects of Yesterday's Storm.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 18.—John H. Barnes, the City Register, has made his report to City Council, replying to resolutions asking information regarding what disposition has been made of large sums of public money, amounting to over a million dollars belonging to the city's sinking fund. Barnes' reply is not yet published, but it is said that it covers the whole ground fully and satisfactorily.

During the thunder storm yesterday the lightning struck several places in the city and surrounding county, injuring some slightly and burning Ross Wyman's large barn, full of grain, hay, etc., five miles out.

FROM NEW YORK.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Sept. 18.—The gold market still remains strong, with moderate dealings and few fluctuations. Opening at 136⅝ it rose to ¾, and again to ⅝. The charge for carrying is 1-16@1-32. At the first call Governments were steady and unchanged. Stocks rallied slightly from yesterday's lowest quotations, but the feeling in the market is still weak and uncertain. Central touched 197; Northwestern 74¾; Fort Wayne at 87⅝ was strong and steady, and Pittsburg held its own at 105½; Reading stood at 94⅞. Foreign exchange is quoted at 107½ for prime bankers', and 106½ for commercial paper.

More Aid for the Avondale Sufferers.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Sept. 18.—At an adjourned meeting to-day at the Astor House of railroad men, over $700 was deposited with the treasurer for the benefit of the Avondale sufferers. Many subscriptions were announced as not being complete. It was represented that the N. J. C. R. R. and News Company had collected $1200 from their employees towards the fund.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Sept. 18.—Cotton easier; 500 bales sold at 30½c. Flour easier, but more doing; sales of 1500 barrels State at $6@6·90; Ohio at $6·35@7; Western at $5·80@7; Southern quiet. Wheat dull; sales of 17,000 bushels at a decline of 1@2c.; winter red Western, $1·50@1·51. Corn declining, and 1@2c. lower; sales of 39,000 bushels new mixed Western at $1·12@1·14. Oats quiet and advanced 1@2c.; sales of 23,000 bushels new Southern and Western at 63@65c. Beef quiet. Pork firm; new mess, $30·87½; prime, $27@27·62½. Lard quiet; steam, 18½@18¾c. Whisky dull at $1·16@1·18.

New York Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Sept. 18.—Stocks are weak. Money steady at 6@7 per cent. Gold, 136⅝. 5-20s, 1862, coupon, 120⅝; do. 1864, do., 120½; do. 1865, do., 120½; do. do., new, 119¾; do. 1867, 119¾; do. 1868, 119; 10-40s, 109⅝; Virginia 6s, new, 57; Missouri 6s, 86¼; Canton Company, 56; Cumberland preferred, 31; New York Central, 196⅞; Erie, 39; Reading, 94¾; Hudson River, 178⅝; Michigan Central, 129; Michigan Southern, 95⅞; Illinois Central, 137; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 105½; Chicago and Rock Island, 109; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 187¾; Western Union Telegraph, 36⅞.

A Reported Defalcation.

QUEBEC, Sept. 18.—It is reported that P. P. Harris, manager of the Quebec branch of the Montreal Bank, and a broker named Anderson, have absconded with a large amount of funds of the bank, probably $150,000.

THE NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

The following extracts show the state of the New York money market yesterday:—

From the Herald.

