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FIRST EDITION

THE ELECTION CONTESTS.

The Beginning of the End-The Arguments of Counsel To-day.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS-P. J. Allison and Judges Ludlow, Peirce, and Brewster. This morning all the judges sat to hear the arguments to be made by counsel in the con-tested election cases, which, having begun in November last, are now just approaching their conclusion. At the suggestion of Judge Allison the order of argument was settled as follows:— William B. Mann, Esq., to open for the contest-ants, and to be followed by his colleague, Judge Strong, the two presenting the case of the constrong, the two presenting the case of the con-testants both as to law and fact; these to be re-plied to by D. W. Sellers and William L. Hirst, Esqs., and the case of the con-testants to be closed by Hon. William M. Meredith. This arrangement afterwards was undone, counsel could come to no agreement, and could only launch out upon this sea of words, knowing only so much of their course as that the contestants should open and close. The Court announced that this week would be devoted to these cases, and it was intended that the arguments should be concluded by next Friday afternoon. Counsel said they thought this ceuld be done, though Mr. Mann expected him-self to take two days, Mr. Sellers also that length of time, and three at least, and may be four, gentlemen will then remain to be heard.

Mr. Mann then began, and without any pre-liminary remarks proceeded to present the con-testants' case in substance as follows:--

May it please the Court, as you are now quite familiar with these contested election cases, I deem it unnecessary to enter into any prefacing explanation or introduction, other than to begin upon the facts. I commence at once with the Seventh division of the Third ward. By examining the list of taxables and the list of voters we find that there are 862 names as having voted on the window book, and there are 45 voters whose names are not upon the book; and there are 38 names marked as having voted who did not vote. In a prepared book we have provided for our own and your Honors' conveni-ence, are set forth those votes which we have proven to be illegal, and to which no answer proven to be illegal, and to which no answer was made or attempted by the respondents. All those votes which we attacked, and the re-spondents attempted to defend, we have re-jected, and we present to your Honors only those that stand alone glaring with fraud, thus securing much certainty and relieving all par-ties from much anxiety. These votes, specified in the book mentioned are numerous, and conin the book mentioned, are numerous, and con-sist principally of false personations. But there is one peculiar incident, which, per-haps, is worthy of special mention. We attacked the vote of William Hughes, and having no better evidence, were obliged to go having ho better evidence, were usinged to go into the enemy's camp and examine Thomas Moran, tavern keeper at Ninth and Catherine streets, at whose house Hughes was put down as a boarder. This witness said that he had a great many permanent boarders, who were carters, drivers, haborers, bartenders, cordwainers, phonographers, painters, artists, etc. We asked him the names of a great many persons, and as we mentioned names he would answer that each was a boarder with him. We mentioned many names that were mentioned many names that were not upon the list, but nevertheless Moran didn't detect it, but continued to answer, "Yes; he's The man's testimony is, of my boarder." The man's testimony is, of course, unreliable; but it serves to show one of the many queer devices these people had deter-

Second. Spain to grant a general amnesty to the ult .:- "The adventures of Mr. Wells, the Ameri-nsurgents. SECOND EDITION Second. Spain to grant a general annesty to the insurgents. Third. Cuba to pay Spain for all the Spanish pro-perty on the island and for all the property of loyal Spaniards destroyed by the insurgents. Fourth. Suffrage to be granted to all the popula-tion of the island, so that the people may have an opportunity to decide whether they will remain with Spain, or whether they prefer to be separate and in-dependent.

dependent. Fifth. Spain will guarantee full protection to such of the insurgents as may be selected to come through the lines of the Spanish army, for the purpose of treating with the representatives of the Spanish Government for a settlement on the basis of these

propositions. Sixth. The United States to guarantee to Spain the payment of Cuba's proportion of the public debt.

In reply to the above Secretary Fish sent a despatch by cable stating that the Government of the United States was glad to know that Spain accepted its mediation in the difficulty which had arisen between Spain and Cuba. Inasmuch as the attempt at negotiation for a settlement had been thus far successful, he trusted the Spanish Government would deem it for its best interest to accept the proposition offered by Minister Sickles. Mr. Fish in this de-spatch made no allusion to the substitute presented by Spain, which may be regarded as a refusal on the part of our Government to ac-cept it, or indeed to take any notice of it. The representatives of the Cubans in this country have already signified to Mr. Fish that under no circumstances will they accept the proposition of Spain. So far as they are concerned the basis of settlement submitted by General Sickles is their ultimatum. Since the reception of Spain's substitute, and the reply of Secretary Fish thereto, about half a dozen telegrams have passed between Minister Sickles have passed between Minister Sickles Secretary Fish. They are merely advisory of the situation, however, and re-port no material progress. Judging from their contents, Mr. Fish is of opinion that Spain will ultimately accept the original proposition offered by the United States. It appears that recently Serrano, as well as a maiority of his Cabinet, are convinced that the wisest and best thing for them to do is to take the Cubans at their word and get the hundred millions, of which poor Spain stands so much in need. The trouble is, however, that heretofore the Spanish people have been kept in profound ignorance as to the true proportions and condition of the insurrection in Cuba. They have been led to believe through their press which is controlled by the Government, that the rebellion was insignificant, and that in a short time everything would be quiet and Cuba would become once more the "faithful isle." Serrano and his counsellors are in reality afraid to reveal the true state of affairs, which the acceptance of the proposition of the United States would do. It is thought, therefore, that, as already stated in these despatches, final action will be postponed until a king is selected.

