CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE INSIDE PAGES.]

CITY CRIMINAL CALENDAR.

An Alleged Swindler—An Unfortunate—A Domestic in Trouble—An Old Offender Caught—Larceny of Oil Cloth—An Owner Wanted—A Dishonest Employe—Till-tappers.

—Some time since an advertisement appeared in the daily papers, signed Dr. Charles Fischer, No. 1149 N. Front street, in which he held out inducements for a partner in his business. Two Germans, named Frederick Leuboid and John Wuster, answered the card, and on calling upon Fischer were told that by investing their money with him in the patent medicine business their fortunes would soon be realized. Leubold, on these representations, gave him $204 and Wuster $90. The representations of Fischer not proving true, the two dupes appeared before Alderman Eggleton and took out a warrant, which was accordingly served and the accused taken into custody. He was held in $1200 bail for trial.

—Conrad Essig for several years has had the use of but one eye, and yesterday he was deprived of that member, so that now he is entirely blind. It seems that Conrad yesterday was handling a bread cart in a suspicious manner on North Broad street, when John D. Bischom, the owner of said cart, smote him across the face, the result of which was that the remaining eye was demolished. Bischom was arrested and held for a further hearing to-morrow.

—Rachel Burns, a domestic in the employ of Mrs. Aydelotts, No. 1816 Master street, was yesterday held to bail by Alderman Hood for the larceny of a lot of clothing.

—Some eight months since George Walker entered the store of J. Rich, No 1710 Market street, and offered for sale a lot of gold dust. While Mr. Rich was otherwise engaged George lifted a coat valued at $35 and left. Yesterday the offender called on a neighbor of Mr. Rich, and while bargaining for the sale of some gold dust was seen by Mr. Rich, who happened to be passing the place at the time, and was taken into custody. Alderman Jones held him for trial.

—Richard Boyle yesterday stole a piece of oil-cloth from a store at Second and Thompson streets. He was captured, and on being taken before Alderman Shoemaker was committed to prison.

—Yesterday Patrick Matthews, otherwise known as Patrick Morris, attempted to pick the pocket of a lady at Girard avenue and Sartain street. The lady screamed and a policeman took charge of the thief. Alderman Hood bound him over for a further hearing.

—Forty yards of canton flannel were found yesterday in the possession of David Gould and Daniel McLaughlin, two colored boys, at Sixth and Pine streets, which they were suspected of having stolen. They were committed by Alderman Carpenter, and the flannel is at the Third District Station awaiting an owner.

—George W. Scott was employed by Michael Evers on a farm at Oakford, Bucks county. A few days ago Mr. Evers left his pocket-book, containing seventy dollars, on a table, and it and George being missed at the same time, suspicion rested on that individual of having stolen it. Yesterday George was arrested at Palm and Brown streets, with thirty dollars in his possession. He was taken to Doylestown for trial.

—Alderman Eggleton yesterday consigned to prison for their appearance at Court, Michael Meenan, Augustus Zarich, John Walls, and William Devinner, all lads, for tapping the till of a candy store on Second street below Thompson.

CORONER'S INQUEST.—This morning at 11 o'clock, Coroner Daniels held an investigation into the circumstances attending the fatal shooting of Patrick Dempsey, an alleged deserter from the United States army, by Charles Thompson, a soldier detailed to apprehend him. It will be remembered that the shooting occurred on Sunday afternoon, the 4th instant, in Catharine street, between Sixth and Seventh. Dempsey was conveyed to the Pennsylvania Hospital, and there died. The following testimony was elicited:—

Ann Cassidy, living No. 633 Catharine street, testified—On Sunday afternoon, about 5 o'clock, was sitting at the front window at home; heard a pistol go off twice; the pistol went off the third time, and the ball appeared to go into Dempsey's side (prisoner present and identified by witness); he had the pistol in his hand; know that the accused was sitting on our steps the previous evening watching for Dempsey; saw the accused fire the pistol off; Dempsey was running away when he was shot.

Mary Cassidy, living in Lancaster street, above Reed, testified—Saw the shooting; was sitting at the window of No. 633 Catharine street; heard a pistol go off; looked out and saw two men, Dempsey and the accused, come out of Dempsey's door; they got into the middle of the street and had a tussle together; saw the accused shoot Dempsey with a pistol; don't know whether Thompson had his arm around Dempsey or not; saw no knife in Dempsey's hand; Dempsey got away and ran; Thompson then shot him; after being shot Dempsey put his hands to his back; the window was down and so couldn't hear Thompson call on Dempsey to stop running, if he did so call.

