The Suspicion of Incendiarism-What the Miners Say of it-The Distribution of the Relief Fund.

From special despatches forwarded from Scranton, we have the following additional information regarding the disaster:-THE TERRIBLE SUSPICION.

The origin of the fire, first given to the public in my despatches of Friday evening, was the legitimate consequence of the condition in which the brettice was found after the fire. That it was not sooner bruited was due simply to the fact that the brettice was not expecially retired. fact that the brettice was not especially noticed by the experienced, intelligent miners going up and down the shaft until after the dead had been removed, or if they did notice it they naturally did not speak of it until after the intensity of the affair had somewhat relaxed. When the suspicion did come it came originally from these miners, and I am frank enough to confess that had I heard it first from a person in the interest of the owners, or had seen any reason to suppose that it had been set afloat in their interest I should have hesitated to give it publicity. But it came in no questionable shape, and was rather the result of the independent conviction of miners who have been fighting the owners all their lives. It was founded on the possibility of incendiarism and the impossibility of any other origin of the fire. But the miners thus believing cannot see how incendiarism clears the present mining system of the great peril of working mines with but one outlet, and that incumbered with inflammable material. Admitting that the system is carefully administered, they do not intend the less to desist from efforts for its abrogation, because, as they believe, the Avondale disaster was the result of design. The crime committed by the person firing the shaft was awful; but they believe the *lackes* of the owners, which made the culmination of his crime possible, scarcely less criminal.

THE TESTIMONY TAKEN. The evidence elicited on Saturday was loaded with much irrelevant matter, but that of George Morgan, Anson Dunn, and one or two others was conclusive on some disputed points. Morgan being an inside foreman, and a most intelligent and experienced miner, his statements of fact can be taken without question, and his opinions are entitled to respect. He swore posi-tively, in common with all other witnesses, that the fire never was communicated from the furnace, but must have commenced near the top of the shaft. How closely he examined the brettice before arriving at this conclusion is seen by the fact that he was able to say that below the mouth of the tunnel the upper edges of the boards were burned, and the lower intact, thus showing conclusively that the fire burned down and not up. When all the witnesses having any knowledge of the subject agreed as to where the fire commenced, only one gave an opinion as to how it originated, but he, in boldly saying it was set on fire by an incendiary, evidently expressed the opinion of all.

TESTIMONY TO BE TAKEN. It is not certain that the evidence to come will bring this matter into bold relief, but it has taken such firm and exclusive possession of the minds of the leading miners that there is great probability that it will. In that case the drift of the evidence will be to show that the incendiary could easily have reached the shaft through the tunnel, and have poured kerosene or some other inflammable substance upon the brettice without his movements being noticed, and by then put-ting a train to the oil and firing it, could have been distant from the scene when the catastrophe occurred. Supposing this to have been done, the terrible rapidity with which the flames shot upwards through the shaft is fully accounted for as well as the place where the fire undoubt edly began; but any other hypothesis adopted, both circumstances remain inexplicable mysteries. But whether these ideas become part of the legal record of the case or not, they re now universal, and have already been licly expressed in the Scranton Republican. which says this morning that "the evidences of the most heart-sickening crime upon record already far stronger than we could desire them

The most important witnesses yet to be examined are Benjamin Hnghes, general inside foreman of the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Company; Henry J. Phillips, mining engineer of the same company; Thomas Corson, Thomas Watkins, and Rees D. Evans. These gentlemen are all practical miners, whose positive knowledge is of far more worth than any quantity of theorizing. While their testi-mony will be of great value, it will be of equal interest to the general reader.

THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE RELIEF FUND. The question as to the proper manner of dis-tributing the fund now being raised for the widows and orphans of the dead miners is receiving considerable attention. Some gentlemen think that when a widow marries she should be cut off from the further benefit of the fund. This others is thought rather a cold measure of charity and humanity, and will hardly be acted If the money reach, what is here anticipated, the sum of a quarter of a million dollars, the gentlemen forming the Relief Committee of Scranton will no doubt invest it in such a way as to bring an interest amply sufficient to supply the current wants of the widows. It is wisely deemed injudicious to cut the fund up in shares and hand over in cash the amount, which will probably average \$2000, to each claimant in turn. In such case the widows would become objects of mercenary attraction to the class of lazy, loafing miners auxious to marry them for the sake of living off their money. A secured fund is decidedly the best idea, allowing the interest for family expenses and reserving the principal for the education and future maintenance of the children. The subscriptions are committed to good hands. Mr. E. C. Wadhams, president of the committee, is a gentleman of high character, Justice of the Peace and Acting Coroner. Mr. Henderson Gaylord, the treasurer, is as well known for his excellent qualities as for his wealth. The rest of the gentlemen occupy prominent places in the com-munity. The amount subscribed in this county will probably reach \$50,000.

It is strange the Delaware, Luckawanna, and Western Railroad Company, who owned the Avondale mine, have as yet failed to subscribe a solitary cent to the relief fund. It is stated the reason for the delay is that they first wish to ascertain how much it has cost to bury the dead miners, to purchase coffins, employ hearses and carriages, and incur other incidental expenses contected with the funerals. They estimate the expenditure at \$25,000, but the amount of gratuitous duty performed by the company hardly warrants this high figure, unless, indeed, the expense of running free trains to commodate the miners' relatives and friends be included. In a few days perhaps we shall have the approuncement of \$25,000 from the have the announcement of \$25,000 from the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Railroad. The Delaware and Hudson line has subscribed over \$4000, and the Boston Mining Company has sent in a round sum to represent it. charity New York has shown is deeply felt, and her high-spirited, magnanimous people are lauded to the skies from morning till night. Philadelphia, which certainly should have been oremost in this work of alleviating the misery of Pennsylvania people, had to take example of New York, as, of course, all other cities have.

