FIRST EDITION

THE BOAT RACE.

Letter from Charles Reade. G. W. Smalley writes to the Tribune from

I have more than once referred to the interest taken in this match by Mr. Charles Reade. His frequent visits to the crew familiarized him with their habits and condition, and he watched the race keenly from the umpire's poat. I asked him to put down his impressions, and he finally gave me liberty to use the few notes he sent me, on condition that they should not appear to have been volunteered, nor be treated as having been first written for publication. His wish must be my excuse for including his letter in my own, instead of giving it a place of honor by itself.

Mr. Reade writes:—
"It could hardly be believed in the United States to what an extent I, an Oxford man, sym pathize with your gallant fellows. But I send

you my observations.
"The Harvard boat goes down a little by the head. As she faced the tide, coming to start,

the water nearly ran over her.
"The crew were not in high condition, generally. I have long seen this with regret. But it is a point on which they were touchy, and I could not approach it without offense. Proofs: boil on Loring's neck, bloodless lips, especially of Simmons, and a general want of that spright-liness that results from high condition. They were, however, hard in muscle-harder than the Oxford crew. Yet Simmons had diarrhea on the day and for forty-eight hours previously.

'In the race, Oxford did not wait for them as they sometimes do for the Cambridge, but pulled all they knew from the first. A little above Hammersmith bridge they were distressed, but got second wind afterwards,

Their beautiful finish, as shown in practice. disappeared in the race, and little remained of their form but their true time, the quick advance of the arm, and the keen gatch at first of the stroke, which have won them the day so often. Harvard pulled the handsomer stroke of the two. N. B .- In practicing, just the reverse, "The ridiculous theory of the London press is answered by this, that Harvard kept the same form in practice and in the struggle. Oxford

"These remarks are at your service. I think you may rely upon their accuracy. As to the dip forward of boat, my opinion was shared to the full by a distinguished oarsman, with whom I compared notes, with the craft and her behavior in sight. Yours, very sincerely, "CHARLES READE.

"London, Aug. 28." "London, Aug. 28."

I am none the the less glad to have this brief comment from Mr. Reade, with his leave to print it, because on several points his opinion is hostile to mine. It would not become me to discuss a letter written in such a spirit, nor need I say anything about the weight of his judgment in rowing matters. The author of the boating chapters in "Hard Cash" is sure to be listened to with deference, and what he urges on one or two controverted, points will be read. on one or two controverted points will be read by Harvard men with peculiar pleasure; though I don't know why I say Harvard men only. For the purposes of this race, every American is a Harvard man, since, spite of their modest disclaimer, they were and will always be thought an American four of whom Americans have a right to be proud.

A Word for Burnham. Says another correspondent:—Before speaking of Mr. Burnham's steering further, I must do him the justice to quote here a paragraph from this morning's Standard, which I happen to know was written by a sporting critic of ability.

We expect to hear to-day that the defeat of Harvard is due to bad steering; in fact, we heard this repeated frequently by Americans on their return home yesterday. But something must blamed, and if the crew cannot honestly be the culprits the poor coxswain is the scapegoat. If we consider that he has never steered before he came over here; that he has never steered in a race, and that the coaching of the crew was deputed to him on a strange river with strange surroundings, we must declare that he has acquitted himself well, and that all he lost by his wide detour at the Soap Works was amply balanced by his admirable course from the start to that point. It is hard to steer a four correctly over the course, and that few can do so may be easily proved by a visit to any one of our metropolitan regattas. It is ever harder to keep nerve and still a correct eye and hand on the volk lines in the presence of thousands. The steering of Hall was the best we have ever seen on the Putney course.

THE WARRANT FORGERIES.

Discharge of Leland in New York by Judge McCunn, on Habens Corpus-How it was Effected.

We yesterday published the particulars of the arrest in New York of Martin Lindenborn, alias Leland, alias Gray, on the charge of forging Philadelphia city warrants. Day before yesterday the ac-cused was discharged by the notorious Judge McCunn, for "want of sufficient evidence." The New York Sun of this morning gives the following

particulars of Leland's discharge;—
"Leland was arrested last Friday on Broadway. He
was taken to the Police Central Office, and after giving the name of Martin Leland was locked up. A telegram was sent to Philadelphia, and an answer was received to "hold on to the prisoner at all hazards." Next morning the prison r was taken to the Tombs, and remanded to the Central Depart-

Meanwhile, lawver Howe had sued out fa writ of habeas corpus, which was made returnable at 11 o'clock on Monday. The police authorities having o'clock on Monday. The police authorities having been advised of the writ, sent to Philadelphia, and Ridgway's clerk (Carlisle K. Willet) came on to this city, and on Monday morning made an adidavit of the facts with which he was acquainted. This affidavit was put in as answer to the writ, and Judge McCunn was to announce his decision yesterday morning. Meanwhile the police authorities were busy getting the requisition which was to take Leland to Philadelphia for trial, and yesterday morning the outer arrived with the necessary documorning the onicer arrived with the necessary docu-

