FIRST EDITION

EUROPE.

Mail Dates to Sept. 19.

Condition of the Bank of England -Queen Isabella's Urgent Appeals to Napoleon.

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

By an arrival at New York, yesterday, we have European advices to September 19:-

ENGLAND. The Bank of England-Its Condition

and Management The balf yearly court of the Governor and proprietors in the Bank of England was held september 17. The Governor said that the directors had carefully gone through the secounts, and he had to report that the net profit for the year ending August 30 amounted to £584,369 8s. 6d., making the amount of rest or undivided profits on that day £3,618,596 17s. ld. After providing for a dividend of four per After providing for a dividend of four per cent for the half year, the rest would amount to £3,028,47617s. 1d. The Court of Governors, therefore, proposed that a half year's dividend be made of four per cent., being at the rate of eight per cent. per annum, and that the dividend be payable on the 10th of October next.

The Governor in scaling to amount and that

The Governor, in replying to various questions put by Mr. Jones and other proprietors, said that the capital of the bank upon which dividend had to be paid was £14,553,000. All the rest of the property belonging to the bank were the profits arising out of the bank's operations, and it was commonly called "rest." The rest was the undivided profits, which the court of proprietors long since decided should never be allowed to fall below £3,000,000. The building in which they were assembled occupied rather over three acres of ground, and its value was not included in the capital, but the branch establishments were. With regard to the rate of discount being different on long and short loans gentlemen of experience must know that a discount was a short transaction for a short time, and a loan might extend over a series of years, and the rate must be different. In 1866 the discount was 10 per cent., but the consols were only 2; railway debentures, in some cases, were at 5. There were deposits of a permanent character, which the board knew how to deal with, and there were also short deposits, which they might be called upon to pay and must be prepared to pay at any moment. As to the bank not having deposits, he believed the deposits had never been so large as-not, perhaps, at that moment of speaking—but over an average of the last six months (Cheers.) No Soubt the country would be benefited by money being lent to farmers, but it was not the province of this bank to lend it to them. It could only safely be done by the local bankers, and even to them it was a question fraught with grave difficulty. With regard to the rate of discount, the explanation was simple. Every one remembered that five or six years ago, that was a period ante to the crisis of 1866, there was a very great extension of credit, but those sudden and excessive extensions of credit were not always wise. The first effect of it was thus—that those who embarked in business were suddenly catled upon to pay their debts, and to do that they had to withdraw money from the legitimate operations they were engaged in, and that produced a crisis. What took place in 1866 had been miscatled a panic. It was a crisis arising from, and following naturally upon too wide an extension of credit, and this crisis out of its convulsions produced panic. Upon the 12th of May it was a banking panic, when people were seized with unreasoning fear for the safety of their money, and rushed to the banks and withdrew it, in many instances to replace it in the same bank, find-ing they did not know what to do with it when they bad it in their posses-sion. Then came a rail way panic, when people t. ought that railway debentures of all kinds were not worth buying. This was succeeded by a commercial papic, when the trade came almost to a standstill out through all this corporation had steered one steady course. With regard to the rate of discount, it of course depended very much upon the supply and demand. If there was a large sum or money to lend and a few borrowers the money must go at a lower rate than if the number of borrowers were greater. Whether the bank had too much money to lend or too few borrowers the result was the same.

SPAIN. Queen Isabella's Urgent Appeals to Napoleon.

Some said that the bank might invest upon

some other securieties, but they forgot that the bank had to pay on demand, and it would be

it had been invested in a safe and sung security.

The report was approved and the dividend

man asking for his money that

Paris (Sept. 18) Correspondence of London Times.

The Queen of Spain has carried her point.

after a fashion and at the cost of her own humiliation. We already know that a very bad impression has been caused in Madrid by the news that she intended going to Biarritz to see the Emperor, when by the rules of etiquette the visit should be from him to her. A courtier named Count Expaleta was sent to Bearritz to negotiate the affair and found the warm support of the Empress, who must be rather amused by her former sovereign's eggerness for imperia paironage. Count Ezpaleta was still at Biarritz Wednesday, and it was arranged that there should be an interchange of visits, the Queen beginning. Of course, when her Catholic Majesty aned for permission to go a second time to Biarritz it could not well be refused her, nor could the Emperor, being within two hours' rail of St. Sebastian, avoid returning the visit. But the aim will not be attained-not even the moral effect, which probably was all that the Queen and her counsellers really hoped for. Unpopular, and even detested though she be throughout Spain, she is still La Reyna, the Queen and chief of the Spanish nation, and Spanish pride is bitterly chated at seeing her pay her court to Napoleon. The step she has taken will certainly not retard for a single day the catastrophe, of which the day is uncertain but the occurrence inevitable. As regards any solid advantage to be ruped from the inter views, probably the Queen her elf does not venture to hope for that. If while she and the Emperor were together to day at Biarritz, or to-merrow at St. S-bastian, news were to come of a revolution at Madrid, and that half Spain was aroling and rising, the Emperor, we may be well assured, would openly sympathize and condole, and might express every wish for her Catholic Majesty's triumph over her enemies; but would not further that triumen by the aid of a e ngle bayonet, not even though the bait were held out to him of half the Spanish army to garrison Rome in the event of a Prussian war. The Emperor knows too well what such an older would be worth. The reports spread of the readiness of the Spanish Government to send troops to Rome have already caused discontent in Spain, and especially in the army. It may not be generally known, out there is no country in which the military service of the Poatiff is in less esteem than in Spain. When the Italians took a great part of Lamoricier's army prisoners in 1860, and swept into their net French and ustrians, Belgians, Irish, and Dutch, and many other nationalities in large numbers, they got only five Spaniards. Cavour had inquiries made at out these men, and out of the five three proved to be escaped galley slaves. present Papal army there are scarcely any