THE MINERS WANT TO HE HEARD. WILEESBARRE, Pa., Sept. 13.-The Miners'

FIRST EDITION Union desire that the following statement on their part be given to the public:—
The despatches which are being constantly transmitted from Scranton in relation to the Avondale disaster are, in many instances, en-tirely unfounded in fact. That the fire which occurred at the mine was the work of an incenliary, no one believes.

It is one of the subterfuges resorted to by the Delaware, Lackawana and Western Railroad Company to turn the mind of the public from the real responsibility resting upon the com-pany. The reporters who furnish principally the particulars taken before the jury of inquest on Saturday last, have, in many instances, suppressed the testimony material to the miners, and published that favorable to the company. The object can only be conjectured. The company is powerful; the miners are weak. Simple justice is the demand of many citizens.

#### THE BOAT RACE.

What Mr. Walter Brown, the Champion Oars-man, Has to Say.

From Wilkes' Spirit, The great international boat race may now be numbered among the events of the past, and though t will cause Americans abroad and at home to regret the result, we trust our young amateurs will profit by their experience. That every American from Maine to California looked for and desired the suc-cess of the Harvard crew does not admit of a doubt. cess of the Harvard crew does not admit of a doubt. Sympathizers will spring up and account for their defeat in many ways, and in view of this particular I am induced to write from a professional standpoint. The race, in our mind, has been conducted strictly in a fair and straightforward manner. A clear course and no favor to either party was very evident to all when witnessing such an immense concourse of people, and small boats which can only be numbered by thousands; and, remarkable to say, not one in the course of the contestants. Even the feelings of the people expressed along the banks of the muddy river Thames were about equally divided; and, remarkable to say, the vanquished received more applause than their more lucky opponents.

This race has demonstrated a very important fact, and in our opinion the American crew have found it out at the eleventh hour—that a coach, an experi-

out at the eleventh hour—that a coach, an experi-enced professional carsman as trainer, is indispensa-ble among amateurs; for one man to be selected in the crew to set the stroke, train the crew, act as captain, teach the coxswain, and, to sum it up, be the general business manger, is too much to ask of one man: this was Mr. Loring's position. He worked very hard to bring his crew to the line in the finest possible condition, and in doing so overworked himself to such an extent that he was unit on the appropriated day. Without doubt there was had independent of the condition of the composition o himself to such an extent that he was unfit on the appointed day. Without doubt there was bad judgment displayed in the selection of the crew, and also in the selection of coxswain, for, in the opinion of quite all the Thames professionals, Mr. Bass was much preferable to Mr. Fay, being certainly as skilled in the use of the oar, and decidedly a much stronger man. Our American crew was ready to row the race one week before the day appointed, and had it been got off at this period the result would have been quite differthis period the result would have been quite differ-ent. The American stroke and style were admired by all experts with the oar, not only in words of praise, but all invested their few pounds or shillings as their fortunes allowed. The Americans were backed by such professiona's as Harry Kelley and his backer, Charles Bush, who it is said lost heavily. Renforth backed our crew to some extent. Taylor and Winship, Symonds, the veteran boat builder, Galston, President of the Lendon Rowing Club, and I may say nearly if not quite all of the fynesiders or North of England rowing men, and last, but we hope not least, your humble servant thought it a welk over for the Magenta.

WALTER BROWN, Champion Sculler of America.

## AMERICA.

The Report of a French Commissioner.

A report from M. Simonin, addressed from New York to the French Minister for Agriculture, has been published in Paris. M. Simonin was commissioned by the French Government to report on the mineral resources of the United States, and in that document he writes from a free trade point of view. We extract the following passages:

lowing passages:—

The present condition of the Union favors manufactures. The Southern States, conquered and humbled by the severe reconstruction laws imposed by the North, have employed all their efforts in opposing them, and have not reclaimed against the tariff. Besides, they are themselves establishing cotton mills, and require for the production of sugar the same protection the Northern States ask for their tissues and iron. The Western States, essentially agricultural, are apparently becoming more favorable to the adoption of the protective system. One of the evils of this system is to increase the price of everything, and at the same time the price of labor. Now, what means can be more certain to attract immigrants, which the Western States so much require, than the inducement of high wages. Besides, these States, encouraged by the high rate of the tariff, which allows industry to establish itself everywhere, as in a hot-nouse, become in their turn manufacturing, and consequently favorable to pro-tective duties. The Pacific States have not so far interested themselves about protection, except Cali-fornia, which equally desires to have her manufac-tures, and whose soil seems bound to furnish to the Union a share of the wine which it requires.

