THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

FIRST EDITION

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE REGISTRY LAW.

Judge Peirce Grants a Mandamus Compelling the City Commissioners to Comply with its Terms.

Court of Common Pleas-Judge Feirce. The case of the City Commissioners was resumed. City Solicitor Barger made return to the alternative mandamus as follows:—

The respondents say, 1st, That by section 5 of the act of April 21, 1858, it is provided, "That no debt or contract decreater incurred or made shall be binding upon the city of Philadelphia, unless authorized by law or ordinance and an appropriation sufficient law or ordinance and an appropriation sufficient to pay the same be previously made by Councils. Provided, That persons claiming unauthorized debts or contracts may recover against the person or persons lilegally making the same." That by section 4 of said act of April 21, 1858, it is provided that the City Commissioners of the said city hereafter chosen "" and that no debt shall be contracted or warrants drawn against the city by said Commissioners except for purposes legally authorized, and not to exceed the appropriation heretofore made by Councils. That by section 26 of the act of May 13, 1856, it is provided that "hereafter heretofore made by Councils. That by section 26 of the act of May 13, 1856, it is provided that "hereafter all goods, merchandise, and other articles of any kimi, and labor and service required for the city of Philadelphia, in any department thereof, shall be purchased or contracted for only in such manner as shall be previded by ordinance, and for that purpose the Councils of said city are hereby required to direct by ordinance the manner and time of making the yearly estimates by the several departments of said city, and of receiving proposals for such supplies as aforesaid, which ing proposals for such supplies as aforesaid, which proposals shall be prescribed by advertisement, and no contract shall be awarded to any but the lowest bidder, who shall give the requisite security there-

for."
That by section 41 of the act of April 17, 1869, under That by section 41 of the act of April 17, 1869, under which the present application is made, it is provided "That it shall be the duty of the Councils of the city of Philadelphia to fix the amount of county tax to be assessed personally and individually on the qualified electors of the said city, at a rate sufficient to provide for the payment of all election expenses in the said city, and no part of said tax assessed and collected shall be applied to any other purpose, and the said Councils shall appropriate annually a sufficient sum for the said purposes, and the City Commissioners shall furnish all the books, blanks, stamps, stationery, and materials necessary blanks, stamps, stationery, and materials necessary for the purposes of this act, which shall be paid for out of the appropristions to be made as aforesaid." That no appropriation whatever has been made by Councils providing payment for the books, blanks, stationery, and materials which the relators demand that the respondents shall furnish under sgid section 41 of the act of April 17, 1869.

That the respondents are advised, in view of the premises that any contract entered into or measures.

premises, that any contract entered into or measures taken by them for the purpose of furnishing the said books, blanks, stamps, stationer, and materials demanded by the said writ of alternative mandamus would be unauthorized and illegal.
(Signed) DAVID P. WEAVER,
JOHN P. BALLIER,
City Com's.

Mr. Dropsie demurred to this action, and in addition to the argument heretofore advanced submitted that the Act or Assembly could not be nullified by an ordinance of Councils. In fact, any ordinance or acts in contravention to this Registry law were unconstitutional. The case of Smith vs. the City of Philadelphia, and the Allegheny tax case, were referred to, and it was contended that the City Commistioners were State officers as well as mistioners were State officers as well as municipal, and that they did not allege in their answer that they could not obtain the necessary money unless appropriated by Councils. The acts of the courts with reference to the South street bridge were referred to, and Mr. Dropsie held that by the refusal of the Commissioners to comply with the law the citizens of Philadel-

phia may become disfranchised.

Mr. Barger declared that the Commissioners were desirous of conforming to the law, but their great trouble was the amount of responsibility they ought to assume in the face of the different acts of Assembly. He still thought the remedy was against Councils, who should be commanded to make the appro-

priation.

Judge Peirce said he had no doubt the Commissioners were actuated by right motives in this matter. Their position was one of delicacy, and would naturally cause them to pause before taking a step in the matter without having some construction of the law. It was his oninion that the Commissioners were bound under the law to furnish the books and stationery, and if Councils should hereafter refuse to make an appropriation the Courts could compel payment by the City Treasury. The peremptory mandamus requiring the Commissioners to furnish the articles as required by law was granted.

ALMOST A HORROR.

Fall of a Staging, with a Thousand Children Upon It-Their Narrow Escape from a Frightful Calamity.

The Cleveland (Ohio) Leader of Saturday contains the following:-

On Friday evening an accident occurred at the Forest City Rink, which narrowly escaped being, perhaps, the most frightful calamity which ever happened in our city. Our readers are aware of the fact that for some time past rehearsals have been in progress, with from a thousand to fifteen children, under the direction of Mr. Suffern, for a grand song festival. The concert was announced to take place on Friday evening at the rink. For two or three days workmen had been engaged in putting up the staging for the children. This was completed on Friday, but, as the sequel showed, was constructed in dangerous and unsafe manner. It was arranged in circular tiers of seats, rising one above another like the seats in a circus tent to a height of thirty or forty feet.

