RHAVEIT IBAVEIT THAVEIT THAVEIT THAVELT THAVEIT THAVEIT THAVEIT THAVEIT HAVEIT MAVEIT BHAVETT THAVEIT IBAVEIT THAVEIT IBAVEIT IHAVAIT IHAVBIT IHAVEIT THAVEIT IHAVEIT THAVEIT THAVEIT

IS THE NAME OF A DELIGHTFUL PREPARA-TION FOR CLEANSING, PRESERVING, AND BRAUTIFYING THE

THAVEIT

IMPABTS AN EXQUISITE FRAGRANCE TO THE

BREATH. IHAVEIT IHAVEIT

IS A PREPARATION THAT HAS BEEN LONG BOUGHT. IT IS NOT ALCOHOLIC, NOR DOES IT CONTAIN A SINGLE INGREDIENT THAT IS NOT BENEFICIAL TO THE TEETH AND GUMS.

THAVELT DIAVEIT

IS DISTINGUISHED FROM ALL OTHER PREPA RATIONS BY COMBINING A PASTE, POWDER, AND WASH IN ONE. ALL THAT IS NECESSARY

SHAKE THE BOTTLE. IHAVEIT. IHAVEIT.

### PREPARED ONLY BY H. T. HELMBOLD,

DRUGGIST, No. 504 BROADWAY, NEXT METROPOLITAN HOTEL PRICE, 50 CENTS PER BOTTLE. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

# WEHAVEIT.

WEHAVEIT WEHAVETT WESTALEIL WEHAVEIT WEHAVETTI

the name of a preparation that positively makes the Mair Grow.

WEHAVEIT Positively Removes Dandruff. WEHAVEIT

Positively Restores the Hair to its Natural Coler. WEHAVEIT IS NOT A DYE

WEHAVEIT

Its application is a real pleasure. delightfully perfumed.

WEHAVEIT

VEIT

cooling and beneficial to the head.

i This name was adopted from the fact that it is the only article ever known to stimulate a healthy condition of th escalp, and to actually produce a NEW GROWTH OF HAIR. The proprietor has experimented with all the articles offered to the public for these purposes, and finds that they close up the pores of the scalp, and thus

prevent, rather than promote, the growth of the Hair. WEHAVEIT Is offered with the greatest confidence. IS PREPARED ONLY BY

# H. T. HELMBOLD.

NEW YORK.

PRICE, PIFTY CENTS PER BOTTLE. Sent by express to any address, BOLD BY DRUGGISTES

# FIRST EDITION

## FROM EUROPE BY STEAMER.

Dates to the 17th instant-The Abyssinian Expedition-Mace and Baldwin "Training"-The Principles of the Peace Congress-The Amnesty for the Cretans, Etc. Rtc. Etc. Etc.

NEW YORK, Sept. 28 .- The steamer America from Bremen, brings European dates to the 17th instant.

Mace and Baldwin are in hard training for their championship fight.

The fitting out of the expedition to Abyssinia

It is announced as certain that Napoleon will visit King William at Berlin.

The Peace Congress at Geneva declares its principles to be democracy, political, economical, and philosophical liberty, abolition of standing armies, and sympathy with oppressed national:ties. They also declared that the great Governments of Europe have proved themselves incapable of preserving peace and developing the moral and material forces of modern society, and therefore found a cosmopolitan federation, with a permanent central committee at Berne, and will publish a journal called the United States of Europe. The next Congress will be held at Manhelm.

A Madrid despatch says that general tranquillity prevails in Catalonia, but the insurgents still infest the country about Barcelona. It is announced as certain that Napoleon will

the Bublime Porte has proclaimed full amnesty to the insurgents, and suspension of hostilities throughout Crete, and allows a month and a half for laying down their arms and leaving the Island.

The Porteciso offers transportation to voluntary or the second of the second control of the

The cholera at Teheran is reduced to ten deaths daily.

The statement that Austria intends to confiscate Church property to meet its financial requirements is officially denied.

English Expenditures.

English Expenditures.

A London journal notices the certainly striking fact that during the ten years of almost unbroken peace ending with March last, the expenditures of the English Government have been greater than during the previous decade, which included the terrible Crimean struggle. The aggregate of the expenditures for the first ten years was \$2,977,074,720; for the second ten years, \$3,180,515,175; excess of the latter, \$203,440,455. The paper adds:—"It will be seen that we have never got rid of Crimean extravagance, the average annual expenditure of the ten years ending 1867 having been £63,610,503, while Mr. Hume, Mr. Cobden, and other statesmen, who appear to have left no successors who can be regarded as their equals in painstaking abilities, used to grumble terribly fifteen or twenty years since at an annual outlay of £50,000,000. It is a truly remarkable fact that economy seems to have vanished from British finance with the death of Mr. Hume in 1854. The increase in the expenditure is rendered, too, all the more striking by the fact that the annual charge for the national debt for interest and management was £28,141,532 in 1847, while in 1867 it had sunk to £26,081,778."