GENERALITIES.

The Strongest Argument.

The strongest argument yet brought against the removal of the capital to St. Louis is afforded by the figures submitted by a Mr. Scott to the Toledo Blade, who shows that in 1810 the distribution of population was as follows:-West of the meridian of St. Louis..... 5,000,000 But the census of 1870 will show a great change in these figures.

How the Price is Kept Up.

Notwithstanding all the growling about the prices of coal at Philadelphia and elsewhere, the Philadelphians have compelled the Schuylkill Navigation Company to close up their locks at Fairmount, and will not permit a ton of coal to pass through to market at any price, thus keeping out of the market about 35,000 tons of coal weekly. Then why do not the press abroad pitch into Philadelphia and Providence for thus combining to keep up the prices of coal? This combination is more effectual than any that exists in the coal regions to keep coal out of the market.-Miners' Journal.

not failed to notice at the time he excited se much interest among us here. I find his experi-ments are now mentioned honorably in two or three of the Milan papers. The *Lombardia* and the Perseveranzia have an account of two as cents, both of which might have terminated very fatally for very different reasons. On the evening of 4th inst., in the Arena theatre, the balloon President Grant was to have taken up him-self, two or three gentlemen (one of them an orderly officer of Prince Humbert), and a lady. But the gas furnished by the Milanese was not provided in sufficient quantity even to carry up the car prepared for these venturesome young persons. Not to disappoint the audience, and in proof of his readiness to fulfil his part of the compact. Mr. Wells had the cords cut, and, hanging by the network and waving his banners, went up with the balloon filled but one-third with gas, which, nevertheless, was sufficient to carry it up till it appeared a mere black speck in the clouds. After rather more than a hour, it descended slowly into a field near a vil-lage, a few miles from Milan. Here the peas-ants crowded round, and, from malice or ignorance, attacked the innocent aeronaut, and were only prevented from destroying the balloon by a consideration of 20 francs. Mr. Wells, after watching his property all night, found the next morning, Monday, 5th, that his balloon was still almost as full of gas as when he started. As the most convenient way of getting it back to Milan, he attached himself to it once more, and cutting loose, with a favorable wind was making rapid progress, when at a height of some nine thousand feet (so says the *Perseveranza*) the gas heated by the sun dilated the balloon to its utmost tension and threatened explosion. While Mr. Wells, fully aware of his peril, was in the act of working the valves to obviate the danger if possible, the bal-loon actually burst at one side, and immediately emptied itself of gas. For some three thousand fect it came down like an arrow, and its conduc-tor would have met with that untimely end too generally the fate of these aerial voyagers, i the material had not providentially taken the form of a parashute, and allowed the machine to descend with a rapidity sufficiently diminished to permit Mr. Wells to reach the ground without serious injury.

LIFE INSURANCE.

A Ghostly Law Suit in San Francisco.

A curious insurance case has been tried in San Francisco. The North American Life In san Francisco. The North American Line In-surance Company declines to pay the amount of a policy due the widow of Charles Geggus. It appeared by the evidence that Geggus left San Francisco upon the 22d of August, 1868, in a state of mental and bodily prostration bordering upon, if not actually within the region of, absolute insanity. On the 3d of September follow-ing his remains, in an advanced stage of decomposition, were found in the mountains of San Joaquin county. The policy of insurance expired on the 27th of August, 1868-just one week before his remains were found. Hence arose the defense, the company denying that when found he had been dead seven days, and upon that point they went to trial. For the plaintiff a certificate was produced signed by a Justice of the Peace, declaring that he had held an investigation touching the death of Charles Geggus, upon the occasion of his remains being discovered on the 3d of September, 1868, and that he found that the said Charles Geggus died from exhaustion and exposure, and had been dead at least ten days when found. Six doctors testified that from the condition of Geggus when last seen, August 23—he not having then eaten anything for over two days—he must have died within a period ranging from twelve to fortyeight hours thereafter, thus fixing his death at a time at least two days prior to the expiring of the policy. Upon this evidence the plaintiff's case that the body had not been dead a week when found, and for this purpose called five doctors as medical experts. Two of them testified that as medical experts. having heard a description of the state Geggus was in when last seen, they agreed that h must have died within the period mentioned the plaintiff. The three others thought that the state of decomposition described was not that of a body that had been dead seven days. admitted, however, that the peculiar rarity of the atmosphere in which the body was said to be found might arrest decomposition. The jury retired, and in a few minutes returned with the following verdict, viz .:- We, the jury, find that the late Charles Geggus died previous to th 27th day of August, 1868, and, therefore, find for the plaintiff, Elizabeth Geggus, in the sum of \$9776.78, with interest, \$437.97; total, \$10.214.75.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

The Secretary of War on His Deathbed-The French Emperor Seriously Ill-The Relations of Egypt with Turkey-Catholic Convention in Europe -Disasters.

Financial and Commercial

FROM EUROPE.

Napoleon Decidedly III and Exhausted-The Public Mind Excited. By the Anglo-American Cable.