'Howe was not idle, and early yesterday morning he applied to Judge McCunn, who granted the discharge on the ground that there was not evidence enough to hold the prisoner for trial. The struggle therefore was between Howe on the one side to get his prisoner discharged, and Fariey to take him away on a requisition. Howe first presented himself at the Tombs, and applied for the prisoner. The necessary Tombs, and applied for the prisoner. The necessary delays to prove the authenticity of the discharge, etc., were like thorns to the lawyer, for he dreaded the appearance of the detective with the requisition But he succeeded in getting the prisoner released, and three minutes later the requisition was presented. The prisoner was, however, gone, and both the New York and Philadelphia officers were disappointed, indeed, disgusted. "Well," said the Philadelphia officer, this beats anything I have ever had to do with." Truly, the law in New York is mysterious and past finding out."

From a private source we obtain an editying in-

From a private source we obtain an edifying in-side view of this transaction. The requisition from Governor Geary arrived in New York on Monday night, and yesterday morning the representatives of he Philadelphia firms that had been swindled went to see Judge McCunn and explained matters to him. McCunn stated that the evidence of Mr. Willet, the clerk of Ridgway, Gibbs & Co., was insufficient to hold, and, on looking at the requisition, he also thought that it was not sufficient and advised consultation with the District Attorney. That official seemed to be favorably disposed, and thought the requisition sufficient. The District Attorney then consulted with McCunn, and, to the astonishment of the Philadelphians, he informed them that the prisoner had been discharged about five minutes before. On visiting the Tombs, it was discovered that Leiand had been discharged by McCunn in Chambers, and that he had never been brought into the court. The prisoner had plenty of friends and plenty of money, and the gentlemen who were endeavoring to effect the capture of the forger are of the opinion that the whole job was "put up" from the beginning, and that no amount of evidence, however positive, would have altered the case in the least. As one of the New York detectives remarked, "Judge McCunn was elected by thleves, and he must of necessity protect them." The whole shair is a delightful commentary on New York law and justice. on with the District Attorney. That official seemed

AVONDALE MINE.

Accurate Description of the Scene of the Dis-

aster-The Miners' Safety Lamps-In the La-byrinthe of Darkness-The Fire-Damp.

byrinthe of Darkness—The Fire-Damp.

The Avondale mine has been worked for two years. Three months ago the miners struck. They resumed work on Thursday last. The mine is entered by a shaft on the hiliside. This is the only entrance. Wooded buildings, 100 feet high and 200 feet long, covered the mouth of the shaft. The mine was filled with narrow passages from four to ten feet high, which occasionally opened into immense pockets or caves, A railroad track was iaid on the bottom of each of these passages. The cars were filled with coal, three-quarters of a mile from the shaft, by the miners at work. The coal cars were then run through the various wooden-supported passages to the shaft. They were then run upon a platform, which was raised to the top of the shaft, the same as a common elevator or a vertical railway. When the cars reached the carth's surface they were run out over a treatic railway through the wooden buildings and dumped. The coal would fall in huge screens, where, in some cases, it was properly assorted, and then dumped into the cars of the Bloomsburg and Lacksawanna Railroad, by which means it was taken to market. was taken to market.

ENTERING THE MINE.

A person wishing to enter the mine would get into an empty coal car, which was then run upon the elevator at the top of the shaft. At a given sig-nal the empty car would drop, and at the same time a loaded car would ascend the double shaft. As the bottom was struck, the empty car would glide off into a dark passage, and a loaded car would take its place. In an instant a mule would be hitched to the place. In an instant a mule would be antened to the empty car, which would be drawn at a rapid rate to the foot of an inclined plane. Here a train of light cars would be formed, which were then drawn up the plane by the simultaneous descent of a train of

THE LAMP AND DARK TUNNELS, The various veins of coal in the Avondale mine are some nine feet thick, and have a gentic upward slope. A passage way is cut along each vein. These tunnels are fearfully dark. Their only light is that from the miners' lamps. These safety lamps are worn on the miners' hats.

THE BREASTS AND THE POCKETS. The "breasts" in which the mining is carried on sometimes resemble huge halls and rooms. One yein in the Avondale mine is thirty feet thick, and the gallery along this vein is correspondingly large, the gallery along this vein is correspondingly large. The mine is simply a vast network of black labyrinths, expanding occasionally into immense pockets or "breasts," where larger blasts than usual are made. The coal is cracked by these blasts, and loosened by the pick and shovel, after which the cars are filled. The miners work in these dark galleries in groups of from five to a dozen men. The cars hold about two tons aplece. In brisk times the mine will turn out about five hundred tons a day. The miners proper work by the carload, and easily The miners proper work by the carload, and easily make five dollars per day. The mule boys generally get five dollars per week. The men who handle the cars and attend to the hoisting are also paid by the week.