W. W. Clinton, No. 717 Christian street, testified—Was in Dempsey's house, No. 639 Catharine street; heard a knock at the door; told Dempsey to get out the back way; opened the door for Thompson; Thompson asked if Dempsey was in; I told him no; Thompson said that he was in five minutes ago; opened the door and told him to lock in for himself; I shut the door about half-way; Thompson then pulled out a pistol and walked in; Dempsey's wife was coming out of the kitchen as Thompson entered; Thompson walked into the back room and told Dempsey that he wanted him; they then went into the front room; Thompson cocked his pistol, and Dempsey told him that he could shoot him then if he wanted to; I went to the house, and saw two soldiers at the back alley of Dempsey's house; while standing there heard a shot in the house; ran around, and saw the two scuffling on the pavement; Thompson fired a shot then too; Dempsey broke away from him and ran across the street; when he got about the middle of the street Thompson fired; this was the third shot; Dempsey put his hand to his side when he was shot, and then ran up Catharine and along Seventh street; afterwards I saw him in a house at Paul and Seventh streets; one of the other soldiers I think pursued him; Dempsey told me that he was a deserter; that was the reason why I told him to get out when I heard the knock at the door; didn't see Dempsey with a knife in his hand.

John Boone, living No. 618 Catharine street, testified—Was standing on our steps; Dempsey's door opened and Thompson and Dempsey came out; when they got about the middle of the pavement Thompson fired; Dempsey seemed to have hold of Thompson and was turning him around; Dempsey then broke and ran; Thompson then fired again and struck Dempsey; Dempsey was struck while running; saw them tussling.

Patrick Seerey, No. 771 South Seventh street, testified—Was standing at my door; Dempsey came running round the corner exclaiming, "I am shot," and calling on me to help him; I helped him into my house and he stayed there until he was taken to the hospital; I had understood that he was a deserter.

Dr. Charles M. Ritz, of the Pennsylvania Hospital, testified—Made a post mortem examination of the body of Dempsey; he had a gun-shot wound in the rear; the ball entered the body and emerged in the inner portion of the left thigh three inches below the groin; he died from the effects of this gun-shot wound;

A NEW IMPROVEMENT.—Of the vast number of building improvements made in this city during the past season the most attractive are those put up by our business firms. Some of these are really elegant, and will vie with any similar structures in any city in this or any other country. These gorgeous, costly, and ornate structures are not, as in other cities, confined to one thoroughfare, but are scattered along our business streets. Among the most noticeable of these recently added architectural buildings is No. 223 North Ninth street, into which Faries & Warner, the young but well-known dry goods firm, have just removed.

The first floor is devoted exclusively to the retail business and is fitted up in the most magnificent style. Here is sold everything in the dry goods line, from a handsome broche shawl down to a handkerchief, and what is an important feature, on the most reasonable terms. The members of the firm can give to their patrons the advantage of a long experience and thorough acquaintance with the business in which they are engaged, and they are determined to perfectly satisfy all who may give them a call. They request all to call and examine their large and varied stock of goods, feeling certain that their line of goods cannot be excelled in any other store in the city.

CASPER SOUDER, JR.—A special meeting of the newspaper fraternity will be held to-morrow afternoon, at 4 o'clock, at the Press Club rooms, to take appropriate action on the death of Casper Souder, Jr. A large attendance of the profession is expected.

PERSONAL.—Mr. John J. Thomas, one of the members of the Stock Board, who has been spending a few months in Europe, returned to this city yesterday. His health has been greatly improved by the trip.

—A five-page letter from Washington to Laurens was lately sold in London for $47 in gold.

WEDDING INVITATIONS, ENGRAVED IN the newest and best manner.
LOUIS DREKA, Stationer and Engraver,
9 15 No. 1038 CHESNUT Street.

THE NEW REBELLION.

A Colored Preacher Shot in his Pulpit.

An ex-member of the Georgia Legislature, who was a Colonel in the Rebel army, but who now subscribes himself "a disgusted Democrat," writes from Hawkinsville, Georgia, under date of September 21, as follows:—

No longer ago than last night a colored preacher was shot in the pulpit in the suburbs of this city, while he was engaged in religious services with his people. Something like a week ago, not far from this place, a negro preacher was beaten so badly returning from church that he died yesterday. The clubs commonly called Grant clubs, among the negroes, are the theatre of a vast number of deaths; the leaders or officers are usually hunted and shot as mere game. I see no relief for the negroes of Georgia, except to remand the State back to the military power. And I cannot see how Congress can do otherwise if the negro members of the Legislature are declared ineligible; for according to that theory, the Constitutional Amendment is not adopted. This much I will tell the country: In Georgia's present condition no fair election can be held within her limits. Thousands of negroes must either vote for Seymour against their will, or be killed or starved to death. Congress would act wisely to throw Georgia out of the electorial count at the coming election.

