FIRST EDITION

THE NATIONAL BONDS.

Important Figancial Document-A Reply

to Pendleton's Assertions, The Sandusky Register, an able authority on financial matters, which has on several occasions contained articles from Jay Cooke, Esq., says in its issue of Sept. 7:-

On Saturday last Hon. George H. Pendleton addressed the Democracy of Huron county at Norwalk. Being desirous of receiving the pure milk of Democratic doctrine from the breast of its receignized expounder, we went twenty miles to listen to his address. Mr. Pendleton uniformly begins his speeches by disclaiming all intention of misrepresenting his opponents and by conceding to them the same patriotism, conscientionsness and honesty of purpose which he by conceding to them the same patriotism, conscientiousness and honesty of purpose which he claims for himself. This at once disarms prejudice and prepares the listener for a candid and fair discussion of the questions of the hour. How grievously that same listener is doomed to be disappointed may be inferred when we say that Mr. Pendieton in the tody of his speech distorts the truths of history in the spirit of an advocate, states just as much of a fact as will suit his case, and leaves the remainder unsaid; admits no wrong in his own party and concedes no good to the opposing own partyand concedes no good to the opposing one. We regret to apply to so pleasant a gentlem an as Mr. Pendleton so bash a title as that of demagogue, but we fear his Norwalk speech will compel us to do this mentally, whether we do it in public or not. By a demagogue we meen an artful orator who seeks to influence and lead the unreflecting multitude by pander-ing to popular and unworthy prejudices, by the practice of specious aris and the telling of half

Postponing a more specific review of Mr. Pendicton's state ments to another time, we shall here refer only to his position on the question of State and local taxation of Government bonds. One of the leading counts in the speaker's indictment of the Republican party was the fact that the bonds of the national Government are exempt from State and local taxation. He dwelt upon this as a Republican outrage upon the rights of the people, a wicked discrimination in favor of the rich and against the poor, and an abuse which ought not to be tolerated. But he left the matter just there. He failed to state in what way a Democratic Administration would remedy the alleged hardship. Yet the inference he intended to have ignorant men draw from his language was that the election of Seymour and Blair would remove all cause for complaint by securing the prompt and rigid Postponing a more specific review of Mr. Pen Seymour and Blair would remove all cause for complaint by securing the prompt and rigid taxation of all national securities. He did not even hint that there were grave legal and economical difficulties, if not insurmountable obstacles, in the way of local taxation of Government lends. He wished to profit by a half truth. This is the uniform course pursued by Democratic speakers and writers the country over, Feeling the injustice done the Republican party by Mr. Pendleton's one sided statement of the case, and wishing to have him publicly state what remedy he would apply to the evil of bond exemption, the writer of this sent the speaker a note, as follows:—

Mr. Pendleton:—You complain that the bonds of

Mr. Pendleton:—You complain that the bonds of the general Government are exempt from state and local taxation. As a Republican, I respectfully ask how you propose to have the evil remedled if the Democracy obtain power? Has not the United States Supreme Court, on three separate occasions, decided that a State cannot tax national securities? Have you any remedy except to pay the bonds in green-backs before maturity. Yours truly,

When the above reached Mr. Pendleton be

When the above reached Mr. Pendleton he had closed his address, and Mr. McKinney was speaking. There was abundant time, however, after McKinney closed, for Mr. Pendleton to reply to the question as the subject did not require more than three minutes' time, but after reading the note to several persons on the stand, he placed it in his pocket, and the meet-ing adjourned. Nine-tenths of the Democrats present went away believing that bond ex-emption was a piece of atroclous radical op-pression, and that there was not the slightest reason in the world why States should not tax

national securities.

Afterward, at the St. Charles Hotel, Mr. Pendleton sent for the writer, and during an interhad reached him after he had finished speaking, or he would have been pleased to answer it publicly. He then defined his position in substance, and, for the most part, in words, as

follows:—
"The usual argument against State taxation of Government bonds is, that it will not do for the general Government to give the several States control over the market value of its securities by admitting their right to tax them like other property. But the practical difficulty in the way of State and local taxation of the bonds is the tack that the general Government bonds is the fact that the general Government does not assent to such taxation. Now I would have the general Government give this needed