General Turon, a man of no mark, but who has never taken part in any pronunciamiento, goes as Captain-General to Catalonia, and General Calonze assumes the same post in Madrid. The resignations of Marshal Pezuela and Novaliches have been accepted. It must be owned that the Queen's Marshals do not stick very closely to her in the hour of difficulty. Marshal Manuel Concha is on his property near Malaga; only his brother, Marshal Pepe, is, or was very lately,

at St. Sebastian. The former ecitor of the Guirigay, M. Gonzales Bravo, will grace with his presence the interview of the sovereigns. M. Mon has gone

NATURALIZATION

Froceedings in the Supreme Court This Morning.

The Records of the Court Ordered to be Thrown Open to the Public.

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

Supreme Court at Nisi Prins-Chief Justice Thompson and Justice Sharswood,-This morning the process of naturalization in the Supreme Court was interrupted for the purpose of considering the application for a mandamus requiring J. Ross Snowden, the Prothonolary, to permit the reporters of THE EVENING TELE-GRAPH to have access to the records of the Court, for the purpose of giving to the public the names, residences, and vouchers of the persons of foreign birth who have been and are now

names, residences, and vouchers of the persons of foreign birth who have been and are now being naturalized in that Court. When the matter was called up, Colonel Snowden addressed the Court as follows:—

'May it please your Honors:—I wish to call the attention of the Court to the allegations made in various newspapers and elsewhere, that the business of this Court is improperly conducted in the matter of naturalization of aliens, and to ask the opinion of the Court in this matter, whether the same has not been done under its direction, and in accordance with the uniform practice of this Court; and, slso, whether I have not as its officer acted in accordance with the directions of the Court in all matters pertaining to this business?"

Judge Sharswood said in response to Colonel Snowden that the issue of naturalization papers had been in the presence of the Court, and had been conducted in precisely the same manner that he had during the past twenty-five years known it to be done. And Chief Justice Thompson added that so particular had Colonel Snowden's assistants been in the administration of

son added that so particular had Colonel Snowden's assistants been in the administration of the oath that several times they had stooped the proceedings to ask the advice of the Court upon the sufficiency of proofs offered by the applicants. This same Prothonotary had done the business of naturalization before four of the Judges of this Court, and always just as he was proceeding at the present time. Judge Sharswood here further said that this

was an occurrence of every four years, which he had witnessed twenty-five years in the Dis-trict Court; once, in 1856, on a much larger scale than this year, and the course pursued here seemed to be the same as had been adopted

Mr. Wm. McMichael, one of the counsel for petitioners of yesterday, said, that without criti-cising the conduct of the Protocolary, which cising the conduct of the Prothonotary, which he considered beyond his province, he would make a statement, and no application. A formal petition, in which certain voters of the city had joined, was yesterday made to this Court for permission to examine the records of these proceedings; and he would ask whether they were not entitled to that permission; and also, whether members of the bar had not the right of access to them personally or through right of access to them personally, or through their cleaks. Colonel Snowden here remarked that he was

always ready and willing to grant this free access to gentlemen when it could be done without discommoding the business of his office. On the first day after these proceedings had been commenced a gentleman, represent-ing himself to be a memoer of the bar, had asked to be allowed to examine the certificates of naturalization as they were made out, and he gave that gentleman a seat beside him, telling him to copy at his pleasure the names and addresses of those applying for naturalization; and he proceeded to do this, leaving his place without any inti-mation from him to do so. So far as he was concerned any one was at liberty to do this as the business progressed; but as to those persons heretofore naturalized, the records were not yet made up. It was always the practice of the Court to make up this record after adjourn-ment, for it was impossible to do it sooner. He perfectly willing that it should be seen, for

he had nothing whatever to conceal.

