FIRST EDITION

EUROFE.

Mail Dates to Aug. 22.

Turkey and Egypt and their Mutual Relations-Brigandage in Greece -Yachting Extraordinary-Spiritualism and Witchcraft in London.

By the Cunard steamship China we receive foreign files to Aug. 23.

Lord Palmerston's Diury. The London Record says of this forthcoming

and anxiously-expected work:-The main fact published by the Athenaum is quite true, although not to the extent which an evening contemporary would induce sanguine readers to believe, when it intimates that "Lord Palmerston's shrewd perception and genial humor were employed in this diary of his to analyze the characters of the great men with whom for three-score years he was in almos daily contact. Sir Henry Bulwer, who is said to be at work on a biography of the veteran statesman, will have materials at disposal unc-

qualled since the days of Boswell."

The diary is to be full of interest, and distinguished by all the late Premier's finest characteristics. It commences when he was sixteen years of age, and it ends at the close of 1830, when he assumed office as Foreign Secretary But at present no continuation of the diary has been found among his Lordship's papers; and it has none of the attributes of a Boswellian record. It is replete in interest; modest, unaffected, and simple; without an atom of gall or ill-nature, but short and condensed, as if the style had been formed after the model of the sententious brevity of Tacitus. It seems to have been originally designed in its present form chiefly to explain why he left the Tories and took office under the Whig Earl Grey; a change which, according to Lord Palmerston's chivalrous sense of honor, could only be justified by the fact that he was himself descried by the party when he was un-scated for the University of Cambridge for voting in favor of Roman Catholic emancipaalthough there had been an established compact according to which that question was to have been an open one. This diary will explain that his long term of service as Secretary at War was not from the want of many overtures to accept higher offices. His Lordship was importuned by Mr. Perceval, as Mr. Pitt's suc-cessor at Cambridge, to assume Mr. Pitt's office of Chancellor of the Exchequer. He twice declined the Governor-Generalship of India, and he was willing to have accepted, on Mr. Can-ning's solicitations, the Chancellorship of the Exchequer. But George IV thought he should find a more pliant minister in Mr. Herries; and Mr. Canning was compelled, after a visit to Windson to make a superior of the compensation of the Exchequer. Windsor, to make an awkward apology to Lord Palmerston by offering him a British peerage and the Governorship of Jamaica. We understand that the story of this interview is full of the most racy humor. The Viscount burst into an uncontrollable fit of laughter, which for a moment quite disconcerted Canning until Lord Palmerston, with his ready good humor, relieved the Premier by telling him that he saw that he had not the Chancellorship of the Exchequer at his disposal, but that for himself he preferred the House of Commons to the niggers! Lord Palmerston's life spans the gulf that separates the era of Fox and Pitt from the times Bright. But we fear no diary will be found to conduct Sir Henry Bulwer over the thirty-five years which separates the com-mencement of Earl Grey's administration from

the close of Lord Palmerston's. Spiritualism and Witcheraft in London. From the London News, Aug. 20.

A case of witchcraft in the Black Country would almost lead us to suppose that the people there are as superstitious as the London believers in messages from spirits. Ann Jones, the wife of a collier, receives divers sums from Eliza Southall, in consideration of the husband of the latter getting well of a sickness. Ann Jones is a wise woman; she mutters charms, shows a collection of familiar toads in a bottle and gives certain stuffs to her clients to place in an oven. When the oven is duly furnished. "my husband, says Eliza Southall, as collected and distinct as if she were giving evidence before the Dialetical Institute, "my husband began to jump about the house as if he were stark, staring mad, and I noticed at the same time that his hands and face broke out all over with large pimples. When the wise woman was informed of this she took the phenomenon as a matter of course, and thus accounted for it:- "I have drawn all the disease out of his body into the top of his head, but I can fetch it right out for another two shil-Such virtue is there in two shillings: but in the end Eliza Southall began to suspect that she was a fool, and during the lucid interval she took counsel of the police. The magistrates unkindly remarked that they believed 'Mrs. Southall was the most foolish woman that could be found in the whole country.' was a sweeping assertion, though in a great measure justified by the facts: yet we happen to know that at this hour there are in London at least three men making good substantial incomes by casting horoscopes and pretending to consult the stars.

Adventurous Voyager in a Tiny Vessel

From the Edinburgh Scotsman, Aug. 19, Mr. Empson Edward Middleton, late of her Majesty's 51st Regiment of foot, who arrived in Edinburg on the evening of Tuesday last, has undertaken an adventure which is perhaps without a parallel in the annals of yachting. He has undertaken to circumnavigate the coast of England alone and unaided in his yacht Kate, a boat of three tons burden; and in a couple of months from the time he began his voyage he has succeeded in performing the larger half of