LONDON, Sept. 5-Night,-Private advices from Paris have been received here to-night on the subject of the actual condition of Napoleon's health. These despatches represent that the illness of the Emperor has taken a somewhat alarming turn. His Majesty experienced an attack of the disease yesterday which occasioned him an unusual amount of extreme pain and suffering. This paroxysm subsided after a little time, but to-day the Emperor feels much exhausted from its effects No fatal result of the attack is anticipated, but the existing symptoms are of such a character that they are decidedly calculated to excite uneasiness both in his family and the public mind.

Relations of Egypt and Turkey-Acceptance of the Sultan's Letter.

LONDON, Sept. 6 .- Important advices relative to the actual existing condition of the relations between the Khedive of Egypt and the Sultan of Turkey have been received here. The Khedive has promptly telegraphed to Constantinople his assent to the conditions-military, financial and tributary-which were embraced and insisted on in the Sultan's letter lately forwarded to him, thus evincing his determination to leave no excuse for any hostile action on the

part of the Sultan. His Highness the Khedive expected to arrive in Constantinople on Monday and have an official interview with the Sultan immediately. The French Minister in Constantinople tele-

graphed the main points of the Sultan's letter to the Khedive before he reached Alexandria, at the same time urgently advising him to submit to its terms.

The Catholic Hierarchical Convention-What It Portends-Platform of the Prelates for the

Council in Rome. LONDON, Sept. 6.-It is well known on the Continent, and also in England, that the Hierarchical Convention of the Catholic Bishops of Germany, in Fulda, Bavaria, is likely to have a very important and decided influence on the relation which the German Catholic Church generally will hold towards the Ecumenical Council in Rome.

A large number of the religious faculty of Germany, headed by Professor Dollinger, of Munich, the author of the series of articles recently published in the Allgemeine Zeitung, of Augsburg, entitled "The Council at the Civilta,"

DOUBLE SHEET-THREE CENTS.

FROM NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Sept. 6 .- There was a sharp gale

in the harbor yesterday afternoon, and it is sup-

Seven young men hired a boat at the Battery

for a sail. The boat was subsequently found in

the lower bay, bottom up, by the police boat.

From papers found in the boat it was learned

that the names of two of the uefortunate young

men were Powers Beach and Arthur Swartout.

One of the boats of the New York Yacht Club

was also picked up outside yesterday, and it is

supposed that there has been a loss of life in this

Who are Supposed to be Lost.

with certainty who have been lost by the gale

in the harbor, but from papers found it is sur-

Arthur Swartout, of Brooklyn; William Nor-

ris and George Boswell, of Selma, Ala.; Wil-

liam Thomas, of Madison, Ga.; David Walker,

of Trenton, N. J.; Henry Maner and Powers

Beach, of Brooklyn; and Charles Chaffee, of

New Orleans. Two others are thought to have

been with the party, but their names are un-

known. They were all clerks, and employes of

the firm of Evans, Gardner & Co., dry goods

Further Particulars. Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. New York, Sept. 6.—The police boat yester-

day picked up a capsized sailboat off Fort Rich-

mond. A coat, pocket diary, and letters addressed

to Arthur Swartout, No. 380 Broadway, were dis-

covered. The owner of the boat was found, and

stated that six young men had hired it in the

morning and nothing had been heard of them

since. There was much excitement over the

disaster, but inquiry this morning shows that the

occupants were all picked up by another boat.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Condition of Secretary Rawlins-Re is not Ex-

pected to Live Out the Day-How Life is Sus-

tained-His Anxiety to See the President. WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.-At 5 o'clock this

morning Secretary Rawlins' cough was more

roublesome and respiration more difficult than

earlier in the night. At 11 o'clock to-day he

was asleep. One of the watchers at his bedside

was General J. E. Smith, of the army. Nourish-

ment and stimulants have been frequently ad-

ministered, his physicians hoping by this means

to sustain his fast waning strength until the

return of the President, who is now expected

Gradually Sinking. Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. WASHINGTON, Sept. 6–10 A. M.—Secretary

Rawlins is still alive, but he is gradually sinking.

His physicians now think he may live through

The President has not vet arrived. General

The Pulse Ebbs Low.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6-11-30 A. M.-General

Rawlins is rapidly sinking; he is sustained by

stimulants. A physician has his finger on his

pulse constantly, and when the beats fall below

one hundred a small dose of brandy and water

is administered. The effort seems to be to keep

Rawlins inquires for him every few minutes.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

mised that their names was as follows:---

NEW YORK, Sept. 6 .- It is not yet known

posed occasioned several casualties.

case also.

merchants.

this afternoon.

the day.