Persecution of an Editor in Georgia.

J. Clarke Swayze, editor of the *Macon Union*, has been long fighting an uneven fight with the Rebels of that section. These Rebels, having either bought off or frightened away his compositors so that he was compelled to reduce the size of his paper that he may be able to do all the work upon it himself, he thus salutes his enemies:—

In the last month or two the Democracy of Macon have left no stone unturned that the turning would injure us, or tend to force *The American Union* to abandon its chosen field, or sink it into oblivion. It has been successful this far:—It has forced us to the wall: it has stripped us of the last assistant and left us upon our own resources. Now we strip for the fray—like the soldier when he goes into battle, we carry no surplus weight. We renew the contest single-handed, but with redoubled determination. We *can* publish *The American Union* in Macon, and our friends and patrons are patriotic enough to sustain us in the effort; so that nothing now but the assassin shall hinder us.

A First-class Rebel Account of the Piracy Near Memphis.

The Memphis (Oct. 14) correspondence of Brick Pomeroy's *Democrat* relates the following:

The excitement in this quarter concerning the shipment of 5000 stand of arms from the Detroit Arsenal to the Loyal Leaguers and niggers of Arkansas had nearly subsided, and would soon have become a mere thing of the past, but to-day the news comes hither that the steamer Hesper is on its way from Little Rock, having one hundred Arkansas militia on board to protect the shipment. So, you perceive, we are being invaded by a militia force from another State, which, I believe, is contrary to the spirit of that antiquated and obsolete law-instrument, once known as the Constitution of the United States. The whole truth concerning these Arkansas arms is, that the fellow Clayton, who is the accidental Governor of that State, in partnership with a carpet-bagger named W. C. Hodges, purchased, at the Detroit Arsenal, 5000 stands of Prussian arms, at 75 cents apiece, and shipped them to this place, to re-ship to Arkansas, where they propose to sell them to the State at profitable prices that will suit themselves. The militia and Loyal Leaguers have been eagerly expecting these weapons for several weeks past, and many of them have threatened all sorts of wicked things that will ensue when they get them into their hands. But, really, we cannot see that they will be nearly so dangerous then as they are now, for, inasmuch as the arms are a speculation, so verily they are the most useless lot of guns, without ammunition, that ever were seen. They are about as useless ordnance as were the Springfield flint-lock muskets that fell into the hands of the Confeds. in 1861, and I remember well that the most effective of those had to be touched off from the powder-pan with lighted cigars and hot coals. The principal object of the enterprise is to make a big speculation out of the State of Arkansas, and by placing the weapons in the hands of the melish, to intimidate the cowed and fearfully-subjugated Rackensacks against voting adversely to radical behests. I fear that Arkansas is awfully whipped, and that, too, by niggers.

FROM READING.

The Presbyterian N. S. Synod—Yesterday Afternoon's Session.

From Our Own Correspondent.

READING, Oct. 21.—Synod reassembled, and had the usual opening religious services.

The report of the Committee on Seaman's Friend Society was made. Rev. D. H. Emerson, Agent, made an address, in which some most interesting facts were developed. It appears that there are three million men who are engaged as sailors from the different nations of the earth. The good work of religion is prospering among them wherever any effort is made for their salvation. An instance was given in which a revival broke out on a ship which left New York, and before it reached Africa every sailor on board was converted to God. The cause was commended by vote of Synod to all the churches.

Narratives of the state of religion in the several Presbyteries were read, and were deeply interesting. The first one was from the District of Columbia, representing the churches to be in a prosperous condition, but regretting the want of greater benevolence in the churches.

The Third Presbytery of Philadelphia made no report of statistics, but the narrative showed a gratifying state of things in the churches. The attendance upon the stated services has largely increased. The laity, in many cases, are showing great activity in discovering new agencies for working for Jesus.

Growing indications of the spirit of consecration and benevolence are evident. The Sunday schools are increasing in interest and power.

The year has been one of spiritual prosperity.

The refort of the Fourth Presbytery of Philadelphia was read by Rev. Mr. Ford, of Norristown. Several special seasons of revival have been reported during the year. The growth of Sabbath schools is very gratifying, and is full of promise for the future. Nearly all the churches report some increase in numbers and benevolent contributions.