In the evening an audience of five or six hundred people assembled for the entertainment, As the time approached for the concert, the children to the number of over a thousand, took their places upon the seats. At 8 o'clock, as the programme was about to begin, a portion of the staging gave way beneath the weight, owing to the breaking of one or two of the stanchions. These were by far too light, and some of them were much weakened by knots.

The seats which gave way were about midway between the top and bottom. Fortunately the children, saved themselves from falling by leaping upon the other seats. A scene of the wildest darm and consternation followed, which baffles description. The children were all panicstricken, and rushed like frightened lambs down the seats. Fears were entertained that the entire structure might give way and precipitate all to the floor. It was almost miraculous that in the rush many were not thrown down and severely injured, if not killed. Some of the little ones screamed with terror, calling for help in pitcons tones. Many lost their hats and other articles of clothing. In the audience were a large number of the parents and friends of the children, and they manifested the keenest anxlety for the safety of their little ones.

It was at length ascertained that none of the children were seriously injured, one or two only bruised, and the alarm gradually sub Of course the concert was broken up for that night, and all dispersed to their homes. Mr. Suffern announces that it will take place on Monday evening, but we doubt if the children will be induced to trust themselves agalu upon a structure that son early proved fatal to many. The carelessness of the management in creeting such a fragile staging, and piling upon it twelve hundred children, cannot be too highly reprehended, and it will not be strange if the parents of the children refuse again to entrust the lives of their darlings in hands that have proved so unworthy of trust.

... The Bengal Government has made a grant of £100 to Mr. Blochman for preparing a Catalogue Raisonne of the Arable and Persian MSS. night at Delhi by Major Nassau Lees for the

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GENERALITIES.

A Mock Funeral and its Result.

One Saturday night recently a party of Ger-nans gathered in the bar-room of the New York Brewery at Haywood, Cal., for a spree; lager flowed free and fast, songs were sung, and many bumper was drunk to the honor of the dear Fatherland. Finally, on "time" being called for another round, one of the party named Hess falled to respond, and his friends, who supposed he was playing off, suggested a little amusement at his expense. It was proposed to have a mock funeral. A ladder was procured, and the ine-briated Tenton stretched upon it. The pall-bearers were selected, a procession was formed, and the party marched about the room, carrying their insensible companion. They hummed the dead march, sang dirges and hymns, and finally repaired to a barn in the rear of the brewery to perform the burial rites. The mock ceremonies being over, they repaired to the taroom, ordered up more lager, and patiently waited, expecting every moment to see the "corpse" enter. But he came not, and upon repairing to the place of his "interment" they found that the man was indeed dead.

Religion among the Oregon Indians. The late camp-meeting held at the Simcoe In-dian Reservation, Oregon, is spoken of by white visitors from the Willamette Valley as the most decorous convocation they ever witnessed. Eighteen Indians from the Warm Springs Reseration joined the church, together with eight of the employes on the Yakima Agency. One of the Warm Springs Indians who attended the camp-meeting was killed while returning home. His horse becoming unmanageable, the rider's head was struck against a free, causing his

Successful Attempts to Educate the Chinese. A San Francisco correspondent of the St Louis Democrat writes as follows:—I have be fore mentioned the efforts being made-and sucessfully made-to educate our Chinamen. Whilst wild Irishmen and rampagious street orchins are constantly endeavoring to make the poor Celestials' lives a curse to them, whilst miners of all nationalities are persecuting them as interlopers in the land, several excellent perons are unostentatiously devoting their efforts to the improvement of the Asiatic's mind

On the 10th of January last a Chinese Sabbath School was started in connection with Dr. Scudder's Church. The school has risen since that time from eight to one hundred and twenty pupils. They are divided into small classes and are taught reading, spelling, writing, arithmetic, and geography. The present intention is not to interfere with their religious sellefs till they are able more fully to understand the benefits of our educational system. They progress wonderfully, however. In four months many of them become fluent readers of our language They sing popular hymns in very good style pronouncing each word so distinctly that lancy some of our city choirs might profit by their example. The Chinamen, however, rather

overdo the thing. This is the third effort I have mentioned in the above direction. A fourth has been recently organized in connection with our city missionary society, and there is no doubt that ere long all of our prominent churches and religious so cieties will have Chinese schools attached.

Three Persons Perish from Thirst on the Plains.

A correspondent of the Salt Lake Telegraph, writing from St. Thomas, Pah Ute county, Arizona, June 20, gives the following mournful particulars of the death of three persons on the desert.

Brother James Davidson, with his wife and son, the latter a boy about twelve years of age, left St. Thomas on the 9th of June, intending to travel to St. George in company with President Erastus Snow and Elder Joseph W. Young, but failed to connect with them, as these brethren went on ahead, not knowing of their coming. The family then started alone, though unacquainted with the country, and about the middle of the forty-mile desert, on the new road that leads to St. George, their carriage broke down. It is supposed that the old gentleman, who was rather feeble, was unable to fix it up, and sent his son with one horse and a keg, for water. hey were within five miles of the oquay Wash, where there is water little off the road, which the boy looked for but failed to find. He then started for the Beaver Dam Well, twenty-three miles off, but when he got within half a mile of it he must have fallen ff the horse exhausted, as his body was found two days after. The horse went on to the well, where there were two men from St. George cleaning it out. They tied him up, and thought no more about it for a day and two nights, when as they were taking their mules to feed, they ound the body of the boy, which they buried On the 17th Bishop Lorenzo Young was coming over the same road, and found the father and mother lying dead in the bed.