The question was here asked:—"But must not this assent be given when the bonds are issued, so that purchasers may know what they are buying?" Mr. Pendleton said:—
"That is an undecided question. My own opinion is, but I hold it subject to future modification, that the National Government can

fication, that the National Government can change its rule and rate of taxation after the bonds have been issued. In my opinion there is nothing amounting to a contract that the present bonds shall not be taxed higher than a specified rate. The Government changes its rule and rate of taxation on other property; why not on its bonds as well? But if there are good reasons why a State should not tax the bonds then the National Government ought itself to tax its bonds to an amount equal to the itself to tax its bonds to an amount equal to the ax, both State and national, which is levied on

her property."
As Mr. Pendleton had had nearly two hours to consider the question submitted to him we presume his reply is one he is willing to stand by. Let us see how it will bear a brief exami-

nation.
The United States Supreme Court has decided. in five distinct cases that a State does not pos-sess the right to tax the bonds of the United sess the right to tax the bonds of the United States; first by Chief Justice Marshall in the case of McCulloch vs. the State of Maryland (4 Wheaton, 16); again by the same jurist in the case of Weston vs. the City of Charleston (2 Peters, 449); again in the case of Osborn vs. the United States Bank; again in 1832, in the case of the Bank of Commerce vs. New York (2 Black, 620); and again in the case of Van Allen vs. the Ass: ssors (3 Wallace, 585, Mr. Pendleton does not question the bluding force of these decisions, if we understand him, but he would have sions, if we understand him, but he would have the National Government confer the right of local taxation of its bonds by act of Congress.

Now it is by no means certain that this right can be conferred. The question has never been adjudicated, but the best authorities lean to the opinion that Congress cannot legally authorize a State or municipality to tax the bonds of the United States. The States are restrained from levying such a tax by an implied provision of the Constitution liself, as was affirmed by the Supreme Court in each of the cases we have cited, and an act of Congress cannot repeal any provision of the Constitution, express or implied. In 1832, when a measure involving this same principle was needing in the Secret Daniel principle was pending in the Senate, Daniel Webster, the "Defender of the Constitution." held that Congress could not by enactment confer on a State the right to tax the bonds of

confer on a State the right to tax the bonds of the United States. He said;—

Now, sir, I ask how can we relieve the States from this constitutional prombition? It is true that this prohibition is not imposed in express terms, but it results from the general provisions of the Constitution, and has been judicially decided to exist in full force. This is a protection, then, which the Constitution of the United States, by its own force, noide over this institution which Congress has deemed necessary to be created in order to carry on the Government. So soon as Congress, exercising its own judgment, has chosen to create it, can we throw off from this Government this constitutional protection? I think it clear we cannot say that every power, every branch, every institution, and every law of this Government shall not have all the force, all the sanction, and all the protection which the Constitution gives it.

We give this view of the case, not as necessarily commuting ourselves to its soundness.

give this view of the case, not as neces

We give this view of the case, not as necessarily committing ourselves to its soundness, but as proof that it is by no means certain that a State can tax Government bonds even after being authorized to do so by Congress. To go no further, we have Daniel Webster on one side and George Pendleton on the other.

The reas m why the Constitution does not permit a state to tax United States bonds is that the opposite rule would place the credit of the nation at the mercy of the several State Legislatures, and place it in the power of the several States (by excessive taxation of national securities) to prevent the general Government from borrowing money by rendering Government bonus worthices as an investment.

But waiving the question whether Congress can or cannot confer the right of taxation upon the States, let us consider Mr. Pendleton's proposition to have this right conferred after the bonds have been sold to the people. Mr. Pendleton will excuse us for saying that this is fiat repudiation, and we do him the credit to believe he would abandon the theory if he had control of the legislation of the country. The standing rule of the Constitution and Government is that United States bonds shall not be taxed by States. Individuals buy them with this understanding, and accept a lower rate of interest in consideration of the exemption. Hence the bonds can only be honestly taxed by States when their liability to such tax is made known at the time of their issue and sale. To "change the rule" after the bonds have been sold to the people is to obtain money under false pretenses and perpetrate a swindle.

But the exemption of the present United States bonds from local taxation does not rest alone on the Constitution and the failure of Congress to give its assent to such taxation. The law authorizing the issue of the present five-twenty bonds and constituting the contract between the Government and the public creditor contains this explicit provision:—

creditor contains this explicit provision: And all stocks, bonds, and other securities of the United States I eld by Individuals, corporations, or as ociations within the United States shall be exempt from taxation by or under State authority.

This proviso is attached to every loan bill passed during the war. And yet Mr. Pendle-ton says "there is nothing amounting to a contract that the bonds shall not be taxed above a certain rate." And it is his opinion (held subject to future modification) that the Goveinment may "change its rule of taxatio." (that is repudiate its contracts) after the bonds are sold. What would a business man of ordinary notions of commercial honor say of Mr. Pendleton's proposition? Mr. Pendleton knows

Pendieton's proposition? Mr. Pendieton knows better.