It is a matter worthy of inquiry, however, whether the members are doing as much for God and humanity as in former years the members of the Church did.

The Presbytery of Wilmington reported, and the narrative was read by Rev. Mr. Emerson. No great and stirring events have been reported, but there has been a steady growth in the churches. Some of the congregations are making more ample provision for their pastors and the comfort of their families, and manifesting greater benevolence. There are four vacant churches in the Presbytery, but they may soon be filled.

The Presbytery of Harrisburg made its report through Rev. A. D. Moore. All the indications of the churches are favorable, and all the pulpits are filled except one. Increased liberality is evidently the marked feature of this Presbytery.

The Synodical Prayer Meeting was then held for one hour, under the direction of Rev. Mr. Shaw, of Wilmington. It was a season of very special interest, on account of the indications of the Divine Presence.

In the evening the session of the Synod was occupied by the celebration of the Lord's Supper. Many of the Christians of this city participated in the holy service.

—The New York *World*, the day before election, said:—"The Republicans, notwithstanding all their vaporing and bluster, have no hope of carrying Pennsylvania."

—The Best of the Democratic party may be thus briefly stated:—Wanted—A Democratic candidate for President. No Democrat need apply.

—The Bridgeport *Farmer* says:—"The radicals are roosting lower." That will do, as Democracy has gone up higher than a kite.

—If Seymour may be said to hang on the verge of insanity, Frank Blair has, to all appearance, gone mad already.

—Blair says he is in the hands of his friends. We advise his friends to lave their hands in the Mississippi.

—Dr. J. W. Little, of Concord, has patented a wonderful cane, which contains a 30 inch telescope, and a nice opera-glass.

DIED.

[*For additional Death Notices see the Fifth Page.*]

SNOWDEN.—On the morning of the 23d instant, RICHARD W. SNOWDEN, in the 78th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, Haddonfield, N. J., on Saturday afternoon at 2½ o'clock.

What is Dyspepsia?

1. A Constant Pain or Uneasiness in the Pit of the Stomach—Which is caused by a permanent contraction of the stomach upon undigested food. It generally begins immediately, or a short time after eating; is often very severe and obstinate.

2. Flatulence and Acidity.—These symptoms arise from the indigestion of food, which ferments instead of digesting.

3. Costiveness and Loss of Appetite.—These symptoms are the effects of the unnatural condition of food in the stomach, and the want of pure bile and gastric juice. The stomach is often painfully distended by wind; the appetite is sometimes voracious.

4. Gloom and Depression of Spirits.—This state unfits many for the enjoyment of life, and is caused by the impure blood furnished by imperfect digestion. In this stage of the disease, many persons commit suicide. There is a constant foreboding of evil, and an indifference and positive inability to perform the offices of life.

5. Diarrhœa.—After being at first costive, the sufferer is afflicted with diarrhœa, which is owing to a diseased condition of the bowels, produced by the undigested food, which is evacuated in the same condition as when eaten, and, of course, gives no strength to the system.

6. Pains in All Parts of the System arise from the action of impure blood upon the nerves. They are felt chiefly in the head, sides, and breast, and in the extremities. In many cases there is an uneasiness in the throat, with a sense of choking or suffocation: the mouth is often clammy, with a bad taste and furred tongue.

7. Consumptive Symptoms and Palpitation of the Heart.—Many persons pronounced as having these diseases have, in fact, nothing but dyspepsia, the lung and heart disease being only symptoms.

8. Cough.—This is a very frequent symptom of Dyspepsia, and leads very often into confirmed consumption.

9. Want of Sleep.—A very distressing symptom, resulting often in mental derangement.

10. Symptoms of External Relation.—The patient is affected painfully by cold and heat, which is owing to unnatural dryness of skin, and the skin is often affected by eruptions and tetters. The gloomy dyspeptic avoids society as much as possible.

11. Vomiting.—A frequent and distressing symptom. It relieves the pain, but emaciates and wears out the patient.

12 Dizziness, Dimness of Vision, Headache, and Staggering in Walking.—These are very alarming symptoms, which are speedily removed by our medicine; but if neglected, are quickly followed by numbness and sudden death.

13. It is impossible for us to give all the symptoms of Dyspepsia in so small a space, but the above are considered sufficient—if we add that the patient loses his memory and regard to surrounding objects, and frequently becomes morose and sour in disposition. We should say, however, that pains in the joints and stiffness of the limbs, which go by the name of rheumatism and neuralgia, are produced by Dyspepsia. Also, a hardness of the muscles of the abdomen, which become contracted and hard; and in some cases the belly sinks, instead of being gently prominent.