Another "Haunted House" Sensation. The Boston Traveler of Saturday evening tells

the following story:-There has been no little excitement near Springfield street, at the South End, for some weeks past, about a "haunted house." The story s, that the house, a very genteel one, was fitted up and occupied between April and the 17th of June last, for a first-class boarding-house, and well filled immediately with paying boarders. On the 18th of June, suddenly all the bells in the house began to ring, and from that day to this have continued to ring frequently very day, generally beginning at an early hour n the morning, and ringing at intervals all day but never in the night. And this has continued even since the wires of the bells have been out These bell-ringing operations have been followed heavy poundings on the floors of the house at different hours, and by the sound of the deep gruff voice of a man; and some profess to have een spirits flitting around. Multitudes have been attracted to the house, and among others the Chief and Deputy Chief of Police; but none can fathom the mystery. All the boarders have been frightened away, and the woman who now occupies the house is auxious to get rid of her ease and leave the haunted premises.

Sudden Death of the Man Who Drew the Crosby Opera House. The Cincinnati Enquirer of Saturday says:-On Saturday afternoon a pleasure party arrived at the Burnett House from Portsmouth Ohio. They were bound for New York, and among their number was Mr. A. H. Lee, of Prairie de Rocher, Ill. Mr. Lee retired to his com at quite an early hour on Thusday evenng, and on being called yesterday morning complained of feeling sick. He continued to grow worse, and a physician was sent for, who did verything in his power to allevate the sufferngs of the sick man, but all without avail. Mr Lee died about 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. His disease was ascertained to be that of dropsy of the heart. He was about 51 years of age, an resided at Prairie de Rocher, Ill., where his body ill be sent for interment.

Mr. Lee held the ticket which drew the Crosby Opera House at the lottery which took place in that city some two years ago. He was at that time a farmer, living quietly at his home in Prairie de Rocher. He drew the opera house, and, having disposed of it at a large price, he has since been taking matters easily. time of his death he was making his way East, ntending to spend the summer at some of the Eastern watering places.

-An earnest attempt is being made-very much on the suggestion of Mrs. Chambers-to introduce into Italy a system of industrial schools; the object being to show the Italians what has been accomplished in the way of helping nature by the English and Americans in their "fight for Two or three model schools have been already founded in the Peninsula and in the sland of Sardinia, which, we understand, are highly appreciated.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Advices by the English and French Cables.

The Carlist Uprising in Spain-Serious Defeat of the Insurgents-The Irish Church Bill Compromise.

FROM EUROPE.

The Carlist Insurgests in Spain Defeated and Dispersed-4600 Under Arms in La Mancha-A General Rising Expected.

By the Old Atlantic Cable. MADRID, July 26 .- At last the Carlist outbreak so long expected has occurred. Five hundred well-drilled troops, under the command of General Sabriegos, have taken the field near Cludad Real, where they were defeated and dispersed by the national troops commanded by General Tornabeti. The battle took place in the morning, and it is reported that the Carlist party lest fifteen in killed, and a number of others who are wounded. Only three officers are reported killed on the side of the Government troop 5.

Near the town of Manzanaries a strong party of the Carlists also made a demonstration, and subsequently succeeded in intercepting the railroad trains and cutting the telegraph wires.

The latest accounts state that 4000 Carlists had arrived in the province of La Mancha, and that Government troops have been despatched to the

The agitation is general throughout the whole country, and the people are much excited over the late news. No further hostilities have as yet been reported, although it is feared that a general rising may be expected all over Spain now that Don Carlos has crossed the frontier and has opened communications with his numerous

The Irish Church Bill Compromise-The English Telegraph Bill. By the New Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, July 26 .- The House of Commons generally regard the Irish Church bill compro-

mise with satisfaction. After Wednesday's Cabinet Council, Lords Granville, Cairns, Dr. Ball, and the Irish Attorney-General met to discuss compromise terms. The Government and opposition accepted the conditions after the Premier's statement that the Irish Church bill only awaited royal assent.

A clause has been introduced in the Telegraph bill protecting submarine cables landed on the shores of the United Kingdom, and building a post-office to collect and distribute messages. Granville Murray was ejected from his club by

a vote of 190 to 10. It is reported that a new cable is projected direct from Milford to the American continent.

This Morning's Quotations. By the Old Atlantic Cable. LONDON, July 26—A. M.—Consols, 93% for both money and account; U. S. 5-20s quiet and steady at 52%. Stocks steady; Erie, 19; Illinois Cen-

FRANKFORT, July 26 .- U. S. 5-208, 87 1/4887 1/4. LIVERPOOL, July 26-A. M.-Cotton 18 a firmer: middling uplands, 12½@12½d.; middling Orleans, 12½@12½d. The sales will probably reach 12,000 bales. Red Western Wheat, 9s. 2d.@9s, 3d. LONDON, July 26.-A. M.-Tallow, 46s. 3d. Linseed Oil, £31 18s.
This Afternoon's Quotations.