Mr. Middleton left London in the Kate on the 15th of June, and sailed down the Thumes in the face of a heavy gale of wind from the northeast. On the 16th he had a good run from Greenhithe to Ramsgate under close-reefed mainsail. He had light head winds all the way down the Channel, and made the Lizard on the 13th, and Land's End on the 14th of July. Thence he salled along the coast of Cornwall to Lundy Island and Milfordhaven, encountering very stormy weather in the Bristol Channel. off Lundy Island the Kate was kept out all night by the sea that was running. At Milfordhaven she got becalmed, and was detained five days. On the 29th of July Mr. Middleton attempted to make Scoona Island, but was caught in a gale of wind, and had to put into North Haven. On the 31st he ran over to Courtown and Dublin, where he remained for two or three days, after which he made naghadee, where he was again becalmed. On the 15th of August a breeze sprang up, and he succeeded in making Ayr on that day, having taken exactly two months to accomplish the voyage from London. The wind again falling away, he lost a day at Ayr; and on reaching Irvine on the 17th of August he took the steamer to Bowling. From thence he came over the canal to Grangemouth and took the steamer for Leith, which he reached on Tuesday even-Mr. Middleton intends to voyage, which he hopes to be able to accomwithin a month; and with view he proposes to leave Leith in Kate on Wednesday morning. The longest spell of work which he had on the voyage was in

coming down the Channel from Brighton to Southampton, when he was out two days and two nights, during which time he had no sleep. His usual habit was to come into port about midnight, rest for two or three hours, generally on board the yacht, and start again about three next morning. He very frequently found himself becalmed when four or five miles off the port where he meant to spend the night, and he had to work himself into harbor. He also lost much time when off Cornwell in waiting for the flowing of the tide to float his yacht out of the dry barbors which abound on that coast. The Kate is a very handsome little craft, of twentyone feet keel by seven feet beam, and, as stated, three tons burden. Large crowds of interested spectators collected around her as she lay in Leith harbor on Wednesday.

THE CONTINENT.

Turkey and Egypt-Their Matual Relations.

His Highness the Khedive (Viceroy) of Egypt arrived in his dominions on his return from Europe at noon on the 28th ult., having made the run from Toulon to this port in his beautiful yacht, the Maharoussa, in three and a half days. On the 29th the usual reception was held. In to the address from the Consular body his Highness expressed how fully he appreciated the marks of distinction which had been bestowed upon him by the principal Courts of Europe, and added that such attentions would greatly contribute towards rendering the relations between Egypt and the European powers more cordial. To the com-mercial body his Highness made known that, his medical advisers considering that his stay in Europe had proved of sufficient duration for the full restoration of his health, he had availed himelf of that opportunity for not prolonging his absence from his dominions any longer. His Highness further announced his intention of giving all possible protection to trade and to the levelopment of the resources of the country.

The news of the Khedive's decision to return o Egypt having preceded his arrival by only six lays, it has been impossible, at so short a notice. to get up the illuminations on as grand a scale as is generally the case on such occasions, but everything was so simple and yet so tastefully arranged that, coupled with the perfect calmness of the weather, the illuminations during the whole of the three days which they lasted may be considered to have had a full success. Unfortunately his Highness, having been much fatigued by the sea voyage, has been prevented from atending these festivities, but he sent his sons and his hareminstead. The carriages containing the latter were broughams, with English drivers, as isual, and the veils of the ladles inside were so very thin that it was quite easy to discover that all that is said about the beauties in the harem is o mere imagination, but an actual fact. His Highness left for Tantah on the 31st ult. to re-turn thanks for his safe return to Egypt, and the same evening he arrived in Cairo. His stay there, however, has been a very short one. he having returned to this city yesterday afternoon.

Brigandage in Greece. A correspondent writes from Athens, Aug. 10. Brigandage is rampant in the Peloponnesus and Acarnania, and threatens Athens. M. Valsanachi, son of the widow of Bishop Heber, who married a Greek gentleman, was violently car-ried off by brigands a few days since, and an enormous ransom is demanded. This gentleman was manager of an estate at Ali-Chelebi, which lies within twenty or thirty miles of the large commercial town of Patras, and the estate belongs to Princess Catharine Soutzso of Athens, who will probably have to sacrifice a portion of the property to raise the necessary ash to recover her manager from the hands of these lawless scoundrels.

Rumors are rife that brigands have seized passengers on the road leading from this city to Piracus, and great anxiety prevails in Athens. It looks at present like a besieged town. Cavalry are constantly moving about, and a heavy guard s mounted on all the neighboring hills. As to the country-seats in the vicinity, they are comparatively described this summer, and particuarly now-nobody cares to ruralize in the cicinity of a brigand-haunted neighborhood. The Chamber of Deputies is "sitting" in the midst of all this alarm, and yet no "motion" is made to institute public measures for the com-mon safety. The Minister of War keeps his

soldiers moving about, and that is all.

The Laborers of Austria. The introduction of free institutions in Aus tria has given rise to an important movement among the workingmen, with the object of improving the relations between them and their employers. This movement is not confined to the great industrial establishments, but has spread even to the smallest trades, such as combmakers, sweeps, waiters, etc. The question of trade associations in Austria is at present in a state of transition. By the existing law trades unions are forbidden, but the new constitution contains provisions which nullify this prohibition. The matter was brought forward at the last session of the Reichsrath, but no decision was arrived at, though it is known that the committee of the House which was appointed o consider the question declared itself in favor of the legalization of trades unions.