Having traced, not without some errors, the tariff legislation of the country, he continues:-It will scarcely be believed that in a country of of-government free trade numbers so tisans. If we consider, however, that peoples most frequently act as individuals, and that all human passions are found constantly operating in nations as in a body-politic, the course pursued by the United States is easily explained. The tariff is regarded as a defiance to Europe, of whom they had to complain while the civil war continued. They believe that they are able to do without her. Is not their country the most extensive and richest continental power of the world? In her own territory she has no tariff, no actroi duty, no impediments to exchange. Is not that sufficient? Is not that true commercial liberty? From New York to San Francisco, from Boston to New Orleans, the way is free, all products are distributed without toll. Europe has need of the Union, the Union has no need of Europe of the Union—the Union has no need of Europe. What does she receive from her? Fabrics? She manufactures them. Wines and spirits? She professes to produce excellent wines, and in time hopes to be able to do without European liquors, metals, 2 She has the richest iron, lead, and mercury mines in the world. Coal? Her coal nines are more than a hundred times greater in extent and richness than those of England herself. Fancy articles and jowelry? The more expensive these are, and the more the wealthy are induced to bny them, the more will native industry be im-pelled to imitate the European products, and in the end successfully compete with them.

# PATTI.

Will She Come Back ?

The Gazette Musicale, a Paris paper that pretends Caux) has entered into a written agreement with Strakosch to come to the United States on the 1st of September, 1871, and to give during the ensuing eight months one hundred representations, for each of which she is to receive 10,000 francs in gold, Strakosch paying also the expense of the trip, and depositing with the Messrs. Rothschild 500,000 francs as secretis that havellessers are the second frances. a security that he will carry out his part of th

The Gazette says that with this series of perform ances Patti's career as a singer will absolutely end and that she will thereafter reside in Paris as th Marquise, and no longer as the Dica.

# Monomania.

The Bay City (Mich.) Journal gives the following:
"For a long time past a son of Mr. Ellis, at Bridge
port Centre, Saginaw county, has talked ver
strangely in regard to bis mother, who died about strangely in regard to his mother, who died about ten years ago, asserting that she was buried alive, About two weeks since he stole out of the house, about 12 o'clock at night, proceeded to the cemetery, and, working until 5 o'clock in the morning, succeeded in removing the earth and opening the coffin. As soon as it was ascertained what he had done, the father of the lad, accompanied by some friends, including the lady who assisted in enshronding the mother after death, went to the cemetery and opened the coffin. The corpse was found with no sign of decay, although having a dark appearance: heither was any odor having a dark appearance; heither was any odor perceptible. The shroud, and even the resette which the lady put on her bosom about ten years ago, were found in a perfect condition. A few days after the occurrence, the father of the lad wanted him to visit ome friends, thinking it might relieve his mind the phantasm. The boy persistently refused to go as he said his mother was warm when he opened the coffin, and, on a certain day named by him, she boy is perfectly same."

#### RAWLINS.

Comments of the Southern Press.

From the Richmond Enquirer and Examiner.

In him the South has lost a warm, generous, unwavering friend. Through all our Virginia troubles General Hawlins stood by us, and exerted his powerful influence to soften the terms which were imposed on us. We deeply regret his death.

From the Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser, Sept. 8. During Grant's entire military career General Raw-lins was attached to his staff, and showed the highest ability in the discharge of his arduous duties. His administration of the War Department, so far as known to the people, has been more satisfactory than that of any other Cabinet officer. He was an especial friend of President Grant, who, in his death, has encountered an irreparable loss. We believe that what influence he possessed was thrown in favor of moderation and against the extreme wing of the relief president of the radical party.

From the Richmond Dispatch.

From the Richmend Dispatch.

Secretary Rawlins was not the especial friend of the South. He had fought against us, and as cordially opposed us as any man who stood in the battle against us; but gallant and true man as he was, when war was over he despised petty persecutions and annoyances, suggested by ignoble malice. He was for peace and harmony, for the mutual offering up of all our rancors upon the altar of our country, and the union of all our power and energy for the promotion of the general welfare of the great republic. He was the true representative and defender of General Grant's motio: "Let us have peace." It is indeed a national loss to give up such a man to the tomb, and the South, equally with the North, mouras his untimely removal from his life of public service and public benefit.

### PEABODY.

His Gift to Bultimore

General Webb, at present visiting his son-in-law, Colonel Benton, in Springfield, Mass., has sent the following note to the Republican, in correction of a misrepresentation of Mr. Peabody's munificent gift to the city of Baltimore:—

To the Editor of the Republican:—I read in a mutilated newspaper to-day a paragraph which I am happy to have it in my power to correct. I cannot give you the name of the paper of its date, but it is evidently of recent issue, and alleges that our countryman, Mr. George Peabody, made his manificent gift to the city of Baltimore after the Rebellion, and for the purpose of encouraging the Rebels of that city in their treason to the Union. My impression is that all the official documents connected with that very liberal endowment were made during Mr. Peabody's visit to this country in 1857; but be this as it may, I can bear witness that the intention to make the donation to the city of Baltimore was proclaimed as early as the winter of 1853-4, quite seven years before the Rebellion, and when Mr. Buchanan was the United States Minister to London. I was spending that winter in London, at Fenlon's Hotel in St. James' street. The Hon. Reverdy Johnson came to London at equition Hon. Reverdy Johnson came to London at that time to argue certain claims before a joint commission then in session there; and I secured apartments for him at the same hotel. We saw Mr. Peabody almost daily, and on different occasions during the winter be announced to us his intentions towards the city of Baltimore, and canvassed the names of the par-ties best qualified to become the trustees of his con-templated endowment. I know not when, where, or with whom this slander has originated: but I ex between this stander has originated; but I experience great pleasure in having it in my power thus to vindicate the motives of the great philanthropist, whose example is destined to be more beneficial to the world than even the princely sums he is lavishing upon his fellow-men. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