N. B.—Perhaps we have not said enough of that strongest symptom of Dyspepsia, melancholy. We have examined hundreds of cases of Dyspeptics who were so much affected in their minds that they constantly foreboded loss of their reason, which unfitted them for business of any kind, and many of them have been patients of the Insane Asylum, who are now permanently cured by our medicines.

We take pleasure in informing the public that we have at great expense secured the professional services of Dr. William F. Magee, who was intimately acquainted with the *private practice* of the late Dr. Wishart, as well as thoroughly conversant with his mode of ascertaining the *cause* and *effect* of various diseases. He enjoyed the fullest confidence of the late Dr. Wishart, and was in consultation with him almost constantly for many years. In view of these facts, we most cordially recommend him to the former patrons and friends of the late Dr. Wishart, and to the afflicted, with the full assurance that those who need professional counsel or aid will find in the said Dr. Magee a physician of more than ordinary abilities. He can minutely describe your disease, explain the *cause* and *effect* of same, as well as administer remedies known only to himself and the late Dr. Wishart, that will perform cures when other physicians and all remedies fail.

Come ye who are afflicted with Consumption, Coughs, Colds, Bronchial Affections, or Pain in the Breast. He will, by the help of an all-wise and beneficent Providence, restore you to health without *Croton Oil, Flies or Mustard*.

Come, ye who are afflicted with Dyspepsia, that fell destroyer that dethrones the reason and poisons the whole human system, and we will insure your cure.

Come, mothers and fathers, with your children, and he will, by the aid of a kind Providence, save them from an early grave, and charge you nothing for professional advice.

Come, ye who are afflicted with Chills and Fevers, he will cure you, or charge you nothing. Call at

DR. WISHART'S
GREAT FAMILY MEDICINE STORE,
No. 232 North SECOND Street,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Office hours from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

All examinations and consultations FREE OF CHARGE.

All communications by mail, soliciting professional advice, will be promptly answered, free of charge.

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THIRD EDITION

The Presbyterians at Reading.

The Change of the Candidates.

FROM READING.

This Morning's Session of the Presbyterian Synod.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

READING, Oct. 22.—The devotional exercises were conducted by Rev. Mr. Combs. It was a season of great spiritual sweetness.

The Committee on Publication reported the total receipts $1900. The Committee on Ministerial Relief reported. The cause was commended to the liberality of all the churches. Much of the morning was occupied in a discussion of the subject of home missions, and the necessity of vastly increased liberality. The evangelization of the continent is committed to Christians, and yet they dole out their beggarly pittance in pennies. The discussion was one of the most able and eloquent that we ever heard. At noon the Synod took a recess, the discussion still pending.

FROM BALTIMORE.

The Proposed Change of Candidates.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 22.—Hon. Richard B. Carmichael, one of the Democratic electors at large for this State, publishes a letter this morning in regard to the proposed change of candidates. He says such action on the part of the Democratic National Committee would transcend any authority of the Committee, and would disclose a degree of arrogance without parallel. Judge Carmichael argues ably and at length against the proposed withdrawal of the candidates.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 22.—Cotton dull; middling uplands nominally 25. Flour dull and no demand. Howard street superfine, $7 2 @8; do. extra, $9@11 25; do. family, $12@12 50; City Mills superfine, $7 25@8; do. extra, $9@11 50; do. family, $12@13 50; Western superfine $7@7 25; do. extra, $8 75@10 25. Cloverseed strong and in fair demand at $8 75 for good. Wheat firm for high grades. Prime to choice, $2 45@2 8; medium and good, $2 20@2 25; ordinary to fair, $1 75@2 10. Corn firm. Prime white, $1 25@1 28; yellow, $1 25@1 28. Oats quiet and weak at 70@78c. Rye firm at $1 30@1 60. Provisions quiet. Mess Pork, $30 50@30 70; bacon rib sides, 17c; clear sides, 17½c; shoulders, 14c.; hams, 22@23c. Lard, 20c.

NEW YORK, Oct. 22.—Cotton dull at 25 cents. Flour dull, and declined 5@10 cents; sales of 3000 bbls. State at $6 20@8 25; Ohio at $7 50@9 70; Western at $6 20@8; Southern, at $8 25@13 50; California at $7 75@10 50. Wheat dull, and declined 1@3 cents. Corn steady; sales of 32 000 bushels at $1 12@1 15½. Oats firm; sales of 100 000 bushels at 75c. Beef quiet. Pork dull at $28 35. Lard heavy at 17@18c. Whisky quiet.