An Explanation from Br. Pussy.

An Explanation from Dr. Pusey.

An Explanation from Dr. Pusey.

In a recent note, Dr. Pusey explains his failure to reply to Dr. Colenso's book on the Pentateuch. He says:—

"Dr. Colenso draws attention to the fact that, although Professor of Hebrew at Oxford, I have not made any public attempt to answer his book upon the Pentateuch. Dr. Colenso looks upon his book with a parent's eye. I would have answered his book had I formed the same estimate of it. I did go carefully through the first part of it with those members of the University who liked to be present at the discussion; but I had often to apologize to them for occupying them with such objections. I thought it more useful to answer the pseudo-criticisms on the Book of Daniel (because, as I said, the rationalists held them to be their greatest achievement), and to leave the refutation of achievement), and to leave the refutation of Dr. Colenso's book to others.'

Velcanic Phenomena in Portugal; M. Deville, at a recent meeting of the French savans, called attention to a note inserted in a Portuguese journal, the Perseveranjia, announcing that between Tersira and Graciosa two islands near Lisbon have been subjected to continual volcanic eruptions; very strong shocks of earthquakes have been felt, and have produced many islets, one after another, analogous to those of Santorin in Greece. On the 1st of June a submarine volcano cast up igneous matter in such quantity that a tongue of land has been formed with the continent. This ground is as yet unapproachable, on account of the incandescence of the rocks, as well as the sulphurous vapors from the fissures

# HARVEST OF DEATH.

Two Men Killed and a Third Fatally Injured on the Pennsylvania Railread - Man Killed on the Allegheny Valley Railroad - Another Killed at Brinton Station - Man Drowned at Sharpsburg.

From the Pittsburg Chronicle of last evening. A frightful accident occurred this morning on the Pennsylvania Railroad, between Homewood Station and Wilkinsburg, by which two men were immediately sent into etarnity, and a third received such injuries that he cannot survive. The following are the facts as we have gathered them:—This morning, when the Walls accommodation train, due here at 630, had reached a curve about half way between the two stations, on its first trip in, it met a freight

reached a curve about half way between the two stations, on its first trip in, it met a freight train on the other track.

The fog was very dense—so dense that the firemen of the train could not see three yards in advance of the engine, and the steam of the two locomotives made the obscurity still greater. The engineer, Mr. Frederick Flech, saw an object like a man roll down the embankment beside the engine. He immediately whistled down brakes two or three times, and the train stopped promptly. The conductor, Mr. John Routh, ran promptly forward, and on investigation they found a man hung to the cowcatcher by his clothes, which had caught one of the bolts. He was allve, but both legs were cut off. B. F. Valentine, as soon as the train stopped, ran back with a lantern to stop any following train, and saw two mess lying over the embankment, one or two hundred feet back of the train. Examination proved one of them to be quite dead, and the other just

the embankment, one or two hundred feet back of the train. Examination proved one of them to be quite dead, and the other just breathing his last.

The two dead men and the injured man were placed on the train and brought to the city. The living one was taken to Passavant's Hospital, where he was alive at last accounts, but with no prospect of surviving his injuries. The two dead bodies were removed to the undertaking establishment of Mr. W. H. Devore, Grant street, and Alderman Butler held the inquest. Several witnesses were examined, who testified to the facts as we have given them, and stated that the train was 'going no faster than usual. Verditts of accidental death were returned, and the jury exonerated the officers and employes of the company from all blame. It was ascertained this forencon that the victims of this accident were Bohemians, in the employ of the sons of Judge Mellon, at East Liberty. Their names are not known. It appears that they belonged to a party of twelve Bohemian emigrants who, some three weeks since, stopped at Braddock's Fields for want of money to take them on to Cedar Rapids, whither they were bound. The party seemed respectable, and got permission to occupy one of the sheds attached to McVay, Walker & Co.'s Braddock's Fields Foundry. These three unfortunate men obtained employment as stated, and worked industriously every day. They could not give their names, and could not speak German or English. They are supposed to have been a father and his two sons. The two supposed sons are the ones killed. At about half-past 7 o'clock on Wednesday evening, the dead body of a man was found lying on the track of the Allegheny Valley Haliroad, near Walnwright's brewery, Law-renceville, with the upper part of the head ent

off. Alderman Irwin held an inquest, and the jury returned a verdict of accidental death. A letter was found in the pocket of deceased, commencing with, "My dear son," and signed, "Anna Jones." Aiderman Irwin subsequently learned that the man's name was Thomas Jones. The circumstances of his death, other than that a train passed over him, could not be ascertained. The remains are at Devore's, on Grant street, and will be interred to-day.

Last evening Coroner Clawson received a telegram announcing that a man had been killed at Dickson's Coal Works, Brinton Station. This morning Afferman Irwin went out to hold the linquest.