Mr. Lewis Wain Smith, also counsel for the petitioners, assured the Court that there was nothing in the petition intended to impute irregularity in the course of Colonel Snowden and such an inference was not desired to be draws. But in such a large naturalizato be draws. But in such a large naturaliza-tion as was going on here, he conceived it to be almost impossible that some instances of fraud stould not have occurred; and, there-fore, in behalf of the gentlemen for whom he appeared, he would respectfully ask the Court to grant access to these papers to the reporters and others who should have proper reasons for seeking it. If the Court should sy reporters and others who should have proper reasons for seeking it. If the Court should so direct, these gentlemen would be willing to send their clerks, or pay reasonable fees, to obtain the information they desired, in time for the Presidential election.

Judge Sharsweed replied that he could not say farther then be had already said; the Pro-

say further than he had already said; the Pro-thonotary was the legal custodian of the records, and he could not order him to let them o out of his hands and commit them to straners who might, possibly, carry them off. But be could see no objection to allowing these gen-

tlemen to examine these papers in the presence of one of the Prothonotary's clerks. Colonel Snowden remarked that he had not yet put his signature to the Jurats; that it was the custom for the vouchers to appear, the jurats to be presented, and the oath adminis-tered before the Court, and then for him to put his signature to them afterwards in the office. But, this being understood, he would readily assent to any respectable person examining the bundles of papers in the presence of his clerk, who was at the present time in his little office at work upon the record. Mr. Smith said that this was all that was de-

The Chief Justice observed that this was a most unusual application. He had never known another such, made for the purpose of taking the records from the hands of the Prothonotary. t should be remembered that the Constitution provided for the appointment of a Prothono-tary, and made it hisduty to keep strict custody of the records; and it was greatly to the credit such officer to refuse to allow them to go out

THE DEMOCRATIC COFFEE-POT.

More About the Naturalization Frauds
—How Louis Uber was Provided with
his "Papers"—An Interesting Endorsement by Hon. Samuel J. Randall.

About haif-past 3 o'clock yesterday morning, German was found in the neighborhood of ourth and Vine streets in a high state of exhilaration. So exuberant were his spirits that officer Agar, of the Seventh Police District, took him into custody and conducted him to the Station House, where he was committed on a charge of drunken and disorderly conduct.

On being searched, the pockets of the incoherent gentleman were found to contain three documents of a very interesting character. One of them was a small blue card, very much the worse for wear, reading as follows:-

DEMOCRATIC NATURALIZATION. GIVE TO BEARER

ONE NATURALIZATION PAPER,

AND CHARGE COMMITTEE.

SAMUEL D. DAILEY, Secretary. in his we'l-known flowing chirography, of "Sam. J. Randall," below the name there being a private mark of some sort, quite indescribable.

The second document consisted of a petition for naturalization, the blanks having been | SECOND EDITION | loans were unchanged. The new issue sold at tion for naturalization, the blanks having been | SECOND EDITION | loans were unchanged. The new issue sold at duly filled up in a neat clerkly band, setting forth that the applicant, Louis Uber, was a pative of Wirtemberg, that he arrived in New York in the year 1853, that he was at that time under eighteen years of age, and that he had declared his intention of becoming a citizen of the United States. The petition was dated September 26, was duly signed "Louis Uper," there being a check mark opposite the signature in each case, but had not yet been signed by either a voucher or the Prothonotary of the Supreme Court, nor did it bear the seal of the Court.

The remaining document was a naturalization black, filled up in the same clerkly hand as the petition, dated September 26, but not yet signed by the Prothenotary, which blanks, in

this condition, are supposed never to leave the custody of the Prothonotary.

When Louis Uber was questioned as to these documents, he stated to the officers that on the twenty-sixth, three days before his arrest, it should be remembered, he encountered two men on the street, one of them an American and the other a German, both of them being unknown to him by name, and one never having been seen by him before. Uber was handed the above-mentioned documents by these men, was by them taken into the office of a sugar house near by, where he signed the application by their request; and was then told that he was now a naturalized citizen, and that he would not be obliged to go into Court and swear to the papers, as he could vote on them as they were. This morning Uber was taken from his cell and on the character of the documents being explained to him, he went be ore Alderman Toland and made the following affidavit:-

Toland and made the following athidavit:—

Philadelphia, as.

Personally appeared before me, one of the Aldermen in and for the said city, Louis Uper, and after being duly sworn according to law, doth depose and say that said defendant came to this country from Germany about the year 1859 and was about twenty four years of age. On the 76th day of ceptember 1 68, some person unknown to defe dan's stopped him to the street and handed him some papers origin and was requested by said person when taken in rours to swear that he came to this countr, fifteen years ago, according to said petition.

Sworn and subscribed this 30th day of September, 1868. (Signed)

WILLIAM S. TOLAND, Alderman.

The signature to the affidavit was in the same

The signature to the attidavit was in the same

hand as those affixed to the petition.

The papers were, of course, worthless at any poll in the city where an opportunity is given to challenge, and where the right to do so can be exercised with safety. Among the interesting questions that arise concerning the documents is one as to whether Louis I ber, if taken into court, would not have been induced to swear straight ahead to the truthfulness of the facts set forth in the petition, although they so pointedly contradict the facts as they appear in nis sflidavit before Alderman Toland. Another question arising is—How many papers filled up in similar fashion, without any regard to the truth, are daily sworn to and set affout?