"The features of interest were again centred to-day in the stock market, and the movement was to still lower figures. The Long Room throughout the hours of business was a scene of the greatest animation and excitement, the brokers swarming together in a close mass watching the varying fluctuations, which went up and down with the greatest rapidity, but down oftener than they went up, so that the day closed under another triumph for the 'bear' cliques. The movement which has thus carried down the list originated in the quarrel of the Lake Shore and New York cliques. When the Lake Shore party and the Vanderbilt party were negotiating for consolidation, the former, as it will be remembered, played false to the Central scheme, and made an alliance with Erie. The veteran Commodore is an unrelenting enemy. He bided his time. He waited until the Lake Shore party were loaded up with stock in furtherance of their plan of a continuation to New York by a third rail over the Erie road. He started the ball a week ago last Monday by throwing overboard all the Lake Shore stock held by the Central Company. The result was a 'break' of five to six per cent. This so staggered the market that the professional operators went short, and hammered the general list, the cliques in Northwestern and St. Paul also aiding the decline by sell ng the stock which they had bought to control the late elections. Pacific Mail in the miscellaneous list was easily susceptible of a 'bear' movement, and was also attacked. The demoralization extended and ran throughout the list. The only shares in the active list which have at all resisted the decline are Chicago and Alton, Erie and Western Union. Ohio held out until to-day, and then gave way. The Vanderbilt stocks were easily brought out of the hands of weak holders. The usual margins have been wiped out, and report said this afternoon that several failures were to follow where stock houses had taken the risk of doing business below the regular figure. The market has been a 'bear market' for nearly two weeks. There was a reaction this afternoon on the expectation that prices had touched bottom. Indeed, the feeling just before the last board had greatly changed, and sunshine was breaking through the rifts in the clouds as if the storm were over; but it was only preliminary to a heavier outburst. The 'bears' came in at the top of the reaction and again showered the market with stocks. It is useless to attempt to assign any other reason for the decline than the harmony of the principal cliques in a 'bear' movement. Did it suit their purposes stocks could have gone up instead of down, so far as natural influences are concerned. Thus the money market was not stringent. It was fairly active at seven per cent., and gold interest was paid in some instances; but there is no activity sufficient to force the sale of stocks. Much as the market has gone off the natural "bulls" are afraid or disinclined to buy, and so the situation was feverish and heavy to the end of business this evening."

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Saturday, Sept. 18, 1869.

There is quite a lively competition to-day among borrowers for bank favors, and the rates rule from 10 to 12 per cent. for the very best commercial paper in our market. There is a decided scarcity of currency here, and, as is invariably the case, the rates are so irregular and dependent upon so many circumstances, that it is a matter of some difficulty to quote the market intelligibly.

Call loans are quite steady at bank, and with good security are readily effected at 7 per cent. Notes are discounted for depositors on short time at 8 per cent.; but on the street the most favorable terms are 10 per cent. for the best signatures and 12 per cent. for extended contracts.

Gold is not so feverish as it has been, but it is quite strong at 136⅝, an advance of ½ on the closing premium of yesterday.

Government bonds are in good supply, but the absence of speculative feeling keeps down the market. Prices to-day up to noon exhibit no change.

The Stock market is active, but prices are unsettled. State loans were quiet, with sales of the War loan at 100¾. City sixes sold at 101 for the new issues. Reading Railroad was firmer, selling at 47⅜@48, b. o.; Pennsylvania Railroad was taken at 56⅝; and Philadelphia and Erie Railroad at 29.

In Canal, Coal, Bank, and Passenger Railway shares no sales were reported.

—NARR & LADNER, Bankers, report this morning's Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.	136⅝	10·55 A. M.	136¾
10·02 "	136¾	11·28 "	136½
10·03 "	136⅝	11·35 "	136⅝

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

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

FIRST BOARD.

$1000 Pa 6s W L Cp	100¾	10 sh Mech Bk	32½
$1300 City 6s, New	101	100 sh Read RR	47⅜
$3000 Pa R 1m 6s	99	100 do	b30. 47⅜
$2250 Leh Con L	81½	200 do	s.c.47·81
$129·50 Mor Cl Scp	64½	100 do	b30. 47⅜
10 sh Penna R	56½	100 do	c.47·44
50 do	56¾	500 do	s.n. 47½
100 do	c. 56¼	500 do	b30. 47⅜
50 do	s5wn. 56¼	100 do	47½
100 sh Phil & E R	29	100 do	s5wn. 47½
200 do	b60. 29	100 do	rg&i. 47½
25 sh Leh Val R	s5 56¼	100 do	c. 47½
32 do	s. 56¼	100 do	&int. 47½

AFTER BOARD.

$550 Pa 6s, 2 se	s.106¼	200 sh Read R	b60. 48
$2000 Pa 6s WL Cp	100¾	100 do	47⅜
$5000 C & A 6s, '75	91	200 do	b20. 47½
$1200 City 6s, New	101	100 do	b.22. 47¾
100 sh Ph & E R.c.	28¾	200 do	b20. 47¾
100 do	b30. 29	100 do	b10. 47¾
25 sh Oil C. & A R.	40	200 do	b30. 47¾
1 sh Cam & Am R.	200	do	s5&i. 47¾
s5wn	120½	400 do	b5&i. 47¾
35 sh Penna RR	56¼	100 do	s5wn&i. 47¾
100 sh Read R	rg&i. 47·56	100 do	b30. 47¾
100 do	47⅜		

JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 121@121¼; 5-20s of 1862, 121¼@121⅜; do., 1864, 120½@120¾; do., Nov., 1865, 120½@120¾; do., July, 1865, 119½@119⅝; do. 1867, 119½@119¾; do., 1868, 119½@119¾; 10-40s, 109⅞@110¼; United States 6s, 108⅞@109¼. Gold, 136⅝.