Lehigh Valley Railroad at 561; and Camden and Amboy Railroad at 1213. Canal shares were quiet. Lenigh Navigation sold at 37%; 18 was bid for Schoylkill Navigation pre-ferred; and 97% for the Lehigh Gold Loan. Coal shares were neglected. The only transaction in Bank stocks was in Me-chanics? Gale in New York Harbor-Supposed Loss of

chanics' at 32%. Railway shares were without improvement. Hes-tonville was taken at 12%.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

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

FIRST BOARD.				
\$6000 C & A m 68,89. 9436	100 sh	Reading 48.44		
\$400 Pa 6s 1 se 10436		do 18.48*44		
\$1700 City 6s, New.18, 101 %		dols.b10, 48%		
\$1000 C & A 68 '89.c. 85 %		dols. 4816		
30 sh Mech Bank., 32%		do85&1. 483g		
20 sh Penna Rls. 573a		do		
36 sh Minehill R, 53%		do		
18 sh Leh Val R.18, 56%	200	do ,830, 485		
20 do 56%	100	do b5&in.48.56		
50 sh Leh Nav St. c 87 36		do48.56		
22 sh Cam & Am.ls.121 % 20 sh O C & A R.ls. 41	100	dob5&1. 48%		
and the or of the an address and				

	 1140 A. M.	*********104
10.53 "	 11 45 A. M. 11 49 4 12 05 P. M. 12 16 4	
10.55 "	 2 12 05 P. M	

Philadelphia Trade Report. MONDAY, Sept. 6 .- Bark-100 hhds. No. 1 Querci-

tron sold at \$35 @ ton. The Flour market is steady, but the volume of

business is light, there being no demand except from the home consumers, who operate sparingly. Sales of 100 barrels superfine at \$5.50; extras at \$5.50 @6; 300 barrels Northwestern extra family at \$7@ 7.75; 200 barrels Pennsylvania do. do. at \$6.75@7.25; 200 barrels Ohlo do. do. at \$7@7.50; and 100 barrels St. Louis do. do. fancy at \$9:50. Rye Flour sells at \$6-25, a decline

\$6.25, a decline. The demand for Wheat continues good, but prices are not so strong. Sales of 3000 bushels new red at \$1.50,61.55; 20,600 bushels Western do, on private terms; and 4000 bushels No. 1 spring on private terms. Rye is firm, with sales of Western at \$1.15. terms. Rye is firm, with sales of Western at 1125. Corn is quiet, but we continue former quotations. Sales of yellow at \$129, and Western mixed at \$125 1217. Oats are unchanged. Sales of Western at 63@ 65c., and new Pennsylvania and Southern at 53@60c. 7000 barrels Western sold on secret terms. Nothing doing in Barley or Mait. Whisky is dull and lower. A lot of iron-bound Western sold on Saturday at \$126, and 50 barrels do, to-day, wood-bound, to arrive, at \$120.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

MONDAY, Sept. 6.—There was considerable urgency in the demand for Beef Cattle, and the market, under the influence of a light supply, was firm, closing at a fraction of an advance for the better descriptions. Receipts, 1774 head. We quote choice at 9@9%c. ; prime at 7@8%c.; and common at 5@6%c. per lb. gross. The following sales were reported :--Head.

Head.
53 Owen Smith, Western, 7@85/.
55 A. Christy & Bro., Virginia, 7@85/.
53 Dengler & McCleese, Chester sounty, 7@8.
100 P. McFillen, Western, 7@85/.
123 Ph. Hatheway, Western, 7%@85/.
134 B.F. McFillen, Western, 7%@85/.
105 James McFillen, Western, 7%@85/.
106 E. S. McFillen, Western, 7%@85/.
107 E. S. McFillen, Chester county, 7@85/.
108 E. S. McFillen, Western, 7%@85/.
109 E. S. McFillen, Western, 7%@85/.
100 E. S. McFillen, Western, 7@85/.
100 Martin, Fuller & Co., Western, 7@85/.
103 Mooney & Smith, Western, 6%@9/.
104 Thomas Mooney & Bro., Virginia, 6@85/.
105 Heat Mestern, 106 Pennsylvania, 6%20/. 43 H. Chain, Western Pennsylvania, 6% @7%. 150 John Smith & Bro., Virginia, 6% @9%. 28 Jesse Miller, Chester county, 7@8. B. Baldwin, Chester county, 6% @8%.
 J. Clemson, Western, 7@8%.
 Chandler & Alexander, Chester county, 7@8%. 23 A. Kemble, Chester county, 6%@8%. as J. Goldhrop, Chester county, 7@8%. 58 C. Welker, Virginia, 6@6.

mined to resort to in order to perpetrate stupendous fraud in this division, the half of which, I do not doubt, we have been unable to show; yet I think we have proven enough to tire your Honors in its hearing, and convince you of the great wrong practised there.

The vote of James English also presents some curious facts. Here it is proven that that vote was polled, not by James English, but by Michael Fitzgerald, of New York, This man was a handsome ruffian, who came here specially to do this, and led a gang of stuffers from division to division, and voted in all sorts of ways and names.

This man was arrested upon a requisition, and sent from New York here for trial; bail was given for his appearance; he immediately re turned to New York in triumph, and he has neverbeen tried to this day. When we are asked why we do not punish these offenders, and thus protect honest men from disfranchisement, what else can we answer than that the idea of punishing them! is idle.

Thus we have 89 such votes, enough perhaps for our purpose; but to say that these are all of this kind, or that we have been able to sift the mass of fraud and deception down, would be a false pretense.

Take another view of this, and we find that during the first hour 182 votes were taken, which is an utter impossibility. I defy any man to comply with the forms of the law and take this number of votes in an hour.

The reason why all this frand succeeded is to be found in the manner of conducting the election in this division. As soon as the poll was opened a number of hands were thrust into the window and the Democratic inspector took a vote from each. The Republican inspector challenged, but the judge disregarded his objec-

Mr. Mann was still talking at the time of our going to press, and as he expects to continue to day and to-morrow, it may be correct to say that the contestant's case is not yet fairly under way.