POLITICAL.

The Irish People after Brick Pomeroy The last number of The Irish People has the

Finding that his indorsement of Renegate Finding that his indorsement of Renegate Kinsella, of Brooklyn, failed to pass current, the irrepressible "Brick" Pomeroy changes his mode of attack on the The Irish People. In last Saturday's Democrat, "Brick" states that the "price of The People's late is cal flip flap was \$5000:" and he gives Colone! Nage as his authority to the statement. If we ware to use the language of ordinary good breading in dealing with such men as "Brick, we fear they would not clearly comprehered our meaning; but we desire to be unnistakably understood even by the Democratinat we therefore emphatically assert that either that we therefore emphatically assert that either "Brick" or Nagle has uttered a gross and impudeht lie-we do not know which of them is guilty—they must settle that between them-selves. It is true that we were offered \$5000 by the Democrats if we would treacherously forget our duty to our country and support their candidates during the present campaign. But \$500,000-no, not all the plunder that ever the Tammany Ring accumulated could win us from the path which duty points out. That, no doubt, was the origin of "Brick's" last slander.

Republican Majorities in Montana, The Helena Heraid of August 6 gives some ection returns, though very incomplete. Helena the Democratic majority was 244; Georgetown gave 20 Democratic majority; Trinity reported 5; Silver City, 4; French Bar, a small majority; Valley, 23; Greenhorn, 16; Blue Cloud, 20 Republican majority. The Herald concedes about the usual Democratic majorities throughout the Territory. The Helena Post of the 7th says:-

The vote in the Territory will not probably exceed two-thirds that of 1867, and there will be a still heavier proportional falling off in the Democratic majority. In Heleva the Democrate expended largely in gas and money, and polled a full vote, but the outside camps voted light. Madison county has gone to the bad; the depopulation of that county, and the stand it has taken in favor of a hand-cart railroad having predetermined the old togics would win the day. In Deer Lodge, to save the waning fortunes of the party, they put up the names of the most popular men they had, and withal the majority will be materially decreased. Our Democratic cotems," can trot out their roosters, for it is the last use they will ever have for then, and they will all die of the "gapes" in November anyhow. When the returns all come in it will be found that the Democracy has received the hardest blow it ever had in Montana, and Republicans can telegraph East that we have gained a stronger position, and reduced the majority 500 votes.

Letter from a War Democrat,

General W. F. Bartlett, of Massachusetts. writes the following letter, which speaks for

PITTEFIELD, Sept. 26, 1868 .- General F. Palirey: Dear Sir-I am in receipt of your telegram of this date asking if I "will take command of Massachusetts delegation to Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention at Philadelphia." I am no politician. If I were to be classed at all suppose it would be as a war Democrat. And having been a war Democrat during the war, now that the war is over I most certainly de are peace-a peace that was so steadily fought for, a peace that was so fairly won. That peac would seem now to be threatened unless the men who surrendered unconditionally at Appomattex are allowed to dictate terms to the men who taught them, through four bloody years, that the way of rebellion is hard. I believe in the utmost liberality and magnanimity towards a fallen foe, and I would extend the hand right heartily in token of foregiveness and friendship. Such liberality characterized Grant's terms as General of the Army when Rebellion laid down is arms. Such magnanimity and charity will I believe mark his course as Commander-in-Chief. Believing as I do in the soun in-ss of heart of the soldiers in Massachusetts, their devotion to truth, to valor, and to justice, shall in peace follow with them, or, ia ling a chief more worthy, shall with pride lead them I am. sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant, W. F. BARTLETT.

FROM NORRISTOWN.

Republican Meeting in Montgomery. Norristown, Pa., Sept. 30. - The largest even ing mass meeting ever held in Montgomery county took place at Shannonville last night, Addresses were delivered by Major F. W. Yocum, L. C. Reeves, and George N. Carson. The line of mounted men and equipped footmen ex-tended for miles. The whole country was alive and eager for the cause of Grant and Har ranft.

Boston, Sept. 30.—By the falling of the western wall of the Skating Rink last night George Gookin, of Chelsea, was killed, and Madison Putnam and Elisha Saville injured, but not seriously. They were at work painting. During the night additional portions of the wall fell.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

The Surratt Case-Probabilities of a New Indictment-Baltimore Democracy-Death of an Eminent Divine.

Financial and Commercial

Ete., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Death of Rev. Dr. Gurley,

Despatch to the Associated Press. Washington, Sept. 39.—Rev. Phineas D. Gur-ley, D. D., died this morning at the residence of Judge Casey. The funeral will take place from New York Avenue Presbyterian Church, of which he was the late pastor.