AUSTRALIA.

The Yield of Gold.

The London Times says that the yield of gold in New South Wales appears to be increasing again, 17,635 ounces having been mined in May last, against 14,953 ounces in May, 1868. In the five months ending May 31, this year, the receipts of gold from the various gold fields of the colony only amounted to 88,482 ounces, as compared with 90,360 ounces in the corresponding five months of 1868. Quartz mining appears to be gaining on alluvial mining in Victoria. Afrecent official return shows that quartz mining is nearly twice as profitable per man engaged as alluvial

The Berlin fields in Victoria continue to produce nuggets, and the miners at Spring Creek are also reported to be doing well; an official return as to the purchases of gold by the bank at Pandhurst during April shows a total of 18,534 ounces; this was a considerable increase apon the corresponding purchases made during March. Little fresh has transpired in Tasmania with reference to quartz mining or prospecting for gold in that colony; an however, to be made to turn what is known as the Tower Hill quartz reef to account, and steps are being taken to test the value of certain discoveries alleged to have been made in the Franklin district. Several specimens from quartz reefs in the neighborhood of Wellington, New Zealand, were recently submitted to Dr. Hector, to be tested for gold. The Thames gold fields in the north Island of New Zealand are increasing in importance. The Thames Gold Mining Company has inereased its capital to £60,000, £48,000 of which is to be at once paid up. Luring the six months ending May 30 the famous Hunts claim at the Thames gold fields produced 16,794 ounces, of the value of £43,344.

TEXAS.

The Indians Crying for Peace.

A correspondent of the St. Louis Democrat writes from Montague, Texas, August 10, 1869: "A scout is just in from Medicine Bluffs. He reports that the Indians are coming into the re ervations. Tribes which had never appeared before are now coming in, exclaiming, have peace. It is to be hoped that the raids into Kansas and Texas will soon cease. The trouble out here is that the Indians have been swindled so often and so persistently that they have lost faith in everybody. Stealing from Indians or swindling them has been regarded as an honest employment. It has not been a question whether the Indians should be swindled or not, all are agreed as to that, but who should have the spoils. Mil-

lions have been appropriated to feed, clothe, and secure peace. It is a fair estimate that three-fourths of all this money has gone into the hands fourths of all this money has gone into the hands for the feed for Lehigh Navigation; 10 for Susquehanna; and 48 for Delaware Division. In Coal shares no improvement to notice. Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank sold at 120. Passenger Rallway shares were not, and could not be made to understand why every promise made them was not redeemed. With large perceptive organs, small reasoning and intellectual, they saw at once they were swindled, without being able to comprehend the reason why.

The treaty, for instance, with the Cheyennes called for a certain amount of flour; the con-tractor undertook to substitute musty meal. The Indians were outraged, and the whole tribe took the war path. The cries of women and children in Kansas and Texas, and the loss of many lives, have been the result. God grant that the Quakers may be able to get the confidence of the Indians, and if they make no promises but what they can fulfil I am sure they will suc-

"I know some of the Quaker agents. I lived beside Reuben L. Roberts, one of them, in Ohio for years. He is incapable of a dishonest act, and just the man to restore confidence among the Indians. The two Stanleys, of Kansas, are also honest men, and, if supported as they should be, will in time, I hope, convince the 'red man' that henor has not become extinct in the

"Whether the Quakers succeed or not, the army here is a nuisance. The Indians seem to delight in playing around it. The army is impotent, as far as protection to the frontier is concerned. The killing and scalping of a white man, or the capture of a family of women and children, does not cause a ripple on the surface here. It is a common occurrence.

GENERALITIES.

An Astonishing Discovery-

The Charleston News is astonished to discover that "under debasing negrorule" South Carolina will this year yield products worth \$50,000,000, or an average of \$74.69 per head in a population of 670,000; that the twelve cotton States "will show more true prosperity than any other sec-tion of the world;" that the cotton crop will pro-bably amount to 3,000,000 bales; that the average value of all the crops will amount to \$64 per bead of population, and—last but not least ex-traordinary—that "there are now no less than 200,000 whites cultivating cotton with their own hands." Clearly, this "debasing negro rule" is a frightful thing!

Destitution in India.

The destitution in Bundeleund, India, is still very grievous. In Rewah nine thousand per-sons are kept alive by public charity, and in the eighboring States of Magode and Sohawul there is equal distress. The chiefs of the two States first-named are most liberal in their conributions; the last is under British management. and its resources are taxed to the utmost. In Maiwa searcely a drop of rain has fallen. Rajootana draught-cattle are so few; owing to the bsence of fodder, that the salt, which is usually transported on bullocks from the Sambhur Lake. in Teypou, to the marts of Central India, goes by way of Agra, and thence by train to Jubbulpore instead.

Lord and Lady Byron.