SPAIN AND CUBA.

Text of the Proposition for the Purchase of the Island.

The New York Herald of yesterday morning contained the following in its Washington correspondence

There has been a great deal published lately concerning the negotiations inaugurated by Minister Sickles with the Spanish Government for the settlement of the Cuban difficulty, but it appears from official documents on file in the State Department that very much of it is mere speculation and most of it wide of the mark. The original proposition presented to Regent Serrano and his Cabinet sets forth that "whereas, there is now prevailing in the island of Cuba a devastating war, destructive of life and property, and inimical to the interests of trade and commerce, the United States, in the interests of humanity and with a view to bring the sangulary struggle to a close, offer their services as a mediator." The propositions sub-mitted by General Sickles were in the following terms:

First. The Spanish government is to acknowledge the independence of Cuba without conditions. Second. The Cubans are to indemnify Spain for the Spanish property on the island, such as castles, arsenals, forts, custom-houses, and other public outidings. The aggregate amount of indemnifica-tion, however, is not to exceed \$100,000,000. Third. Slavery is to be abolished on the island. Fourth, As soon as these propositions are accented

Fourth. As soon as these propositions are accepted by both parties hostilities are to cease, and the United States Government will guarantee the fulfilnt of the agreement to both parties.

About two weeks ago Secretary Fish received a despatch by cable from General Sickles, which was the reply of the Spanish government to the above propositions. After stating that Spain accepted the mediation of the United States, and thanking our government for the interposi-tion of its good offices for the settlement of the difficulty between Spain and the "Ever Faithful

Suspicious Affair.

Miss Hattie Minier, a well-known young lady of Elmira, New York, died a few days since. Her father had suspicions that she had come to her death from abortion, and a coroner's investigation is now going on. The Advertiser of that city says :- "The medical men who made the post mortem examination, and who are among the most eminent in their profession in this section of the country, are unanimous in the opinion that an abortion had been produced. and that it was that which caused the young lady's death. A great many rumors on the sub ject are afloat in the community; but we refrain from further comment upon the sad case until the coroner's jury shall have completed their investigation and rendered their verdict. If however, this young lady has been foully murdered, we trust the authors of her ruin and death may be punished as their great crimes deserve.

Vicissitude of Fortune.

The foreman of the laborers digging at the new Post Office site was applied to on Saturday last for work by one who formerly gave employment to a number of men and women. A short ime ago the applicant for the rough manual abor was proprietor of the Ballinasloe Star, an Irish provincial journal, a member of the Board of Poor Law Guardians, a Town Commissioner, Owing to failure in business, and conse etc. quent loss of paper and position, he emigrated to the United States, and arrived in this city in May last, since which period himself and family have at times experienced all the sufferings that poverty and a pardonable pride could entail. Often the husband and father has not had whereon to lay his head, and on several occasions he has been for days without food. His garments and emaciated appearance prevented him from obtaining employment in business offices, and his address made him be regarded as unst for rougher work. A person who knew him in his prosperous days appealed to the fore man in his behalf, and in the afternoon a pick was given him wherewith to earn a livelihood for himself and those dependent upon him by toiling in the City Hall Park.-N. Y. Tribune.

Dexterity of East Indian Thieves.

The report of the Inspector of Indian Prisons ontains the following remarks on the dexterity of thieves in India. He says:--"Cheynes, or cut purses, are men who carry small knives as sharp as razors in their mouths. They frequent b zaars, and with wonderful instinct feel out the nooks on a ryot's person, where he has tucked the corner of his cummerbund in which his money is tied up, and then, with a neatness still more wonderful, the Cheyne snicks off the bit of cloth with his knife, and disappears with the rupees. Then there are the Syndhyas and Burr-yars, processional burglars, who mine into a zenana, coming up through the floor like a ghost, and with less noise. They will file off and open the bangles and nose rings of the sleeping women without rings of the sleeping women without awakening them, and then disappear as they came. The ordinary burglar, the Dosadh or Bhunys, posts his confederate sentinel and then picks a hole in the mud wall of a house When the hole is suffiwith his sindmurry. When the hole is suffi-ciently large to push a boy through, or to get through himself, he carefully inserts a ghurra or through himself, he carefully inserts a ghurra or stick through the hole. If the ghurra is not im-mediately smashed by a blow from the insidefor it sometimes happens that the inmate is alarmed, and stands on his guard near the hole inside, with a stick or sword, waiting for the burglar's head to appear—he sees that the coast is clear, and proceeds to effect an entrance. But this is clumsy work compared to the professional thief, who will cut a hole in a tent, and step over a sleeping watch dog without alarming the animal. He carries a sharp knife, works naked, and oils his body, so that he is hardly ever taken.

The Troubles of an American Aeronaut. A correspondent at Rome writes on the 17th

THE NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

The following extracts show the state of the New York money market on Saturday :--From the N. Y. Herald.