Facts for Government Bondholders and the Holdors of Greenbacks.

Judge Sharswood pronounces them unconstitutions.

Read, Refect, and Hand to Your Neighbor.

In 1861 eleven States secseed. and since then only twenty-three have been represented in Congress, until the greenbacks. and all the National Banks of United States bonds—200, 720s, and 10 40s—all the greenbacks. and all the National Banks of Tenuessee in 1866.

—all the Government Bondholders and the Holdors of Greenbacks.

In 1861 eleven States secseed. and since then only twenty-three have been represented in Congress, until the greenbacks, and all the National Banks of Tenuessee in 1866.

—all the greenbacks.

President Joneson calls this an "assumed Congress" of therefore not leak. His supporters and the Demo

## WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

Important Circular from Secretary

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27 .- In the Boston Post's Washington correspondence, published September 24, there appears a paragraph which states that

"Secretary McCulloch's currency funds are short, and to meet the dally demands upon the Treasury another sale of gold will be made. Only \$35,000,000 of currency are now on deposit, including amounts in various National banks. Of this, \$25,000,000 cannot be drawn out under the existing laws. I have reason to believe that \$20,006,000 will be thrown upon the market this week."

The Secretary authorizes the statement that the whole purport of the foregoing paragraph is erroneous and not founded upon authentic information. The currency funds are not "short." No order has been made about the sale of gold; no official account of the amount sale of gold; no official account of the amount of currency on deposit has been furnished to outsiders, nor does the law restrict the Secretary as to the amount to be drawn. Under the law every dollar can be drawn out by the

law every dollar can be drawn out by the Secretary.

The statement that Mr McCulloch has "but ten millions in available funds to meet current demands" is utterly unfounded, and the assertion that "this necessitates the sale of a portion of the \$107,000,000 of gold now on hand," and "that \$20,000,000 will be thrown upon the market this week," is equally unfounded. The Secretary does not give specific or special direction to the action of Assistant Treasurer Van Dyke in the sales of gold. Mr. Van Dyke is governed by the general instructions of the Secretary, based upon certain rules and general principles, which are applied to contingencies that may arise.

may arise.

Mr. McCulloch has not given Mr. Van Dyke any instructions whatever as to the sales of gold during the present month. The pernicious effect of erroneous and speculative newspaper paragraphs on financial matters, such as the one quoted above, based on curbstone gossip, and information derived from irresponsible clerks of limited knowledge of the operations of the Treasury Department, has induced the promulgation to-day of the following circular to heads of Departments: to heads of Departments:-

to heads of Departments:—
CIRCULAR.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Sept. 24.—Gentlemen:—
Notwithatanding the rule of the Department forbidding any of its officers, clerks, or employes to convey to any person whatsoever, not officially connected with it, any information regarding public business, unless with the express approbation of the Secretary or Assistant Secretary, or head of Bureau, the Department is continually embarrassed and public interests seriously compromised by the communication of important information to the public press, or to individuals, which could not possibly havebeen made publicly except through an inexcusable breach of official duty on the part of some person connected with the Department or its bureaus. I desire that you will call the attention of every clerk and employe in your respective bureaus to the subject, and warn them that the Department requires an exact observance of this rule, and that a prompt and dishonorable dismis-al will follow an infraction of it. It is to be particularly noted that the prohibition covers the evil practice, which is believed to be quite prevalent, though often from innocent motives, of carrying on private correspondence in relation to the public business. All communications upon the business of the Departments must be made by competent authority, and form a part of the official records. In connection with, and as a part of this subject, your attention is also called to the regulation forbidding admission to any part of any office in the Department of any reporter of the public press, or other person not belonging to the Department, unless in connection with the business of the Official records. In connection with, and as a part of this subject, your attention is also called to the regulation forbidding admission to any part of any office in the Department of the Head of the Bureau, or the Chief Clerk thereof.

Very respectfully,

H. McCULLOCH, Secretary Treasury.

To the Heads of Bureau.

Complaint is made of the tone and terms of this circular by a portion of CIRCULAR.

this circular by a portion of the representatives of the press, but upon reflection they will doubtless commend the action of the Secretary, especially if they desire that their statements upon financial matters shall be regarded as trustworthy. Mr. McCulloch does not desire to conceal the true condition of financial operaconceal the true condition of financial opera-tions and the condition of the Treasury Depart-ment. On the contrary, his object is to pre-vent misstatements of fact, and by compelling a resort to the best-informed sources, he will accomplish this desirable end. Gamblers in gold and Government securities will probably be the only sufferers by reason of the rigid en-forcement of the circular.—N. Y. Tribune.