INQUISITION.

Cruel Torture of Roumanian Peasants

The following appears in the London *Telegraph*:—

"I herewith send you a trustworthy account of barbarities practised against some poor Roumanian peasants. In the early part of September the Government mail sustained the loss of five thousand ducats. This loss occurred between Marasheshti and Agnid, some forty miles north of the river Milcoo, which divides Moldavia from Wallachia. To discover the authors of this robbery, Mr. Falcoianu, the director of the post and telegraph, was sent by the Government from Bucharest with *carte blanche* to adopt whatever measures he thought necessary. This commissioner, together with the prefect, the chief of the telegraph of Tekutch, and the sub-prefect, Nicoreshti, seized and tortured a woman named Nastasia Euphrosie by hanging her to a beam, after putting hot eggs under her armpits. Her husband was severely beaten, and reeds were driven into the quick of his nails

"On hearing of this the procureur-general of the Court of Focshani, the procureur of the tribunal, and another judicial functionary, proceeded to the spot, ascertained in the presence of many of the inhabitants of Tekutch the truth of the matter, and took the woman, whose wounds had become gangrenous, to a hospital. From the house of these victims, situated on the estate of Mr. Cinca, a deputy, the procureur-general proceeded, together with many of the above-mentioned, to Marasheshti, where many suspected persons, both men and women, have for nearly ten days suffered similar tortures. Some, according to the showing of the priest and other inhabitants, have not only been beaten, but tied by the hair to the tail of a horse and dragged through thorns, and others burned with petroleum and grease. A pregnant woman was found in a dying state, and sent to the hospital of Focshani, and there is no hope that she will escape the effect of the torture. The procureur-general, desirous of pursuing his inquiries publicly, was shown by Mr. Falcoianu a despatch of the Minister of Justice, by which he forbade the procureurs and judges to meddle in the matter, and ordered them not to obstruct the operations of Mr. Falcoianu. Twenty-three of the citizens of Tekutch have forwarded the above particulars to a newspaper published at Bucharest. Taught by the affair of the Jews at Galatz, the government have not attempted to deny these acts of their officials, but have sent a commission of inquiry to the spot. The Minister of Justice thereupon requested the dismissal and trial of Mr. Falcoianu and the prefects of Patna and Tekutch, which course has been sanctioned by the Prince and published in the *Moniteur*."

The New York Money Market.

From the N. Y. Herald.

"There was an abatement of the panic-like feeling of last evening on the Stock Exchange at the opening, and as the day wore away increased confidence was developed, while prices advanced notwithstanding the extreme monetary stringency, which caused loans to be made largely at seven per cent, in gold, and in many instances at seven per cent, in currency, with a commission of an eighth per cent, added. The Milwaukee and St. Paul stocks recovered four per cent, from the lowest point touched and the Northwestern about three, the most marked improvement being in these. Rock Island was very firm and sold up to 106¾, and Erie failed to decline below 45¾, following which it advanced to 47. Among the miscellaneous shares Pacific Mail was unyielding but dull, and Mariposa preferred not to time touched a lower point than 22. Much indignation was expressed against the parties engaged in making the money market artificially stringent, and a general wish was expressed that the banks would act upon the recommendation that they should employ a portion of their legal reserve in meeting the present exceptional pressure, and so defeat the schemes of the unscrupulous bear combination now at work to embarrass borrowers and create panic. That some bank officers are co-operating with this clique there is no good reason to believe; but it does not follow that because a bank is largely debtor or creditor at the Clearing House its officers are implicated in the movement, as the firms depositing with them have perfect liberty to withdraw their deposits or to get checks certified against them without using the same, and the bank is helpless to prevent this; but where bank officers loan money on greenbacks or on certified checks they connive with the conspirators and abuse the trust confided to them so shamefully that they are unfit for their position. We are glad to be able to say, however, that the instances of such complicity in schemes of this kind are very exceptional; but at the same time regret to say that bank officers do not display sufficient boldness in meeting the demands of the time. They could easily defeat the plans of this and all similar combinations by encroaching say to the extent of ten millions in the aggregate upon their legal reserve, and the money would immediately return to them."

From the N. Y. Times.

"The Custom House returns of the foreign trade at New York for the month of September have just been rendered. The figures are given below, together with a summary of the foreign trade at this port for the nine months of the calendar year, in comparison with 1867.