"The duliness and quiet of the summer have given place to great activity in Wall street affairs, and the fail campaign opens with unusual briskness. The chief movements of the past week were in the Gold Room, where a 'bull' combination of reputed large capital, and possessing undoubted boldness, have taken the market by storm and precipitated a contes seidom equalled in monetary affairs for the enor mous character of the transactions involved. It seems that a few weeks since, when gold was going down so rapidly before the reports of heavy cotton and wheat crops this season, and had touched 181%, the clique were secretly purchasing the gold which the 'bears' were so liberally selling. They did net show their hands, however, until Thursday last, when the whole amount offered for sale by the Government at the Sub-Treasury in this city was taken in one lot, and so greedily bid for that the price offered was not only higher than other bids, but in advance ohe lot, and so greedily bid for that the price offered was not only higher than other bids, but in advance of the then market price. The street at once com-prehended the situation, and the 'bears' were ihrown into consternation by a thenceforward steady rise of the price to 137%, the extreme figure touched on Saturday. The plackier 'bears' were not afraid of the movement, and were heavy sellers, giving the 'bulls' all they would take. The total clearances of gold on Friday and Saturday aggre-gregrted the enormous sum of nearly four hun-dred millions of dollars, which, as the legitimate demand for gold is daily seldom more than two or three millions of dollars, will show the ex-travagant character of the speculation which is going on in the Gold Room. In other words, the speculators on the two days mentioned bought and sold four times more gold than there is in the whole United States, and twenty times more than there is in all the banks of this city. The contest was still in progress up to the close of daylight on Saturday evening, when the price had fallen off to 137%, but was strong at that figure. The 'bears' say they will hold out until the cetton shipments come to their rescue. The 'buils' say that meantime they will 'squeeze' them by excessive borrowing rates, equal in the aggregate to a still further advance. "The money market was easy at seven per cent, as the extreme rate on call loans with pledge of mis-cellaneous collaterals. Commercial paper was dail at nine to tweive per cent for prime acceptances, buyers giving the preference to short-time paper. Foreign exchange was uterly demoralized by the foreign exchange was uterly demoralized by the excitement in gold, the advance in the price of the latter repressing the liftle demand which exists at this season, and drawers pressing their bills for sale in order to get the gold. At the close on Saturday the nominal quotations were 108% for prime bank-ers' sixty-day and 108% for sight sterling. The prospect in the money market during the ensuing

ers sixty-day and wers for sight stering. The prospect in the money market during the ensuing week is flattering from the character of the bank statement, the important features of which are an increase of over three millions in legal tenders, resulting from the liberal disbursements of the Trea survey, a decrease in specie of over two millions, ac-counted for by the heavy customs payment, and an increase in loans of a million and a half.

Increase in ioans of a million and a half. "Despite the programme of increased purchases of bonds during the month of September, the Govern-ment market was heavy and irregular, although the tone at the close was much firmer than during the middle of the week, when the derangement of values The feeling was quite general that active money was at hand, and holders were induced to part with their bonds. The bank statement dissipated this fear, and the purchases on foreign account at length checked the declining tendency."

-The Richmond Enquirer asserts that R. M T. Hunter has no Senatorial aspirations, an will, for the present, stay in his shell.

are openly in favor of the assumption by the German episcopacy of a liberal, independent stand before the Council on all such temporal political points as may come up before the assembled prelates. Although the Fulda Convention is held with doors and its proceedings closed kept secret, enough is already known to make it certain that the bishops take a stand against the position of the great body of the German clergy, and advocate the necessity of an entire submission to the decisions of the council in all things, holding such a course to be absolutely necessary for and inseparable from the maintenance of the Catholic belief in the doctrine of the infallibility of the Holy Father, the Pope, when presiding in a General Council of the Church.

Among the prelates present in the convention were the Right Reverend Cristophe Florentius, Bishop of Fulda; the Most Reverend Doctor Paulus Melchers, Archbishop of Cologne; the Right Reverend Doctor Heinrich Forster, Prince Bishop of Breslau; the Right Reverend Baron von Ketteler, Bishop of Mayence; with the Bishops of Panderhorn, Freres, Ernland, Heildesheim, Osnabruck, Augsburg, Eichstadt, Wurtzburg, and Rottenburg: the Vicar-General of Freiberg, the Vicar Apostolic of Dresden, with several other Church dignitaries of equal note.

It is also understood that it was resolved in the convention that the bishops should in future use their authority to enforce a strict ecclesiastical discipline and obedience throughout the members of the German priesthood.

The Austrian archbishops and bishops kept aloof from the Funda Convention. They will hold a separate conference in Salzburg.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

By the Anglo-American Cable. LONDON, Sept. 6-1 P. M -- Consols, 9275 for money and account. American securities opened dull, as follows:-Five-twenties of 1862, 83; 1865s, old, 823; 1867s, 82%; ten-forties, 75%; Illinois Central, 93%; Erie, 23%. Subsequently 1862s advanced to so:

Erre, 23%. Subsequently iso2s advanced to SU: 1s65s to 53; and 1s67s declined to S2. Liverpool, Sept. 6-1 P. M.-Cotton opened dull at Saturday's prices and subsequently became flat and declined 1-16d. : middling uplands, 13%(6:13%)d. ; middling Orleans, 13%(d. The sales are estimated at 5000 bales. LONDON, Sept. 6-1 P. M .- Refined Petroleum.

FROM THE SOUTH.