Of the many letters and communications called out by the publication of Mrs. Stowe's "True Story," the latest is a card signed "H. L.," and published in the Boston Daily Advertiser. The author says:-

"Mrs. Stowe may have fallen into error as to dates, Byron will be acquitted of any knowledge of her husband's real character until the moment of separation. Seventeen years ago I heard this fearful story of incest from an Englishman of the very highest character, mental and moral. He repeated to me the facts communicated to him by Dr. Lush ington, and within this year his narrative has been confirmed by an Englishwoman who received her information from Trelawney Byron's comrade. The trusted. One of them will be Byron's own confes

Sion.

Wild Boy in Iowa. Considerable excitement exists in East Davenoort and Gilbert Town, in consequence of a wild ov who has been seen by several veracions individuals prowling about the woods at the back of Judge Grant's farm and on the river's bank and islands. About a week ago a man returning from a shooting excursion saw what he at first took for some wild animal crouching by the bank of the river. It suddenly plunged in and emerged with a fish, which it devoured ravenously. Getting closer to it he saw that it was a boy, apparently about fifteen or sixteen entirely without clothes, and covered with light sandy hair of a silky appearance, He plainly saw the face, and describes it as revoltingly ugly and brutal in its aspect. He attempted to an roach it, but the creature became alarmed, and, taking to the water, swam to a neighboring island and hid in the sedges. On returning some he gave information, and a close lookout

of the woods will doubtless be shortly captured. More Democratic Testimony. The New York Cilizen, speaking of the system of "repeating" by which Hoffman was elected Governor last fall, says:—

has been kept. The creature, whatever it may

be, has been seen twice since, and this wild boy

"Repeating can be carried on even where there is no false registry, or, to state, it more accurately, illegal ballots can thus be deposited in place of legal ones. Towards the close of election day it will be found that a large number of persons who are duly registered have not voted. The names of these are copied off the list and passed out to the repeaters, who then assume a new individuality, and vote in the character of the missing citizens. If the true he character of the missing citizens. If the true parties turn up afterwards they are denied the right of suffrage, because their names have been frauduently usurped; but this exposure rarely occurs. We only add these suggestions to the article in the Times in order to make it complete, and not with the least expectation that they will awaken the public o a full sense of the situation."

FELICITOUS.

An Indignant Wife Pounds her Military Lord. Captain Boyd, says the St. Louis Democrat of August 30, is having a hard time with his cast-off wife. The particulars of her assault upon him with a carriage whip were duly chronicled. It was thought that after this public attack she would let him alone, but she s not that sort of a woman. She warned him then that she would "give it to him again," and she kept her word. On Saturday afternoon, as Captain Boyd was walking with a young friend on Olive street, near Tenth, the lady met him, and springing on him with the ferocity of a tiger, struck him upon the head with the handle of her parasol. The Captain's glossy silk tile was sent whirling through the air, reminding him of "the hat trick" of the Hanlon Brothers. His head received the blow also, but the hat was the greater sufferer, and will probably require a

Smarting with the blow, and feeling called apon to avenge the insult offered to his hat, the aptain, in a moment of passion, made use of a small whalebone cane which he was sporting, and returned the blow by striking his wife a light blow on the face. He then took hold of ier, broke the parasol, and begged her to let him alone. Being disarmed, she now made use of her tongue, bestowing upon him a string epithets by no means complimentary to his

manhood. The Captain's friend picked up the damaged hat, and the owner put it on his head and walked away. The lady again warned him that she was not done with him, and would "give him fits" whenever she could meet him. The eccentric and violent conduct of Mrs. Boyd is probably caused by her condition—she will shortly become a mother, and feels that she has been wronged. If her friends have regard for her, they should restrain her, and not permit her to go about the streets acting the part of Lole

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Report of the National Insane Asylum Industrial Affairs in Western Pennsylvania-A Horrible Accident at Norfolk-The European Markets.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The National Insane Asylum. Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 2 .- The forthcom ing report of Dr. Nichols, Superintendent of the National Insane Asylum, will show an average of 375 inmates for the past year. Illinois furnishes the largest number of patients, the result rather of her want of accommodation at home for her insane than an excess in the number of insane within the State. Massachusetts ranks fourth in her number of patients

FROM BALTIMORE.

Base-Ball Excitement—A Soldier Murdered by Roughs—Political Candidates. Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. Baltimore, Sept. 2.—The base-ball excite-

ment is very high here now. An immense throng witnessed the game yesterday afternoon between the Philadelphia Athletics and the Maryland Club, the latter beating by just four runs. This afternoon the Athletics and Pastimes play. Great interest is felt.

A soldier named Adams, of Fort McHenry, was murdered yesterday by some rowdies, who broke his skull with a billy. The offenders

Colonel George P. Kane is now the leading candidate here for the nomination for the next

FROM THE STATE.