"The import entries for September, 1868, at New York compare as follows with the corresponding month of the previous year, viz:—

	Sept. 1868.	Sept. 1867.
Dutiable goods, direct	$14,152,546	$13,149,816
Dutiable, bonded	6,804 610	6,676,797
Free goods	1,421,682	851,987
Total Sept. entries	$22,378,838	$20 681 54[illegible]

"There was also entered during the month foreign specie of the value of $306,558, against $34,669 same month last year.

"The value of foreign merchandise of previous importation withdrawn from bond, $10,935 759, or $4,131,019 more than went into bond during the month so that the amount of merchandise actually marketed during the month dutiable and free, is $26,609 897, on which the gold customs collected amounts to $12,816,782, or at an average rate of duty on all the marketed imports (including free articles) of 49 per cent. The amount marketed in September, 1867, was $23,923,204, and the customs $11 712 165."

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.—Principal Depot, No. 304 CHESNUT Street. Central Depot, No. 103 S. FIFTH Street, one door below Chesnut. Established 1862.
Revenue Stamps of every description constantly on hand in any amount.
Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to.

FOURTH EDITION

Affairs in Central Ameirca.

Advices from Australia.

FROM PANAMA.

Affairs in Chiriqui.

NEW YORK, Oct. 22.—The steamship Rising Star brings $226,000 in treasure from California, and Panama advices to October 14.

The government established in Chiriqui by the conservatives still refuses to acknowledge the Provisional Government in Panama, so that there are now two governments on the Isthmus. A military force will be sent from Panama to settle the question by the power of arms.

There are no further particulars about the South American earthquakes.

Australian Advices

to September 9 have reached Panama. A cinnabar mine has been discovered in New South Wales, yielding eighty-five per cent. of quicksilver.

The great earthquake which started on the coast of Peru on August 13 was felt on the coast of Australia very severely on the following day, but no serious damage was done.

The Government troops have had some fighting with the Maories in New Zealand, and whipped them.

New York Stock Quotations—2 P. M.

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

N. Y. Cent. R.	127¼	Toledo & Wabash	63¼
N. Y. and E. R.	47⅝	Mil. & St. Paul com	102½
Ph. and Res. R.	98⅝	Adams Express	50
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	87⅝	Wells, Fargo Exp	30
Clev. & Pittsb'g R.	89	U. S. Express Co.	47½
Chi. and N. W. com	90⅞	Tennessee 6s, new	69¼
Chi. and N. W. pref.	92	Gold	135½
Chi. and R. I. R.	106⅛	Market strong.	
Pitts. F. W. & Chi.	114¼		

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES, OCT. 22

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

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$1400 City 6s, New	98⅛	100 sh Read R	49⅛
$400 do. New	98½	100 do. b5wn6m	49¼
$1,000 West Pa R 6s	80	100 do. b30	49⅛
$500 Bel Del 2 m 6s	84	100 do. b10	49⅛
100 sh Phil & E. b10	26¾	100 do. s5wn	49⅛
200 sh Ocean Oil	⅛	100 do. s5&1n	49 31
100 sh Reading	48⅞	100 do. 18	49⅛
100 do. b30	48 94	300 do. s5wn&1n	49⅛
100 do. c	48⅞	200 do. 18 b20	49⅛
300 do. 18	49	700 do. 18 20	49⅛
60 do. s5	49	200 do. 18 b30	49⅛
100 do. 2d&1n	49	200 do.	49⅛
200 do.	49⅛	500 do.	49⅛
100 do. b5&n	49⅛	100 do. b10	49⅛
100 do. s30	49⅛		

SECOND BOARD.

$600 City 6s, Old	101¾	400 sh Fult Ch b60	6¼
$1000 Al Co 5s	75⅛	200 sh Read s30wn	49⅛
$1000 Leh 6s gold 1	93⅞	100 do	49⅛
100 sh Leh Nav c	27⅛	200 do. 18 b10	49⅛
29 do.	27⅛	100 do.	49 16
100 sh Oil Cr & A I R b30	27½	400 do. 18 b30	49⅛
100 sh Phil & E Mon	26⅞	200 do. 18	49⅛
17 sh Sch N Pf 18	20⅞	100 do.	49¼
100 do. b30	21⅛		

DRY GOODS QUOTATIONS.

PRINTS.

Merrimack, W	15½	Amoskeag	12
Merrimack, D	15½	Lowell	11
Cocheco, L	13½	Wamsutta	9
Sprague	13	Victory	10½
Pacific	12½	Wauregan	11
American	12½	Arnold	11
Dunnells	13	Hamilton	12½
Allens	13	Richmond	12½
Manchester	12½	Gloucester	12½
Freeman's	11½	Mourning	11½
Briggs	10½	Lancaster	12½
Nassau	10½	Oriental	12½

BROWN SHEETINGS.