Finally, in case the present bonds cannot be legally taxed by the States—and we have shown that they cannot be—Mr. Pendieton would have the General Government tax them to an amount equal to the tax, State and national, levied on other property. But this is a surrender of the whole question at issue, which is that the bonds ought to be taxed in the communities where they are held. But overlook the surrender, what then? The Government already taxes the interest on its bonds by taxing incomes. Any other national tax on national securities is simply a repudiation of a part of the interest promised to be paid. In order to tax its own bonds honestly the General Government must give notice of its intention to do so when it sells the bonds. But, then, it will gain no money by the tax, for those who have money to loan will demand an increase of interest just equal to the rate of the proposed tax. In other words, a Government bond bearing six per cent. interest and exempt from all tax will sell for just as much as a bond bearing eight per cent. Interest at distubject to two per cent. tax. Taxing our own bonds bonestly is simply taking money out of one pocket and putting it into the other, with the addition that it costs something to make the transfer, and that is so much dead loss. In order to make any money by taxing our own bonds we must issue them with the understanding that they are exempt from tax and then obtain a low rate of interest, and thus, when they are sold to the people, turn round and levy a tax on them as Mr. Pendleton proposes. Whether this sort of swindling would prove profitable in the long run we leave it to the common sense of the people to decide.

If any plan can be devised by Democrats or Republicans whereby Government bonds can be honestly taxed, and in such a way as to put any money in the treasury, we shall gladly favor its adoption; but as we do not believe any human being can lift himself by his bootstraps, so we do not believe the United better.
Finally, in case the present bonds cannot be

TENNESSEE.

A correspondent at Memphis writes to the New York Tribune on the 3d inst. as follows:-The deadly opposition to the Militia bill in Tennessee is because such a force under the noble old patriot, Governor Brownlow, would entail defeat of Rebel schemes, or force them into open Rebellion, for which they have not so yet recuperated sufficient strength. This is why calling out such a militia means, as Pike says, "war to the knife, and the knife to the says, "war to the knife, and the knife to the hilt"—"a war in which no quarter is to be asked or given." Disguise it as they may, the seemingly insane hopes and revolutionary desires and prospects of the desperate followers of the

lest cause are all centered in the election of Seymour and Blair. Let no loyal man at the North flatter himself that if Seymour and Blair are elected they will not succeed, and the war have been indeed fought in vain.

Rendered desperate by the magnitude of the stake for which they are playing, the leaders of Southern Democracy, casting aside all the old landmarks and established precepts of party, are literally grovelling in the dirt to the blacks they in heart so thoroughly despise. Here in Memphis all else is of no importance at present compared to seeking a portion of the colored vote. Colored ward clubs, colored meetings, colored torch light processions, colored converts to the faith, colored speeches, and colored orators are, in fact, the theme of conversation on every hand. Those immaculate sons of chivalry, formerly so disgusted at the mere sight of a free nigger, who turned up their noses in pious horror at the mere mention of a nigger voter, scowled malignantly at a colored ora-tor, and were ready to faint at mere thoughts of the terrible stench of colored meet-logs are new most eager to do them honor by an obsequiousness that disgusts the sensible blacks themselves. Those who but resterious part vicionally at mention of pager yesterday spat viciously at mention of nigger radicals, and ranked them with Pike as "a race of babbling apes and babbons," to-day are seen hobnobbing with some staiwart nigger upon the street corner, pleading earnestly for his conversion to the folds of Democracy, or upon a platform sandwiched among a crowd of wooly breeds listening to their radic oratorsnic. wooly heads, listening to their rude oratorship, and counselling earnestly as to logic of political events. Wonderful change! Matt. Gallaway evenis. Wonderful change: Matt. Gallaway even, the war horse of Tennessee Democracy, who, stern, rigid, and exemplary in faith, rudely kicked from without the pale of the faithful, all supposed to favor colored suffrage, and looked upon the term nigger, synonymous with stink, to-day found speaking beside a colored orator and cratical speaking seed as able and reporting such orator's speech as able and patriotic in that nigger Democratic organ, the Avalanche. Verily, the world moves! Democracy fraternizing on brotherly terms with nig-ger in its every phase and condition. To do the blacks justice here in Memphis, the majo rity are not only thoroughly disgusted with such grovelling on the part of their forme enemies, but extremely suspicious of their good faith, and the whole thing so far, at least is

In the country this new-born love of nigger shows itself in the shape of barbeques or rude feasts, to which all assemble from far and near. A week or so before the affair is to come off messengers are despatched to all the planta-tions and settlements within reach, whose bu-siness it is to see that each and every black has a special invitation. He is told he must come siness it is to see that each and every black has a special invitation. He is told he must come, a glorious time is to be had—feasting, muslo, and dancing, a regular darkey's idea of Paradise in fact. If he comes he is to enjoy himself the best he knows how, to dance and sing to his heart's content, be feasted upon the best the country affords, and allowed to carry away as much as he pleases. At the same time he isgiven to understand if he does not come he will be looked upon as opposed to those who would fain befriend him, told he cannot expect to live in that neighborhood, and will be watched and looked after. The hidden meaning of this he well understands—he has heard and seen the Ku Klux, and, of course, he attends, "Here he is feasted, flattered, and cajoled to his heart's content." Speeches are made, showing him the brotherly love of his former masters, and the rascally character of radicals in general, none of whom he is expected to be seen associating with, under penalty of resting under suspicion himself. What are the poor blacks to do? Bereft of all moral support, they have but acquiescence, or the natural recourse of their race, dissimulation and deceit.