Important Movement by Southerners. Important official information has been re-ceived here that judicial steps have been taken in General Pope's District to secure the right ceived here that judicial steps have been taken in General Pope's District to secure the right of suffrage by virtue of the recent annesty proclamation; several citizens of Alabama who have been pardoned by this proclamation have been before the Boards of Registration, which are now revising the lists, and demand to be registered. General Pepe instructed the Boards to refuse to register them, and they were refused. Hon S. F. Rice, of Montgomery, an ex-judge of Alabama, who was one of these parties, went before United States Commissioner, and made affidavit of the fact, with a view of testing in the United States couris the constitutionality of the Military Reconstruction laws, and the powers conferred by an Executive pardon. Similar movements will be made in all of the Southern States where registration is not closed; and if legal redress falls before Judges Busteed and Underwood, in Alabama and Virginia, his Honor Chief Justice Chase can look at his Presidential prospects over a decision on the Military acts in his Circuit Court in North Carolina. This important movement is exciting deep interest in official circles here.

General Hancock's Position.

In view of some doubtful paragraphs, the official status as regards General Hancock's assumption of the command of the Fifth Miliassumption of the command of the Fifth Military District is ascertained to be as follows:—On the 24th inst. General Grant addressed the President a letter, in which he states that the yellow fever continues unabated in New Orleans, rendering it precarious for any one from the North to go there, and he has, therefore, suggested to General Hancock to delay assuming command of the Fifth District; but this, he adds, cannot be complied with by Hancock within the general order giving all officers ordered to Louisiana and Texas until October 15th in which to report, because of the peremptory Executive order for him to take command at once. He, therefore, submits his suggestion at once. He, therefore, submits his suggestion to the President that General Hancock be allowed until the 15th of October, or longer if he desires, before departing for New Orleans. The President took this letter, and wrote on it. "Approved, Andrew Johnson."—N. Y. World.

Heavy Verdict Against a Steamboat

From the New Bedford (Mass.) Mercury, Sept. 27.

The second trial of the suit of Horatio N. Simmons, of Milbury, against the New Bedford, Vineyard, and Nantucket Steamboat Company, which was concluded in the Superior Court of Worcester on Wednesday, resulted in a verdict for the plaintiff for \$19.875. The addamnum in the writ was \$15,000; and in the first trial, before the late Chief Justice, the plaintiff obtained a verdict of \$19,400. This was set aside by Judge Allen, and a new trial granted. The case now goes up on the law. The ground of the suit is the damage received by plaintiff, while on his way to the campground at Edgartown, on the steamer Monohansett, in August, 1855, by the falling upon him of a boat, which broke from where it hung in consequence of passengers crowding into it; and the testimony tended to show that he has since been suffering from the injury then received. We know not what defense the Steamboat Company have in law; but it is very clear that no defense upon the facts will avail them before a Worcester county jury. From the New Bedford (Mass.) Mercury, Sept. 27.

-John Brown, Queen Victoria's private servant, is about to marry a Scotch lassic to whom he long ago plighted his troth. He will live at Baimoral, and have charge of part of

Read, Reflect, and Hand to Your Neighbor.

In 1861 eleven States secceded and since then only twenty-three have been represented in Congress, until the admission of Tenuessee in 1866.

All the United States bonds—5-20s, 7-20s, and 10-40s.
—all the greenbacks, and all the National Banks were created by this Congress of twenty-three States.

President Johnson calls this an "assumed Congress"—therefore not lexal. His supporters and the Democrats call it a "rump Congress" and a "usuroing Congress," and hence not a lawful Congress; and the great effort has been to elect Congressmen in the North, and admit enough from the Rebel States to enforce this, "Policy."

If a Congress, representing but twenty-three States, be not a lawful Congress, then every United States bond, and all our greenbacks and national bank notes are worth hothing; because an unlawful Congress could not make lawful bonds or lawful money.

noney. The mad effort, so recently made by the Rebels and

The mad effort, so recently made by the Rebels and their sympathizers to destroy this Government "by force of arms" failed. Thus far, the attempt to do the same thing, "through Congress." has also failed, because of the action of the loyal voters at the bailotbox; and the last effort at destruction is now being made through the Courts.

Witness the recent attempt by Democratic lawyers to induce the Supreme Court of the United States to issue an injunction nullifying the Reconstruction Laws of Congress in Mississippi, beorgia, and other Rebel States. Read also the opinion of George Sharewood, the Democratic nomines for Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, in which he gravely denies the constitutional power of Congress to make paper money a legal tender. (Rorie vs. Troit, Legat Intelligencer of March 18, 1884, page 32.) Judges Woodward and Thompson, of the same Court, announced from the Bench "the same alarming doctrine" in 1855. (See Mervine vs. Sailor et al., Legat Intelligencer of June 16 and 30, 1885, pages 188 and 263.)

And this, too, in the face of the fact that the Superior Courts of every loyal State in which the question has been raised have sustained the power of Congress.

As five judges compose the Supreme Court, it requires, therefore, but little knowledge of either arithmetic or law to estimate the Imminent danger of putting any more men of Judge Sharswood's opinions on the Supreme Bench of the State.