Meeting of Mill Owners at Lock Haven. LOCK HAVEN, Pa., Sept. 2.—A meeting of mill owners and others interested in the lumber trade was held at the Herdic House, Williamsport, yesterday. Nearly every firm in the trade was represented, and entire manimity in the objects of the meeting prevailed. It was resolved that but one-half of the usual stock of logs be cut and manufactured on the West Branch for 1870. A committee was appointed to make arrangements to have the object of this resolution fully carried into effect.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Escape of a Criminal, Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Boston, Sept. 2.-James Kelly, who had six months more to serve, escaped from the State prison at Charlestown, at daylight this morning by scaling the wall with a ladder.

FROM THE SOUTH. A Woman Mashed to Death.

NORFOLK, Sept. 2 .- A Mrs. Connolly, late of Baltimore, and but newly married, while visitmill stones and ground to death. FROM EUROPE.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, Sept. 2-11 A. M .- Consols 93 | for both

American securities are quiet. U. S. 5-20s, of 1862. 84'₈: of 1865, old, 83'₈: of 1867, 83'₈: 10-408, 76'₈: American stocks easier. Eric Railroad, 24'₈: Illinois Central, 94%. LIVERPOOL, Sept. 2-11 A. M.-Cotton is a shade

firmer. Middling uplands, 13½d.; middling Orieans, 13½d.; Middling Orieans, 13½d. The sales to-day are estimated at 10,000 bales California Wheat, 11s.; red Western, 9s. 9d@9, 10d

Flour, 25s. Other articles unchanged.
LONDON, Sept. 2—A. M.—Linseed Cakes, £10 5s.
QUEENSTOWN, Sept. 2.—Artived, steamer City of
Boston, from New York.

This Afternoon's Quotations. London, Sept. 2-1 P. M .- The weather is fair, and

Railways quiet. Erie, 23)4.

Liverroot, Sept. 2-1 P. M.—Cotton active. The sales to-day will reach 12,000 bales.

Breadstuffs firm. Tallow, 47s. 64. PARIS, Sept. 2 .- The Bourse is flat and quiet

tentes, 71f. 75c. HAVRE, Sept. 2.—Cotton opened quiet and steady afloat and on the spot.

A Big Nugget. From the San Francisco Bulletin, Aug. 21.

A, T. Farrish & Co. received this morning rom Downieville a nugget of gold weighing 100 ounds, being almost if not quite the largest ever taken out in this State, and within a few pounds the largest ever found in modern old mining. The value is about \$25,000. In the same find 367 65-100 onnees were obtained n smaller nuggets from 20 to 75 ounces each also one cake of fine gold, retorted, weighing 1180½ ounces. All these are now in Mr. Farrish's hands. This extraordinary pile. 52,000, was obtained in one day by two men, rom the Monumental Quartz Mine in Sierra Buttes. Sierra county, owned by W. A. Farrish and others. William Farrish writes that in two lays he would send as much more. The vein composed quartz. The gold is obtained by deing, using quicksilver to catch the fine par-The tailings only go through an arastra he Sierra Buttes and the Independence Mine are located on the same mountain. It is only some two months since Messrs. Farrish commenced work on this mine, and they have got in a few feet. A week ago they sent down \$3000 as the result of two men's labor for eight or nine

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Thursday, Sept. 2, 1869.

The Treasury statement for the month of August more favorable than was anticipated. It snows a mi further reduction in the public debt of \$5,601,234, still further reduction in the public dept of \$5,501,234, instead of an increase, which the chronic croakers predicted. The total debt cancelled since Marca I is thus \$49,500,768, or equivalent to \$120,000,000 per annum, and yet the Treasury holds still a large surplus of specie and currency available for the same purpose. There can be no doubt that a similar reduction may be effected without difficulty to an indefinite period, and hence the announcement that lefinite period, and hence the announcement that secretary Boutwell will continue his policy of adding to the sinking fund has been received with general satisfaction by all true patriots. Call loans are firm but unchanged, and discounts

Gold opened with sales at 153%, and closed at noon

Government loans are quiet, and prices are unchanged.

The Stock market was moderately active, and prices were well sustained. State and City loans were steady at firmer rates; 97 was bid for the old

and 101 % for the new certificates. and 101% for the new certificates.

Reading Railroad was in fair request, and sold at 48% 648%, b. o.; Pennsylvania Railroad was steady at 57; Lehigh Valley Railroad at 56%; and North Pennsylvania Railroad at 36. 16 was bid for Catawissa Railroad, and 38% for the preferred; 30% for Philadelphia and Eric Railroad; and 55 for Machill Nothing was done in Canal shares. 87% was of THE SOUTH JERSEY INSTITUTE

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES. Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

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

FIRST BOARD.