GEORGIA.

Protest of the Expelled Members of the Legislature. The following is the text of the protest of the

colored members of the State Legislature, who were recently expelled:-

The following is the text of the protest of the colored members of the State Legislature, who were recently expelled:—

House of Representatives:—This House having decided by a vote this day to expet the undersigned members from the seats to which they have been legally elected for no improper conduct on their part, and for no other legal reason, or pretanded cause, except their color, the undersigned, ardently desiring the peace of society and the prospecty of the State, and determined to do ail in their power to avoid bloodshed or war of races, have decided to suffer wrongs for a time, rather than attempt to redress them in a manner that may in this time of high political excitement, produce civil strike.

For these considerations the undersigned will abide by the decision of this bulse and will peacefully retire from the seats to the theory of their race consisting of this state, in the name of the State, whose peaceful citizets they are whose laws they have obeyed, and whose white women and children they supported and protected when their husbands, fathers, and brother were upon distant battle fields in the service of the Confederate States; in the name of peace and humaniny, without which hear of peace and humaniny, without which enarchy and confus on must take the place of good government, stability, and protection of this marchy and confus on must take the place of good government, stability, and protection of life and property, and in the name of that friendship and good understan ing, which it is their interest and their ard in desire to conivate with the white race, do hereby inter their solemn protect against the outrage perpetrated upon their race by the action of this House; and they bereby give notice that they will appeal at the proper time to the Congress of the United States, they are not entitled on a spirit of conciliation and kindness during the reason of account of ineligibility and under the Fourteenth Constitutional Amendment, met the colored members and drive them from the hall. The nond

A. Smith.
Munday Floyd,
E. Barnes,
John Watren,
M. Claiborne,

M. Claiborne,
We, the undersigned members of the House of Representatives of the state of Georgia, join in making solems protest against the proceedings of the House of Representatives in expelling the colored members of this House.

Jno. A. Madden,
G. W. Johnson,
Virgil Hilver,
James Fitzpatrick,
J. Mason Rice.
J. E. J. Franks,
S. A. Darnell,
S. F. Salter,

FORT PILLOW.

General Forrest Visits the Scene of His Crime, A correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial has visited Fort Pillow with General Forrest. We give the following extracts from his extended accounts.

We give the following extracts from his extended account:—

The old works are now overgrown with hickory brush and young peach trees, which have sprung up from the seeds of the fruit consumed by the garrison, yet all the old lines, though very much washed, are still plainly visible. The fortifications built by the Rebels in 1861-2, to defend the land approaches were upon a very extensive scale, and would have held quite a large army. As we walked up the hill the General's face assumed a very serious cast, and when we had reached the high point upon which had stood the Union flagstaff, and which overlooks stood the Union flags aff, and which overlooks all the field, he said, "We are now upon the spot where I am represented to have assumed the role of a ferocious butcher, and murdered in cold blood a whole garrison of Union troops, thereby supplying material for illustrations for Harper's Weekly." Climbing upon the grassgrown riege that was once a breastwork, we sat down alone, I to write a description of the ground, the General to refresh his memory upon the movements of his troops. While I wrote L could not but glance occasionally at wrote I could not but glance occasionally at him and think, this is he who is called the "hero of the Fort Pillow massacre," now look-ing over the scene of his bloody work; but even in his darkest moods I could not associate him in my mind with any of the horrid butchers of

humanity that history describes to us,

The General related how the fort was captured, and said:—"This was the taking, and now for the massacre. There were with me many citizens who had been wronged, and, I think, without waiting for the surrender of the men without waiting for the surrender of the men who had wronged them and their families, they shot them down. When I found out that they were doing this (understand this was during the twenty minutes of the engagement, and not after the capture), I ordered it stopped, and was compelled to shoot one of my own men who did not obey me promptly. The whole force in the garrison numbered in all 557 troops, white and colored, when the fight hegan. After the fight not obey me promptly. The whole force in the garrison numbered in all 557 troops, white and colored, when the fight began. After the fight we sent 70 men who were wounded on the gunboats, and then sent to Demopolis, Mississippi, for exchange, seven officers and 219 men, making 292 men in all, who survived the capture. But in addition to this, forty-four or forty-five negroes were taken by my young men and returned to their masters, making a total of 100 negroes who were left, or a total of 340 of all the troops surviving. The total number of colored troops in the garrison at first was 262. Some of these, as well as some of the whites, escaped from the works, and into the woods, and across Coal Creek, No man was killed after the capture by my order; and any killing that was done was without my knowledge." This is the story of the capture of Fort Pillow, as told me by the principal actor upon the battle field itself. On the way down he said he could not understand why the fight there had been called a massacre; that its result was only natural in war, and he thought the public should so regard it.