### GENERALITIES.

The Israelites. It is stated by the Hebrew National, a new weekly

ı	living about 6,000,000 Israell whom live in Europe The f the manner in which they are	tes, nearly one-half o
3)	different countries of the wor	
	Russia1,300,000 Syr	ria and Asiatic
	Austria 600,000 7	Turkey 52,00
	Prussia 254,000 Mo	rocco and North
	Other parts of Ger-	Mrica 610,000
9	many 192,000 Ea	stern Asia500,000
91		ierica 260,000
П	Switzerland 3,000 Be	lgium 1,800
	Great Britain 51,000 De	nmark 6,500
0	Italy 4,500	umark 0,000
=11		

Starvation on the Plains.

A great number of emigrants are daily passing A great number of emigrants are daily passing down Snake River Valley on their route to Oregon and the territories, hailing mostly from Minnesota, Kansas, Nebraska, Missouri, and the Western States. An unusual degree of destitution and consequent suffering seem to prevail among them. Indian depredations, sickness, and accidents have reduced many to a deplorable condition; hungry, ragged, foot-s, re, and weary they plod along, more dead than alive, until now and then a good Samaritan falls in their way, and temporarily relieves their suffering and distress. Colonel Jennings informed us that on his return from the Snake river ferry with a load of meal a few days since, he met with several of this class whose destitute and pitiable condition caused him to shed tears. Mr. Jennings, with the characteristic generosity of an old pioneer, gave more than half of his load away to the

Terrible Condition of Spain. The correspondent of the Pall Mall Gazette, who writes from Barcelona, declares that the Spaniards are utterly disgusted with their system of justice, and will remedy it, if no other remedy is obtainable, by Lynch law. Even criminal justice is corrupt, nien lingering out their lives waiting for trial, because the judge will not admit them to ball without a bribe. In Andalusia, a kind of territorial socialism prevails, produced by overgrown estates and absentee landlerdism. Four men own most of the pro-vince, and the biggest of them lives his life in St. Petersburg. Brigandage is beginning to prevail everywhere. Prim has ordered all generals to shoot Carlists, and has promoted two officers who mur-dered nine persons who had fowling places, but were not resisting or attacking in any way. Add that the not resisting or attacking in any way. Add that the treasury is insolvent, the parties without leaders, and the trees coming down so fast that there is a drought every three years, and our readers may have a faint idea of the state of Spain. It is the red revo ution which is coming there.

Mad'lle Nilsson.

To the Editor of the *Herald:*—I do not know to what irresponsible rumor Mad'ile Nilsson's emphatic contradiction, which you yesterday published, was adoressed, but I am quite certain she intended no denial of the authorized report of her engagement for the Grand Opera House in this city, for the simple reason that such a denial would have been in conflict with the facts of the matter. I beg leave explicitly to state that on the 7th of February last I concluded with Mad'lle Nilsson a formal contract for a six months tour through the United States, to commence in November, 1870, and for which she was to receive 100,000 francs a month in gold, a sum equivalent to \$26,000 in greenbacks. Whether or not the engagement has been made good in all its requirements of monetary guarantees I am ignorant, as my managerial control of the Opera House and of its interests ceased very soon after my return from Europe, but up to the time of my withdrawal the engagement was certainly un fait accompli.

CLIFTON W. TAYLEURE.

Negroes in West Virginia. The Wheeling Intelligencer thinks the estimate of a negro population of 48,000 in West Virginia is incorrect, and adds:—"A capitation tax is levied on all adult colored males over twenty-one, who are carefully listed by the assessors of the several counties. The returns to the Auditor's office show the number of these to be less than 2500. There is no reason to suppose that these returns are not an approximation to the fact. The usual estimate is that the adult mates are about one-lifth of the population-that is, that there are five to the family. We doubt that among our blacks the average is anything so high, because the family relation is not so well sus-tained among them as among the whites. But allowing this, we should have a colored population of ome twelve thousand five hundred-men, women

"Poor Mary Ann." An Irishman named John Driscoll went to a music ball not long since in London, and reffrined home singing a song he had heard there about "Mary Ann." A countrywoman of his, named Mary Coghlan, had a baby which had been christened Mary Ann. She thought he was ridiculing her child, and after some words had passed between them on th after some words had passed between them on the subject, she went in-doors, put Mary Ann to bed, and returned to the street armed with a poker, with which she beat Driscoli on the head so severely tha which she beat Driscoil on the head so severely that he has been ill ever since, and is not likely to be convalescent for some time. Mary Coghian was brought up at the Thames Police Court, before Mr. Benson, who said that if the complainant was singing the old ballad of "Poor Mary Ann," it was a very plaintive and beautiful one, which he had often heard with delight. It was a great absurdity to be offended delight. It was a great absurdity to be offended with such a song. He committed the prisoner for

## SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

WESTERN STATES.

Shocking Suicides in Cincipnati-Butcher Forrest's Old Command-Jordan, the Filibuster, Asks Them to Join the Cubans -Express Robberies on the Plains-Treasure Received.