\$600 City 68, N...is.10134 100 8h Reading RR... 4534
\$600 5.208, 67.0p...12135 100 do...b5&i. 4834
\$1000 C & A 68 89, 86 100 do...b5&i. 4834
\$4000 Leh V R n bs. 200 do. is.020, 4835
\$4000 Cam & Bur Co R bds... 85
\$3000 Pa R im 68.18, 9835
40 8h Phil Bk ... 18.161
27 8h F & M Bk,2d.120
100 sh Penna R.c. 57 58h N Penna Rc. 36
14 do...b5, 5735 54 8h Phil & E R. 3035

—Narr & Ladner, Bankers, report this morning's Gold quotations as follows:—

JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 123@123¼; 5-208 of 1862, 123@123¼; do., 1864, 122½@122¼; do., Nov., 1865, 122½@122½; do., Nov., 1865, 121½@121½; do., 1868, 121½@121½; do. 1867, 121½@121½; do., 1868, 121½@121½; do.408, 112@11½; Currency 6s, 111@111½. Gold, 133½.

MESERS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third street. Philadelphia, report the following quotations:
—U. S. 6s of 1881, 123@123½; do. 1862, 123@123½; do. 1864, 122½@122½; do. 1865, 122½@122½; do. 1865, 122½@122½; do. 1865, 121½@121½; do. 1867, new do. 121½@121½; do. 1865, 121½@121½; do. 5s, 10-40s, 112@112½; U. S. 50 Year 6 per cent. Cy., 111½@111½; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 19½; Gold, 133½@133½; Silver, 128@130.

THE NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

The following extracts show the state of the New York money market yesterday:-

From the N. Y. Herald. "There was a better inquiry for funds to-day, but the market could hardly be termed more active, for the supply was up to the demand at six and seven per cent, on call loans where the collaterals were miscellaneous in their character. On Governments the prevailing rate was six per cent, the exceptions being fewer at five. Commercial paper was still quoted nine to twelve per cent, discount for prime double name acceptances. Foreign exchange bills were in better demand for the Bremen steamer of the morrow. o-morrow.

to-morrow.

"The gold market was comparatively dull, the speculative interest being largely witndrawn to stocks, and the range in price was confined to a limit of three-eighths per cent, viz., from 133126 1333. At the decline the market became from on account of reports of a further decline in rentes at Paris and a flat Bourse. It is also apprehended that the Bank of England may raise the discount rate at the meeting of the directors to-morrow.

"Cash gold was heavier, and the carrying rate ranged from \$30 to 6 per cent. The dispursements of coin interest to day amounted to \$1,733,963, the increase being due to the payment of the ten-forty coupons. At the Gold Exchange Bank the gross clearances were \$58,744,000, the gold balances \$1,655,181 and the currency balances \$2,853,624. "The United States Assistant Treasurer purchased

two millions of five-twenties under the September ogramme of purchases by Government. The terings were nearly seven millions. The lots acofferings were nearly seven millions. The lots accepted were at the prices following: -\$10,000 1865 coupon, new, at 120-03; \$10,000 do. do. at 120-08; \$184,800 1862, registered, at 120-40; \$515,500 1864 registered, at 129-10; \$289,600 1865, registered, oid, at 120-10; \$125,000 1864, coupon, at 120-10; \$25,000 1865, coupon, at 120-10; \$143,000 1865, registered, new, at 120-10; \$197,000, 1861, registered, at 120-10; \$75,000 1868, coupon, at 120-10; \$35,100, 1865, coupon, new at 120-10; \$218,000, 1867, coupon, at 120-10; \$32,000, 1867, registered, 120-10. The large amount offered had a depressing effect on Governments, which had had a depressing effect on Governments, which had opened quite buoyan ly in the forenoon, the decline being assisted by the yielding in gold. Indeed, the market gave signs of a 'bear' movement, of which these large offerings are the intilates." these large offerings are the initiative."

The New York Stock Market.

New York, Sept. 2.—Stocks strong. Money easy at 6@7 per cent. Gold, 133½; 6-20s, 1862, coupon, 122½; do. 1864, do., 122½; do. 1867, 121½; 10-40s, 112; Virginia sixes, new, 60; Missouri sixes, 87½; Canton Company, 58; Cumberland preferred, 31; New York Central, 2043; Erie, 345; Reading, 9634; Hudson River, 1865; Michigan Central, 138; Illinois Central, 138; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 1074; Chicago and Rock Island, 1145; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 1885; Western Union Telegraph, 375.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

THURSDAY, Sept. 2.—The Flour market continues much, but prices remain without quotable change. There is no demand for shipment, and the opera-tions of the home consumers are confined to their immediate wants. Sales of 800 barrels, including superfine at \$5 2505 50, extras at \$5 5006. North westers extra family at \$6.50@7.50, Pennsylvania do. do. at \$6.25@7.25. Ohio do. do. at \$6.75@7.50, and fancy brands at \$8.20 per barrel. Firm at \$6.70 per barrel.

Fiour is firm at \$650 per barrel.

There is a fair demand for Wheat of prime quality at firmer rates, but inferior sorts are neglected. Sales of 8000 bushels new red at \$1.47@1.55, and 5000 bushels Western amber, choice, at \$1.51. Rye may be quoted at \$1.10@1.12. Corn is quiet at yesterday's totations. Sales of 1000 bushels of yellow at \$1 17 @1'19, and Western mixed at \$1'12@16. Oats attract but little attention. Sales of new at 50@60c., and old at 626665c. No sales were reported in Barley or

Bark-Sales of 60 tons No. 1 Quercitron at \$35 per Whisky is inactive and holders ask \$1.25@1.27 per gallon for Western, in wood and iron-bound pkgs.