K. K. K.

They Call Out a Colored Man, and Shoot Him as he Runs. The Memphis Post of the 5th inst. has the

following:

Last night at midnight a dozen Ku-Klux assassins called at the house of a quiet and inoffensive colored man name Reuben Mason, living on the widow Baker place, northeast of the City Hospital, and north of the Catholic Cemetery. The rullians demanded admission, declaring there was a man there that they wanted. Mason, who was in his bad, got up and went to the door to see who they were. They ordered him to come out, and he went out. They called to some one in the gang who they called captain, who took charge of him. As he was taking him off, Mason asked leave to step one side for a moment. Noticing the "capiain's" head turned, he darted off with all his might. The captam at once opened fire upon him. ball grazed the side of his face, and another

lodged in his neck. The peor fellow succeeded, however, in making his escape. This morning Dr. A. B. Newkirk dressed his wounds. Mason cannot imagine what grudge the villains had against him, except that he was a black man. He is not a ware that he has an enemy in the world. The ruffians were white men. The "Captain" was a very stout man, and may yet be identified. It is certainly a bold move on the part of the Ku-Klux to attempt their outrages so near the homes of so many thousand colored men. We trust that none of them will besite to trust that none of them will hesitate to protect themselves whenever thus assailed by these

-Ben Hill said to the Georgia negroes the other day:-"I have studied the history of your race for four thousand years." He must be rather advanced in lite. Is he one of the "eternal

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Affairs at the Capital-A Judgment in Favor of the United States.

The Militia Bill in Tennessee to Become a Law-Pursuit of Rebel Murderers.

Financial and Commercial

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

FROM WASHINGTON.

The United States and Canada, Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9 .- The Department of State has been officially informed by our Consul at Toronto, under date of the 2d inst., that judgment had been procounced in favor of the United States in the suit of the United States against Boyd and others in the Postage Stamp

Personal.

Commissioner of Iudian Affairs Taylor has lett Washington on business for the Indians in the West. Colonel Mix is commissioned ad

Municipal Trouble.

A number of those who upon the first ballot in joint convention of the City Council received the largest number of votes cast, have commenced suit for the various positions for which they were candidates. They claim that they were elected, because the law of August providing for election in joint convention reads:-"The person receiving the highest number of votes cast shall be declared elected." The Republican majority passed a resolution declaring that it required a majority vote to elect.

$FROM\ BALTIMORE.$

Arrival of the Colonization Ship from Liberia-Affairs in the Republic-Maryland Politics.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMOBE, Sept. 9.- The ship Golconda, of the American Colonization Society, which arrived here yesterday, brought as passengers from Liberia J. J. Roberts, ex-President of Liberia, and wife, Dr. Laing, and some others. All of the 350 passengers taken out by the Golconda landed safely and in good health. Everything in the republic was prosperous. Chief Justice Ray, of the Supreme Court of the Republic, had been impeached for malpractice and removed. Mrs. Dushane, for the alleged poison of her husband's nephew, had been released from prison, and the case ignored.

The Democratic Convention to nominate Governor Swann for Congress is now in session. His nomination is certain. In all five Democratic districts the Democrats nominate their Congressmen to-day.

FROM TENNESSEE.

The Militia Bill to Become a Law-Its Provisos.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph, NASHVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 9 .- The Senate yes terday reconsidered the vote by which it had passed the Military bill of 1867, as a substitute for the House bill, and after a good deal of debate and skirmishing it passed on its second reading the House bill by a vote of 12 to 8, with a single amendment. The amendment provides that the Governor may order troops to any county in the State whenever ten loyal cit.zens of that county, who are freeholders, shall forward to him a statement, approved by a Judge, Sheriff, Attorney-General, or member of Legislature, declaring that civil law cannot be enforced; that life and property are insecure. and that the elective franchise is in danger of being obstructed. The law in its present shape throws upon the county which shall require the presence of troops the whole expense of their service in the county.

This bill will pass the third reading in the Senate to-day without further material amendment, and is now certain to become a law.

FROM NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Serious Illness of Ex-President Pierce Death of an Ex-State Senator, Special Despotch to the Evening Telegraph. CONCORD, N. H., Sept. 9-10 30 A. M .- Ex-

President Franklin Pierce is very low this morning, and not expected to recover. Hon. Jonas D. Sleeper, of this city, died of

apoplexy at Plymouth yesterday. He was Clerk of the Merrimac County Supreme Judicial Court, and had been State Senator, and a highly respectable citizen.

FROM MASSACHUSETTS. Convening of the Republican State Convention.