Southern Railroads. Three Southern Railroad Presidents, at a meeting at Richmond yesterday, agreed on a new schedule, in order to secure more direct connections of Northern and Southern trains at

Surratt's Case.

It is not determined whether a new indictment will be prepared against Surratt in advance of the decision of the Supreme Court in bane, on the points raised by the District Attorney in his appeal from Judge Wylie's judgment. Meanwhile Surratt is at large, no war-rant being issued for his arrest.

FROM BALTIMORE.

Counterfeit Notes on Philadelphia Banks Circulating - A Rebel Orator and the Democracy.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. BALTIMORE, Sept. 30. - Ten dollar counterfeit notes on the Third National Bank of Philadelphia are circulating here. One of them passed yesterday. They are skillfully executed, excepting the back, which is slightly defective.

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 1134@1132; old 5-20s, do., 1124@11112; new 5-20s, 1864, 1094@1092; do., 1865 1093@110; 5-20s, July, 1865, 1073@108; do., 1867, 1081@1082; do. 1868, 1084@1082; 10-40s, 104@1044. Gold, 1414. —Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 Sputh Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 3 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 1134@1132; do. 1862, 1124@1122; do., 1864, 1094@1092; do., 1865, 1092@1092; do., 1865, 1092@1092; do., 1868, 1082@1092; do., 1867, new, 108 @1082; do., 1868, 1082@1082; do., 5s, 10-40s, 104 @1042; Due Compound Interest Notes, 1194; do. October, 1865, 1184. Gold, 1414@1414. Silver, 135@137.
—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third Street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—United States as, 1881, 1134@1132; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 1124@1122; do., 1864, 1094@1092; do., 1895, 1092@1092; do. July, 1865, 1073@1077; do., July, 1867, 1074@108: 1868, 1084@1082; 5s, 10-40s, 104@10942. Compound Interest Notes, past due, 119·26. Gold, 1414@1414. Immense numbers of Boys in Blue are preparing to visit the celebration in Philadelphia. J. E. Stewart, another Rebel orator rom Virginia, addressed the Democrats at headquarters last night. He was down on the carpet-baggers, radicals, mudsills, white trash, and Yankees, and lauded chivalry (!) amazingly, boasting of Virginia as the mother of States, and the true home of the F. F. V. aristocracy, who were true Seymour and Blair knights.

The Democrats hold primary elections to-day to nominate candidates for First Branch of City Councils. They are quarrelling lustily, and must split.

The Marylan l Base Ball Club again played three games with the Arctic Club yesterday, for the Maryland championship, and won it-57 to 15-at the end of the seventh inning.

FROM NEW YORK.

The Catholic Arch-Diocesan Synod in Session.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

New York, Sept. 30 .- A Synod of the Catholic clergymen of this archdiocese is in session in St. Patrick's Cathedral in this city. Previous to the exercises of the convocation yesterday morning, the Most Rev. Archbishop McCloskey celebrated mass. The number of clergymen in attendance is about two hundred, made up of priests from all parishes in the archdiocese, which comprises the city and county of New York, and all counties in the State south of the forty-second degree of north latitude, with the

exception of the counties of Long I-land. The proceedings are conducted with entire secrecy, no laymen being admitted. The business to be transacted is such as relates to the religious interests of the archdiocese, and the ecclesiastical government of the congregations belonging thereto. Prominent among the mat-ters to be considered is the custom of giving picnics, balls, and like entertainments for the advancement of church purposes. Against these there has been a growing opposition in the Catholic community, and it is anticipated that the action of the Synod will be to put a step to them. The Synod will close its proceedings ae noon on Thursday.

FROM OHIO.

A Train of Cars Destroyed by Fire-

CINCINNATI, Sept. 30 .- A train of ten cars on the Atlantic and Great Western Road were destroyed by fire near Urbana, yesterday, occa-sioned by an explosion in the forward car, supposed to contain nitro-glycerine. The engine was completely demolished, the engineer seriously hurt, and the fireman slightly. The cars were loaded with flour and pork. A house, a quarter of a mile from the wreck, was demolished by the concussion.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 30. - A man named Hobau was stabbed yesterday by a sailor named English, and died this morning. His wife was also stabbed, but will recover. The people are greatly exasperated and talk of lynching English and his accomplice, Whitmore.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS. This Morning's Quotations.

Ey Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, Sept. 30-A. M .- The Money Market quiet. Consols, 94] for both money and count. American securities are steady. United States Five-twenties quiet at 73. Erie Railroad, 314. Illinois Central, 954. LIVERPOOL, Sept. 30 - A. M.—The Cotton Market is buoyant, and the sales for to-day are estimated at 12 000 bales. London, Sept. 30-A. M .- Sperm Oil, £94. Sugarquiet and steady. This Afternoon's Quotations.