The Baltimore Produce Market.

Baltimore, Sept. 2.—Cotton firmer; absence of business for want of stock; no accurate quototions;

Blance firm, more active, and adnominally 34 jc. Flour firm, more active, and ad-vancing, but no advance established; Howard street vancing, but no advance established; Howard street superfine, \$6:66-95; do. extra, \$6:50:37-75; do. family, \$8:69; City Mills superfine, \$6:66-50; do. extra, \$6:50:67-75; do. family, \$6:50:67-75; do. family, \$6:50:68-25; do. extra, \$6:50:67-50; do. family, \$6:50:68-25; Wheat firm and higher; prime to choice red, \$1:50:68-155; Corn firm; prime white, \$1:18; yellow, nominally \$1:20:61-22. Oats firm at \$60:62c. Rye, \$1:10:68-155. Mess Pork quiet at \$34:50. Bacon firm and advancing; rib sides, 194:c.; clear do. 194:c.; should be superfixed to the sides of the si vancing; rib sides, 194c.; clear do., 194c.; shoulders, 164c. Hams, 24625c. Lard quiet at 206 Whisky firm at \$1.17.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages. QUEENSTOWN, Sept. 2—Arrived, steamship Aleppo, rom New York.

NEW YORK, Sept. 2.—Arrived, ateamship Tripoli, from Liverpool, via Boston. PORT OF PHILADELPHIASEPT. 2 STATE OF THE EMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH

CL & ARED THIS MORNING.
Steamship Brunette, Brooks, New York, John F. Ohl.
Dutch brig Louise Marie, Wynerse, Rotterdam, L. Westergaard & Co.
Barque Veteran, Cathcart, Boston, Sinnickson & Co.
Schr F. Sinnickson, Winsmore, Roston, do.
Schr J. H. Moore, Nickerson, Eoston, do.
Schr J. L. Crocker, Thrasher, Taunton, do.
Schr Morgan, Ray, Salem, do.
Schr Morgan, Ray, Salem, do.
Schr Thos. Sinnickson, Dickerson, Providence, do.
Schr Julia A. Hallock, Briggs, Allyn's Point, do.
Lehr W. McColley, Hubbard, Lynn, do.

Lehr W. McColley, Hubbard, Lynn, do.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamer H. L. Gaw. Her, 12 hours from Baltimore, with indse, to A. Groves, Jr.

Brig Mary E. Lrigoton, 23 days from Kingston, Ja., with ogwood to Henry L. Gilt—vessol to J. E. Bazloy & Co. Schr J. C. Thompson, Vanzant from Providence.

Schr M. Fillmore, Chase, from Providence.

Schr M. Fillmore, Chase, from Providence.

Schr M. Hilmore, Chase, from Boston.

Schr Ex Beile, Farnels, From Boston.

Schr L. H. Bates, Yates, from Boston.

Schr A. M. Lee, Dukes, from Mewport, R. I.

Schr W. H. Dennis, Lake, from Fall River.

Schr Ida L. Burton, from Salem.

Schr C. F. Jackson, Blackmun, from Salem.

Schr M. Vasser, Christy, from Fall River.

Schr H. V. Cook, Falkenburg, from Fall River.

Schr H. V. Cook, Falkenburg, from Boston.

Schr J. Satterthwaite, Kinney, from Boston.

Schr John Cadwallader, Steelman, from Salem.

Schr John Cadwallader, Steelman, from Salem.

Schr John Cadwallader, Steelman, from Salem.

Schr J. H. Hewitt, Fonser, from Boston.

Schr Bee, Hastings, 8 days from Richmond, Va., with mill feed to Kohl & Co.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

Correspondence of The Econing Telegraph.

EASTON & McMaHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, Sept. 1.—Eight barges leave in tow to-night for Baltimore, light.

BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, Sept. L.—The following barges leave in tow to-night, cantward.

Perry Waddams, Dreadnought, General Butler, Massachusetts, A. Allison, F. E. Greenness, Luan, N. H. Walfe, M. A. Brady, Under Melight, O. F. Rowe, and Wm. Pocter, with each for New York.

Bridgeton and its Prosperity-Laying of the Inscription Stone of the South Jersey Insti-tute-A Plensant Baptist Reunion-Services of the Day. From Our Own Correspondent.

BRIDGETON, N. J., Sept. 1, 1869. The city of Bridgeton, the county seat of

Cumberland county, is well favored in its natural location, affording beautiful views across broad meadows and rolling lands. Within the past ten years, especially since the opening of the West Jersey Railroad, this city has grown rapidly, and its manufacturing establishments have gained a proud position in character and aggregate importance. The Nail Mill employs 400 hands, pays \$5000 weekly for wages, and has produced 500 kegs of nails in a single day. The Glass Works employs 225 hands, and turns out about 1200 pounds of glass daily. The Diamond Packing Company have 250 hands, 175 of whom are women and children, can weekly about 25,000 cans of ripe fruits and vegetables, and do an aggregate business of a quarter of million dollars annually. Other businesses of minor importance are carried on briskly.