Special Despaich to The Evening Telegraph. WORCESTER, Sept. 9.-The Republican State Convention assembled at Mechanics' Hall, in this city, at 11 o'clock this forenoon. The lower floor of the large hall was packed with delegates, comprising most of the representative men of the Republican party. Never has a larger or more confident delegate convention the dominant party in the Commonwealth met to nominate State officers and prepare the work for a Presidential campaign.

FROM KENTUCKY.

The State Fair-Pursuit After Murderers

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 9 .- The opening day of the State Fair yesterday was a brilliant success. The weather was propitious, the attendance large, and the display in every department far exceeds that of any previous exhibition.

Energetic efforts are being made to capture the murderer of the Willich family, near Bandolph station. Organized parties are in pursuit, dolph station. Organized parties are in pursuit, and the capture of the suspected party is almost certain. His punishment will be swift and sure. The girl, Nellie Connor, who was dragged from her house and tarred by a party of ruffians, on Friday night, is in the city and has almost recovered from her barbarous treatment. The outrageous act creates intense indignation, and prempt justice will be meted out to the villains.

This Morning's Quotations.

By Atlantic Cable. LONDON, Sept. 9-A. M.—Consols for money, 94; for account, 94;. U. S. 5-20s, 72; Illinois Central,

for account, 944. U. S. 6-20s, 72; Illinois Central, 91; Erie, 30½.
Liverpool, Sept. 9—A. M.—Cotton heavy and unchanged. Sales estimated at 10,000 bales. Shipments from Bombay to the 4th inst. 7000 bales. Flour, 27s. 6d. Lard firm and advanced 6d. Sales at 71s. 6d. Tailow, 45s. 6d. Suzar dull and declined 3d. Sales at 36s. 6d. Pe.roleum firmer. Foo Сноw, August 20.—Теа heavy; exports,

FROM DENVER.

The Billiard Tournament-Work on the City Barracks.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. DENVER, Sept. 9 .- The billiard toursament for the championship cue of Nebraska, Dakotaand Colorado, which commenced at Brunswick Hall yesterday, is still progressing, with a good attendance from the State and adjoining Territories. Professor Carme and several other noted billiardists arrived from Chicago last

Work on the military barracks near the city commegced yesterday.

Naval Disasters on the Pacific Coast. San Francisco, Sept. 7 .- The schooner A. J. Burr sprang a leak off Faralone Island, September 1, and went down almost immediately, the crew saving only a portion of their effects. The captain and crew succeeded in reaching here in the vessel's small boats. The Italian barque Brignaidillo, which went ashore a few days since, below the Cliff House, has been aban-doned by the owners to the underwriters. The vessel is insured in Genoa, Italy.

Markets by Telegraph.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 7.—The Kentucky Mining Company has declared a dividend of \$30 per share for August, payable the 10th. Flour \$5'000 6 50; Wheat, \$1'95@2; Legal-tenders, 70%.

THE CELESTIALS.

An Interview with the Doctor of the Chinese Embassy.

An Interview with the Doctor of the Chinese Embassy.

The Boston Advertiser of yesterday morning relates the following curious interview:—

The writer, through the interpreter. Teh, had a conversation with the physician of the Chinese Embassy, Dr. Tso, when in Boston, principally for the purpose of learning whether, if an educated female physician should be sent out from this country, she would be favorably received. With regard to the present connection of women with the profession there, the Doctor stated that the practice of midwifery was wholly in their hands; that they were not taught the art in any schools, but had books on the subject to read. This statement agrees with other authorities. For example, Dr. William Lockhart, an English missionary physician, after twenty years' practice in China, in a work published in 1861, says, in alluding to this department of the profession, "This practice is in China left entirely to women. It may be observed, in passing, that the Chinese race does not appear to have run out in consequence. Teh remarked that when the Empresses (wives of the Emperor) were attended by physicians in case of sickness, the Doctor was not allowed to see or touch the patient; a string was tied around her wrist, and he sat on one side of a window while the doctor sat on the other, and ascertained the state of the pulse by holding the string between his thumb and finger. Among the common people, he said, the doctor could feel of the woman's pulse, and see her tongue. In reply to the question as to sending out an educated female physician to teach their women the medical art, and to practice, the doctor expressed his approval of the idea without qualification. The interpreter, for himself, said it would be a very good plan, and it would receive encouragement from the government officials. The other interpreter, Fung, coming into the room at that moment, and having the proposition stated to him. Sead "Good were read".

encouragement from the government officials. The other interpreter, Fung, coming into the room at that moment, and having the proposition stated to him, said "Good, very good." Teh, being asked if he would not bear in mind this interview, and when the lady came out give her all the encouragement he could, said "Yes, yes, certainly." The writer had previously conferred with Mr. Burlingame, who expressed his decided approval of the plan of sending out a medically educated woman to Pekin and his readiness to do what he could to insure the success of her mission. There is every reason to believe that a doctress of the right stamp would be a popua doctress of the right stamp would be a popular personage among all classes, and especially in the higher grades of society. She would be welcomed to the private apartments of the Em-presses, while the doctors at outside holding the string and asking questions through a third person. It may here be stated, for the informa-tion of any interested, that the Missionary Boards are ready to send out female missionary physicians to Pekin and other stations as soon the right ones are ready to go.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.—The ordinary miscellary of bankrupt business transacted on every wednesday was considered to-day.