### GENERAL NEWS.

The Fate of Sir John Franklin-Interesting Discovery-Arrival of Loring and Fay in New York Law Relative to the Collection of State Fees-The Haytien Revolt.

## FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

Return of Ex-Secretaty Seward to San Francisco-Earthquake-The Fate of Sir John Franklin-Interesting Discovery. San Francisco, Sept. 13.—Mr. Seward has

returned from Alaska in improved health and excellent spirits. The Germans commenced celebrating the

centennial anniversary of Humboldt yesterday. The festivities will last three days.

A heavy earthquake shock was experienced yesterday at San Luis Abispo, and a light shock was felt to-day at Sacramento.

A party vouched for as reliable writes to the Bulletin from San Buena Ventura that a document was found on the beach at that place August 20th, much mutilated, which requested the finder to forward it to the Secretary of the Admiralty at London, or the British Consul at the nearest port. The request was printed in six commercial languages, and the margin and every vacant portion was filled with writing relating to Sir John Franklin and his party. The document had evidently been cast into the water in latitude 69 degrees 37 minutes 40 seconds, and longitude 98 degrees 4 minutes 5 seconds.

It gives an account of the desertion of the ships Erebus and Error, and that the party at the time of the desertion numbered 105 persons, under command of F. R. M. Crosser, succeeded in reaching the above latitude and longitude, where they found a relic of the late Sir John Ross. It also states that the party wintered at Beechy Island in 1846 and 1847, and that Sir John Franklin died on the 11th of June, 1847. The paper contains many interesting incidents connected with the expedition.

The San Francisco Markets. SAN FRANCISCO Sept. 13.—Flour unchanged; sales of choice coast Wheat, \$9.30; good shipping wheat, \$9.60. Legal-tenders, 74%.

## FROM THE WEST INDIES. Gonalves to be Opened to Traffic -Victorin's

Surrender-The Revolutionists-Whereabouts of Salnave. By Cuba Cable. HAVANA, Sept. 14 .- Advices from Port-au-Prince say that last August General Victorin,

who was well munitioned, offered to surrender Gonaives if he were allowed to retire with the honors of war, carrying with him arms and baggage, and taking his departure after destroying the defenses. The proposition was carried to Maracaibo by the French corvette D'Estrees, and accepted.

The same vessel brought Victorin and 500 men here. Others of his followers came in coasters. Gonaives, with the whole surrounding country, is now opened to trade and commerce. General Victorin on his arrival at Port-au-Prince had a quarrel with the authorities. He consequently retained his troops in the barracks

and refused to deliver up the arms. He placed his guns in position in the streets, loaded with grape. He afterwards made a compromise and sent the guns back to the arsenal. In the South the revolutionary steamers have bombarded and captured Aguin, which is now united with the Southern republic revolutionists. The South now holds Jeremie, Aux Cayes:

Aguin, and Jacmel. It is expected that the

entire coast will be under the control of the

revolutionists before long. Sainave is in the interior of the Southern peninsula. His intentions are at the present time unknown. The currency is in a bad state. One thousand dollars in paper for one in gold is the present rate.

### FROM WASHINGTON. Latter Relative to the Collection of State Debts.

or patch to the Associated Press. WASHINGTON, Sept. 14 .- The following letter

ias just been made public:-TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Aug

26, 1869,—Sir:—Your letter addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury, acknowledging the receipt of and transmitting to him my letter to you relating to the collection of certain fees for State officers, has, with the other papers accomlauying your letter, been referred to this office. I lufer that you feel justified in collecting the fees spoken of in my letter of the 18th inst., from the fact that such fees have been collected at your office for many years, indeed, the time whereof the memory of the oldest employe of the Custom House runneth not to the contrary. You refer to and furnish copies of a correspon-

ence which took place between the Department and the Collector of Customs at New York in

1855, in which the reasons for collecting such ees are set forth, and apparently to the satisfac-It is not denied that this was the case at that me, but I beg leave to remind you that since then the right to collect one class of these fees, their legality, in truth, has been made the sub-ject of judicial decision in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, and in the Supreme Court of the United States, as I stated in my citer of the 13th; and that in both cases th ourts decided that such fees were illegal, that to say, harbor master's fees. Whether the fees or the Health Office and State Hospital stand

upon the same footing remains to be similarly Under this state of the case the collection of Harbor Master's fees cannot be justified by any custom however ancient, or any acquiescence of the department heretofore. The law has been interpreted by the highest judicial tribunal of the country, and to its decision all must bow, whatever inconvenience to individuals may arise

Very respectfully, your obedient servant, IN. SARGEST, Commissioner.

### FROM THE WEST.

Sulcides in Cincinnati—A Man Jumps from a Fourth-story Window—His Neck Broken— Serious Injuries to a Passer-by-Another Jumps Into the River. spatch to The Evening Telegraph.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 14 .- Yesterday afternoon a terrible scene occurred at the corner of Vine and Fourth streets. Mr. Warren Kennedy, a newsdealer, jumped out of a fourth-story window of the building, and broke his neck upon the pavement below. The two streets were crowded with people and vehicles at the time, and there was great consternation at the point of their intersection.