If you believe the present Congress to be unlawful, or desire our national currency and Government bonds to be declared unlawful, vote for George Sharswood.

Hyou believe the present Congress to be lawful, or

or desire our national currency and Government bonds to be declared unlawful, vote for George Sharswood.

If you believe the present Congress to be lawful, or desire their action on currency and bonds to stand good, vote to sustain them—for the party that created the greenbacks and bonds—the party that created the greenbacks and bonds—the party that sustained the war and compelled submission to the national authority, and that stands piedged to keep faith with the bondholders, and to maintain the national credit—vote for Henry W. Williams, the worthy and hocored nominee of this party.

In the weak attempt to reply to these stubborn facts, the Democratic Committee, or some one for them, is driven to assert as follows:—

"In the case of Borte va, Troit, Judge Sharawood decided that a man who agreed to pay a deet in gold should pay it in gold. Was not this right? He did not decide the question of she power of Congress."

This is a gross and palpable perversion of both the law and the facts. Judge Sharawood, in that opinion, did deny the power of Congress, and did not decide that a contract for gold should be paid in gold. In proof of both these positions, we quote from Judge Sharawood's opinion in that case, copied from the Philadelphia Age of 23d February, 1864 as follows;—

"On the whole, then, I am of opinion that the provisions of the act of Congress of February 25 1862, declaring the notes issued in pursuance of that act to be lawful money and a legal tender, it unconstitutional. This makes it unnecessary that I should consider the other question which has been made, as to the effect of the special agreement to pay in lawful sliver money of the United States."

WE ASK the earnest attention of our readers

WE ASK the earnest attention of our readers to the following letter:—

WE ASK the earnest attention of our readers to the following letter:—

PITTSBURG, Sept. 26, 1867.—To the Merchants and Business Men of Eastern Pennsylvanis:—The undersigned, representing the various branches of enterrise in Pittsburg, beg leave to press the claims of Hon. Henry W. Williams, candidate for the Supreme Judgeship, upon your notice.

Judge Williams has sat upon the bench of our District Court nearly sixteen years. The cases which have arisen before him have been as various and intricate as are the exigencies which give rise to dispute in a centre of trade largely interested in mining, manufacturing, mercantile, and marine pursuits. His decisions have been accepted by the Supreme Bench as the law, and have commanded more general satisfaction among business men than those of any other Judge in the State. His varied judicial experience, bis extensive legal acquirements, his sterilag integrity, and his great ability, eminently qualify him for the high position of Judge of the Supreme Court.

Judge Williams never countenanced or favored the repudiation of county. State, or national obligations, and he has no sympathy with the refused disposity and insidence attack upon the public creditex hiblied in the opinion of Judge Sharswood, in the case of Herie vs. Trott. His patifolism and loyalty are of the head and heart. He was carnestly opposed to the Rebellion, and he is equally earnest and honest in his devotion to the maintenance of the plighted faith and public credit of the nation.

If Judge Sharswood is elected the result will be proclaimed as a decision against the validity of our national greenbacks and bonds, and be followed by general distrust, alarm, and commercial disaster.

We earnestly urge you, therefore, not only to vote for, but to throw the whole weight of your influence in favor of the Hons. Henry W. Williams, and help used to the Reperior of the Hons. Henry W. Williams, and help used to distance the result of the rights of citizens fairly and fearlessly maintained.

James M. Cooper, Fark R

#### Deaths from Yellow Feverat Greenpoint, Long Island.

There is no longer any doubt of the existence of well-defined cases of yellow fever at Greenpoint. Yesterday Dr. George Wieber. in the presence of Drs. Conkling, Flak, Styles, Thayer, Coiton, and Ottarson, held an autopsy in the case of Jacob Kaller, who died at an early hour of the morning in a tenement hourse in Comin the morning in a tenement house in Com-mercial street, and the conclusion of all the gentlemen named was unanimous that death resulted from yellow fever. On Sunday last, Drs, Fisk and Stiles of the Board of Health held a post mortem examination on the body of Lewis Smith, who died at his residence in Union avenue on the previous day, and the evidences of yellow fever were pronounced unmistakable by those gentlemen, the stomach having been found filled with pronounced unmistakable by those gentlemen, the stomach having been found filled with black vomit. A youth named Thomas Harvey, residing in Dupont street, died on Wednesday last, of the same contagion. Three others are now convalescent. All the victims were formerly employed in the glass factory of N. S. & O. C. Bailey, Commercial street, where they became intoxicated with the fever, the epidemic having reached the factory from an Italian barque which hauled alongside the place. The factory will be disinfected and the spread of the epidemic will be restrained by the Board of Health. An unnecessary panic prevails in Greenpoint.—N. Y. World.

# The Good Time Coming.

A foreign savant ventures the prediction that in consequence of the new and simple method for preventing taint, fresh meat will ere long be sold everywhere at 2 d. a pound; and he bases his calculation on the fact that there are in the provinces of La Plata 27,000,000 cattle and 40,000,000 sheep, and in Australia 180,000,000 cattle and 300,000,000 sheep.