NISI PRIUS, Judge Sharswood.—Rules and motions were heard this morning, but nothing of interest was bearre the Court.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS, Allison, P. J.—The Sheriff at length succeeded in obtaining Judge Stroud's signature to his jury return, which he presented to the Court this morning. Judge Allison appointed Wm. S. Sieward foreman of the grand jury, and that body was sworn and instructed as to its duites, and dismissed to business.

Owing to this delay in the formation of the grand jury, there was nothing to day requring the attention of the petil jurors, who were therefore discharged until to morrow.

FINANCIAL ITEMS.

"Money continues very abundant and loans are made freely on satisfactory collaterals at four per cent., while the leading dealers in Government securities are enabled to burnow largely at three. In exceptional cases transactions where small amounts are involved on the pledge of miscellaneous stocks are reported at five. There is a very limited amount of dry goods paper offering, and this is discounted for the most part at seven per cent, although prime names in other departments of trade are negotiable at six and where the time is short even at five. The general business of the constry is rather quiet, and hence the amount of commercial paper being made is small. In the dry goods trade, particularly, business is transacted largely on a cash basis and very snort credits. Just now there is quite a revival of activity in the trade, although buyers generally manifest a prudent reluctance to buy more than is necessary to supply their immediate wants. Both sellers and buyers are much more conservative in their views than they were while the war lasted, or even for a year or two afterwards. The prospects are favorable to a moderately good and remunerative fail trade, and for this and nothing more the jobbers here are prepared. Money promises to continue easy at this centre during the resources will be to move the crops!

—The New York Tribune this morning says:

—Money continues abundant at 3:95 per c.nt. with rather more business doing at 4 per cent., and an increase in demand is bringle 103%; London, sight, 103%; Annwerp.

20(3):15; Swiss. 5:20(3):16; Paris, should, sight, 103%; Annwerp.

20(3):15; Swiss - The New York Tribune this morning says:-

SECOND EDITION | THE EUROPEAN MARKETS. | FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,]

The Money Market continues easy. Call loans are offered at 4@5 per cent.; prime commercial paper ranges from 6@7 per cent. per annum. The Stock Market was inactive this moraing, but prices were without any material change. Government securities were a fraction lower; 104% was bid for 10 40s; 113% for 6s of 1881; 113% for 62 5-20s; 109% for '64 5 20s; 111 for '65 5 20s; 108% for July '65 5-20s; 108% tor '67 5-20s; and 108% for 103% for 103%

for Philadelphia and Erie; and 47) for Northern

City Passenger Bailroad shares were un-changed. Thirteenth and Fifteenth sold at 15. 50 was bid for Second and Third: 70 for Tenth and Eleventh; 64 for West Philadelphia; and 92

for Hestonville. Bank shares were in good demand for investment at full prices. 240 was bid for North America; 163 for Philadelphia; 1284 for North America; 163 for Philadelphia; 128½ for for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 60 for Commercial; 31½ for Mechanics'; 106 for Southwark; 116 for Kensington; 59 for Penn Township; 60½ for Girard; 90½ for Western; 73½ for City; 45 for Consolidation, and 64 for Commonwealth. In Canal shares there was very little movement, Lebigh Navigation sold at 20½, no change. 10½ was bid for Schuylkill Navigation preferred; 30 for Morris Canal; 70 for Morris Canal preferred; and 14½ for Susguehaung Canal. Canal preferred; and 144 for Susquenanna Canal. PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 3 P. M.:-U. S. 6s of 1881, 1131

Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 3 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 113½ (2013½; do. 1862, 114½(2113½; do. 1864, 199½(2) 109½; do., 1865, 110½(2)111½; do. 1865, new, 108½(2) 108½; do., 1867, new, 108½(2) 108½; do., 1868, 108½(2) 108½; do., 5s, 10 40s, 104½(2) 104½; Due Compound Interest Notes, 1194; do. October, 1865, 118½. Gold, 144½(2) 144½. Silver, 136½(2) 138, —Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third Street, report the following rates of Exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—United States 6s, 1881, 113½(2) 113½; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 113½(2) 13½(2)

Philadelphia Trade Report.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 9.-The Flour Market still retains its feature of extreme quietude, and prices of fresh ground family may be quoted fully 25 cents per barrel lower. About 1000 barrels were taken by the home consumers at \$7@7 75 for superfine; \$8@9 for extras; \$9@11 for spring wheat extra family; \$10@12 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do.; and \$12 75@14 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour commands \$9 50 per barrel. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

Meal.