Suddenly a sharp, piercing cry of alarm rang out upon the air. Some who looked saw the form of a man decending to the earth from a great height with amazing velocity. Others saw but a crowd of excited men closing in about two objects that lay on the sidewalk. One of these was the body of Mr. Kennedy; the other was that of a man on whom he fell, Captain L. Barney, publisher of the Commercial Bulletin

Mr. Kennedy was carried into his own store, and Captain Barney into that of Perry & Martin, adjoining. Medical aid was secured immediately, when it was ascertained that Mr. Kennedy's neck was broken, and that two of Captain Barney's ribs were displaced. His suicide was deliberate, and is attributed to intemperance. Mr. Kennedy was thirty-four years of age, and unmarried. Captain Barney's injuries are not considered serious.

At about 11 o'clock last night, a man with an mpty sleeve, in the fatigue uniform of the regular army, boarded the ferry-boat on the Newport side, as it came to this city. The boat had only reached the middle of the river, when he suddenly jumped up from his seat at the stern, stepped over the rail, and let himself fall into the river at the deepest and swiftest point. The terrible act was witnessed by a passenger, who hastened to tell the engineer. Before the boat could be rounded to, however, the "one more unfortunate" had solved the enigma. We have no positive information as to the suicide's identity. It was supposed he was an officer of the garrison who had lost an arm in the war, but this was denied by the sergeant of the guard, who reported him safe in his quarters.

General Jordan Writes for Forrest's Old Com-mand-What He Says the Cubaus Need. Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

MEMPHIS, Sept. 14 .- Since the completion of he Little Rock Railroad to Loo Auxquille river, the mail contract has been awarded to that company, and the mails now go through in twentyfour hours.

General Jordan, of the Cuban insurgent army, writes a former officer on Forest's staff, offering aim the position of Chief of Artillery, and also requests him to bring as many of Forrest's old command as he can get. Referring to the climate, he says it is much more pleasant there than here. As to roads, he says those near the coast are bad for artillery, hence lighter guns are more necessary than at home.

The mountain howitzer does not suit, the carriage being too narrow. What is wanted is boat howitzers with light carriages. He recommends 12-pound Wiard guns; says that with three thousand Americans properly officered, with which to form a nucleus for the people to rally around, there would be no trouble in driving the Spaniards out of the island. He says the principal deficiency of the Cuban army is good officers to give example, and train the men. He also says the whole island is in revolt, and concludes with a request that as many of Forrest's old escort company be brought as soon as possible, giving directions where to obtain funds at different points of embarkation, etc.

The Express Robbery-Recovery of All the Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HELENA, Ark., Sept. 14 .- Advices from March Valley, Idaho, where the robber of the Wells, Fargo & Co.'s coach was overtaken on Friday. state that treasure valued at \$39,000 has been recovered, the wounded robber having confessed where it was secreted. This covers the entire loss by the last robbery. The party who robbed the last coach have been traced to Elko, Nevada, with good prospects of their capture.

# FROM NEW YORK.

Arrival of the City of Antwerp-Two of the Harvard Crew on Board. New York, Sept. 14 .- Arrived, steamer City of Antwerp from Liverpool, only two of the Harvard crew, Messrs, Fay and Loring, are on board: the rest went to Paris.

Jim Mace, the English pugilist, is also a pas-

New York Stock Market.

New York Stock Market.

New York, Sept. 14.—Stocks steady. Money, 7 per cent. Gold, 136½, 5-20s, 1842, coupon, 120½; do. 1864, do., 120½; do. 1865, do., 121½; do. do., new. 110½; do. 1867, 120½; do. 1868, 119½; 10-40s, 110½; Virginia 68, new, 58½; Missouri 68, 86½; Canton Company, 56; Cumberland preferred, 32; New York Central, 204½; Eric, 40½; Reading, 96½; Hudson River, 84½; Michigan Central, 125; Michigan Southern, 102; Illinois Central, 138; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 110; Chicago and Rock Island, 113½; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 187½; Western Union Telegraph, 37.

Last Evening's Quotations.

By the Angle-American Cable.

LONDON, Sept. 13-4'80 P. M.—Consols closed at LONDON, Sept. 13—430 P. M.—Consols closed at 92% for money and 93 for account. American securities firm. United States 5-20s of 1864, 83½; of 1865, old, 82½; of 1867, 81½. Eric Rai.road, 27; Illinois Central, 94½; Great Western, 26½. Frankfort, Sept. 13—4-30 P. M.—United States bonds closed heavy at 87½.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 13—4-30 P. M.—Cotton flat; middling uplands, 13½d.; middling Oricans, 13½d.; middling Oricans, 13½d.; middling oricans, 13½d.; middling oricans, 13½d.; middling contents, 13½d.; middling contents, 13½d.; middling oricans, 13½d.; middling contents, 13½d.; middling oricans, 13½d.; middling oricans,

Breadstuffs closed quiet. Common Rosin, 5s. 3d. Linseed Oil, £33 5s.

Baltimore Produce Market. Baltimore Produce Market.