London, July 26—P. M.—Consols, 93½ for money and 93½ 693¾ for account. United States Five-twenties quiet at 82¾. Stocks quiet; Illinois Cen-LIVERPOOL, July 26-P. M.-Cotton unchanged. California Wheat, 10s. 7d. Lard flat. HAVRE, July 26.-Cotton on the spot, 150%f.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The Exploring Party Heard From-All Hands in Good Health-Good Prospects for the New

Mesers. Jay Cooke & Co. have received the following despatch from Mr. Thomas H. Canfield, of the exploring party sent out by their house to survey the proposed route of the Northern Pacific Railroad .- ED. EVENING TELE-GRAPH.

UNATILLA, Oregon, Latitude 47 North; Longitude 118 West, July 23 .- Our party has reached this point safely, and all hands are in the best health and spirits, and are delighted with the magnificence of the country through which we are travelling. All that we have to complain of at present is the excessive heat, our thermometer registering 100 in the shade. As for the country, it is one of the garden spots of the continent; game and fish of every kind abound in the greatest profusion, and we have been literally living on the fat of the land. The route of the Northern Pacific Railway thus far explored more than realizes our most sanguine expectations. We are now on the track for Montana.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Finishing Up the French Cable. Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

DUXBURY, Mass., July 26,-The work of laying the land cable across the marshes to the main office here is progressing rapidly, and the work will be finished this afternoon. The overland line to Boston is nearly completed.

Drowning of Two Young Girls. Boston, July 26 .- Two Misses Turner, Addie aged sixteen, and Flora, aged seventeen, daughters of John and Horatio Turner, pavers, of this city, were drowned in Lake Auburn, Me., on Saturday, by the sinking of a row-boat.

Uncommercial Travellers Baltimore,

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. BALTIMORE, July 26 .- The Court of Appeals in the case of Elias Ward, of New Jersey, a non-resident trader, has affirmed the decision of the Baltimore Criminal Court, fining him five hundred dollars for selling without a license. Several others, similarly offending, will have to abide the same decision, unless it is reversed by the Supreme Court, to which it is to be appealed.

The Maryland Base Ball Club left for Phila delphia this morning.

The Weather at the Sea-side. The following was the state of the weather at

the sea-side at 9 o'clock this morning:-Cape May, S., cloudy, 68. Long Branch, 8W., cloudy. Atlantic City, E., cloudy, 68.

Death of a Prominent Pennsylvanian. WILLIAMSPORT, July 26 .- Hon. A. B. Packer, brother of ex-Gov. Packer, and late Associate Judge of Lycoming county, died in this city yesterday, aged 65 years.

FROM NEW YORK.

The Stock and Money Markets To-Day.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

New York, July 26.—The Stock market today is unusually active, and the entire list shows
a decided advance in prices since Saturday.

Among the most marked were Harlem, New
York Central, and Hudson. Harlem is six per cent. higher, and is quoted at 1623; Hudson River 4 per cent. higher, and is quoted at 1921/4 New York Central is 4 per cent. higher, and is quoted at 217. It is stated the consolidation of these roads will be consummated in August upon a basis of 230 for Central and 200 for Hudson, and that the new corporation can pay 8 per cent.

per annum upon the stock.

The new National Stock Exchange or Eric Board opened to-day in their new rooms, recently occupied by the restaurant of Berry, opposite the stock exchange in Broad street. The market for government securities is generally steady and unchanged. Gold is steady at an advance of 1/2 per cent., and is quoted at 1361/4. It is reported the Prussian government is about to bring on the European market a new loan for one handred millions thalers, which if true, will have a bearing on 5 20 bonds in Europe. Money is steady at 6@7 per cent. Sterling is quiet and 1/2 higher: 60 days sells at 1·10 and 30 days at

NEW YORK, July 26,-Stocks firm. Money steady New York, July 26.—Stocks firm. Money strady at 7 per cent. Gold, 126%; 5-208, 1862, coupon, 123%; do. 1864, do., 121%; do. 1865, do., 121%; do. do. new, 126%; do. 1867, 120%; do. 1868, 120%; do. 1868, 110%; Virginia 68. new, 60%; Missouri 68, 87%; Canton Co., 69; Cumberland preferred, 33; New York Central, 217%; Eric, 29; Reading, 98%; Hudson Kiver, 198%; Michigan Central, 141%; Cieveland and Pittsburg, 108%; Chicago and Rock Island, 114%; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 152%; Western Union Telegraph, 37%

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Monday, July 25, 1869.

Money appears easier and more abundant at the banks than for several weeks past, and they appear disposed to relax somewhat the close conservative disposed to relax somewhat the close conservative course which they have litherto pursued. It is not absolutely certain, on this account, that they are increasing their deposit lines to any great extent, as this change of base may result from a falling off in the demand for call loans or from a full in the stock market, but the statement which will be published this evening will clear up the matter, and give us an insight into the future prospects of the market. The probabilities at present of an easy or very abundant money market are rather remote. There will be an active trade this fall, judging by present appearances, and the unusually heavy crops this season will bring currency into very active demand, and tend to keep up the present tone of the market.