The entire taxable property of Tennessee is shown to be \$250,557,531. This, at a rate of \$4.50 per \$1000, produces a revenue of \$1,035,631. The revenue received from clerks of courts will reach \$350,000, and the poll tax \$195.000. In addition to these resources, the different railroads in the State are liable for about \$15,000 for interest on \$25,000,000 of bonds advanced by way of first lien for their construction.

Another Distillery Seized in Buffalo, BUFFALO, Sept. 27.—Collector Boot seized to-day a large vinegar factory on Elm street, owned by J. Kelper, for distilling whisky with-

-An English weekly newspaper has a column of advertisements from persons desiring exchanges. It is patronized by ladies only. Some of the exchanges proposed are very curious. One offers music and novels for a seent bottle and estrich feathers. Another wants birds' eggs for foreign postage stamps.
A third offers Longfellow's poems for a yellow paragol, and still another wants a volume of Swinburne's poems for a copy of Euclid.

# LATEST FROM EUROPE

THE CRETAN QUESTION.

The Russian Ultimatum.

THE LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS

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

FROM EUROPE BY CABLE.

Market Report of Last Evening. London, Sept. 27 — Evening. — Consols for money, 94 7-16. The following quotations for American securities are made without reference to the New York Market, no advices having been received from these, the telegraph line being down: — United States Five-twenties, 72 13-16; Illinois Central, 77; Erie Railroad, 40½; Atlantic and Great Western, 234.

FRANKFORT, Sept. 27-Evening.-United States bonds, 751. : LIVERFOOL, Sept. 27—Evening.—The Cotton market closed dull, owing to unfavorable accounts from Manchester. The sales were 10,090 bales. The quotations are unchanged.

Breadstuffs are firmer. Wheat, 14s. 1d. for white California; other articles are unaltered.

Arrival Out of the New York. LIVERPOOL, Sept. 27. — The steamship New York has arrived.

Noon Report of Markets. London, Sept. 28—Neon.—Consols and Américan securities are entirely unchanged.

Liverpool., Sept. 28—Noon.—The Cotton market is firm and unchanged. The sales are estimated at 10,000 bales.

Antwerp, Sept. 28.—Petroleum, 54 francs for standard white American.

The Virginia Arrived Out. QUEENSTOWN, Sept. 28.—The steamer Virginia, from New York on the 14th, arrived to-day.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

Russia Insisting Upon Hor Ultimatum. Constantinople, Sept. 28.—The Russian demands for a cession of Crete to Greece, and for the equality of the Christians, being refused, the Russian Ambassador, General Ignatien, went to make a report to the Czar. He has just returned to this city. The Czar declines to see the Sultan, there being nothing agreeates the control of the con ble to say. Neither party recedes from its

Republican Movement in Greece. Accounts from Athens state that a large party in Greece favors deposing the King and pro-claiming a republic under the protectorate of the United States, or annex it as three States.

Movements of Steamers.

Movements of Steamers.

New York, Sept. 28,—Arrived, steamer Missouri, from Havana; anip Seminole, from San Francisco.

The Haytlen corvette Petion, in tow of the tug America, arrived to day from Port-au-Prince, via Norfolk. She will repair here.

New York, Sept. 28.—The steamships Nevada, for Lota, Spain, the Baltic, for Bremen, the Iowa and City of Paris, for England, the Teutonia, for Hamburg, the Arago, for Havre, and several coastwise steamers, salled to-day.

Marine Disasters.

Boston, Sept. 28.—The Glade, of and from Bangor, for Pawtuckett, before reported abandoned and full of water, off Cape Ann, was picked up by the pilot boat Phantom, and towed into this port to day.

Schooner John Ruggles, Captain Dodge, from Bangor for New York, put into Salem on the 27th full of water, having sprung a leak off Boon Island. She has a cargo of lumber.

Stocks in New York To-Day. [SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]
NEW YORK, Sept. 28.—Smith, Randolph & Co.,
Bank YS, No. 16 South Third street, and No.
3 Nassau street, New York, report at 1 o'clock
this afternoon as follows:—
United States 1881s, 110½@110¾.
United States 5-20s, 1882, 113½@013½.
United States 5-20s, 1864, 108½@109.
United States 5-20s, 1865, 109½@109½.
United States 5-20s, new, 1845, 107½@107½.
United States 5-20s, 1867, 107½@107½.
United States 5-20s, 1867, 107½@107½.
United States 10-40s, 93½@99½.
June and July 7-30s, 106½@106¾.
Market heavy.