Baltimore, Sept. 14.—Cotton dull and entirely nominal at 38@33\c. Flour quiet and steady; Howard street superfine, \$6@650; do. extra, \$650@3,775; do. family, \$8@9-25; City Mills superfine, \$6.25\c. 6.75; do. extra, \$650@8; do. family, \$8.25\c. 610.75; do. extra, \$650@8; do. extra, \$650@1-25; do. family, \$7.50\c. 80; do. extra, \$650@1-25; do. family, \$7.50\c. Wheat firm and unchanged; red, \$155\c. 6170. Corn firm at \$1.25\c. 6125. Oats, 60\c. 63c. Pork, \$33.50\c. 34. Bacon—rib sides, 19\c. clear do., 20c.; shoulders, 16\c. C. Hams, 24\c. 25c. 63c. Pork, \$33.50@34. Bacon—rib sides, 10%c.; clear do., 20c.; shoulders, 16%c. Hams, 24@25c. Lard, 19%@20%c. Whisky scarce and firm at \$1.28

# FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Tuesday, Sept. 14, 1869.

Tuesday, Sept. 14, 1899. In the weekly statement of our bank; which are worthy of notice. There is a material contraction of the loans, which have fallen of \$334, 114, whilst the specie and legal-tender reserves show a reduction combined of \$165,838. The deposits have gained little on last week, which shows that the ebb and flow of the money current are well balanced. Taking all the items into consideration, this exhibit indicates an active money market, though less so than last week, and no improvement in the bank resources. This fact, however, need in the bank resources. This fact, however, need give no uneasiness, as the resources are always best employed in the channels of active trade and industry. The busy streets of our city are a proof that his is the fact, and it would be folly to countain Meanwhile, however, it would be absurd for men

who are short of the "needful" to expect more favorable rates than those now current. It would be well for all such to take what is offered and be thankful, or do the other thing and keep out of the ranks.

or do the other thing and keep out of the ranks.

Gold opened this morning quite firm at 135%, and advanced before noon to 136%.

There is little doing in United States securities, and prices show another yielding tendency.

There was more firmness in the stock market this morning and a moderate degree of activity. State loans were in better demand, with sales of the first series at 104%. City sixes were steady and sold at 101% for the new issues, with 97 bid for the old, Lenigh gold loan closed at about 97%.

Reading Railroad was in better demand, with sales at 48%, an advance; Pennsylvania Railroad was quiet at 57. 42% was bid for Little Schuyikill Railroad; 36 for North Pennsylvania Railroad; 49 for Northern Central Railroad; 38 for Catawissa Railroad preferred, and 30% for Philadelphia and Erle Railroad.

Canal shares were neglected.
Coal and Bank stocks were steady at previously In Passenger Railway shares there were sales of liestonville at 12%.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

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

JAY COOKE & CO. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 121½@121½; 5-20s of 1862, 121½@121½; 5-20s of 1862, 121½@121½; do., Nov., 1865, 121½@121½; do., Sov., 1865, 121½@121½; do., Sov., 1865, 119½@120; do. 1867, 120½@120½; do., 1868, 119½@120; 10-40s, 110½@110½; United States 6s, 109½@109½. Gold, 186.

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:

—U. S. 68 of 1881, 121½ @121½; do. 1862, 121½ @122; do. 1863, 120½ @121; do. 1865, 121½ @121¾; do. 1865, new, 119½ @119½; do. 1865, new do. 120½ @120½; do. 1868, 119¾ @120; do. 58, 10-408, 110½ @110½; U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Cy., 109½ @110; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 19½; Gold, 136@136¾; Silver, 130½ @132.

—NARR & LADNER, Bankers, report this morning's Gold quotations as follows:

10-00 A. M. 185½ 11-03 A. M. 136¾ 10-02 " 135½ 11-07 " 136½ 10-08 " 136½ 12-09 P. M 186¾ 10-09 " 136½ 12-20 " 136½

## THE NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

The following extracts snow the state of the New fork money market yesterday :--

From the Herald.

"Foreign exchange was inactive and steady on the basis of 1081,@1082, for bankers, sixty days, and 1084,@1082, for sight sterling bills. Continental bills were firm and unchanged.

were firm and unchanged.

"Commercial paper was a shade more active and a few sales were made as low as nine per cent, but the range of discount for prime acceptances was from nine to twelve per cent.

"The Government market was dull, and during the course of the day fell off about a half per cent., otherwise there was no feature. The decline was due to the fears for the future of money, and an absence of 'orders' prevented a reaction.

sence of 'orders' prevented a reaction.

"The gold market was strong between 135½ and 135½. The 'buils' made strenuous efforts to keep it at the upper figure, but the general situation abroad was so quiet and American securities there so steady that the 'bears' freely sold at the advance, and the market reacted fearting the strength of the strength market reacted fractionally late in the day. It is said the 'bulls' have formed a combination for another advance, and would have shown the fact before this had not the accident of circumstances as above aided their opponents and given the market a legitimate downward tendency, which doubled their labors.

their labors.

"Cash gold was in abundant supply. The rates paid for carrying were 1-32, 7% per cent., 7 per cent., 6 per cent., and 5 per cent. up to Clearing House, and 4 and 3 per cent. afterward. The disbursements of coin interest to-day amounted to \$108,407. At the Gold Exchange Bank the gross clearances were \$85,537,000; the gold balances, \$1,937,974; and the currency balances, \$2,694,535."