THE DEADLY FIRE AND CHOKE DAMP. As there was but one main shaft to the Avondale As there was but one main shaft to the Avondale mine, its ventilation was difficult. It had not been worked for some time, and much foul air had collected in the damp places. Beside the bad air generated by the men and horses, and by the burning of lamps and gunpowder, inflammable gases issue from crevices in the coal. These gases mingle with the foul air of the mine, and will explode on the approach of a lighted candle. This gas is the firedamp so much dreaded by the miners. To breathe it thirty seconds is sure death. it thirty seconds is sure death.

The first seconds is sure death.

The first-damp is composed of carburetted hydrogen, and the choke-damp of carbonic. When blasting for coal it will frequently issue in jets called blowers. At times, when the cavities are broken into the coal by picks or crowoars, these blowers will burst out, creating a singing noise by the force current. The great danger is from consing root as current. The great danger is from opening pent-up reservoirs holding under great pressure immense bodies of gas disseminated through large areas of coal, or collected in abandoned workings. AN EXPLOSION.

When such bodies are inflamed, the whole atmo-When such bodies are inflamed, the whole atmosphere of that portion of the mine explodes, and the coal dust floating through the passages is ignited. The mine is like the interior of a fiery furnace. The flames rush through the long corridors, causing repeated explosions. In some cases they spring up the shafts as if issuing from the crater of the volcano. The subterranean walls are frequently shaken as if by an earthquake. The miners in their workings, their lights blown out by the force of the explosion, hasten through the dark passages, stumbling over heans of rubbish. heaps of rubbish.

THE FATAL FURNACE.

It is possible that the accident at the Avondale nine was caused by one of these explosions Persons entering the mine complain of the sulphurous fumes choking up the corridors. The mine was entilated by a furnace at the bottom of the shaft By this furnace the air was made to circulat through the complicated passages of the mine. Th air for feeding the furnace was of course drawn from the lower part of the mine.

DEADLY VENTILATION. Avondale mine has but one shaft. That was diviled by a air-tight partition into an upcast and a The fresh air across the passages below caused the air to pass to any and all desired points before it reached the passage leading to the furnace. Ingenious expedients were adopted to regu-late the currents of air, and to cause only the air which had passed through the purer portions of the mine to feed the fire, lest the most impure currents come inflamed, and the explosions back into the most remove workings. The partitions across the great gangways along which the coal was run to the shaft, was furnished with doors, which were opened and shut as the coal cars passed through. Thus the furnace was the sole means of ventilation.

cause of the disaster will never be known At early morn a stream of fire shot up the shaft with At early morn a stream of fire shot up the shaft with frightful rapidity, and the buildings above were wrapped in flames so quickly that the engineers and others barely had time to escape. The wood of the shaft either caught fire from the furnace or the rushing blaze came from the lighting of a fire-damp within the mine. The dryness of the mine favors the former supposition, but the sulphurous gases choking the explorers, and the fleetness of the fire, would indicate an ignition of a fire-damp. In either case every soul in the mine has perished. The telegraph has failed to tell us who attended to the furgraph has falled to tell us who attended to the furnace, or whether any dead bodies were found at the bottom of the shaft.

RAWLINS.

A Fund for the Widow of the Late Secretary. Yesterday, in New York, at a meeting of bankers and merchants to take appropriate action on the death of Secretary Rawlins, Mr. Greeley said:— Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen: The man who died yesterday at Washington, of disease contracted by exposure in the war for the Union, was not geneally known to his countrymen, because of the subordinate sphere in which his great services were mainly rendered. Born in obscurity, reared in pov-erty, he only quitted private life at the urgent call of his imperilised country, to which his best efforts were thenceforth given to the close of his career. Duty equired of him this devotion, but did not require him to enrich himself at the public cost; and he did not. Still in the early prime of life, he had a righ to count on being spared to make that provision fo his family which his untimely death has precluded. Poor as he was born, he dies still poorer, leaving a widow and two young children to the generosity of hose he has served so zealously and so nobly is all that occurs to me as needing to be said. I am sure your response will atone for any imperfection

On motion, the following committee was appointed a solicit subscriptions in aid of Gen. Rawlins' widow and children:— Gen. Dan't Butterfield, Hon. Moses H. Grinnell,

JESSE SELIGMAN, GEORGE OPDYKE, HORACE GREELEY. On motion, Gen. Daniel Butterfield was requested o act as Treasurer of the fund. (His address is U. Sub-Treasury, New York city.)

The following subscriptions were announced-that of General Grant having been received by telegraph The President \$1000 Jay Cooke & Co. \$1000 Alex, T. Stewart 1000 W. R. Vermilye 1000 H. B. Claffin 1000 Fish & Hatch 1000 H. B. Claffin 1000 Henry Clews. Moses Taylor 1000 Henry Clews
Thomas Murphy 1000 Paul N. Sponford
Jesse Seligman 1000 E A. Merritt
J. M. Forbes 1000 M. H. Grinnell
Richard Schell, \$1000.

FROM EUROPE.

This Afternoon's Quotations. By the Anglo-American Cable.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

LONDON, Sept. 8—1 P. M.—Consols, 92% for both money and account. United States Ten-forties, 75%. Liverpool, Sept. 8—1 P. M.—Cotton dull; middling uplands, 18%d.; middling Orleans, 18%@18%d. Red Western Wheat, 9s. 10d.@9s. 11d.