By Atlantic Cable. I ONDON, Sept. 30-P. M .- United States Five-

twenties, 73; Eric Railroad, 31;. Liverroot, Sept. 30-P, M.—Cotton buoyant, Flour, 27s. 6d. Corn, 35s. 9d. Provisions quiet. LONDON, Sept. 30-P. M .- Linseed Oil, £31 10s., in common casks. HAVRE, Sept. 30.-Cotton, 123 francs.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE. OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Wednesday, Sept. 30, 1868.

There is rather more demand for money. Call loans rule at 5@6 per cent.; first-class commercial paper ranges from 6@7 per, cent. per annum.

The Stock Market opened very dull this morning, and prices were unsettled and lower. Government securities declined #@# per cent. 113# was bid for 63 of 1881; 104# for 10-40s; 112# for 62 5-20s; 109# for 65 5-20s; 107# for July, 65, 5-20s; 108# for 67 5-20s. City

UN. VERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA. Railroad shares were inactive. Pennsylvania Railroad sold at 55%, a slight decline; Little Schuylkill at 44%, no change; Reading at 46%@ 46%, a decline of %; and Camden and Amboy at 128, a decline of %. 57 was bid for Minehill; 35 for North Pennsylvania; 30 for Elm'ra common; 40 for preferred do ... 321 for Catastata.

geiphia; 131 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 61 for Commercial; 32 for Mechanics'; 107 for Southwark; 60½ for Girard; 31½ for Manufacturers'; 73 for City; 45 for Consolidation; 65 for Commonwealth; and 71 for Corn Exchange.

Canal shares were unchanged. Schuylkill Navigation preferred soil at 20; and Lengh Navigation, at 23½: 10 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 70 for Morris Canal preferred; and 14 for Susquehaung Canal.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

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

-The following are this morning's gold quotations, reported by Narr & Ladner, No. 30

1414 11:00

26 . 1414 12.25 . 1414 -Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Govern-

Philadelphia Trade Report.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 30.-There is not much

spirit in the Flour market, and we reduce our

quotations 25c. 2 bbl. on spring wheat family

grades. About 700 barrels were taken by the

Markets by Telegraph.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA,.....SEPTEMBER 30.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELE-

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Br. brig H. J. Burton. Burton. Cork or Falmouth for orders. C. C. Van Horn.

Schr M. M. Pote, Abbott, Boston. Lennox & Burgess. Schr Emma. Munroe, Boston Caldwell, Gordon & Oo. Echr Amelia. Beebe. Previdence.

do. Schr H. C. Brooks, Davis, Newport, Castner, Stickney & Weilington.

Schr H. C. Brooks, Davis, Newport, Castner, Stickney & Wellington.

Schr L. & A. Babcock, Smith, Chelses, Biakiston, Graeff & Co.
Schr Jas. Veldrev, Cavalier, Boston, do.
Schr Jessie Wilson, Connelly, Boston, do.
Schr Curtis Tilton, Somers, Boston, do.
Schr R. W. Godfrey, Garwood, Boston, L. Audenried & Co.
Schr M. R. Somers, Somers, Boston, Van Dusen, Bro.

& Co. Schr S. & E. Corson, Brower, Boston, Borda, Keller &

more, with mose, to A. Groves, Jr.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Charlotte, Strachan, for Philadelphia, satled from Hull, Eug. 18th inst.
Ship Hercales (new). Lincoln, for Philadelphia, satted from Bath 28th inst.
Brig A. Gibson. Thacher, for Philadelphia, satled from Marseilles 18th inst.
Brig Mary O. Comery, Comery, hence, at Gibraltar 1th is st., and satled same day for Trieste.
Brig Brunswick, Dixon, hence for Marseilles, was off Gibraltar 11th inst.
Schr Skylark. Loring, hence for Genoa, sailed from Gibraltar 7th inst.
Schr Iona. Kendall, for Philadelphia via New Bedford sailed from Bangor 28th inst.
Schr Frank and Neille. Gage, from Boston for Philadelphia, at New York yeaterday.
Schr Barah Clark, Griffin, hence, at Newport 27th instant.

Schr Anna E. Safford, Hinson, hence, at Providence

Schr Anna E. Santor, Hinson, heads, as a viscous Sich inst. Sichrs J. B. Knowles, Scott, and J. H. Bartlett, Harris, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 28th inst. Schrs C. S. Watson. Adams. for Pawtucket; J. B. Allen, Case, for Nautucket; Edwin, Tuttle for Fall River; E. W. Whatson, Wharton, for New Suffolk; Minnesota, Phinney, for New Bettord; M. W. Griffing, Griffing, for Hartford; I. W. Hine, MoLean, MoLean, for Greenport, all from Philadelphia, at New York veterday.

for Greenott, an Folk Prinkelin: L. Newton, Grav; schrs H. D. Hedges, Franklin: L. Newton, Grav; and Lamartine. Salisbury, for Philadelphia, sailed from Pravidence 26th inst.

Schr American Eagle, Shaw, for Philadelphia, sailed from Pravidence 27th inst.

Schr Ellen Perkins, Eldridge, from New York for Pilladelphia, at Newport 27th inst.