Call loans to-day are rated at 6/27 per cent., and discounts at 8/4 lo per cent. for very good names.

discounts at \$3510 per cent, for very good names, Gold opened firm at 13634, and continued up to noon at that figure, an advance of 156 per cent, since Saturday.

Government loans are quiet and prices are very firm at an advance of 1/4@34 on closing quotations of

Saturday.

The Stock market was active, and prices were nigher. State loans were neglected. City sixes are stronger, selling at 100% for the new issues. Reading Railroad was in good demand, and advanced 1½, closing at 49; Pennsylvania Railroad was stronger, selling at 57, and Lehigh Valley Railroad at 56½; 122½ was bid for Camden and Amboy Railroad, ex div.; 37½ for Catawissa Railroad preferred; and 30½ for Philadelphia and Eric Railroad. Canal stocks attracted more attention and preferred. Canal stocks attracted more attention, and prices were better. Sales of Lehigh Navigation at 37, an

were better. Sales of Lehigh Navigation at 37, an advance of 36, 2036 was bid for Schuylkill Naviga-tion preferred. Coal and Bank stocks were without change. In Passenger Railway shares no sales were reported. 46 was bid for Second and Third. PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Report	ted by De Haven & I	ro., No	o. 40 S. Third street
	FIRST	BOAR	D.
\$1200	City 68, New 100%	200 81	Read, b5wn&i 49
\$2800		100	dob3, 49
\$3000 Phila & E 7s.		200	do
	b80 S6	100	do 860wn. 483
\$900 Leh 6s R Ln 8736		200	00ls, c. 49
\$2000 Leh Con Ln.85		100	do2d. 49
195555	lots., 80	5	do 49
100 sh	Leh Nav. b60. 37	100	do 49
100	do85&i. 37	100	do2d. 49
100	do 37	100	do. s5wn&i. 49
100	doc. 37	20	doc, trf. 49
100	do 37	200	do,b30, 49
100	dob30, 37	10	do, trf.c. 49
5 sh Cam & Am R.1221/2		10	do48.9
101 sh Pennals.c. 57		20	doc.trf. 49
0	do b3. 56%	500	do 49
100	dob30, 57	100	do 2d&i. 49
40	do ls. 57	100	dos60wn,48-9
200	do, ls. b30, 57	5	do 49
198	do receipts 56%	100	doc. 49
32 sh Leh Val R.ls. 56%		100	dob30. 49
100 sb	Read R2d. 49	100	do830wn. 485
100	dob5&i. 49	15	do18.c. 49
100		100	do . sconat. 489
100	do2d. 49	100	doc. 487
200	do 49	100	do 49
	man & Francisco Physics	Catalogue Add No.	minute Adultar market for the

-NARR & LADNER, Bankers, report this morning's street, report the following quotations:—U. S. 68 of 1881, 120% @120%; 5-208 of 1862, 123% @123%; do. 1864, 121%@122; do. 1865, 121%@122; do. July, 1865, 120%@120%; do. July, 1867, 120%@120%; do. July, 1868, 120%@120%; U. S. Pacific R. Cy. 68, 108@108%.

MESSES. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations —U. S. 68 of 1881, 121 % @121 %; do. 1862, 123 % @123 % -U. S. 68 1 1861, 121 % 61121 %; 100. 1862, 123 % 61122; do. 1865, 121 % 6122; do. 1865, new, 120 % 6120 %; do. 1867, new, 120 % 6120 %; do. 1868, 120 % 6120 %; do. 58, 0408, 111 % 6111 %; U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Cy., 107 % 6108 %; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 194; Gold, 136 % 6136 %; Silver, 130 % 6132. Notes, 19%; Gold, 136%@136%; Silver, 130%@132.

JAV COOKE & Co. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 121%@121%; 5-20s of 1862.

128%@123%; do., 1864, 121%@122; do., Nov., 1865, 1213@122; do., Nov., 1865, 1213@120; do., 1867, 120%@120%; do., 1868, 120%@120%; 10-40s, 111%@111%; Pacifics, 108@108%. Gold, 136%.

NEW YORK MONEY MARKET. The following extracts show the state of the New

From the Herald.

"The week in Wall street has been rather an in teresting one, despite the summer weather and the tendency of affairs to relapse into dulness. Doubt-less the few cool days that have intervened in the 'dog days' have had much to do with keeping up comparative animation. Heretofore gold has been the subject of speculative excitement at this season, and from the signs at the close on Saturday it is evi dent that the present season will not pass without a repetition of this experience. The course of the price in the earlier portion of the week was to lower gures, figures, in consequence of the duiness foreign exchange and the limited amount gold shipped to foreign ports. Indeed, the 'ba disappointment at the scantiness of the demand on the later account came near leading to a very sharp and large decline on Wednesday, when the market dropped to 184%. There is a wider difference of dropped to 134%. There is a wider difference of opinion between the two classes of operators, and the gold market is, therefore, the scene of a very de-termined contest. The shipments on Saturday,

the gold market is, therefore, the scene of a very determined contest. The shipments on Saturday, however, were suddenly very large—nearly a million and a half of dollars—and the bulls' went into ecstasies, and the price to 136%.