LONDON, Sept. 8—1:30 P. M.—Erie, 23%; Atlantic and Great Western, 25.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 8—1:30 P. M.—The cotton sales to-day will not exceed 3000 bales. Lard, 76s. to-day will not exceed 3000 bales. Lard, 76s.

THE MINING HOLOCAUST.

The Chambers of the Avondale Mine Penetrated-Appalling Discovery-The Miners all Found Dead-200 Ghastly Bodies Piled Together in the Heated Sepulchre-103 Bodies Drawn to the Surface.

How the Discovery was Made Harrowing Scenes and Incidents at the Mouth of the Pit-The Lamentations of Wives, Mothers, and Orphans—The Latest Intelligence from the Mine,

FROM THE COAL REGIONS.

The Terrible Avondale Disaster-The Efforts to Penetrate the Chambers of the Pit-The Coal in the Gangways found Blazing.

SCHANTON, Sept. 8 .- The Republican is in receipt of the following additional bulletins from the scene of the great colliery accident at Avon-

Sept. 7-3:30 P. M.—Another relay of four men next went down the shaft. They pro-ceeded along the gangway through the first door and about seventy-five feet further, when they opened the door leading to the furnace, found it full of burning coal and that the fire had communicated with the heave of coal near by, which was also a blazing mass.

A Hasty Retreat,
One party becoming overcome with gas, the
rest retired quickly, and barely reached the
platform in time to succor three of their number. On reaching the mouth of the shaft, one was carried out bodily by four men, and the other two were assisted out to the open air, where they were resuscitated with great diffi-

The Fruitless Endeavors.

Sept. 7-4 P. M.-A consultation was now held, and the deliberations were serious. All efforts so far to relieve the men or get at them to-day have been worse than fruitless. Air has been forced into the mine all day, through the gangway in which stands the furnace. The Current of Hot Air.

It has been understood since last night that the coal in this furnace had been drawn out and extinguished upon the first alarm of fire. Such was the report of those who first entered the mine on Monday night, but it now seems not, and that the volume of air sent into the mine swept over the burning furnace, and carried all the gases and smoke therefrom into the recesses of the mine. This alone, continued as it has been all day, would be enough to cause the death of every inmate in the mine, even if any had been fortunate enough to have been alive this morn-

Trying to Put Out the Flames. Hose is being let down the shaft, as the fire must be extinguished before any further pro-

gress can be made. 8.25 P. M.—John Williams, John Hopkins, H. W. Evans, and D. W. Evans went down and stayed twenty-five minutes, causing considerable anxiety among those above. The hose was carried forward to the furnace thirty feet. They reported no fire except in the grate, which seemed to be dying out.

9.05 P. M.—William J. Price, Lewis Davis, G Davis, and William McGregor went down, but after remaining twenty minutes reported no new developments.

9:40 P. M.—Thomas M. Price, Mark Evans. William Bray, and D. W. Reese went down, and after a lapse of fifteen minutes returned and reported the hose placed in position for water; the dea being to throw water against the roof at a pressure of 200 feet, and let it fall on the fur-While these men were down those who anxiously awaited the result of their descent were considerably frightened by the cracking of the roof of the tunnel and the falling of a part of it, caused by the cooling of the rock. For-tunately no one was hurt. Water was turned on

No further attempt will be made to go down for an hour. The water is going down.

Operations at a Stand-still at Two this Morning At this time, 2.05 o'clock A. M., things are at stand-still, except as regards the water going in upon the furnaces and the rising of bluedamp. No one has been down since the gang ast reported, and although an effort is making to get another gang to go, and although those who have not yet been down are ready, those in authority are afraid to run the risk unless some one who has been down goes along.

Beyond all Hope. Observation thus far convinces us, as it also does all who express an opinion, that the 202 men are beyond all hope of rescue, and some time must clapse before another gang will be ready to venture down, as they are all worn out. Afraid to Venture Down.

The air in the mine is gradually becoming more foul and dangerous; and some considerable time, probably days, will elapse before there will be a chance to get at the men, and the brave men who venture will be able to withstand the fumes of the gas long enough to learn anything

Two Bodies Recovered. Later-Two bodies have been brought up by

the gang that went down since the last telegrap The excitement is great. The bodies are in a bad condition and not recognizable. A Horrible Sight.

2.55 A. M.—The air is getting better in the mine. Two bodies badly bloated were found in the stable; one a young man, probably eighteen years of age, the other middle-aged, not recognizable at present. There is blood in clots about their mouths, and they are terrible objects to look upon. A gang of strangers, supposed to be from Hyde Park, came down thirty minutes before the discovery of the bodies.

The Gangs at Work Again.