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 121@121¼; do. 1862, 121⅜@121⅞; do. 1864, 120½@120¾; do. 1865, 120½@120¾; do. 1866, new, 119½@119¾; do. 1867, new do. 119½@119⅝; do, 1868, 119½@119⅝; do. 5s, 10-40s, 109⅞@110; U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Cy., 109@109½; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 19¾; Gold, 136½@136¾; Silver, 130½@132.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

SATURDAY, Sept. 18.—The shipping demand for Flour has entirely subsided, and there is only a limited inquiry from the home consumers, whose aggregate purchases to-day only reached 900 barrels, and included superfine at $5·25@5·62½; extras at $5·50@6·25; Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family at $6·50@7·75; Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana do. do. at $6·25@7·75; and fancy lots at $8@10, as in quality. Rye Flour is quiet at $6·37½. Corn Meal is not inquired after to any extent.

The Wheat Market is devoid of animation, but prices are steady. Sales of 20,000 bushels red at $1·50@1·55, the latter rate for choice Delaware, and 300 bushels Michigan amber at $1·60. Rye is quiet at $1·15 for Western. In Corn but little activity, and we notice sales of 1000 bushels choice Southern yellow at $1·20, and 5000 bushels Western mixed at $1·12@1·16, the latter for high mixed. Oats move slowly. Sales of 3000 bushels Pennsylvania at 60@63c. Barley and Malt are quiet.

Whisky is dull at $1·18@1·20, for wood and iron bound packages.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

(*By Telegraph.*)

FORTRESS MONROE, Sept. 18.—The steamer George Leary, from Baltimore, collided with a schooner near Norfolk to-day, in a fog, cutting away her bowsprit, etc. The steamer Sue, from Crisfield, ran into the schr W. F. Martien, and stove a hole in her side. The schooner was towed on the flats, where she will be repaired.

The Boston steamship ran aground on Lambeth Point, but got off at flood tide. The steamship Enterpe, from Galveston for New York, put into Norfolk to-day for coal.

(*By Anglo-American Cable.*)

QUEENSTOWN, Sept. 18.—Arrived, steamship China, from New York.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....SEPTEMBER 18.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....68 | 11 A. M.....73 | 2 P. M.....76

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Fanita, Brooks, New York, John F. Ohl.
Steamship Norfolk, Platt, Richmond via Norfolk, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer G. H. Stout, Ford, Georgetown and Alexandria, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer A. C. Stimers, Knox, NewYork, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Br. barque Elgin, Healey, Port in the United Kingdom, via Wilmington, N. C., E. A. Souder & Co.
Schr Lizzie Bennett, McDevitt, New London, Scott, Walter & Co.
Schr D. E. Wolf, Dole, Norfolk, do.
Schr Tirzate, Mason, New London, do.
Schr Curtis Tilton, Somers, Portsmouth, do.
Schr Reddington, Gregory, Portsmouth, do.
Schr G. R. Murney, Murney, Washington, do.
Schr Gen. Conner, French, Commercial Point, do.
Schr Wm. B. Mann, Rogers, Wilmington, N. C., do.
Schr Cleod, Seaman, Richmond, do.
Tug Hudson, Nicholson, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Commodore, Wilson, Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Brig Nellie Ware (not Nellie Mowe), cleared yesterday for Bangor.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Aries, Wiley, 48 hours from Boston, with mdse. to H. Winsor & Co. Passed two barques and one brig in the Bay, coming up.
Steamship Fanita, Brooks, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to John F. Ohl.
Steamship A. C. Stimers, Knox, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer New York, Jones, 36 hours from Washington via Alexandria, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer Monitor, Jones, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Chester, Jones, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Barque Mira Dix, at this port yesterday from Ivigtut, reports 28 (not 38) days' passage to the Capes; left in port barque Sir Colin Campbell, to sail 21st Aug., and Augustina, to sail 20th Aug., for