NORFOLK, Sept. 6 .- Part of the crew of the British barque Ezra, ashore on Body's Island. have arrived here. They report that in an attempt to reach the shore in a small boat, Cap-tain Harless, his wife, the chief mate, a boy, and two seamen, named Peter Hanson and Peter Williamson were drowned. The crew also report that the vessel will probably be a total loss.

Four Long Branch Hotels Close.

LONG BRANCH, Sept. 6 .- In consequence of cold weather and departure of guests, four of the principal hotels close for the season to-day.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph-1 P. M.

1	Giendinning, Davis & Vo	. sobore enrough enert.	TICM
1	York house the following :-		
ł	N V Central R 20436	western Union Tele.	87
1	N. Y. and Erie R 34	Toledo & Wabash R.	821
I	Ph. and Rea. R 97	Mil. and St. Pani R. c.	78%
ł	Mich. S. and N. L. R. 108%	Mil and St. Paul P .	
1	MICL S. and H. L H. 100 /	Adams Evapora	87%
1	Cle. and Pitt. R 108	Walls Banes	D4
1	Cie, and Pitt. R 108 Chi. and N. W. com. 824	wens, rargo	18%
l	Chi. and N. W. pref. 91%	United State	6236
1	Chi and R. L.R 113%	Gold	137 M
	Pitt. Ft. Way. & Ch. 87%	Market steady.	
1	Pacific M. S 80%		
4	A BOUNDY AND DESCRIPTION OF THE PERSON OF TH		

him alive until General Grant reaches here which will be some time this afternoon. Though his mind thus far has been perfectly active, his intellect now is becoming somewhat clouded.

THE SOUTH.

Gloomy Accounts of the Condition of Affairs.

A leading Republican from South Carolina who arrived in Washington yesterday, brings rather gloomy accounts of the condition of affairs in the western part of that State. The Edgefield and Abbeville districts are infested with bands of Regulators and Ku-Klux ruffians, many of whom reside in Georgia, and escape to that State after perpetrating their outrages. It has been found necessary to send a small force of U. S. troops to protect the internal revenue officers in the discharge of their duties. At the present time the United States Deputy Assessor, Captain Richard Realf, is guarded in his resi-dence at Graniteville. He has been the recipient of many threatening notices. Governor Scott s endeavoring to suppress these disorders, and has stationed there a force of the State constabulary armed with Winchester rifles. Meetings were recently held, which were addressed by Judge Hoge, Colonel Chamberlain, and Mr. Realf, for the purpose of inducing the leading citizens to take measures, conjointly with the State authorities, to punish these outlaws. In Lexington county, near Columbia, bands of armed and disguised men are engaged in driving away colosed laborers. One man recently whipped and shot at. Many of the aborers neglected to make written contracts, and it is believed that this system of violence resorted to in order to defraud them of their share of the crops. Murders are constantly occurring. One old colored man was recently beaten to death at Newberry by a Ku-klux party. Apart from these troubles, which are local and intermittent, the general condition of the State is excellent, crops are promising largely, and all the lower country is in a peaceable condition.

The New York Stock Market.

The New York Stock Market. New York, Sept. 6. — Stocks insettled. Money easy at 667 per cent. Gold, 1875; 5-208, 1862, coupon. 123; do. 1864, do., 122%; do. 1865, do., 122%; do. do. new, 1213; do. 1867, 1213; do. 1868, 180%; 10-408, 1113; Virginia sixes, new, 59; Missouri sixes, 87; Canton Co., 57; Cumberland preferred, 22; New York Central, 2043; Erie, 343; Reading, 97; Hudson River, 1833; Michigan Central, 129; Michi-gan Southern, 104; Illinois Central, 1335; Cleveland and Pittaburg, 1084; Chicago and Rock Island, 1183; Pittaburg and Fort Wayne, 1875; Western Union Telegraph, 375. Telegraph, 87%.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Monday, Sept. 6, 1869.

The large crops of the present season and the prospective heavy demand from Europe for our eading agricultural staples, naturally lead to the impression that the course of trade during the usual fall months will be brisk and profitable to the country. A very severe monetary stringency may indeed check the realization of these hopes, but such a result seems scarcely possible. The ebb and flow of the money current East and West are too rapid to admit of any serious stagnation which can affect either trade or money to any extent. The only power in the country exists in New York, and if heavy combinations for locking up currency and gold there can be prevented until the close of inland navigation, when the merchants all over the country will have when the merchants an over the country will have effected their usual exchange of commodilies, all danger will have passed. The attempt has been already successfully made in the gold market, but as long as Secretary Boutwell holds the whip in hand in the shape of \$25,000,000 in greenbacks, he can check-mate any attempt so hefarious as that feared. There is nothing of interest to-day in our local means to call to call to common the base as not

ney market to call for comment. Rates are unchanged Gold opened strong at 1373g, and is quoted at noon

to-day at 1873. Government stocks are quiet, and prices without

modification since Saturday. There was more firmness in the Stock market this morning, but only a fair business was effected. Nothing was done in State loans. City is were

guiet, with sales of the new issues at 101%, and the old at 97. Reading Railroad was moderately active and ad-

vanced 3, selling at 48%@48%; Pennsylvania Rail-road was taken at 57%; Minehill Railroad at 53%;

Cows and Calves were steady. We quote Spring-ers at \$40@60 and Cows and Calves at \$45@75. Re-

ers at \$400000 and Cows and Calves at \$45075. Re-celpts, 200 head. Sheep were rather quiet, but prices were without change; sales of 15,000 head at the Park and Avenue yards at 460c, per pound, gross. In the market for swine there was a better feeling,

and in slop Hogs we notice an advance of 25c., sales being reported at \$13(3):13:50. Corn fed were unai-tered in price, and found purchasers at \$14(3):14:50 per 100 pound, net.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

(By Angle-American Cable.) QUEENSTOWN, Sept. 6. — Arrived, steamship Nebraska PORT OF PHILADELPHIA SEPTEMBER 6.