At 11-15 D. W. Morgan, R. H. Williams, A. Phillips, and William J. Bruce went down and stayed fifteen minutes; the bad air coming the shaft they went no further. At 12 o'clock David S. Jones, Henry Wetherell, Samuel Morgan, and John Williams went down, and after twenty-five minntes came up in very bad condition, the blue damp that now commenced rising making them quite sick, but not insensible, as the others were affected. They threw water upor the fire, and now think it is out. At about the time this gang asked to be hoisted George gan, who was watching at the opening shaft, had to be removed, and all except four or five were driven from the tunnel, the blue damp that was coming up the shaft making Morgan sick and placing all who might be in the tunnel in a very perilous situation.

The Worst Fears Realized-The Imprisoned Miners all Dead-Two Hundred Lifeless Bodies Huddled Together in the Chambers of the Avondale Mine-A Ghastly Sight.

pecial Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. WILKESBARRE, Sept. 8-9A. M .- A gentleman has just arrived here from the Avondale mine, and reports that a successful entrance to the chambers was effected this morning, shortly after daybreak. All the men found were dead. There were no signs of life anywhere in the dis- | Pistol.

SECOND EDITION | mal sepulchre, Bodies were being brought to the surface as fast as possible. The scene at the mouth of the shaft as the basket containing the bodies comes up is appalling. More particulars will be ascertained as soon as

special messengers arrive from the mines. The Terrible News Confirmed.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph, SCHANTON, Sept. 8-11 A. M.-It is reliably reported that several persons have just arrived from Plymouth and bring the intelligence that the Avondale miners have been found huddled together in a heap, all dead; not the slightest indication of life anywhere to be found. The Scene of the Great Catastrophe, Special Deepatch to The Evening Telegraph.

SCRANTON, Sept. 8 .- The scene of this catastrophe, unparalleled in the history of American mining, is on the Lackawanna and Bloomsburg Railroad, twenty-two miles from Scranton, about six from Wilkesbarre, and about one-and-a-half below the hamlet of Plymonth. The shaft is sunk in the side of a steep mountain, is 237 feet deep and 40 below the mountain; has a tunnel opening into which it is dug through the mountain. The main gangways of the mines are nearly east and west from the shaft, the first being about 1200 feet in length and the latter about 800. Both east and west the inclines are upwards, and the gang-

ways about ten feet in the clear. The sides of the shaft are lumbered with wooden fixtures. The great wooden building in which was the breaking machinery was immediately upon the mouth, and all of this inflammable material was dry as tinder. If a spark of fire touched any of this wood anywhere, even outside the mine, a great conflagration was inevitable, and its communication to the interior of the shaft and mine almost certain. To these facts must be added that the mine had no airhole distinct from the shaft. The miners, working far down in the bowels of the earth, had but that one aperture by which to secure egress to the surface; that cut off, the wholesale destruction of human life which has occurred was

sure to happen. I am informed that very few of the mines have been designed to prove, like Avondale, a horrible sepulchre from a trivial cause, but are generally provided with air holes, separate from the shaft, so that the miners, cut off by any disaster from the one, can have recourse to the other as a means of escape.

The Last Ray of Hope Fled. Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

PLYMOUTH, Sept. 8-3 A. M .- The truth is at last known, and the last faint ray of hope has been wrung from the sorrow-stricken families of those who, since Monday morning, have been buried beneath the earth, their fate being until this time uncertain.

Where the Bodies Were Found. At about half-past 2 o'elock this morning, after several ineffectual attempts had been made, a successful descent was at last effected, and four or five men penetrated the mine. The first body found was that of Steele.

Further on, and in the last chamber, where they had fled for safety from the fatal chokedamp, they found the bodies of the 203 miners dead. They laid piled upon each other, in all conceivable positions. Their features were contracted in the agonies of death.

The Walls of the Living. When the dreadful intelligence reached the surface, and passed with lightning rapidity from lip to lip, a wail of woe was sent forth like the parting strain of a dying hope. Notwithstanding that all were assured there could be no one alive in the mine, there still lingered a belief that some ten, twenty, or thirty would be found alive, and among this small number a fond wife. child, or parent imagined those most dear to them.

Heartrending Scenes.

All is now confusion about the shaft, and as each car or basket comes up freighted with its lifeless cargo there is always some one to discover that he is "My husband! Oh, God!" "Oh, God! He is my brother, he is my father!' etc., and after witnessing with their own eyes what experienced wisdom failed to make them believe they fell prostrate to the ground. worn out and distracted at the culmination of the most agonizing calamity that ever occurred in this country. Cargoes of Ice

are being sent to the scene, and as fast as the bodies are being taken out they are placed in it. FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

Recounting the Election Returns. SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 7 .- The recount of the election returns of the Second ward of this city reveals a greater discrepancy than at first reported. Freeman (Independent) gains 148, and McCoppen 1. It will probably require the balance of the week to complete the recount.

Vice-President Colfax reached Portland, Oregon, yesterday, and was

greeted with enthusiasm. He will have a public reception to-night. Rich Discoveries.

Late Arizona advices report the discovery of

rich placer mines by a party of emigrants from White Pine. Numerous Outrages by Indians are mentioned in the news from

Arizona. Mining Prospects. Idaho advices represent that mining prospects are encouraging. Grasshoppers are devastating

the country. Flour dull at \$5.25@5.50. Wheat,

FROM THE STATE. Republican Mass Meeting at Bedford.