Schr Adamantine, Nuble, from Newbern for Philadelphia, at Nerfolk 27th inst.

Nutting. A Collection Bridgeton Rothermel & Co.
Schr Vrale Mason. Boston. Oay. Huddell & Co.
Schr Vrale Mason. Boston. Scott, Walter & Co.
Schr A. S. Piercy, Smith, Richmond, do.

1414 10.43 A. M.

141; 11·38 ** 141; 11·42 ** 141; 12·15 P. M.

141

South Third Street :-

10.00 A. M. .

10·03 ··· 10·04 ··· 10·17 ···

Induction into Office of the New Provost-A Brilliant Assemblage at the Academy of Music-Address of the Recipient 40 for preferred do.; 334 for Catawissa pre-ferred; and 254 for Philadelphia and Erie. of the Honor, Prevost Charles J. Stille, LL. D.

In City Passenger Railway shares there was nothing doing. 50 was bid for Becond and Third; 70 for Tenth and Eleventh; 15 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 22 for Spruce and Pine; 104 for Hestonville; and 28 for Germantown.

Bank shares were firmly held at full prices. 240 was bid for North America; 163 for Philadelphis; 131 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 61 for Commercial; 32 for Machanics'; 61 for Commercial; 32 for Machanics'; 61 Ete., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

KAt noon to-day the vacancy in the Provost's chair of Philadelphia's great institute of learning-the University of Pennsylvania-caused by the resignation of Daniel R. Goodwin, LL. D., was filled by the formal induction into that office of Professor Charles J. Stille, LL. D. The ceremonies took place at the Academy of Music; and never was that spacious building more densely thronged with beauty and erudition. The graduates of the institution gathered by thousands rom every section ot the land to participate in the occasion-and no better proof could have been afforded of the respect and veneration with which they who own it as their alma mater regard the aged college, than the presence of the scores of hoary heads which left its halls many years ago in youthful brownness. The fairer gender, also-which has always taken such a lively interest in the success of the institution - testified in hundreds that that interest had in no degree abated, by their gracing of orchestra, parquette, and balcony. Serene matrons were there whose hearts had palpitated with pride years agone at the graduation of that son who now fills an important station in the State, the pulpit, or on the bench; and coy, blooming lassies were likewise there whose brothers are yet reaching forward to the reception of their "sheep-skins." It is al ways a momentous event in the history of any college when a new President is inducted into office. Then, the whole progress of the institution from its very founding is brought plainly to remembrance, and the time is made one of general and heartfelt reunion among both under graduates and Alumni. Such was the case to-day. The past achievements and fair record of the University were all brought to mind, and her fair prospects in the future caused many hand-shakings and felicitations. Music also lent its aid in increase ing the pleasure of the hour. Everything was

happy, and all went well. After the rendering of several airs by the Germania Orchestra, and the performance of the preliminary ceremonies, Dr. Stille delivered the

home consumers, in lots, at \$6 50@7.50 for superfollowing address:fine; \$8@8.75 for extras; \$9@9.50 for new spring Gentiemen of the Board of Trustees, Ladies and wheat extra family; \$9 50@10 for old spring Gentlemen:-While I am deeply sensible of the wheat do. do.; \$9 75@11 50 for Pennsylvania and honor which has been conferred upon me by Ohio do. do.; and \$12@14 for fancy brands, acmy election as Provost of the University, I Onto do. do.; and \$12@14 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour is worth \$9@9 50 pbbl. Notning doing in Corn Meal.

There is very little Wheat of prime quality coming forward, and this description is in fair demand at firmer quotations. Sales of red at \$2 20@2 50, and 500 bushels amber at \$2 35. Rye is firmer. Sales of 400 bushels Western at \$1 60, and 800 bushels do. yesterday afternoon at \$1 55. enter upon the office with unteigned distrast of my own capacity, and a most anxious sense of the responsibilities which such a position imposes upon me. I am not unmindful that I have been placed at the head of the oldest literary institution in the Commonwealth, and of Corn is quiet and weak. Sales of yellow at \$1.25 Corn is quiet and weak. Sales of yellow at \$125 @128, and Western mixed at \$125@127. Oats move slowly at former rates. Sales of 2000 bushels at 75@762 for Western. Barley Malt is in better demand. Sales of 700 bushels New York at \$220, and 1000 bushels Western at \$225. Bark is quiet at the recent decline. Sales of No. 1 Operation at \$48@50 @ 100. one of the oldest in the country-an institution which has numbered among its pupils and professors many of those who during the past century have best illustrated our Philadelphia life. I know, moreover, that the authorities No 1 Quercitron at \$18@50 \$ ton. Whisky is selling at \$1.50@1.55 \$ gallon, tax of the University, not satisfied with what has been done in the past, but in full sympathy with the intensest activities of the present, are now devising generous plans for enlarging its New York, Sept. 30 — Stocks steady. Chicago and Bock Island, 1(1): Reading, \$25%; Cantou, 46; Eric, 46%; Cleveland and Toledo, 101; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 84%; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne. 1(1)%; Michigan Central, 1181%; Michigan Southern, 83; New York Central, 1284%; Pilnois Central, 148; Cumberland preferred, 33; Virginia 6s, 531%; Missouri 6, 92; Hudason River 137; 5-20s. 1892, 1121%; do. 1864, 1001%; do. 1885, 169%; do. new, 107%; 16 40s. 104. Gold 141%. Money, 5 per cent. on Governments, 6 on others. Exchange, 8%. usefulness and extending his advantages, and that they rely upon me for aid and co operation in giving those plans practical shape and direction. Such reflections, while they impress me with the magnitude of the task which I have undertaken, stimulate the devotion of all the powers I can command for its accomplishment. I propose to-day to enter upon a most import-