CLEARED THIS MORNING. Steamer E. C. Biddle, McCue, New York, W. P. Clyde&Co. Barque Dryaden, Gabrsen, Amsterdam, L. Westergaard & Co. Brig Herald, Loughlin, St. Jago, G. W. Bernadou & Bro. Schr N. J. Miller, Dunham, St. John, N. B., Lennor (Burgeas. Tugs Thomas Jefferson, Allen, Baltimore, and Chesa-peake, Merribew, Havre-de-Grace, with tows of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING. Steamship Brunette, Freeman, 24 hours from New York, with modes to John F. Ohl. Steamship Nevada, Grumley, 30 hours from Hartford, with modes to W. M. Baird & Co. Steamer H. L. Gaw, Iler, 18 hours from Baltimore, with modes to A. Groves, Jr. Steamer James S. Green, Pace, from Richmond via Nor-folk, with modes to W. P. Clyde & Co. Steamer A. C. Stimers, Knox, 24 hours from New York, with modes to W. P. Clyde & Co. Steamer Concord, Norman, 24 hours from New York, with modes to W. P. Clyde & Co. Steamer Concord, Norman, 24 hours from New York, with modes to W. M. Baird & Co. Steamer S. F. Phelps, Brown, 24 hours from New York, with modes to W. M. Baird & Co. Steamer Monitor, Jones, 24 hours from New York, with modes to W. M. Baird & Co. Steamer Rattlesnake, Beckett, 2 days from Salem, in ballast to captain. Br. brig Naiad. Melver, 9 days from Joseins N. S. atta with mose, to w. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Rattlesnake, Beckett, 2 days from Salem, in ballast to captain.
Br, brig Naiad, McIver, 9 days from Joggins, N. S., with grindstones to J. E. Mitchell.
Brig Walter Howes, Pierce, 14 days from Bangor, with lumber to Harbert, Davis & Co.
Brig E. M. Kennedy, Staples, 8 days from Portland.
Br. setr Navita, Ford, 17 days from Londonderry, N. S., with pig iron to A. Whitney & Sons.
Schr Lena Hume, Appleby, 12 days from Boston, in ballast to Knight & Sons.
Schr K. S. Conant, Garrick, 5 days from Boston, in ballast to Knight & Sons.
Schr Star, Crowell, from New York, with cemant to Knight & Sons.
Schr Kernight, Bord, from New York, with cemant to Knight & Sons.
Schr R. M. Brookins, Douglass, 8 days from Gardiner, Schr R. M. Brookins, Douglass, 8 days from Gardiner, with ice to Knickrebocker Ice Co. -vessel to Knight & Sons.
Schr F. M. Brookins, Douglass, 8 days from Gardiner, Sons.
Schr Francis, Gibbs, 8 days from Saco with it & Sons.

with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.-ressel to Knight & Sons. Sohr Francis, Gibbs, 3 days from Saco, with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co. Sohr Fawn, Baker, 7 days from Gardiner, with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co. Sohr S. S. Bickmore, Barter, 6 days from Portland, Me., with plaster to Thes. O. Hand, Jr. Schr Montrose, Grearson, 6 days from Calais, with lum-ber to Benton & Bro. Sohr Cabet, Parker, 5 days from Boston, with fish to Crowell & Collins. Tug Hudson, Nicholson, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co. Tug Commodore, Wilson, from Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

MEMORANDA. Ship Leonidas, Gates, for Philadelphia, sailed from Greenock 23d ult. Sbip Margaretta, Hammond, hence, at Falmouth 29th

ultimo. Steamship Hornet, Ealing, hence for Queenstown, which put into Halifar, N. S., 1st inst., for coal, has been de-tained by the Custom House authorities, and was dis-charging 3d inst. Barque Tejuca, Howell, hence, at Venice 19th ult. Barque Stabia, Bermano, hence, at Cibraltar 19th ult., and cleared 16th for Gencs. Barque R. G. W. Dodge, Munroe, hence, at Charleston 3d inst.

3d inst.
 Barque Daphne, Weisser, hence, at Stattin 19th ult.
 Brig Furus, Wiley, for Philadelphia, at St. Mary's, Ga.,
 20th ult.
 Brig "Remard Loch." Dennis, from New York, at St.
 Mary's, Ga., 29th ult., for Philadelphia.
 Sohr Zeyla, Crowell, hence, at Newburypert 5d fast.
 Sohr C. B. McShane, Quigley, hence, at Histhmood 2d instant.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

FROM NEW JERSEY.

Marine Disaster-Six Lives Lost.