BEDFORD, Pa., Sept. 8 .- A large and enthusiestic meeting was held in the Court House last night, which was addressed by William Hall, Esq., Wilbur S. Lyttle of Huntingdon, Hons. J. H. Longenecker and John Cessna. The earnest. eloquent, and convincing arguments of the speakers were frequently applauded by the assemblage. Bedford county promises to give a larger vote for Geary than she did three years ago.

FROM NEW ENGLAND. Death of Senator Fessenden.

Despatch to The Boening Telegraph

PORTLAND, Sept. 8.—Senator Fessenden exoired at 6 o'clock this merning. Dedication of a Cathedral. The magnificent Catholic Cathedral of the

Immaculate Conception here was dedicated this morning with imposing ceremonies. cost is two hundred thousand dollars. FROM NEW YORK.

New YORK, Sept. 8.—Mr. Moore, proprietor of the Rutherford Park Hotel in New Jersey, suicided last night by shooting himself with a

The announcement has been made that the Treasury Department will purchase during the present menth ten millions of Government bones, of which amount three millions will be purchased during the current week. This can hardly fall to a poet the market both of bonds and gold to some extens. The European demand is represented as quite active, the capitalists of Germany being foremost in this respect, and the withdrawal of these amounts on too part of the Treasury must keep, up the present price, even if it does not fend to a still further steady advance in prices, with a corresponding fall in gold.

The currency market is well supplied with money, but it is not very accessible, save to such as have special claims for bank favors, but in the streets it is obtainable on good business paper of 60,600 days at about 10,612 per cent. Call loans are current at 7 per cent, and on short time at about 8 per cent.

Gold is weak, opening with sales at 185% and closing at noon at 135.

United States securities are very dull and prices this morning are a little off.

The Stock market is devoid of animation, and prices are weak. Pennsylvania 6s, second series, sold at 106%. City 6s are without essential change. The new issues sold at 101%, with 97 bid for the old.

Reading Kaliroad was dull and ½ lower, selling at 48½; Pennsylvania Raliroad, 30% for Philiadelphia and Erie Raliroad; 38% for Catawissa Raliroad preferred; 36 for North Pennsylvania Raliroad;

deiphia and Eric Railroad; 38½ for Catawissa Rail-road preferred; 36 for North Pennsylvania Railroad; 58 for Minchill Railroad; and 42 for Little Schuylkill Railroad.

Canal shares were quiet. Lehigh Navigation sold t 57); and Morris preferred at 50%. In Coal, Bank, and Passenger Railway shares no

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

148 sh Penna R. ls. 57

JAY COOKE & Co, quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 68 of 1881, 122 (122 (122 (15.5.208 of 1862, 121 (16.122); 60.0 Nov., 1865, 121 (16.122); (10.0 Nov., 1865, 121 (16.122); (10.162);

Increase in 1869......\$56,333-61 Stock Quotations by Telegraph-1 P. M.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 8 .- The demand for Flour is quite limited for shipment, but the home customers are operating a little more freely. Sales of 1000 barrels, including superfine at \$5.25@5.50; extras at \$5-50@6; Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family at \$6.50@7.75; Pennsylvania do, do, at \$6.25@ 7-25; Ohio do, do, at \$6.75@7-75, and fancy brands at \$8@10—according to quality. Rye Flour sells at \$6.25@6-37½ % bbl.

There is less activity in the Wheat market, and

prices favor buyers. Sales of new Red at \$1.45 for damp up to \$1.53 for prime, and White, at \$1.4000. 1.70. Rye is quiet at \$1.15@1.18 \$1 bushel for West-1740. Rye is quiet at \$1.75\(\text{at } \)178\(\text{ bushel for Western and Pennsylvania. Corn is dull at yesterday's quotations. Sales of Yellow at \$1.19\(\text{, and Western mixed at \$1.12\(\text{\text{at }} \)16. Oats are unchanged. Sales of new Delaware and Pennsylvania at \$5\(\text{\text{\text{at }} \)62c., and old Western at \$3\(\text{\tex

Bark.—In the absence of sales we quote No. 1 Quercitron at \$35 \$\varphi\$ ton.

Seeds.—Cloverseed is selling in a small way at \$868.50 \$64 lbs. 200 bushels Timothy sold at \$4.50. Flaxseed is wanted by the crushers at \$2.55. Whisky is dull and nominal.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages. PORT OF PHILADELPHIA SEPTEMBER S. STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH

Barge Young America, Van Patten, Albany, do.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamer F. Franklin, Pierson, 13 hours from Baltimore, with made, to A. Groves, Jr.

Schr J. V. Wellington, Snow, 5 days from Boston, with made, to Knight & Sons.

Schr Cornelia, Noyes, 3 days from Suffolk, Va., with railroad ties to Lennox & Burgess.

Schr P. Merwin, Carvor, 3 days from James river, Va., with lumber to Lennox & Burgess.