The Wheat Market is without material change. Sales of new red at \$2 25@2 30, and 2000 bushels Indiana Amber at \$2.35. Kye is selling at \$1.60 per bushel for new Western. Corn is at \$1.60 per bushel for new Western. Corn is quiet at yesterday's quotations. Sales of yellow at \$1.32, and Western mixed at \$1.30. Oats are without quotable change. Sales of 3000 bushels prime new Pennsylvania. Nothing doing in Barley or Malt.

Bark is steady, with sales of No. 1 Quereitron at \$50 per ton.

Bark is steady, with sales of No. 1 Quercitron at \$50 per ton.
\$5eds—Cloverseed is quiet, with sales at \$8.50
@9 for 64 lbs. Timothy is firmer. Sales of 500 bushels at \$2.80@3.10. Flaxseed is wanted by the crushers at \$2.70@2.80.

Provisions—The stocks are light, and holders firm in their views. Sales of Mess Pork at \$30, and Prime at \$25. Mess Beef may be quoted at \$27.50@28 for city packed family.

Whisky is selling at \$1.25 per gallon, tax paid.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages. PORT OF PHILADELPHIASEPTEMBER 9.

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Brig Eurus, Wiley, Charlestown, Mass., Scott, Walter & Co.

Brig J. D. Lincoln, Merriman, Portland, Warren & Gregg.

Bchr E. B. Wharton, Bonsail, New Suffolk, Castner, Stickney & Wellington.

Schr Clio, Brannin, Millville, J. Street & Co.

Schr Lucy Jones, Muncy, Washington, Caldwell, Gordon & Co. don & Co. Schr L. Frazier, Steelman, Boston, Blakiston, Graeff & Co. Schr Mary J. Fisher, Fisher, Portsmouth, Va., Auden-ried, Norton & Co. Schr Agnes Reppiter, McFadden, Norwich, Sinnickson & Co.
Schr R. Law. York. Stonington.
Schr Ann Amelia. Bush. Norfolk. Scott, Walter & Co.
Schr Kedron. Eldridge, Norfolk.
Schr E. Ewing, McDevitt. Washington.
Schr E. Ewing, McDevitt. Washington.
Schr J. W. Knight, Plum, Charleston, S. C.,
do.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Brig Euros Wiley, from Boston.

Schr Mail, Gosler 5 days from Bay river, N. C., with shingles to Norcross & Sheets.

Schr J. W. Ruight, Piom, from Wilmington, Del. Schr E. P. Douglass, Eliis. from Nortolk.

Schr E. Sinnickson. Winsmore from Providence.

Schr Lucy Jones, Muncy, from Delaware Breakwir, Schr E. B. Wheaton, Bonsail, from Leipsic, Del.

MEMORANDA. Steamship Brunette, Howe, hence, at New York yesterday Barque Eidsvold, Knudson, hence for Stettin, at Swinemunde 24th ult. Barque Eldsvold, Kundson, hence for Stettin, at Swinemunde 24th uit.

Brig Annie M. Young, Merrill, hence for Stettin, at Swinemunde 24th uit.

Brig Wenonah, Davis, hence at Bath 6th Inst. Schr Village Queen, Tiliotson, for Philadelphia, sailed from Brisio; 6th Inst. Schr Onrust, Heath, for Philadelphia, sailed from East Greenwich 4th inst.

Schr Geiden Eagle, Howes, hence, at New Bedford Schr Geiden Eagle, Howes, hence, at New Bedford 6th inst.
Schrs M. H. Read, Benson; Evergreen, Belloste; Chas. S. Carstairs. Price; and Lucy Church, Adams, hence, at Newport 7th inst.
Schr Annie Gillise (new). Mitchell, from Windsor, N. S., for Philadelphia, at Newport 7th inst.
Schrs M. Van Dusen. Sherman; J. H. Bartlett, Harris; and Moonlight, Briggs, for Philadelphia, sailed from Newport 5th inst.
Shipmasiers are notified that the light at Cane Maysi (eastend of Cuba), is by no means reliable, being very negligently attended to, and frequently allowed to go out at night.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 7.—The ship Galens cleared for Hong Kong to day with 1000 tons of flour and wheat. Arrived, ship Levi Stevens, from Newcastle, Salled, ships Lookout, for New York, and Lochiel, for Sidney.

Inverpool. Sept. 9.—The ship H. H. Tucker, reported ashore on the Black-marer Bank, on the coast of Ireland, is a total loss.

DOMESTIC PORTS,
From Esquimanilt, V. L.
Ship Young America. Cummings, fm SanFraccisco.
Ship James Foster. Jr., Armstrong, from Liverpool.
Ship Shakespeare. Baysen, from Hamburg.
Barque Rosina, Robertson, from Liverpool.
Barque A. Kobbe. Carver. from Have.
Barque Louise, Kopper, from Hamburg.