Amoskeag, A	4-4 15½	Pocasset	4-4 15
Lawrence, C	4-4 15½	" F	3-4 11½
" F	4-4 14	Pepperell, E	9-4 15
" G	7-8 14	" B	13½
" M	3-4 13	" O	12½
" H	5-8 12½	" N	11½
Pacific, Extra	4-4 15	"	7-4 32½
" H	4-4 15	"	5-4 42½
" L	4-4 13	"	9-4 47½
Atlantic, A	4-4 16	"	10-4 52½
" H	4-4 15½	Boot, S	15
" L	4-4 13	" O	13
" V	9-4 13	" H	12
" N	3-4 10½	Appleton, A	4-4 15½
Superior 1XL	4-4 14	Laconia, H	4-4 15
Shawmut, C	4-4 15	" O	13
Agawam, F	4-4 12	" B	13
Stark, A	15	" E	13
Massachusetts	4-4 14	Lyman, E	4-4 16
" BB	4-4 13	" C	4-4 15
" E	7-8 12½	" G	4-4 13
Indian Head	4-4 16	Utica	4-4 22
" "	3-4 13	Tremont, C	4-4 12
Exeter, A	4-4 13	Indian Orchard, A	16
" S	7-8 12½	" " C	15
Medford	4-4 14½	" " BB	13
Augusta	4-4 14½	" " W	12
"	7-8 13	Great Falls, H	9-8 15
Gilbos	4-4 13	" " J	4-4 14
Pittsfield, A	4-4 12	" " M	14
Rennebec	4-4 10½	" " S	12½
Everett, A A	4-4 14½	Cabot, A	4-4 15
Shawsheen	4-4 14	" W	4-4 14
Bedford, R	3-4 10½	Dwight, A	4-4 15
Conesto Co., E	3-4 9½	" X	4-4 11½

BLEACHED MUSLINS.

New York Mills	4-4 25	Dwight	4-4 18
Wamsutta	4-4 22½	Ballou & Son	4-4 15½
"	5-4 32½	"	7-8 14
Tuscarora	4-4 20	Lonsdale	4-4 17½
Williamsville	4-4 20	" Cambric	24
Bates	4-4 18	Hill	4-4 17
White Rock	4-4 17	"	7-8 15
Forestdale	4-4 16	Bartlett	3-4 15½
Indian River, X	12½	" 88-inch	14½
" XX	14	" 31-inch	13½
Attawaugan, X	12½	James St'm Mills	4-4 15½
" XX	15	" " 33-inch	14½
Masonville	4-4 17	" " 31-inch	13½
Blackstone	4-4 15	Great Falls, J	7-8 14
Hope	4-4 15½	" R	4-4 15
Langdon	4-4 14½	" P	7-4 14½
" 42-inch	18	" Q	4-4 16½
" 46-inch	21	Red Bank	4-4 12½
Wauregan	4-4 17	Waltham, X	13½
Pepperell	6-4 20	" 42 inch	15½
"	8-4 45	"	8-4 22½
"	9-4 50	"	9-4 50
"	10-4 55	"	10-4 55
Utica	7-8 22	Franklin Mfg Co	4-4 14½
"	4-4 25	Bay Mills	4-4 18
"	9-4 62½	Putnam, A	4-4 13
"	10-4 67½	" B	7-8 11½
Boot, R	3-4 10½	Green, G	4-4 13½
" B	4-4 14	Amoskeag, A	4-4 15½
" W	5-4 19	" Z	7-8 13
Androscoggin	4-4 18	Whitensville	4-4 16
Canoe	3-4 9	"	7-8 14½

GINGHAMS.

Lancaster	18	Hartford	14½
Berkshire	15	Roanoke	11½
Caledonia	15	Glasgow	17

DENIMS.

Amoskeag	29	Otis Company, CC	20
York	29	" " BB	25
Blue Hill	15	" " AA	27
Northfield	15	Warren Brown	18
Oakland	20	Lewiston, Brown	28½
Working Man's	25	Columbian	30
Union	17		

DELAINES.

Pacific	20	Lowell	20
Hamilton	20	Spragues	18
Manchester	20	Armures	21

TICKS.

York, 30-inch	25	Thorndike	17
York, 32-inch	32½	Methuen, AA	32
Amoskeag, A. C. A	33	Hamilton, Regular	25
" A	30	Willow Brook	31
" B	25	Everett	20
" C	20	" A, Extra	30
" D	19