Schr M. Dunnock, Dunnock, 3 days from Dorchester, with wood to Lennox & Burgess.

Schr M. Dunnock, Dunnock, 13 days from Charleston, S. G., with phosphate to B. R. Smith.

Schr Village Belle, Tillotson, from Providence.

Schr R. Seaman, Seaman, from Providence.

Schr R. Seaman, Seaman, from Providence.

Schr A. Burton, Frobock, from Providence.

Schr A. Burton, Frobock, from Providence.

Schr Pennsylvania, Smith, from Derby, Ct.

Schr Pennsylvania, Smith, from Derby, Ct.

Schr Wapella, Ourry, from New York.

Schr Wapella, Ourry, from New York.

Schr Flyaway, Kelly, from New York.

Schr S. Castner, Robeson, from Boston.

Schr S. Castner, Robeson, from Boston.

Schr M. S. Lewis, Lewis, from Boston.

Schr M. A. Loughery, Taylor, fromNew London.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & McMahon's Bullletin.

New York Office, Sept. 7.—Five barges leave in tow to-night for Baltimore, light.

A. V. Mekeel, with dour, for Philadelphia.

Baltimone Branch Office, Sept. 7.—The following barges leave in tow to-night, eastward:—

Charles: J. H. Davis; Security; L. Royer; R. J. Chard; American Boy; and Owen Brady, all with coal, for New York.

L. S. C.

Ship Alfred, Bent, for Philadelphia, entered out at Liverpool 26th ult.

Barque Idolique, Durkee, for Philadelphia via Falmouth, cleared at London 27th ult.

Barque Giovannino, Louist, hence, at Ancona 21st ult.

Barque Sylphide, Thompson, hence, at Elsinore 23d ult.

Barque Abbie N. Franklin, Holbrook, from Antwerp for Genos, was spoken 18th ult. 35 miles west of Cape de Galt.

Brigs Ambrose Bight, Higgins, and Princeton, Wells, hence, at Boston 6th inst.

Brig Issae Carver, Shute, hence, at Boston yesterday.

Brig Evelyn Schroder, Pruetz, for Philadelphia, cleared at Liverpool 25th ult. Brig Evolyn Schröder, Pruetz, for Philadelphia, cleared at Liverpool 35th uit.

Brig Estelle, Delap, hence, at Queenstown 25th uit.

Brigs Eudorus, Farr, and M. A. Berry, Chase, hence, at Portland 5th inst.

Schrs West Wind, Lawsen, and John Lancaster, Williams, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 5th inst.

Schr S. H. Gandy, Wood, hence, at Salem 4th inst.

Schr Schona, Helbrock, hence, at Newburyport 5th inst.

Schr Excelsior, Hilliard, from Providence for Philadelphia, passed Hell Gate 6th inst.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE. THIRD EDITION

AVONDALE.

120 Bodies Recovered This Morning-The Remains Being Claimed by Widows and Children-Heartrending Scenes.

WASHINGTON.

Doings of the National Union League Payments on the Virginia State Debt.

FROM THE COAL REGIONS.

The Avondale Mine Disaster—One Hundred and Twenty Bodies Recovered.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

PLYMOUTH, Sept. 8—11 A. M.—They have now brought up one hundred and twenty bodies. All of them have a particular properties. them have a natural appearance, and are not de-composed in the least. Friends and relatives find no difficulty in recognizing them. Provisions are being made for taking care of the bodies until they are properly interred. Many are being carried away by their friends, whilst others are allowed to remain until they can all be removed together.

The Terrible Scenes at the Mouth of the Pit.

The Terrible Scenes at the Mouth of the Pit. Special Desputch to The Evening Telegraph.

Schanton, Sept. 8.—The scene at the mines this morning, when the bodies of the miners were brought out, were most heart-rending. Up to the last moment the wives, children, and relatives hoped against hope that the doomed men might be found alive, but as one blackened corpse after another was brought out, the low sobs of the women broke out into shricks and walls of agony as they recognized the remains of their friends. Even the men were not unmoved by the piteous spectacle, and many an eve was dimmed with tears as the bodies of comrades, relatives, and friends were laid side by side upon the grass. The men who were engaged in forcing their way into the mine worked with untiring energy, and, if any spur was needed, the agonized entreaties of the women encouraged them to superhuman exertions. human exertions.

numan exertions.

It was sad to see the little children clinging to their mothers, and wailing in sympathy with them, although they were unable to understand the full meaning of the fearful disaster. Some shrank back in affright from the almost unrecognizable corpse of a rather or a brother, numble to comprehend that this

could be the strong, active body so full of life and health a few days ago.

The spectacle of these poor creatures wailing over the mangled remains of their loved ones would suffice to till even the most hardened with harrowing memories for a lifetime, and I sincerely hope that I may never be called upon—to witness anything of the kind again. The sensation caused by this fear-ful disaster is most profound, and much indignation is expressed that there was no means of outlet, and the effect will probably be that measures will be taken in all the mines to prevent, as far as it is possible, any such horrible accidents in the future.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The National Union Lengue.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

Washington, Sept. S.—The National Executive Committee of the Union League of America will meet at Philadelphia on Saturday next.