An interesting celebration was held in this city this morning to commemoraate the laying of the inscription stone of the South Jersey Institute. The conception of founding this institation by the efforts of the Baptist denomination took tangible shape in 1865, and its success was early insured by the liberal donation of over ten acres of wood lands as a site for its erection. Liberal subscriptions were promptly made by other generous friends of the enterprise, and soon an efficient building committee was constituted, consisting of Messrs. Horatio J. Mulford. President of the Board of Trustees; Isaac W. Mulford, C. C. Grosscup, Revs. S. G. Wright, J. R. Murphy, and J. D. Reed.

The building is located on an elevated piece of ground on the west side of Cohansey creek, in a pleasant and delightful grove of oak, pine, and cedar trees, on part of the estate formerly owned by Dr. Isaac H. Hampton, deceased, now owned by H. J. Mulford & Brother. It is bounded on the west by Atlantic street; on the north by Lincoln street; Cohausey creek is on the east. On the west a fine view of the country and both sides of the creek is obtained. It contains between ten and eleven acres, and is really one of the most charming places in the city of Bridgeton for an institution of learning. The building fronts the north, and a fine view of the city and surrounding country and Delaware bay s given from the grounds and building. The ize of the centre building is 41x58, each wing 56x40, making the extreme length 154 feet, and is of brick, with French roof of slate, tin, etc. There is a sub-basement under the centre building, divided into five different rooms, besides a large hall. These rooms are designed for coal wood, vegetables, and are airy, being lighted and ventilated through areas in front and rear. The floor above sub-basement in centre building, and in wings, is divided into halls and dining-room, kitchen, wash, laundry, janitor, servants, pantry, closet, and store-rooms. First floor above is divided into spacious halls, school, music, principal's, reception, drawing, office, library, and four class-rooms, each ample in size. Second floor contains airy halis, principal's room, reception-room, boys' and girls' sitting-room, bath-rooms, water-closets, and seventeen rooms for teachers and students. Third floor contains ample halls, twenty-five rooms for teachers and students, besides bath-rooms, water closets, and linen closets. The upper floor, which is the French roof apartments, consists of wide halls, twenty rooms for teachers and students, a lecture-room or for other purposes, 361/2 by 531/2, besides rooms in which iron or other tanks will be placed, filled with water for use of the Institute and in case of fire. On the roof in centre building is to be a large observatory for light and ventilation, and a small one on each of the wings. The whole building is designed to be complete in all its parts, and one that will be an ornament to the city, and creditable to the denomination erecting it. The building will cost \$25,500.

The services yesterday were held in the grove adjacent to the building, and a large gathering of ladies and gentlemen were present to participate in the services, among whom were a number of prominent Baptist clergymen. Horatio J. Mulford, Esq., of Bridgeton, presided. The singing of an opening authem by the choir, with an accompaniment upon a fine-toned melodeon. was followed by an invocation by Rev. N. J. Hay, Greenwich. Rev. W. R. McNeil, Bridgeton, read the 46th Psalm. The hymn, "Before Jehovah's Awful Throne," was followed by a historical statement of the first beginnings and the progress of the institute, read by Rev. T. G. Wright, Roadstown, "All hail the power of Jesus' name" preceded the reading of the charter by Rev. R. T. Young, Haddonfield.

Rev. H. G. Weston, D. D., President of Crozer Theological Seminary, delivered an excellent address upon the purposes of education, and the peculiar fitness of such an institution as the present one. He was glad to have the opportunity to express his own individual interest in the appropriation of wealth to such an object that of itself dignified and ennobled the giver-He congratulated them on the founding of an institution of learning that would gather and garner within itself the ripest fruits of past efforts-treasures of the knowledge of the ancients, in which men are to pass over the great harvest fields that have been sown by the diligent hands of antiquity, and to reap down the ripened fruits of judgment and intellect, of enowledge, of artistic taste, and of genius.

This school had a deeper and different interest, being entirely American in its form and origin, In it students were to live as in their old homesteads; students of both sexes were to be gathered, and the peculiar class of studies were to be zealously fostered by his hearers as Baptists and as Americans. 'I here were urgent reasons why, in general, children should be retained at home to have parental supervision; but in this ease he judged the advantages to be gained by the opposite course were weighty and preponderating. In this way the life of the student is dignified and ennobled; thus the standard of education is elevated. There is nothing more to be deprecated in our country than the sinking of man. Here man is above his accidents; here he is above his circumstances. A man is bigger than anything he can do; a man is bigger than anything he can possess; a man is greater than anything he can gather, "All these things are admirable," as one of the great orators said: "but what a man is, remains with him forever." Business men think that a liberal culture impairs

[Continued on the Bound Page.]