ant department of my duties. I cannot forget that the University of Pennsylvania is preeminently a Philadelphia institution, and that we, as citizens of Philadelphia, have all a common interest in its reputation and prosperity. As it is clearly the duty of the Trustees so to enlarge and modify the course of instruction here as fully to meet the requirements of this age and this community, so it seems to me the special business of the Provost to direct public attention to its affairs by presenting from time to time some account of the manner in which the vast interests confided to it are cared for. I call these interests vast, for it seems to me impossible to overrate their farreaching importance. To us has been committed the higher education of all those in Philadelphia who receive any liberal culture whatever. The number of young men instructed here, and the character of that instruction, must determine in a great measure, not, perhaps, whether Philadelphia is to remain a ABRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Juniata, Hoxie, from New Orleans via Havana 25th Inst., with sugar, cotton, etc., to Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co. schr Sarab, Cobb, 3 days from New Bedford, with oil to Shober & Co.

Schr King Bird, Johnston, from Washington, D. C., in ballast to Workman & Co.

Schr Zonsve, Short, I day from Jordan's Creek, Del., with grain to Jas, Barratt, schr H. C. Brooks, Davis, from Fall River, Schr Ocean Hird, Kelly, from Beston, Schr R. W. G. direy, Garwood, from Boston, Schr R. W. G. direy, Garwood, from Boston, Schr J. Veldren, Cavalier, from Boston, Schr J. Veldren, Cavalier, from Boston, Schr M. R. Somers Somers, from Boston, Schr Curlis Tilton, Somers, from Boston, Schr Curlis Tilton, Somers, from Boston, Schr V. vale, Mason, from Boston, Schr V. vale, Mason, from Boston, Schr L. & A. Baboock, Smith, from Chelsea, Schr Amella Besbe, from Norwich, Schr A. V. Burgen, Thompson, from Salem Steamer R. Willing, Cundiff, 13 hours from Balthmore, with mase, to A. Groves, Jr.

MEMORANDA. rich and populous city, but whether she is to become a cultivated, liberal, and enlightened

metropolis. It is not to be denied that in the history of Philadelphia opportunities for the highest culture have not kept pace with the munificent provisions which have been made for the syste-matic relief of every form of human suffering. The body has been, perhaps, more cared for here than the mind. But it was not always so. That illustrious citizen of Philadelphia whose name is identified with all the early efforts to establish here useful public institutions, nad quite as much at heart the success of this Uni-versity, which he founded, as that of the Pennsylvania Hospital, whose establishment he so earnestly promoted. Benjamin Franklin, like all true legislators, knew that a community could become truly great and powerful only by the harmonious development of all the life that was in it. It is not too late to follow his example and learn afresh the lesson which he

ampie and learn alresh the lesson which he taught us.

With such an object in view, I propose to ask your attention to some very plain and practical remarks upon the need of a higher and more generous, liberal culture in Philadelphia, and the position now occupied by the University of Pennsylvania in its efforts to supply that need, by the term liberal culture I wish to design the position now occupied by the University of Pennsylvania in its efforts to supply that need. By the term liberal culture I wish to designate the highest and most comprehensive form of education, the best system of intellectual training which may be accessible to young men in this country. This is the kind of education which is aimed at with more or less success in all the colleges of the country, and these colleges differ from each other not so mut/h in the object they seek as in the manner in which they seek it. Within a few years, espondally since the close of the war, a renewed interest has been excited in the subject of colleges differ from each other not so mut/h in they seek it. Within a few years, espondally since the close of the war, a renewed interest has been excited in the subject of colleges differed to only its the segregate remainer of those receiving instruction in colleges much larger now than at any former period, but the whole subject has been thoror ship discussed with reference to its practical aspects, and in many of the best known colleges great modifications of the old system have taken place. The battle has raged fler ely upon the respective merits of the fassical and technical methods of training. The result is even now uncertain. Eacugh, has transpired, however, to produce a general conviction that the highest culture is the result of a harmonious development of all the faculties, and that an exclusive training by sither of these methods does not