The Virginin State Debt.

Accounts from Richmond, Va., represent that the amount of interest paid thus far on the State debt amounts to about \$190,000, including the amount paid for interest due abroad. There is now in the State Treasury upwards of \$200,000. Large numbers of persons are to-day visiting the War Department to view the remains of Secretary

FROM BALTIMORE.

The New City Hall Commissioners Asked to

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. BALTIMORE, Sept. 8.—The report of the select committee of the City Council to investigate the ffairs appertaining to the contracts for the building of the new City Hall has been published and causes some excitement. The committee recommends the Building Committee to resign, they having been found guilty of indiscretions and incompetency, but no intentional design of fraud. Mayor Banks was, by virtue of his office, ex-officia president of said committee, but seldom attended its meetings, and there-fore is not responsible.

Some pretty hard bargains have been shown up. but the most of the witnesses were persons them-selves either disappointed in getting the contracts or the office. Upon the whole, it does not exhibit much beyond what is justified in partisan politics. Two of those injured at the fall of the building yesterday cannot survive.

The steamer Berlin, of the Bremen line, sails at

two o'clock to-day with full freight and a fair complement of passengers. FROM NEW ENGLAND.

The Death of Senator Fessenden. PORTLAND, Maine, Sept. 8 —Senator Fessenden died at 6'30 this morning. He was sensible until within an hour of his death. He had passed a comortable night until 3 o'clock. Doctors Ward and Periey were in attendance, and did everything to alleviate his sufferings, which otherwise would have been very great at the close,

FROM NEW YORK.

Tour of Philadelphia Firemen. ALBANY, Sept. 8.—The Northern Liberty Hose Company, of Philadelphia, arrived here from Buffalote-day, and are now in the hands of Steamer Company, No. 4, or this city.

The New York Stock Market. The New York Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Sept. S.—Stocks unsettled. Money easier at 7 per cent. Gold, 134%. 6-20s, 1862, coupon, 122; do. 1864, do., 121%; do. 1865, do., 121%; do. do. new, 119%; do. 1867, 119%; 10-40s, 110%; Missouri6s, 87%; Canton Co., 53%; Cumberland preferred, 32%; New York Central, 204%; Erie, 33%; Reading, 96%; Hudson River, 183%; Michigan Central, 129; Michigan Southern, 102; Illinois Central, 137; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 109%; Chicago and Rock Island, 111%; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 187; Western Union Telegraph, 86%.

New York Produce Market. New York, Sept. S.—Cotton lower; 800 bales sold at 343.c. Flour dull and declined 5@10c.; sales of 5500 bbls. State at \$5.55@7; Western at \$5.5637 20. Wheat dull, and declined 1@3c.; sales of 28,000 bushels No. 2 at \$1.45; winter red at \$1.50@1.55. Cora easier; sales of 3,000 bushels mixed Western at \$1.20 @1.21. Oats dull; sales of 24,000 bushels Western at 65@68 cents. Beef quiet. Pork dull; new mess, \$3.50. Lard dull at 19@19% cents. Whisky dull

The Baltimore Produce Market. BALTIMORE, Sept. S. — Cotton dull, nominally 4@34%c. Flour steady and in fair demand; Howard street superfine, \$6.66.25; do. do. extra, \$6.50.67.75; do. family, \$8.69; City Milis superfine, \$6.66.50; do. extra, \$6.50.67.75; do. family, \$8.25.610.50; Western superfine, \$6.66.25; do. extra, \$0.50.67.25; do. family, \$7.50.68.25. Wheat steady; prime to choice red, \$1.53.61.57. Corn firm at \$1.18.61.22 for yellow, and \$1.20 for white. Oats firm at \$58.660c. Rye \$1.10.6 for white. Oats firm at \$8660c. Rye \$1'10@ 115. Mess Pork dull at \$34'00. Bacon firm; rib sides, 19%c.; clear do., 20c.; shoulders, 16%c. Hams, 24@25c. Lard quiet at 20@21c. Whisky better at \$1192.21.13 \$1.15%@1.18"

COAL MINING ABROAD .- The Staats Anxiger contains some interesting comparative statistics of coal mining in Great Britain and Prussia. The number of coal mines in Great Britain in 1868 was 3291; in Prussia 426. The former employed 346,820 workmen, and produced 164,500,000 tons of coal; the latter, 106,348 men, giving 22,388,500 tons. Average production per mine in the first country, 31,728 tons, and per workman, 301.3 tons; of the second, 52,555 tons, and per man 210-5 tons. During 1867, 907 accidents occurred in Great Britain, causing 1190 deaths; in Prussia 260 accidents killed 293. In the first case, 286 died by explosion in the mine, 449 by cavings in, 211 from other causes, 88 above ground, 156 in shafts. Explosions killed 39 in Prussis, 106 were buried, 74 perished from various causes, 9 died above ground, and 65 in shafts.