"The money market worked with greater case than it has for many months. The rate on call has gravitated to six per cent in the great majority of transactions, both on Governments and stocks. The exceptions during the week were frequent, however, at five on prime collaterals and seven on miscellaneous securities. Commercial paper was in better request, and the bulk of sales took place in the vicinity of ten per cent. The range of discounting figures for four months dry goods paper was from eight to twelve per cent, and bankers' sixty day notes seven to eight. The weekly bank statement is favorable, but without important feature. The loans have been expanded over two and a half millions, and the legal tenders have increased nearly two and a half millions, the result of which has been an addition to the deposits of about five millions. The loss of specie is close upon a million, showing the heavy shipments during the week. Despite this loss, the total reserve has increased \$1,436,130, against an increase in the total liabilities of \$5,122,230. The banks hold in lawful money, and in excess of the amount required by law, \$27,415,022, against \$25,262,622 last week.

"Foreign exchange was stiffly held until after the middle of the week, when some of the prime bankers sold at a concession of an eighth to three-sixteenths per cent. upon the previous asking rates. One leading firm still kept their rates at the highest point, despite the reduction; of their rivais. The fair supply of bond bills and the more temptiag alternative of gold shipments rendered the market dull.

alternative of gold shipments rendered the market

** overnment bonds were steady, but dull, except f * those issues which have suddenly assumed attractions for the speculative and investment demand from their marked disparity in price with the bonds which are being purchased every week by the Government, and sre, therefore, held at prices which check investment for the present. An attempt has been made to bear the market on account of this disparity, but without success. The fact is that, with the recent law of Congress, and the steady decrease of the national debt, our Government securiwith the recent law of Congress, and the steady decrease of the national debt, our Government securities are destined to rule with gold. They are fast approaching an equality in Europe (3) there would be par in gold, owing to the difference in exchange, and the home market will follow the foreign. We had occasion last week to speak of the stock-gambling procivities of our bank officials in connection with the exchanging of their bonds on deposit in Washington. The Financial Cormicle, in referring to the minifestation of the same evil in the recent disturbance of the money market, says that "there are not a few national banks in the country whose officers almost reside permanently in New York, and use the money of the bank in Wall street to much better purpose, so far as profits are concerned, than if they soberly and quietly sat still at home and leaf it to their neighbors in the legitimate way of loans and discounts.

"There is some doubt whether such banks would not have their privileges revoked if these privileges, which really belong to another State, are thus trans-ferred to New York for the sake of extra profits. The country banks are notoriously unable to make such large profits as the banks of the city, but this is no excuse for the abuse in question. We do not now discuss this aspect of the case, however. We on valinde to it as an illustration of the vast profits which shrewd non vienders can make by manipulating loanable capital in Wall street. The following were the closing prices of Governments on Saturday evening:—I nited Scates sixes, 1881, registered, 121½ @121½; do. do. coupon, 121½@121½; do. Five-twenties, registered, 121½@121½; do. do., coupon, 1862, 123½@121½; do. do., coupon, 1862, 123½@121½; do. do., coupon, 1865, 121½@121½; do. do., coupon, 1865, 121½@121½; do. do., coupon, 1865, 120½@121½; do. do., coupon, 1865, 120½@120½; do. do., coupon, 1868, 120½@120½; do. tenferties, registered, 110½@110½; do. do., coupon, 111½@1113½; currency bonds, 187½@108½." The country banks are notoriously unable to make

Philadelphia Trade Report.

MONDAY, July 26.—The Flour market is steady, but we continue former quotations. There is no demand for shipment, and 1000 barrels were taken by the home consumers in lots, at \$5.25.65.90 for superfine; \$5.26.65.75 for extras; \$6.67.25 for Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family; 100 barrels fancy sold at \$6; \$62567 for Pennsylvania do. do.; \$6:06825 for Ohio and Indiana do. do.; and \$961025 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour sells at \$61286625 gold.

The Wheat market is without improvement. Sales of old red at \$12562125 and 1000 byshels now designed.

The Wheat market is without improvement. Sales of old red at \$1.456.1.55, and 1000 bushels new do, at \$1.506.1.55. Rye is steady, and 500 bushels Western sold at \$1.75. Corn is scarce and firm; sales of 1000 bushels yellow at \$1.15, and 1500 bushels Western mixed at \$1.156.1.16. Oats are quiet, with sales of Western at 76.6.75c.; and Pennsylvania at 70.6.75c. Nothing doing in Barley or Malt.

Bark is held at \$43 \$1 ton for No. 1 Quercitron.

Seeds—Cloverseed sells at \$2.256.9.50 \$1.64 pounds;
Timothy at \$5.256.5.50; and Finxseed at \$2.006.275.

Whisky may be quoted at \$1.05.61.10 \$2 gallon, tax paid.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

MONDAY, July 26,-The market for Beef Cattle was very dull to-day, and the offerings were larger than for some time past, but holders were firm in their views, and manifested no disposition to force sales at the risk of a decline. We quote choice at 9½c., fair to good at 8½@9c., prime at 7@8c., and common at 6@7c. per pound gross. Receipts, 2000 head. The following sales were reported:—

Head.