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—I P. M.
Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New
York house the following:—
N. Y. Central R. 204½ Pacific M. S. 76½
N. Y. and Erie R. 41 Western Union Tele. 36½
Ph. and Rea. R. 96½ Toledo & Wabash. 78½
Mich. S. and N. I. R. 102½ Mil. and St. Paul R. c 76½
Cle. and Pitt. R. 109¾ Mil. and St. Paul R. p 85½
Chi. and N. W. com. 80¼ Adams Express. 57¾
Chi. and N. W. pref. 89½ Wells, Fargo. 18½
Chi. and R. I. R. 113½ Gold. 136¾ 

Philadelphia Trade Report.

TUESDAY, Sept. 14 .- The Flour market presents no new feature, there being no demand except from the home consumers, who operate sparingly. Sales of 700 barrels, including superfine at \$5.25@5.62%; extras at \$5.75@6.25; Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesoto extra family at \$6.50@7.75; Pennsylvania do. do. at \$6.25@7.25; Ohio do. do. at \$6.50@7.50; and fancy brands at \$5.610, according to quality. Rye

hour sells at \$6.25@6.37%. According to quality. Rye hour sells at \$6.25@6.37%. The Wheat market is devoid of animation and prices favor buyers. Sales of 4000 bushels red at \$1.50@1.53. Rye is firmer and held at \$1.18@1.20. Corn is in small supply and commands full prices. Sales of 2400 bushels yellow at \$1.20, and Western mixed at \$1.13@1.15. Oats attract but little attenion. Sales of 3000 bushels Pennsylvania at 61@63c. Nothing doing in Barley or Malt. Bark-In the absence of sales we quote No. 1 Quercitron at \$35 per ton. Seeds—Cloverseed comes forward more freely,

and 100 bushels sold at \$8. Timothy is firm at \$4.75@5. Flaxseed is taken by the crushers at \$2.50@2.55. Whisky is excited. We quote Western at \$1.30 per

#### LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE. For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 13.—Cleared, ship Mary Ann Notebaum, for Liverpool, with 28,000 sacks of wheat. Sailed, ship Stracks, for Queenstown, and ship Adelia Carlton, for Penang and Sidney.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA ..... SEPTEMBER 14. 

CLEARED THIS MORNING.
Steamship Fanita, Brooks, New York, John F. Ohl,
Dan. barque Frederick Louise, Larche, Rotterdam, J. E.,
Bazley & Co.,
Br. brig Helen, Doane, Barbados,
Br. brig M. E. Leighton, Gay, Repentigny,
Go.,
Br. brig Artic, Blenkhorn, Gibraltar for orders, Peter
Wright & Sons.
Schr L. A. Danenhower, Sheppard, Boston, Day, Huddell
& Co. Schr Vashti Sharp, Sharp, Cambridgeport, Schr J. M. Vance, Anderson, Cambridgeport, Schr R. W. Huddell (new), Maloy, Providence, Schr Jounthan May, Neal, Charlestown,

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Ship Westmoreland, Latournau, 55 days from Antwerp, with mose, to Peter Wright & Sons—vessel to John R. Penrose. to Peter Wright & Sons—vessel to John R. Penrose.
Steamer S. C. Walker, Sherin, 24 hours from New York, with mase, to W. M. Baird & Co.
Ital. brig Don Chicotto, Paolilo, 60 days from Girgenti, with sulphur to Powers & Weightman—vessel to Workman & Co. i Co.

Brig Reporter, Coombs, 12 days from St. John, N. B.,
sith lumber to T. P. Galvin & Co.—vessel to J. E. Bazley with lumber to T P. Galvin & Co.—vessel to J. E. Balley & Co.
Br. brig Cuba, Holmes, 13 days from Windsor, N. S.,
with plaster to C. C. Van Horn.
Schr W. G. Dearborn, Scull, from Boston, with ice.
Schr A. Greiner, Harvey, from Rockland Lake, with ice
to Knickerbocker Ice Co.
Schr Annie Amsden, Bangs, 6 days from Boston, with
ice to Penn Ice Co.
Schr E. M. Duffield, Rayner, from New York.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph,
HAVRE-DE-GHACE, Sept. 14.—The following boats left
here in tow this morning:

Minnehaha, with ground bark to Hoffman & Kennedy,
Shaw & Merrill, with lumber to Watson, Malone & Co.
Minnie, with pig iron, for Kensington.

O. M. Blanchard, with lumber to Craig & Blanchard.
Black Hawk, with lumber to Patterson & Lippincott.
J. B. Hall, with lumber, for Chester.

Nannie and Maggie, with lumber, for New York.

Namine and Maggie, with lumber, for New 1 oral.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Hornet, Esling, hence for Queenstown, which put into Halifax, N. S., for coal, and was there seized by the Custom House authorities, was released on the 8th inst., nothing contraband having been found on board, and sailed loth.

Barque Nor, Reyment, hance for Stettin, was off the Lizard 28th ut.

Sohr Decatur Oakes, Rogers, from Gloucester for Philadelphia, sailed from New Bedford 11th inst.

Sohr Jeruman, Gibbs, and S. E. Woodbury, Woodbury, Gr Philadelphia, sailed from New Bedford IIth inst.

Sohr Rattlesnake, Manson, hence, at Portland yesterday. Schr Everglade, Kneeland, for Philadelphia, sailed from Portsmouth 5th inst.
Schr Sarah E. Jones, Handy, hence, at Portsmouth, N. H., 5th inst.
Schra Ames Edwards, Somers, and Marietta, Tilton.
Fritzinger, sailed from Wilmington, N. C., 11th inst., for