Markets by Telegraph. NEW YORK, Sept. 28.—Stocks' active. Chicago and Rock Island, 102%; Reading, 101; Canton Company, 2%; Erie, 1282; Cieveland and Toledo, 79; Cieve and and Pittsburg, 102%; Pittsburg and Fors Wayne, 108%; Michigan Central, 103%; Illinois Zentral, 123; New York Central, 108%; Cumeriand preferred, 30; Virginia Sixes, 49; Missouri Sixes, 103%; Hudson River, 129; United States Five-twenties, 1892, 118%; do, 1864, 108% do, 565, 109%; Ten-fortles, 29%; Seven-thirties, 104%. Stering Exchange, 109%. Money, 7 per cent. Gold, 144%.

-Mrs. Mary Howitt will soon publish a new Christmas book for the young. It will be entitled "Our Four-Footed Friends," and will be largely illustrated by Mr. Harrison Weir, the best animal-draughtsman in England.

—The Omaha Republican says that the great Pennsylvania Central Railroad, which was heavily interested in the Kausas Pacific Railroad, has withdrawn all its interest from it, and transferred it to the Missouri and Mississippi Railroad, through which to make connection with the Platte River route.

-The average yearly consumption of poul-try and game in Paris has been thus estiviz.: — 1,000,000 pigeons, 187,000 2,535,000 tame rabbits, 1,869,000 chickens, 377,000 capons and pullets, 590,000 turkeys, 155,000 partridges, 197,000 wild rabbits, and 37,000 hares.

# FINANCE AND COMMERCE

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH. )

There was rather more disposition to operate in stocks this morning, but prices were without any material change. Government bonds continue dull. 99½ was bid for 10-40s; 110½ for 6s of 1881; 106½ for June and August 7:30s; 113½ for '62 5-20s; 108½ for '64 5-20s; 109½ for '65 5-20s; and 107½ for July, '65, 5-20s.

City loans were unchanged; the new issue sold at 101, and old do, at 98½.

City loans were themance; the low issue sold at 101, and old do. at 984.

Railroad shares were the most active on the list. Reading sold largely at 50.56@504, a slight decline; Camden and Amboy at 126, no change; Penusylvania Railroad at 524, a slight decline; Catawissa preferred at 274, no change; and Philadelphia and Eric at 274, 272, an advance of 4. 62 was bid for Norristown; 574 for Minehill; 33 for North Pennsylvania; 29 for Elmira common; and 41 for preferred do.

City Passenger Bailroad shares were unchanged. Spruce and Pine sold at 284. 644 was bid for Tenth and Eleventh; 194 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 46 for Chesnut and Walnut; 124 for Hestonville; and 30 for Green and Coates.

Bank shares were firmly held at full prices, but we hear of no sales, 107 was bid for

Seventh National; 241 for North America; 142} Seventh National; 241 for North America; 142; for Farmers and Mechanics; 57 for Commercial; 31; for Mechanics'; 59 for Penn Township; 78 for City; 44 for Consolidation; 64 for Commonwealth; and 70; for Corn Exchange.

Canal shares continue dull. Lehigh Navigation sold at 41, an advance of 1 on the closing price last evening; 26; was bid for Schuylkill Navigation preterred; 37 for Morris Canal; and 14; for Susquehanna Canal.

Quotations of Gold—10; A. M., 143; 11 A. M., 143; 12 M., 143; 1 P. M., 143; a decime of i on the closing price last evening.

t on the closing price last evening.

-The New York Tribune this morning says:-"Money continues in demand at 7 per cent, to best borrowers upon best collaterals. Among stock houses higher rates are made. Commercial paper sells at 7 for prime, and \$\oting{\text{cont}} or second grade. The orders for currency from the interior continue upon a liberal scale, and from the South are increasing."

-The Boston Advertiser says:-"The general condition of the money market to-day above no marked change. Some banks are in a better position, so far as their ability to loan is concerned, but others have shut down upon marry all calls. Rates are generally unaitered. Call loans rule at 6 per cent, on Government collaters is: most exceptions being above rather than below that rate. Commercial paper of the first quality pays from 7 to 7% per cent, and the movement at present is comparatively alow."

-The Cincinnati Gasette of Wednesday says:-The Cincinnsti Gasette of Wednesday says:—
"The money market is working closer. Further calls were made by the Treasury on depositors, and there is a large decoand for discounts all of which keeps currency active and diminishes its volume. As usual, depositors who have classes for favors obtain money at \$600 per cent, on approved security, but rates are firm in the open market at logilizer castomers are accommedated at that, although there is a pressing demand from outside parties who are thus thrown uson the street, and have to pay still higher rates. There is an active demand for exchange, and rates are firmly sustained at par buying, and fifly cents premium selling, and but for the scarcity of currency higher prices would obtain."
PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by Dehaven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third stree 

Gold, 1434@1431.

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. 8. 6s of 1881, 1104@1104; old 5-20s, 1134@1134; new 5-20s, 1864, 1084@109; do., 1865, 1094@1091; do., July, 1074@1071; 10-40s, 994@1091; do., June, 1064@1061; do., July, 1004@1061. Gold, 1434@1432.

seed sold at \$2.82%.