82 Owen Smith, Western, 8@9½.

100 A. Christy & Bro., Western, 8@9½.

43 Dengler & McCleese, Western, 6@8.

118 P. McFillen, Western, 7½.@9.

110 P. Hatheway, Western, 7½.@9.

42 B. F. McFillen, Western, 7@8.

85 James McFillen, Western, 7@8.

85 James McFillen, Western, 8@9½.

109 E. S. Millen, Western, 8@9½.

109 Ullman & Bachman, Western, 8@9½.

187 Martin, Fuller & Co., Western, 8@9½.

140 Mooney & Smith, Western, 7@9.

140 Thomas Mooney & Bro., Western, 7@9.

84 H. Chain, Western, 6@8½.

105 Frank & Schomberg, Western, 7@8%.

105 Frank & Schomberg, Western, 7@8%. 90 Hope & Co., Western, 7\(\alpha 9\)\. 56 Elkon & Co., Virginia, 6\(\alpha 8\). 60 J. Clemson, Chester county, 768%. 20 D. Branson, Chester county, 7668. 31 Chandler & Alexander, Chester county, 7@8%,

2i A. Kimble, Chester county, 7 (@8 %. 35 John McArdle, Western, 6@8 %. Cows and Calves met a steady inquiry at about former figures. Sales of Springers at \$35@60, and Cows and Calves at \$45@75. Receipts, 150 head. head, at the Park and Avenue yards, at 40656c. 38. There is no falling off in the demand for Hogs, and

prices keep very steady. Sales of \$500 head, at the Union and Avenue yards, at \$13.50 a 14 \$100 los. net, LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages,

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

New York, July 26. — Arrived, steamship City of Brooklyn, from Liverpool.

(By atlantic Cuble.)

QUEENSTOWN, July 26. — Arrived, steamship Nebraska, PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....JULY 26. STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH

CLEARED THIS MORNING.
Steamer Beverly, Pierce, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Schr Alvarado, Herricks, Saco, Philadelphia Coal Co.
Schr L. A. Dannenhower, Sheppard, Old Cambridge, Day,
Huddell & Co.
Schr G. L., Lewis, Old Cambridge,
Schr Reading RR. No. 45, Anderson, Middletown,
Schr Admiral, Steelman, Salem,
Schr M. R. Carlisle, Potter, Providence, Caldwell, Gordon & Co.

don & Co.
Schr Edward Wooten, Young, Providence, do.
Schr Ruth Shaw, Shaw, Salem,
Schr C. W. May, May, Salem,
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, Baltimore, W. P. Clyde & Oo.
Tug Fairy Queen, Perkins, Havre-de-Graco, W. P. Clyde Tug Commodore, Wilson, Baltimore, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Pioneer, Barrett, 50 hours from Wilmington, N. C., with cotton, rice, etc., to Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.

Steamer R. Willing, Cundiff, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mose, to A. Groves, Jr.

Steamer Wulcan, Morrison, 24 hours from New York, with mose, to W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer Nevada, Grunloy, 35 hours from New York, with mose, to W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer James S. Green, Pade, 36 hours from Richmond via Norfolk, with mose, to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer Ann Eliza, Richards, 24 hours from New York, with mose, to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Schr Izetta, Smith, 10 days from Mayaguez, with sugar and molasses to John Mason & Co.

Schr Abbie Pitman, Lambord, 6 days from Boston, with mose, to Knight & Sons. adse. to Knight & Sons.
Schr Fawn, Baker, from Gardiner, Me., with ice to
Knickerbocker Ice Co.
Schr Taylor & Mathis, from Pittston, Me., with ice to Schr Taylor & Mathis, from Pittston, Me., with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.
Sebr R. M. Brockings, Donglass, from Gardiner, with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.
Schr David Faust. Wood. 7 days from Gardiner, Me., with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.
Schr Alvarado, Herrickes, from East Greenwich.
Schr Alvarado, Herrickes, from East Greenwich.

ce to captain.
Schr Ossulna, Haskell, 10 days from Bangor, with laths to Benton & Bro.
Tug Hudson, Nicholson, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Commodere, Wilson, from Havre-de-Grace, with a Tug Commodore, Wilson, from Havre-de-Grace, with a ow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Barque Golden West, from West Indies, and brig John shay, from Trinidad.

Shay, from Trinidad.

Special Despatch to The Reming Telegraph.

HAVRE-DE-GRACE, July 28.—The following boats left here for Philadelphia this morning.

Martha Agnes, with lumber, for Wilmington, Del. Jerry Lucas, with lumber, for Wilmington, Del. Jerry Lucas, with bark to A. C. Williams.

Little Rob, with bark, for Chester.

De Soto, with lumber, for New York.

Lizzie and Laura, with coal, for Wilmington.

Charlie and Johnny, with lumber to Gaskill & Sou.

Nelle and Johnny, with lumber to Taylor & Betta.

J. E. Blackwell, with lumber to Parker, Trucks & Co. Eleven Brothers, with coal, for Wilmington,

Bartram, with coal, for Wilmington,

MEMORANDA.
Steamship Fanita, Brooks, hence, at New York yester-Schr S. B. Strong, hence, at Charleston yesterday. Schr C. S. Groves, Weaver, for Philadelphia, sailed from

Schr C. S. Groves, Weaver, for Philadelphia, sailed from Charleston yesterday.
Schrs Wm. M. Wilson, Brown, and George H. Twibill, Loughery, hence, at Washington, D. C., 22d inst.
Schr Sarah, Cobb, for Philadelphia, sailed from New Bedford 22d inst.
Schr Isaac Vanzant, Pitts, hence, at Newport 22d inst.
Schr Isaac Vanzant, Pitts, hence, at Newport 22d inst.
Schr Chaitanooga, Black, for Philadelphia, sailed from Banger 22d inst.
Behrs Addie Fuller, Henderson, and Althea, Roberts, bence, at Newburypyrt 23d inst.

THE OUBLIETTES OF GOTHAM.

Essex and Jefferson Market Police Courts-Ludlow Street Jail-The Tombs-Yorkville Police Court_The Station-Houses.

Crime and its Nemesis in New York.

Judges, Juries, Gaolers, and Jail-birds in Knickerbockerdom.

From Our Own Correspondent.

abounds.

NEW YORK, July 24, 1869. In approaching the subject of the Prisons of New York, one feels that he has to deal with a topic in which the curiosities of crime present themselves in a two-fold aspect-that of tragedy and comedy. Both of these aspects loom up perpetually in the various police courts, the lighter elements being dismissed upon the minute, and the darker ones elaborating themselves in the recesses of the

various jails with which the great metropolis

In the first place, let me say a word about the New York station-houses in general, and one New York station-house in particular. They are twenty-nine in number, and are presided over by regularly-appointed captains and subalterns. Most of them are demoralized-looking holes, situated in extremely unattractive localities, and pervaded by a general air of bummerism. The modern station-house, however, is a great improvement upon the old ones. There is some effort made towards decency and comfort. The room where the prisoners are conducted for a hearing looks like a cross between a hall of justice and the bar of a plainly-furnished public house. This room is to the rest of the station-house what the parlor of a private dwelling is to the other apartments. The floors are kept well sanded; a lamp burns all night over the police justice's or the alderman's desk; the book of magisterial minutes is forever at hand for ready reference; the colored light over the front door of entrance is as ceaselessly burning as the ancient vestal flame; but beyond these insignia of justice are the pestiferous cells destined to echo with the groans of the "drunk and disorderlies"

There is one station-house, however, that

arrested over night.

in every respect is in strong and admirable contrast to all the others. It is a new one, having been very lately erected. It is the Third Precinct Station-House, within whose radius extend such wealthy, handsome, and valuable streets as Church street, Vesey street, Chambers street, sections of Broadway and West Broadway, College place, Park place, and so forth. In short, some of the wealthiest portions of New York are included in the Third precinct. It is fitting, therefore, that the station-house should be a model one. It is located upon Chambers street, not very far from Hudson, is built of brownstone, and was erected at a cost of \$40,000. It is four stories high, has a Mansard roof, and was occupied for its present purpose on Jan. 1, 1869. Over the entrance, eternally, at night, burns a blue lamp, whose azure glances can be seen for many a block. The interior of this stationhouse is fitted up more like the private rooms of a first-class business man than like those of a criminal headquarters. The windows are of stained glass, the wood work is of black walnut, mirrors meet the eye on opposite sides of the elegant waiting-rooms. If justice is tardy, as the proverb says, it must at least be pleasant to be kept waiting for her in such well appointed apartments as these. The captain and sergeants are particularly well provided for, their private rooms being better furnished than many better persons are at home. Even the rooms occupied by the common policemen are furnished with black walnut, several wardrobes, and a seperate bed for every man. Consequently the policemen on the Third precinct beat are the envy of those on all the others. The general sitting-room is provided with chess, checkers, dominoes and like harmless games; and while off duty some of the men have been known to play the game of "Old Maid," with antigambling cards. The prisoners' cells in this utopian station-house are very few in number. There are only seven in all. Evidently Kennedy does not anticipate many arrests being made in the Third precinct. It is a precinct of business men, not bummers. Solid old bankers and brokers, millionaires whose whole catechism is comprised in the theory that the chief end of man is to glorify the almighty dollar and enjoy it forever, are not exactly the sort of people to get off the track after dark, and "fetch up" in station-houses. These seven cells are not larger than those of the other station-houses, but they are cleaner, neater, better ventilated, better furnished, and infinitely less uncomfertable. That no more cells were needed is proven from the fact, that since the station-house was opened, no more than three prisoners have been accommodated in it at any one time. It is to a different class of criminals from the street loafers-to incendiaries, for instance-that the officers of the Third precinct are required to direct their

Yorkville.

a harvest by the crime of arson.

vigilance. The Hoboken ferry, the Eric Rail-

road depot, the Boston boats, the Washington

Market, come under their closest espionage.

for it is these localities that are constantly

visited by stealthy evil-doers, who seek to reap

Yorkville is far from being an unpleasant prison to visit. It is situated near Central [Continued on the Second Page.]