Philadelphia Trade Report. SATURDAY, Sept. 24. Seeds-The stock of old Cloverseed is exceedingly light, but supplies of new are expected to arrive shortly. Sales at \$9@9-25 \$8 64 lbs] Timothy ranges from \$2.75 to \$3. 6000 bushels. Flax

Bark—No. 1 Quercliron is held at \$55 \$\pi\$ ton.

There is no new feature to present in the Flour Market, the demand being confined to the wants of the home consumers, who purchased a few hundred barrels at \$7.50,825 for superfine; \$8(20)\*50 for old stock and new Wheat extra; \$16(0)\*150 for Northwestern extra family; \$11(0)\*12\*30 for Pennsylvania and Onio do. do.; at \$130,914 for fancy—according to quality. Rys Flour ranges from \$8\*25 to \$5\*50. We quote Brandy-wine Corn Meal at \$6\*75.

'ne Wheat Market is quiet to-day, but prices are un hanged; sales of 2000 bushels red at \$2\*30,02\*45 for con non and prime, and California at \$1.75. Rye is stea y at \$1.58(5)\*90. Corn—The offerings are small, and .) se demand moderate, at former rates. Sales of yellow at \$1\*45,044, and Western mixed at \$1\*45. Oats are high. Sales at 700,880.

Whisky—Nothing doing.

# LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE. "

For additional Marine News see Third Page; PORT OF PHILADELPHIA......SEPTEMBER 28. 

CLEARED THIS MORNING.
Steamship Chase, Harding, Providence, D. S. Stetson & Co.
Schr Kodash, Trevis, Dorchester, Scull & Rex.
Schr Kodash, Trevis, Dorchester, Scull & Rex.
Schr S. A. Hoffman, Haley, Boston, Hammette Neill,
Schr Sidney Price, Stevens, Boston,
Schr R. Peterson, English, Saco, Day, Huddell & Co.
Schr M. E. Simmons, Gandy, Richmond, L. Audenried

& Co. Schr P. A. Saunders, Carroll, Richmond, Andenried, Norton & Co. Norton & Co. Schr L. Moore, Buehler, Roston, do. Schr Emma M. Fox, Chase, Providence, Van Dusen Lochman & Co. chr Kate V. Edwards, Allen, Washington, Rommel & Hunter. Schr S. E. Simmons, Smith, Boston, Repplier & Bro. Schr C. W. Elweil, Glies, Salem, Caldwell, Gordon &

Co. Schr W. Paxson, Brower, Boaton, Tyler & Co. St'r Diamond State, Robinson, Baltimore, J. D. Roc ARRIVED THIS MORRING.

Schr J. V. Weilington, Chipman, 7 days from Bichmond, Me., with loe to Knickerbocker Loe Co.

Schr E. Bacon, Case, 7 days from Richmond, Me., with loe to Knickerbocker Loe Co.

Schr M. E. Simmons, Gandy, "Om Portsmonth, Schr M. Paxson, Brower, from Bostoff.

Schr W. Paxson, Brower, from Bostoff.

Schr B. A. Hoffman, Haley, from Bostoff.

Schr B. A. Hoffman, Haley, from Bostoff.

Schr J. E. Simmons, Smith, from Bostoff.

Steamter Vineland, Borden, 18 hours from Baltimore, with mose, to J. D. Buoff.

Steamter E. A. Souder, Fowler, 8 hours from Cape May Landing, having towed therefrom steamer Mill-ville from Millville for New York, with machinery disabled. Off the Capes and a barque and herm, brigt below the Ledge a barque; below Fourteen Feet Bank a barque; off the Shears two briggland a three masted schr, all bound up.

Brig M. Dutch. Coombs, for Philadelphis, sailed from Providence 26th inst. Schr C. T. Young, Richardson, hence, at Portsmouth 18th Inst. Schr Carrie Walker, hence, at Portland 26th lost. Schr S. Applegate, Steelman, hence, at Provider Schr S. Washburn. Cummings, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 26th inst.

Bohr Lewis Chester, Gookin, hence, at Boston 26th instrut.

Bohr Mary E. Staples. Dinsmore, for Philadelphia,
Bohr Mary E. Staples. Dinsmore, for Philadelphia,
Bohr insac Rich, Crowell, for Philadelphia, cleared
at Boston 20th inst,
Bohr Presto. Briggs, for Philadelphia, satisf from
Newport 26th Inst,
Bohrs E. R. Graham and E. L. Gregory, hence, at
Gardiner 21st inst. Gardiner 21st Inns. Mullen, from Lane's Cove.for Phi-Schr Commerce, Mullen, from Lane's Cove.for Phi-ladelphia, sailed from Newport 26th Inst. Schr Transit, Hackett, hence for Gioucesier, at Ed-gartown 25d inst. Schr Sarsh L. Simmons, Gandy, hence, at Pall River 25th Inst.

Inv relegrate.)